



Large-Scale Airborne Geophysical Survey Successfully Completed Over the Mountain Home Copper-Gold-Bismuth Project, NT

-  The Airborne survey has provided high-quality gravity and magnetic geophysical datasets for the Mountain Home Copper-Gold-Bismuth Project in the Northern Territory.
-  Preliminary interpretation indicates that the mineralised Mountain Home Gossan sits within a well-defined magnetic-low corridor, with several additional magnetic-low zones of similar character identified elsewhere in the survey area.
-  These untested zones represent priority targets for follow-up work.
-  The survey was co-funded under the Northern Territory Government's Geophysics & Drilling Collaborations (GDC) Program with \$150,000 paid back to E79 Gold.
-  At the Cue Gold Project in Western Australia, negotiations on a heritage agreement are finalised and awaiting signatures. Once executed, heritage filed clearances will be requested in advance of an initial 10,000m drilling campaign.

West Australian-based explorer E79 Gold Mines Limited (**ASX: E79**) ('E79 Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to advise that a large-scale airborne geophysical survey has been successfully completed over its Mountain Home Copper-Gold-Bismuth Project, located in the Northern Territory (NT).

E79 Gold CEO, Ned Summerhayes, said: *"The recently completed gravity and magnetic survey has delineated multiple large-scale structural features across the Mountain Home Project. Of particular significance are several previously unrecognised*

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Shares on issue: 353.5M
Market capitalisation: \$8.2M
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structures surrounding the mineralised Mountain Home Gossan, highlighted clearly in the magnetic dataset.

"The survey has also identified a number of analogous structural settings elsewhere within the project area, each of which warrants further investigation.

"In exploration, it is often beneficial to be the first to see a new dataset that provides exploration opportunities never seen by previous explorers.

"This program was supported by the Northern Territory Geological Survey through the Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations initiative, under the Resourcing the Territory Program. The Company acknowledges and appreciates this support.

"Meanwhile at the Cue Gold Project in Western Australia, work is progressing well ahead of our planned initial drilling programs. Heritage agreements are agreed and awaiting signatures ahead of heritage surveys and drilling."

Northern Territory – Mountain Home Project

Mountain Home – EL32470, EL34178 and EL34179 (100% E79 Gold), EL33886 and EL33887 (both under application – 100% E79 Gold)

E79 Gold controls an area of 1,366km² within the highly prospective McArthur Basin in the Northern Territory. The Project covers inliers of favourable lithology of the McArthur Basin, within the younger Carpentaria Basin, and is highly prospective for copper, gold and bismuth, where rock chip assays taken over the MH Gossan have returned results of up to 45.5% Cu, 11.75g/t Au¹ and 9.09% Bi².

The recently completed airborne gravity and magnetic surveys have outlined a number of previously unrecognised zones of magnetic lows across the project area (figure 1). These newly defined features surrounding the Mountain Home Gossan are of particular interest, potentially as hydrothermal destruction of magnetite, as they may represent key controls on the copper-gold-bismuth mineralisation observed at surface.

Within the survey area a similar magnetic low, located 20km to the east of the Mountain Home Gossan, is also associated with copper mineralisation where historical rock chip sampling included results of up to 1.17% Cu³.

¹ Refer to E79 Gold Mines ASX Announcement 26 July 2024

² Refer to E79 Gold Mines ASX Announcement 20 November 2024

³ Refer to E79 Gold Mines ASX Announcement 30 October 2024 (based on NTGS Gemis report CR1997-0219)

The gravity data is more subtle, but within the magnetic low zones, mineralisation sits within zones on the flanks of gravity highs (figure 2).

Importantly, several comparable structural settings occur elsewhere within the project but have not yet been systematically explored, providing a pipeline of high-quality geophysical structural targets for follow-up work.

The gravity program was co-funded under the Northern Territory Government's Geophysics & Drilling Collaborations (GDC) program for the Mountain Home Copper-Gold-Bismuth Project, and we thank them for their support.

Under this program, 50% of the data acquisition costs – up to \$150,000 (inclusive of GST) – have been repaid to E79 Gold.

Full interpretation of both the magnetic and gravity datasets is ongoing.

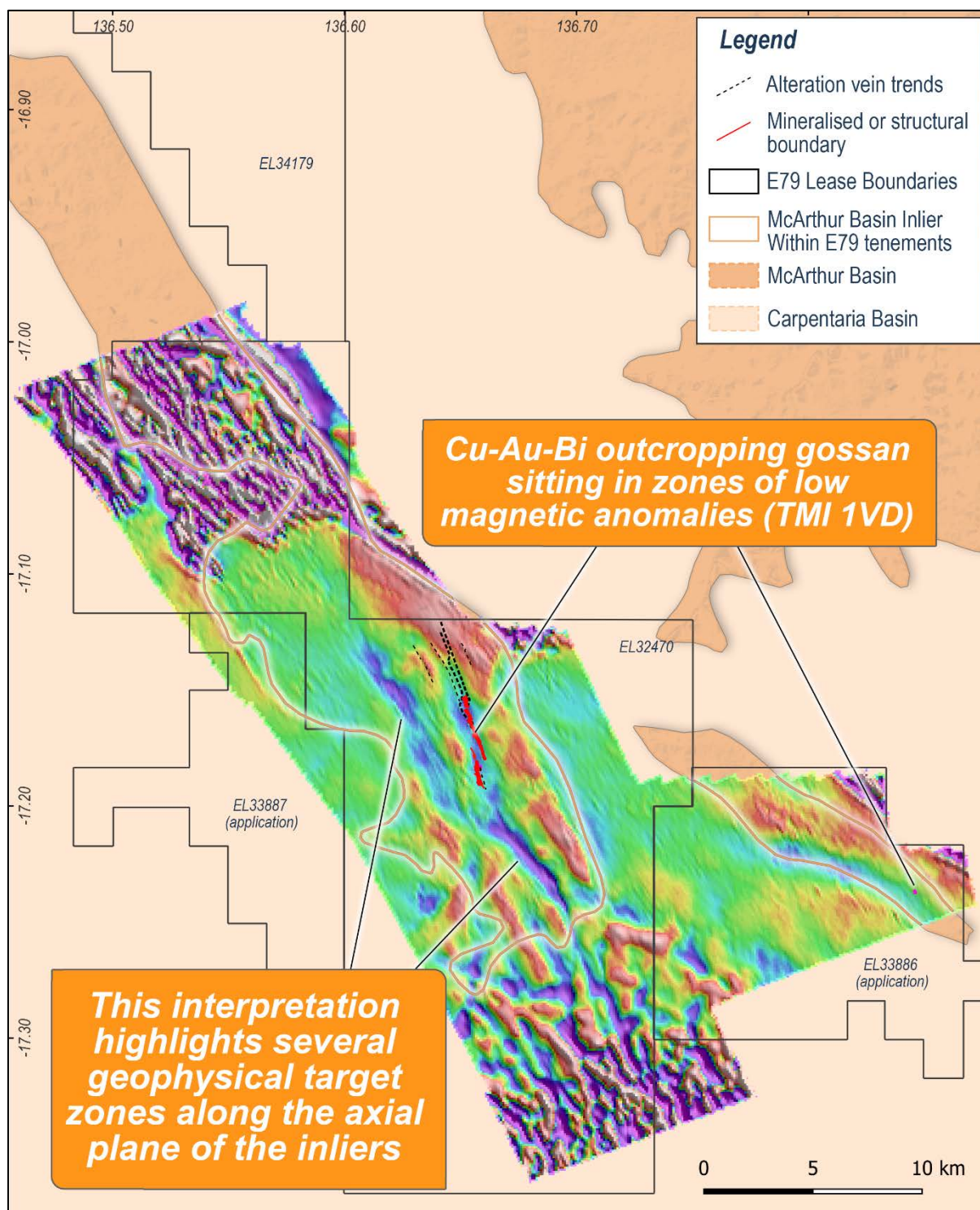


Figure 1: Magnetic data TMI – 1VD outlining large scale magnetic lows associated with known copper mineralisation. Red outline is the mapped extent of the prospective McArthur Basin Inliers.

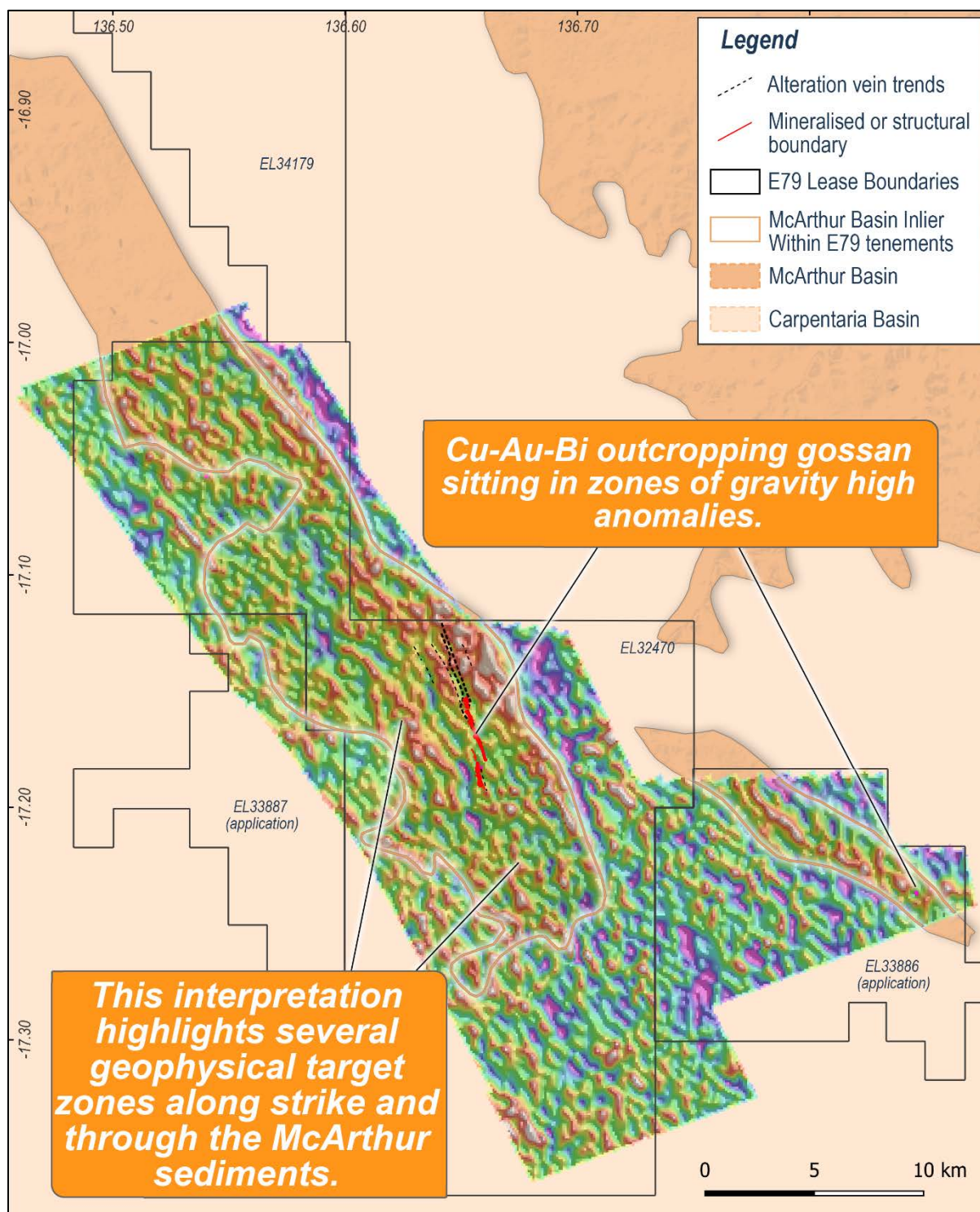


Figure 2: Gravity image (GDD2.67) of the Mountain Home geophysical survey. Red outline is the mapped extent of the prospective McArthur Basin Inliers.

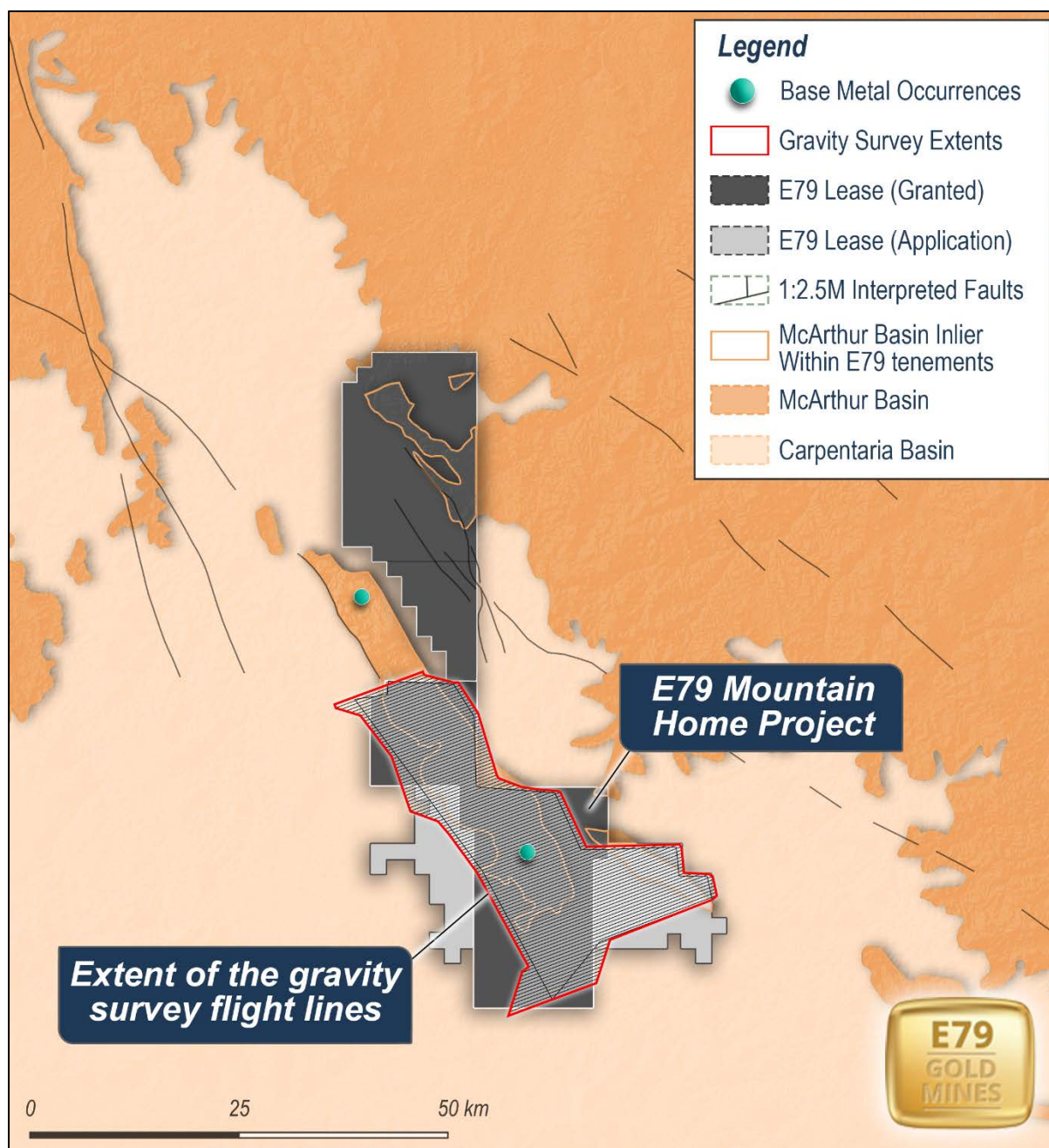


Figure 3: Map of the Mountain Home Project with geophysical survey outline

Our motto: Money in the ground.

Yours sincerely,



Ned Summerhayes

Chief Executive Officer

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ned Summerhayes, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Summerhayes is a full-time employee, a shareholder and an option holder of the Company. Mr Summerhayes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Summerhayes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information: The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Authorised for release by the CEO of E79 Gold Mines Limited.

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ABOUT E79 GOLD MINES LIMITED (ASX: E79)

E79 Gold's Projects comprise ~2,403km² of highly prospective ground, including within the McArthur Basin of the Northern Territory, the world's largest accumulation of Zn-Pb.⁴ and is prospective for copper, gold and diamonds, and within the Laverton Tectonic Zone and Murchison Goldfields, that are both endowed with >30 million ounces of gold and located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The Murchison project is subject to an earn-in and joint venture agreement with Scorpion Minerals⁵ allowing E79 Gold to focus on the gold discovery potential in the Laverton South Project and focus on the Mountain Home Project.

In December 2025, E79 Gold acquired a 90% interest in Cue Metals Pty Ltd which holds the rights to the Cue Gold Project, located in the highly prospective Murchison Gold Province, Western Australia. The Cue Gold Project covers an area of approximately 65 km² in the Day Dawn Goldfield and is situated immediately south of Westgold's renowned Great Fingall Gold Mine.

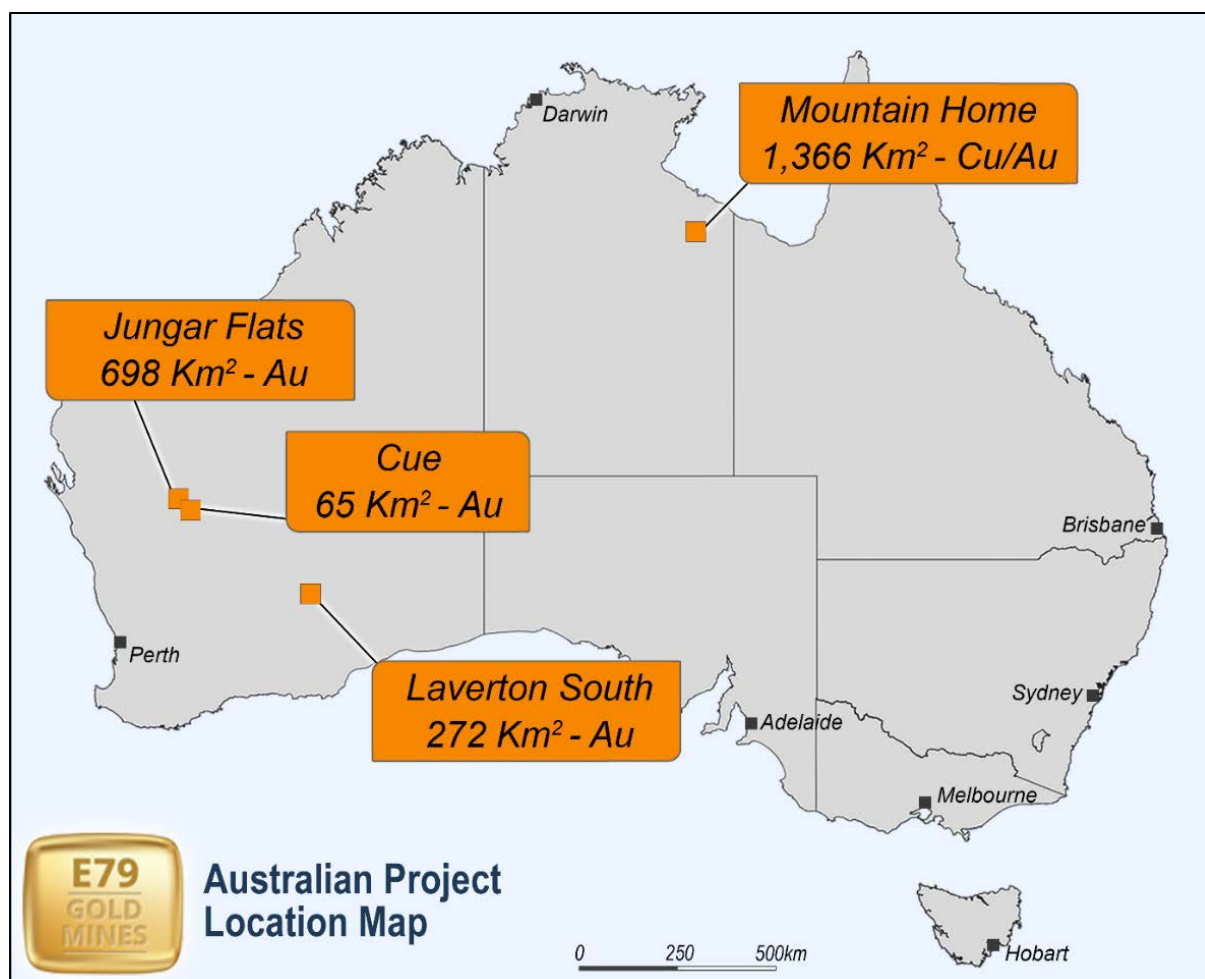


Figure 4: Map of E79 Gold's exploration projects.

⁴ Huston et al, 2023, Zinc on the edge, Mineralium Deposita 58 (707-729)

⁵ See ASX announcement 14 February 2025

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	• The Mountain Home geophysical survey reported consisted of approx. 1,594 line km, with 400m line spacing, flying on a 69° bearing at 80m flight height. • The Survey was undertaken by Xcalibur using the FALCON® Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) with single near-vertical spin-axis, dual complement Gravity Gradiometer Instrument (GGI). • Magnetics were taken with an airborne magnetometer system.
Drilling techniques	• <i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).</i>	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias</i>	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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 as no drilling reported.
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 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.	• Not applicable as no samples collected.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Gravity readings were taken with an Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) with single near-vertical spin-axis, dual complement Gravity Gradiometer Instrument (GGI). • Terrain corrections undertaken by creating a laser scanned DTM model with 276 samples per line at 20 seconds per scan. • Accuracy is +/- 10cm

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, 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.	Novatel OEMV-3G 14 Channel GPS, with 0.6-1.8m accuracy and sampling rate of 1 Hz
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.	Gravity readings were taken at 400m line spacing and 80m flight height
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 survey lines were oriented approximately east west to cross proposed stratigraphy
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable as no samples collected.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews were undertaken, other than those provided by XCalibur Multiphysics

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 geophysics program occurred on tenement EL32470, under control of E79 Gold Mines
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited exploration has occurred on EL32470, in part due to the remote location of the project. From 1966-1968 undertook stream sediment samples, mapping soil samplings and IP surveys with copper found in samples around old workings. From 1990-1992 CRA undertook diamond exploration via stream sediment sampling, gravel sampling and rock chip sampling. In 1996 BHP Minerals undertook early-stage exploration over areas now covered by tenement application EL33886. Work included rock chip sampling, soil sampling and an airborne EM survey. More recently, NT Minerals undertook broad spaced soil sampling and rock chip sampling.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	To date there is not enough information to determine a definite singular mineralisation style. Data and observations indicate evidence of SEDEX style mineralisation prevalent in the area (McArthur River Mine, Teena Deposit), while evidence (Cu-Au-Bi association) also exhibits features similar to the Tennant Creek ironstone hosted mineralisation.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following	Not applicable as no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information for all Material drill holes: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o 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 (e.g., 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.	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
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.	• Appropriate maps are included within the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	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.	Not applicable as no drilling reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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.	
<i>Further work</i>	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.	Additional geophysical surveys may be carried out in the future in order to assist in the delineation of drilling targets.