






Pilot Soil Sampling Identifies Target Areas at Jungar Flats

-  **350-sample soil sampling program undertaken to trial the CSIRO-developed Ultrafine+™ soils technique**
-  **Gold and gold pathfinder anomalism detected at three out of four areas selected for the pilot study**
-  **The success of this program will pave the way for a larger program over selected parts of the tenement identified from the recent gravity survey**

West Australian-based explorer E79 Gold Mines Limited (**ASX: E79**) ('E79 Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to advise that it has successfully deployed a pilot soil sampling program using the CSIRO-developed Ultrafine+™ soils technique at its Jungar Flats Gold Project in the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

The success of this industry-leading exploration technique in identifying prospective target areas for gold mineralisation will lead to an expanded program over selected parts of the Jungar Flats tenement.

E79 Gold CEO, Ned Summerhayes, said: *"We are very encouraged by the potential of the newly-developed Ultrafine+™ soils technique. We undertook a pilot program at our Jungar Flats project as the technique, which has been developed by the CSIRO, has the ability to identify the geology-related geochemistry under the hard cap – an impermeable indurated layer beneath the surface that renders traditional soil sample geochemistry ineffective. The success of this program will flow into a much larger program across the Jungar Flats Project aimed at unearthing new areas of gold anomalism that traditional soils would not find. Areas will be targeted in conjunction with data received from the recent gravity survey, which delineated extensive areas of prospective greenstone stratigraphy under cover."*

ASX Code: E79

Shares on issue: 65M
Market capitalisation: 8.5M
Cash: \$7.26M (31 March 2022)
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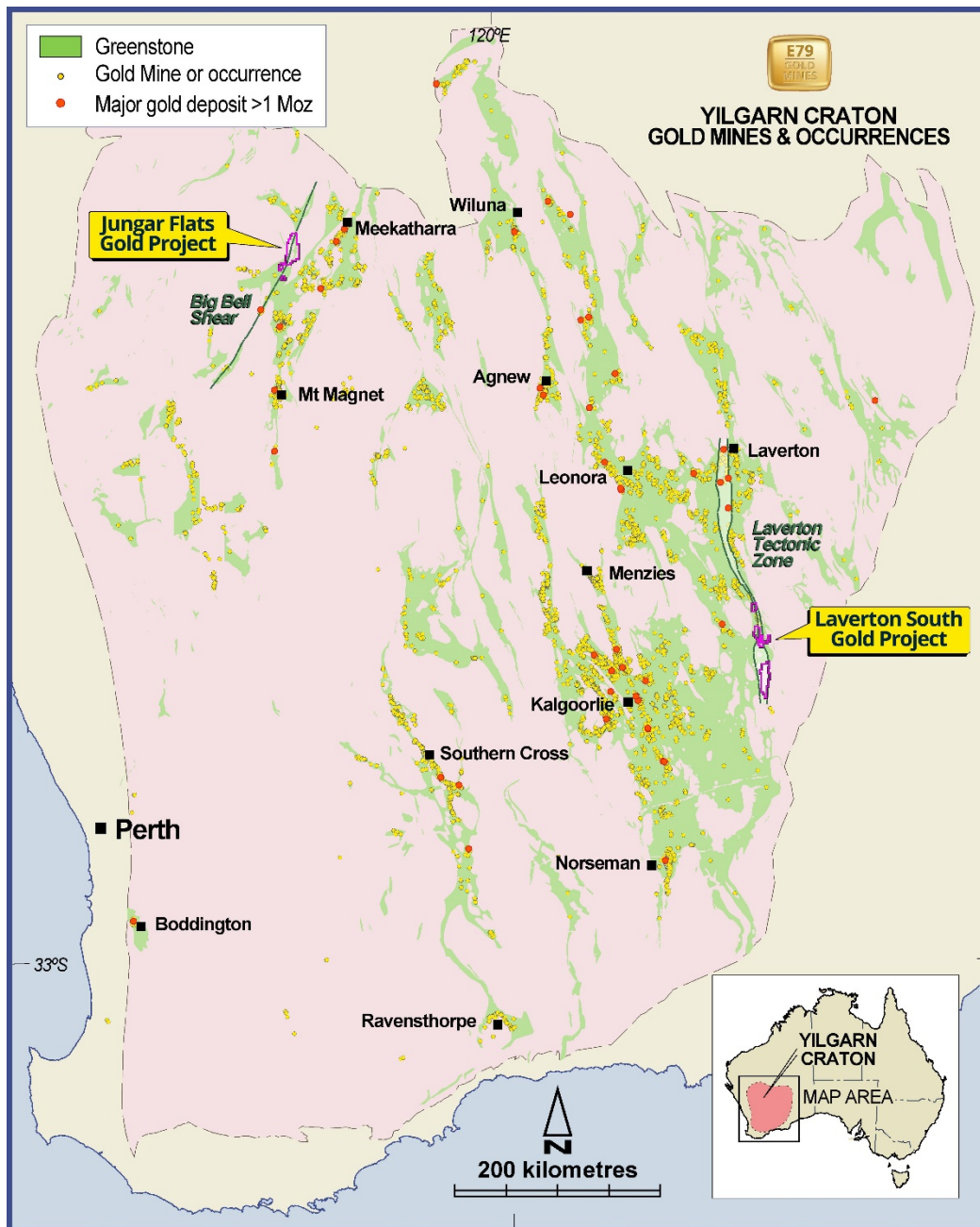


Figure 1: Yilgarn Craton Greenstones showing Project locations

Murchison Project

Jungar Flats (E51/1975, E51/1803, E51/1848, E20/0926) 100%

One of the controlling structures in the Murchison Goldfields is the Big Bell Shear, which hosts the 4.2 million ounce (Moz) Big Bell gold deposit¹ that lies 40km south of the Jungar Flats Project. The Big Bell Shear and associated splays run for over 30km through the project area. The location of the shear was refined by the recent gravity survey² and Ultrafine+™ soils were trialled over prospective parts of the shear zone.

¹ Refer to www.westgold.com.au

² Refer to ASX 21 March 2022

Of the four areas tested in the pilot study, three were over the Big Bell Shear and all three returned anomalous gold, demonstrating both the prospectivity of the area and the effectiveness of the Ultrafine+™ soils technique. In the northern two areas, gold is associated with pathfinders within a broader zone of Ag, Cu and Bi. The western area has gold anomalism associated with As and Sb, while sampling in the southern area shows no coherent anomalies using this technique.

The next step is to utilise this technique over the wider project area, with a particular focus on areas identified as potential greenstone by the recent gravity survey.

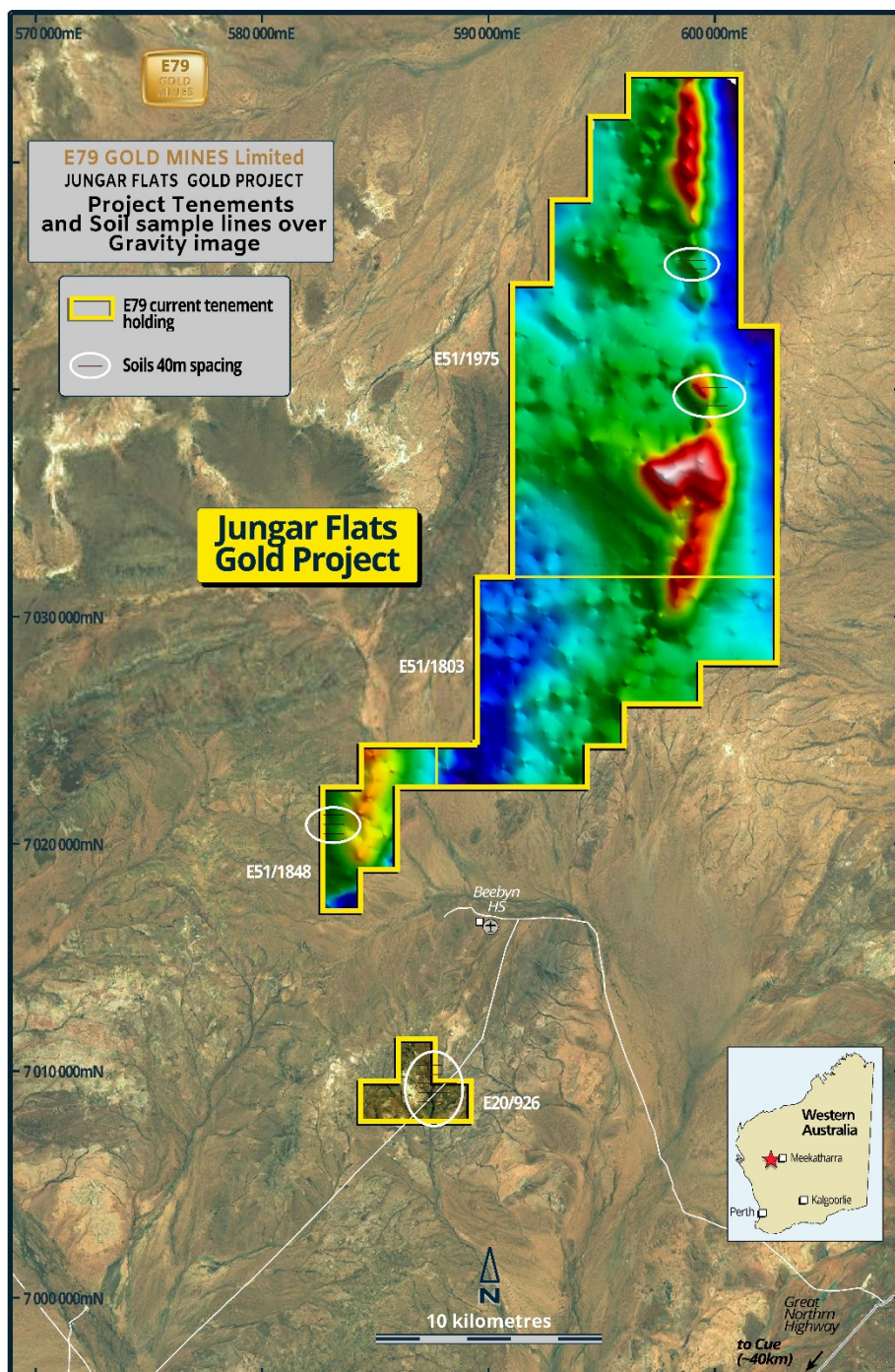


Figure 2: The four sampling areas for the pilot test program

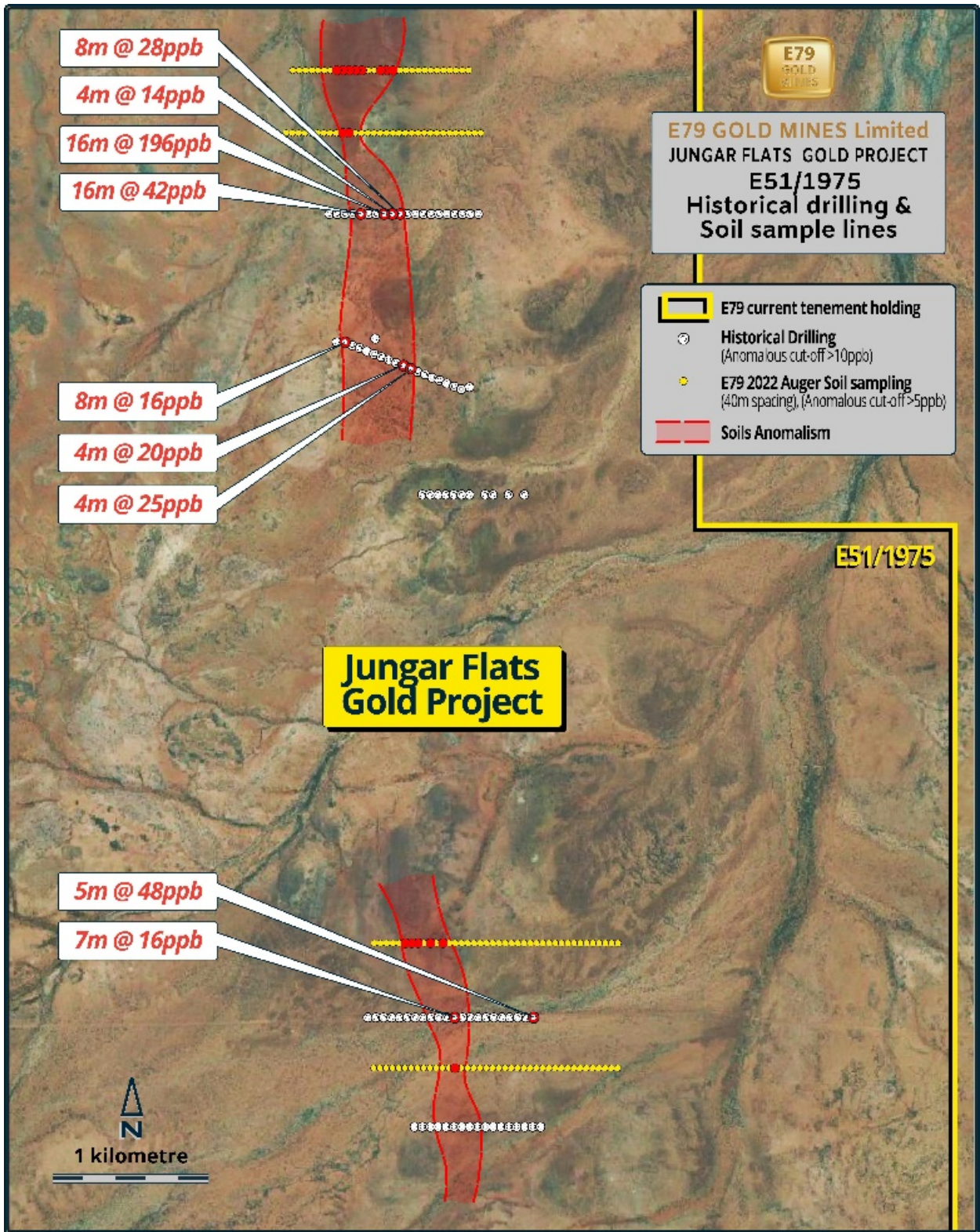


Figure 3: Soil sampling areas and historic drilling in the north of the Jungar Flats project

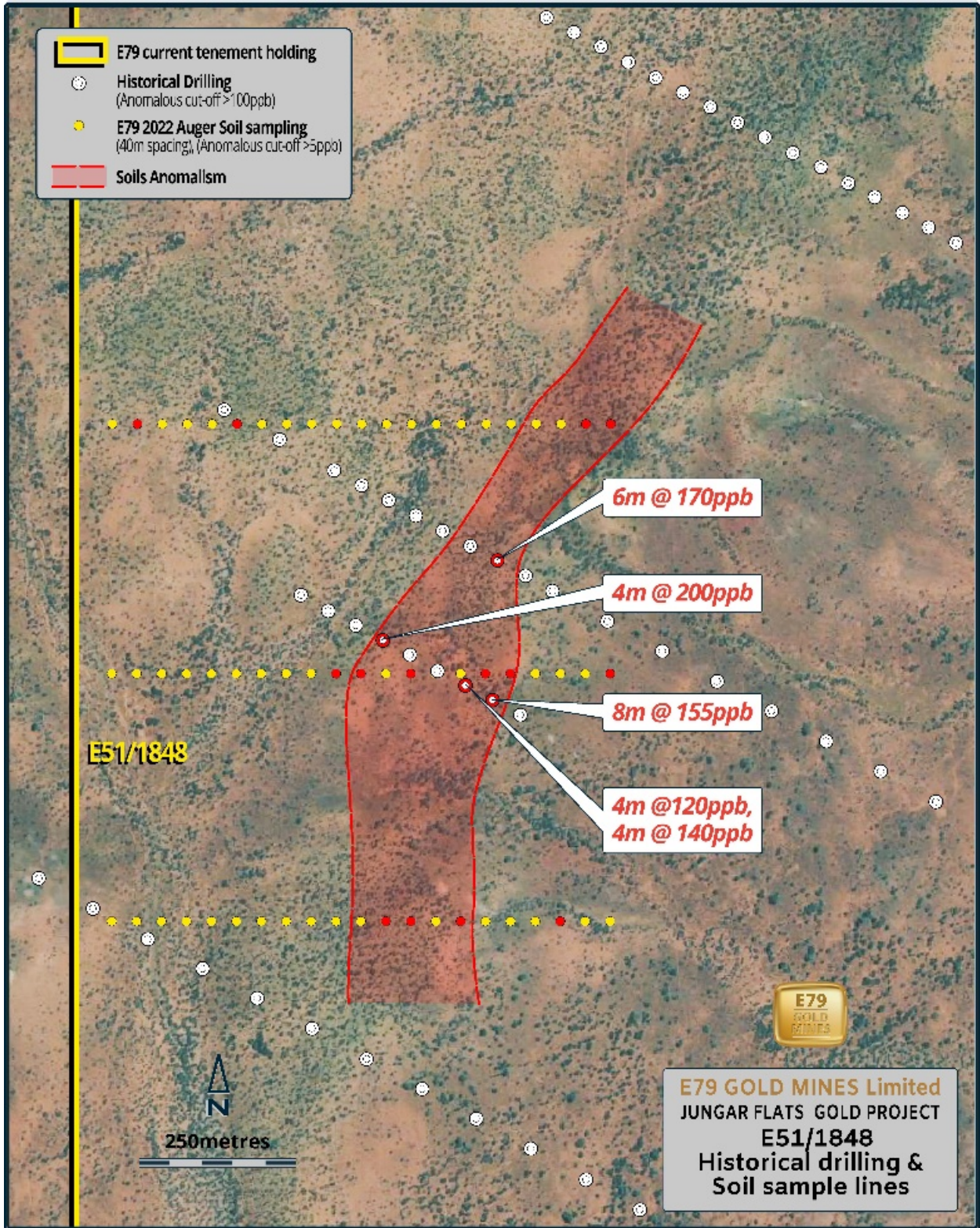


Figure 4: Soil sampling areas and historic drilling in the west of the Jungar Flats project



Planned and Recent Activities

E79 Gold is an active explorer with upcoming activities including:

- **July-August 2022** Drill testing high priority targets at Laverton South
- **August 2022** Attending Diggers and Dealers in Kalgoorlie
- **September – October 2022** Large scale soil sampling program at Jungar Flats
- **November 2022** Deeper RC testing at Laverton South
- **October-December 2022** Drill test high priority targets

Our motto: Money in the ground.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ned Summerhayes'.

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.

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

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About E79 Gold Mines

E79 Gold has ~680km² of prospective ground within its two flagship projects, the Laverton South Project in the world-class Laverton gold district and the Jungar Flats Project in the North Murchison region.

Laverton South Project

Lake Yindana (100%) and Pinjin (100%)

The Laverton South Project, with an area of 346km², covers a southern portion of the Laverton Tectonic Zone ('LTZ') approximately 130km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie, within the major gold producing Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

The LTZ is one of the world's richest gold belts with more than 30 million ounces (Moz) in historical production, Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources and hosts numerous prolific producers including Granny Smith (3.7Moz), Sunrise Dam (10.3Moz) and Wallaby (11.8Moz).

Within the Laverton South Project are two tenement packages, Lake Yindana and Pinjin. These projects sit within 15km north and south of the ~+1Moz Rebecca deposit (Ramelius Resources), while the Pinjin ground straddles the Anglo-Saxon deposits (Hawthorn Resources) and is located 7.5km south of the historic Patricia open pits (OzAurum Resources).

Murchison Project

Jungar Flats (E51/1975, E51/1803, E51/1848, E20/0926) 100%

The Jungar Flats Project, in the North Murchison region, is located 70km west of Meekatharra and 45km north-northeast of the 2.8Moz Big Bell gold deposit (Figure 1). The Project tenure covers an area of 336km², contains approximately 30km of strike of the highly prospective Big Bell Shear, and straddles a narrow north-south trending greenstone belt.

A recent gravity survey shows the interpreted position of the Big Bell shear traversing in an arcuate north-south trace along the eastern margin of a series of gravity highs, interpreted to reflect denser mafic intrusions.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E79 Gold has recently undertaken soil sampling activities within the Jungar Flats Project. • Recent sampling undertaken by E79 Gold provides samples that are carried out to industry standard. • E79 Gold’s recent pilot soils program samples taken from ~25cm under the surface via soil sampling. Samples approximately 1km were collected of -2mm sieve fraction and analysed at Labwest laboratories in Perth via the Ultrafine+™ technique.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling undertaken • Holes were manually dug to ~25cm depth
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling undertaken • Not applicable as no drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<p><i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were sieved with a - 2mm fraction to achieve a ~500g sample
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were digested using an Ultrafine+™ Technique followed by analysis of gold by ICPMS with lower detection limit of 0.5ppb Au. 50 multi-elements analysed by ICPMS/ICPOES and include; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Br, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, I, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr • No external standards were used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is logged onto excel spreadsheets and added to an external database
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA94 Zone 50S. • RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample spacing is 40m along lines and ~400m between lines. One area of testing was 800m between lines
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were stored on site and taken directly to the laboratory by staff members
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jungar Flats gravity survey was conducted over tenements E20/926, E51/1975, E51/1803, and E51/1848. • Exploration Lease E20/926 is granted and held until 2023 and renewable for a further 5 years. • Exploration Lease E51/1975 is granted and held until 2026 and renewable for a further 5 years. • Exploration Lease E51/1803 is granted and held until 2022 and renewable for a further 5 years. • Exploration Lease E51/1848 is granted and held until 2023 and renewable for a further 5 years. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) royalty of 2.5%. • Registered Aboriginal Site 9859 (Wogala Bore) occurs in E51/1975 and was not impacted by this survey. There are no pastoral compensation agreements over the tenement.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>The previous exploration of the project and its immediate area has been sporadic, with the majority of the work focusing on the Big Bell Shear. Exploration has been dominantly for gold with variable contributions from Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd (1969-1972), BHP Gold (1985-1990), Newcrest Operations Limited (1992-1998), and Gascoyne Resources (WA) Pty Ltd (2012-2014). Work conducted by these companies comprised initially surface geochemical sampling, rock chip sampling, geological mapping, geological interpretations from broad-spaced aeromagnetic surveys and followed by regional RAB and aircore drilling.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The Jungar Flats Project is located 70 km west of Meekatharra, in the Murchison Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The project area is considered prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation. Significant</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>historical gold production in the Murchison includes the following mines and mining fields – Meekatharra/Paddys Flat, Bluebird, Big Bell, Cuddingwarra, and Day Dawn/Cue. The Jungar Flats Project area covers the interpreted northern extensions of the Big Bell Shear which is interpreted as an important structural control on the Big Bell gold deposit some 45 km to the southwest.</p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling reported.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling reported.
<p><i>Relationship between</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps are included within the body of this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drilling reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant geological observations are included in this report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional geochemical surveys may be carried out in the future in order to assist in the delineation of drilling targets.