HORSESHOE WEST PROJECT UPDATE

Highlights:

- **Horseshoe West Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) survey interpretation completed.**
- **New targets identified from processing and interpretation of DDIP survey data.**

ENRG Elements Ltd (ASX:EEL) (**ENRG Elements** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's earn-in project at Horseshoe West (**HW Project**) in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

The HW Project is located immediately west of the Horseshoe Lights Copper-Gold Mine (**Horseshoe Lights Mine**) and 140km to the north of Meekatharra in Western Australia. ENRG Elements is investigating the HW Project area for potential Horseshoe Lights style Volcanic hosted Massive Sulphide (VMS) copper-gold and shear-zone hosted gold styles of mineralisation exploration targets.

Recent activity at the Horseshoe West Prospect has been based around acquisition and interpretation of a DDIP survey located to the west of the mine.

The DDIP survey was undertaken by Mgeo Pty Ltd under the supervision of geological consultants, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd.

DDIP Survey Results

As announced on 15 November 2021, the Company undertook an auger geochemical survey program at Horseshoe West designed to investigate magnetic anomaly trends identified in a previously announced airborne drone magnetic survey (see EEL ASX Announcement on 29 July 2021), and to test for potential shallow anomalous gold-copper mineralisation.

The auger program delineated a coherent copper-gold soil anomaly in a largely unexplored area of the Horseshoe West Prospect.

The Horseshoe West DDIP survey was then designed to investigate both historic and recent copper-gold geochemical and geophysical anomalies for signs of chargeability anomalies that could indicated sulphide minerals at depth to target Reverse Circulation (RC) or diamond drilling. Six DDIP survey lines were acquired along the western margin of the project licences (Figure 1).

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Commenting on the reviewed Information, Managing Director, Caroline Keats said: "We are pleased to have completed the DDIP survey which has generated chargeability targets in areas of geochemical anomalism, with the Company now in the process of reviewing all the existing information on the Horseshoe West Project and assessing how to best advance the project. We look forward to updating the market in the near future."

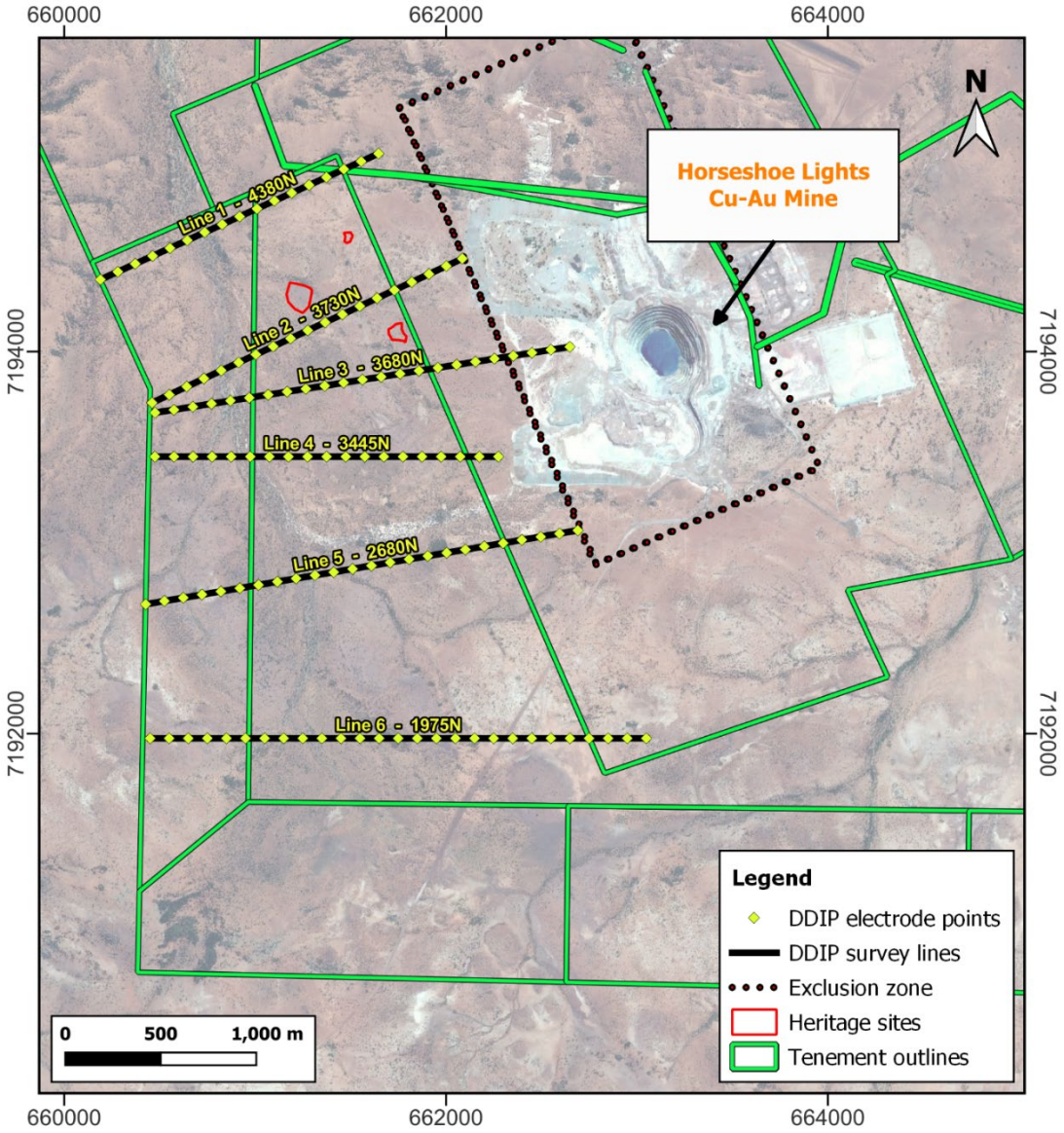

Figure 1 - DDIP survey line locations and electrode stations over aerial photograph image.

Line 1 of the DDIP survey traversed a highly conductive black shale geology unit which caused significant electromagnetic (EM) coupling in the induced polarisation (IP) decay data. The IP data collected were deemed too noisy during QA/QC and this line was excluded from the final interpretation.

The final DDIP data were inverted using DCIP2D software in order to convert the IP electrical resistivity and chargeability data, from measured N-levels along survey lines into apparent resistivity and chargeability inversion model cross sections relative to RL elevation using SRTM elevation for the surface topography. A 3D view of the inversion model cross section results for each survey line is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 for chargeability and resistivity, respectively.

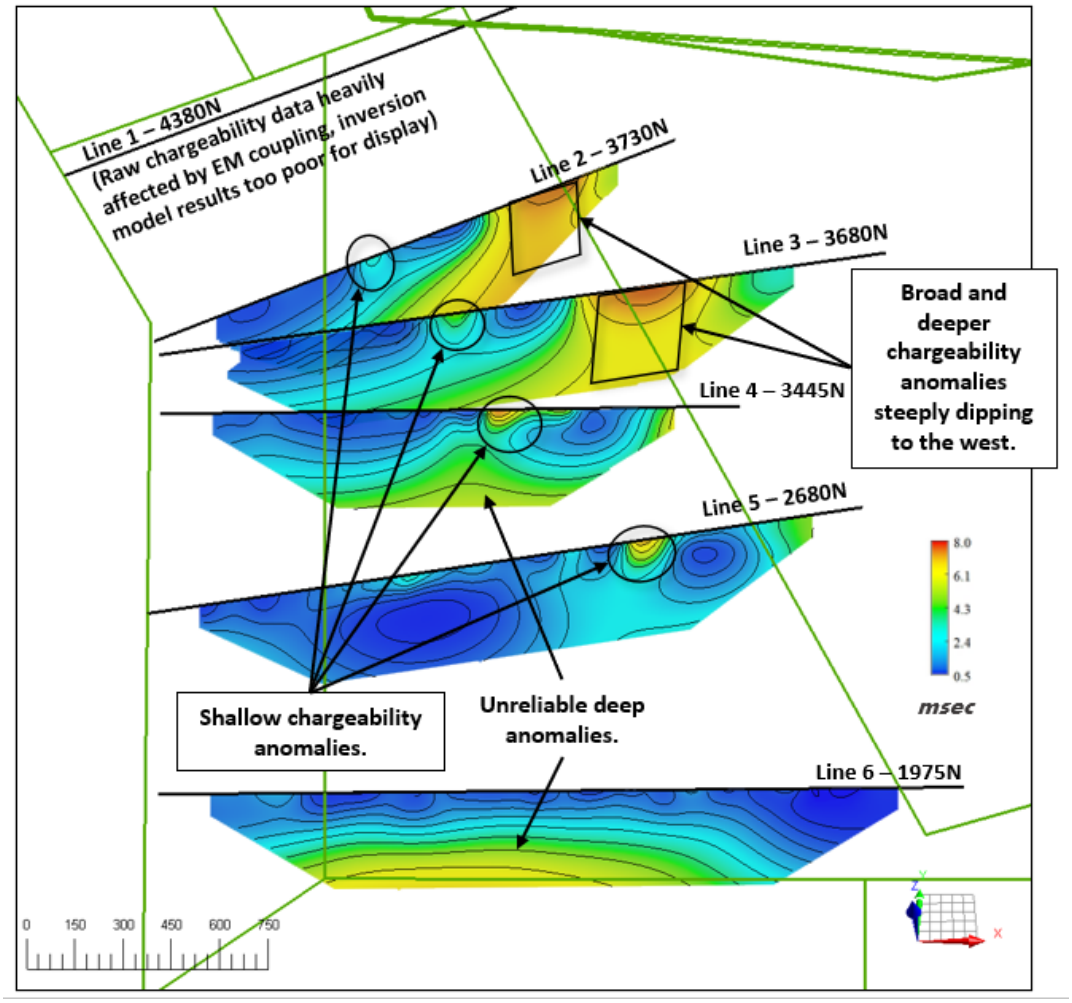

Figure 2 - 3D view looking to the north and down on DDIP chargeability inversion model cross-section images with contours, along with tenement outlines (green). Shallow and deep chargeability anomaly outlines are highlighted.

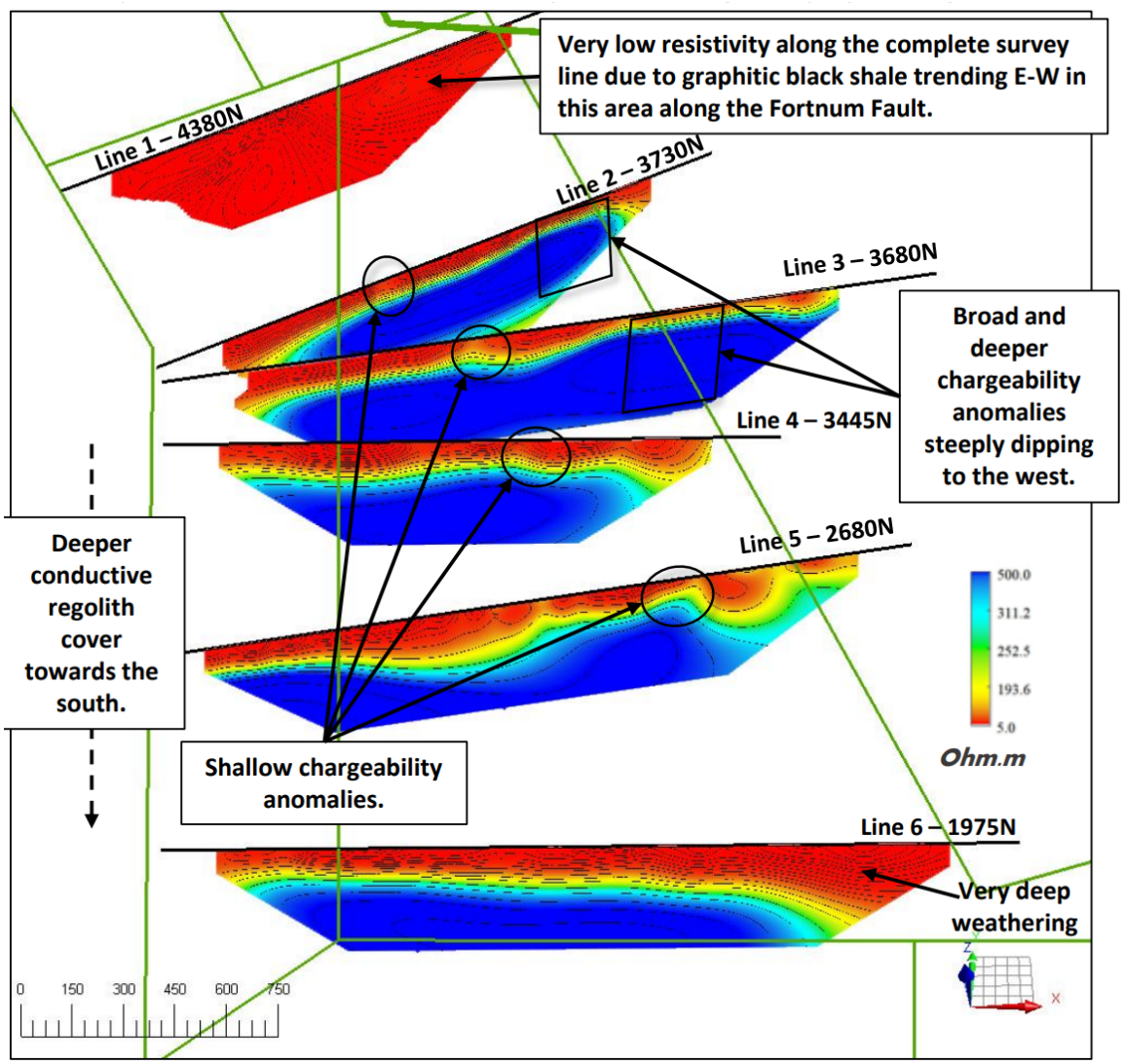

Figure 3 - 3D view looking to the north and down on DDIP resistivity inversion model cross-section images with contours, with reverse colours to show conductive zones in red and resistive zone in blue, along with tenement outlines (green). Shallow and deep chargeability anomaly outlines are highlighted. Line 1 is swamped by high conductivity from a black shale unit of the Edmond Group and the other survey lines show the thickness of conductive regolith with chargeability highs sitting below and which indicates sources in fresh bedrock.

The DDIP interpretation has highlighted several priority chargeable targets for sulphide minerals related to VMS or lode-gold styles of mineralisation:

1. Rank 1 and 2 broad chargeability anomaly zones having steep dips to the west are observed on the eastern end of DDIP survey lines 3 (3680N) and 2 (3730N) (Figure 2), and these deeper

anomalies have a good correlation with elevated gold assay values in surface geochemical auger sampling carried out for ENRG Elements in 2021 (Figure 4).

2. Another rank 2 shallow chargeability inversion model anomaly is located near the centre of DDIP survey line 4 (3445N), which is correlated with historical soil geochemical gold and copper anomalism, as well as interpreted NE-SW trending structures which could be caused by the top of folded Narracoota Formation volcanic rocks at depth and which host VMS Cu-Au deposits in the region (Figure 4).

3. The Line 4 chargeability inversion model (Figure 2) indicates that there is the possible shallowing of the contact between the Ravelstone Formation sandstones and the Narracoota Formation volcanics. This is the same geology that hosts the Horseshoe Lights Deposit to the east and outcrops in the southern part of the EEL tenements due to regional folding.

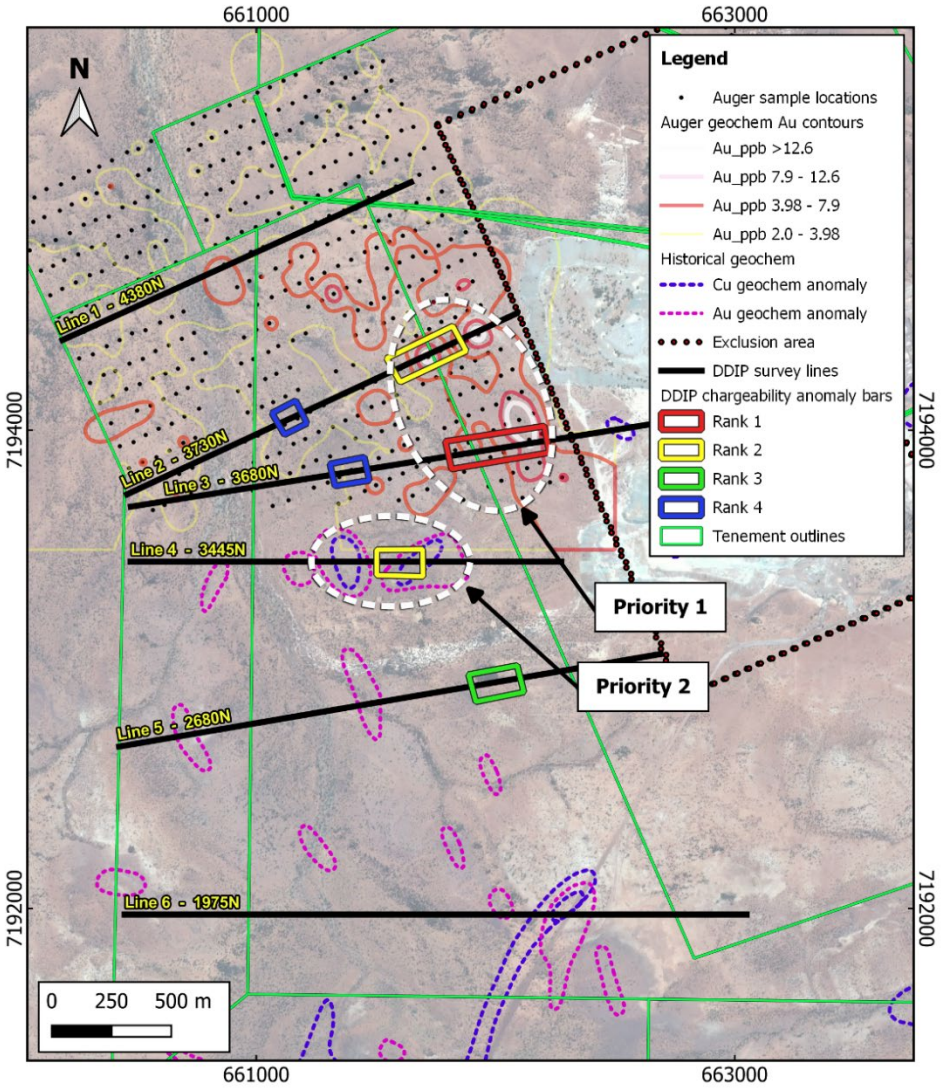

Figure 4 - DDIP chargeability anomaly bars coloured by rank, auger Au anomaly outlines and IP chargeability target zones over an aerial photograph image.

Proposed Exploration Program

The Company is in the process of reviewing all recently acquired and historical exploration information on the Horseshoe West Project and is assessing how to best advance the project, such as drilling the IP anomaly targets or continuing IP surveying in other areas to generate additional targets prior to drilling. ENRG Elements will advise of the path forward in the coming weeks.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of ENRG Elements Ltd.

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About ENRG Elements Limited

ENRG Elements Limited (ASX:EEL) is a company focused on the exploration and development of its uranium and copper projects, both commodities which are essential for a clean energy future.

The Company holds 100% of the underexplored Agadez Uranium Project located in the Tim Mersoï Basin of Niger, with a JORC Resource of 10.7m pounds of contained eU_3O_8 at 295ppm (150ppm cut-off grade) from surface to only ~30m depth, with exploration currently underway to advance the project. Agadez hosts similar geology to Orano SA's Cominak/Somair and Imouraren uranium mines and deposits held by Global Atomic Corporation (TSE:GLO) and GoviEx Uranium (CVE:GXU).

Niger has one of the world's largest uranium reserves and in 2021 it was the seventh-highest uranium producer globally,[1] with the Tim Mersoï Basin in Niger hosting the highest grade and tonnage uranium ores in Africa[2].

ENRG also holds the 100% owned Ghanzi West Copper-Silver Project covering a total area of 2,630km^2 in the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt of Botswana, one of the most prospective copper belts in the world, and which hosts Sandfire Resources' Motheo Copper Mine and Khoemacau Copper Mining's Zone 5 underground mine. ENRG believes that the Kalahari Copper Belt has the potential for material discovery, with further exploration underway to advance the project.

Botswana is a stable, pro-mining jurisdiction, supportive of mineral exploration and development. According to the 2020 Fraser Institute Annual Mining Survey[3], Botswana was ranked 1st for 'investment attractiveness' in Africa, in addition to being ranked 11th out of 77 countries globally.

[1] https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/facts-and-figures/uranium-production-figures.aspx
[2] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016913682200213X
[3] Fraser Institute Annual, Survey of Mining Companies 2020
https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/annual-survey-of-mining-companies-2020.pdf

The Company also holds the Horseshoe West Copper-Gold Project with 32.4km^2 of tenements surrounding the historic Horseshoe Lights Mine in Western Australia, located 150km to the north of Meekatharra, as part of an Earn-in and Joint Venture agreement with Horseshoe Metals Ltd.

The Directors and management of ENRG have strong complementary experience with over 90 years of Australian and international technical, legal and executive experience in exploration, resource development, mining, legal and resource fields.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Geophysical Results is based on information compiled by Dr Jayson Meyers who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Meyers is a consultant to ENRG Elements Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Meyers consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information provided by him and in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Meyers does not hold any securities in the Company.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The DDIP survey was undertaken by Mgeo Pty Ltd under the supervision of geological consultants from Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. • The DDIP survey was undertaken using the following equipment: ▪ EMIT SmarTEM 16 channel receiver ▪ 30x Porous Pot Electrodes ▪ 20x 100m 18 core receiver cables ▪ Search-Ex 30kVA transmitter ▪ Search-Ex 50kVA transmitter ▪ 500m Transmitter Cable ▪ 50 Transmission Electrodes (Al plates) ▪ GPS positioning; 2x Garmin 64, 2x 62map ▪ Transmitter current 0.5 to 23.8 Amps ▪ Transmitter frequency 0.125 Hz ▪ Transmitter dipole separation 100m initially, changed to 200m to increase the signal to noise ratio ▪ Receiver dipole separation 100m ▪ Maximum n-level 16

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	maximise representivity of samples. • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The following equipment was employed in the DDIP geophysical survey: Mutli Channel EMIT SmarTEM 16 channel receiver 30 Porous Pot Electrodes 20 X 100m 18 core receiver cables Search-Ex 30kVA transmitter Search-Ex 50kVA transmitter 500m Transmitter Cable 50x Transmission Electrodes (Al plates) GPS positioning; 2x Garmin 64, 2x 62map Field Processing Computer 6 lines of DDIP were acquired: ◦ 2 lines East - West ◦ 2 lines bearing 80-260 ◦ 2 lines bearing 62.5-242.5 • Significant effort was maintained throughout the survey to ensure the data were of high quality. This included ensuring high transmitted current, low potential pot impedances and data that were repeatable within reason. The data quality resulting from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		each individual electrode pot was checked during the set-up and acquisition stages. If the electrodes used were found to produce substandard results, then the electrode was changed. Cables determined to be faulty were swapped out and tested to ensure that any high resistance value was not due to equipment malfunction. The number of stacks was adjusted on site to achieve a good balance between production rate and data quality and 32 stacks were used for most of the survey
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Transmitter and electrode positions were located using a Garmin handheld GPS. Field crews worked with a maximum lateral location tolerance of +/- 5m (5% of the electrode spacing). If relocation of electrodes was required, due to rocky sub/outcrop or thick vegetation, electrode positions were acquired again using handheld GPS. • Datum and projection: GDA94 and MGA zone 50 • The survey accuracy is considered appropriate for this survey type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The IP survey lines are as perpendicular to the geological strike of bedrock units and structures as best as possible. Some IP survey lines needed to be adjusted to avoid Heritage areas and/or to cover geochemical anomalies. • Not Applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The raw geophysical airborne data is stored in original form with Mgeo Pty Ltd and copies of the raw data are held by Resource Potentials and ENRG Elements.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The IP survey data underwent a 3rd party review by Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. The data has not undergone an external audit process.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Horseshoe Lights Project comprises one Mining Lease (M52/743) and adjoining Exploration and Prospecting Licences covering an area of approximately 37.39 km2. • Current registered holder of the tenements is Murchison Copper Mines Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Horseshoe Metals Ltd. • Horseshoe Metals Ltd currently has 100% interest in the tenements. Horseshoe Gold Mine Pty Limited retains a 3% Net Smelter Return royalty in respect to all production from some of the tenements, including M52/743. • The project has a current expenditure commitment of $187,380 per reporting year. • As announced on 28 January 2021, ENRG Elements entered into an earning and joint venture agreement with Murchison Copper Mines Pty Ltd. Under this arrangement, ENRG Elements has the right to earn a 51% beneficial interest in 32.4km2 of land surrounding the Horseshoe Lights Mine by spending $1.45 million by 30 June 2023. As part of this obligation, ENRG was required spend $250,000 in the first year of the arrangement. This obligation was met by ENRG Elements. • The tenements are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Horseshoe Lights Project was discovered in 1946 and commenced gold production shortly after. Mining of gold and then gold and copper under various owners, including Barrack Mines and Sabminco NL extended from 1946 to 1994, achieving a total of 3,299,120t @ 2.9g/t Au, 1.7% Cu, 27.5g/t Ag and 16g/t Hg. Most exploration has focussed on the immediate mining area, aiming to delineate further copper/gold resources along strike and at depth. All activities completed by Horseshoe Gold Mine Pty Ltd which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Barrack Mines Ltd between 1983-1991 and Sabminco NL between 1992-1995. Barrack Mines Ltd drilled 43 diamond holes for 15,353m, 638 Reverse Circulation holes for 55,343m and 19 channel samples for 520m between 1983 and 1989. Sabminco NL drilled 14x HQ and NQ diamond holes for 2672.25m and 108 Reverse Circulation holes for 9,244m between 1990 and 1993. Initial hole spacing was on a nominal spacing of 50m x 50m with infill as required in the pit area. Earlier drilling prior to 1983 has not been used.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The historic Horseshoe Lights copper-gold mine and associated tenements are located approximately 800km north-northeast of Perth and 140km north of Meekatharra. The Horseshoe Lights Project comprises eleven tenements that cover an area of approximately 37.39 km2. The deposit is hosted at the top of the Narracoota Volcanics (tholeiitic basalt grading up into Mg basalts), below the Ravelstone Formation sandstones (a lower, 100 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		thick greywacke with subordinate mudstone and an upper, thicker coarse sandstone, grit, and conglomerate unit). Both are members of the Bryah Group, just to the south of the overlying Mesoproterozoic (1100 Ma) Bangemall/Edmound Group. At the top of the Narracoota Volcanics there are weakly metamorphosed volcaniclastics represented by quartz-chlorite schist, quartz-eye tuffs and altered volcanics, capped by a prominent 1 to 2 m thick, poorly bedded chert with some magnetite, specular hematite and pyrite, amd which often contains significant gold associated with the pyrite in the region. Primary VMS mineralisation at Horseshoe Lights occurs in the core of a NNW trending and SE plunging parasitic anticline, that is overturned to produce intermediate SW dips on western limbs and steep SW dips on eastern limbs. The massive and disseminated sulphide envelope of the deposit itself is also SW dipping and plunging to the SSE (150º) and was likely folded. It sits within altered basalt and mafic volcaniclastic units along the contact with overlying felsic volcanic schist. The VMS mineralisation in the mine area is constrained by the tightly folded and sheared stratigraphy and appears to be affected by offsets along N-S and NE trending brittle cross faults.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ✓ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ✓ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ✓ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ✓ *down hole length and interception depth*	No new drilling is discussed in this announcement; however, the following ASX Announcements are referenced: • ASX Announcement 28 January 2021 - Kopore Earn Into Horseshoe West Copper/Gold Exploration Project • ASX Announcement 29 July 2021 – Horseshoe West Project Update • ASX Announcement 15 November 2021 – Horseshoe West Soil Anomalies Identified and Botswana Licences Renewed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	✓ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No new drilling is discussed in this announcement; however, the following ASX Announcements are referenced: • ASX Announcement 28 January 2021 - Kopore Earn Into Horseshoe West Copper/Gold Exploration Project • ASX Announcement 29 July 2021 – Horseshoe West Project Update • ASX Announcement 15 November 2021 – Horseshoe West Soil Anomalies Identified and Botswana Licences Renewed
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not Applicable • The Horseshoe Lights open pit mineralisation geometry is well understood. • Not Applicable
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to diagrams in body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of*	• The Announcement above details the interpretation of a DDIP geophysical survey. The objective of this announcement is to briefly summarise previous work completed and its application towards the interpretation of the IP survey data to generate drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	targets.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The area has had significant historical production recorded and is accessible via the MINEDEX database and JV partner archives. • This announcement details a DDIP survey with the key specifics: ✓ Mutli Channel EMIT SmarTEM 16 channel receiver ✓ Search-Ex 30kVA transmitter ✓ Search-Ex 50kVA tansmitter ✓ Transmitter current 0.5 to 23.8 Amps ✓ Transmitter frequency 0.125 Hz ✓ Transmitter dipole separation 100m initially, changed to 200m to increase the signal to noise ratio ✓ Receiver dipole separation 100m ✓ Maximum n-level 16 ✓ Number of survey lines 6 ✓ Survey line spacing Variable ✓ Survey line orientation Variable ✓ Total survey line-km Approximately 12.3 line-km
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company is in the process of reviewing all the existing information on the Horseshoe West Project and assessing how to best advance the project. ENRG Minerals will advise of the path forward in the coming weeks.