



FURTHER HIGH-GRADE HISTORICAL DRILL RESULTS UP TO 91g/t GOLD FROM THE CUE GOLD PROJECT

Acquisition of Cue Metals and the rights to the Cue Gold Project, on track for completion next week, subject to shareholder approval

-  A review of historical exploration activities has identified numerous, previously uncompiled high-grade assays over multiple targets at the Cue Gold Project including:
 -  **1m @ 91.00 g/t gold** from 0m in AUSI 85 – Newly identified prospect
 -  **4m @ 6.96 g/t gold from 90m** in GCRC944 – Chloe Prospect, including
 -  **2m @ 13.04 g/t gold** from 90m
 -  **10m @ 2.55 g/t gold from 12m** in AUSI 949 – Chloe Prospect, including
 -  **2m @ 10.7 g/t gold** from 12m
 -  **8m @ 4.15 g/t gold** from 6m in AUSI 838 – Chloe Prospect
 -  **6m @ 1.28 g/t gold** from 24m in AUSI 834 – Chloe Prospect
 -  **4m @ 1.17 g/t gold** from 2m in AUSI 841 – Chloe Prospect
 -  **16m @ 1.53 g/t gold** from 48m in AUSI 790 – Ada Prospect, including
 -  **2m @ 5.05g/t gold** from 48m
 -  **8m @ 1.65 g/t Au gold** from 28m in AUSI 791, - Ada Prospect, including
 -  **2m @ 4.41 g/t gold** from 34m
 -  **4m @ 2.48 g/t gold** from 48m in AUSI 871, - Ada Prospect
 -  **5m @ 3.65 g/t gold** from 30m in LAC0540 – Transformer Prospect
-  Planning for ground gravity program underway, with gravity representing the key dataset to define and map gold fertile structures.
-  Subject to shareholder approval, E79 Gold will formally acquire the rights held by Cue Metals Pty Ltd and additional tenure applications of the Cue Gold Project¹ following deal completion subject to shareholder approval at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 27 November 2025.

¹ See E79 Gold Mines ASX Announcement dated 3 October 2025

E79 Gold CEO Ned Summerhayes, said:

“E79 Gold is continuing to progress preliminary work programs at the Cue Gold Project ahead of completing the acquisition of the rights and tenure applications of Cue Metals, expected shortly after the receipt of shareholder approval.

“A geological review of historical exploration and database analysis has recently identified previously unknown multiple high-grade drill holes at key existing prospect targets, and in newly identified prospects. This is an excellent zero-cost result that de-risks the project and greatly enhances our understanding and the prospectivity of, especially, the key Ada and Chloe targets.

“Following completion of the acquisition of Cue Metals, we intend to hit the ground running, with a project-wide ground gravity program scheduled to commence before the end of the year. Gravity data was the key to understanding the key structures to the south at the Break of Day Mine, where E79 Gold’s technical consultant, Glenn Martin, served as Chief Geologist throughout the discovery phase.

“Come 2026, we expect E79 Gold will be well placed with a raft of prospects in an under-explored hotspot of gold discovery and mining infrastructure, and with sufficient funding to follow-up our discovery opportunities with drill testing following interpretation and prioritisation of targets from the gravity survey.”

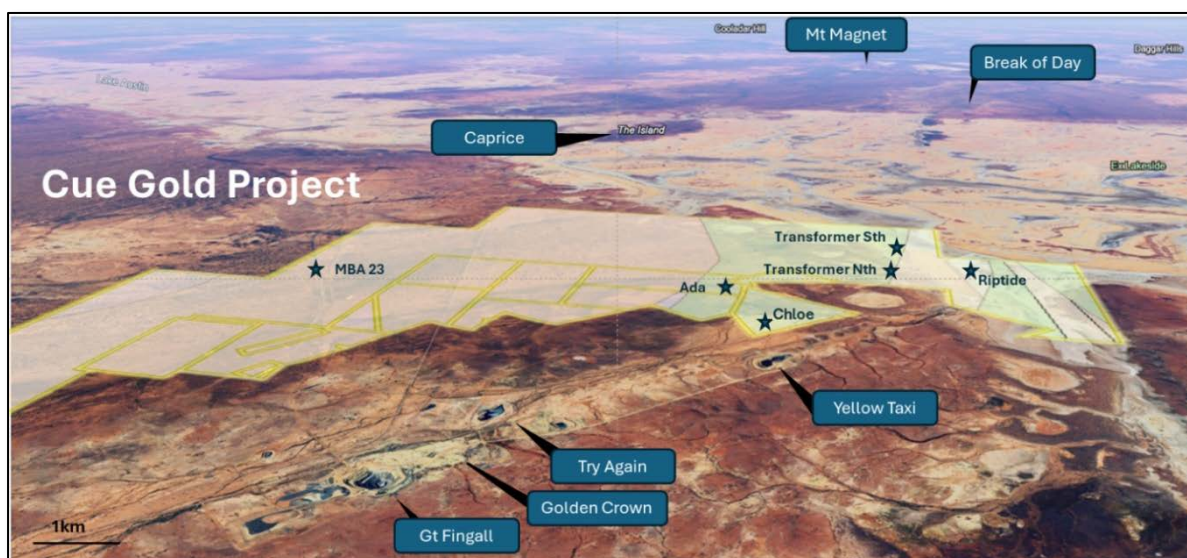


Figure 1: Aerial view of the Cue Gold Project, looking south, relative to the Great Fingall Mining Complex, Break of Day Mine, Caprice Resources’ Island Project and Mt Magnet Operations.

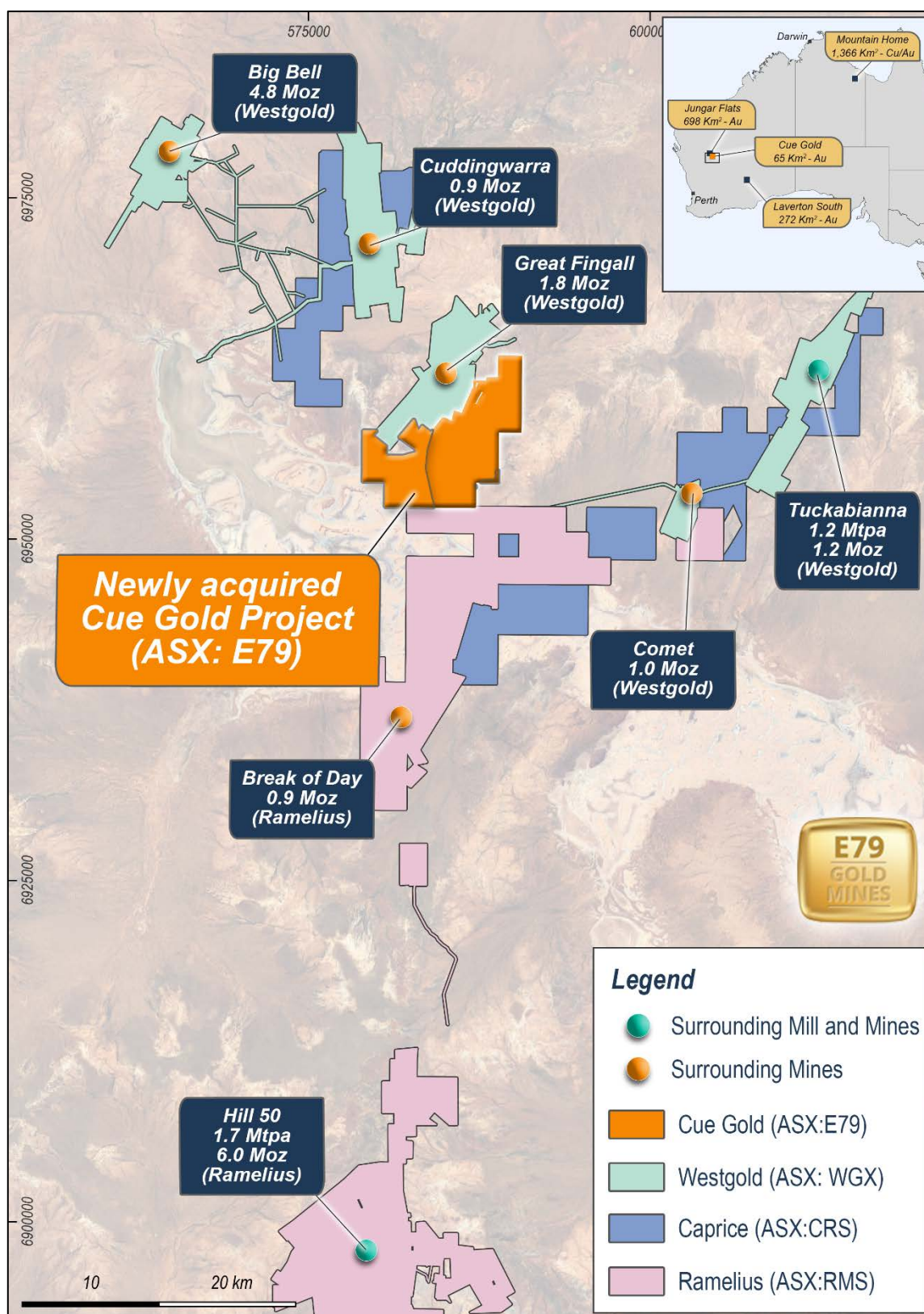


Figure 2: Cue Gold Project location plan and local gold operations².

² For Ramelius Resources endowment refer to Resources and Reserve Statement 1 October 2025 and Ramelius website for past production. For Westgold Resources endowment refer to 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves statement 3 September 2025 and Westgold Website for past production at Big Bell, Great Fingall, and Cuddingwarra. Past production from Tuckabianna and Comet from mindat.org database.

Cue Gold Project – Highlights and Project Overview

The Cue Gold Project is located in the highly prospective Murchison Gold Province, Western Australia (Figure 2). The Cue Gold Project covers an area of approximately 67km² in the Day Dawn Goldfield and is situated immediately south of Westgold's renowned Great Fingall Gold Mine, (historical production of 1.2Moz at an average grade of 19.2 g/t gold).³

The geological setting of the Cue Gold Project is considered highly prospective for high-grade quartz reef-hosted gold deposits, similar to those found at Great Fingall, Golden Crown and Break of Day.

E79 Gold entered into a binding agreement to acquire a 90% interest in Cue Metals Pty Ltd (Cue Metals), who have an option to purchase tenure over the project plus some tenure applications, in October 2025⁴. Under the terms of the agreement, E79 Gold will hold the rights and tenure applications over the Cue Gold Project in early December 2025, following deal completion subject to shareholder approval at an AGM scheduled for the 27th November 2025.

E79 Gold has commenced preliminary work programs at the project ahead of taking formal ownership. Historical work has been reviewed and collated into a central database. This has allowed the Company to analyse historical work in a more systematic manner, identifying multiple new exploration opportunities. E79 Gold notes that while data was collected in accordance with industry standards of the time, comprehensive QA/QC programs were not always carried out or reported on.

Historical drilling, soil samples and geophysical exploration programs were reviewed and a number of areas identified for further exploration. High-grade historical drilling assays were recently identified at multiple prospects, including Ada, Chloe and Transformer, with new prospect areas also identified from the desktop review. This has resulted in materially enhanced prospectivity for very little expenditure.

Ground gravity surveys, a key dataset for identifying the location of cross cutting structures in the host dolerite, are planned to commence in late 2025, with the acquisition and processing of this data expected to take around 6-8 weeks. Results from this survey are keenly anticipated, as this exploration method was successfully utilised at the nearby Break of Day area by Musgrave Minerals, leading to the discovery of high-grade gold structures and a subsequent takeover by Ramelius Resources. The same methodology has also been deployed by Westgold Resources on the adjoining tenements to the north of the Cue Gold Project, where recent gravity survey results identified previously invisible key cross cutting structures.

Previous encumbrances over the Cue Metals option ground, notably a forfeiture notice over tenement E21/164 have been resolved.

³ Refer to Westgold Resources Limited ASX Announcement 23 October 2023. There is no guarantee that Westgold's results will be reflective of the Cue Gold landholding.

⁴ Refer to E79 Gold Mines ASX Announcement 3 October 2025

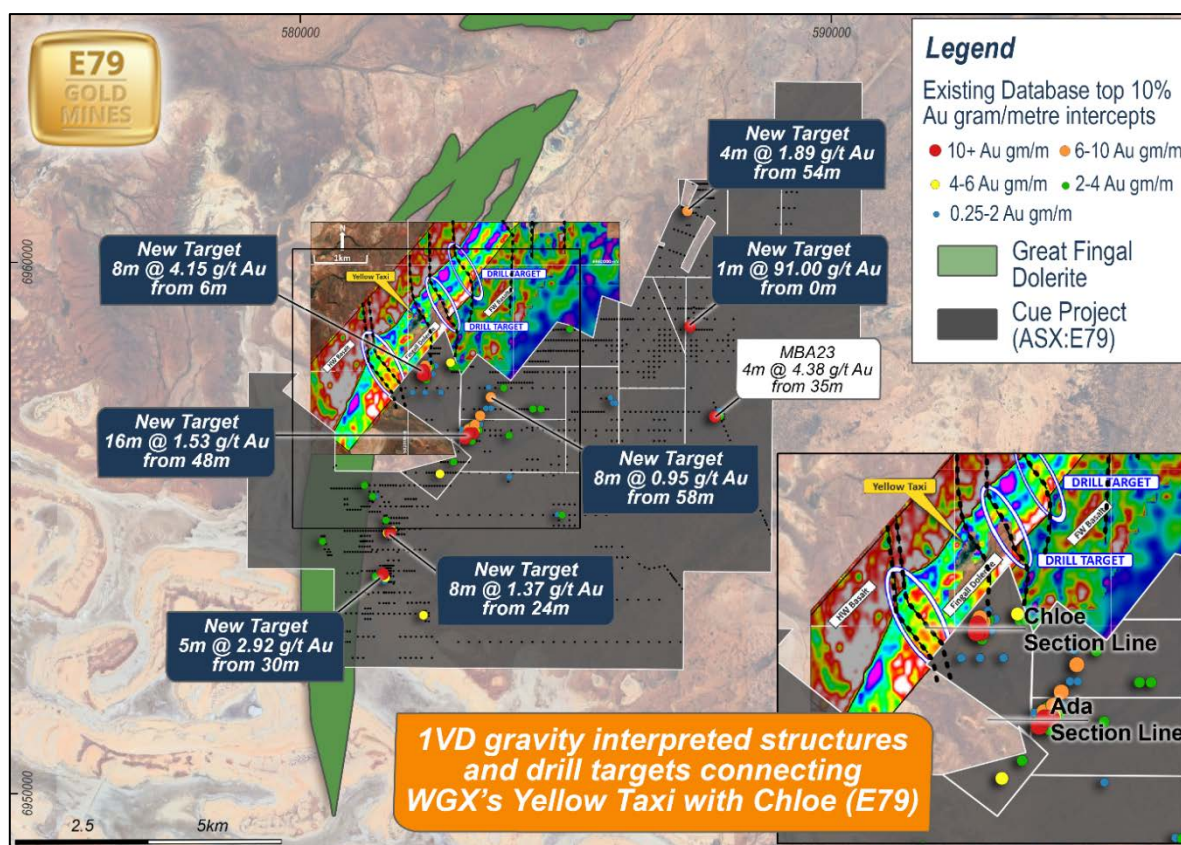


Figure 3: Location of newly identified drilling results, MBA23 has been previously announced by E79 Gold on 3 October 2025. Background gravity image is from Westgold Resources 2024 RIU presentation, 14 February 2024

High-Grade Exploration Focus

The most advanced exploration targets within the Cue Gold Project are the Ada and Chloe prospects. These sit within the Meekatharra Greenstone formation, with existing drilling outlining mineralised laterite and in-situ mineralisation in scant deeper drilling. E79 Gold's recent work on building a database of historical results has identified more gold mineralisation at both Chloe and Ada than previously thought.

Ada Gold Prospect

Ada is one of the more advanced exploration targets, with historical drilling identifying both supergene gold and fresh rock mineralisation.

Previously announced⁵ drilling results from the Ada gold prospect, include:

- **13m @ 2.2 g/t gold** from 112m down-hole (EOH) in GCRC936
- **20m @ 0.6 g/t gold** from 45m down-hole in GCRC935

Recent compilation work has identified further mineralisation including:

- **16m @ 1.53 g/t gold** from 48m down-hole in AUSI 790, including **8m @ 2.4 g/t gold** from 48m
- **8m @ 1.65 g/t Au gold** from 28m in AUSI 791, including **2m @ 4.41 g/t gold** from 34m
- **4m @ 2.48 g/t gold** from 48m in AUSI 871

⁵ Refer to E79 Gold ASX Announcement 3 October 2025

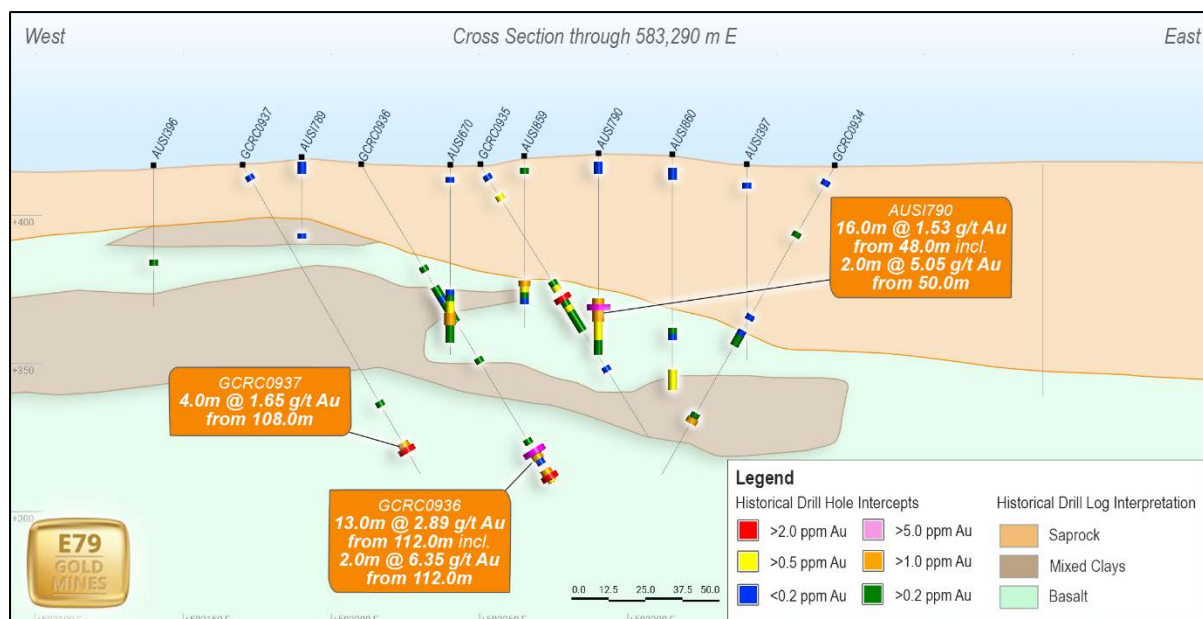


Figure 4: Ada cross section 583,290mE

These new results outline higher grades in the laterite/supergene. Importantly, AUSI 871 (4m @ 2.48 g/t gold from 48m, which sits within a broader zone of 18m @ 0.7 g/t gold using a 0.2 g/t cutoff) has identified supergene gold mineralisation and is located ~500m north of Ada, bringing the total strike of gold in drilling anomalism to 950m. No follow-up programs have been executed to date.

Chloe Gold Prospect

The Chloe prospect is another advanced exploration target where recent work has identified additional historical drill assays with significant gold results. Previously reported⁶ drill results include:

- **4m @ 6.96 g/t gold** from 90m in **GCRC944**, including
 - **2m @ 13.04 g/t gold** from 90m (previously reported as 2m @ 4.8 g/t Au)

Recent compilation work has identified further mineralisation including:

- **8m @ 4.15 g/t gold** from 6m in AUSI 838
- **10m @ 2.55 g/t gold** from 12m in AUSI 949, including
 - **2m @ 10.7 g/t gold** from 12m
- **6m @ 1.28 g/t gold** from 24m in AUSI 834
- **4m @ 1.17 g/t gold** from 2m in AUSI 841
- **8m @ 0.66 g/t Au** from 20m in AUSI 955, including
 - **4m @ 1.05 g/t** from 20m

These results at Chloe are significant as they are higher grade, shallower and increase the footprint of mineralisation to up to 350m long and up to 200m wide. Interrogation of historical data has upgraded the existing intersection in GCRC944 from 2m @ 4.8 g/t gold to 4m @ 6.96 g/t gold from 90m (including 2m @ 13.04 g/t gold from 90m). Chloe sits in prospective stratigraphy, within an interpreted cross cutting structure off the Great Fingalls Dolerite, host to the recently

⁶ Refer to E79 Gold ASX Announcement 3 October 2025

mined Yellow Taxi Deposit (Westgold Resources), where 40,500 ounces at 1.89g/t Au was mined from 2018⁷. Yellow Taxi sits within the Great Fingalls Dolerite, with an interpreted cross cutting structure identified from the gravity data that then extends through into E79 Gold's tenure. The mineralisation at Chloe is located on this structure, some 800m south of Yellow Taxi.

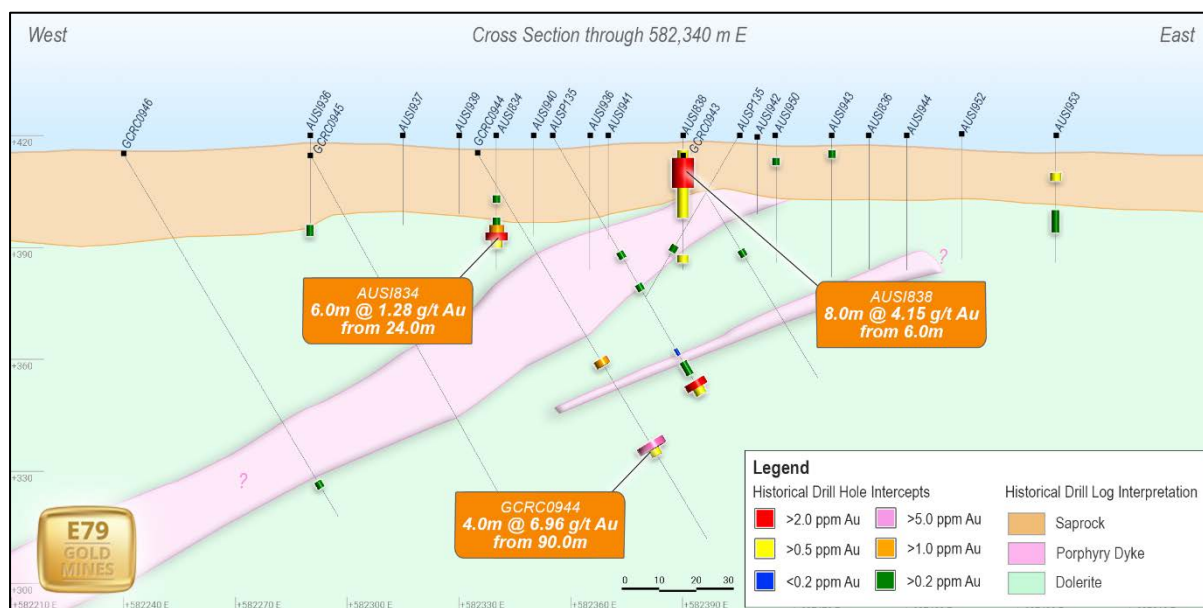


Figure 5: Chloe cross section 582,340mE

Transformer Gold Prospect

Newly identified drill holes from historical exploration programs have outlined significant gold results including:

- **5m @ 3.65 g/t gold** from 30m in LAC0540 - Transformer South
- **1m @ 1.35 g/t gold** from 19m in LAC0529 and **2m @ 0.96 g/t gold** from 29m– Transformer North
- **6m @ 0.67 g/t gold** from 27m in LAC0821 – Transformer North
- **8m @ 1.37 g/t gold** from 24m in LAC0456 – Transformer North

These thick, shallow intercepts identify evidence of a fertile system that requires further work to understand and expand.

New Targets

A number of new targets have been identified from the geological review of historical data including historical drilling, soil sampling and geophysical programs. This is highlighted by a new target where drilling intersected a high-grade gold assay from surface:

- **1m @ 91.00 g/t gold** from 0m down-hole in AUSI 85

This result represents a likely transported surface enrichment / small surficial nugget, however the location of the hole collar is distal to known gold mineralisation and further work is required to understand its geological significance.

⁷ Refer to Westgold Resources ASX Announcement 16 January 2024

Break of Day and Day Dawn/Great Fingall Targeting Model

E79 Gold expects that other high-priority targets will be generated by utilising high-resolution gravity surveys, a proven exploration technique in the area.

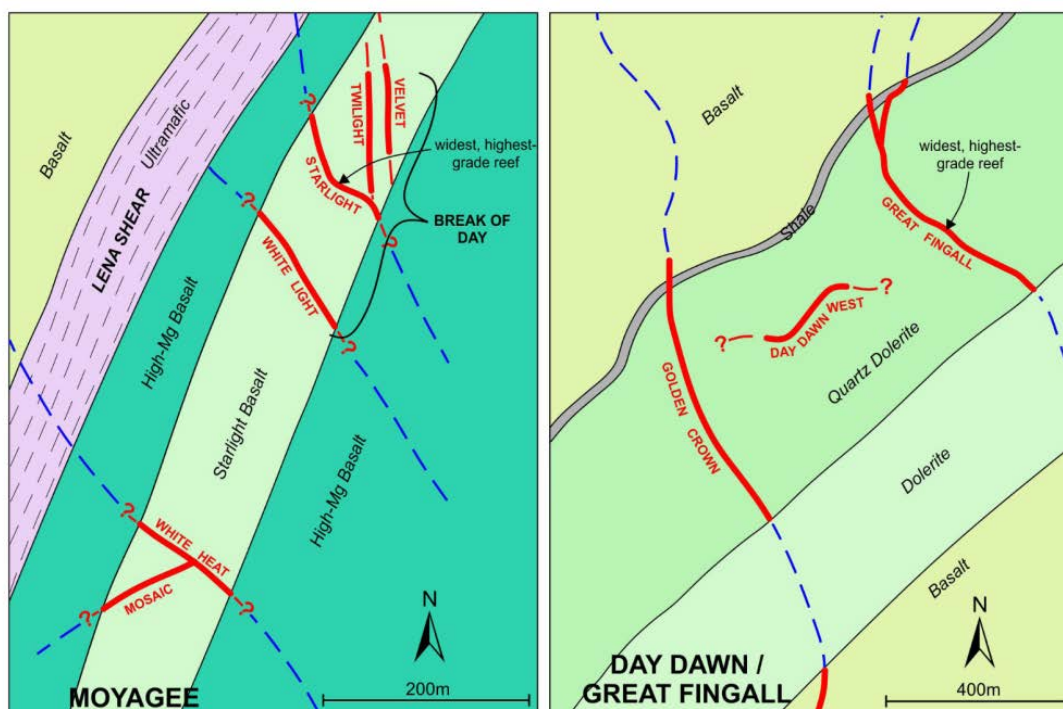


Figure 6: Simplified plans of Break of Day / White Heat Mosaic (left) and Day Dawn/Great Fingall (right), outlining the relationship between ore forming shear zones (thick = mineralised, dashed = unmineralized traces). Day Dawn image derived from Woodward (1907) and Woodward (1910), Moyagee Image from Waugh et al (2023 – New Gen Gold Conference).

Next Steps

E79 Gold is actively working towards fulfilling the remaining conditions precedent to complete the acquisition of the Cue Gold Project, with formal acquisition of the project option rights and tenure applications held by Cue Metals by E79 Gold expected on in early December 2025 following shareholder approval on 27 November.

This will pave the way to commence an aggressive exploration program at the Cue Gold Project, with a project-wide ground gravity program scheduled to commence in late 2025 and expected to take 6-8 weeks including processing. All contracts have been signed and are awaiting contractor availability.

Heritage agreements are being drafted over the project to enable the granting of the pending tenure applications.

E79 Gold looks forward to providing further updates to shareholders on the planned exploration strategy over the coming weeks as the Company aims to unlock the value of this highly prospective project.

Our motto: Money in the ground.

This announcement has been approved for release by the CEO of E79 Gold Mines Limited.

For more information, please visit the ASX platform (ASX: E79) or the Company's website at www.e79gold.com.au

Yours sincerely,



Ned Summerhayes

Chief Executive Officer

For more information please contact

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Competent Persons Statement

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.

ABOUT E79 GOLD MINES LIMITED (ASX: E79)

E79 Gold's Projects comprise ~2,336km² of highly prospective ground, including within the McArthur Basin of the Northern Territory, the world's largest accumulation of Zn-Pb⁸ 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 Minerals⁹ 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 includes 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.

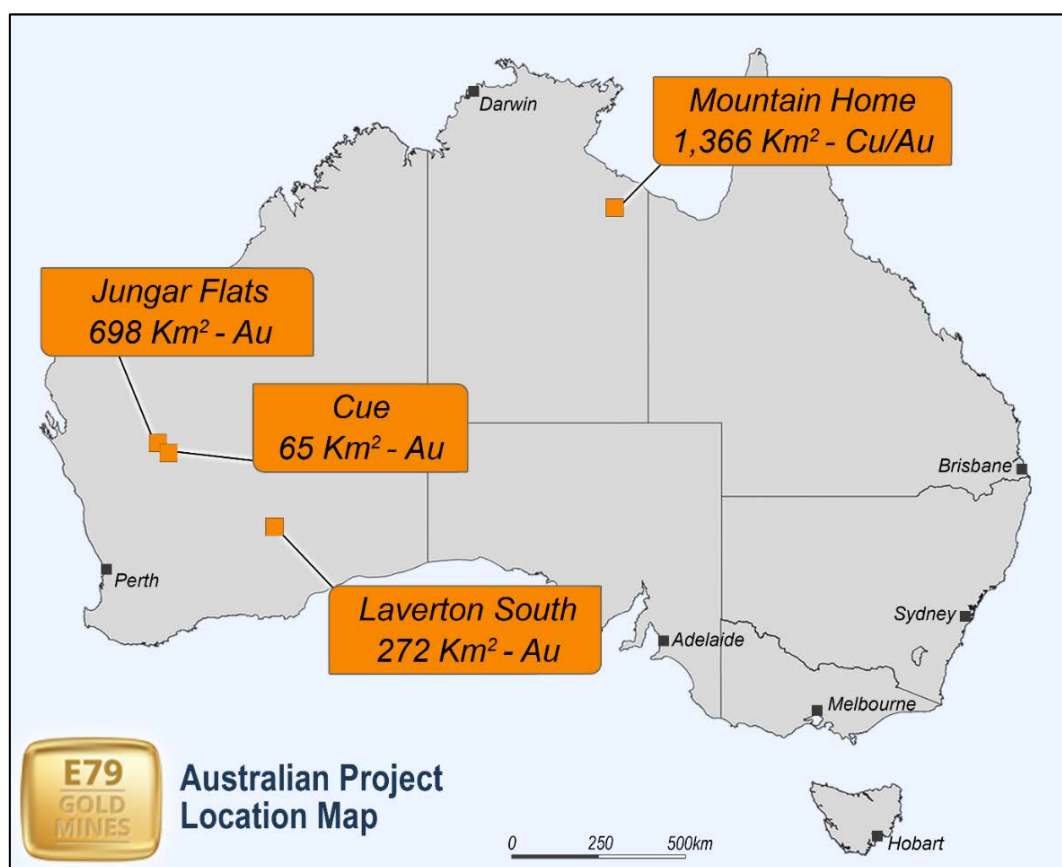


Figure 7: Map of E79 Gold's exploration projects.

⁸ Huston et al, 2023, Zinc on the edge, Mineralium Deposita 58 (707-729)

⁹ See ASX Announcement 14 February 2025

Table 1. Select Assays from A39671, A46034, A49539, A52860, A56950, A69650, A73191, A99820, A118797. Datum MGA94_50. Gold > 0.5 g/t with 4m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	From	Intersection	A Number	Prospect
AUSI 669	AC	61	583040	6956852	417	360	-90	4	2m @ 0.51 g/t	A46034	Ada
AUSI 790	AC	67	583290	6956852	420	360	-90	48	16m @ 1.53 g/t	A049539	Ada
AUSI 791	AC	57	583140	6956752	420	360	-90	28	8m @ 1.65 g/t	A049539	Ada
								46	2m @ 0.66 g/t	A049539	Ada
AUSI 817	AC	52	583090	6956752	420	360	-90	8	4m @ 0.97 g/t	A049539	Ada
AUSI 823	AC	82	583390	6956952	420	360	-90	70	2m @ 0.59 g/t	A049539	Ada
AUSI 859	AC	58	583265	6956852	420	360	-90	42	4m @ 0.91 g/t	A049539	Ada
AUSI 860	AC	79	583315	6956852	420	360	-90	72	7m @ 0.69 g/t	A049539	Ada
GCRC0934	RC	120	583370	6956852	417	270	-61	98	2m @ 1.58 g/t	A56950	Ada
GCRC0952	RC	120	583210	6956932	417	90	-60	62	4m @ 0.90 g/t	A56950	Ada
GCRC0953	RC	120	583290	6956932	417	90	-60	80	6m @ 1.26 g/t	A56950	Ada
AUSI 366	AC	27	583540	6957652	419	360	-90	2	2m @ 0.72 g/t	A46034	Ada
AUSI 632	AC	70	583840	6957652	420	360	-90	50	4m @ 0.66 g/t	A46034	Ada
AUSI 861	AC	76	583390	6957102	420	360	-90	58	8m @ 0.95 g/t	A049539	Ada
AUSI 865	AC	77	583490	6957252	420	360	-90	76	1m @ 0.86 g/t	A049539	Ada
AUSI 866	AC	67	583590	6957252	420	360	-90	0	2m @ 0.59 g/t	A049539	Ada
AUSI 871	AC	70	583590	6957452	420	360	-90	48	4m @ 2.48 g/t	A049539	Ada
GCRB4348	AC	80	582890	6956252	415	90	-60	56	4m @ 0.64 g/t	A56950	Ada
								76	4m @ 0.52 g/t	A56950	Ada
GCRB4525	AC	83	582640	6956052	415	90	-60	40	4m @ 1.19 g/t	A56950	Ada
AUSI 772	AC	42	582340	6957552	420	360	-90	16	2m @ 0.73 g/t	A049539	Chloe
								38	2m @ 0.64 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 778	AC	45	582640	6957552	420	360	-90	38	2m @ 0.58 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 834	AC	35	582340	6957902	420	360	-90	24	6m @ 1.28 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 837	AC	34	582490	6957902	420	360	-90	10	2m @ 0.65 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 838	AC	20	582390	6957952	420	360	-90	6	8m @ 4.15 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 896	AC	41	582540	6958052	420	360	-90	10	2m @ 0.59 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 925	AC	25	582100	6957552	420	360	-90	22	2m @ 0.85 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 935	AC	17	582380	6957802	420	360	-90	2	2m @ 1.56 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 949	AC	36	582390	6958002	420	360	-90	4	2m @ 0.55 g/t	A049539	Chloe
								12	10m @ 2.55 g/t	A049539	Chloe
								32	2m @ 0.69 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 955	AC	29	582415	6958052	420	360	-90	20	8m @ 0.66 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 956	AC	27	582465	6958052	420	360	-90	10	2m @ 1.91 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSI 972	AC	19	582440	6958152	420	360	-90	0	2m @ 0.89 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSP 137	AC	80	582355	6958002	420	90	-60	76	4m @ 1.69 g/t	A049539	Chloe
AUSP 138	AC	80	582380	6958052	420	90	-60	54	2m @ 0.73 g/t	A049539	Chloe
GCRC0944	RC	120	582335	6957952	415	93	-59	64	2m @ 1.29 g/t	A56950	Chloe
								90	4m @ 6.96 g/t	A56950	Chloe
AUSI 841	AC	27	582840	6958152	420	360	-90	2	4m @ 1.17 g/t	A049539	Chloe East
GCRB4404	RAB	40	582860	6958052	414	90	-60	20	4m @ 0.86 g/t	A56950	Chloe East
GCRB4450	RAB	48	582940	6958052	414	90	-60	36	4m @ 0.61 g/t	A56950	Chloe East
MBA51	AC	71	587840	6957162	423	360	-90	63	1m @ 0.52 g/t	A52860	MBA23
MBA52	AC	111	587870	6957162	424	360	-90	48	1m @ 0.65 g/t	A52860	MBA23

								99	1m @ 0.50 g/t	A52860	MBA23
MBA53	AC	98	587925	6957162	424	360	-90	95	1m @ 1.15 g/t	A52860	MBA23
MBA56	AC	80	587895	6957212	424	360	-90	64	1m @ 0.89 g/t	A52860	MBA23
								74	1m @ 0.73 g/t	A52860	MBA23
MBA61	AC	89	587900	6957112	424	360	-90	52	2m @ 0.98 g/t	A52860	MBA23
MBA62	AC	76	587930	6957112	424	360	-90	58	1m @ 1.23 g/t	A52860	MBA23
								68	3m @ 0.86 g/t	A52860	MBA23
MBA65	AC	78	587820	6957162	423	360	-90	66	1m @ 0.59 g/t	A52860	MBA23
AUSI 176	AC	63	585089	6958759	426	0	-90	60	3m @ 1.19 g/t	A46034	New Target
AUSI 85	AC	90	587390	6958872	429	180	-60	0	1m @ 91.00 g/t	A39671	New Target
GCAC0343	AC	104	583940	6956752	419	90	-60	78	2m @ 1.47 g/t	A69650	New Target
GCAC0349	AC	45	583930	6955961	418	135	-60	34	1m @ 0.91 g/t	A69650	New Target
GCRB3700	AC	86	587308	6960970	425	0	-90	54	4m @ 1.89 g/t	A118797	New Target
GCRB4632	AC	79	584540	6957252	420	90	-60	76	3m @ 1.01 g/t	A56950	New Target
GCRB4635	AC	99	584390	6957252	419	90	-60	76	4m @ 0.78 g/t	A56950	New Target
AUSI 453	AC	50	584940	6955252	416	360	-90	18	2m @ 1.01 g/t	A46034	New Target
AUSI 754	AC	41	584840	6955252	417	360	-90	40	1m @ 0.54 g/t	A46034	New Target
LAC0387	AC	70	582329	6953386	416	0	-90	40	4m @ 1.36 g/t	A99820	New Target
LAC0825	AC	95	582324	6953340	416	90	-60	65	4m @ 0.49 g/t	A99820	New Target
AUSI 640	AC	9	585840	6957452	423	360	-90	6	2m @ 0.74 g/t	A46034	New Target
AUSI 849	AC	35	585890	6957352	420	360	-90	9.5	0.5m @ 0.50 g/t	A049539	New Target
AUSI 850	AC	9	585940	6957352	420	360	-90	7	1m @ 0.50 g/t	A049539	New Target
LAC0071	AC	11	581210	6955812	414	0	-90	7	4m @ 1.00 g/t	A99820	New Target
LAC0811	AC	59	581364	6955601	414	90	-60	13	3m @ 0.78 g/t	A99820	New Target
								40	3m @ 0.47 g/t	A99820	New Target
LAC0836	AC	56	581413	6955593	414	90	-60	54	1m @ 0.98 g/t	A73191	New Target
LAC0456	AC	35	581722	6954979	415	0	-90	24	8m @ 1.37 g/t	A99820	Transformer
LAC0529	RAB	46	581696	6954979	415	90	-60	19	1m @ 1.35 g/t	A99820	Transformer
								29	2m @ 0.96 g/t	A99820	Transformer
LAC0540	RAB	61	581588	6954195	416	90	-60	30	5m @ 3.65 g/t	A99820	Transformer
LAC0641	AC	39	581697	6954947	415	90	-60	20	4m @ 0.53 g/t	A99820	Transformer
LAC0821	AC	44	581743	6954987	415	270	-60	27	6m @ 0.67 g/t	A99820	Transformer
LAC0822	AC	43	581644	6954937	416	90	-60	28	8m @ 0.52 g/t	A99820	Transformer

Table 2: JORC Table 1

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	<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>	- This table 1 refers to information in WAMEX reports A39671, A46034, A49539, A52860, A56950, A69650, A73191, A99820, A118797 - A39671 sampling in 1993 was completed by Hill 50 Gold Mine NL. - A46034 Sampled in 1995, by Hill 50 Gold Mine. Samples collected as 2m composites from 1m drill spoils. - A49539 sampling in 1996 was completed by Hill 50 Gold Mines Pty Ltd. No QAQC assays were reported. Samples were split from 1m drilled intervals and composited to 2m assay samples and placed in calico bags. - A52860 Aircore drilling and sampling in 1996 was completed by Castle Hill Resources. QAQC consisted of standards inserted into the sampling stream. Samples were composited from 1m drilled intervals into 3m composites using a PVC Spear. - A56950 sampling in 1998 was completed by Wirralie Gold Mines Pty Ltd. No QAQC assays were reported. Samples were split from 1m drilled intervals and composited to 2m assay samples and placed in calico bags. - A69650 sampling was completed in 2004 from aircore drilling. Samples collected from a cyclone. - A73191 samples were completed in 2006 by Mt Magnet Gold on aircore drilling. - A99820 Metals X Group, in 2013, reviews historic work done at the Transformer project by RAB and aircore drilling. - A118797 by Westgold, in 2018, reviews historic drilling on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		project in 1996.
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>	• A46034 – information not in report • A49539 aircore drilling – no information in report • A52860 AC drilling using 85mm bit • A56950 RAB/AC drilling using 117mm bit with a SD350 rig with 600cfm/250psi by Challenge Drilling. • A69650 AC drilling. No information in report. • A73191 AC drilling. No information in report • A99820 AC and RAB drilling were reviewed in this report, but technical aspects were not described. • A118797 refers to RAB and AC drilling completed in 1996
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 may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	• Not recorded
Logging	• <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>	• All holes were logged in full and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, minerals, geology and alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	- A49539 2m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. - A46034 Samples collected as 2m composites from 1m drill spoils. - A49539 samples collected as 2m composites. Sample preparation included drying, jaw crush and fine pulverise - A52860 Samples were dried, milled to ~1mm, then pulverized to 75 microns - A56950 2m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. - A69650 samples were taken as 4m composites from 1m sample piles taken from the cyclone. - A73191 samples taken as 4m composites with 1m re-splits taken over anomalous zones - A99820 samples described were taken as 4m composites with selected 1m samples. Sample preparation is CP-431 and SP122 at ALS laboratories. - A181797 refers to 1996 drilling that used 4m composites. - These sampling regimes are considered appropriate for early stage exploration drilling.
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,	- A49539 The assay methods used were a 30g Aqua Regia digest with AAS determination, at Analabs in Perth, with some samples being assayed by Analabs in Mount Magnet using a 50g Fire assay with an AAS determination. - A46034. Gold and Arsenic were analysed by an aqua regia digest and an AAS finish at Analabs in Perth. - A52860 A 300–400g portion is used for testing - Aqua Regia (GG335 Au 0.01) 50g

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>calibrations 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>	sample, acid digestion, flame AAS finish, QAQC standard sample values were reported • A56950 The assay methods used were method P625, a 25g Aqua Regia digest with AAS determination and detection limit of Au 0.02ppm for gold, and method A625 from the solution used for P625 with AAS determination and detection limit of 20ppm for arsenic. QAQC samples were not reported • A69650 samples were analysed by ALS using a mixture of Aqua Regia (50g sample) with AAS finish and Fire Assay (50g sample) with AAS finish • A73191 analysed by Fire assay with AAS finish (0.01 g/t Au lower detection limit) • A99820 samples described were assayed by Fire Assay (50g sample) by ALS. Assay code is Au-AA26. • A118797 assay methods are not accurately described but likely to be similar to those from report A56950 described above, based on similar Hole IDs.
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>	• Significant intercepts are verified by staff and consultant geologists • Data is logged onto paper sheets and added to an external 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>	• Gridding was used to peg out drill holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
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.	• A39671 drill spacing was ~100m apart. • A46034 drilling was generally on east west lines, with 200m hole spacing and 800m lines spacing common on first pass drill programs. • A49539 Drill spacing was generally 50m line spacing and 20m hole spacing at Chloe and 100m line spacing and 20m hole spacing at Ada. • A52860 Drill spacing was generally 100m hole spacing along station tracks • A56950 was drilled on east west lines on an irregular distribution • A69650 was generally drilled on east west lines with drill spacing between 100-150m. One line was drilled on a ~35 degree angle with 100m drill spacing. • A73191 was drilled as generally east west lines on approximately 80m drill spacing. • A99820 was drilled on east west lines on 80m spacing with infill drilling on 40m and 20m centres. Line spacing was 200m with selected 100m and 50m infill lines. • A118797 was drilled on two orientations, an east-west drill program with 50m hole spacing and 25m infill spacing, on ~150m spaced drill lines. A second program was drilled on a south-east to north-west drill lines with 80m hole spacing on 400m drill lines. • This drilling is considered early-stage exploration drilling and is not considered suitable for JORC compliant Resource Estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of	• Drill lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<i>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>	There is no known bias between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not recorded
Audits or reviews	<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
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.</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>	- Drilling is located on tenement applications P 21/825, P 21/826, P 21/827, P 21/828, P 21/829, P 21/830, P 21/831 and tenements E 21/183, P 21/762, P 21/763, P 21/767, P 21/768, P 21/770 - P 21/825, P 21/826, P 21/827, P 21/828, P 21/829, P 21/830, P 21/831 are under application by Cue Metals. - E 21/183, P 21/762, P 21/763, P 21/767, P 21/768, P 21/770 are live and under option by Cue Metals. - E21/183 is granted and expires in 2026 and is renewable for a further 2 years. - P21/767 is granted and expires in 2028 - P21/768 is granted and expires in 2028 - P21/762 is granted and expires in 2028 - P21/763 is granted and expires in 2028 - P21/770 is granted and expires in 2028 - All production is subject to a Western Australian state

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		government Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) royalty of 2.5%.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Cue-Day Dawn area has been mined sporadically since 1892, with mining concentrated mainly on cross cutting structures though the Great Fingall Dolerite (GFD). Systematic exploration of the area began in the 1970’s, with geophysics delineating the GFD by Australian Consolidated Minerals that included mapping, costeaning, and RAB drilling. Numerous companies, including; Renison Limited (1991-1994), PosGold Limited (1993-1994), and Normandy Exploration (1994-1997). These companies undertook various early stage aircore and RAB drilling programs with minor follow up RC and diamond drill holes.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The project area covers a sequence of mafic units comprising mainly dolerites and basalts. The Great Fingall Dolerite Sill (GFD) is a major geological feature in the project area, which has intruded into a basaltic greenstone sequence (The Meekatharra formation). Gold is found in the dolerite and the surrounding greenstone.
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:</i> <i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	See Table 1 and Figures 3, 4, and 5, which outline historical AC and RAB drilling locations and cross sections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	• No data aggregate methods were undertaken. Significant intercepts are those > 0.5 g/t Au.
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	• Drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation at right angles

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	• <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 to identify location of drilling and results.
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.</i>	• See table 1 for a list of selected historical intersections >0.5 g/t.
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>	• Relevant geological observations are included in this report.
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).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations</i>	• Future drill programs will occur over the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	