ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

9 March 2026

MAGNETIC SURVEY RESULTS AT GLENBURGH SOUTH

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS LARGE-SCALE GOLD POTENTIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Acquisition and processing of high-resolution magnetic imagery at Glenburgh South confirms continuation of the same prospective stratigraphy hosting Benz Mining Corp's (ASX: BNZ or "Benz") Glenburgh Gold Deposit.**
- **A continuous 15km-long trend delineated at the Project in an analogous structural and stratigraphic position to Benz's 12km trend of gold mineralisation.**
- **Previous surface geochemical sampling and mapping near the key trend has confirmed gold anomalism, with the full 15km Glenburgh-analogous trend yet to be systematically sampled.**
- **Multi and hyperspectral classification by EarthDaily highlights elongate kaolinite-dominated spectral anomalies along the 15km priority target trend, matching the spectral signatures of anomalies over Benz's deposits.**
- **Glenburgh South emerges as a mirror image of Benz's Glenburgh Gold Deposit, positioning Gateway's tenure as potentially part of a larger-scale gold district.**
- **Additional prospectivity from multiple second-order structural trends and a major fold hinge identified within the Project area.**
- **Next steps include Project-wide soil sampling to delineate mineralised trends, plus detailed mapping and rock chip sampling to unravel the complex deformation history and focus on key hosting structures.**
- **Gateway remains well capitalised to undertake planned 2026 exploration, with $19.4m cash and $9.3m in liquid ASX securities at the end of the December 2025 quarter.**

Management Comment

Gateway's Executive Chairman, Mr Andrew Bray, said*: "The completion of this high-resolution magnetic survey at Glenburgh South has confirmed what is emerging as a very promising extension of the prospective stratigraphy that hosts Benz Mining's highly impressive Glenburgh Gold Deposit.*

With a continuous 15km-long trend occupying an analogous structural and stratigraphic position to Benz's 12km corridor of gold mineralisation, our ground is potentially a mirror image and integral part of an emerging larger-scale gold district. The elongate kaolinite-dominated spectral anomalies along the key trend, which match the signatures over Benz's deposits, combined with confirmed gold anomalism from proximal sampling, reinforce the significant untapped potential here.

We are particularly excited about the polyphase isoclinal folding and multiple second-order structures identified, which create ideal conditions for trapping substantial gold mineralisation.

Our systematic exploration approach continues to unlock the value in this under-explored region, and we look forward to the upcoming soil sampling and detailed mapping programs that will delineate key trends and refine our targets for drilling. With a strong balance sheet, Gateway is well positioned to advance this high-priority opportunity and deliver further discoveries in 2026 within our broader exploration portfolio."

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Introduction

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on geophysical and remote sensing activities at its Glenburgh South Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia.

Glenburgh South

The Glenburgh South Project adjoins Benz Mining's (ASX: BNZ) Glenburgh Gold Deposit and covers similar stratigraphy within the highly prospective Glenburgh Terrane. Recent acquisition and processing of high-resolution magnetic imagery has confirmed the extension of the same geological units and structures that host Benz's mineralisation southward into Gateway's tenure (see Figure 1 below).

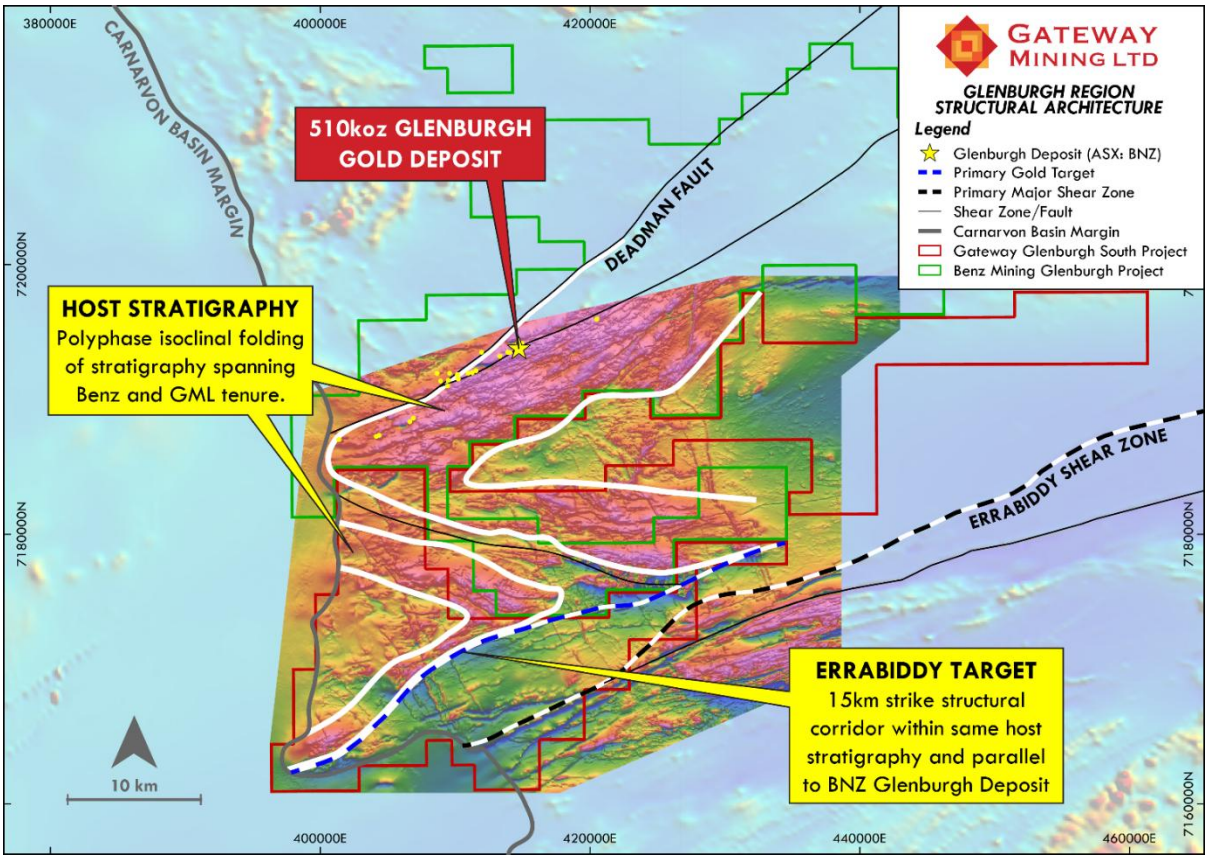

Figure 1: Plan view map of the Glenburgh South Magnetic survey overlain on regional GSWA Magnetic Imagery. Folded stratigraphy highlighted (white lines), along with major shear structures.

Structural interpretation of the new magnetics data has delineated a polyphase isoclinally folded sequence, interpreted as a gneiss unit (based on correlations with Benz's announcements). This has highlighted a continuous 15km-long trend at Glenburgh South, where a large-scale shear structure (blue dash on Figures 1 and 2) follows the margin of the folded gneissic stratigraphy, occupying an analogous position to Benz's 12km-long corridor of gold mineralisation.

Prior surface geochemical sampling and geological mapping conducted proximal to this key trend has already confirmed gold anomalism. However, the exact 15km Glenburgh-analogous trend remains unsampled, representing a significant opportunity for new discoveries.

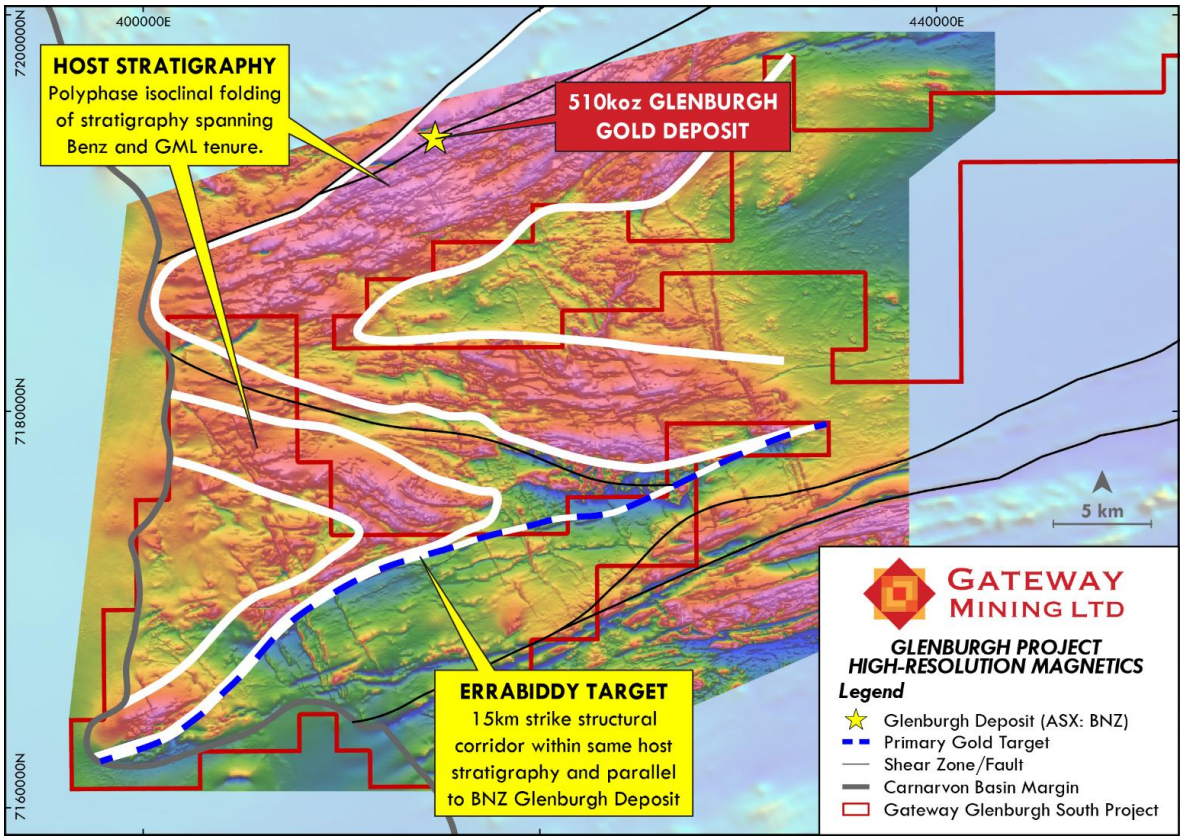

Figure 2: Zoomed in version of Figure 1 highlighting the more detailed extents of the Glenburgh South Magnetic survey.

Complementing the magnetics, EarthDaily has completed multi and hyperspectral classification across the Project. This work has identified elongate spectral anomalies dominated by kaolinite along Gateway's 15km priority target trend. Importantly, these anomalies exhibit the same spectral signature as those overlying Benz's deposits, suggesting similar alteration and mineralisation processes.

Beyond the primary 15km contact, the magnetic imagery has also revealed multiple second-order structural trends and a major fold hinge within the Project area. These features are considered highly prospective for additional gold mineralisation, given the structural controls observed at nearby deposits.

Next Steps

To capitalise on this potential, Gateway plans to commence project-wide soil sampling programs aimed at delineating mineralised trends along the 15km corridor and associated structures. This will be supported by detailed mapping and rock chip sampling to support first pass drill target testing across this emerging highly prospective gold province.

Further updates will be provided in due course.

This release 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 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.

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: JORC TABLE 1 – GLENBURGH SOUTH 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.*	• Hyperspectral PRISMA data was compared to various multispectral datasets for validation of anomalies. • No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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).*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• No drilling or assays are reported in this announcement.
		• **<u>MAGSPEC Airborne Magnetic Survey Parameters</u>**
		  • The aircraft type used was a Cessna 206, specially modified for geophysical survey with a tail boom and various other survey configuration modifications.
		Data Acquisition System
		  • High speed digital data acquisition system.
		  • Sample rates up to 20 Hz
		  • Integrated Novatel OEM DGPS receiver providing positional information, tagging incoming data streams in addition to providing pilot navigation guidance
		  • Visual, real-time, on-screen system monitoring and error messaging to limit re-flights due to equipment failure
		Magnetometers
		  • Tail sensor mounted in a stinger housing.
		  • Make / Model / Type - Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer
		  • Resolution - 0.001 nT resolution
		  • Sensitivity - 0.01 nT sensitivity
		  • Sample Rate - 20 Hz (approximately 3.5 m)
		  • Compensation - 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer
		Gamma-Ray Spectrometer
		  • Make / Model - RSI RS-500
		  • Total Crystal Volume - 32 L (2x RSX-4 detector packs)
		  • Channels - 1024

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample Rate - 2 Hz (approximately 35 m) • Stabilisation Multi-peak automatic gain **Altimeters** • Make / Model / Type - Bendix-King KRA 405 radar altimeter • Resolution - 0.3 m • Sample Rate - 20 Hz • Range - 0-760 m • Make / Model / Type - Setra 276 barometric pressure / temperature sensor • Air Pressure Precision - 0.01 mbar • Range - 600-1100 hPa • Temperature Precision - 0.1 oC • Sample Rate - 20 Hz **Magnetic Base Stations** • Make / Model / Type - GEM GSM-19 Overhauser - Scintrex Envi-Mag proton precession Resolution - 0.01 / 0.1 nT Accuracy - 0.1 / 0.5 nT Sample Rate - 1.0 / 0.5 Hz The GEM GSM-19 sampling at 1 second was used for all corrections. **Navigation and Flight Path Recovery** • Make / Model / Type - Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Signal Tracking - L1/L2 + GLONASS Multi Frequency 555-channel • Positional Accuracy - 0.4 m RMS (NovAtel CORRECT) • Sample Rate - 2 Hz • Traverse Line Spacing (m) = 50 metres • Traverse Line Direction (deg) = 000-180 • Tie Line Spacing (m) = 500 • Tie Line Direction (deg) = 090-270 • Survey Height (m) = 30 • Total Line Kilometres = 40,739 **Earth Daily – Remote Sensing Assessments** • Marigold is a geographic information system (GIS) user interface that is built on top of the EarthDaily platform and tailored to exploration geologists. • Marigold revolutionizes mineral exploration workflows by simplifying the process of accessing and analyzing remote sensing data. It takes entire archives of ASTER and Sentinel-2 satellite imagery to create global, analysis-ready Bare Earth Composites to provide the best data possible for geological interpretation. • The hyperspectral analysis was conducted by external consultants EarthDaily and used PRISMA satellite hyperspectral data for interpretation across the Project. The results identified a number of areas associated mineral systems within the area of interest. Spectral classifications were applied after spectral analysis of known mineral locations (provided by GML to EarthDaily), to target look-a-like spectral anomalies to the Glenburgh Deposit (ASX: BNZ).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The outputs were generated through the spectral correlation mapper technique on manually interpreted in-scene spectral signatures from the PRISMA data using Marigold Software. • Data utilised was downloaded from freely available governmental and private company sources (provider). • Multiple spectral signatures were obtained from various pixels in order to definitively delineate mineralogical character. • Hyperspectral data was compared to various multispectral datasets to ensure validity.
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.*	• Spectral data utilised was downloaded from freely available governmental and private company sources (provider). Multiple spectral signatures were obtained from various pixels in order to definitively delineate mineralogical character. Hyperspectral data was compared to various multispectral datasets to ensure validity. No adjustments to data were made beyond masking out vegetation from the dataset.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement. • Spectral data is initially recorded by satellites, and the processing and interpretation were delivered in the coordinate reference system UTM WGS84. The survey control is appropriate for the interpretation of the processed hyperspectral data to deliver regional targets as surface expressions.
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.*	• No drilling or sampling exploration results are reported in this announcement. • The hyperspectral processed dataset has a spatial resolution of 30 x 30 m in the visible-to-near infrared (VNIR) and short-wave infrared (SWIR).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The airborne magnetic survey was conducted perpendicular to the strike of known magnetic bodies, based off more regional datasets.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Magnetic data was transferred securely between Magspec, Terra Resources and GML personnel. • Remote Sensing data was received directly from the remote sensing contractor, Earth Daily.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Airborne magnetic acquisition was initially validated by Magspec personnel during acquisition, with Terra Resources also running QAQC controls on the data as it was delivered.

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.*	Gateway Mining Ltd has an 80% interest across the following tenure: • E09/2957 • E09/2632 • E09/2769 • E09/2762

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• E09/3013 (currently in application – 80% on grant) 20% free carried by original vendors of Glenburgh South Project until definitive feasibility study. 1.0% Gross Return Royalty to Quinn Royalty Pty Ltd on the above tenure. Gateway Mining Ltd has 100% ownership of the following tenements: • E09/3036 (currently in application) • E09/3037 (currently in application) • E09/3039 (currently in application)
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration by Normandy in 1994-95, confirmed the area's potential, identifying a series of significant gold anomalies from stream sediment samples. The samples indicate gold grades up to 6.6ppb, consistent with the gold grades found in the stream sediment samples taken across the nearby Glenburgh deposit. One zone of anomalism in particular on E09/2632 was followed up with a program of closer spaced soil samples (400 metre by 200 metre spacings). In conjunction with this work, a regional ground gravity survey was re-processed with the results from both sets of work highlighting an anomalous 13-kilometre surface gold anomaly, positioned on an identical structure to the one that hosts the 510Koz Glenburgh gold deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is located in the Palaeoproterozoic Gascoyne Complex, the high-grade metamorphic core of the Capricorn Orogen. This project shares very similar geological characteristics and setting to the world class Tropicana gold discovery. The potential of the gneissic metamorphic belts surrounding the Yilgarn craton were only recognised in the last few decades – they remain highly underexplored presenting a substantial opportunity.

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.*
		• 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,

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').*	• 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 diagrams are contained within the main body of this 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.*	• No drilling or sampling exploration results are reported in this announcement.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the main body of the announcement.
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.*	• Project-wide soil sampling programs aimed at delineating mineralised trends along the 15km corridor and associated structures. This will be supported by detailed mapping and rock chip sampling to support first pass drill target testing across this emerging highly prospective gold province.