

ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

26 August 2026

NEW RESULTS EXTEND COWZA TO 4.5KM; HIGH- GRADE GOLD CONTINUES AT CELIA SOUTH

OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONTINUE TO EXTEND THE SCALE AND
POTENTIAL OF GATEWAY'S LATEST GOLD DISCOVERIES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Cowza extended a further 1km, from 3.5km to 4.5km of continuous high-grade gold mineralisation, remaining open along strike and at depth.
- Key intercepts from step-out drill lines to the north include:
 - CSAC0066: 8m @ 2.1g/t Au from 84m
 - CSAC0073: 8m @ 1.6g/t Au from 80m
 - CSAC0054: 8m @ 1.1g/t Au from 36 metres
- Latest drilling continues to confirm broad-scale continuity of mineralisation across the Cowza system within the highly prospective Celia Shear corridor, with mineralisation approaching the Celia South corridor (see Figure 1).
- Celia South mineralisation is now defined over 1.5km of strike with new intercepts including:
 - CSAC0101: 4 metres @ 9.7g/t Au from 60m
- Results reinforce the potential of the Celia Shear Corridor to host multiple gold discoveries.
- RC drilling ongoing at Cowza, with initial assay results due next month.
- Gateway remains well capitalised to undertake planned 2026 exploration, with \$15.1m cash and liquid securities at the end of the June 2026 quarter.

Management Comment

Gateway's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Richard Pugh, said: *"These latest results continue to reinforce our belief that Cowza is emerging as a major new gold system within the Yandal Project. With drilling now defining continuous gold mineralisation over approximately 4.5 kilometres of strike, Cowza has grown substantially from the initial discovery announced only in June 2026¹ and remains open in multiple directions. This level of continuity is rare and highlights the scale of the mineralised system we are uncovering.*

Importantly, the strongest results continue to be associated with the same favourable mafic-intermediate contact and structurally complex corridor that has consistently delivered high-grade gold intersections across the trend. Recent standout intercepts, including 8m @ 2.1g/t Au from 84m in CSAC0066 and 8m @ 1.6g/t Au from 80m in CSAC0073, demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation as we step out along strike, and further strengthen our confidence in the scale and fertility of the Cowza system.

At Celia South, drilling has now mapped gold mineralisation over more than 1.5 kilometres of strike, further highlighting the prospectivity of the broader Celia Shear corridor. The exceptional result of 4m

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@ 9.7g/t Au from 60m in CSAC0101 confirms the presence of high-grade gold shoots within the system and provides another compelling target for follow-up drilling.

What is particularly encouraging is that both Cowza and Celia South continue to display the geological characteristics we associate with significant gold deposits across the Yandal Belt, including extensive alteration, shearing, veining and strong structural control. The growing scale of mineralisation across multiple targets along the same regional trend reinforces our view that we are only beginning to unlock the potential of this emerging gold camp.

In parallel with the aircore success, RC drilling is continuing at Cowza with the program focused on testing the continuity, geometry and depth extent of the mineralised system in fresh rock. Initial RC assay results are due next month and will provide an important indication of the potential scale and grade distribution at depth. Given the outstanding growth delivered by the aircore program, we are eagerly anticipating these first RC results and their implications for the broader Cowza-Celia system."

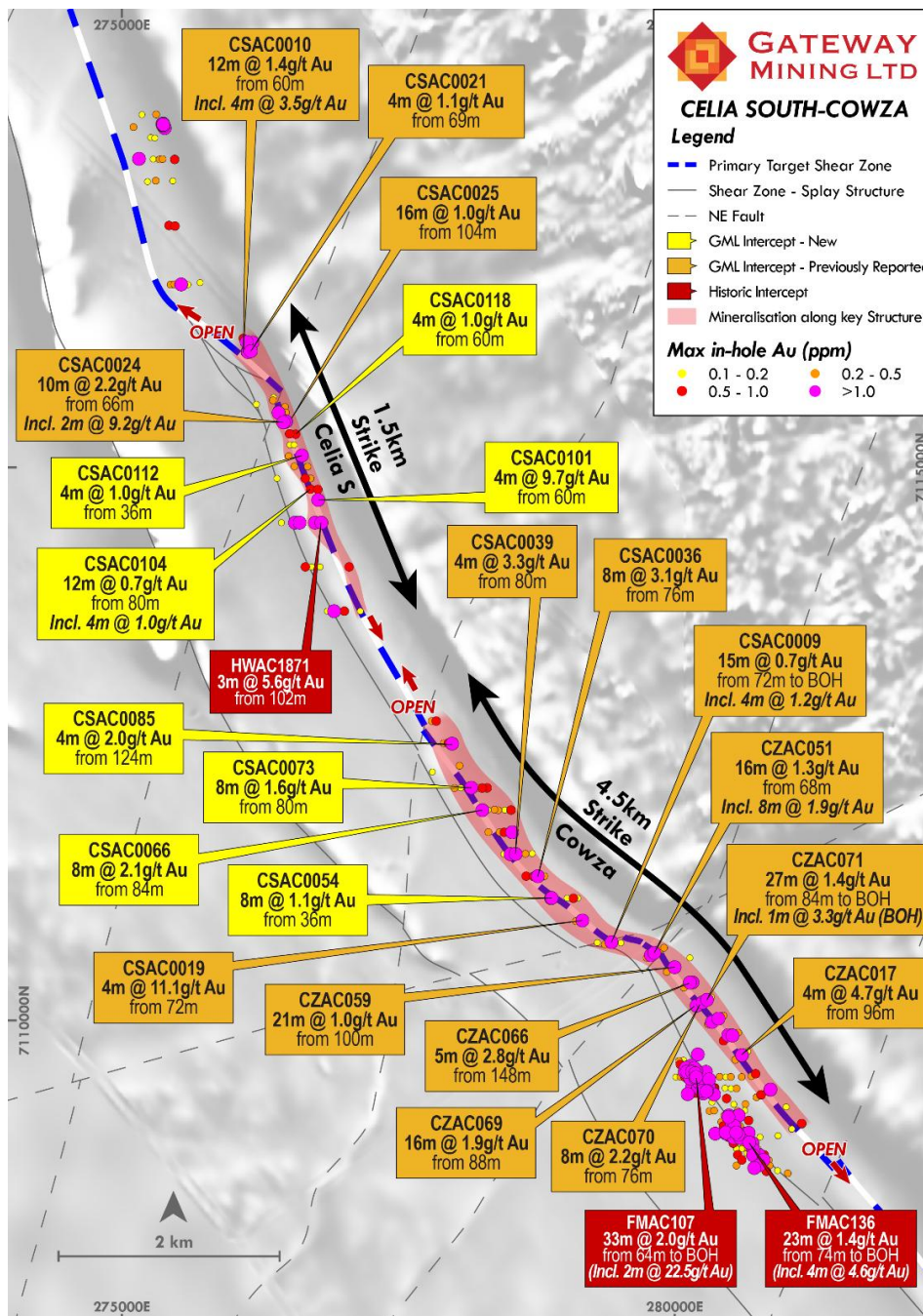


Figure 1: Plan view of combined Cowza – Celia gold system.

Introduction

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that further aircore drilling has continued to expand the scale of gold mineralisation at both the Cowza and Celia South discoveries within its Yandal Gold Project in Western Australia.

New Aircore Results

The latest results have extended the continuous strike of gold mineralisation at Cowza by a further ~1 kilometre to approximately 4.5 kilometres, representing a substantial increase from the initial discovery announced in June¹. Importantly, mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth, with drilling continuing to demonstrate exceptional continuity within the highly prospective Celia Shear Corridor.

At Celia South, recent drilling has now defined gold mineralisation over more than 1.5 kilometres of strike, highlighting the emergence of multiple mineralised centres along the broader structural trend.

The results continue to support Gateway's interpretation that the Celia Shear Corridor hosts a large-scale hydrothermal gold system, with mineralisation associated with favourable lithological contacts, extensive shearing, quartz veining and alteration (Figure 1).

Cowza

The latest assays from Cowza have returned further significant gold intercepts, including:

- **CSAC0066: 8 metres @ 2.1g/t Au from 84 metres**
- **CSAC0073: 8 metres @ 1.6g/t Au from 80 metres**
- **CSAC0054: 8 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 36 metres**

These results continue to define a coherent mineralised corridor over approximately 4.5km of strike and demonstrate the consistency of gold mineralisation across the discovery (Figure 1).

Importantly, the strongest gold results remain associated with the same mafic-intermediate contact and structurally complex corridor identified in earlier drilling. The consistency of geology, alteration and gold mineralisation along the entire trend provides increasing confidence that Cowza represents a significant new gold system within the Yandal Belt.

Celia South

Drilling at Celia South has also delivered encouraging results, extending the known strike length of mineralisation to more than 1.5km.

The standout result received to date is:

- **CSAC0101: 4m @ 9.7g/t Au from 60m**

This high-grade intercept confirms the presence of higher-grade gold shoots within the broader mineralised system and highlights the potential for further discoveries along strike.

Together, the continued growth of both Cowza and Celia South reinforces the prospectivity of the Celia Shear Corridor and supports Gateway's view that a substantial new gold camp is emerging within the Yandal Project.

Ongoing RC Drilling

In parallel with the successful aircore program, RC drilling is continuing at Cowza to test the continuity, geometry and depth extent of mineralisation within fresh rock.

The RC program is specifically designed to assess the scale and grade distribution of the system beneath the extensive aircore footprint and will provide critical information on the broader potential of the discovery.

Initial RC assay results are expected next month and will represent the first meaningful test of the Cowza system in fresh rock.

Gateway believes the rapid strike growth achieved through aircore drilling, combined with the ongoing RC program, positions the Company strongly to continue advancing what is rapidly developing into a significant new gold discovery in the Yandal district.

¹Refer to ASX announcement dated 22 June 2026.

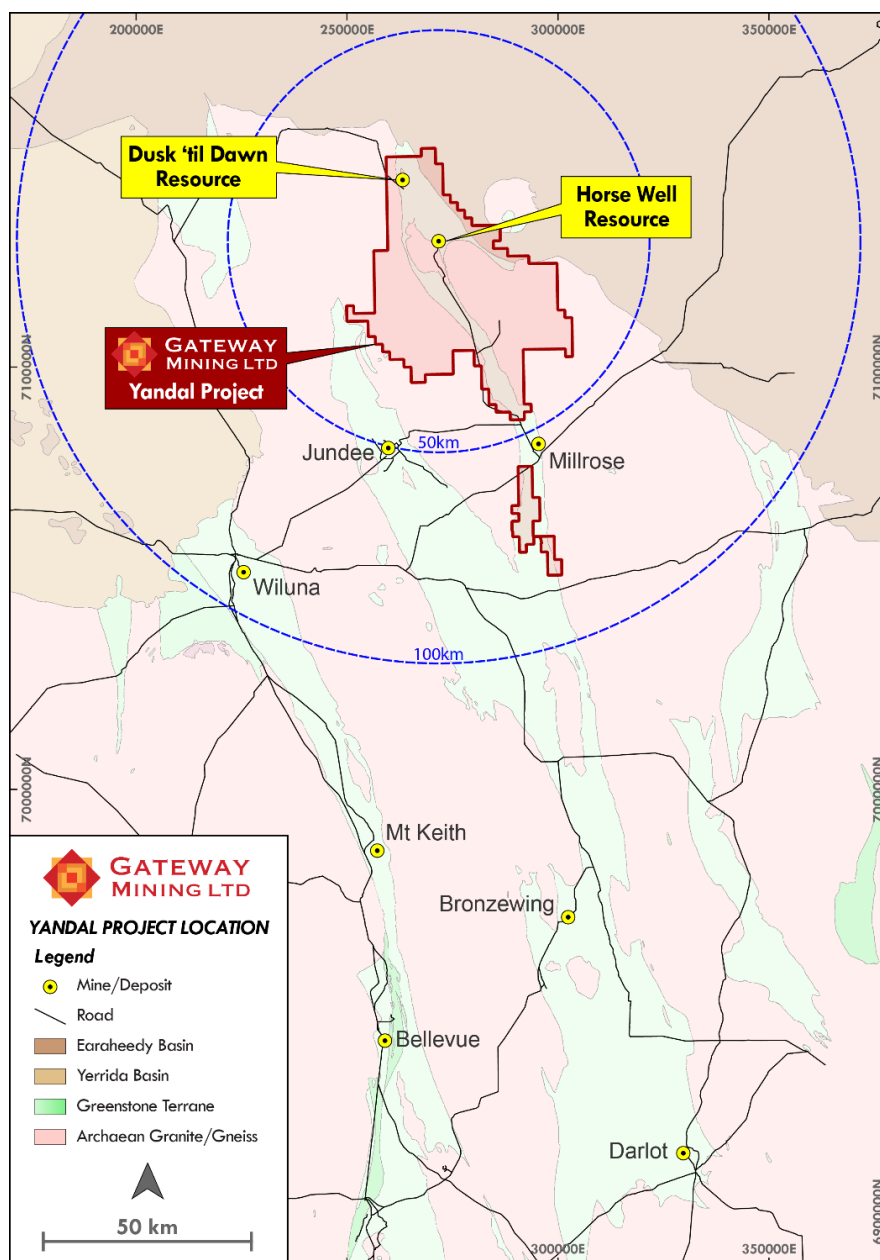


Figure 2: GML Yandal Project area in relation to known gold mines, road infrastructure and regional greenstone terrains (light green).

Further updates will be provided in due course.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Richard Pugh who is Gateway Mining Limited's Chief Executive Officer and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Pugh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Pugh consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources has been extracted from various Gateway ASX announcements and are available to view on the Company's website at www.gatewaymining.com.au or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "GML").

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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 announcement.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects, projections or statements in relation to future matters that may involve risks or uncertainties and may involve significant items of subjective judgement and assumptions of future events that may or may not eventuate (**Forward-Looking Statements**). Forward-Looking Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimates", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production and expected costs. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also Forward Looking Statements.

Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-Looking Statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward-Looking Statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by Gateway that any Forward-Looking Statement will be achieved or proved to be correct. Further, Gateway disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any Forward-Looking Statement whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

APPENDIX A: AC TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS

Hole Details									Intercept				
Prospect	Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA20 Zone 51)			Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth	Hole Type	Au				
		Easting	Northing	RL					Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Summary
		(m)	(m)	(°)					(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	
Cowza	CSAC0047	278450	7111901	545	-60	270	117	AC	88	92	4	0.3	4 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 88 metres
									104	108	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 104 metres
Cowza	CSAC0048	278503	7111903	545	-60	270	80	AC	76	77	1	0.2	1 metre @ 0.2g/t Au from 76 metres
Cowza	CSAC0049	278550	7111902	545	-60	270	93	AC	56	68	12	0.3	12 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 56 metres Incl. 4 metres @ 0.6g/t Au
									80	88	8	0.3	8 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 80 metres
Cowza	CSAC0050	278602	7111901	545	-60	270	50	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0051	278402	7112105	545	-60	270	98	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0052	278449	7112103	545	-60	270	48	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0053	278347	7112102	545	-60	270	92	AC	76	91	15	0.3	15 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 76 metres Incl. 4 metres @ 0.5g/t Au
Cowza	CSAC0054	278904	7111105	545	-60	270	104	AC	36	44	8	1.1	8 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 36 metres
									68	84	16	0.3	16 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 68 metres
									103	104	1	0.3	1 metre @ 0.3g/t Au from 103 metres
Cowza	CSAC0055	278950	7111107	545	-60	270	126	AC	68	84	16	0.3	16 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 68 metres
									120	126	6	0.6	6 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 120 metres to BOH
Cowza	CSAC0056	278499	7111504	545	-60	270	95	AC	84	88	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 84 metres
Cowza	CSAC0057	278551	7111503	545	-60	270	109	AC	68	84	16	0.4	16 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 68 metres Incl. 4 metres @ 1.3g/t Au
Cowza	CSAC0058	278356	7111703	545	-60	270	97	AC	80	84	4	0.2	4 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 80 metres
Cowza	CSAC0059	278402	7111703	545	-60	270	114	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0060	278456	7111702	545	-60	270	119	AC	56	84	28	0.2	28 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 56 metres

Hole Details									Intercept				
Prospect	Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA20 Zone 51)			Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth	Hole Type	Au				
		Easting	Northing	RL					Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Summary
		(m)	(m)	(°)					(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	
Cowza	CSAC0061	278500	7111701	545	-60	270	114	AC	52	56	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 52 metres
									80	92	12	0.3	12 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 80 metres Incl. 4 metres @ 0.7g/t Au
Cowza	CSAC0062	278106	7111908	545	-60	270	115	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0063	278151	7111903	545	-60	270	92	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0064	278201	7111904	545	-60	270	111	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0065	278255	7111903	545	-60	270	83	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0066	278304	7111901	545	-60	270	119	AC	84	92	8	2.1	8 metres @ 2.1g/t Au from 84 metres
Cowza	CSAC0067	278352	7111903	545	-60	270	89	AC	52	56	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 52 metres
									80	88	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 80 metres
Cowza	CSAC0068	278402	7111906	545	-60	270	110	AC	60	64	4	0.3	4 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 60 metres
Cowza	CSAC0069	278002	7112104	545	-60	270	120	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0070	278050	7112101	545	-60	270	91	AC	80	88	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 80 metres
Cowza	CSAC0071	278101	7112103	545	-60	270	72	AC	69	70	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.1g/t Au from 69 metres
Cowza	CSAC0072	278153	7112105	545	-60	270	91	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0073	278202	7112104	545	-60	270	103	AC	64	72	8	0.3	8 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 64 metres
									80	88	8	1.6	8 metres @ 1.6g/t Au from 80 metres
									102	103	1	0.5	1 metre @ 0.5g/t Au from 102 metres to BOH
Cowza	CSAC0074	278253	7112102	545	-60	270	112	AC	56	60	4	0.3	4 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 56 metres
									84	88	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 84 metres
									96	104	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 96 metres
Cowza	CSAC0075	278300	7112101	545	-60	270	123	AC	76	96	20	0.3	20 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 76 metres
									108	116	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 108 metres

Hole Details									Intercept				
Prospect	Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA20 Zone 51)			Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth	Hole Type	Au				
		Easting	Northing	RL					Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Summary
		(m)	(m)	(°)					(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	
									120	123	3	0.3	3 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 120 metres to BOH
Cowza	CSAC0076	277909	7112302	545	-60	270	93	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0077	277950	7112301	545	-60	270	90	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0078	278003	7112303	545	-60	270	71	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0079	278055	7112303	545	-60	270	98	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0080	278104	7112303	545	-60	270	99	AC	92	96	4	0.3	4 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 92 metres
									98	99	1	0.3	1 metre @ 0.3g/t Au from 98 metres to BOH
Cowza	CSAC0081	277855	7112507	545	-60	270	66	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0082	277904	7112505	545	-60	270	76	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0083	277955	7112505	545	-60	270	86	AC	84	86	2	0.2	2 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 84 metres to BOH
Cowza	CSAC0084	278002	7112507	545	-60	270	111	AC	80	110	30	0.3	30 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 80 metres
Cowza	CSAC0085	278050	7112502	545	-60	270	138	AC	124	128	4	2.0	4 metres @ 2g/t Au from 124 metres
									132	138	6	0.1	6 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 132 metres to BOH
Cowza	CSAC0086	277757	7112707	545	-60	270	86	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0087	277801	7112707	545	-60	270	94	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0088	277851	7112707	545	-60	270	99	AC	96	97	1	0.2	1 metre @ 0.2g/t Au from 96 metres
Cowza	CSAC0089	277901	7112707	545	-60	270	115	AC	100	104	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 100 metres
									114	115	1	0.6	1 metre @ 0.6g/t Au from 114 metres
Cowza	CSAC0090	277948	7112705	545	-60	270	74	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0091	278002	7112704	545	-60	270	47	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CSAC0092	278050	7112703	545	-60	270	45	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0100	276760	7114710	545	-60	270	113	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA

Hole Details									Intercept				
Prospect	Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA20 Zone 51)			Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth	Hole Type	Au				
		Easting	Northing	RL					Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Summary
		(m)	(m)	(°)					(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	
Celia South	CSAC0101	276807	7114706	545	-60	270	120	AC	60	88	28	1.5	28 metres @ 1.5g/t Au from 60 metres Incl. 4 metres @ 9.7g/t Au
Celia South	CSAC0102	276852	7114702	545	-60	270	63	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0103	276698	7114805	545	-60	270	103	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0104	276749	7114804	545	-60	270	117	AC	80	92	12	0.7	12 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 80 metres Incl. 4 metres @ 1g/t Au
Celia South	CSAC0105	276800	7114801	545	-60	270	93	AC	48	72	24	0.3	24 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 48 metres Incl. 8 metres @ 0.5g/t Au
Celia South	CSAC0106	276599	7115010	545	-60	270	78	AC	77	78	1	0.3	1 metre @ 0.3g/t Au from 77 metres to BOH
Celia South	CSAC0107	276654	7115009	545	-60	270	65	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0108	276703	7115008	545	-60	270	79	AC	44	68	24	0.2	24 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 44 metres
Celia South	CSAC0109	276750	7115004	545	-60	270	57	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0110	276557	7115102	545	-60	270	132	AC	88	100	12	0.2	12 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 88 metres
Celia South	CSAC0111	276602	7115103	545	-60	270	91	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0112	276648	7115108	545	-60	270	93	AC	36	40	4	1.0	4 metres @ 1g/t Au from 36 metres
									48	72	24	0.1	24 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 48 metres
Celia South	CSAC0113	276692	7115103	545	-60	270	55	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0114	276555	7115204	545	-60	270	134	AC	60	64	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 60 metres
									68	76	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 68 metres
Celia South	CSAC0115	276597	7115204	545	-60	270	100	AC	72	80	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 72 metres
Celia South	CSAC0116	276648	7115207	545	-60	270	91	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA

Hole Details									Intercept				
Prospect	Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA20 Zone 51)			Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth	Hole Type	Au				
		Easting	Northing	RL					Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Summary
		(m)	(m)	(°)					(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	
Celia South	CSAC0117	276504	7115309	545	-60	270	158	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0118	276548	7115304	545	-60	270	150	AC	52	56	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 52 metres
									60	68	8	0.6	8 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 60 metres Incl. 4 metres @ 1g/t Au
Celia South	CSAC0119	276353	7115599	545	-60	270	105	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Celia South	CSAC0120	276402	7115607	545	-60	270	115	AC	52	56	4	0.2	4 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 52 metres
									68	72	4	0.3	4 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 68 metres
Celia South	CSAC0121	276456	7115604	545	-60	270	70	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CZAC0081	280971	7109195	545	-60	240	91	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CZAC0082	281015	7109220	545	-60	240	88	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
Cowza	CZAC0083	281057	7109245	545	-60	240	115	AC	84	92	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 84 metres
Cowza	CZAC0084	280727	7109515	545	-60	240	95	AC	72	76	4	0.3	4 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 72 metres
									93	94	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.1g/t Au from 93 metres
Cowza	CZAC0085	280770	7109539	545	-60	240	101	AC	84	92	8	0.5	8 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 84 metres
Cowza	CZAC0086	280815	7109568	545	-60	240	91	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA

NSA: No significant assay.

APPENDIX B: JORC TABLE 1 – YANDAL PROJECT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- All drilling (prefixed CZAC and CSAC) and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. - AC hole samples were collected on a 1 metre basis from a gravity-fed rotary splitter below the drill rig cyclone. - For each metre drilled, 'A-bag' splits (roughly 10% of the total sample) was collected directly from the splitter chute in pre-numbered calico bags, with the remaining bulk sample being collected in a bucket below the splitter and ground dumped in rows of 20 metres. - Each ground-dumped metre was scoop sampled using and placed in a pre- numbered SKA**** prefixed calico bag in 4 metre composites. Four metre composite samples ranged in weight from 2.5-3kg. - The 1m A-bag splits were tied and stored in water-proof green bags at the drill pad for use in the case of re-splitting, additional QAQC analysis, or if the at-rig geologist determined 1m samples are to be preferentially sent to the lab instead of SKA**** 4m composites. When 1m A-bag splits were submitted to the laboratory, an SKR**** prefix calico bag was used. - Certified reference material was inserted into the sample sequence at a 1:50 ratio (i.e., every SKA***00 and SKA***50 calico bag). Duplicate samples were collected at a 1:50 ratio (i.e., every SKA***25 and SKA***75) to give an overall QAQC ratio of 1:25 for all sampling.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	- Aircore drilling utilising the Bostech Aircore Core System (85- 87mm). - Rotary polycrystalline diamond composite (PDC) drill bits were utilized at the top of fresh rock, or where ground was too hard for the standard aircore bit to penetrate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rotary hammer drill bits were used sparingly where veining prevented both the PDC and standard AC drill bits from penetrating.
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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- AC samples were visually assessed for recovery. - Samples were considered representative with generally good recovery. Sample recovery was recorded per metre drilled. - Samples were dry. Sample condition is recorded per metre drilled. - No sample bias is observed.
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.	- Aircore holes were logged qualitatively and quantitatively on a 1m basis. - Qualitative: lithology, alteration, structure. - Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralisation (sulphide) percentage. - All holes were logged for the entire length of hole. - All drilled metres for each AC hole were chipped, archived and photographed.
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.	- AC chips were rotary split, sampled dry and recorded at the time of logging. - OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50 throughout sampling. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. - Field Duplicates and CRMs were submitted to the lab using unique Sample IDs at a ratio of 1:50 throughout sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- The entire 2.5-3kg AC 4m composite or 2.5-3kg 1m split was sent to ALS laboratory in Perth. All samples were analysed for gold via a 50g fire assay with an ICP-AES finish (method code Au-ICP22). All bottom of hole samples were submitted for full multi element analysis – four acid digest with ICP-MS finish (method code: ME-MS61). - The sample size was appropriate for the grain size of sampled material.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- For Fire Assay, all samples were sorted, dried at 105°C and weighed prior to crushing to 2mm. Crushed samples were then split and pulverised to 75µm, with a QC specification of ensuring >85% passing < 75µm. 50g of pulverised sample was then analysed for Au by fire assay and ICP-AES (low-grade) or gravimetric (ore-grade) finish. - Four acid digest for full multi element analysis is categorised as a “near total” digestion method. - QA samples were inserted at a combined ratio of 1:25 throughout. Field duplicates were collected at a 1:50 ratio. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. - Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were collected at one metre intervals utilising a KT-10 instrument. At the start of each hole, the KT-10 instrument was calibrated/checked against a reference material before collecting 1m interval data from sample piles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A handheld Olympus Vanta XRF instrument was utilised to aid the at-rig geologist determining downhole lithologies. The instrument was calibrated at the start of each analysis session, with a QC reading taken on alternating Certified Reference Materials (Blank and OREAS45d) at a ratio of 1:20 samples. Handheld XRF readings were taken on pulverized material from dry bottom of hole samples systematically, and from dry samples throughout a hole where the geologist determined geochemical data was necessary to determine lithology.
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>	- Logging and sampling were recorded directly into LogChief, utilising lookup tables and in-file validations, on a Toughbook by a geologist at the rig. - Logs, handheld XRF geochemical data, Magnetic Susceptibility data and sampling were imported daily into Micromine for further validation and geological confirmation. - When received, assay results were plotted on section and verified against neighbouring drill holes. - From time to time, assays will be repeated if they fail company QAQC protocols. - All sampling was routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff and Gateway corporate staff. - Data was validated daily by the Gateway Database Administrator, with import validation protocols in place. Data was exported daily to Mitchell River Group and externally validated and imported to the SQL database. - No adjustments have been made to assay data. - Data is managed and hosted by Mitchell River Group.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill collars were surveyed using a GARMIN GPSMap64 with expected relative accuracy of approximately 3m. • Holes are located in MGA Zone 51. • RLs were assigned a nominal value of 545m during drilling and corrected during data import by draping on the DGPS-generated surface DTM. Data points for creation of the surface topography were collected by DownUnder Surveys in 2022 on a 50m grid spacing across the entire Horse Well Region. • Collar locations are to be updated at a later date by DGPS.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• 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.	• Each drill hole was positioned to an Azimuth of 250 degrees at a dip of -60 degrees and drilled to blade refusal. • 1 metre split samples were collected from the rotary splitter located directly below the drill rig cyclone and stored at the drill pad. • 4 metre composite samples were collected throughout each hole. • Significant intercepts were based on 4 metre composites grading greater than 0.1g/t Au. However, where samples were taken at or near bottom of hole, significant intercepts were based on sample intervals less than 4 metres (either single metres BOH splits or 2 or 3 metre composite samples), depending on the final depth. These intercepts were still deemed significant if they graded greater than 0.1g/t Au.
<i>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. • 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.	• Further drilling is required to fully evaluate the initial aircore drilling results. • Drilling has been conducted perpendicular to interpreted regional structures. • Drilling has been spaced at 50 metres (east-west) to ensure adequate coverage across regional structures. • The orientation of drilling is not considered to introduce a sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sampling was recorded in both hardcopy and digital format. These were collected by company personnel and delivered directly to the laboratory via GML personnel.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	- Sampling procedures throughout the drilling process were monitored and supervised by senior geological staff. - Historic data has been validated by the Mitchell River Group and is deemed accurate and precise. - All results reported by the Laboratory and data exported by Gateway Mining Ltd is externally validated by the Mitchell River Group prior to importing into the database. - Monthly QAQC reports and recommendations are generated for all drilling, geochemical and assay data by Mitchell River Group.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1, 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 Cowza prospect is located on tenements E53/1466, E53/1471 and E53/1548. The Celia South prospect is located on tenements E53/1547, E53/1466 and E53/1471. These tenements are held in JV between GML (75%) and Zebina Minerals Pty Ltd (25%). - MW Royalty Co Pty Ltd holds a 1% gross revenue royalty over the above tenure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Exploration prior to Alloy Resources in the region was minimal and limited to shallow RAB and air-core drilling completed in the mid – 1990s, all of which had been sampled, assayed, and logged and records held by the Company. This early work, including aeromagnetic data interpretation, was focused on gold and provided anomalous samples which was the focus of this period of exploration. - Cowza and Celia South were drilled historically by Eagle Mining Ltd in the mid 1900's by AC (FMAC prefixed holes) and Reverse Circulation (FMRC prefixed holes). This drilling focussed on the intermediate – felsic contact and failed to test the mafic-intermediate contact further to the east.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Archaean aged gold prospects with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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>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>	- Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement. - Gateway drillhole details with assays >0.1g/t Au over 4 metre composite and 1 metre split samples are summarised in Appendix A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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>	- No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. - The primary gold determination is reported where any secondary assaying does not differ significantly from the primary. - The AC intervals are taken as values >0.1g/t Au with maximum internal dilution of 4 metres. - No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results. - No diamond drilling results are reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	- Further drilling is required to fully evaluate these initial AC drill intercepts. - AC drilling has been conducted perpendicular to regional structures. - Initial AC drilling has been spaced at 100 metres (East-West) across the Hummer prospect. This will be infilled at 50 metre spacings (east-west) by 100 metres (north-south) - Downhole AC intercept lengths are reported.
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>	Please refer to the main body of the announcement.
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>	A summary of exploration results are contained within Appendix A.
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>	Titanium (Ti)/Zirconium (Zr) ratios were calculated from the work outlined by J.A Hallberg from the Journal of Geochemical Exploration (A geochemical aid to igneous rock type identification in deeply weathered terrain – Journal of Geochemical Exploration, Volume 20, Issue 1, February 1984, Pages 1-8).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The method is based on Ti/Zr ratio which is little affected either by primary alteration or weathering and adequately defines compositional fields for major igneous rock types. For volcanic rocks Ti/Zr ratios are rhyolite <4< dacite <12< andesite <60< basalt. Ultramafic rocks cannot be discriminated from mafic rocks by Ti/Zr ratio but are generally distinguished by high Cr.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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>	RC drilling to further define and expand this emerging gold system.