ASX Announcement
ASX: GML

25 August 2022

Gravity Survey at Edjudina

Gateway Mining Limited (**Company**) provides the attached announcement by DiscovEx Resources Limited (ASX:DCX) (**DCX**).

The announcement details completion of a Gravity survey which confirms the location of intrusives proximal to the highly encouraging Spartan anomaly at the 80/20 joint venture between DCX and the Company over E39/1765 and E39/1882 located at Edjudina (**Tenements**) (**Joint Venture**). Under the Joint Venture, following the Company's sale of an 80% interest in the Tenements, the Company has a 20% free carried interest over the Tenements up until a decision to mine over the Tenements is made. The Company also owns a 1.5% gross revenue royalty over the Tenements (excluding iron ore).

This released has been authorised by:

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For and on behalf of
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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – DISCOVEX RESOURCES LIMITED

25/08/2022

Gravity Survey at Edjudina

Spartan gold anomaly optimally located in pressure shadow

- **Gravity survey confirms location of intrusives proximal to the Spartan anomaly.**
- **Spartan located in a favourable position for pressure shadow mineralisation.**
- **Additional soil sampling to continue over the Falcon anomaly.**
- **~10,000m aircore program commenced.**

Putting the Explore back into Modern Exploration

DiscovEx Resources Limited (**ASX: DCX,** DiscovEx or the Company) is pleased to provide an update to exploration activities at the Edjudina Project, located approximately 250km north-east of Kalgoorlie, WA (**Figure 2**).

Following the definition of the Spartan anomaly through systematic soil sampling, DiscovEx has continued to refine this target through the completion of a 200 x 200m gravity survey. This survey was designed to provide greater clarity on the distribution of intrusive rocks and how they relate spatially to the location of Spartan, as well as providing additional information regarding the structural framework in and around these intrusives (**Figure 1**). Results from this survey have been used to refine the proposed drill programme, which is expected to begin today.

DCX Managing Director, Toby Wellman, commented:

> *"The results from this latest geophysical survey have highlighted that the Spartan anomaly is located in a textbook structural position for gold deposition. The exploration team is now focussed on executing the first phase of AC drilling to test this compelling target."*

The aircore programme will test beneath the surface gold anomaly at Spartan with additional holes planned to test several other target areas. Together with the drill program, infill soil sampling will be completed at the Falcon Prospect, currently defined as a 2.6km long, +15ppb Au anomaly peaking at 48ppb Au (**Figure 2**)*(refer announcement dated 21st July 2022 – "Infill sampling upgrades Spartan anomaly")*.

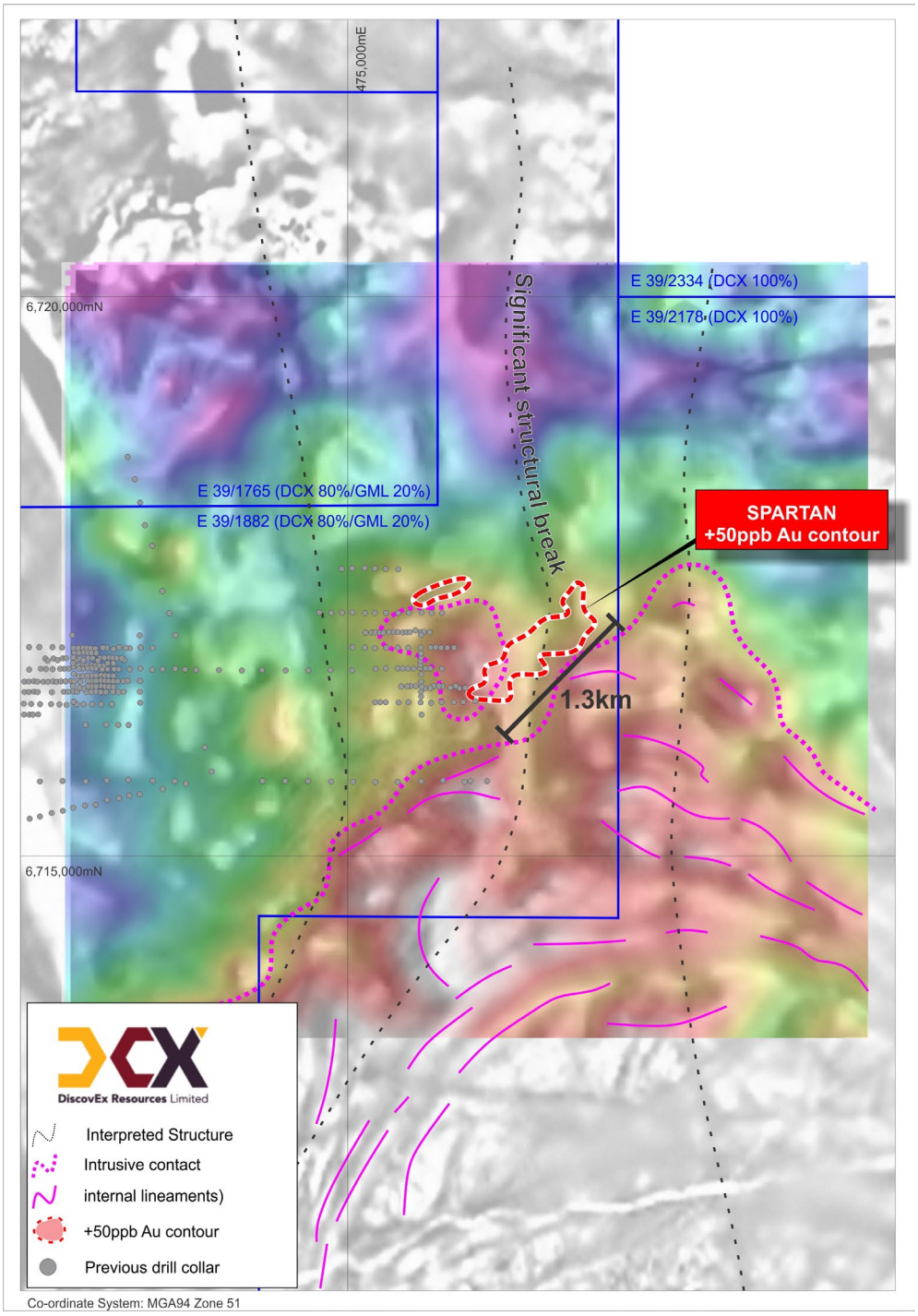

Figure 1: Plan view of the Spartan 50ppb Au anomaly relative to bouger gravity image (colour) and magnetics (black and white image TMI RTP 1VD)

GRAVITY SURVEY

Following the identification of the Spartan anomaly (*refer announcement dated 5th May 2022 – "Surface sampling defines exceptional target at Edjudina"*), and prior to the planning of the current phase 1 AC programme, Atlas Geophysics was engaged to complete a 200 x 200m gravity survey, centred on the Spartan anomaly. The survey was designed to provide detailed context around the geological setting of the prospect area,

complementing the existing detailed magnetics. Interpretation of the geophysical information has confirmed the location of a large, intrusive body to the south of the anomaly as well as a smaller, potentially structurally displaced intrusive body to the west of the anomaly (**Figure 1**). Together with the elevated geological confidence, the gravity survey has also provided complimentary information around the presence of large-scale north-south structural breaks that appear to wrap around the younger intrusive body to the south.

Current drilling, which began today has been planned to test the extents of the +50ppb Au anomaly as well as the northern extension to the north-south structural trend. Drilling is anticipated to be completed in mid-September with results expected to be returned early in the next quarter.

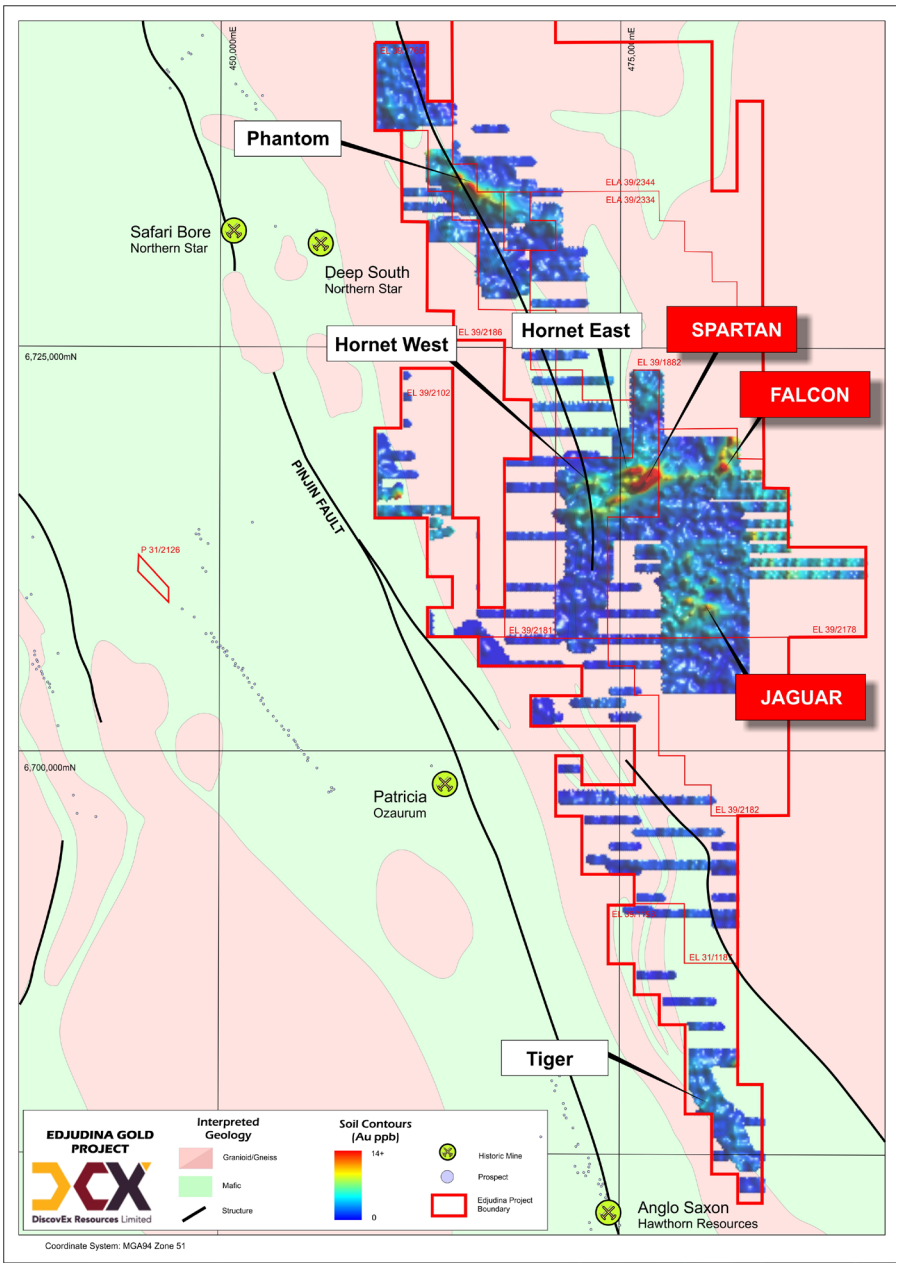

Figure 2: The Edjudina Project with contoured gold in soil results.

DiscovEx Resources Limited

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Toby Wellman, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wellman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Wellman is the Executive Managing Director of DiscovEx Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's current expectations about future events. They are, however, subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this announcement. Forward looking statements generally (but not always) include those containing words such as 'anticipate', 'estimates', 'should', 'will', 'expects', 'plans' or similar expressions.

Authorised for release by and investor enquiries to:

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JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

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.*	The gravity geophysical survey was conducted by Atlas Geophysics and processed by Core Geophysics. Instruments used included the Scintrex CG5, on the ground with a 200m x 200m grid spacing within the project. Locations for the stations were completed using GNSS receivers for high accuracy station placement.
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 was completed
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and*	No drilling was completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 was completed.
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 was completed
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 was completed
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.*	No drilling was completed
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.*	Location and topographic control for the stations were completed using GNSS receivers for high accuracy station placement. Data was collected using grid system MGA94 zone 51.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Spacing for the gravity survey was completed on a 200m x 200m grid.
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 gravity survey grid is equally distributed to cover various orientations of structure, stratigraphy and mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Acquired data on site was emailed to an external consultant (Core Geophysics) for data checking.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No drilling was completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 gravity survey was conducted within tenements E39/1882, E39/1765 and E39/2178. DCX holds an 80% interest in E39/1882 and E39/1765 with the remaining 20% owned by Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd. A 1.5% royalty on future production greater than 200,000 oz of gold or equivalent is also in place over E39/1882 and E39/1765. E39/2178 is owned 100% by DCX with no royalties.
	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.	All tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration has been undertaken by several companies over time including but not limited to Dominion Mining, Arimco Mining Limited and Delta Gold. This work was largely limited to surface geochemistry, surface geophysics and shallow aircore and RAB drilling with only minor deeper RC drilling being undertaken.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration is for shear hosted gold and komatiitic nickel deposits typical of the Yilgarn Region of Western Australian
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:*	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.

	Dip and azimuth of the hole	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	Down hole length and interception depth	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	Hole length.	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	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 has been reported within 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.*	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	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 drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used within this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	No relationship between widths and intercept lengths have been made as all results are point samples
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	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 has been reported within 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.*	Refer to figures 1 and 2 within 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 has been reported within 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.*	No other exploration other than that mentioned above has been used.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Additional soil sampling is proposed to extent the existing anomalies and AC drilling is currently underway.

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to figures 1 and 2 within this Announcement.