ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

23 February 2026

FURTHER WIDE, HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT HAFLINGER

64m @ 1.2g/t Au INTERSECTED 100m NORTH OF THE DISCOVERY HOLE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Aircore drilling at Haflinger continues to delineate shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation:**
  - **64m @ 1.2g/t Au from 56m incl 24m @ 2.4g/t Au in MPAC0291**
  - **20m @ 1.4g/t Au from 64m incl 4m @ 6.0g/t Au in MPAC0264**
  - **12m @ 1.0g/t Au from 140m in MPAC0263 (hole ended in the shear zone)**
- **These new results build on the initial discovery holes at Haflinger:[1]**
  - **52m @ 1.4g/t Au from 64m incl 12m @ 3.1g/t Au in MPAC0262**
  - **2m @ 3.4g/t Au from 148m to BOH in MPAC0187 (hole ended in the shear zone)**
  - **4m @ 2.9g/t Au from 148m within 16m @ 1.0g/t Au in MPAC0231 (hole clipped the shear zone)**
- **Drilling to date has delineated high-grade gold mineralisation over ~500m in strike, with the system remaining open to the south.**
- **Mineralisation occurs in a highly favourable structural setting, where the primary mafic-intermediate contact flexures to the southeast, creating a zone of intense deformation.**
- **Gateway has now completed additional drilling for a further 1.2km south of the current Haflinger footprint – with assays due in Q2 2026.**
- **Recent drilling has intersected a highly silica-altered mylonitic shear zone.**
- **Shearing intensity increases towards the south, indicating strong potential for further mineralisation.**
- **Gateway remains well capitalised to execute its 2026 exploration programs, with $19.4m cash and $9.3m in liquid ASX securities at the end of the December 2025 quarter.**

Management Comment

Gateway's Executive Chairman, Mr Andrew Bray, said: *"These latest results from Haflinger continue to reinforce what is emerging as a very promising high-grade gold discovery within our Yandal Gold Project. The standout intercept in MPAC0291 – a broad 64m at 1.2g/t Au with a higher-grade core of 24m at 2.4g/t Au – together with the thick oxide zone intersected 100m to the south in MPAC0264 – 20m @ 1.4g/t Au – demonstrate consistent mineralisation in a structurally favourable setting, where the mafic-intermediate contact flexures southeast, enhancing deformation and fluid flow.*

Combined with our previous hits, we have now defined this system over at least 500m of strike, and it remains wide open to the south. This is particularly exciting given the increased shearing intensity observed in recent drilling moving southwards along the prospect.

Our methodical approach to exploration continues to unlock the potential of this under-explored region within the broader Yandal Project. Two rigs are systematically testing key target corridors, with multiple new areas of shearing, veining and strong alteration being intersected. In approximately two weeks, both rigs – together with an additional RC rig – will mobilise to our top priority target, Great Western, to commence the first systematic drilling campaign across this highly prospective, at-surface target."

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 at the Haflinger Prospect, located on the Celia Shear Zone, within its 100%-owned Yandal Gold Project in Western Australia.

Haflinger Discovery

The Haflinger discovery is situated on the regionally significant Celia Shear Zones in a structurally complex geological setting. Further drilling at the prospect has yielded excellent results, including:

- MPAC0291: 64m @ 1.2g/t Au from 56m, including 24m @ 2.4g/t Au
- MPAC0264: 20m @ 1.4g/t Au from 64m, including 4m @ 6.0g/t Au
- MPAC0263: 12m @ 1.0g/t Au from 140m (hole ended in shear zone)

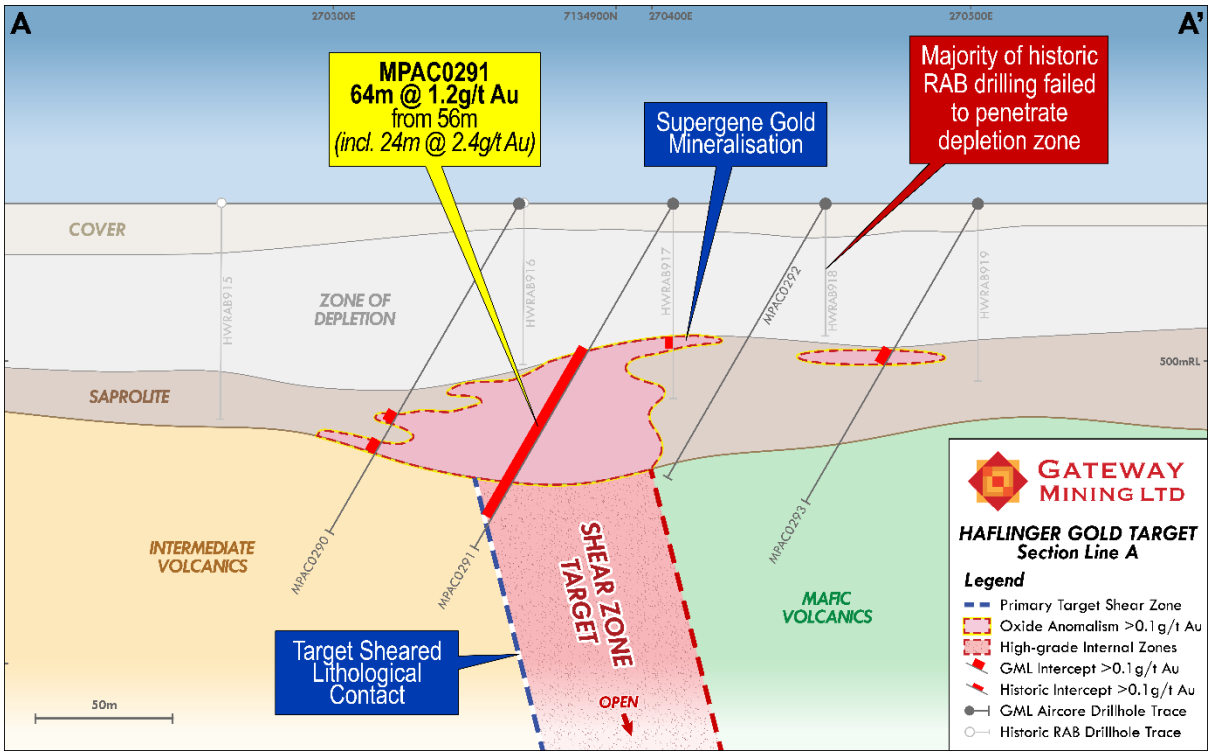

Figure 1: Cross section highlighting the mineralisation encountered in MPAC291.

These results build on the initial holes released by the Company:[1]

- MPAC0262: 52m @ 1.4g/t Au from 64m incl 12m @ 3.1g/t Au in MPAC0262
- MPAC0187: 2m @ 3.4g/t Au from 148m to BOH in MPAC0187 (hole ended in shear zone)
- MPAC0231: 4m @ 2.9g/t Au from 148m within 16m @ 1.0g/t Au (hole clipped shear zone)

Assays to date have confirmed the presence of high-grade mineralisation over a minimum 500m strike length. The system remains open to the south, where the geology becomes increasingly favourable with greater flexure and structural deformation.

Drilling so far has highlighted the potential for multiple stacked, high-grade internal lodes within the broader shear zone. Drilling on the section line that includes holes MPAC0262-264 indicates an overall target shear zone at this position of ~70m (see Figure 2).

MPAC0291 (released today), located 100m north of the discovery hole MPAC0262, ended in intermediate volcanics, while MPAC0292 (also released today and 50m east of MPAC0291) ended in mafic volcanics, leaving the target shear zone between them largely untested (see Figure 1 above).

[1]Refer to ASX announcements dated 19 January 2026 and 22 January 2026.

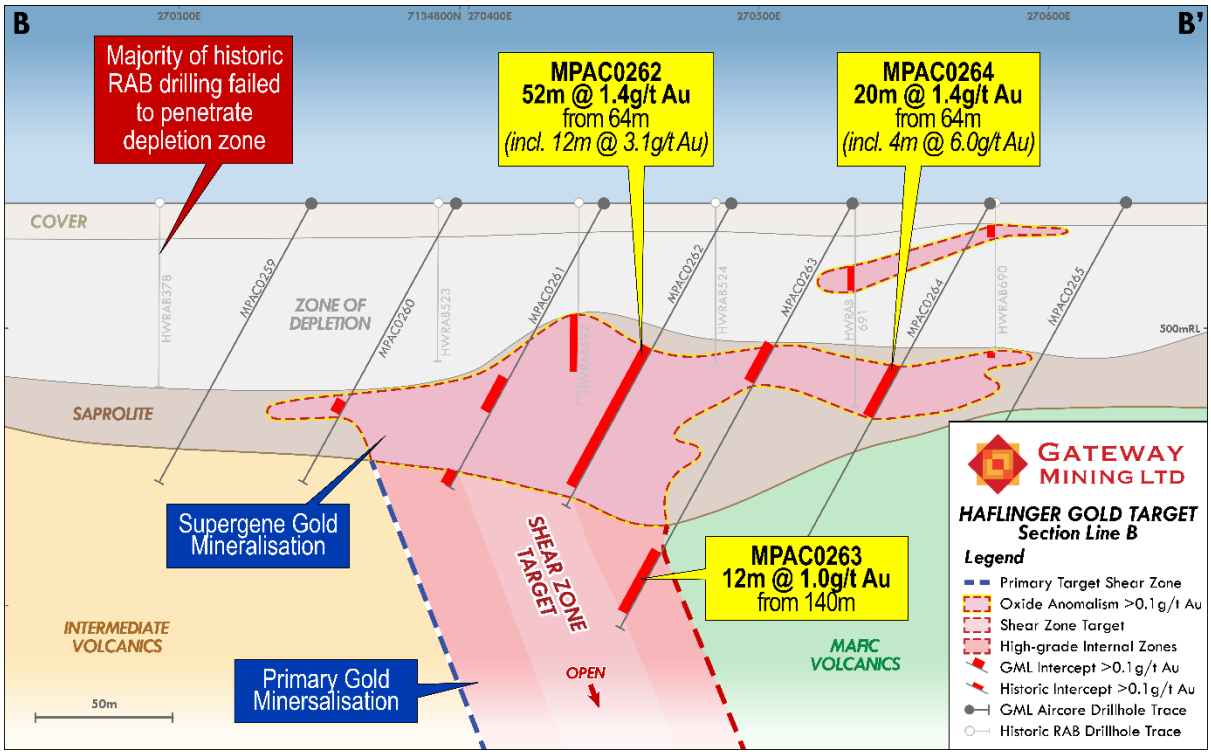

Figure 2: Cross section showing mineralisation around discovery hole MPAC262.

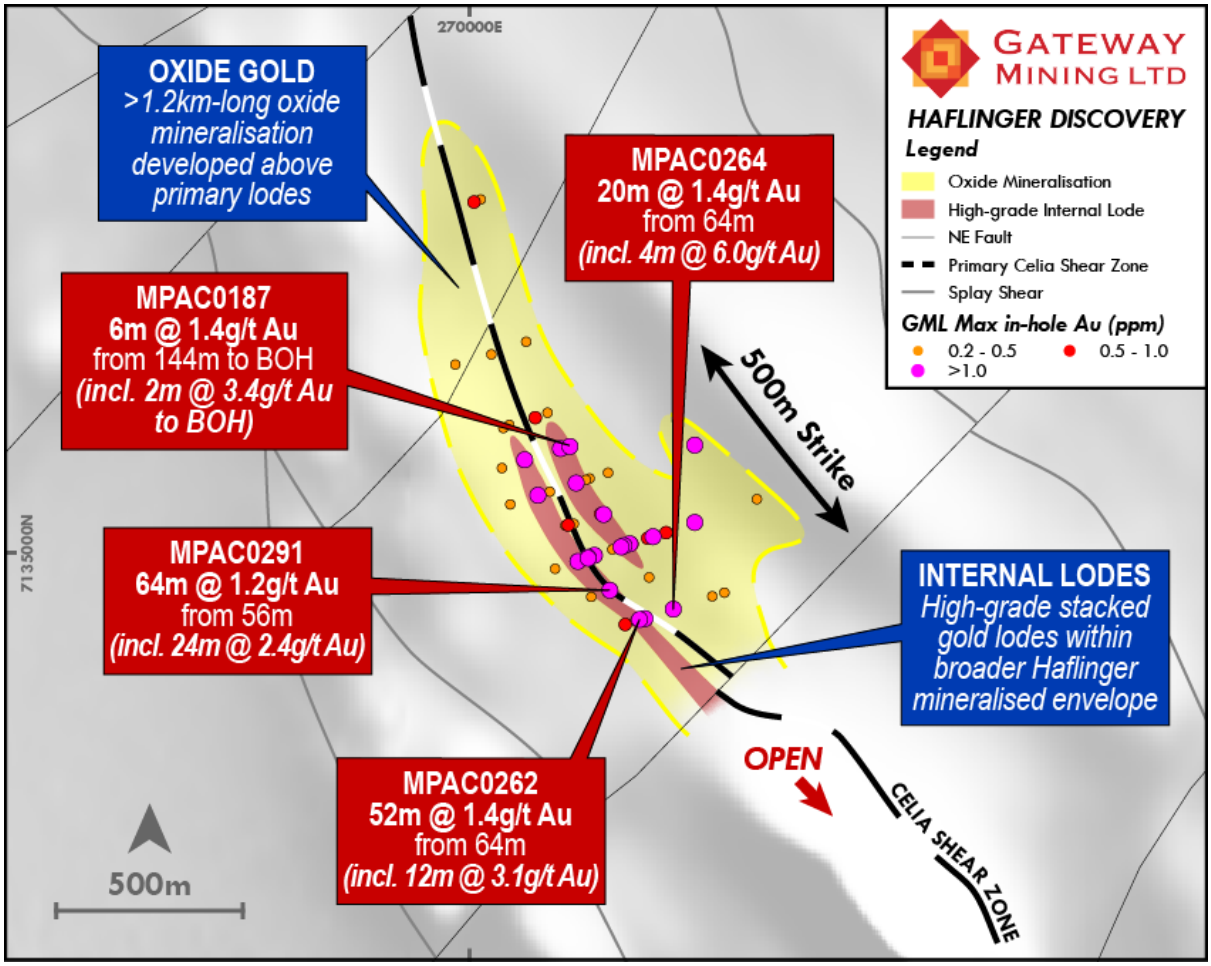

Figure 3: Topographic map highlighting emerging Haflinger discovery.

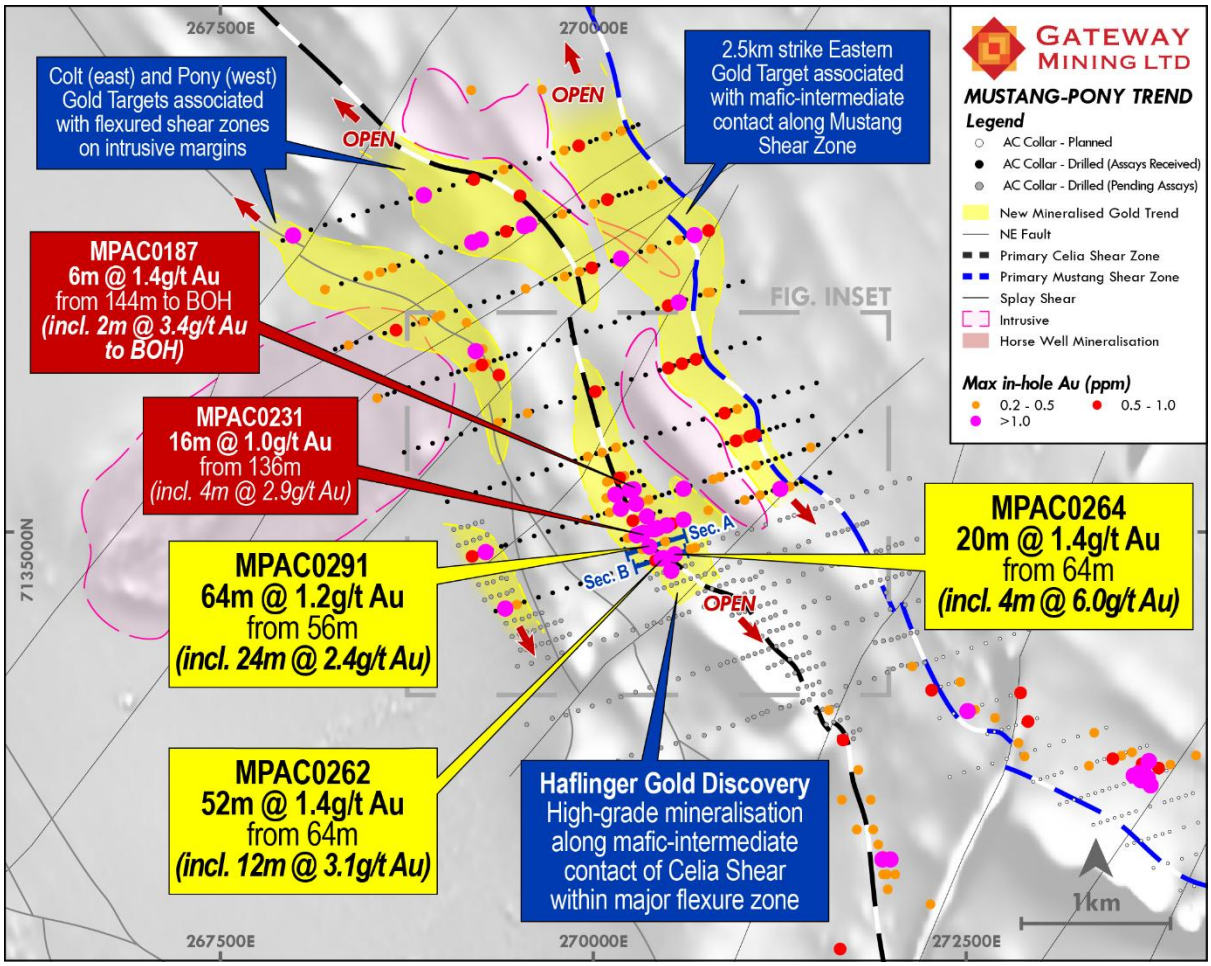

Figure 4: Topographic map highlighting planned and pending AC holes within the Celia-Mustang corridors.

Drilling has continued for a further 1.2km south from the current Haflinger mineralised footprint (see Figure 3 above).

This drilling has intersected a highly silica-altered mylonitic shear zone, suggesting that the target structure extends beyond current results with intensified shearing. This is indicative of enhanced prospectivity for dilation and gold deposition.

Assays from this 1.2km extension are expected to be received in Q2 2026.

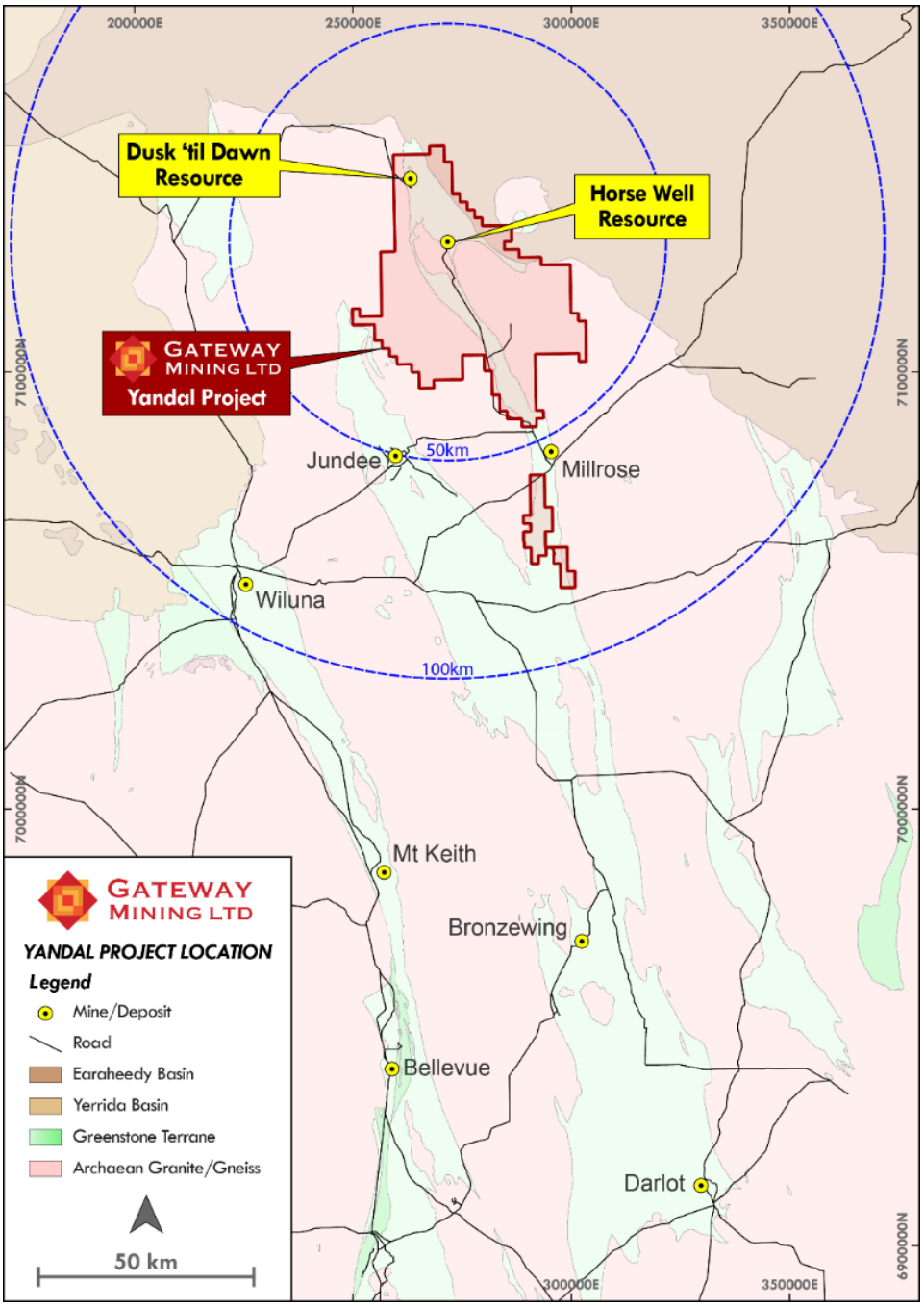

Figure 5: GML Yandal Project area in relation to known gold mines, road infrastructure and regional greenstone terrains (light green).

Further updates will be provided in due course.

This release has been authorised by:

Andrew Bray
Executive Chairman

Investors
Andrew Bray
Executive Chairman
T: 08 6317 9875

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 (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Max Depth (m)	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Interval
MPAC0256	270109	7134712	545	-60	250	61	AC	44	48	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 44 metres
MPAC0257	270197	7134736	545	-60	250	75	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0258	270293	7134769	545	-60	250	102	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0259	270347	7134790	545	-60	250	113	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0260*	270397	7134803	545	-60	250	115	AC	84	88	4	0.2	4 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 84 metres
MPAC0261*	270449	7134817	545	-60	250	117	AC	76	88	12	0.4	12 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 76 metres
								112	117	5	0.3	5 metres @ 0.3g/t au from 112 metres
MPAC0262*	270495	7134833	545	-60	250	127	AC	64	116	52	1.4	52 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 64 metres (incl. 12 metres @ 3.1g/t Au)
MPAC0263	270530	7134843	545	-60	250	165	AC	140	152	12	1	12 metres @ 1g/t Au from 140 metres
MPAC0264	270578	7134858	545	-60	250	157	AC	64	84	20	1.4	20 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 64 metres (incl. 4 metres @ 6.0g/t Au)
MPAC0265	270625	7134873	545	-60	250	103	AC	64	84	20	0.1	20 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 64 metres
MPAC0280	270111	7135339	545	-60	250	138	AC	48	76	28	0.2	28 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 48 metres
								88	92	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 88 metres
								100	108	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 100 metres
MPAC0281	270159	7135359	545	-60	250	153	AC	124	132	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 124 metres
MPAC0282	270206	7135370	545	-60	250	120	AC	72	84	12	0.3	12 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 72 metres
MPAC0283	270252	7135388	545	-60	250	133	AC	100	132	32	0.2	32 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 100 metres
MPAC0284	270302	7135400	545	-60	250	144	AC	132	136	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 132 metres
MPAC0285	270250	7135068	545	-60	250	137	AC	88	92	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 88 metres
MPAC0286	270298	7135084	545	-60	250	140	AC	60	140	80	0.1	80 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 60 metres to BOH
MPAC0287	270345	7135099	545	-60	250	165	AC	28	36	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 28 metres
								92	96	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 92 metres

Hole Details								Intercept				
Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA94 Zone 51)											
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Max Depth (m)	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Interval
								116	132	16	0.2	16 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 116 metres
								152	160	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 152 metres
MPAC0288	270395	7135113	545	-60	250	138	AC	68	92	24	0.6	25 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 68 metres (incl. 4 metres @ 2.4g/t Au)
MPAC0289	270440	7135129	545	-60	250	127	AC	84	88	4	0.2	4 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 84 metres
MPAC0290	270358	7134891	545	-60	250	126	AC	76	84	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 76 metres
								92	100	8	0.1	8 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 92 metres
MPAC0291	270406	7134908	545	-60	250	132	AC	56	120	64	1.2	64 metres @ 1.2g/t Au from 56 metres (incl. 24 metres @ 2.4g/t Au)
MPAC0292	270454	7134924	545	-60	250	105	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
MPAC0293	270502	7134939	545	-60	250	114	AC	56	64	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 56 metres
								72	84	12	0.1	12 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 72 metres

Table Notes:
*previously reported intercept.
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.*	• AC chips were rotary split, sampled dry and recorded at the time of logging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50 throughout sampling. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. • Field Duplicates and CRMs were submitted to the lab using unique Sample IDs at a ratio of 1:50 throughout sampling. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Further drilling is required to fully evaluate the initial aircore drilling results. • Drilling has been conducted perpendicular to interpreted regional structures. • Drilling has been spaced at 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• 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 and 22 January 2026).

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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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. Ultramafic rocks cannot be discriminated from mafic rocks by Ti/Zr ratio but are generally distinguished by high Cr.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.