



Mountain Home Copper-Gold Project, NT

Outstanding High-Grade Copper Rock Chips and Mapping Expands Copper-Gold-Bismuth Prospective Footprint

Successful reconnaissance field trip upgrades project potential; Key access agreement signed with local pastoralist



Successful mapping and rock chip sampling program completed recently with assay results delivering high-grade copper over an expanded area at Mountain Home:

- o **MHR036: 24.3% Cu and 0.11g/t Au** – located 200m south of previous sampling
- o **MHR038: 22.5% Cu and 1.56g/t Au** – located on a parallel trend 200m west of previous sampling
- o **MHR049: 2.53% Cu and 0.01g/t Au** – located on a parallel trend 950m north of previous high-grade copper



Access agreement signed with local Pastoralist, providing site access.



Fieldwork for a heritage survey complete with report and approvals potentially granted in December, allowing for initial drilling in 2026.



Large-scale co-funded airborne geophysical gravity program scheduled to commence in December 2025.

West Australian-based explorer E79 Gold Mines Limited (**ASX: E79**) ('E79 Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Mountain Home Copper-Gold Project, located in the Northern Territory.

E79 Gold CEO, Ned Summerhayes, said: *"The recent mapping and sampling programs were successful in significantly increasing the footprint of known high-grade copper and gold mineralisation at Mountain Home.*

"The mapping program, in conjunction with an independent expert, has enhanced our understanding of the Mountain Home Gossan and its surrounds, indicating a structural aspect to the mineralisation at the Mountain Home Gossan.

"Pre-drilling approvals are progressing with a key access agreement signed with the local pastoralist and the required heritage survey field work also now completed over the Mountain Home Gossan. The results of the heritage survey, and the grant of the potential heritage licence, are both expected in the current December Quarter, which will allow for initial drilling to take place in 2026 at the conclusion of the wet season.

"A large-scale co-funded gravity survey is scheduled to start in December, which will potentially map large-scale structures and prospective rock units over a 350km² area and provide insights to discovery opportunities under cover."

Consulting Geologist Carl Brauhart commented:

"The Mountain Home Project is in a very desirable address, with a geochemical signature and regional setting typical of Intracratonic copper-gold (ICG) systems. Notable ICG systems include Olympic Dam, Ernest Henry, Telfer and Winu, all of which lie in the hangingwall to a cratonic suture and postdate subduction tectonics by hundreds of millions of years. Although known mineralisation is quartz vein hosted, extreme Bi concentrations suggest a possible affinity with the Tennant Creek Au-Cu-Bi IOCG deposits. Clear brittle structural control mapped in the field, combined with the prospective geochemistry at the Mountain Home Gossan provide very important leads for exploring the wider Mountain Home Region."

Northern Territory Project

Mountain Home - EL32470 (100% E79 Gold), EL33886 and EL33887 (both under application - 100% E79 Gold), EL4178 and EL34179 (Mineral Rights)

E79 Gold controls an area of 1,366km² within the highly prolific McArthur Basin in the Northern Territory. The Project covers inliers of prospective Proterozoic-age lithology of the McArthur Basin, within the younger Carpentaria Basin.

Assay results have been returned for rock chip samples collected during a field reconnaissance program completed at Mountain Home in August. The program comprised a combination of rock chip sampling (24 samples) and geological mapping of the Mountain Home Gossan and surrounds.

High-grade copper was returned from rock chip samples taken from within the immediate area around the Mountain Home Gossan, with assay results including:

-  **MHR037 – 32.5% Cu**
-  **MHR039 – 18.55% Cu**
-  **MHR040 – 35.9% Cu**

High-grade copper and elevated gold were also identified outside of the main Mountain Home Gossan, with assay results including:

-  **MHR036: 24.3% Cu and 0.11g/t Au** – located 200m south of previous samples
-  **MHR038: 22.5% Cu and 1.56g/t Au** – located on a parallel trend 150m west of previous sampling
-  **MHR049: 2.53% Cu and 0.01g/t Au** – located on a parallel trend 950m north of previous high-grade copper

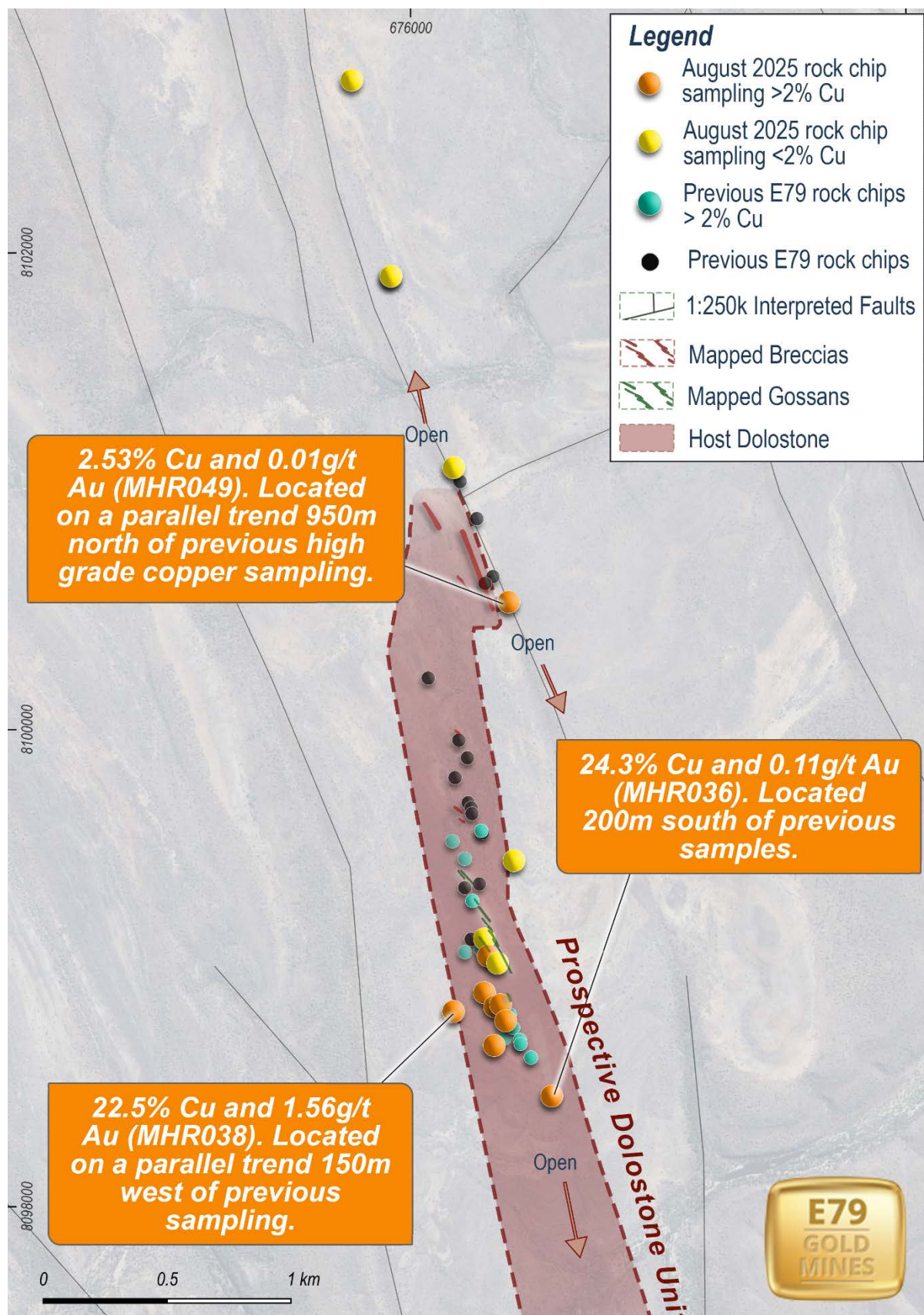


Figure 1: Map of the Mountain Home gossan area with recent and past rock chip sample locations.

Detailed outcrop mapping was completed by Carl Brauhart, and has greatly increased our geological understanding at the Mountain Home Gossan, identifying an en-echelon series of sinistral faults that host copper-gold-bismuth mineralisation in quartz breccia and crack-seal veins. Mapping to the north of the Mountain Home Gossan has outlined an envelope of similar brittle quartz breccias extending for 3km emphasising the scale of the mineral system. More work is required to understand the importance of these structures and their relationship to mineralisation, but identifying dominant sinistral movement on brittle faults implies that left-stepping jogs on regional faults are high priority targets because these "damage zones" are where the greatest hydrothermal fluid flow and resultant mineralisation can be expected.

An upcoming airborne gravity survey, scheduled to commence in December 2025, will be used to potentially map such major structures through the region. This gravity survey is supported by a funding grant awarded under the Northern Territory Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations (GDC) Program¹ for the acquisition of regional gravity data (up to \$150,000 paid back to E79 Gold).

The fieldwork component of the Aboriginal Heritage Survey over the Mountain Home Gossan has now been completed, with results and certificates due in the December Quarter. An access agreement with the local Pastoralist has been signed. These approvals will allow initial drilling to occur after the 2025-2026 wet season.

A separate funding grant from the Northern Territory Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations (GDC) Program² for initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Mountain Home Gossan (up to \$100,000 returned to E79 Gold), has had an application submitted to extend the grant until May 2026.

Preliminary assessments indicate that Mountain Home may be included in a family of deposits described as intra-cratonic copper-gold (ICG), a sub-group within the broader iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposit classification.

While at an early stage of evaluation, this style of mineralisation has potential for significant scale and / or grade with early assessment of the geochemical fingerprint suggesting Mountain Home may be most similar to notable IOCG occurrences in the Tennant Creek mineral field³.

¹ Refer to E79 Gold Mines ASX Announcement 10 June 2025

² Refer to E79 Gold Mines ASX Announcement 10 June 2025

³ Refer to Carl Brauhart MEGWA presentation <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQFWxxFIIGQ>

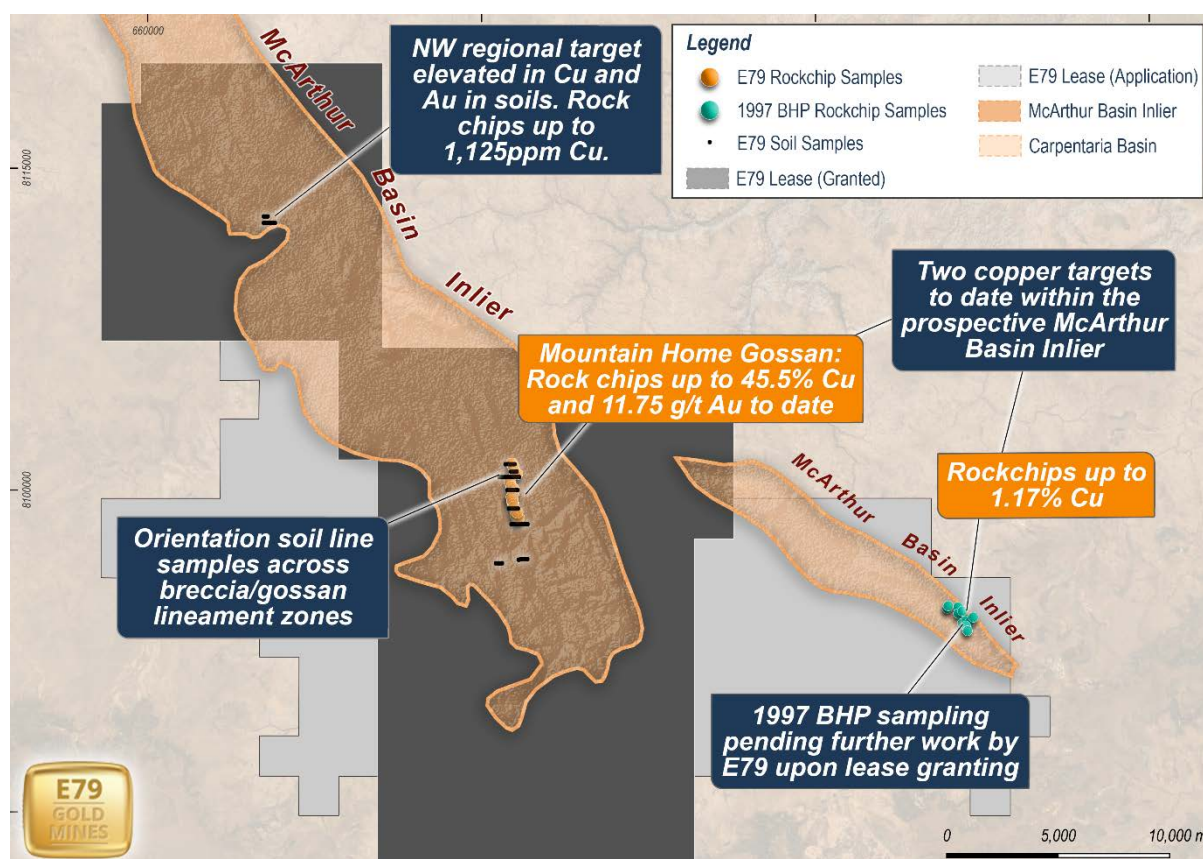


Figure 2: Location map of the Mountain Home Project with recent soil sample locations, and new target area.

In addition to extending the prospective Mountain Home Gossan mineralised zone, follow-up rock chip samples from a regional target, located 17.5km north-west of the Mountain Home Gossan, returned copper in rock chip samples of up to 1,125ppm Cu, confirming the prospectivity from previous soil sampling which outlined elevated copper, zinc, lead and gold⁴.

This anomalism is unconstrained by sampling and remains open in all directions.

⁴ Refer to E79 Gold Mines Limited ASX Announcement 20 November 2024

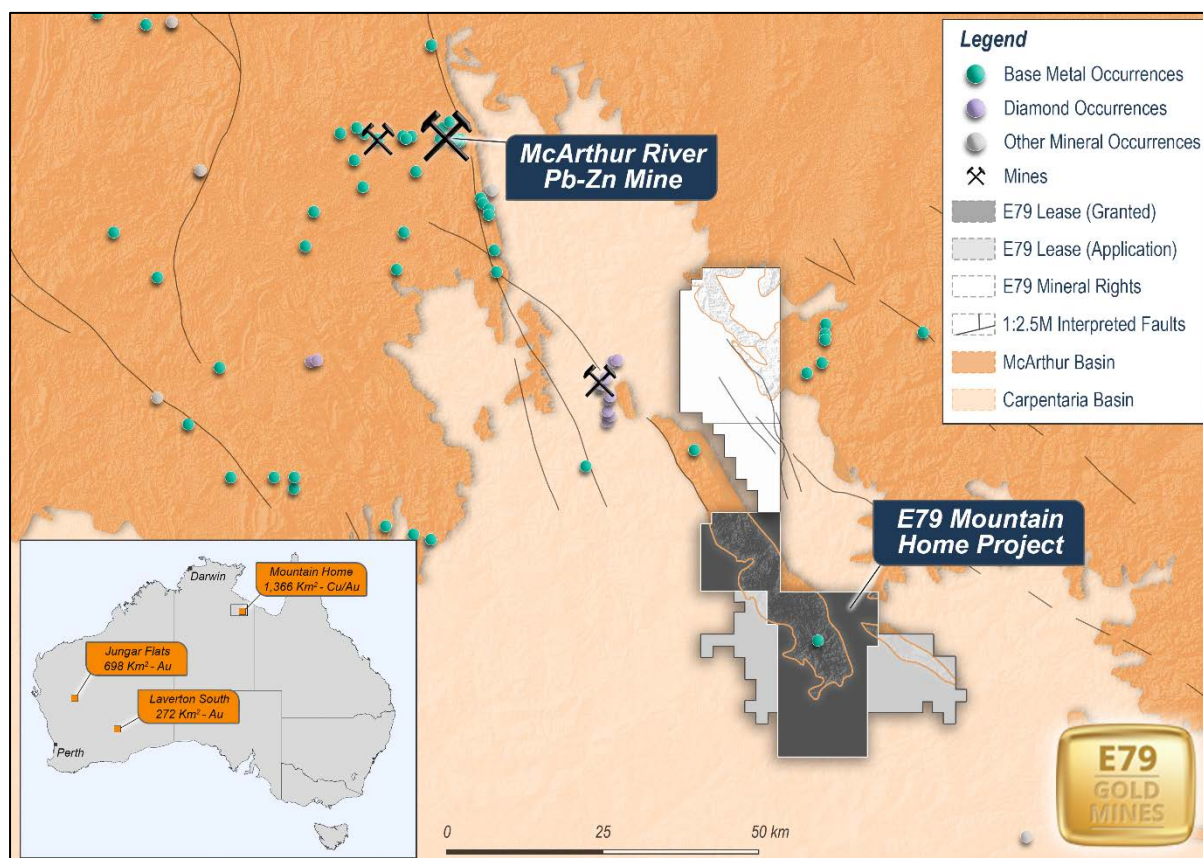


Figure 3: Location map of the Mountain Home Project with the McArthur and Carpentaria Basins.

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 ~2,401km² of highly prospective ground, including within the McArthur Basin of the Northern Territory, the world's largest accumulation of Zn-Pb⁵ 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 Minerals⁶ allowing E79 Gold to focus on the gold discovery potential in the Laverton South Project and focus on the Mountain Home Project.

On 3 October 2025, E79 Gold signed a Binding Heads of Agreement to acquire a 90% interest in Cue Metals Pty Ltd which holds the Cue Gold Project. The Cue Gold Project is 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. Completion of the acquisition is expected late November 2025 after shareholder approval.

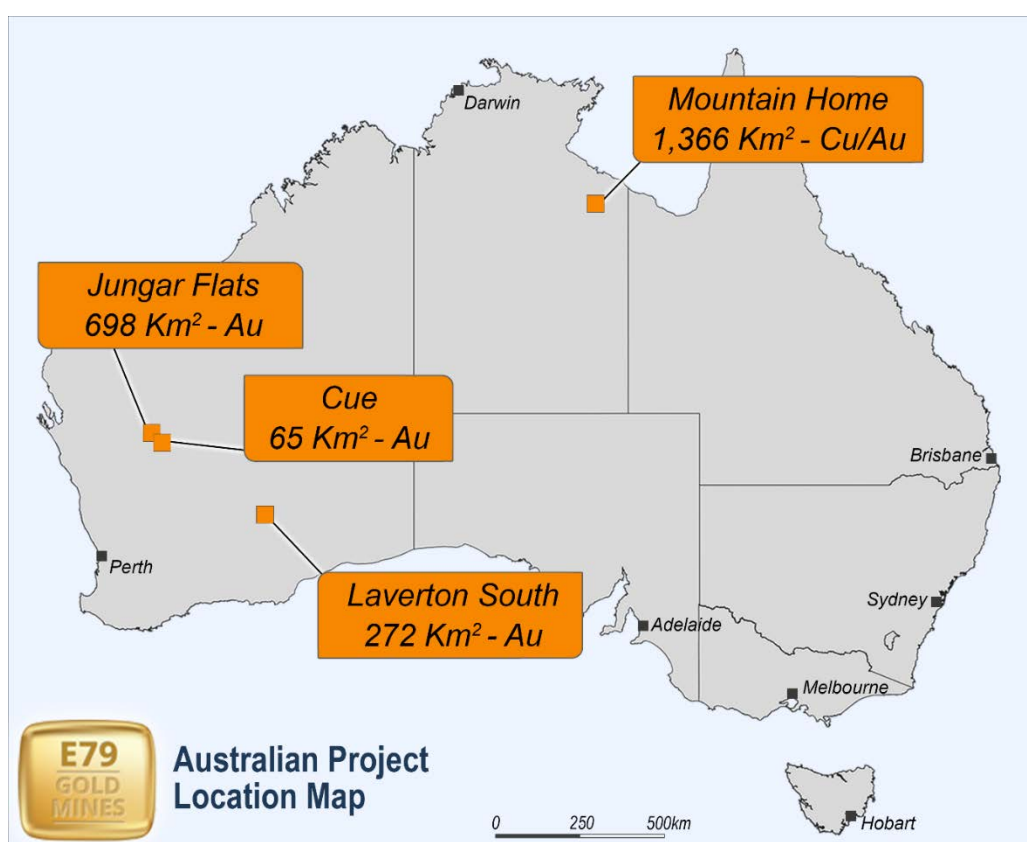


Figure 4: Map of E79 Gold's exploration projects.

⁵ Huston et al, 2023, Zinc on the edge, Mineralium Deposita 58 (707-729)

⁶ See ASX announcement 14 February 2025

Table 1 – Rock chip sample locations – August 2025 Program

All samples in MGA_2020_53

SampleID	NAT_East	NAT_North	NAT_RL	Cu_%	Au_ppm	Bi_ppm	Ag_ppm
MHR033	662154	8114997	197.7	0.003	0.001	0.56	0.96
MHR035	676303	8098658	228.1	9.630	0.718	293	0.60
MHR036	676535	8098444	221.6	24.300	0.113	142.0	1.21
MHR037	676354	8098760	196	32.500	0.123	46.2	1.08
MHR038	676139	8098798	196	22.500	1.560	387	5.93
MHR039	676266	8098877	187.7	18.550	0.184	570	4.83
MHR040	676312	8098819	192.7	35.900	0.059	405	6.74
MHR041	676338	8098834	187.5	2.510	0.371	193.0	1.69
MHR042	676316	8099001	186.6	0.088	0.010	31.7	0.09
MHR043	676282	8099036	185.1	6.360	0.019	3.00	1.99
MHR044	676390	8099426	177.3	0.079	0.002	0.64	0.02
MHR045	676268	8099102	185.9	0.023	0.358	35.7	3.14
MHR046	675763	8102709	192.3	0.019	0.003	1.68	0.17
MHR047	675914	8101883	178.9	0.009	0.050	2.14	0.22
MHR048	676158	8101081	172.9	0.008	0.095	18.80	0.03
MHR049	676382	8100510	186.7	2.530	0.012	30.0	0.49
MHR051	665633	8112361	213.6	0.114	0.004	2.45	0.09
MHR052	665394	8112362	209.6	0.033	0.001	0.82	0.29
MHR053	665314	8112355	211.2	0.024	0.003	0.34	0.10
MHR054	665238	8112319	209.3	0.020	0.001	0.50	0.16
MHR055	664223	8113165	216.7	0.029	0.001	1.06	0.04
MHR056	663909	8113402	205.7	0.004	0.001	0.48	0.01
MHR057	663897	8113405	213.7	0.003	0.001	0.29	0.01
MHR058	661851	8115016	213.2	0.035	0.004	1.60	0.08

Sample	Description
MHR033	Float, red fine grained brecciated dolomitic siltstone, ferruginous ex carbonate
MHR035	Brown, fine grained, iron rich sed rock, quartz vein with acicular malachite
MHR036	Abundant malachite with quartz in a fine-grained brown sed rock, possibly sandstone.
MHR037	Float, weathered, dark brown, fine grained sediment malachite speckled throughout
MHR038	Weathered, dark brown, fine grained sediment, some quartz veins with malachite
MHR039	Dark brown, find grained quartz veined sedimentary rock, some possible folding
MHR040	Float. Malachite and quartz in fine grained brown matrix
MHR041	pale cream brown, quartz breccia malachite with quartz
MHR042	Quartz veins with pale green mineral associated with one quartz vein.
MHR043	Fine grained weathered sediment, light brown. Some malachite.
MHR044	Reddish brown, fine to medium grained sedimentary rock with quartz.
MHR045	Honeycomb texture on fine grained brown clast. imprinted in quartz.
MHR046	Quartz veins on brecciated sandstone
MHR047	Subcrop of quartz, cruciform quartz amethyst epithermal vein
MHR048	Weathered, brown, quartz rich breccia, with fine quartz growth within
MHR049	Quartz breccia, with miner very pale green dusting (malachite), quartz as veins
MHR051	Float, sed breccia, fine grained minor ex sulphides

MHR052	Fine grained limestone subcrop, minor layering
MHR053	Finely recrystallised dolomitic siltstone subcrop
MHR054	Finely recrystallised dolomitic siltstone
MHR055	Quartz cemented hydrothermal breccia in sandstone
MHR056	Red sandstone, pitted (carb spotted) with quartz veining
MHR057	Weathered quartz breccia, light brown, fine grained
MHR058	Float, boxwork Ex sulphides. Reddish dolomitic rock

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>	- E79 Gold has recently undertaken rock chip sampling activities within the Mountain Home Project. - Rock chip samples were collected by hand - Samples were assayed by 4 acid multi-element analysis for the rock chips
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	• <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 may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	• Not applicable as no drilling occurred
<i>Logging</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• Rock descriptions were recorded
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• Samples underwent industry standard sample preparation techniques consisting of crushing and grinding. •
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations</i>	• Rock chips were analysed using ALS 4 acid digest with ICP-MS or ICP_OES finish. 48 Elements were analysed including; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>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.</i>	Zn, Zr • Rock chips were also analysed for gold by fire assay with a 50gm charge.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Data is logged onto paper in the field and entered into excel to go to a centralised database.
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Sample locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA2020 Zone 53S. • RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Rock chips were taken in an uneven distribution based on rock outcrops
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Rock chips were taken generally along strike of known mineralisation
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples were stored on site and taken directly to the laboratory by E79 staff.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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>	<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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The sampling program occurred on tenement EL32470, under control of E79 Gold Mines
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	• 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• 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	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>length, true width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• Appropriate maps are included within the body of this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <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.</i>	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <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>	• Relevant geological observations are included in this report.
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Additional geochemical surveys may be carried out in the future in order to assist in the delineation of drilling targets.