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ASX Announcement: 13 June 2018

OUTSTANDING NEW ASSAYS CONFIRM GROWING POTENTIAL OF GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT

Additional thick zones of strong gold mineralisation at Whistler
and
Footwall "Bonanza Gold" zone of 2.8m @ 79.2g/t Au including 0.5m @ 440.1g/t

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Further outstanding assays received from recent Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling at the Whistler Prospect, with latest results including[1]:**

  - **GDD006** — **27.7 metres @ 4.0g/t Au from 128.3 metres, *including*: 15.5 metres @ 6.5g/t Au**

    AND

    2.8 metres @ 79.2/t Au from 171 metres, *including*: 0.5 metres @ 440.1g/t Au

  - **GRC0313** — **6 metres @ 5.0g/t Au from 128 metres *(bottom-of-hole)***
  - **GRC0315** — **22 metres @ 1.90g/t Au from 131 metres**
  - **GRC0316** — **13 metres @ 2.60/t Au from 111 metres**

- **The drilling continues to confirm the grade and continuity of the mineralisation at Whistler. A consistent central zone of high-grade gold mineralisation has been delineated within what is interpreted as a coherent broader mineralised zone.**

- **A zone of high-grade gold mineralisation has also been intersected in the footwall of the main mineralisation, demonstrating the potential for "Bonanza Gold" zones at Whistler. Controls on this mineralisation are yet to be fully determined.**

- **The results also demonstrate the potential for extensions along strike to the north and south, with indications that the mineralisation remains open at depth.**

- **The final six holes (total program of 15 RC holes for 2,861m and one diamond hole for 235m) completed at Whistler are currently in the assay laboratory. Additional follow-up drilling will be planned once all results have been returned and interpreted.**

- **The drilling program at the Montague and Caledonian Prospects has also now been completed and all samples are currently being processed through the assay laboratory.**

[1] All holes reported as uncut, down-hole widths

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report further outstanding assay results from the recently completed maiden drilling program at the Whistler Prospect within its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The results continue to confirm both the quality and accuracy of the historical drilling beneath the previously mined Whistler Open Pit and clearly demonstrate that, with additional drilling, there is excellent potential to delineate a high-quality, large-scale gold mineralised system. The results are part of an initial drilling program at Whistler consisting of 15 RC holes (2,559m) and one diamond hole (235m).

KEY POINTS

- New assay results include (See Tables 1 and Appendix 1 for more detail):
    - **GDD006** **27.7 metres @ 4.0g/t Au from 128.3m, *including*:**
      15.5 metres @ 6.5g/t Au

      AND

      2.8 metres @ 79.2/t Au from 171 metres, *including*:
      0.5 metres @ 440.1g/t Au
    - **GRC0313** **6 metres @ 5.0g/t Au from 128 metres *(bottom of hole)***
    - **GRC0315** **22 metres @ 1.90g/t Au from 131 metres**
    - **GRC0316** **13 metres @ 2.60/t Au from 111 metres**
- Previously announced results[2]:
    - **GRC0311** **29 metres @ 3.7g/t Au from 167m, *including:***
      12 metres @ 7.7g/t Au
    - **GRC0310** **37 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 171 metres, *including:***
      10 metres @ 7.7g/t Au
    - **GRC0309** **69 metres @ 1.43g/t Au from 99 metres, *including:***
      15 metres @ 2.1g/t Au and 25 metres @ 2.0g/t Au
- These new drill results continue to confirm the presence of a substantial high-grade mineralised domain within a broader zone of gold mineralisation that remains open in all directions (Figures 1, 2 and 3).
- Diamond hole GDD006 intersected the main high-grade zone of mineralisation, and confirmed that the mineralisation is hosted by spaced quartz-carbonate veins and with lesser zones of breccia. Visual free gold was noted in a number of individual veins. In addition, a footwall zone of mineralisation was intersected lower in the hole that returned a bonanza intercept of **2.8 metres @ 79.2g/t Au including 0.5 metres @ 440.1g/t Au.** This intersection is in close proximity to a historical drill hole that returned **18m @ 2.9g/t Au** (88MRD14).

  The detailed controls and orientation of this footwall zone are yet to be fully understood, however it clearly demonstrates excellent potential for zones of "Bonanza Gold" to be developed through the Whistler Prospect.
- Hole GRC313 was drilled to test for extensions of the high-grade mineralisation to the south and intersected strong mineralisation in the bottom of the hole **(6m @ 5.0g/t Au – hole stopped due to water inflow).** This hole will now need to be extended to determine the final grade and thickness of the mineralisation in this position.

  Importantly, this result demonstrates that the mineralisation remains totally open to the south on the other side of the fault, and may in fact indicate the presence of a parallel high-grade zone.

[2] See ASX announcement dated 30th May 2018

- Drill testing to the north (holes GRC316 and 317) successfully intersected significant mineralisation. Results from GRC318, 319 and 320 are yet to be returned and will provide additional information as to the potential for extensions of the mineralisation to the north.

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

Figure (2): Whistler Prospect Interpreted Long-Section

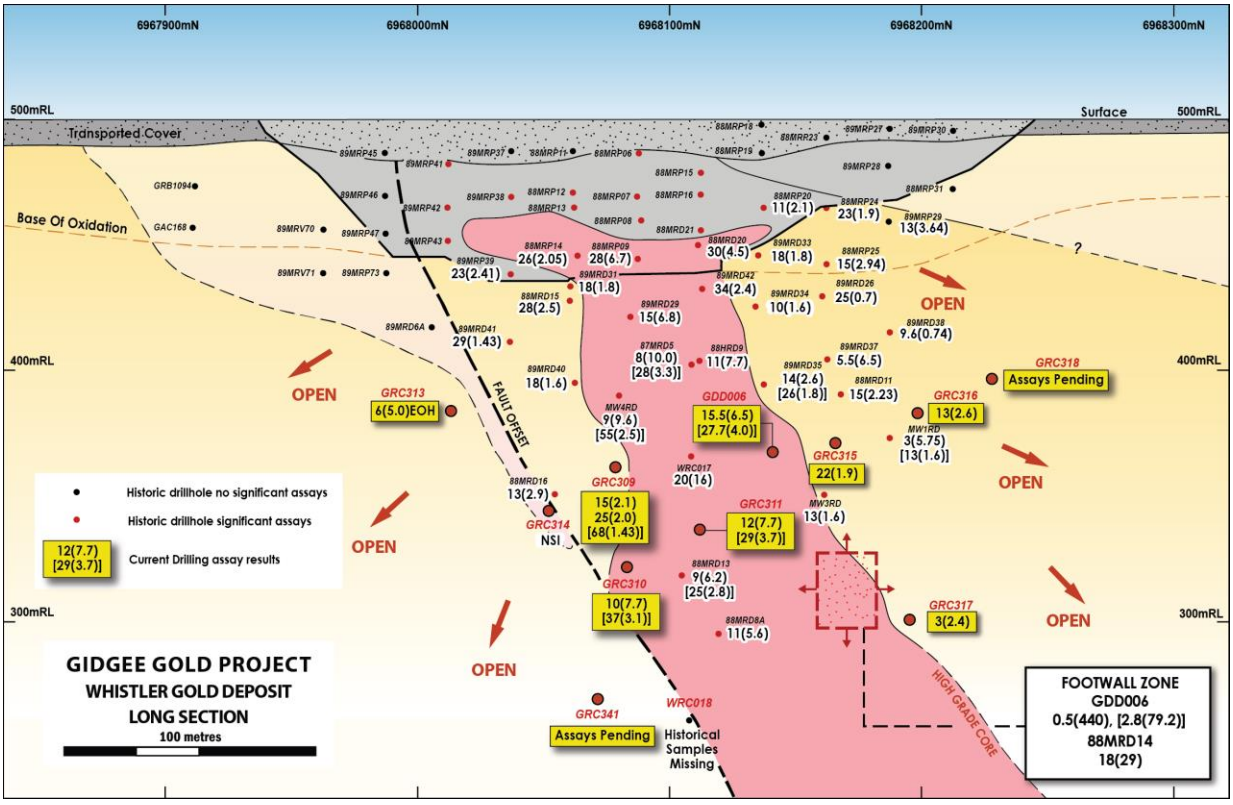
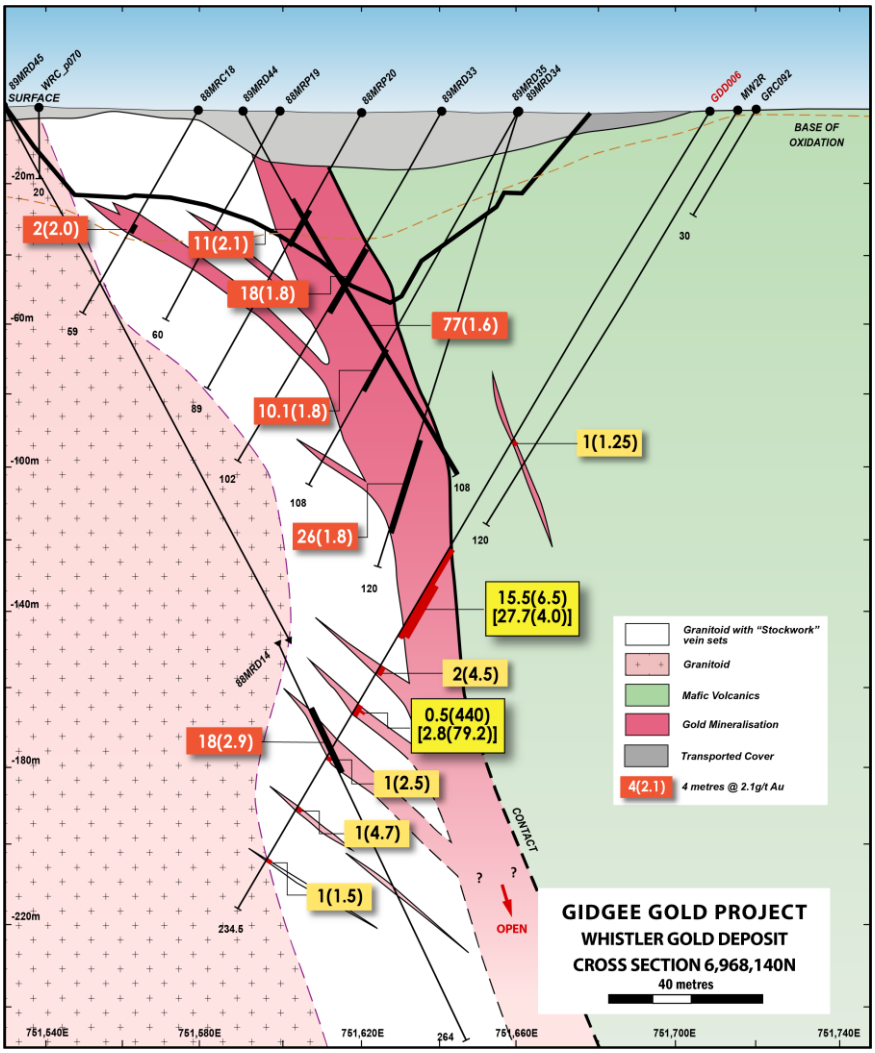


Figure (3): Whistler Prospect Interpreted Cross-Section



NEXT STEPS

The results from the Whistler Prospect represent only a small part of the current exploration initiative at the Gidgee Gold Project. The next steps will include:

- Reporting of the remaining five RC holes and one diamond hole from the Whistler Prospect. The assessment and interpretation of this data will form the basis for planning the next phase of drilling.
- Structural and litho-geochemical modelling of the Whistler Prospect mineralised system.
- Reporting of assay results from recently completed drilling at the Montague Prospect (8 RC holes for 1,145m and one diamond hole for 252.4m).
- Completion and reporting of the drilling from the Caledonian Prospect (10 RC holes for 1,117m and one diamond hole for 174m).
- Commencement of the regional Aircore drilling program in mid-late June 2018. The start of this program may be delayed due to recent rain events that are impacting on the Goldfields of Western Australia.
- Ongoing data assessment and targeting.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the impressive grades and widths returned in the latest batch of assays provided further evidence of the potential for a significant high-grade gold system at the Whistler Pospect.

"This builds strongly on the results we announced last month, confirming the presence of a continuous core of high-grade gold mineralisation within a broader, coherent mineralised zone which appears to be open both along strike and down-dip," he said.

"In addition to this, we are seeing signs for the first time of very high-grades, up to 440g/t gold – which is a very encouraging development even though we are still working out the controls on these 'Bonanza Gold' occurrences.

"We are now looking forward to receiving the final assay results from Whistler and then seeing what comes through in the results from the maiden drill programs at the Montague and Caledonian Prospects.

"This will help us to formulate what our next steps should be in terms of drilling. In the meantime, we are aiming to commence aircore drilling, weather permitting, in next few weeks to generate the next generation of significant drill targets."

Peter Langworthy
Managing Director
For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Peter Langworthy who is a consultant to Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Peter Langworthy 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 Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX (1): DRILLING RESULTS

Table (1a): Significant Drilling Results from May 2018 Program											
Prospect	**Hole_ID**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EoH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
Whistler	GDD006	751707	6968140	500	-60	270	234.5	100	101	1	1.2
								128.3	156	27.7	4.0
							inc.	*137.5*	*153*	*15.5*	*6.5*
								162	164	2	4.5
								168	169	1	1.0
								174.9	177.7	2.8	79.2
							inc.	*174.9*	*175.4*	*0.5*	*440.1*
								188	189	1	2.5
								204	205	1	4.7
								219	220	1	1.5
Whistler	GRC309	751706	6968080	500	-60	270	203	99	168	69	1.4
								inc. 99	*114*	*15*	*2.1*
								inc. 120	*145*	*25*	*2*
								191	194	3	2.1
Whistler	GRC310	751734	6968082	500	-60	270	247	79	83	4	2.1
								143	144	1	1.1
								148	149	1	1.1
								167	204	37	3.1
								inc. 184	*194*	*10*	*7.7*
Whistler	GRC311	751731	6968107	500	-60	270	251	41	44	3	3
								171	200	29	3.7
								inc. 181	*193*	*12*	*7.7*
Whistler	GRC312	751747	6967967	500	-60	270	161	54	56	2	3.0
								131	132	1	4.5
Whistler	GRC313	751708	6968013	500	-60	270	134	83	84	1	1.8
								128	134	6	5.0
Whistler	GRC314	751719	6968047	500	-60	270	215	59	60	1	6.6
								78	79	1	1.2
								87	89	2	1.3
								144	145	1	1.0
								169	170	1	1.6
								177	178	1	1.1
Whistler	GRC315	751697	6968170	500	-60	270	233	43	44	1	1.1
								48	49	1	3.1
								131	153	22	1.9
								165	168	3	2.0
								174	175	1	1.6
								215	216	1	1.0
Whistler	GRC316	751674	6968201	500	-60	270	179	111	124	13	2.6
								129	130	1	1.1
								133	134	1	1.6
								143	144	1	5.1
Whistler	GRC317	751728	6968200	500	-60	270	275	175	176	1	1.0

								215	218	3	2.4
								222	223	1	1.5
								233	234	1	1.7
Whistler	GRC318							Results Pending			
Whistler	GRC319							Results Pending			
Whistler	GRC320							Results Pending			
Whistler	GRC321							Results Pending			
Whistler	GRC322							Results Pending			
Whistler	GRC341							Results Pending			

MGA Z50

Table (1b): Historical Drilling Results

Prospect	Hole_ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Whistler	GRB1094	751637	6967911	500	-60	270	47	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	GAC168	751649	6967911	500	-60	270	49	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP70	751639	6967962	500	-60	270	61	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP71	751659	6967962	500	-60	270	90	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP45	751528	6968136	500	-60	90	250	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP46	751619	6967987	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP47	751638	6967987	500	-60	270	76	36	50	14	2.6
Whistler	89MRP73	751659	6967987	500	-60	270	92	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP37	751599	6968037	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP38	751619	6968037	500	-60	270	60	28	38	10	2.9
Whistler	89MRP39	751638	6968037	500	-60	270	75	47	70	23	2.41
Whistler	89MRD41	751658	6968037	500	-60	270	102	71	100	29	1.43
Whistler	88MRP11	751579	6968061	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	88MRP12	751599	6969061	500	-60	270	60	18	33	15	2.5
Whistler	88MRP13	751619	6968061	500	-60	270	80	24	38	14	2.0
Whistler	88MRP14	751639	6968062	500	-60	270	90	37	63	26	2.05
Whistler	89MRD31	751659	6968062	500	-60	270	102	59	77	18	1.8
Whistler	88MRD15	751588	6968061	500	-60	90	144	80	108	28	2.5
Whistler	89MRP40	751638	6968037	500	-60	270	75	91	109	18	1.6
Whistler	88MRD16	751559	6968061	500	-60	90	200.35	176	189	13	2.9
Whistler	88MRP06	751579	6968087	500	-60	270	60	11	13	2	4.2
Whistler	88MRP07	751599	6968087	500	-60	270	60	11	35	24	3
Whistler	88MRP08	751619	6968087	500	-60	270	80	20	47	27	2.2
Whistler	88MRP09	751639	6968087	500	-60	270	100	33	61	28	6.7
								91	92	1	1.5
								99	100	1	1.1
Whistler	88MRP10	751599	6968087	500	-60	270	100	26	96	70	5.2
Whistler	89MRD29	751659	6968087	500	-60	270	108	44	45	1	6.3
								61	76	15	6.8
								89	91	4	2.6
Whistler	89MRD39	751660	6968087	500	-75	270	108	56	58	2	1.7
								83	105	22	1.8
Whistler	MW4RD	751719	6968087	500	-60	270	173.78	117	172	55	2.5
								inc. 153	*162*	*9*	*9.6*
Whistler	88MRP15	751577	6968112	500	-60	270	60	20	25	5	1.3

Whistler	88MRP16	751598	6968112	500	-60	270	60	15	30	15	4.8
Whistler	88MRD21	751619	6968112	500	-60	90	50	18	50	32	0.5
Whistler	88MRD20	751639	6968112	500	-60	90	57	27	57	30	4.5
Whistler	89MRD42	751649	6868111	500	-75	270	114	39	73	34	2.4
Whistler	87MRD5	751680	6968107	500	-60	270	210	88	116	28	3.3
								Inc. 88	*96*	*8*	*10*
Whistler	88MRD9	751588	6968112	500	-60	90	202.8	100	111	11	7.7
Whistler	WRC017	751712	6968111	500	-60	270	159.6	135	155	20	16
Whistler	88MRD13	751558	6968112	500	-60	90	239.05	157	182	25	2.8
								inc. 174	*183*	*9*	*6.2*
Whistler	88MRD8A	751743	6968111	500	-60	270	253.6	208	219	11	5.6
Whistler	WRC018	751777	6968111	500	-60	270	339.9	Historical samples missing			
Whistler	89MRD44	751589	6968136	500	-60	90	108	25	106	77	1.6
Whistler	88MRD14	751529	6968162	500	-60	90	264	170	188	18	2.9
Whistler	88MRP18	751578	6968136	500	-60	270	59	33	35	2	2
Whistler	88MRP20	751619	6968136	500	-60	270	80	28	39	11	2.1
Whistler	89MRD33	751639	6968136	500	-60	270	102	39	57	18	1.8
Whistler	89MRD34	751658	6968137	500	-60	270	108	76	86	10	1.6
Whistler	89MRD35	751658	6968137	500	-70	270	120.2	84	110	26	1.8
								inc. 84	*98*	*14*	*2.6*
Whistler	88MRP23	751578	6968162	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	88MRP24	751598	6968162	500	-60	270	60	17	40	23	1.9
Whistler	88MRP25	751619	6968162	500	-60	270	90	29	44	15	2.94
Whistler	89MRD36	751639	6968162	500	-60	270	90	59	84	25	0.7
Whistler	89MRD37	751658	6968162	500	-60	270	114	87.5	93	5.5	6.5
Whistler	88MRD11	751679	6968162	500	-60	270	199.5	96	111	15	2.23
Whistler	MW3RD							150	163	13	1.6
Whistler	89MRP27	751684	6968187	500	-60	270	152.91	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP28	751599	6968187	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP29	751618	6968187	500	-60	270	75	31	44	13	3.64
Whistler	89MRD38	751638	6968187	500	-75	270	102	68.6	78.2	9.6	0.74
Whistler	MW1RD	751684	6968187	500	-60	270	152.91	130	143	13	1.6
								Inc. 130	*133*	*3*	*5.75*
Whistler	89MRP27	751580	6968187	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP28	751599	6968187	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA

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APPENDIX (2): SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drilling - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time the original sample. This sample has been stored on site. These duplicate samples have been retained for follow up analysis and test work. The bulk sample of the main ore zone was discharged from the cyclone directly into green bags. • The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. • Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. • DIAMOND Drilling– Core was drilled by DrillWest. Gateway staff collected the core from the rig and took the core back to the Bibra Core yard where the core was cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists. The geologist marked up the core for sampling and the HQ and NQ core was half cut in half using a corewise automatic core saw. Sample lengths were dominantly 1m in length, but where geological contacts were present, the core was sampled to this contact creating a sample less or greater than 1 metre. Minimum sample length is 0.2m and maximum sample length is 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio *Historical Drilling:*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases. ***Diamond Drilling:*** *HQ3 and NQ core drilled in fresh rock. Core orientated and mineralised noted and marked for cutting. Sample lengths sampled on 0.5 to 2m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.* *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.* ***RC Drilling:*** *Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split and 5m composite samples prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.* *Samples sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay, multi elements also analysed*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• RC - Ranger Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a Schramm truck mounted RC rig with 1150cfm x 350psi on board compressor, an Airsearch 1800cfm x 900psi on board Booster, and a truck mounted Sullair 900cfm x 350psi auxiliary compressor. • DIAMOND - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** RC percussion or HQ3 pre-collars were drilled to fresh rock. NQ core drilled for remainder of holes. No details available on drilling rig specifications. **RC Drilling:** RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• During the RC sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. From this process showed that the majority of ore grade samples had recoveries greater than 80% • Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. • At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		effect on sample quality or recovery. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. DIAMOND – Drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway staff. Overall recovery was excellent. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques. **RC Drilling:** There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.
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.*	• Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. • Diamond core was put into core trays and the rig and then cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure.* *Records of samples being wet or dry were taken.* *Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted.* *Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.* *Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.

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.*
		• For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.
		  ○ For diamond holes, HQ and NQ core was quarter cut using a core saw.
		  ○ Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. With diamond drilling, the remaining piece of quarter core was used as the duplicate.
		  ○ OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:25, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
		• 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.
		• Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.
		• All samples were analysed for Au using the FA50/MS technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.
		• For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit.
		• Quality control for maximising representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates.
		
		Historical Drilling:
		
		All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.
		
		RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.
		
		Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory.
		
		Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet.
		
		QA/QC data is not currently available.
		
		Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.
		
		Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted. Once logged the core was marked up for sampling ranging from 0.5m to 2.0m largely matching geological contacts. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory.
		
		Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Drill samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). All samples are analysed by a 50g fire assay (ICP-OES) which is a total assay (FA50/OE04). • Ore zones are also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This is involves a 200g leach with ICP-MS finish (LW200/MS. In addition, the tail recovery is washed, re-homogenized and analysed by Fire assay (TR200/OE) • Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:25 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:25 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.* *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.* *QA/QC data is not currently available.* *Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.*
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.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) • Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also. • All data is stored within a suitable database. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit. All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database. All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and will eventually be recorded by Digital GPs (+/-1cm). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography.* *Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.* *Location data is considered fit for purpose.*
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.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Please See Table 1 for Results Drilling at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drill tested in various spacings. Typically immediately below the historial open pit mines the spacing is a nominal 25 x 25m and as the drilling moves deeper and along strike expands to 25 x 50m and 50 x 50m.
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.*	• Drill lines are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure. Drilling at Whistler intercepts mineralisation at an oblique angle to the dip (~15deg off). The orientation of drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of minerlisation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Drilling directions at Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drilled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		perpendicular to strike (90-270) and in the across dip direction in most cases. The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle. In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation. The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico samples are sealed into green/poly weave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed in bulka bags and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or trusted contractors or established freight companies. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** No information.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.***

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drilling - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time the original sample. This sample has been stored on site. These duplicate samples have been retained for follow up analysis and test work. The bulk sample of the main ore zone was discharged from the cyclone directly into green bags. • The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. • Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. • DIAMOND Drilling– Core was drilled by DrillWest. Gateway staff collected the core from the rig and took the core back to the Bibra Core yard where the core was cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists. The geologist marked up the core for sampling and the HQ and NQ core was half cut in half using a corewise automatic core saw. Sample lengths were dominantly 1m in length, but where geological contacts were present, the core was sampled to this contact creating a sample less or greater than 1 metre. Minimum sample length is 0.2m and maximum sample length is 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** ***Diamond Drilling:*** *HQ3 and NQ core drilled in fresh rock. Core orientated and mineralised noted and marked for cutting. Sample lengths sampled on 0.5 to 2m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones. ***RC Drilling:*** *Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split and 5m composite samples prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.* *Samples sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay, multi elements also analysed*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• RC - Ranger Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a Schramm truck mounted RC rig with 1150cfm x 350psi on board compressor, an Airsearch 1800cfm x 900psi on board Booster, and a truck mounted Sullair 900cfm x 350psi auxiliary compressor. • DIAMOND - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** RC percussion or HQ3 pre-collars were drilled to fresh rock. NQ core drilled for remainder of holes. No details available on drilling rig specifications. **RC Drilling:** RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications.
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.*	• During the RC sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. From this process showed that the majority of ore grade samples had recoveries greater than 80% • Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. • At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. DIAMOND – Drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway staff. Overall recovery was excellent. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases. **Diamond Drilling:** Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques. **RC Drilling:** There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.
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.*	• Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. • Diamond core was put into core trays and the rig and then cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure.* *Records of samples being wet or dry were taken.* *Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted.* *Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.* *Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.* *The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.*

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 maximize*
		• For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.
		  ○ For diamond holes, HQ and NQ core was quarter cut using a core saw.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	○ Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. With diamond drilling, the remaining piece of quarter core was used as the duplicate. ○ OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:25, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. • 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory. • Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron. • All samples were analysed for Au using the FA50/MS technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay. • For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit. • Quality control for maximizing representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples. Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory. Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet. QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose. Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted. Once logged the core was marked up for sampling ranging from 0.5m to 2.0m largely matching geological contacts. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory. Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates,*	• Drill samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). All samples are analysed by a 50g fire assay (ICP-OES) which is a total assay (FA50/OE04). • Ore zones are also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This is involves a 200g leach with ICP-MS finish (LW200/MS. In addition, the tail recovery is washed, re-homogenized and analysed by Fire assay (TR200/OE) • Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:25 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:25

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.* *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.* *QA/QC data is not currently available.* *Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.*
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.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) • Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also. • All data is stored within a suitable database. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit. All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database. All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.
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 hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and will eventually be recorded by Digital GPs (+/-1cm). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography. *Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.* *Location data is considered fit for purpose.*
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.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Please See Table 1 for Results Drilling at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drill tested in various spacings. Typically immediately below the historial open pit mines the spacing is a nominal 25 x 25m and as the drilling moves deeper and along strike expands to 25 x 50m and 50 x 50m.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill lines are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure. Drilling at Whistler intercepts mineralisation at an oblique angle to the dip (~15deg off). The orientation of drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of minerlisation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Drilling directions at Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drilled perpendicular to strike (90-270) and in the across dip direction in most cases. The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle. In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation. The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico samples are sealed into green/poly weave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed in bulka bags and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or trusted contractors or established freight companies. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** No information.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.***