ASX Announcement
ASX: GML

31st March 2025

FOUNDATIONAL EXPLORATION PROGRAMS COMPLETED ACROSS THE BARRELMAKER GOLD PROJECT, WA

High-quality magnetic, geochemical and field programs pave way for next phase of exploration across this large-scale, prospective gold project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Acquisition of additional airborne magnetic survey data completed, providing high-quality coverage across 100% of the Barrelmaker Project.**
- **Regional geochemical sampling program covering the previously untested 22km long Youno Fault corridor also now complete. Assays are pending.**
- **A program of field assessment, including structural mapping, has been completed over a number of the identified key targets. This data is critical to understanding the prospect-scale controls of the gold mineralisation.**
- **These high-quality regional datasets will support the ongoing program of targeting and the design of future programs of exploration, including drilling.**
- **The Barrelmaker Project represents a highly endowed, large-scale project within an area of active M&A activity.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration programs across the Company's highly prospective Barrelmaker Gold Project in WA (Figure 1).

The Barrelmaker Gold Project is located in the Sandstone region of Western Australia. The project, covering an area of 488km^2, represents a large-scale exploration opportunity with demonstrated gold endowment, encompassing more than 80km of prospective strike extent within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt. This represents one of the largest consolidated land holdings across the Sandstone region.

The Project has been the subject of historical exploration, however, past drilling is considered to have been sub-optimal to test the mineralisation and historical results have only now been fully compiled.

This recent work consolidates the regional scale datasets and allows for ongoing systematic assessment and targeting ahead of future planned air-core drilling programs.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway Mining Executive Chairman, Peter Langworthy, said: *"Barrelmaker continues to emerge as a large-scale exploration and discovery opportunity for our shareholders. The more work we do, the more potential and opportunity we see. The key to unlocking this potential is systematic and disciplined exploration, starting with the high-quality regional datasets and foundational geological field work and structural geology that is essential to defining priority targets. We are looking forward to completing this phase of work and moving the project forward through a number of ongoing work programs towards the drilling phase."*

Gateway Mining Ltd
B1/431 Roberts Road
Subiaco WA 6008

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

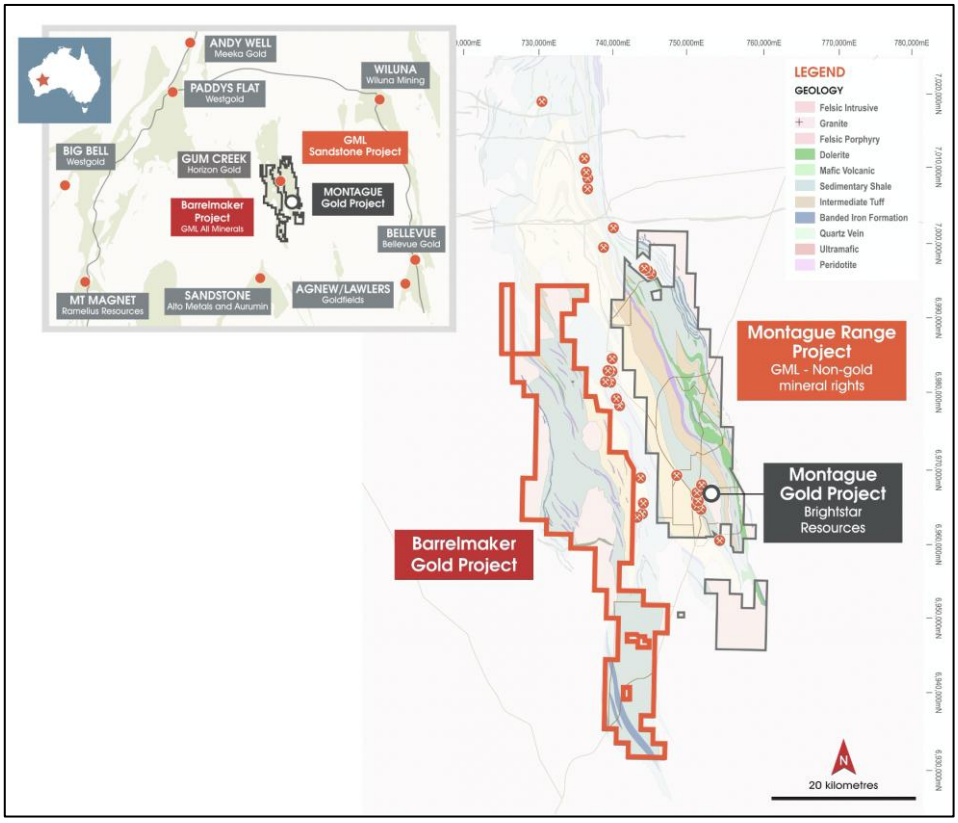

Figure (1): Gateway Mining Limited Sandstone Projects Location Plan

Airborne Magnetic Survey

The new survey data has covered key areas of the Barrelmaker Gold Project that were previously only covered by low-resolution regional magnetic survey data (Figure 2). This now completes the full-high resolution coverage across the project and forms a core dataset for ongoing programs of exploration (Figure 3). The specifications for the survey were (see Appendix (1) JORC Table 1 for additional detail):

- **Contractor:** MagSpec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd and processed by Southern Geoscience Consultants
- **Total line km:** 3,877km
- **Area of survey:** 175km^2
- **Line spacing:** 50 metres
- **Sensor height:** 30 metres
- **Instrument:** G823A caesium vapour magnetometer and RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer

Regional Geochemical Sampling Program

A 2,016-sample systematic geochemical sampling program has been completed on a 200m x 100m grid over a 22km strike of the greenstone scale Youno Fault (Figure 3). Samples have been submitted to the laboratory and results are awaited (see Appendix (1) JORC Table 1 for additional detail).

The Youno Fault is a major NE-SW trending structural system that extends over at least 22km within the Barrelmaker Project area. The interpreted intersection of the Youno Fault with the Gidgee Shear Zone is marked by the multi-million-ounce Swan-Swift Gold System (owned by Horizon Gold Limited). The Youno Fault system has not had any systematic programs of exploration and remains substantially untested.

Prospect Assessment and Structural Mapping

Historical drilling has identified a series of highly prospective targets across the Barrelmaker Project (see ASX Announcement dated 18 December 2024). In order to develop a better understanding of these targets, a program of field work that focused on mapping structural controls and regolith characterisation was undertaken. The results of this assessment can now be used to better assess the next phase of exploration at each of these targets.

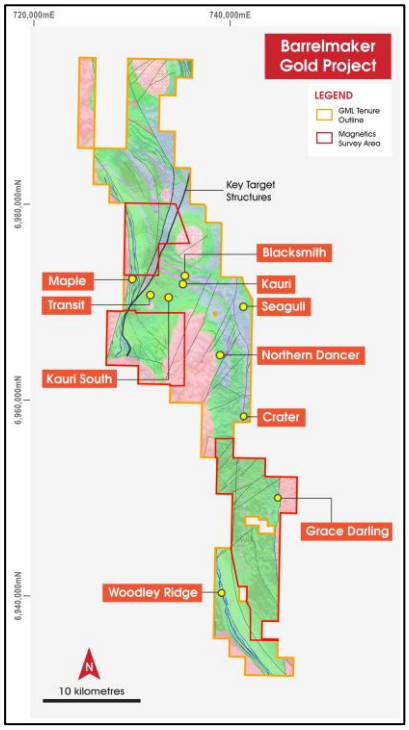

Figure (2): Airborne Magnetic Survey Areas

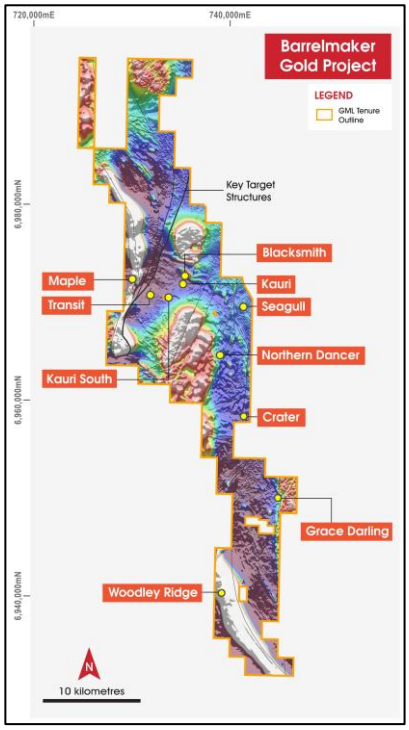

Figure (3): Total Airborne Magnetic Coverage

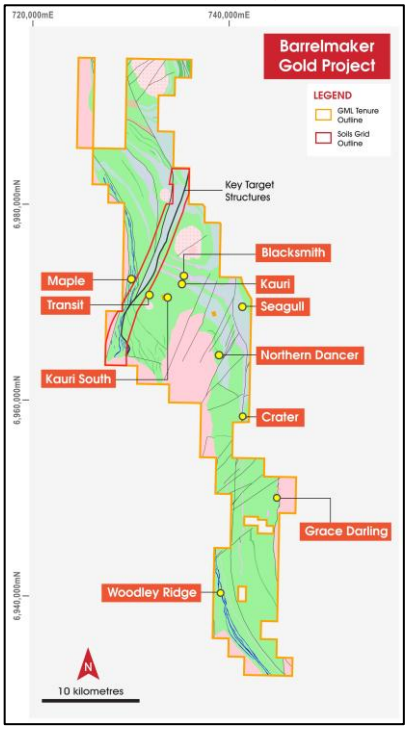

Figure (4): Geochemistry Survey Coverage

Barrelmaker Gold Project Work Programs

Ongoing programs of exploration will include:

- Integration and modelling of this new high-quality airborne magnetic and geochemical survey data.
- Integration of the recently collected structural data into the current target pipeline.
- Generation of new targets utilising these new high-quality data sets.
- Programs of soil sampling. The priority area will be across the Youno Fault.
- In-fill airborne magnetic surveying to provide full coverage of high-quality, detailed data.
- Planning of next stage programs of exploration.

This release has been authorised by the Executive Chair, Mr Peter Langworthy.

For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

Investors
Peter Langworthy
Executive Chair
T: 08 6383 9969
or
Kar Chua
Company Secretary
T: 02 8316 3998

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
T: 08 9388 1474

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 Peter Langworthy, Executive Chairman of Gateway Mining Limited and who is a current Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Langworthy 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 Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 (1): BARRELMAKER
Airborne Magnetic Survey and Regional Geochemical Sampling Program
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soil samples was conducted using a -2mm mesh to collect a 100g sample that was placed into a pre-numbered paper packet. A total of 2016 samples were collected at a spacing of 100 metres (E-W) and 200 metres (N-S) across a total of 101 East-West lines. Standard reference material was added every 40th sample to monitor laboratory QAQC. • A total of 25 rock chip samples were taken from representative localities at previously reported Gateway Mining Ltd prospects (Refer to ASX release 18/12/2024). Only in-situ rock samples were taken from outcrop. Samples were placed in numbered calico bags. Samples were approximately 1kg to ensure representativity. • Rock chips were submitted to Intertek, Perth for 4A/MS48 and FA50/MS analysis. • Soil samples were submitted to Interek, Perth for FA50/OES and pXRF analysis. • The magnetic geophysical survey was conducted by MagSpec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd and processed by Southern Geoscience Consultants. • The magnetic geophysical sampling was collected via a stinger mounted G823A caesium vapour magnetometer. Nominal traverse separation of 100m, with an average ground clearance of 30m. Sampling rate was approximately 20Hz. Base station was a GSM-19 Overhauser & Scintrex EnviMag proton precession unit sampling at 1 Hz intervals. • For the radiometric spectrometer an RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs, 32 litre crystal, sampling interval of 2 Hz was used. • The aircraft used for the survey were x2 Cessna 210s, specifically modified for geophysical survey with a tail boom and various other survey configuration modifications.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• CRM was inserted in the sample sequence for both soil and rock chip sample sequences. • The magnetic geophysical sampling was collected via a stinger mounted G823A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Laboratory tests	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	caesium vapour magnetometer. Nominal traverse separation of 100m, with an average ground clearance of 30m. Sampling rate was approximately 20Hz. Base station was a GSM-19 Overhauser & Scintrex EnviMag proton precession unit sampling at 1 Hz intervals. • For the radiometric spectrometer an RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs, 32 litre crystal, sampling interval of 2 Hz was used.
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.*	• All sample and mapping location data was collected using GARMIN GPSMAP 64 devices and recorded in hardcopy. Digital data was downloaded daily and validated. • Data was exported and validated by external database consultants. • Sample submission sheets are stored in hard and soft copy format were submitted electronically to Intertek.
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.*	• All sample and mapping location data was collected using GARMIN GPSMAP 64 and recorded in hardcopy with an expected accuracy of +/- 3m. Digital data was downloaded daily and validated. • Coordinate grid system is MGA94 Zone 50S. • Integrated Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver was used to provide navigation information to the pilot via an LCD steering indicator. All data were synchronised to a one pulse per second triggered by the GPS time.
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.*	• Soil samples were collected at 100 metre spacings (E-W) and 200 metre spacings (N-S). • No compositing has been conducted. • Rock chip samples were taken from outcrop present across the Barrelmaker Project. • Line Spacing of the airborne survey is 50m which is considered appropriate for the level of geological and structural interpretation that was completed.
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.*	• Soil sampling has been conducted in lines approximately perpendicular to the strike of known regional geological structure.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Soil samples were collected and stored in carboard boxes, with the sample IDs, company name, sample submission and Intertek address clearly labelled. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		field crew then took the samples directly to Intertek. Sample submission form was submitted electronically. • Rock chip samples were collected in numbered calico bags and stored in polyweave bags with the Sample IDs, company name, sample submission and Intertek address clearly labelled. Samples were taken to the laboratory by geological service providers to Gateway Mining Ltd. • Digital submission copies were sent to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken on these surface assays as results are pending.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• E57/1057 and E57/1067 are 100% Gateway Mining Ltd (GML) granted on 17th July 2017 and 18th September respectively. • E51/1039 and E57/1040 were owned 100% by Golden Mile Resources Ltd (G88). The tenements were granted on the 19th July and 17th July 2017, respectively. Gateway Mining Ltd (GML) has entered into a farm-in and JV agreement with G88 whereby GML can earn 80% interest in the tenements by spending a total of $1.13M over 5 years on exploration through to a Decision to Mine. G88 then has the option to either contribute to the JV or dilute to a 0.5% NSR. Gateway has satisfied conditions to earn in a current interest of 51% . • A pre-existing 1% NSR exists on the tenements (E57/1039 & E57/1040), payable to Bruce Robert Legendre, Nemex Pty Ltd and Ross Frederick Crew (jointly). • No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was discovered in the district during the gold rush era, first records of gold won from small-scale, high-grade workings include the Montague Mining Centre (1904-13). Renewed interest in the late 1960's included base metal exploration carried out within exposed stratigraphy of the Montague Ranges (Bungarra Ranges), exploration interest that broadened with the release of the Sandstone 1:250,000 aeromagnetic sheet in 1970 resulting in the staking of favourable magnetic anomalies by exploration companies. • Modern exploration within the tenements has been undertaken by several operators: ○ Cyprus Minerals Australia (1986 – 1989): Explored the area in conjunction with discovery and development of the Gidgee Gold Camp. Cyprus conducted geological mapping, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, RAB and RC drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Arimco Mining (1990-1991): Continued exploration by exploring structural targets, namely Kauri and Encino. Arimco conducted soil sampling and RAB drilling of these targets. ○ Pancontinental Gold (1993): Completed geological mapping, aeromagnetic interpretation and laterite sampling. ○ Troy Resources and Battle Mountain (1994): Conducted stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, vacuum drilling and RAB drilling over the Northern Dancer prospect. ○ J.P. Legendre (1994 – 1995): Conducted a historic data review, and soil sampling. ○ Tulloch Resources (1995 – 1996): Limited to desktop reviews of historic data and follow-up field inspections ○ Goldfields Exploration (1995): Conducted RAB drilling on the Wyooda Thangoo tenement. ○ Gateway Mining Ltd (1996 – 2006): Conducted laterite sampling and RAB drilling near the Barrelmaker prospect. ○ Arimco Mining (1998 – 1999): Conducted RAB and RC drilling at the Kauri prospect. ○ Abelle (2001 – 2002): Conducted aeromagnetic survey, and followed up with soil sampling and RAB drilling ○ Australian Gold Resources (2001 – 2002): Desktop data review including of all geophysical data. ○ WCP Resources Ltd (2006): Conducted RC drilling at the Legendre prospect ○ Legend Mining (2006 – 2010): Conducted VTEM airborne geophysics, ground loop EM, aircore and RC drilling at the Cpbra and Sidewinder Ni targets ○ Fortis Mining (2011 – 2014): Conducted an aeromagnetic survey and limited auger sampling over the Barrel Maker prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gateway's Barrelmaker Project is located in the Gidgee district in the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia approximately 630km NE of Perth and 70km north from the township of Sandstone on the eastern central portion of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, of the Southern Cross Province. Metamorphic grade of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt is estimated to be low-grade greenschist facies. • Project lithology includes basalt/ash tuff/dolerite/gabbro, the Montague Granodiorite sub-volcanic intrusion (calc-alkaline - FI), dacite volcanic flow/s (FI), volcaniclastic sequences of felsic composition and epiclastic conglomerates, ultramafic intrusives and external orogenic granite plutons. Key regional characteristics of a Volcanic Arc Extensional Basin include calc-alkaline bimodal volcanic sequences associated with extensive iron formations. Later ENE-WSW orogenic compression event is characterised by NNW

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		regional scale faults/unconformities, NNW shearing and folding, slaty cleavage has developed within sediments near a tight syncline fold closure within the NE area of the project.

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.*
	• *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.*
		• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

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 drilling is 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').*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement.
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.*	• The accompanying announcement is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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*	• Significant other historic data exists including soil sampling, geophysical surveying and interpretation, but are not considered material at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Gateway intends to conduct orientation sampling and drilling programmes, to be followed up with aircore drilling of targets generated from both historic data as well as revised geological interpretation.