

ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

10 September 2026

NEW 3KM COWZA-STYLE TARGET DEFINED AT PEWY

GEOPHYSICAL & GEOLOGICAL SIGNATURES MIRROR COWZA, HIGHLIGHTING THE POTENTIAL FOR A SIGNIFICANT NEW GOLD DISCOVERY ALONG THE CELIA SHEAR

HIGHLIGHTS

- New 3km-long, high-priority gold target defined at Pewy, immediately south of Ward and along the same mafic–intermediate contact that hosts Cowza, Celia South and Ward (Figures 1 and 2).
- Pewy comprises a major demagnetised structural corridor developed along the prospective mafic–intermediate lithological contact (Figure 1). The core of the target remains completely untested by drilling.
- The setting closely mirrors Cowza prior to discovery drilling, where the same combination of a demagnetised shear, favourable lithological contact and northeast-trending cross-cutting structures delivered the recent discovery hole:
 - CZRC057: 41m @ 2.0g/t Au from 104m, including 9m @ 7.5g/t Au from 105m¹
- Results to the immediate north and south of Pewy returned 8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 84m (SCAC0003) and 4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 48m (WAAC0230)², confirming significant gold mineralisation proximal to the target structure.
- Together, these results provide a clear geological vector – gold tenor on the key contact appears to strengthen towards the undrilled 3km demagnetised zone at the heart of Pewy.
- Pewy sits at the southern end of an emerging ~30km mineralised trend from Celia South (~1.5km) through Cowza (~4.5km) and Ward (~7km) into the untested Pewy (~3km) corridor (Figure 2).
- Aircore drilling contractors have been engaged, with first-pass drilling scheduled to commence early next month.
- Successful completion of the Company's recent \$45 million placement (on top of the cash and liquids balance of \$15.1m as at 30 June 2026) provides an exceptional funding platform to accelerate drilling across the Cowza trend and the broader Yandal pipeline.

Management Comment

Gateway's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Richard Pugh, said: *"The identification of Pewy as a Cowza look-alike highlights the significant untapped discovery potential that continues to emerge across our Yandal Gold Project. What is particularly exciting is that first-pass aircore drilling has already confirmed gold mineralisation along the prospective mafic–intermediate contact on both sides of the target, with results appearing to strengthen towards the 3km-long demagnetised zone. This zone remains completely untested by drilling."*

The geological setting at Pewy shares a number of the key characteristics we recognised at Cowza prior to discovery drilling: a demagnetised structural corridor developed along the favourable mafic–intermediate contact; northeast-trending cross structures; and increasing gold tenor towards the interpreted core of the system. At Cowza, that same combination delivered 41 metres at 2.0g/t Au, including 9 metres at 7.5g/t Au¹, in the first RC drilling to test the contact in fresh rock.

Importantly, the strongest aircore result returned to date at Pewy – 8 metres at 1.0g/t Au from 84 metres in SCAC0003 – sits immediately south of the demagnetised zone, while drilling immediately to the north

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has returned 4 metres at 1.4g/t Au from 48 metres² on the same contact. Together, those early results give us a compelling vector into the heart of the target.

With the successful completion of our recently announced capital raising, Gateway is exceptionally well positioned to accelerate exploration across Cowza, Pewy and our broader pipeline of targets. The strong support received from existing shareholders and new institutional investors is a clear endorsement of our exploration strategy and provides the financial flexibility to aggressively pursue what we believe is one of the most exciting gold discovery opportunities currently developing in the Western Australian goldfields.

Aircore contractors have been engaged, with first-pass drilling of Pewy scheduled to commence in early October. RC drilling remains ongoing at Cowza, and two diamond rigs are scheduled to arrive shortly.”

Introduction

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report the identification of a key new target, Pewy, at the Company's Yandal Gold Project in Western Australia.

New Cowza Look-Alike Target Identified at Pewy

Pewy has been identified through the integration of airborne magnetics, structural interpretation and recent aircore drilling along the Celia Shear. The target comprises a 3km-long zone of demagnetisation developed along the favourable contact between mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks – the same lithological and structural setting that hosts high-grade gold mineralisation at Cowza, Celia South and Ward (Figures 1 to 3).



Figure 1: Demagnetised portion of the shear, highlighting Pewy.

¹Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 September 2026.

²Refer to ASX announcement dated 28 August 2026.

The de-magnetised corridor has never been drill tested and remains one of the largest undrilled targets identified within the rapidly emerging Cowza-Ward-Pewy trend. Interpretation of airborne geophysical datasets indicates that the target is at the conjugate of major cross-cutting fault structures, along the prospective mafic-intermediate lithological contact. Both features considered important controls on high-grade gold accumulation seen elsewhere across this part of the Yandal greenstone belt (Palomino, Warmblood, Millrose and Cowza).

Recent aircore drilling was designed to test the southern extents of the Pewy target and evaluate the prospectivity of the mafic-intermediate contact outside the main zone of demagnetisation. Three widely spaced drill traverses were completed approximately 400 metres (north-south) by 50 metres (east-west) across the interpreted contact.

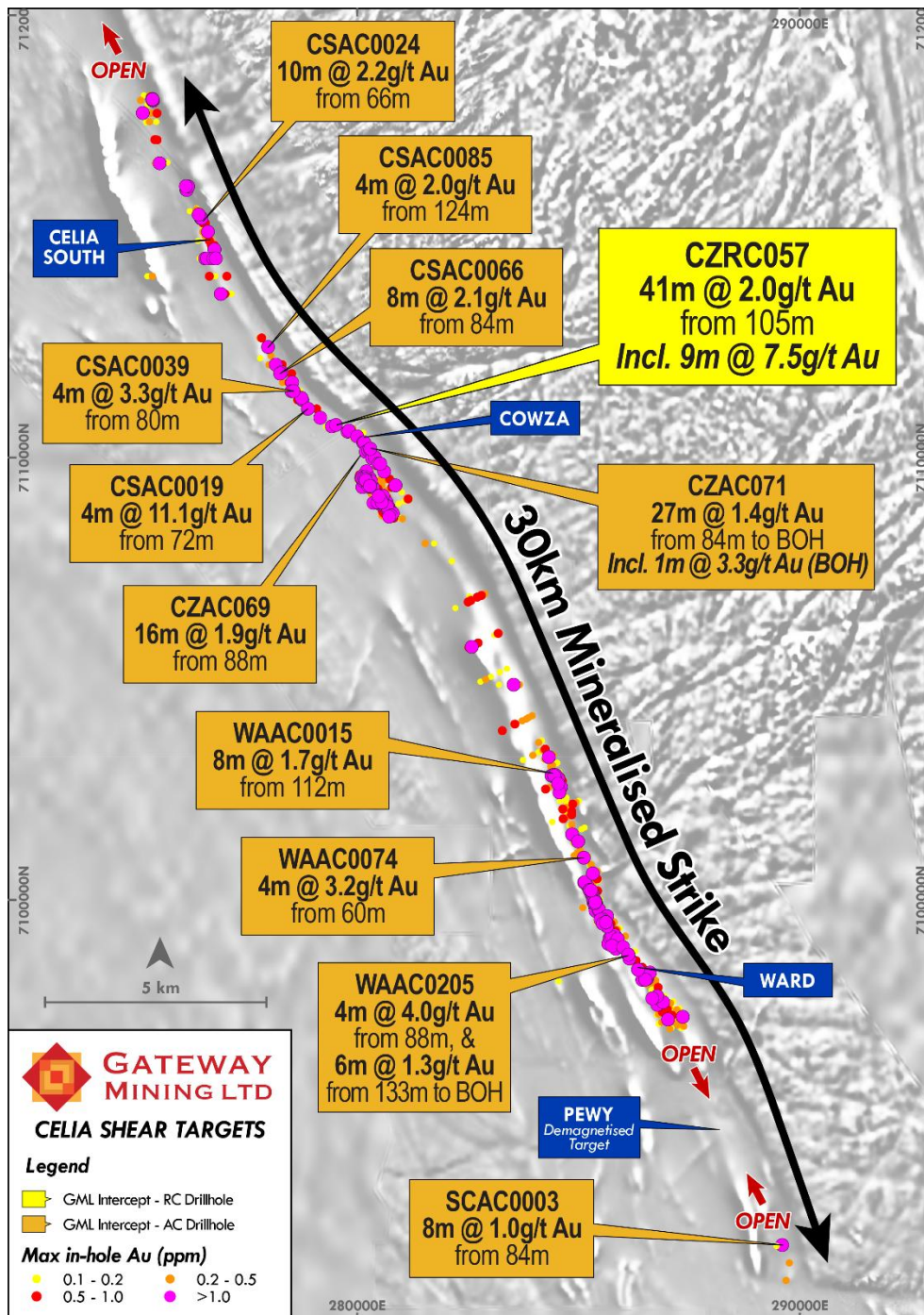


Figure 2: Key targets along the Cowza corridor, highlighting the untested Pewy target at the southern end.

Results returned encouraging gold mineralisation on the target horizon, with the northernmost drill line intersecting **8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 84m in SCAC0003** (Figure 2). Importantly, this result was returned immediately south of the main de-magnetised corridor and represents the strongest aircore result obtained within the Pewy area to date.

The significance of this result is enhanced by drilling completed at Ward to the north, where the southernmost aircore traverse returned **4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 48m in WAAC0230**² on the same favourable mafic-intermediate contact. The presence of anomalous gold mineralisation on both sides of the undrilled de-magnetised corridor suggests that mineralisation may be increasing towards the centre of the target area (main zone of de-magnetisation).

Gateway believes these results provide a compelling geological vector towards the core of the Pewy target. The distribution of gold mineralisation indicates the potential for a larger mineralised system associated with the de-magnetised structural corridor, which remains entirely untested by previous explorers.

The geological characteristics observed at Pewy are considered analogous to those recognised at Cowza prior to the commencement of discovery drilling. In particular:

- a coherent demagnetised structural corridor;
- gold developed on the favourable mafic–intermediate contact;
- northeast-trending cross structures capable of generating dilation; and
- increasing gold tenor towards the interpreted core of the system.

That combination ultimately led to the breakthrough intersection in CZRC057 (41m @ 2.0g/t Au from 104m, including 9m @ 7.5g/t Au from 105m)¹ in the first effective fresh-rock test of the Cowza contact.

The section through the Celia Shear (Figures 2 and 3) places Pewy in district context. Repeated high-grade plunging lodes have now been defined at Celia South, Cowza and Ward over a combined mineralised strike of more than 13km. Pewy represents the next 3km of the same structural and lithological architecture, and is the only major demagnetised segment of that trend that has not yet been drilled.

Given its scale, its position immediately along strike from Cowza and Ward, and the encouraging vectors from initial aircore drilling, Pewy has rapidly advanced to become one of Gateway's highest-priority targets.

Next Steps

Following the successful completion of the \$45 million placement announced yesterday, the Company is fully funded to accelerate exploration across both the Cowza discovery and our broader pipeline of targets, including this new Pewy target.

Aircore drilling contractors have already been engaged, with first-pass drilling scheduled to commence in early October. The upcoming program will systematically test the central demagnetised corridor, refine the geometry of the host contact and generate targets for subsequent RC and diamond drilling.

Gateway believes the combined Celia South–Cowza–Ward–Pewy trend has the potential to host multiple mineralised centres and continues to represent one of the most compelling emerging gold opportunities in the Western Australian goldfields.

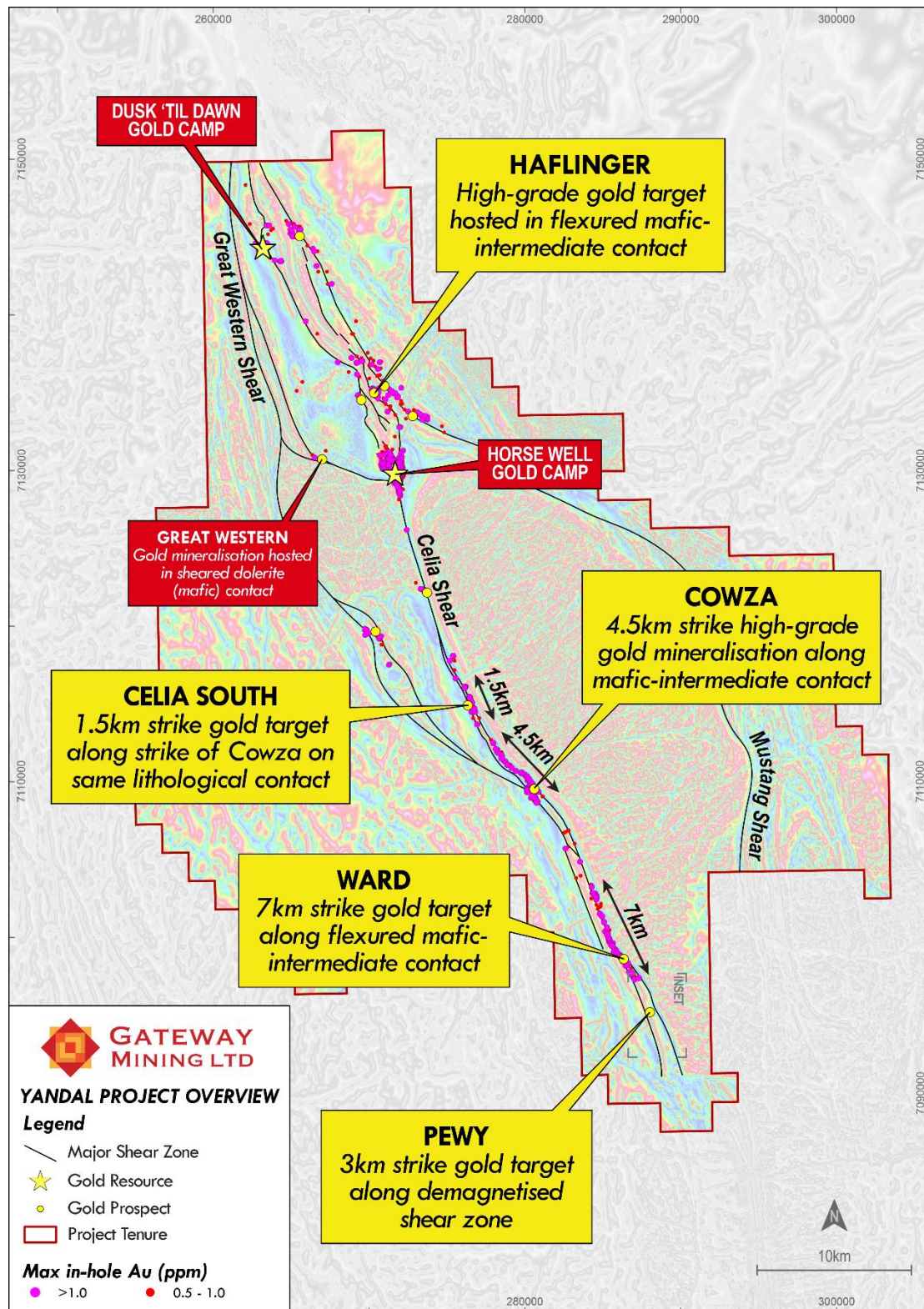


Figure 3: Key targets within the broader Yandal Gold Project.

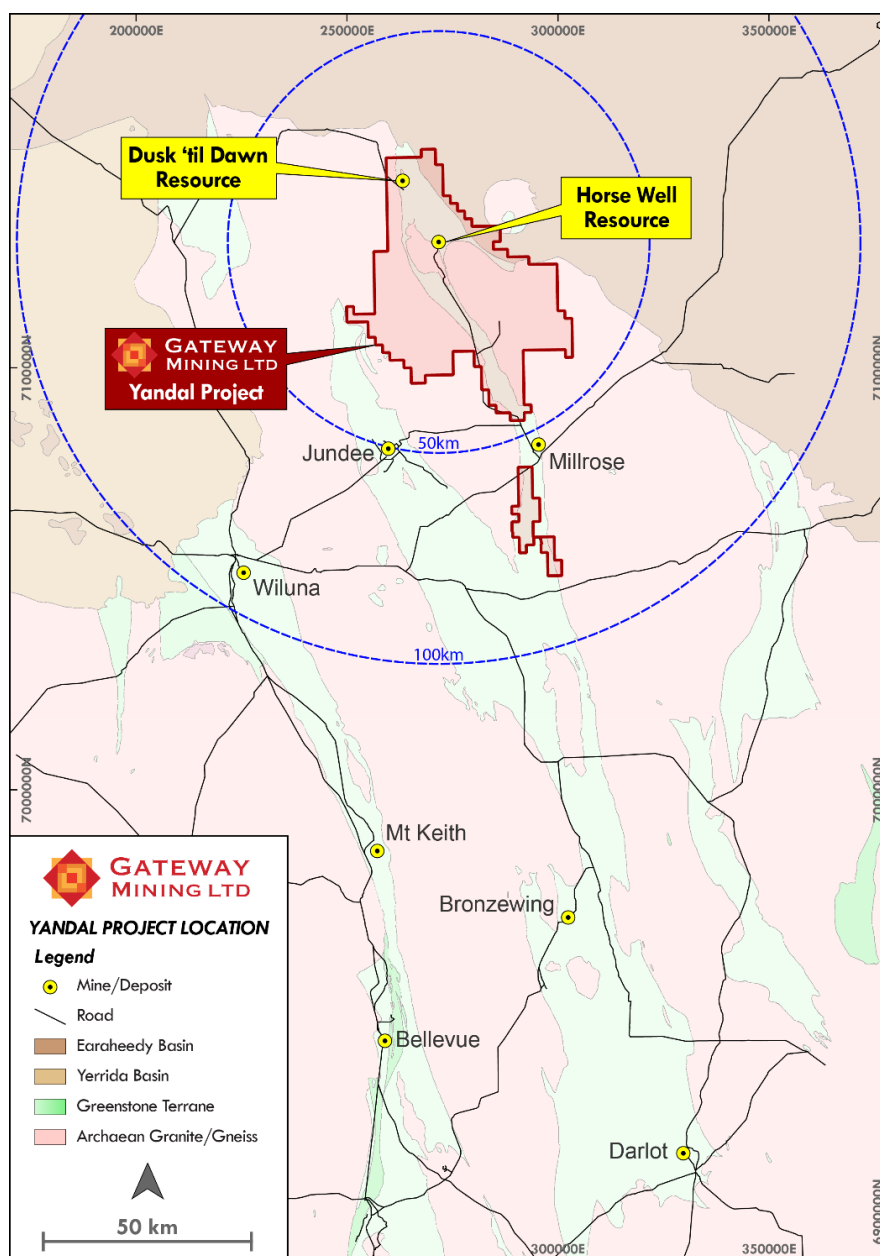


Figure 4: GML Yandal Project area in relation to known gold mines, road infrastructure and regional greenstone terrains (light green).

Further updates will be provided in due course.

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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.

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

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APPENDIX A: AC 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)	(g/t)	
SCAC0001	289559	7092179	545	-60	270	105	AC	80	84	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 80 metres
SCAC0002	289601	7092202	545	-60	270	132	AC	68	72	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.1g/t Au from 68 metres
								92	96	4	0.2	4 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 92 metres
SCAC0003	289650	7092203	545	-60	270	153	AC	84	96	12	0.7	12 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 84 metres Incl. 8 metres @ 1g/t Au from 84 metres
SCAC0004	289699	7092211	545	-60	270	123	AC	96	123	27	0.2	27 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 96 metres to BOH
SCAC0005	289751	7092202	545	-60	270	65	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
SCAC0006	289746	7091804	545	-60	270	117	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
SCAC0007	289804	7091799	545	-60	270	129	AC	72	104	32	0.2	32 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 72 metres
SCAC0008	289853	7091802	545	-60	270	58	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
SCAC0009	289751	7091402	545	-60	270	120	AC	68	72	4	0.3	4 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 68 metres
								116	119	3	0.2	3 metres @ 0.2g/t Au from 116 metres
SCAC0010	289802	7091404	545	-60	270	117	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA
SCAC0011	289852	7091403	545	-60	270	106	AC	-	-	-	-	NSA

Table Notes:

NSA: 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 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 SKC***** 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 SKC***00 and SKC***50 calico bag). Duplicate samples were collected at a 1:50 ratio (i.e., every SKC***25 and SKC***75) to give an overall QAQC ratio of 1:25 for all sampling.
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.

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.	- AC samples were visually assessed for recovery. - Samples were considered representative with generally good recovery. Sample recovery was recorded per metre drilled. - Samples were dry. Sample condition is recorded per metre drilled. - No sample bias is observed.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Aircore holes were logged qualitatively and quantitatively on a 1m basis. - Qualitative: lithology, alteration, structure. - Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralisation (sulphide) percentage. - All holes were logged for the entire length of hole. - All drilled metres for each AC hole were chipped, archived and photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - 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.	- AC chips were rotary split, sampled dry and recorded at the time of logging. - OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50 throughout sampling. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. - 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- For Fire Assay, all samples were sorted, dried at 105°C and weighed prior to crushing to 2mm. Crushed samples were then split and pulverised to 75µm, with a QC specification of ensuring >85% passing < 75µm. 50g of pulverised sample was then analysed for Au by fire assay and ICP-AES (low-grade) or gravimetric (ore-grade) finish. - Four acid digest for full multi element analysis is categorised as a “near total” digestion method. - QA samples were inserted at a combined ratio of 1:25 throughout. Field duplicates were collected at a 1:50 ratio. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. - Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were collected at one metre intervals utilizing 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data</i>	- 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	and geological confirmation. - When received, assay results were plotted on section and verified against neighbouring drill holes. - From time to time, assays will be repeated if they fail company QAQC protocols. - All sampling was routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff and Gateway corporate staff. - Data was validated daily by the Gateway Database Administrator, with import validation protocols in place. Data was exported daily to Mitchell River Group and externally validated and imported to the SQL database. - No adjustments have been made to assay data. - Data is managed and hosted by Mitchell River Group.
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.	- Aircore were planned on 50 metre (east-west) spacing. 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 and the one metre samples were submitted through zones of geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	interest. Significant intercepts are based on 4 metre composites and 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. - 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. - 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. - Historic data has been validated by the Mitchell River Group and is deemed accurate and precise. - All results reported by the Laboratory and data exported by Gateway Mining Ltd is externally validated by the Mitchell River Group prior to importing into the database. - Monthly QAQC reports and recommendations are generated for all drilling, geochemical and assay data by Mitchell River Group.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Pewy target sits on Exploration Tenement E53/1548. This tenement is in Joint Venture (JV) between Gateway Mining Ltd 75% and Zebina Minerals 25%. - MW Royalty Co Pty Ltd holds a 1% gross revenue royalty over the above tenure. Renegade Exploration Limited holds a 0.5% net smelter royalty over 75% of the above tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no focussed exploration over Pewy to date. The nearest prospect is Ward, (immediately to the north and along strike) which was drilled in the mid 1990s by Aberfoyle (WAMEX report A53323) and MRA, 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. Renegade Exploration carried out some AC drilling across the Ward prospect in 2018.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Archaean aged gold prospects with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ● <i>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.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	● <i>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.</i> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	● 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>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').</i>	● Further drilling is required to fully evaluate these initial AC drill intercepts. ● AC drilling has been conducted perpendicular to regional structures. ● Downhole AC intercept lengths are reported.
<i>Diagrams</i>	● <i>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.</i>	● Please refer to the main body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	A summary of gold 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.
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.	First pass AC drilling across the extents of the de-magnetisation zone. Focussing on the key mafic-intermediate contact in this position. Following this, first pass diamond drilling will be undertaken.