# ASX Announcement
**ASX: GML**

16 November 2026

# SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION AT CELIA SOUTH

*RC drilling confirms southerly plunging, primary high-grade gold and highlights potential for multiple mineralised pods along the Celia South structure*

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **RC drilling has successfully mapped shallow south-plunging high-grade gold mineralisation at Celia South (Figures 1 & 2).**
- **Significant intercepts include:**
  - **11 metres @ 4.5g/t Au from 89 metres (CSRC001)**
  - **22 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 94 metres; incl. 4 metres @ 3.7g/t Au (CSRC005)**
- **These new results validate and extent the previously reported shallow aircore intercepts that included:[1]**
  - **10 metres @ 2.2g/t Au from 66 metres (CSAC0024)**
  - **16 metres @ 1g/t Au from 104 metres (CSAC0025)**
- **Follow-up RC drilling continues to systematically test the extents of this new discovery, while AC is systematically testing additional high-grade pockets of mineralisation along strike.**
- **The first diamond hole has now been completed at Cowza.**
- **Gateway remains extremely well capitalised to undertake all planned exploration, with $52.8m cash at the end of the September 2026 Quarter.**

## Management Comment

Gateway's Chief Executive Officer, Richard Pugh, said: "*These latest drilling results represent an important step forward in our understanding of the Celia South gold system. What initially began as isolated shallow high-grade aircore intercepts has now evolved into a clearly defined south-plunging gold system that remains open at depth and along strike.*

*The Company believes that these results are not confined to a single occurrence but instead, represent a series of multiple mineralised pods developing along the broader Celia South shear corridor, which is exactly the type of architecture observed in many significant Yandal gold deposits.*

*The recent RC program has successfully mapped the geometry of one of these shoots, while our geological modelling now suggests additional mineralised centres may occur both north and south of the current drilling area. Our aircore rigs are already moving to systematically test these targets and we expect to provide further updates as drilling progresses."*

[1]Refer to ASX Announcement dated 3 June 2026.

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## Introduction

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX:GML) (**Gateway** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on recent drilling completed at the Celia South Prospect within its Yandal Gold Project in Western Australia.

## Celia South Continues to Grow

The recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program was designed to follow up encouraging shallow aircore intersections previously reported by the Company and to better understand the geometry of gold mineralisation beneath the zone of weathering. Results have confirmed the presence of a coherent south-plunging gold shoot extending from near-surface aircore mineralisation into fresh rock (Figure 1).

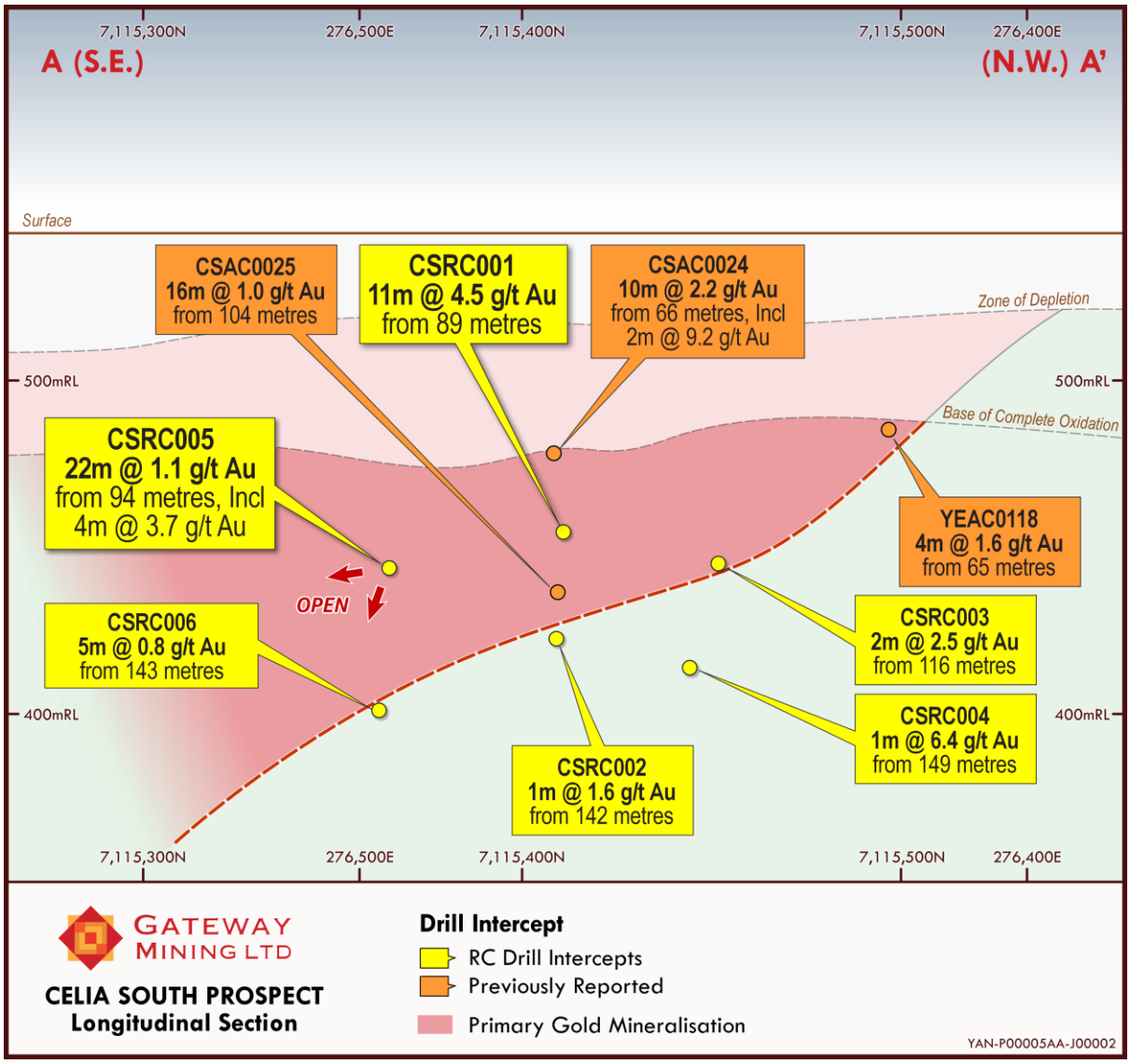



***Figure 1: Celia South Long Section A-A' highlighting the high-grade RC intercepts in relation to the emerging southerly plunging gold system.***

The strongest mineralisation has now been traced across several drill sections and displays a consistent southerly plunge, with the shoot remaining open down plunge and along strike. Importantly, current drilling has only tested the upper portion of this emerging gold system, leaving significant scope for further extensions.

The results continue to demonstrate a strong spatial relationship between gold mineralisation and the sheared mafic-intermediate contact that hosts mineralisation elsewhere throughout the Yandal district. Geological observations, combined with the distribution of recent drill results, suggest that Celia South may comprise a series of discrete high-grade shoots developed along the broader structure rather than a single continuous zone of mineralisation.

This interpretation is considered highly encouraging given the large scale of the Celia South corridor, where only a small proportion of the interpreted target position has been systematically drill tested below the zone of weathering.

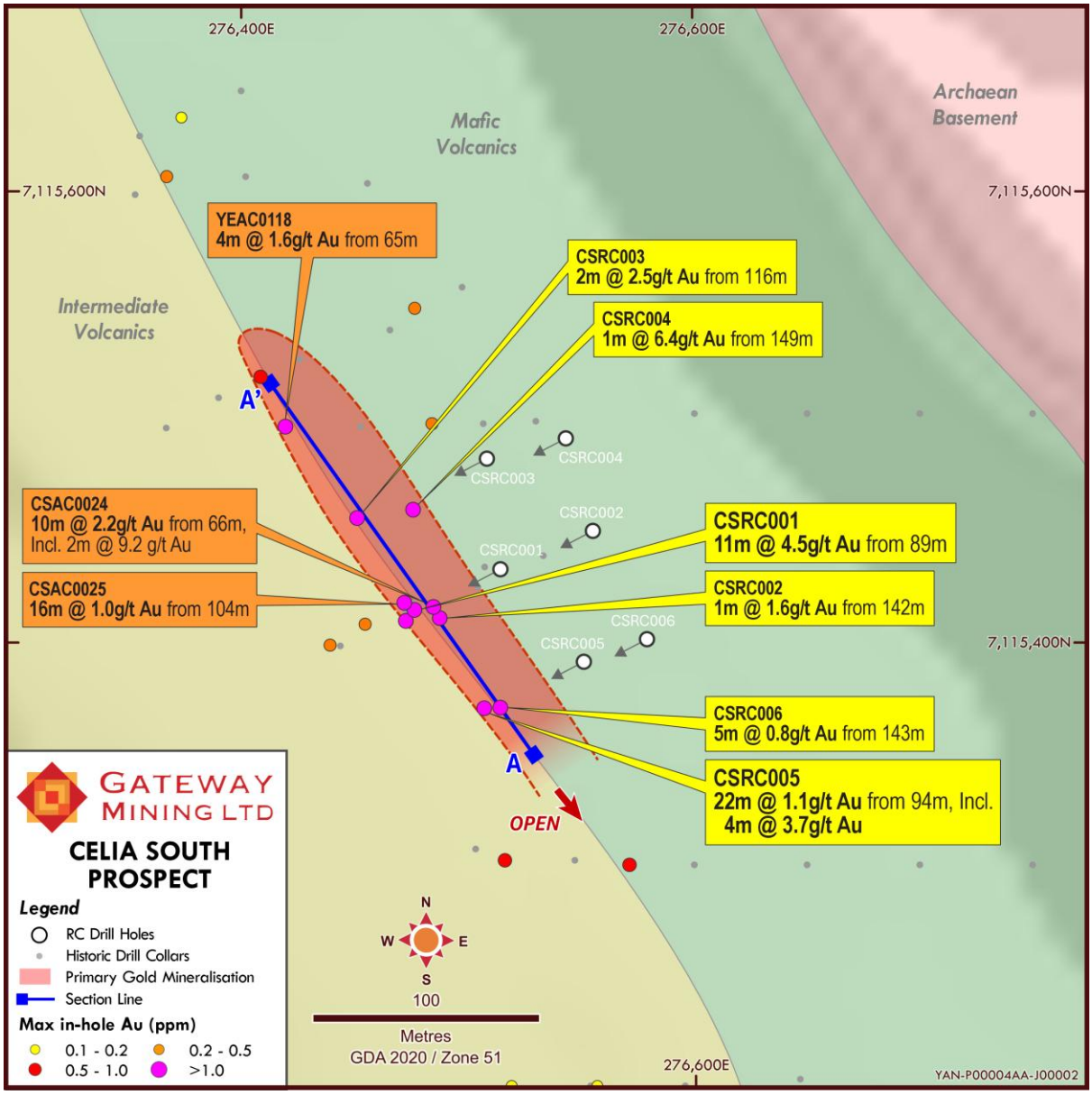



***Figure 2: Geological interpretation across Celia South highlighting the location of the recent RC drill intercepts in relation to historic drilling.***

A key development from the latest drilling is the growing confidence that gold mineralisation at Celia South occurs as a series of plunging shoots developed within a broader mineralised corridor.

The newly defined discovery at Celia South represents the first of several interpreted mineralised centres recognised by Gateway's geological team. Aircore drilling will focus on testing these additional target positions, immediately north and south of this discovery (Figure 3).

This exploration model closely resembles the geological architecture observed at a number of significant Yandal deposits, where multiple mineralised shoots collectively contribute to substantial resource growth.

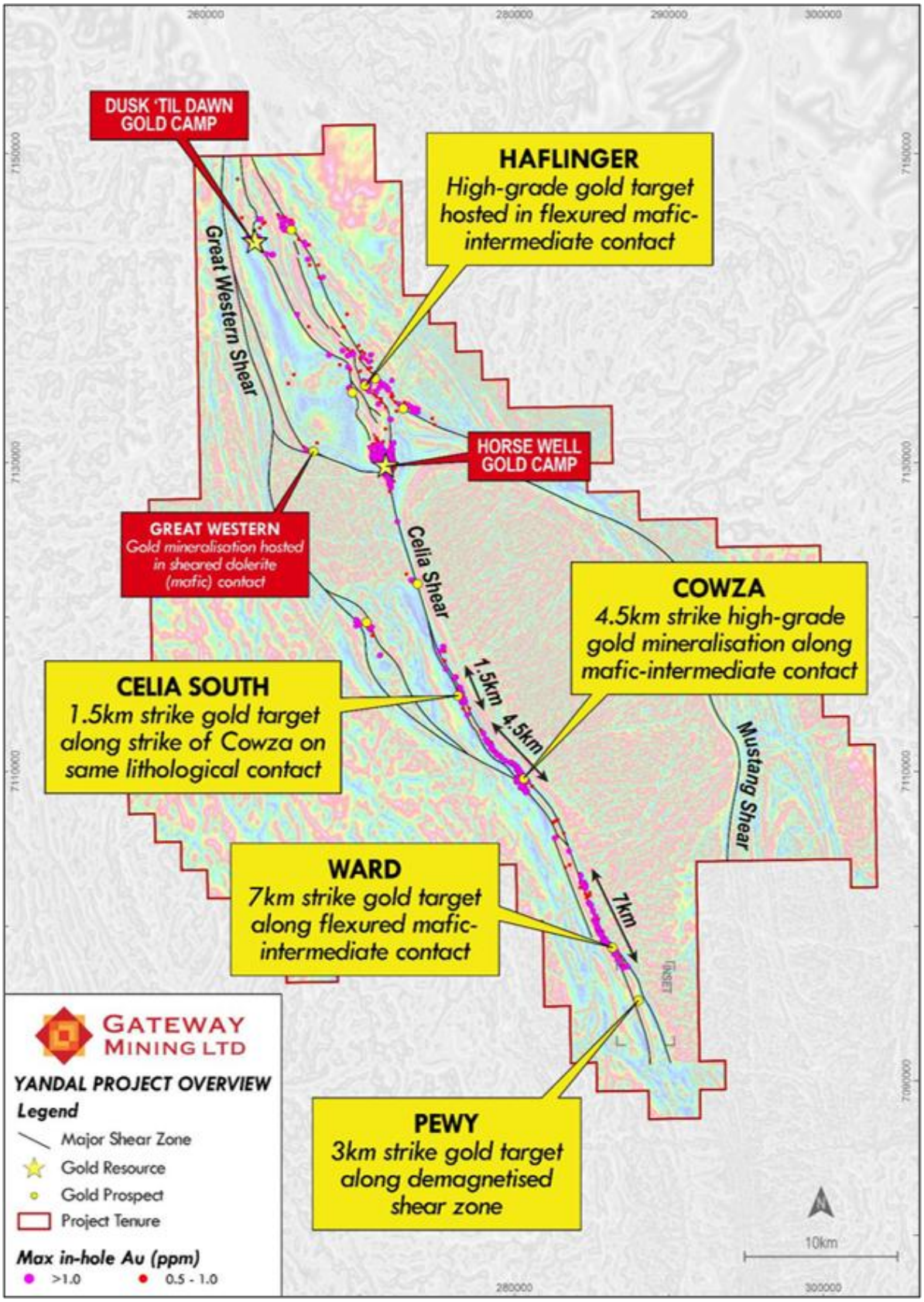



*Figure 3: GML's Yandal Project Area (red outline) in relation to key gold prospect and max gold from existing drilling. Regional coloured TMI magnetic image underlay.*

## Ongoing Exploration and Next Steps

- Ongoing aircore drilling to test additional interpreted mineralised pods along the Celia South trend.
- Further RC drilling targeting down-plunge extensions of the newly defined shoot.
- Four rigs (2 RC, 1 diamond and 1 aircore ) continue to drill at the Yandal Project.
- Updated results to be released as assays become available.

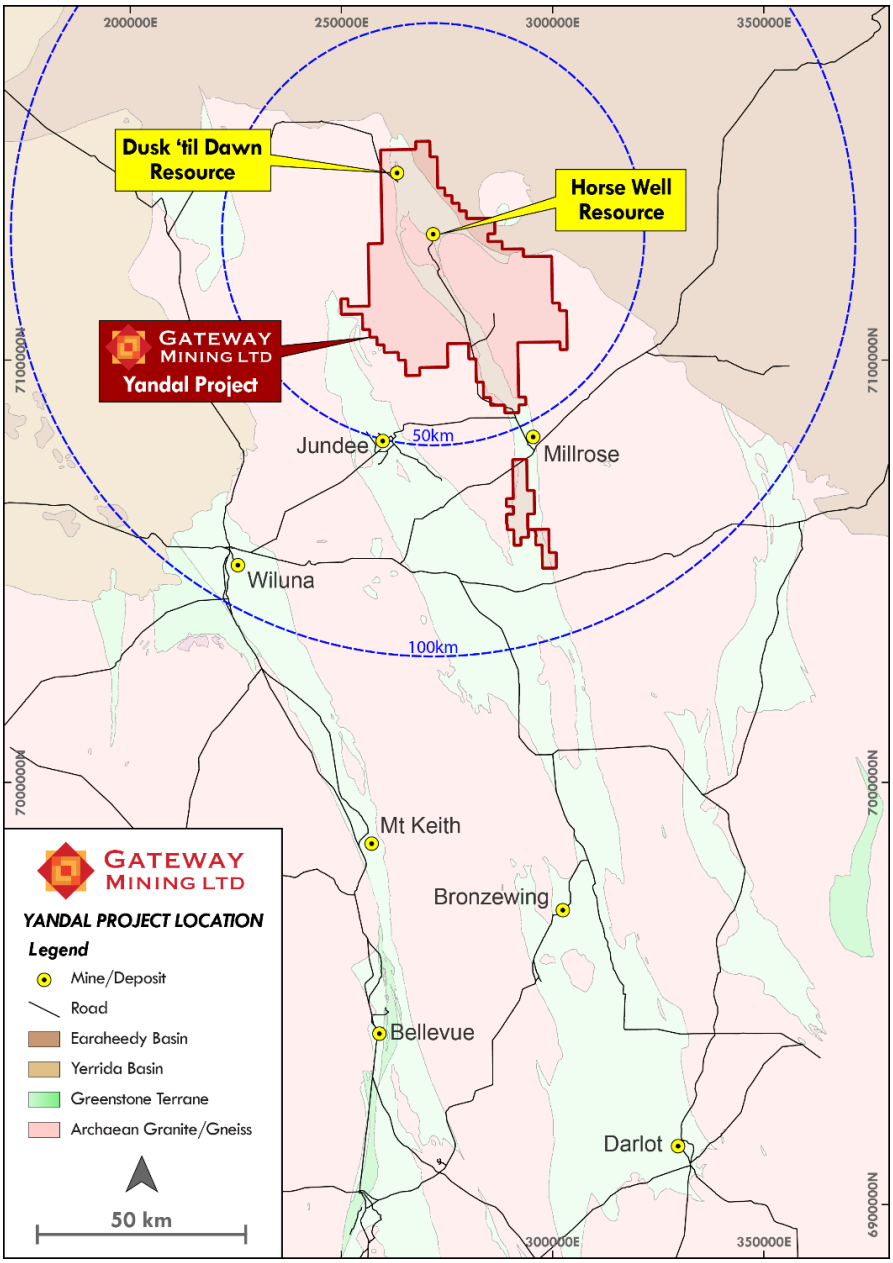



***Figure 4: GML Yandal Project area in relation to known gold mines, road infrastructure and regional greenstone terrains (light green).***

Further updates will be provided in due course.

This released has been authorised by:

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Richard Pugh who is the 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: TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS

| Hole Details | | | | | | | | Intercept | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hole ID | Coordinates (MGA20 Zone 51) | | | Dip | Azimuth | Max Depth | Hole Type | Au | | | | |
| | Easting | Northing | RL | | | | | Depth From | Depth To | Interval | Grade | Summary |
| | (m) | (m) | (m) | (°) | (°) | (m) | | (m) | (m) | (m) | (g/t) | |
| CSRC001 | 276515 | 7115433 | 545 | -60 | 240 | 126 | RC | 89 | 100 | 11 | 4.5 | 11 metres @ 4.5g/t Au from 89 metres |
| CSRC002 | 276556 | 7115450 | 545 | -60 | 240 | 205 | RC | 142 | 143 | 1 | 1.6 | 1 metre @ 1.6g/t Au from 142 metres |
| CSRC003 | 276509 | 7115482 | 545 | -60 | 240 | 186 | RC | 116 | 118 | 2 | 2.5 | 2 metres @ 2.5g/t Au from 116 metres |
| CSRC004 | 276544 | 7115491 | 545 | -60 | 240 | 196 | RC | 149 | 150 | 1 | 6.4 | 1 metre @ 6.4g/t Au from 149 metres |
| CSRC005 | 276552 | 7115392 | 545 | -60 | 240 | 148 | RC | 94 | 116 | 22 | 1.1 | 22 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 94 metres<br>Incl. 4 metres @ 3.7g/t Au |
| CSRC006 | 276580 | 7115402 | 545 | -60 | 240 | 196 | RC | 143 | 148 | 5 | 0.8 | 5 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 143 metres |
| CSAC0024* | 276504 | 7115423 | 545 | -60 | 245 | 156 | AC | 66 | 76 | 10 | 2.2 | 10 metres @ 2.2g/t Au from 66 metres<br>Incl. 2 metres @ 9.2g/t Au |
| CSAC0025* | 276533 | 7115437 | 545 | -60 | 245 | 145 | AC | 104 | 120 | 16 | 1 | 16 metres @ 1g/t Au from 104 metres<br>Incl. 4 metres @ 2.8g/t Au |
| YEAC0118* | 276452 | 7115494 | 545 | -60 | 270 | 112 | AC | 65 | 69 | 4 | 1.6 | 4 metres @ 1.6g/t Au from 65 metres |

*Previously reported intercept.

## 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • All drilling (prefixed CSRC) and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner.<br>• RC hole samples were collected on a 1 metre basis from a gravity-fed cone splitter below the drill rig cyclone.<br>• For each metre drilled, two splits were collected into pre-numbered A and B calico bags (roughly 10% of the total sample in each split). These were collected directly from the splitter chute, with the remaining bulk sample being collected in a bucket below the splitter and ground dumped in rows of 20 metres on the sample pad.<br>• The 1m A split samples were submitted to ALS whilst the B-bag splits were tied and stored in water-proof green bags at the drill pad for use in the case of duplicate analysis. Certified reference material was inserted into the sample sequence at a 1:25 ratio (i.e., every SKA***00, SKA***25 calico bag). |
| *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).* | • Challenge Drilling utilising a KWL 380 Reverse Circulation drill rig. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • RC samples were visually assessed for recovery.<br>• Samples were considered representative with generally good recovery. Sample recovery was recorded per metre drilled.<br>• Samples were dry. Sample condition is recorded per metre drilled.<br>• No sample bias is observed. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • RC holes were logged qualitatively and quantitatively on a 1m basis.<br>• Qualitative: lithology, alteration, structure.<br>• Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralisation (sulphide) percentage.<br>• All holes were logged for the entire length of hole.<br>• All drilled metres for each RC 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • RC chips were rotary split, sampled dry and recorded at the time of logging. The sample condition is noted as dry, moist or wet if these conditions change.<br>• OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:25 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.<br>• The entire 2.5-3kg RC 1m split was sent to ALS laboratory in Perth. All samples were crushed, pulverised (method PREP-31Y) and analysed for gold via a 50g fire assay with an ICP-AES finish (method code Au-ICP22).<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *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.<br>• Logs, handheld XRF geochemical data, Magnetic Susceptibility data and sampling were imported daily into Micromine for further validation and geological confirmation.<br>• When received, assay results were plotted on section and verified against neighbouring drill holes.<br>• From time to time, assays will be repeated if they fail company QAQC protocols. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • All sampling was routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff and Gateway corporate staff.<br>• 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.<br>• No adjustments have been made to assay data.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Drill collars were surveyed using a GARMIN GPSMap64 with expected relative accuracy of approximately 3m.<br>• Holes are located in MGA2020 Zone 51.<br>• 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.<br>• Collar locations are to be updated at a later date by DGPS. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Each drill hole was positioned to an Azimuth of 250 degrees at a dip of -60 degrees and drilled to blade refusal.<br>• 1 metre split samples were collected from the rotary splitter located directly below the drill rig cyclone and stored at the drill pad.<br>• Significant intercepts were based on single metre split samples grading 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.<br>• Drilling has been conducted perpendicular to interpreted regional structures. |

| 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 spaced at 50 metres (east-west) to ensure adequate coverage across regional structures.<br>• The orientation of drilling is not considered to introduce a sampling bias. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Sampling was recorded in both hardcopy and digital format. These were collected by company personnel and delivered directly to the laboratory via GML personnel. |
| *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.<br>• Historic data has been validated by the Mitchell River Group and is deemed accurate and precise.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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 Celia South prospect is located on tenements E53/1547, E53/1466 and E53/1471. These tenements are held in JV between GML (75%) and Zebina Minerals Pty Ltd (25%).<br>• MW Royalty Co Pty Ltd holds a 1% gross revenue royalty over the above tenure. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.<br>• Gateway drillhole details with assays >0.1g/t Au across 1 metre split samples are summarised in Appendix A. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | • No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results.<br>• No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.<br>• No diamond drilling results are reported in this announcement. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • RC drilling has been conducted perpendicular to regional structures.<br>• Downhole RC 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).<br>• 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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • RC and Diamond drilling to further define and expand this emerging gold system. |