

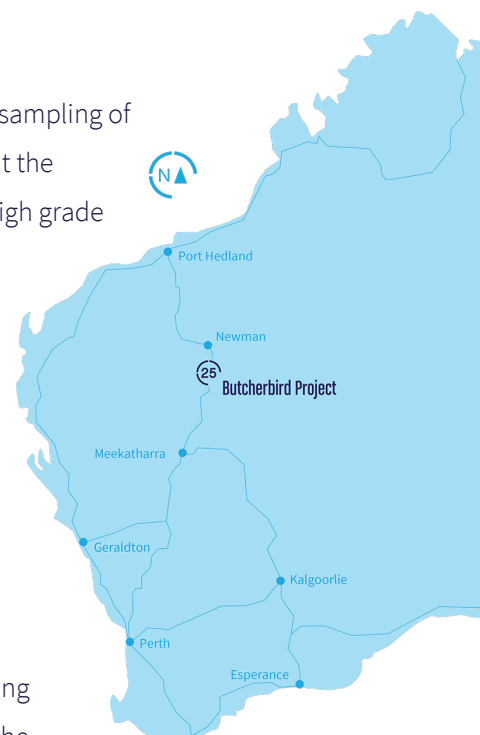
Potential High Grade Manganese Concentrate Zone Identified at Butcherbird

Element 25 Limited (E25 or Company) (ASX:E25) is pleased to announce that sub-sampling of diamond core from BBDD016 drilled into the Coodamudgi manganese resource at the Company's 100% owned Butcherbird Manganese Project (Project) has returned high grade manganese values of up to **42.3%Mn** from surface with low impurity levels. Importantly the Coodamudgi resource is located entirely within granted mining lease M52/1074.

The manganese mineralisation at Butcherbird typically comprises interlayered bands of manganese and non-manganese bearing clays and shales. The manganese mineralisation in BBDD016 is geologically the same. The manganese can be beneficiated by separating and removing the clay and shale waste and retaining the high-grade manganese material.

The sub-sampling methodology utilised is designed to emulate full scale processing via the proposed beneficiation flowsheet for the Project. It should be noted that the work completed in this programme is preliminary and will need to be followed up with further test work to confirm these results, however the sampling reported herein is strongly suggestive that this material has the potential to deliver a high-grade concentrate.

E25 Managing Director Mr Justin Brown commented, *"The grades achieved in the subsampling exercise at Coodamudgi are indicative of the potential to achieve a product grade in excess of the grades published in the PFS of 33%Mn. If this can be confirmed under full scale test work, this has the potential to be a very positive step forward."*



Company Snapshot

ASX Code:	E25	Board of Directors:	Element 25 Limited is developing the world class
Shares on Issue:	98M	Seamus Cornelius	Butcherbird Manganese Project in Western Australia to
Share Price:	\$0.485	Justin Brown	produce high quality manganese concentrate and high
Market Capitalisation:	\$47.5M	John Ribbons	purity manganese products for traditional and new
		NED	energy markets.

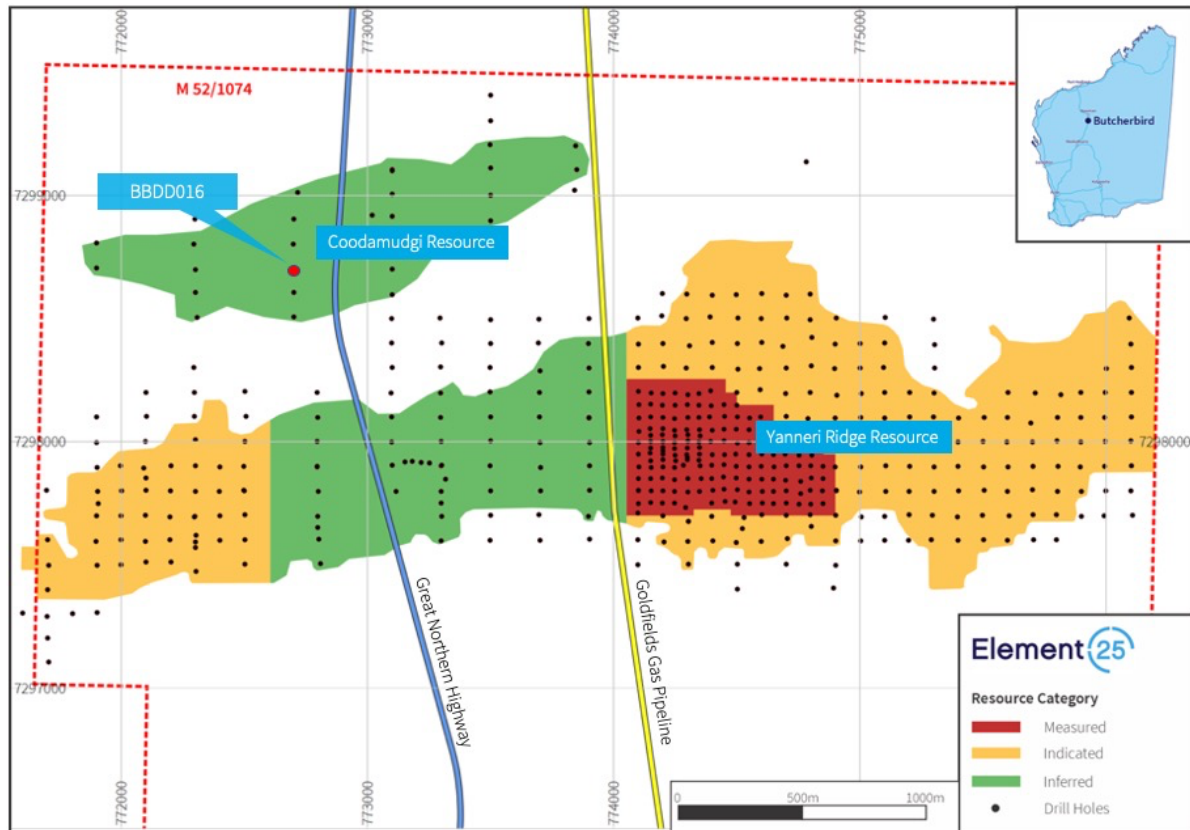


Figure 1: Granted mining lease M52/1074 showing resource categories and location of BBDD0016 relative to current mine plan areas.

Sample ID	Mn(%)	Fe(%)	P(%)	SiO ₂	Al(%)	LOI (%)
BBDD016 0-1 m	42.3	4.78	0.04	15.57	2.17	10.99
BBDD016 1-2 m	41.4	5.67	0.04	16.25	2.20	11.15
BBDD016 2-3 m	38.2	7.53	0.04	17.62	2.33	10.75
BBDD016 3-4 m	33.8	10.6	0.08	18.52	2.67	10.54
BBDD016 4-5 m	38.3	6.58	0.10	17.90	2.36	11.07
BBDD016 5-6 m	31.7	14.5	0.13	16.81	2.55	9.70

Table 1: Subsampling results for manganese bands in diamond drillhole BBDD016.

Drillhole BBDD016 was completed as part of a metallurgical programme completed in 2013¹, however only a single 2cm section of the core was sampled, which returned a manganese grade of 42.2%. At the time, the Company's focus turned elsewhere and metallurgical testing of this hole was not undertaken. This programme is a more comprehensive sampling exercise to follow up the previous work and the results confirm the potential of this area to produce a high-grade manganese concentrate through beneficiation.

¹ Company's ASX release dated 30 January 2014.

About the Butcherbird Manganese Project

The Butcherbird Manganese Project is a world class manganese resource with current JORC resources in excess of 263 Mt of manganese ore². The Company has recently completed a Pre-Feasibility Study with respect to developing the deposit to produce manganese concentrate for export to generate early cashflow with a modest capital requirement³. The outstanding economics and low capital hurdle of less than A\$15 million will allow the Company to develop the project in a relatively short timeframe.

This is envisaged as the first stage of a staged ramp up for the project and has the advantage of potentially providing early cashflow to strengthen the Company's balance sheet and assist in funding of the larger high purity manganese production hub which is the subject of a parallel, complimentary work stream.

The Project straddles the Great Northern Highway and the Goldfields Gas Pipeline providing turnkey logistics and energy solutions. The Company is also intending to integrate renewable energy into the power solution to minimise the carbon intensity of the Project as well as reducing energy costs. A cleaner, lower carbon flowsheet and high penetration renewable energy will place Butcherbird at the forefront of sustainable metal production.

Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Mn (%)	Si (%)	Fe (%)	Al (%)
Measured	16	11.6	20.6	11.7	5.7
Indicated	41	10.0	20.9	11.0	5.8
Inferred	206	9.8	20.8	11.4	5.9
Total	263	10.0	20.8	11.4	5.9

Notes:

- Reported at a 7% Mn cut-off for the Measured and Indicated categories and an 8% Mn cut-off for the Inferred categories.
- All figures rounded to reflect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)

Mining Reserve

Based on the results of the Pre-Feasibility Study completed in May 2020, E25 has published a Maiden Ore Reserve for the Project of 50.55Mt in the Proved and Probable categories⁴.

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Mn%)	Contained Mn (Mt)	Recovered Mn (Mt)
Proved	14.4	11.5	1.65	1.35
Probable	36.2	9.8	3.56	2.92
Total	50.6	10.3	5.21	4.27

² Reference: Company ASX release dated 17 April 2019.

³ Reference: Company ASX release dated 19 May 2020

⁴ Reference: Element 25 Limited Reserve Statement lodged with ASX 19 May 2020.

Justin Brown

Managing Director

Company information, ASX announcements, investor presentations, corporate videos and other investor material in the Company's projects can be viewed at: <http://www.element25.com.au>.

Competent Persons Statement

The company confirms that in the case of estimates of Mineral Resource or Ore Reserves, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcements dated 17 April 2019 and 19 May 2020 continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the competent person's findings are presented has not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Brown who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time that the Exploration Results and Exploration Targets were compiled, Mr Brown was an employee of Element 25 Limited. Mr Brown is a geologist 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'. Mr Brown consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

This announcement is authorised for market release by Element 25 Limited's Board of Directors.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Butcherbird Project Channel Manganese Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were selected for analysis based on visual logs of manganese content. The geology of the manganese mineralisation at Butcherbird comprises interlayered bands of manganese and non manganese clay and shale. Manganese enriched layers are easily identified visually allowing the manganese to be selectively sampled which emulates the outcome of processing the material through a beneficiation plant and therefore provides an indicative concentrate grade that can be achieved. The manganese bands were visually subsampled for assay with the results reported herein.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ triple tube diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries were calculated and recorded using industry standard techniques.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples have been logged to a level of detail to support the interpretation of potentially economic manganese plant feed and to justify resource domaining. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation. The entire length of the hole is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core has not been cut. Samples were taken from separate layers downhole to emulate the outcome of the proposed beneficiation process. QAQC is limited to the internal lab procedures. Duplicates are not appropriate for this sampling programme. The samples are believed to be representative for the purposes for which they were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were sent to a certified laboratory for standard XRF assay processing.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assay data has been reviewed by multiple in house technical personnel. The drillhole is a twin of an adjacent RC hole. The data is presented in an excel spreadsheet provided from the assay laboratory.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All collar coordinates were collected using handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 51. A detailed DTM is used for topography.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was not completed for the purposes of calculating a mineral resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes are drilled vertically as the stratigraphy is generally sub-horizontal. There is no known sample biasing.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were transported to a Perth laboratory via a reputable transport company.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data and sampling techniques are reviewed internally.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Butcherbird Project consists of granted exploration license E52/2350 and Mining Lease M52/1074. The tenure is 100% owned by Element 25 Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical exploration data has been collected by Element 25 Limited and has been reported to high standards. The methods of exploration and techniques used are considered appropriate for the deposit types sought (Mn)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological target is supergene enriched zones of a regional manganiferous subtidal marine shale.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eastings 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 hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole BBDD016 is located at 772691E 7298698N. It was drilled vertically from surface. Total depth was 32.1m. The full details were originally reported in the Company's ASX release dated 30 January 2014.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only the grades of the manganese are collected because this is the material of economic interest. The surrounding clay and shale is regarded as waste and would be removed during beneficiation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation is flat lying, the drilling is vertical and the intersections are true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplied.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assays have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant geological information has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next phase of exploration work is still in the planning stages.