ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 February 2026

HIGH-RESOLUTION GRAVITY SURVEY COMPLETED AT CUE GOLD PROJECT, WA

Gravity is a key dataset required to identify and map gold mineralised structures with demonstrated discovery success

- A project wide high-resolution gravity survey, a key dataset for mapping potentially gold-mineralised cross-cutting structures, has been completed at the recently acquired Cue Gold Project.
- Interpretation and target generation from the newly-acquired data is expected to take 2-3 weeks to complete.
- High-resolution gravity surveys have been successfully employed in the area to delineate cross-cutting structures through preferred host rocks at high-grade deposits such as the neighbouring Great Fingall Mine (Westgold Resources) and further south at Break of Day (Ramelius Resources).
- In conjunction with the newly-acquired gravity data, available historical magnetic data will be re-processed to aid in geological interpretation and target generation ahead of drilling.

E79 Gold Mines Limited (ASX: E79), E79 Gold or the Company, is pleased to advise that it has completed a key gravity survey over its newly-acquired Cue Gold Project, located in the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

E79 Gold CEO Ned Summerhayes, said:

"Being able to acquire the high-resolution ground gravity data quickly and safely is the key to understanding the discovery potential of this exciting project. High-resolution gravity surveys have been employed successfully over neighbouring projects, where they identified high-grade gold-bearing structures traversing through preferred host rocks within the Day Dawn goldfield (controlled by Westgold Resources) and at Break of Day (Ramelius Resources). The data will now undergo processing and is expected to define priority drill targets for E79 Gold as we advance toward discovery at this highly prospective project."

Cue Gold Project – Highlights and Project Overview

The Cue Gold Project lies within the highly prospective Murchison Gold Province of Western Australia (Figure 2). Covering approximately an area of 65km^2, the Project is positioned

immediately south of the historical Day Dawn goldfield, home to Westgold's renowned Great Fingall Gold Mine, that produced 1.2 Moz at an average grade of 19.2 g/t gold[1].

The geological setting is considered highly favourable for high-grade, quartz reef–hosted gold deposits, comparable to those at Great Fingall, Golden Crown and Break of Day.

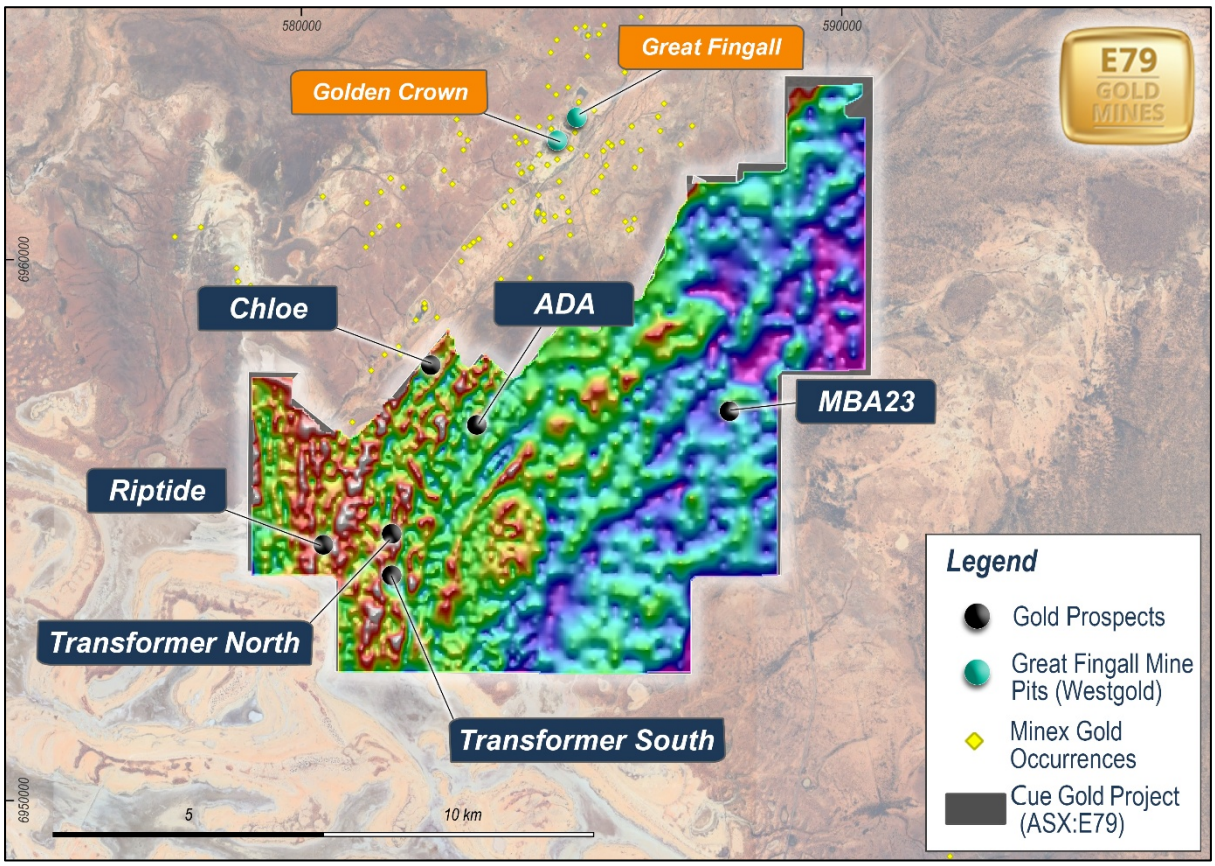

Figure 1: Processed ground gravity data over the Cue Gold Project. Map displays Bouguer anomaly (first vertical derivative) with north shading.

High-Resolution Gravity Data

High-resolution gravity surveying penetrates shallow cover to map the structural corridors that host gold mineralisation. This approach has been validated regionally: Westgold Resources used gravity data at Day Dawn to reveal mineralised structures that are invisible in other datasets, while Musgrave Minerals applied it over Lake Austin, where gravity-defined targets were later confirmed by drilling to contain high-grade gold.

These successes highlight the value of high-resolution gravity data for guiding exploration at the Cue Gold Project.

The high-resolution gravity survey at the Cue Gold Project is now complete with 3,474 gravity stations surveyed by Haines Surveys. Stations were surveyed with a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter that can read to better than 0.01 milligals. The survey was completed on 100m-spaced centres in the western half of the project, and 200m-spaced centres in the eastern half of the project.

[1] Refer to Westgold Resources Limited ASX Announcement 23 October 2023.

Processing of the data is being undertaken by a third party with extensive experience in processing gravity data in the region and will take 2-3 weeks to complete. It is expected to identify priority drill targets for testing.

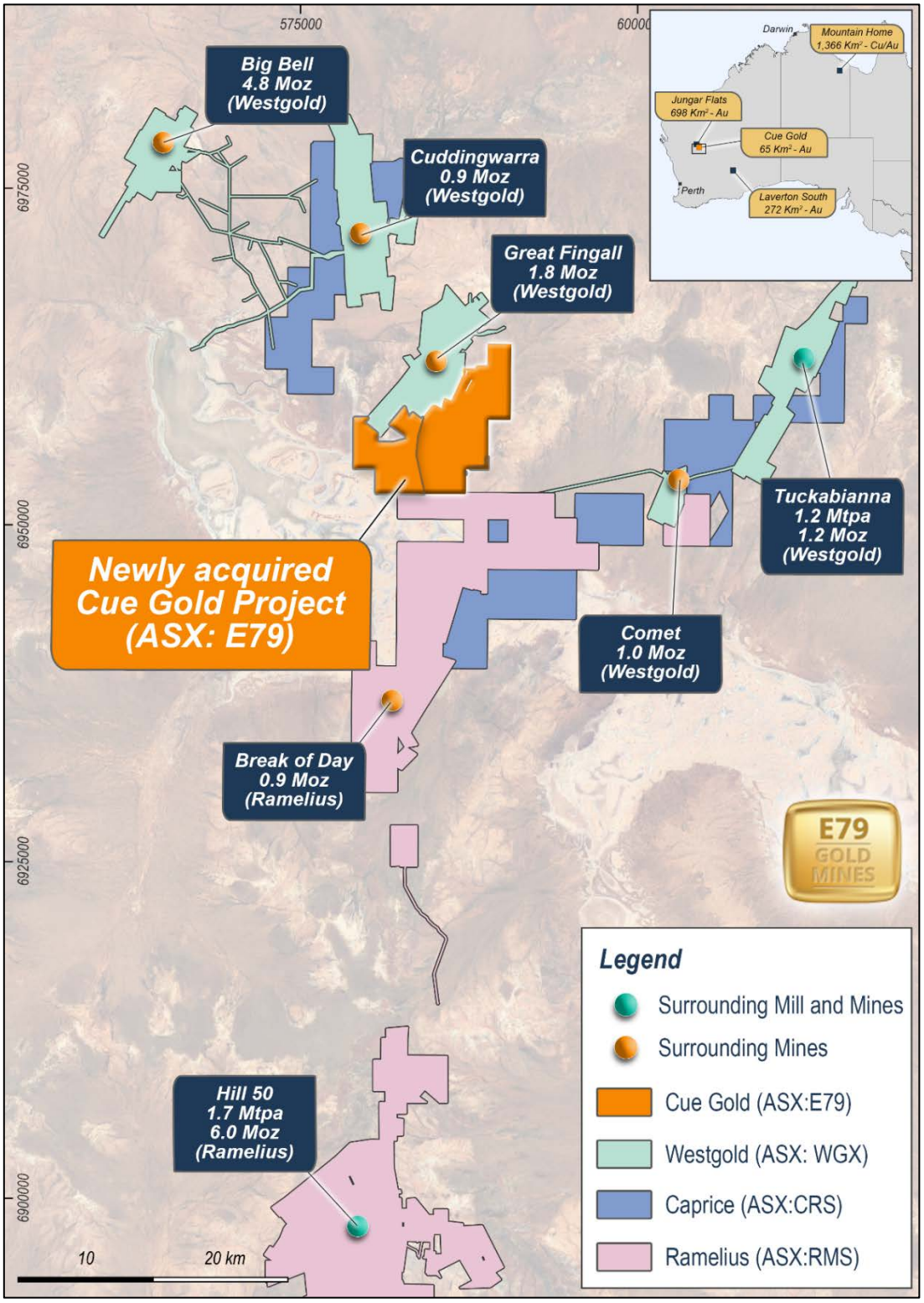

Figure 2: Cue Gold Project location plan and local gold operations[2].

[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.

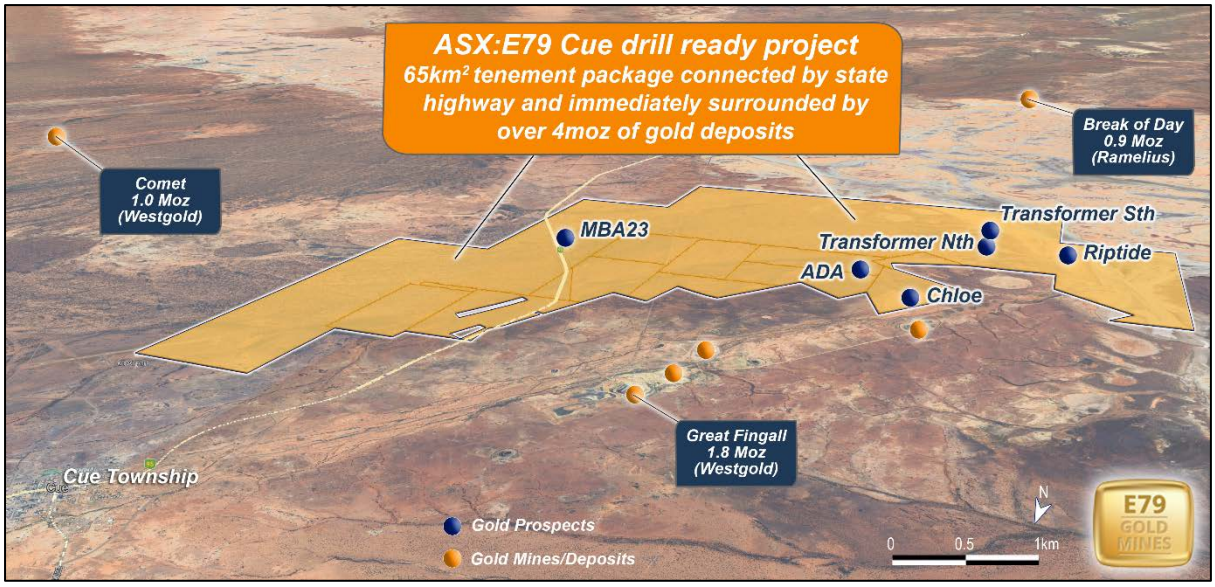

Figure 3: Aerial view of the Cue Gold Project, looking south, relative to the Great Fingall Mining Complex and Comet Mine (Westgold Resources) and Break of Day Mine (Ramelius Resources).

Next Steps

The completion of the high-resolution gravity survey, after processing and interpretation, will pave the way for drill target definition and planning of the Company's first drill program on the project. 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 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

E79 Gold's Projects comprise ~2,403km^2 of highly prospective ground, including within the McArthur Basin of the Northern Territory, the world's largest accumulation of Zn-Pb[3] 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 Minerals[4] allowing E79 Gold to focus on the gold discovery potential in the Cue Gold Project, Laverton South Gold Project and explore the Mountain Home Project.

E79 Gold holds a 90% interest in Cue Metals Pty Ltd that 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 km^2 in the Day Dawn Goldfield and is situated immediately south of Westgold's renowned Great Fingall Gold Mine.

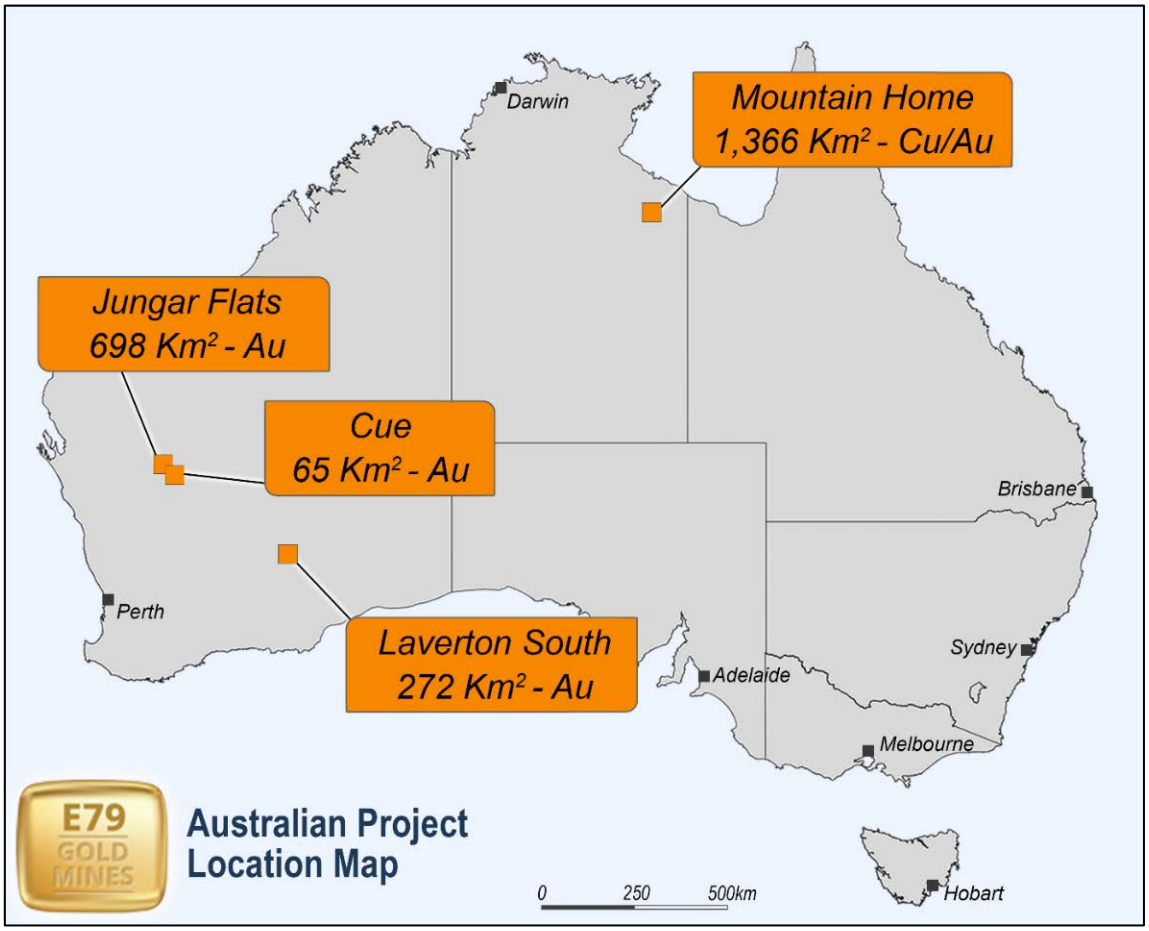

Figure 4: *Map of E79 Gold's exploration projects.*

[3] Huston et al, 2023, Zinc on the edge, Mineralium Deposita 58 (707-729)
[4] See ASX Announcement 14 February 2025

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.* • *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 (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.*	• The Cue Gold Project gravity survey consisted of approx. 3,474 gravity stations comprising two grids, a 200m by 200m grid over the eastern half of the project and a 100m by 100m grid over the western half of the project. Lines were surveyed in an east-west direction • Gravity measurements were made using a SENTREX CG5instrument. Readings of 40 seconds were made at stations. • Base station readings were taken at the beginning and end of each day.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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 measurements were made using a SENTREX CG5 instrument. • 0.1milligal precision • elevation precision +- 5 cm • 40 second reading times

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.*	• Survey Stations were located using a RTK GPS method with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of 5cm
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 station readings were taken at over a 100m by 100m grid on the western half of the project and a 200m by 200m grid over the eastern half of the project. The whole project was surveyed.
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 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, but the raw data was studied and interpreted by experienced consultants.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Work was completed on P 21/825, P 21/826, P 21/827, P 21/828, P 21/829, P 21/830, P 21/831, E 21/183, P 21/762, P 21/763, P 21/767, P 21/768, P 21/770, which are under the control of Cue Metals, that is 90% owned by E79 Gold Mines. • 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, • P 21/762 is granted and expires in 2028 • P 21/763 is granted and expires in 2027 • P 21/767, P 21/768, P 21/770 are granted and expire in 2028 • E21/183 is granted and expires in 2026 and is renewable for a further 2 years. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of 2.5%.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Cue-Day Dawn area has been mined sporadically since 1892, with mining concentrated mainly on cross cutting structures though the Great Fingal 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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, that has intruded into a basaltic greenstone sequence (The Meekatharra formation). Gold is found in the dolerite and the surrounding greenstone.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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.
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*	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	
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.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Relevant geological observations are included in this report.
Further work	• *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.