

ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

13 October 2025

STRONG IP RESULTS ACROSS YANDAL PROJECT

*IP SURVEY REFINES KEY TARGET AT MUSTANG-PONY AS WELL AS ACROSS
THE DUSK 'TIL DAWN AREA*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recently completed IP survey produced excellent results across two of Gateway's key target areas, Dusk 'til Dawn and Mustang-Pony.
- A strong chargeability anomaly has been modelled at Haflinger in an area with high structural complexity – favourable setting for further gold mineralisation.
- Modelling of the Dusk 'til Dawn intrusive units and associated chargeability and resistivity anomalism has provided key data for the upcoming diamond drilling program.
- Diamond drilling to commence this week – 4,600 metres planned.
- Gateway remains well capitalised to undertake planned 2025 and 2026 exploration, with cash and liquid ASX listed securities of approximately \$12.1m as at the end of the June quarter, as well as having recently completed a \$22.5m capital raising.

Management Comment

Gateway's Executive Chairman, Mr Andrew Bray, said: *"The recently completed IP survey produced anomalies precisely where we expected to see them. The survey was designed to map alteration and disseminated sulphides, as well as provide greater definition of key structures adjacent to the modelled intrusive units. This information provides critical input into the diamond drill program planning, which will commence this week.*

On the Mustang-Pony trend, a 1km wide anomaly was modelled at the margins of the large Haflinger intrusive. This is an area of great structural favourability (convergence of shear zones, multiple north-east cross-cutting structures, intrusive unit, abundance of dilation zones, shear zone flexure, mafic-intermediate contact), and importantly historic drilling demonstrates the presence of gold in the system – HWRAB372, which was drilled right on the far western edge of the anomaly, intersected 16m @ 1.0g/t Au from 36m¹, and HWRAB526, which is also on the outer edge of the anomaly and 100m away from HWRAB372, intersected 20m @ 0.6g/t Au from 48m to EOH (see Figure 2). All drilling in this area finished in weathered material, meaning the main structure remains entirely untested by drilling.

Two 3D surveys were conducted at Dusk 'til Dawn over the eastern and western intrusive units. A very high chargeability response (>16msec) was modelled over 4km of strike, coinciding with shear zone flexures, multiple north-east cross cutting intersections, and the highest Au-Cu-Mo anomalism seen in the area. On the western trend, gold mineralisation appears to be associated with resistivity anomalies wrapping around the key sanukitoid margins.

Diamond drilling will commence in the coming days. The first hole to be drilled is at the Comanche prospect, which is at the northern end of the Dusk 'til Dawn intrusive unit (see Figures 1 and 4). A 300m-wide chargeability anomaly, which is indicative of sulphides, has been delineated within the shear zone and immediately adjacent to the intrusion margin. The anomaly also coincides with a north-east fault intersection.

A further update will be provided this week once diamond drilling has commenced."

¹Refer to ASX announcement dated 9 September 2025.

Introduction

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its Yandal Gold Project in Western Australia (Figures 5 and 6) and provide the results of Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys that have been completed across Pony-Mustang and Dusk 'til Dawn. This work was undertaken by Moombarriga Geoscience and follows on from the recent gravity inversion modelling (please refer to ASX announcement of 9th September 2025) and bottom of hole (BOH) sampling that delineated several late-stage Mo-Bi-Te-Cu intrusions (sanukitoids), which Gateway believes are associated with the known gold mineralisation.

The aim of the IP survey was to map alteration, zones of disseminated sulphides, and critical structures adjacent to these major intrusive units, which are believed to be the key ingredients to large-scale Archaean orogenic gold deposits elsewhere across the Eastern Goldfields Terrain.

Given the scale of the historic BOH gold anomalism and alteration across the Eastern and Western intrusions across Dusk 'til Dawn, it was decided that two 3-Dimensional IP surveys be completed along the strike of the combined 12km anomalous trend, with the aim of using the subsequent 3-Dimensional Inversion Modelling (undertaken by Terra Resources) to better enhance drill target testing. 2-Dimensional survey lines were completed across modelled (Mo-Bi-Te-Cu) intrusives to the north of Dusk 'til Dawn (Comanche Prospect) and across the Haflinger prospect (Pony-Mustang target area). The results from this work is summarised below (Figure 1).

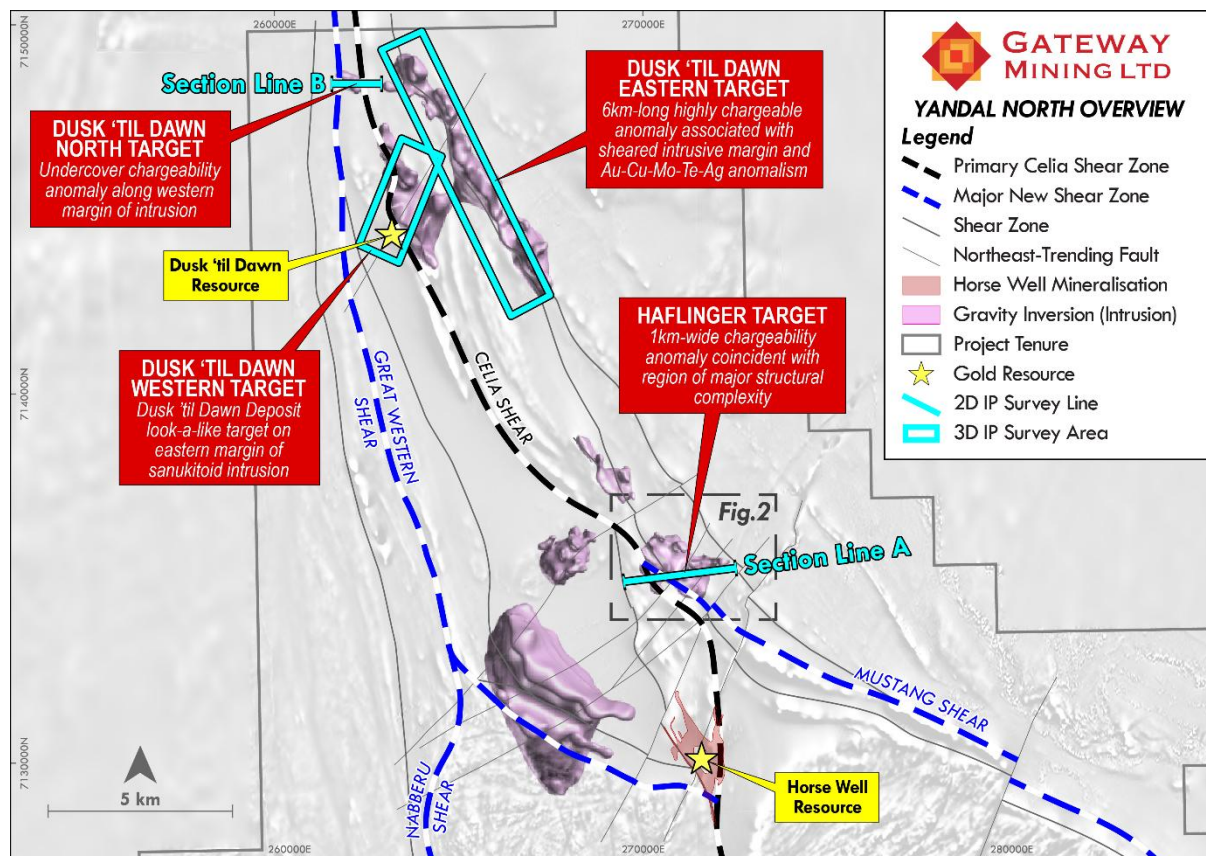


Figure 1: IP Survey locations

Haflinger Prospect (Mustang-Pony Target Area)

The Haflinger Intrusion is situated at the intersection of two regionally-significant shear zones, Celia and Mustang. This combined structural corridor consists of numerous second-order splay shears and interconnecting linkage structures. Structural complexity is further enhanced by flexures along the western margin of the Haflinger Intrusion, which are additionally transected by a suite of northeast-trending structures. The Company considers this structurally dynamic environment highly prospective for large-scale gold mineralisation, as the abundance of dilation zones is conducive to the emplacement of hydrothermal fluids and subsequent gold deposition.

The 2D IP survey at Haflinger was designed to traverse the intersection of three key structural elements: the shear convergence zone, a prominent northeast-trending fault, and a major flexure within the shear zone adjacent to the Haflinger Intrusion. The survey delineated a high chargeable anomaly approximately 1km in width (Figure 2), spatially coincident with this structural intersection (Figure 3), suggesting the presence of disseminated sulphides within the shear zone. Notably, the anomaly also coincides with the lithological contact between mafic and intermediate volcanic units – an interface recognised elsewhere within the Yandal Project as a favourable host for gold mineralisation.

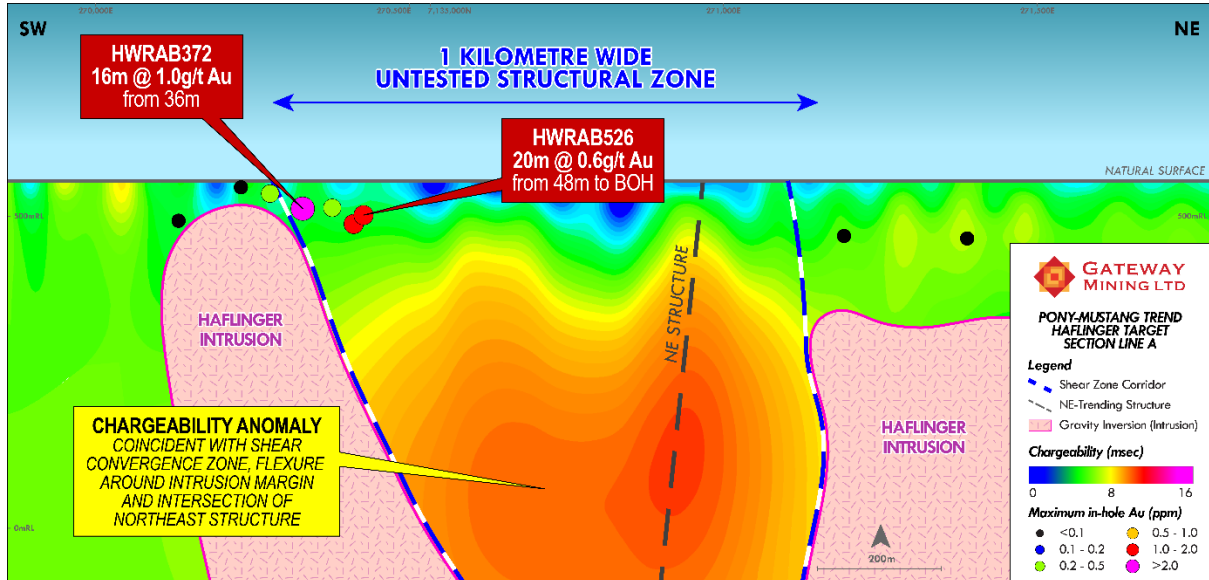


Figure 2: Cross section showing IP anomaly, modelled intrusions and historic gold anomalism

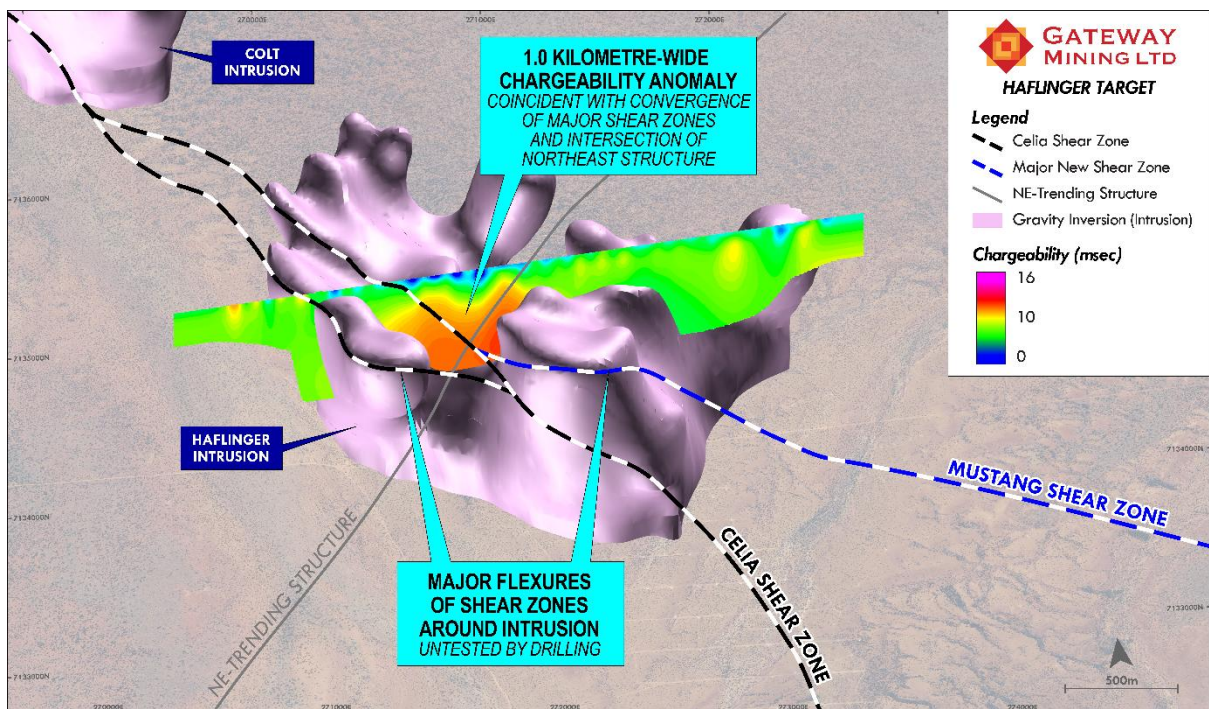


Figure 3: Shear zone convergence, modelled intrusion and IP anomaly

Historic rotary airblast (RAB) drilling, conducted on wide spacing and to shallow depths west of the identified chargeability anomaly, returned encouraging gold intercepts including 16m @ 1.0g/t Au from 36m (HWRAB372)² and 20m @ 0.6g/t Au from 48m to BOH (HWRAB526) (Figure 2 above). Another hole 300m to the south returned 15m @ 0.9g/t Au from 68m to BOH (HWRAB913)², potentially signifying a large lateral extent to the mineralisation footprint. Importantly, these holes terminated in weathered material and did not intersect the main shear structure or anomaly. Crucially, their positioning was offset

²Refer to ASX announcement dated 9 September 2025.

too far west, leaving the key structural intersection zone and the coincident 1km-wide IP anomaly entirely untested.

Comanche Prospect – (Dusk 'til Dawn Target Area)

The Dusk 'til Dawn Northern Intrusion lies directly along strike from, and in the same stratigraphy as, the existing Dusk 'til Dawn Mineral Resource, where the shear zone dips beneath a strongly silicified, transported cap of dolomitic breccia. The principal target at Dusk 'til Dawn North is the flexure of the shear zone around the western margin of the Northern Intrusion, which is further dissected by a northeast-trending fault. A 2D IP survey was strategically positioned to image the zone where the flexured shear zone is intersected by this NE fault.

The survey identified a 300m-wide chargeability anomaly, indicative of sulphides, within the shear zone, located directly on the margin of the Northern Intrusion, with elevated chargeability coinciding with the NE fault intersection. Furthermore, resistivity data highlighted the position of the silicified cap, delineating it to a depth of approximately 40m. Historical aircore drilling in the area failed to penetrate the silicified cap, leaving both the shear zone and the associated chargeability anomaly untested.

The first hole of the upcoming diamond drilling program will be drilled at this prospect (Figure 4).

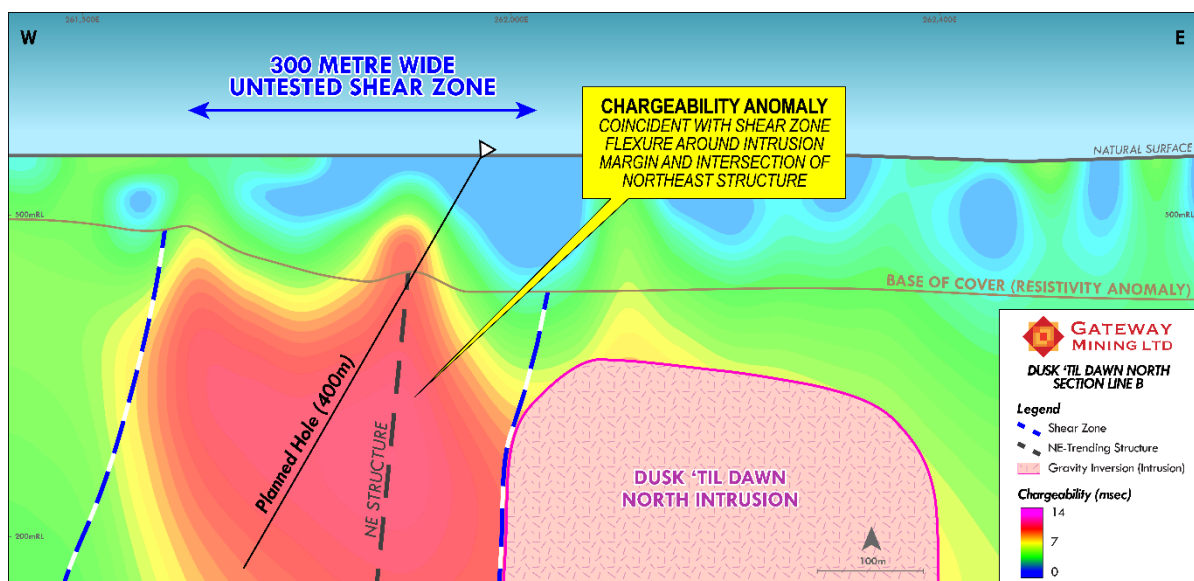


Figure 4: IP chargeability anomaly adjacent to intrusion, also showing planned diamond drill hole

Western Intrusion - 3D IP Survey (Dusk 'til Dawn Target Area)

The Dusk 'til Dawn Mineral Resource is hosted within a splay of the Celia Shear Zone, which flexures around the western margin of an intrusive body which recent petrology work classified as a sanukitoid. Sanukitoid intrusions are a common feature associated with multi-million ounce gold deposits across the Eastern Goldfields. Structural complexity is further enhanced by a northeast-trending fault that dissects the shear zone flexure.

Gold mineralisation at Dusk 'til Dawn is characterised by intense silica-potassic alteration, Au-Mo-Bi geochemical anomalism, and a white mica-kaolinite spectral signature. An outboard halo of pyrite alteration is present, with little to no pyrite observed in the mineralised zone. Collectively, the alteration and geochemical characteristics of the Dusk 'til Dawn deposit indicate a strong genetic link to the sanukitoid intrusion.

Gravity inversion modelling and hyperspectral analysis of drill chips across the broader Dusk 'til Dawn region have identified multiple analogous targets along the margin of the sanukitoid. The most prominent hyperspectral white mica-kaolinite anomaly is located on the eastern margin of the intrusion, where the same NE-trending fault that intersects the Dusk 'til Dawn deposit also cuts another splay of the Celia Shear Zone at a major flexure around the sanukitoid intrusion.

Results from the 3D IP survey reveal that the Dusk 'til Dawn deposit is situated within a resistivity anomaly that wraps around the sanukitoid margin, with increasing chargeability (and decreasing resistivity) outboard of mineralisation.

This response is likely reflective of the alteration zonation that is characteristic of the Dusk 'til Dawn deposit, with a resistive silica-potassic core proximal to the sanukitoid, and increasing conductive pyrite outboard of mineralisation.

A second resistivity anomaly is present on the eastern margin of the intrusion, spatially aligned with the hyperspectral and geochemical analogue target – further supporting the potential for new gold discoveries within the Dusk 'til Dawn corridor and highlighting the importance of proximity to sanukitoids as a targeting criteria within the Yandal Project.

Eastern Intrusion – 3D IP Survey (Dusk 'til Dawn Target Area)

The Dusk 'til Dawn Eastern Target is defined by an elongated gravity low anomaly extending over 8km of strike, interpreted to represent a series of intrusive bodies. Historical shallow RAB and aircore drilling across the area has delineated Au-Cu-Mo-Bi-Te-Ag anomalism over a 5km strike length, hosted within the sheared contact between volcanoclastics and the intrusions—referred to as the Django Shear.

The Django Shear displays multiple major flexures along the intrusion margins, with additional structural complexity introduced by cross-cutting northeast-trending faults.

The 3D IP survey has identified very high chargeability responses (>16 msec) on both margins of the intrusions that spans 4km of strike, coinciding with interpreted shear zones and spatially associated with the highest tenor Au-Cu-Mo anomalism. These elevated chargeability zones align with areas of pronounced structural complexity, including NE-fault intersections and major flexures within the shear corridor.

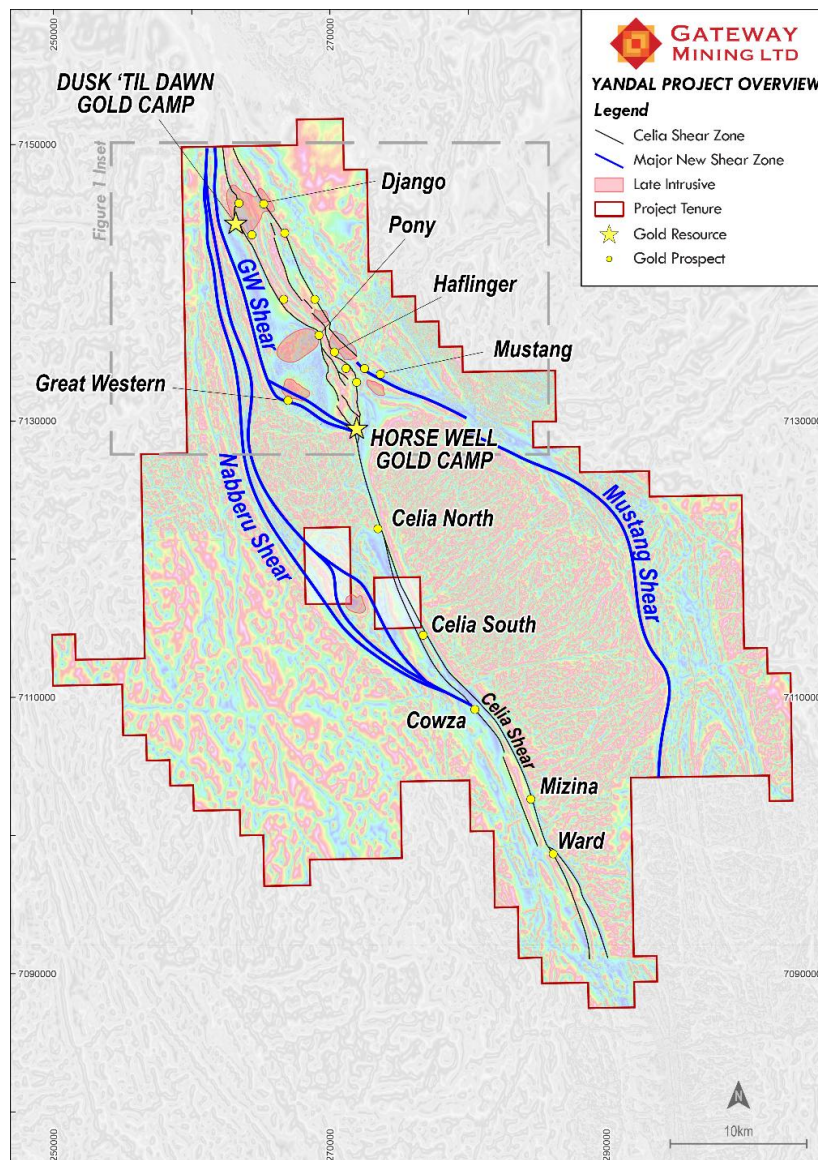


Figure 5: GML Yandal North Project Area

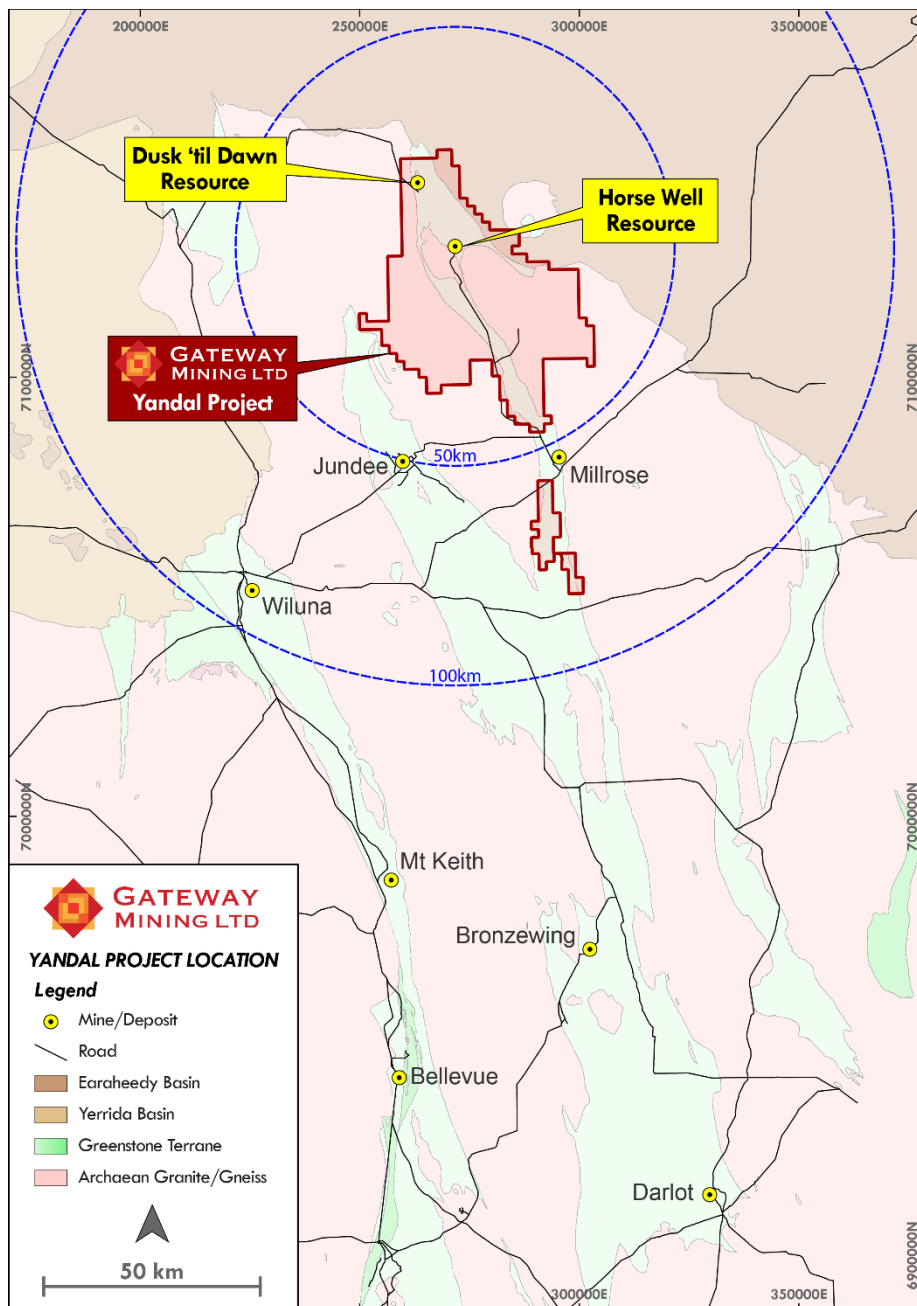


Figure 6: GML Yandal Project area in relation to known gold mines, road infrastructure and regional greenstone terrains (light green)

A further update will be provided to the market once the diamond drilling program has commenced.

This release has been authorised by:

Andrew Bray
Executive Chairman

**For and on behalf of
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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.

Yandal Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 1: Yandal Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates

Prospect	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Cut-off
Palomino Pit	1,963,000	1.84	116,000	0.5
Palomino UG	155,000	2.69	13,500	2.0
Palomino Total	2,118,000	1.90	129,500	-
Warmblood	1,656,000	2.37	126,000	0.5
Filly	581,000	1.15	21,500	0.5
Bronco	324,000	1.38	14,500	0.5
HWGC Subtotal	4,679,000	1.94	291,500	-
Dusk 'til Dawn	3,495,600	1.00	108,900	0.5
Yandal Project Total	8,174,600	1.52	400,400	

Table Notes:

- Mineral Resources are based on JORC Code Definitions as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.
- The Mineral Resource Estimate has been estimated using appropriate high-grade cuts, minimum mining widths and dilutions.
- Tonnes rounded to the nearest 1,000t, ounces rounded to the nearest 500oz.
- Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 July 2025 titled "Acquisition of Yandal Gold Project from Strickland Metals Ltd" for further details regarding the MRE.

Appendix A: Table 2 – Planned Comanche Diamond Drill Hole

Prospect	Planned Hole ID	MGA94_Zone 51 Coordinates			Planned Depth (metres)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
		Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	RL (metres)			
Comanche	DTDD001	262045	7148400	542	400	260	-60

Appendix B: Table 3 – Haflinger Table of Significant Au Intercepts

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA94_Zone 51 Coordinates			Max Depth (metres)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (metres)	Depth To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Max Au (ppm)
		Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	RL (metres)							
AHWA024	AC	271958	7135297	550.0	97	0	-90	64	68	4	0.018
AHWA025	AC	271768	7135236	553.2	111	0	-90	68	72	4	0.042
AHWA026	AC	271575	7135179	554.2	101	0	-90	76	80	4	0.202
AHWA027	AC	271387	7135116	550.3	90	0	-90	84	88	4	0.048
AHWA028	AC	271195	7135054	551.0	101	0	-90	80	84	4	0.067
AHWA331	AC	270770	7135132	549.0	113	0	-90	84	88	4	0.01
HWAC1	AC	270549	7134954	547.4	83	0	-90	60	64	4	0.05
HWAC2	AC	270202	7135053	554.1	77	0	-90	72	76	4	0.11
HWAC3	AC	270250	7135068	550.2	86	0	-90	80	84	4	0.26
HWAC4	AC	270298	7135084	551.8	89	0	-90	56	60	4	0.09
HWAC5	AC	270345	7135099	550.6	49	0	-90	48	49	1	0.94
HWAC6	AC	270393	7135114	549.0	74	0	-90	68	72	4	0.11
HWAC27	AC	270644	7134985	551.0	74	0	-90	44	48	4	0.02
HWRAB368	RAB	269791	7135027	555.8	56	0	-90	32	36	4	0.02
HWRAB369	RAB	269600	7134966	551.1	53	0	-90	40	44	4	0.02
HWRAB370	RAB	269409	7134905	548.8	56	0	-90	0	4	4	-0.01
HWRAB371	RAB	269219	7134844	554.1	59	0	-90	24	28	4	0.02
HWRAB372	RAB	270328	7134988	550.4	59	0	-90	36	40	4	2.2
HWRAB373	RAB	270137	7134927	551.5	59	0	-90	56	59	3	0.04
HWRAB374	RAB	269947	7134867	552.0	44	0	-90	0	4	4	-0.01
HWRAB525	RAB	270519	7135049	551.0	17	0	-90	0	4	4	-0.01
HWRAB526	RAB	270423	7135019	553.4	68	0	-90	48	68	20	0.6
HWRAB527	RAB	270233	7134958	552.3	62	0	-90	0	4	4	-0.01
HWRAB693	RAB	270566	7135065	553.4	65	0	-90	8	12	4	0.04

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA94_Zone 51 Coordinates			Max Depth (metres)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (metres)	Depth To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Max Au (ppm)
		Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	RL (metres)							
HWRAB694	RAB	270471	7135034	551.4519	68	0	-90	16	20	4	0.7
HWRAB695	RAB	270376	7135004	552.3755	74	0	-90	36	40	4	0.28
HWRAB696	RAB	270280	7134973	551.6425	62	0	-90	12	16	4	0.48
HWRAB919	RAB	270502	7134939	550.5868	59	0	-90	8	12	4	0.02
HWRC246	RC	270500	7135043	549.9441	209	-60	72	41	42	1	0.81
HWRC247	RC	270371	7135002	552.3755	210	-60	72	74	75	1	1.08
HWRC248	RC	270257	7134966	552.2415	209	-60	74	108	109	1	2.99

APPENDIX C: 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.	GML – IP Survey - Survey consisted of a grid, Double offset Pole Dipole IP (PDIP) with 100m dipole spacing with 100m Transmitter dipoles, 100m moves. - Equipment included a Search 50kVA transmitter and SMARTem 24 channel receivers. - N level is 16 channels. - Square Waveform - 0.125Hz (2 second on, 2 second off time base) - Receiver survey lines were 300m apart, with TX lines 600m apart with 100m dipole spacing for both transmitter and receiver. <u>Newcrest</u> - Vertical RAB drilling conducted with sampling every 2m until refusal or hole failing in palaeochannels. - Samples were collected using a spear from sample piles. - Drilling was conducted on an initial 4.5km x 400m grid and later infilled to 1.5km x 400m. <u>Eagle Mining</u> - Eagle Mining operated in the Horse Well Project between 1993 and 1997. - RAB drilling was undertaken by Kennedy Drilling Pty Ltd using a custom built RAB rig using 600 CFM and 300PSI. - Samples were submitted to AAL in Kalgoorlie for analysis of Au using a single stage and grind preparation with an aqua regia digest and an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.02ppm Au. No multi element analysis was undertaken during this time. <u>Alloy Resources</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Aircore drilling was completed by Raglan Drilling and were completed to blade refusal, usually at saprock or fresh bedrock to an average depth of 66 metres. - This reconnaissance drilling was carried out a widely spaced pattern of 200 metres by 400 metres, with drill samples composited over 4 metre intervals and assays for gold down to 0.001ppm or 1ppb Au. Any gold values greater than 0.05ppm Au in the 4-metre composite were considered significant to warrant follow up drilling. - Drilling samples were transported by trailer to Wiluna, where they were placed in bulky bags and shipped to Perth via Toll-Ipec for assay. The drilling samples were analysed by ALS-Chemex in Perth. All samples and blind standards were analysed for gold using 30g fire assay and ICP-AES finish (range 0.001-10ppm Au). Assays greater than 10ppm were analysed using the AA25 method, but only standard samples were above this level. - The initial RC program at Warmblood was carried out by Easternwell Drilling. RC samples were split directly from the cyclone into 2kg bags for every metre drilled. Samples were assayed as 4 metre composites. For all 4 metre composite samples which returned greater than 0.5g/t Au, 1 metre samples were collected from the original 'split' one metre samples and assayed. <u>Alloy Resources & Doray Minerals Ltd (JV)</u> From 2013 to 2021 exploration work was undertaken by Alloy Resources and Doray Minerals Ltd under the pre-existing JV agreement. The details regarding RC sampling from this work is outlined below: - Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and cone splitter at 1m intervals. - Splitter was cleaned regularly during drilling. - Splitter was cleaned and levelled at the end of each hole. - Mineralisation determined qualitatively through rock type, sulphide and quartz content and intensity of alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Mineralisation determined quantitatively via assay (aqua-regia digest followed by ICP-MS for multi-element data and 25g Fire Assay and AAS determination for gold at 1m intervals). RC samples pulverized to 75 µm - All samples analysed by aqua-regia digest followed by ICP-MS for multi-element data and 25g Fire Assay and AAS determination for gold at 1 m intervals. - Rock chip sampling was not undertaken on a grid, instead being completed at the geologist's discretion and whether outcrop was present. Whole rock samples were taken from gossanous in-situ material.
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).	<u>Newcrest</u> - Drilling was completed using rotary-airblast and hammer in a vertical orientation by A&J Drilling using a Warman RAB rig. - Samples were collected using a spear from sample piles at 2-6m intervals, though typically at 2m. <u>Eagle Mining</u> - RAB drilling was undertaken by Kennedy Drilling Pty Ltd using a custom-built RAB rig using 600 CFM and 300PSI. - Samples were submitted to AAL in Kalgoorlie for analysis of Au using a single stage and grind preparation with an aqua regia digest and an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.02ppm Au. No multi element analysis was undertaken during this time. <u>Alloy Resources</u> - RC Drilling at Mustang was completed as one fence line perpendicular to the structural trend to test below aircore anomalism. - RC samples were split directly from the cyclone into 2kg bags for every metre drilled. Samples were assayed as 4 metre composites. For all 4 metre composite samples which returned greater than 0.5g/t

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Au, 1 metre samples were collected from the original 'split' one metre samples and assayed. Aircore drilling was completed by Raglan Drilling and were completed to blade refusal, usually at saprock or fresh bedrock to an average depth of 66 metres. 1m samples were spear-sampled to create a 4m composite sample that was analysed by the laboratory. For all 4 metre composite samples which returned greater than 0.5g/t Au, 1 metre samples were collected from the original 'split'
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.	<u>Newcrest</u> • No details exist <u>Eagle Mining</u> • No sample recovery information is available. <u>Great Central Mines</u> • No sample recovery information is available. <u>Alloy Resources</u> • No sample recovery information is available. • Wet samples due to excess ground water were noted when present.
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.	<u>Newcrest</u> • Samples were logged qualitatively for lithology, texture, mineralogy, alteration and grain size for the entire length of holes. <u>Eagle Mining</u> • Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation, oxidation state, weathering, mineralogy, colour. RC Holes were logged to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation. Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature • Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation • Quantitative: vein percentage and mineralisation (sulphide) percentage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- All holes logged for the entire length of hole. - All RC holes were chipped and archived. - Holes have been relogged where necessary to provide consistent logging through the project. <u>Alloy Resources</u> - Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation, oxidation state, weathering, mineralogy, colour. Logging was qualitative in nature. - All holes were chipped and archived. - RC Holes were logged to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation. Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature. - Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. - Quantitative: vein percentage and mineralisation (sulphide) percentage. - Rock chip descriptions were recorded, including lithology and weathering state.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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>	<u>GML – IP Survey</u> - Survey consisted of a grid, Double offset Pole Dipole IP (PDIP) with 100m dipole spacing with 100m Transmitter dipoles, 100m moves - Equipment included a Search50KV transmitter and Smartem 24 channel receivers. <u>Newcrest</u> - Samples were collected on 2m intervals using a spear. - Samples were sent to AAL, Perth. No details exist on the sample preparation. <u>Eagle Mining</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Samples were submitted to AAL in Kalgoorlie for analysis of Au using a single stage and grind preparation with an aqua regia digest and an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.02ppm Au. No multi element analysis was undertaken during this time. <u>Alloy Resources</u> - RC chips were cone split every metre, sampled dry where possible and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented. Sample condition (wet, dry or damp) was recorded at the time of logging. - Where mineralisation was unlikely in RC holes, the samples were composited by spear sampling – four x 1 metre subsamples combined to approximately 3kg and submitted for assay. - For AC drilling, 1m samples were sub-sampled using a spear and composited into a 4m sample and submitted for assay. Samples that returned anomalous results were subsequently re-sampled at 1m intervals using a spear. - No details exist regarding rock chip sample QAQC practises.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<u>Newcrest</u> - Samples were analysed at AAL, Perth by Au-BLEG and Pd-BLEG achieving detection limits of 0.1ppm and 0.01ppm, respectively. - The internal laboratory precision is noted as 10%. <u>Eagle Mining</u> - The majority of samples were analysed using Aqua Regia which is a partial analysis. - No information was recorded regarding QAQC or sampling practices at this time. <u>Alloy Resources</u> - Fire assay was used and is a total digest technique for RC samples, and a mix of Fire Assay and Aqua Regia was used for aircore samples and rock chip samples.

		• Certified reference material standards were inserted at 1 in every 50 samples. • Lab: Random pulp duplicates were taken on average 1 in every 10 samples. • Accuracy and precision levels have been determined to be satisfactory after analysis of these QAQC samples. • Quality control procedures are not outlined in WAMEX archive reports for rock chip samples.
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>	<u>Newcrest</u> • Data is present in hardcopy files from AAL and scanned paper maps showing drillhole locations. <u>Eagle Mining</u> • Logging and sampling were recorded on paper logs. Alloy Resources transferred these logs to digital format and loaded them into the corporate database. <u>Alloy Resources</u> • All sampling was routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intercepts were inspected by senior geological staff. • Data was hard keyed into Excel data capture software and merged with Datashed SQL based database on Strickland's internal company server. Data is validated by a Database Administrator, import validation protocols in place. • Visual checks of data were completed within Surpac software by consultant geologists.
Location of data points	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<u>GML – IP Survey</u> • IP survey points were recorded by DGPS by Moombarriga Geoscience. <u>Newcrest</u>

		- Drill collar coordinates are handwritten on paper logs and plotted on topographic maps in a local grid. <u>Eagle Mining</u> - The grid system used was MGA94 Zone 51. Historic holes were surveyed by DGPS or handheld GPS by Strickland Metals. - Topography was built using collar surveys surveyed by DGPS. <u>Alloy Resources</u> - Collars and rock chip samples: surveyed with GPS with expected relative accuracy of approximately 2-3m. - Downhole: surveyed with in-rod reflex Gyro tool continuously. - Holes are located in MGA94 zone 51. - Estimated RL's were assigned during the drilling.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<u>GML – IP Survey</u> - Survey lines were 300m apart, with survey points on lines were 100m apart. Receiver survey lines were 300m apart, with TX lines 600m apart with 100m dipole spacing for both transmitter and receiver <u>Eagle Mining/Newcrest</u> - The majority of the historic vertical RAB drilling completed by Eagle Mining were on wide spaced 200m x 200m spacings (Eagle Mining) and 1.5km x 400m spacing (Newcrest). This style of drilling, coupled with the partial aqua regia/BLEG assay analysis and wide spaced drill collar spacings indicate that this is not adequate for any mineral resource reporting. <u>Alloy Resources</u> - AC drilling was completed at 400mNW x 200mNE spacing and infilled to 200m x 200m spacing, where mineralisation was intercepted at Mustang.

		- One fence line of RC drilling as completed at Mustang on 100m spacing, drilling -60 degrees to the SE. No lateral continuity of mineralisation has been determined. - Rock chip samples were collected at each outcrop as deemed necessary by the geologist. No nominal sample spacing was used for rock chip sampling.
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.	GML – IP Survey - The orientation of the IP geophysical survey is appropriate for the structural and geological trends observed in both the ground gravity and aeromagnetic datasets. Historic Drilling - RAB and Vacuum drilling were conducted vertically to a shallow depth, which is deemed reasonable given the horizontal nature of transported cover and supergene mineralisation. Drilling did not penetrate in-situ fresh material, thus structural orientation is not deemed relevant for shallow holes.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	GML – IP Survey - Data was collected by Moombarriga Geoscience in the field and sent to Terra Resources directly for processing. <u>Newcrest</u> - No details exist. <u>Eagle Mining</u> - The data was originally maintained by Eagle Mining Corporation and forwarded to Normandy Jundee Operation. <u>Alloy Resources</u> - Alloy Resources' historic samples sent to the laboratory by Company personnel. - The database and Chain of Custody of sample data was managed by a dedicated Company employee.

Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	GML – IP Survey Data from the IP geophysical survey was reviewed and audited by qualified and experienced geophysicists from Terra Resources. Data was continually reviewed while in the field collecting the data.
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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1, 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.	GML – IP Survey Three 2D IP surveys were completed across tenements: - E69/2492 - E69/3811 - E69/1772 - E69/2765 Two 3D IP surveys were completed across tenements: - E69/3811 - E69/2492 - E69/2765 MW Royalty Co Pty Ltd holds a 1% gross revenue over the above tenure. Wayne Jones holds a 2% NSR across tenement E69/2492.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Doray Minerals Ltd in joint venture with Alloy resources completed the initial wide spaced aircore drilling across the project area. The gold and multi element data from this work has allowed Gateway to build the intrusive related model that subsequent ground gravity and recent IP survey has highlighted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Archean aged gold prospects with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
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>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>	• Historic gold intercepts have been compiled, with a summary of all information documented in the accompanying Appendices. • All collar location and depth information are also included in the Appendices.
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>	Historic Drilling • No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • No metal equivalent values were used for reporting of exploration results. • No aggregate results are shown in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• <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>	Historic Drilling • The wide-spaced nature of the historic vertical RAB drilling along the Mustang and Nabberu Shear Zones are too wide spaced and shallow to determine the structural orientation of these features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</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').	- At Dusk 'til Dawn the exact structural geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient diamond drilling in the targeted areas. Broad geological and mineralisation features have been interpreted from available drilling sections. - Drilling intercepts are reported as down-hole width.
<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.	Please see figures provided within the main body of the announcement.
<i>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.	Historic Drilling - All gold assays are presented in the appendix to this announcement for clarity, including drill holes that returned mineralisation above 0.1g/t Au. - All BOH anomalous pathfinder elements from the Comanche Prospect are documented in the Appendices.
<i>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.	All meaningful and material information has been included in the main body of this announcement.
<i>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). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diamond drilling to test these geophysical targets.