ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

18 March 2026

NEW PROSPECT IDENTIFIED AT RUBICON

DISCOVERY OF THIRD PROSPECT AREA WITHIN THE CELIA-MUSTANG TREND

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New Rubicon Prospect identified on a parallel structure to the east of the Haflinger discovery, along the Mustang Trend.**
  - **MPAC0386: 12m @ 1.0g/t Au incl. 4m @ 2.6g/t Au from 72m, within a broader 32m @ 0.7g/t Au**
  - **MPAC0278: 16m @ 1.0g/t Au from 72m, incl. 4m @ 2.3g/t Au**
  - **MPAC0358: 8m @ 1.2g/t Au from 96m, within a broader 15m @ 0.7g/t Au**
- **Mineralisation is defined over ~700m strike by early stage, wide-spaced drilling, and remains open to the south.**
- **The most southern result in MPAC0386 intersected mineralisation in a highly sheared, silica-flooded portion of the weathered shear zone.**
- **More intense alteration and shearing have been intersected for a further 400m south along strike in AC drilling (assays pending).**
- **Deep weathering at Rubicon means the mineralised shear zone has not yet been tested in fresh rock.**
- **The shear zone is particularly wide at Rubicon (up to 200m), with potential for multiple higher-grade stacked lodes, similar to what has been observed at Haflinger.**
- **Gateway remains well capitalised to undertake planned 2026 exploration, with $19.4m cash and $9.3m in liquid ASX securities at the end of the December 2025 quarter.**

Management Comment

Gateway's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Richard Pugh, said: *"These initial results from Rubicon represent another very exciting prospect discovery at the Celia-Mustang area, building on the early success we have already had at Haflinger and Hummer. Located on a parallel structure to the east of those prospects, Rubicon is already defined over 700m of strike. Repeating gold mineralisation on parallel structures within a broader structural setting is precisely the type of setup you expect to see in large gold camps, and that's exactly what the Company believes is emerging across the Celia-Mustang area.*

Mineralisation remains open to the south, where more intense shearing, alteration and veining has been observed (assays pending) in recent drilling. The deep weathering profile at Rubicon has resulted in most aircore holes ending in saprolite (without reaching fresh rock), meaning that significant untapped potential remains for follow-up RC drilling.

Rubicon's position on a rotational flexure in the Mustang Shear Zone mirrors the structural controls at Haflinger, which is what created the enhanced dilation for hydrothermal fluids and gold accumulation.

Much like the early drilling at the Haflinger discovery, it appears the drilling is just now coming into the strongest part of the system. That drilling at Haflinger subsequently went on to intersect results like MPAC0262: 52m @ 1.4g/t Au, MPAC0291: 64m @ 1.2g/t Au and MPAC0264: 20m @ 1.4g/t Au.[1] And like Haflinger, we anticipate multiple stacked higher-grade lodes within the wider shear envelope.

Rigs are now focused on drilling our top priority target at Great Western, however planning is underway for follow up drilling at Haflinger, Hummer and Rubicon soon."

Gateway Mining Ltd
Level 4, 15 Ogilvie Road,
Mount Pleasant WA 6153

LinkedIn: @gateway-mining
Twitter: @gateway_mining
www.gatewaymining.com.au

Introduction

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on recent aircore drilling activities on the Celia Shear Zone, within its 100%-owned Yandal Gold Project in Western Australia.

Rubicon Prospect

The Rubicon prospect is located on a parallel structure directly east of Haflinger (see Figures 1 and 2 below), with the trend hosting significant structural and lithological controls favourable for gold mineralisation. This is similar to what has been observed at Haflinger and Hummer to date.

Wide-spaced, early-stage drilling has intersected significant gold mineralisation, including:

- MPAC0386: 12m @ 1.0g/t Au incl. 4m @ 2.6g/t Au from 72m, within 32m @ 0.7g/t Au
- MPAC0278: 16m @ 1.0g/t Au from 72m, incl. 4m @ 2.3g/t Au
- MPAC0358: 8m @ 1.2g/t Au from 96m, within 15m @ 0.7g/t Au

The three parallel shear zones that are host to Haflinger, Hummer and Rubicon have been further deformed by an east-trending structural corridor. The Rubicon Prospect is positioned on a segment of the Mustang Shear Zone where the structure rotates, likely resulting in increased dilation favourable for hydrothermal fluid flow and gold deposition – a structural setting analogous to the Haflinger Prospect on the Celia Shear Zone.

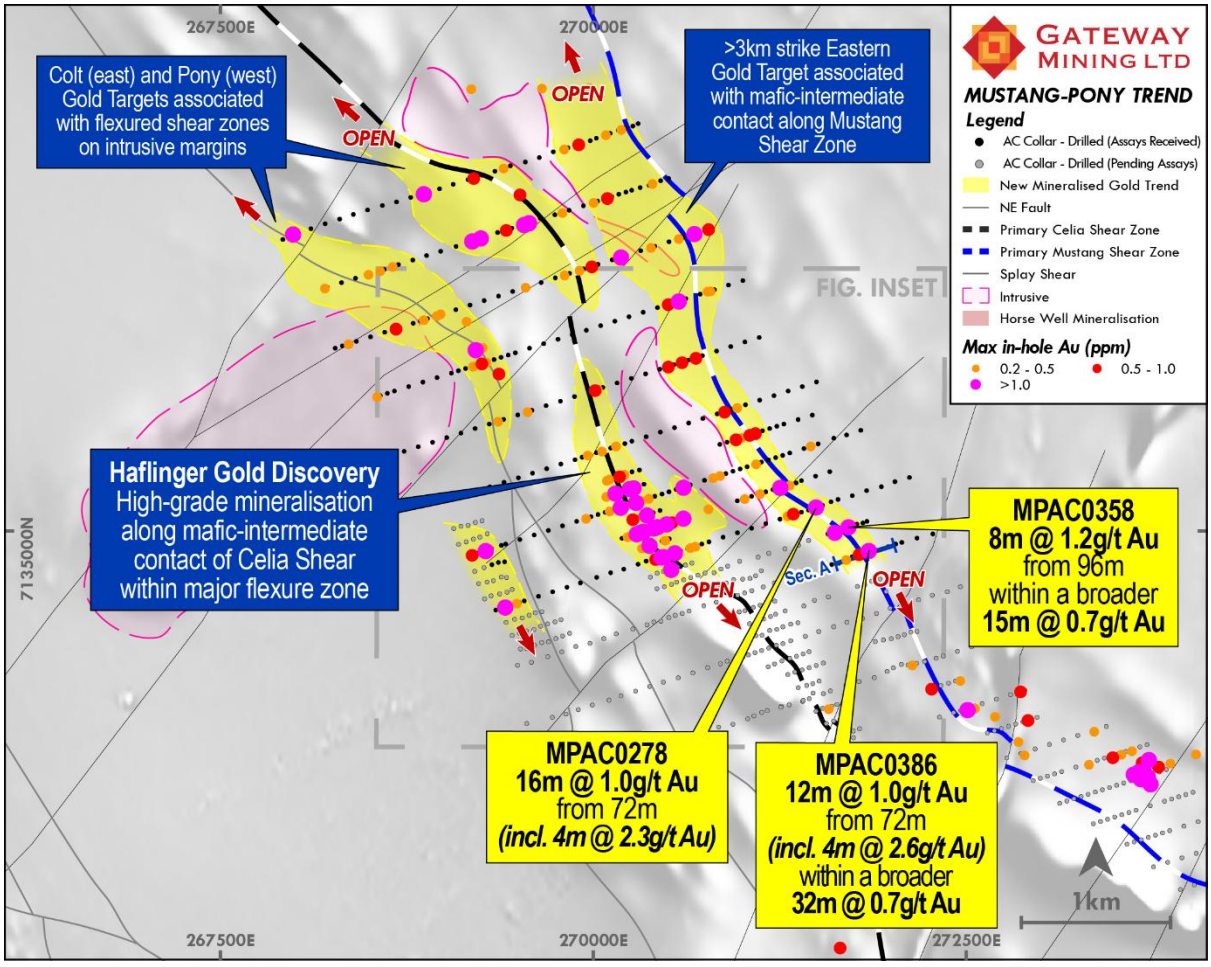

Figure 1: Map highlighting results from the recently identified Rubicon prospect.

[1]Refer to ASX announcements dated 22 January 2026 and 23 February 2026.

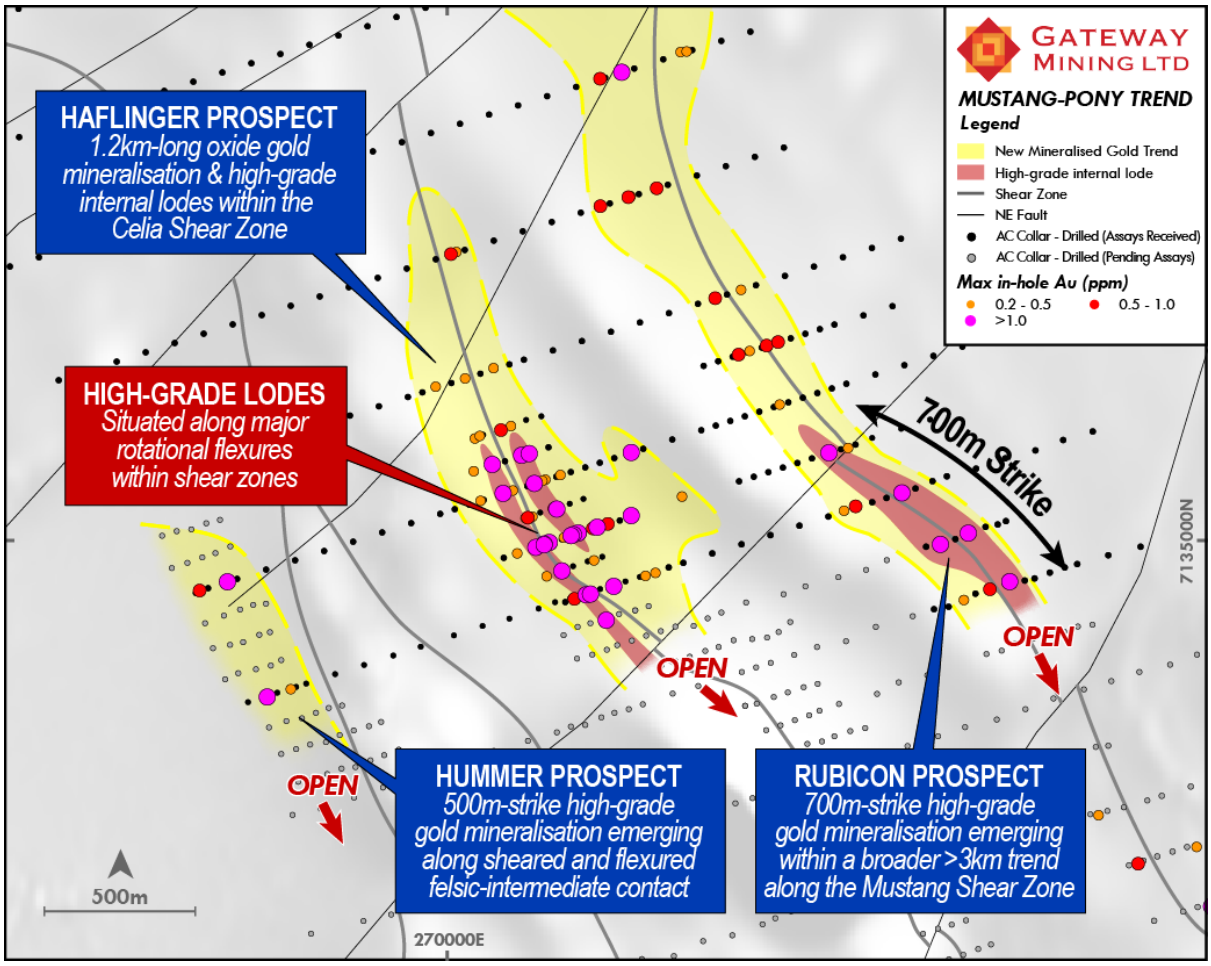

Figure 2: Zoomed in map showing the three parallel prospects, Hummer (west), Haflinger (centre) and Rubicon (east).

Mineralisation occurs in a highly sheared, silica-flooded portion of the weathered shear zone. The same intense alteration and shearing has been observed for a further 400m south along strike in additional AC drilling, with assays pending.

Aircore drilling at Rubicon has delineated significant gold mineralisation over a 700m strike length, forming part of a broader mineralised shear zone exceeding 3km in strike. The shear zone is wide, up to 200m in places, and is anticipated to host multiple higher-grade stacked lodes within the broader envelope, akin to the mineralisation style at Haflinger.

The weathering profile at Rubicon is deep, with the majority of AC holes terminating in saprolite and not intersecting the target shear zone in fresh rock. This leaves substantial potential for extensions at depth and along strike.

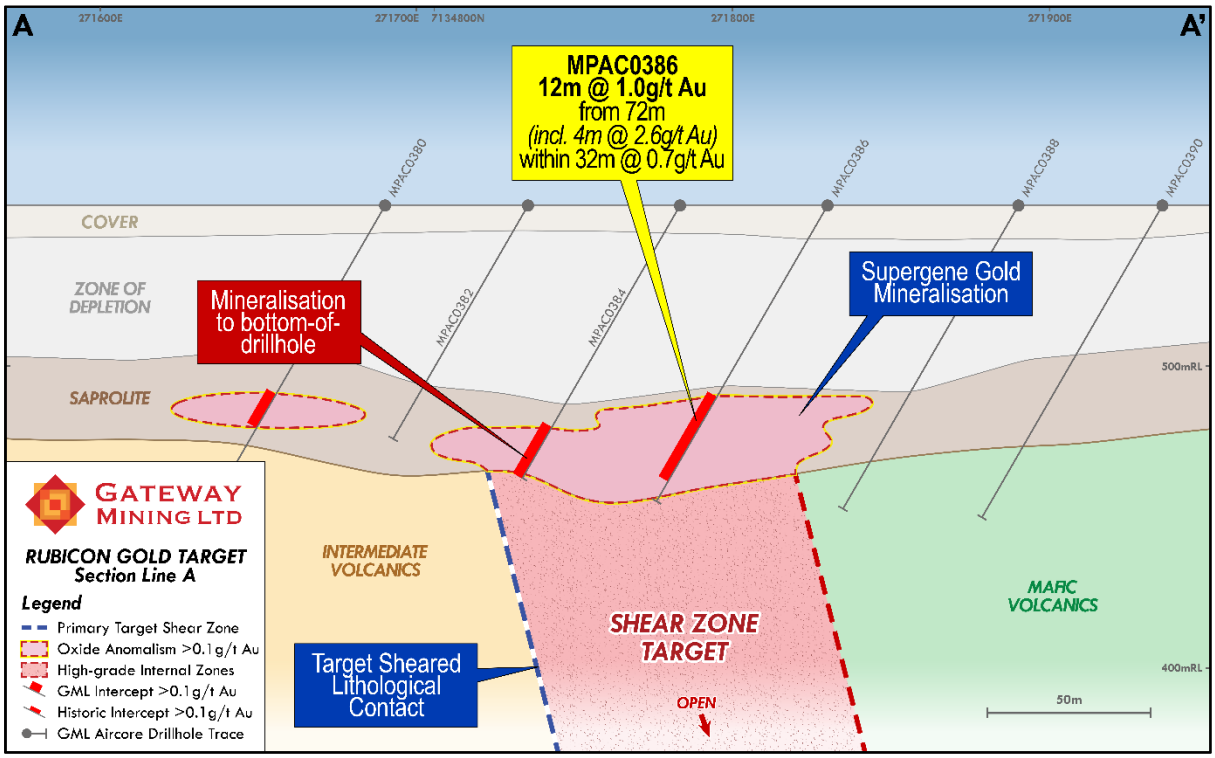

Figure 3: Rubicon Cross Section demonstrating the shear zone in fresh rock remains untested.

Next Steps

Aircore drilling of the Mustang shear has now been completed. Both aircore rigs have been mobilised to the Company's priority gold target, Great Western, with an additional RC rig to arrive soon for systematic testing of key structural and geochemical targets.

Once all results are received across the Celia-Mustang Trend, additional holes will be planned for the aircore rig to return to complete infill drilling at the Rubicon Prospect, and other emerging targets along the >3km mineralised Eastern Trend. The aim of the infill drilling will be to further delineate the key gold trends at Rubicon for follow-up RC drilling alongside the other prospects Haflinger at Hummer.

To date, the aircore program across the Pony-Mustang region has been extremely successful at identifying multiple gold mineralised trends, with the area truly shaping up as an emerging Gold Camp that provides the Company with optionality to substantially grow the Yandal Project resource base moving forward.

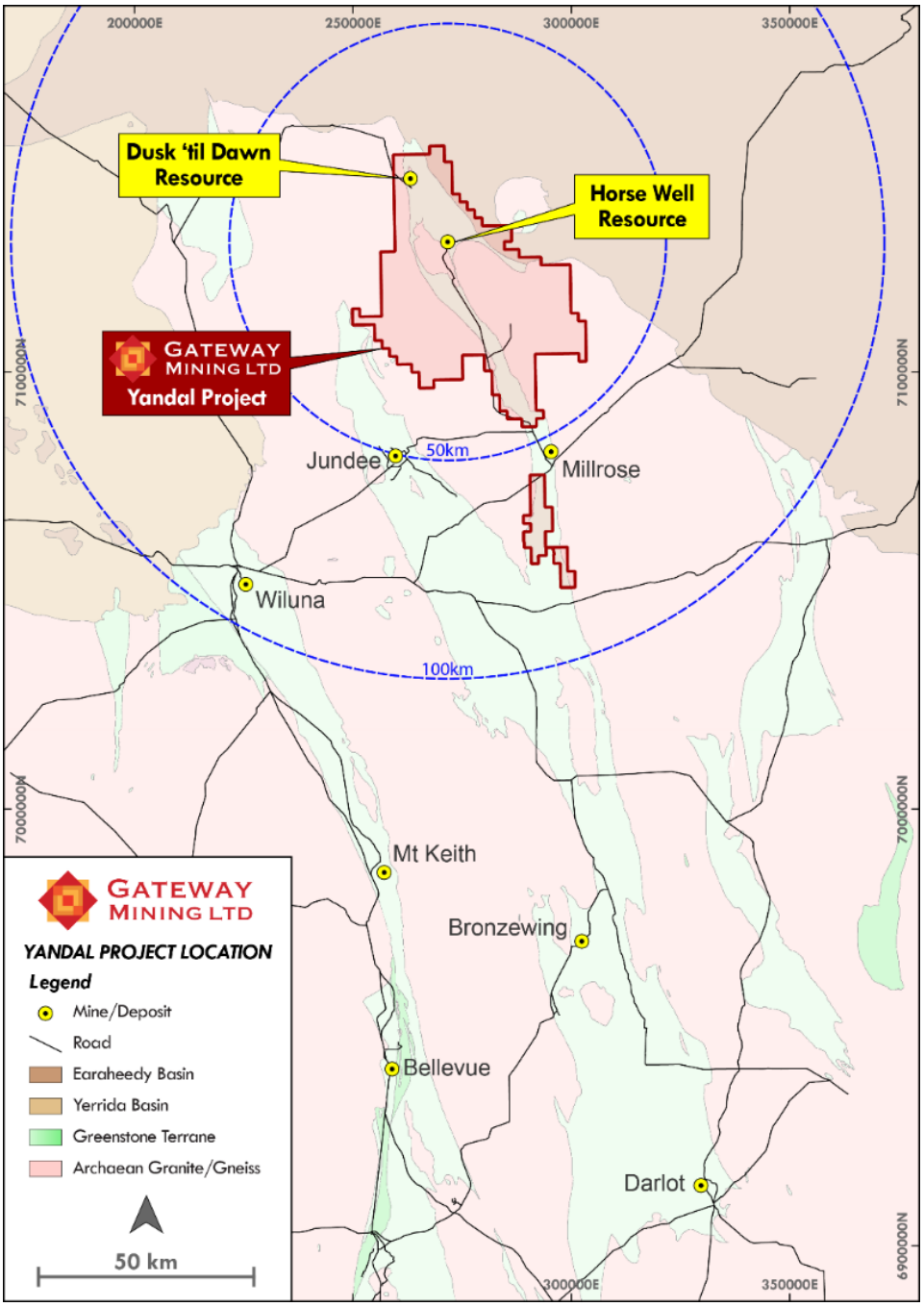

Figure 4: GML Yandal Project area in relation to known gold mines, road infrastructure and regional greenstone terrains (light green).

Further updates will be provided in due course.

This release has been authorised by:

Andrew Bray
Executive Chairman

Investors
Richard Pugh
Chief Executive Officer
T: 08 6317 9875

Kar Chua
Company Secretary
T: 02 8316 3998

or

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
T: 08 9388 1474

or

Kar Chua
Company Secretary
T: 02 8316 3998

Click here to subscribe to investor updates

Follow us on:
LinkedIn: @gateway-mining
Twitter: @gateway_mining

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				
Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA94 Zone 51)											
	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth	Hole Type	From	To	Interval	Grade	Interval
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(°)	(°)	(m)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(Au g/t)	
MPAC0266	270673	7134889	545	-60	250	93	AC	56	64	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 56 metres
MPAC0267	270720	7134904	545	-60	250	96	AC	92	93	1	0.3	1 metre @ 0.3g/t Au from 92 metres
MPAC0268	270768	7134919	545	-60	250	106	AC	104	105	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.1g/t Au from 104 metres
MPAC0269	270863	7134950	545	-60	250	117	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0270	270959	7134980	545	-60	250	115	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0271	271054	7135010	545	-60	250	143	AC	68	72	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 68 metres
MPAC0272	271149	7135041	545	-60	250	99	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0273	271244	7135071	545	-60	250	133	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0274	271298	7135088	545	-60	250	146	AC	92	100	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 92 metres
MPAC0275	271340	7135102	545	-60	250	150	AC	84	112	28	0.2	28 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 84 metres
MPAC0276	271385	7135115	545	-60	250	153	AC	132	136	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 132 metres
MPAC0277	271435	7135132	545	-60	250	150	AC	108	124	16	0.1	16 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 108 metres
MPAC0278	271482	7135148	545	-60	250	108	AC	72	88	16	1	16 metres @ 1g/t Au from 72 metres (incl. 4 metres @ 2.3g/t Au)
MPAC0279	271530	7135163	545	-60	250	117	AC	96	104	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 96 metres
MPAC0320	271578	7135178	545	-60	250	153	AC	92	96	4	0.4	4 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 92 metres
MPAC0322	271625	7135193	545	-60	250	138	AC	56	68	12	0.1	12 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 56 metres
MPAC0352	271565	7134972	545	-60	250	120	AC	76	80	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 76 metres
MPAC0354	271612	7134983	545	-60	250	111	AC	32	72	40	0.3	40 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 32 metres (incl. 4 metres @ 1.3g/t Au)
MPAC0356	271661	7134997	545	-60	250	87	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA

Hole Details								Intercept				
Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA94 Zone 51)							From	To	Interval	Grade	Interval
	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth	Hole Type					
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(°)	(°)	(m)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(Au g/t)	
MPAC0358	271700	7135009	545	-60	250	111	AC	96	111	15	0.7	15 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 96 metres to BOH (incl. 8 metres @ 1.2g/t Au)
MPAC0360	271760	7135037	545	-60	250	111	AC	52	60	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 52 metres
MPAC0362	271800	7135045	545	-60	250	114	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0364	271827	7135056	545	-60	250	85	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0378	271639	7134775	545	-60	250	110	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0380	271689	7134797	545	-60	250	112	AC	72	84	12	0.2	12 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 72 metres
MPAC0382	271727	7134818	545	-60	250	93	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0384	271780	7134833	545	-60	250	100	AC	84	100	16	0.3	16 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 84 metres
MPAC0386	271826	7134849	545	-60	250	112	AC	72	104	32	0.7	32 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 72 metres ((incl. 12 metres @ 1g/t Au; incl 4 metres @ 2.6g/t Au))
MPAC0388	271889	7134861	545	-60	250	115	AC	104	108	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 104 metres
MPAC0390	271921	7134868	545	-60	250	118	AC	100	104	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 100 metres

*NSA means 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 (prefix MPAC) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Field Duplicates and CRMs were submitted to the lab using unique Sample IDs at a ratio of 1:50 throughout sampling. • 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	• *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.*	• 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
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Aircore holes have been designed on a 100 metre (East-West) by 400 metre (North-South) grid spacing. In some instances, this spacing has been reduced as there is already a good handle on the mafic-intermediate contact (based on recently collected historic BOH sampling). • 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.
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.*	• Further drilling is required to fully evaluate the initial aircore drilling results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Drilling has been conducted perpendicular to interpreted regional structures. • Drilling has been spaced at 100 metres (East-West) to ensure adequate coverage across regional structures. • The orientation of drilling is not considered to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Gateway Drilling:** • Sampling was recorded in both hardcopy and digital format. These were collected by company personnel and delivered directly to the laboratory via GML personnel. **Pre-Gateway Drilling:** • The data was originally maintained by Doray Minerals Ltd.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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
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.*	• The Mustang-Pony trend is located on 100% owned Gateway tenure (tenement ID's) E69/1772 and E69/2765. • MW Royalty Co Pty Ltd holds a 1% gross revenue royalty over the above tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean aged gold prospects with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• 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.
		• Historic intercepts across the project have been released in numerous previous ASX releases by GML (for example, please refer to ASX announcement dated 26 August 2025, 16 December 2025, 19 January 2026, 22 January 2026, 9 February 2026 and 23 February 2026).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No 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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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	• *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 refer to the main body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• A summary of exploration results are contained within Appendix A.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 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). • 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 (Appendix B). Ultramafic rocks cannot be discriminated from mafic rocks by Ti/Zr ratio but are generally distinguished by high Cr. These have not been highlighted in this announcement, but rather the bulk Ti/Zr ratios for mapping the mafic-intermediate contacts.
Further work	• *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.*	• Infill and extensional aircore and RC drilling to further define and test this emerging gold system.