



JUNE 2018 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES AND CASH FLOW REPORT

Strong start to focused gold exploration strategy at the Gidgee Gold Project, WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Successful completion of the initial drilling programs to test the high priority Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Prospects.**
 - **Thick, high-grade zones confirmed within a broad mineralised gold system at the Whistler Prospect.**
 - **Initial drilling at the Montague Prospect confirms the presence of significant mineralisation immediately beneath the base of the historical open pit.**
 - **Potential new discovery of the Gordon Lode at depth beneath the Montague open pit. Discovery hole GRC330 intersected an interval of 4 metres @ 24.2g/t Au.**
 - **Commencement of systematic, regional aircore drill testing along a ~5km zone of the highly prospective Montague Granodiorite contact.**
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GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT

During the quarter, the Company completed a reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling program to undertake first pass assessment of 3 highly prospective targets at the company's Gidgee Gold Project, Western Australia (Figure 1).

WHISTLER PROSPECT

A 16 hole drilling program (RC: 15 holes (2,861m) and diamond: 1 hole (235m) was completed confirm the grade and continuity of the mineralisation at the Whistler Prospect beneath the historical open pit.

A summary of key results:

- The drilling results confirm the presence of a substantial high-grade mineralised domain within a broader zone of gold mineralisation that remains open in all directions (Figures 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.
- A footwall zone of mineralisation was intersected lower in GDD006 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.



Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

- Summary of significant results from the full program: (See Appendices 2 and 3 for more detail)¹:
 - **GDD006** 27.7 metres @ 4.0g/t Au from 128.3m (*includes 15.5m @ 6.5g/t Au*)
2.8 metres @ 79.2g/t Au from 171 metres (*includes 0.5m @ 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 @ 2.60g/t Au from 111 metres
 - **GRC0311** 29 metres @ 3.7g/t Au from 171m (*includes 12m @ 7.7g/t Au*)
 - **GRC0310** 37 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 167 metres, (*includes 10m @ 7.7g/t Au*)
 - **GRC0309** 69 metres @ 1.43g/t Au from 99 metres (*includes 15m @ 2.1g/t Au & 25m @ 2.0g/t Au*)
 - **GRC0341** 1 metre @ 7.7g/t Au from 169 metres

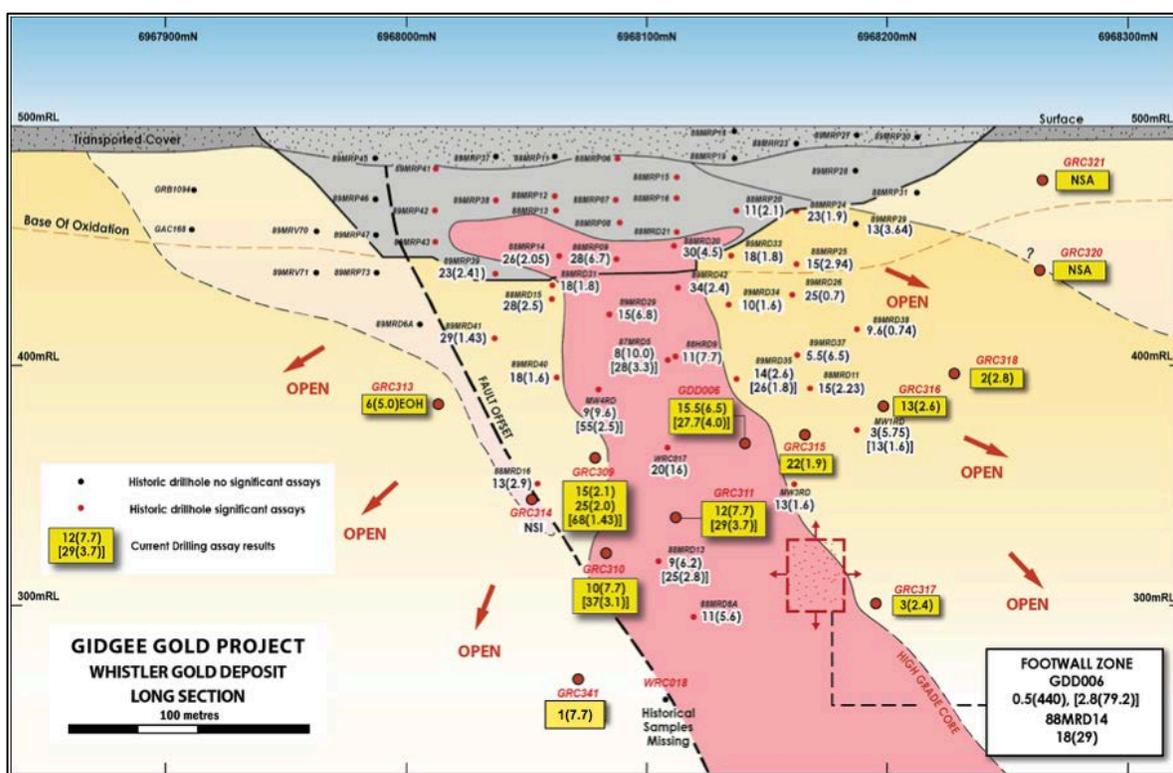


Figure (2): Whistler Prospect Interpreted Long-Section

¹ See ASX Announcements dated 10 May, 13 June and 10 July, 2018

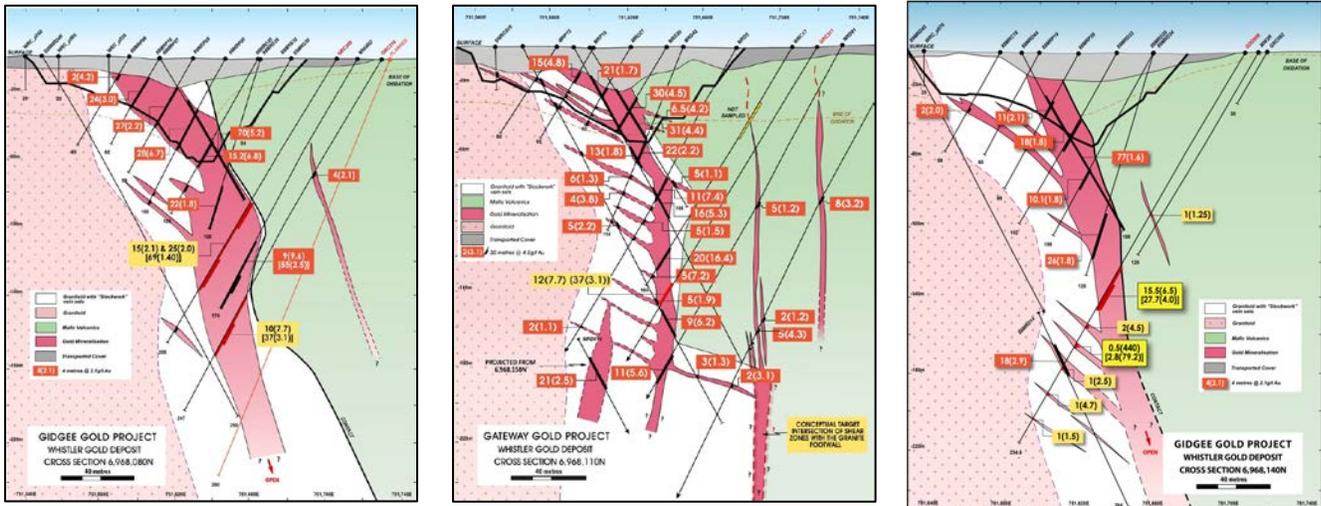


Figure (3): Whistler Prospect Interpreted Cross Sections

MONTAGUE PROSPECT

A drilling program totaling 9 holes (1 diamond (252.4m) and 8 RC holes for (1,146m)) were drilled to test for both the extension of the main mineralised zone in the base of the historical Montague open pit, and to provide key geological (stratigraphic and structural data) on the stockwork zones on the margin of the Montague Granodiorite (Figure 4).

A summary of key results:

- The results demonstrate that the mineralised Boulder Shear shows strong continuity where targeted immediately beneath the Montague Open Pit (Figure 5) and remains open down-dip and along strike. Key results include (See Appendices 2 and 3 for more detail)²:
 - **GRC0330** **15 metres @ 2.1g/t Au (including 7m @ 4.0g/t Au) from 70m**
 - **GRC0324** **5.0 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 47 metres**
 - **GRC0325** **5.0 metres @ 3.5g/t Au from 70 metres**
 - **GRC0323** **2.0 metres @ 2.4g/t Au from 66 metres**
 - **GDD007** **8.2 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 47 metres**
- The discovery of the Gordon Lode (**GRC0330: 4 metres @ 24.2g/t Au**) at depth highlights the potential of the wider Montague gold system and in fact, the entire Gidgee Project, due to the overall lack of deeper drilling. It is clear that there are multiple mineralised structures with the potential to host high-grade gold mineralisation.
- The controls on the Gordon Lode are not yet understood, with additional follow-up drilling being planned. It currently is unconstrained and open in all directions.
- This drilling program and the ongoing compilation and interpretation of the available historical data sets now provide a detailed understanding on the controls of the gold mineralisation. The Boulder Shear is an extensive mineralised structure that is controlled by the margin of the Montague Granodiorite and a series of cross-cutting fault zones.

² See ASX Announcements dated 10 July, 2018

- Strong mineralisation is controlled by dilational positions within the broader shear structure and are interpreted to have a plunge to the south in this location. These zones now provide a viable, shallow target for the next phase of drilling.
- It should be noted that there is a significant zone of mineralisation in the immediate base of the historical open pit.
- The Boulder Shear remains open along strike and is largely untested for over 1.5km to the north and 1km to the south where the historical NE Pit is located (see next steps below).
- Stockwork breccia mineralised zones developed within the granodiorite have been demonstrated by this recent drilling (GRC327-329) to be discontinuous. However, previous mining demonstrates the potential for significant supergene gold mineralisation to develop over these zones.
- Preliminary metallurgical test work is currently being undertaken on selected mineralised zones.



Figure (4): Montague Prospect Interpreted Geology Plan and Gold Distribution

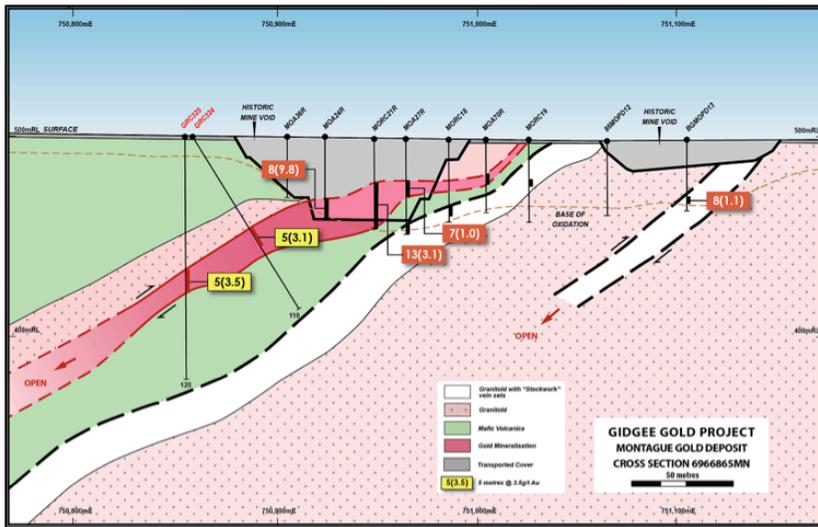
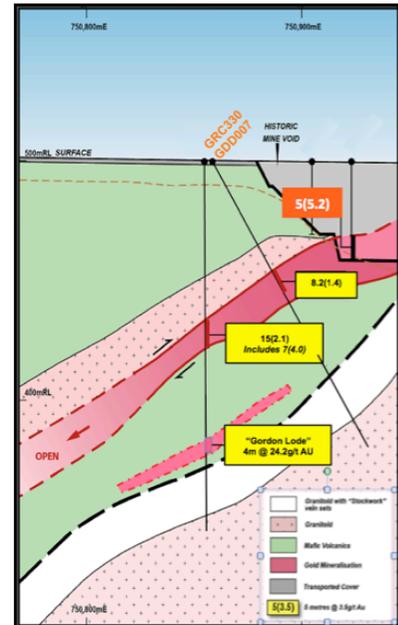


Figure (5): Montague Prospect Interpreted Cross-sections 6,966,865N & 6,966,920N



CALEDONIAN PROSPECT

The drilling program at the Caledonian Prospect (10 RC holes for 1,117m and one diamond hole for 174m) was completed during the quarter. Results will be reported as they are returned from the assay laboratory.

REGIONAL DRILLING ASSESSMENT

A maiden aircore (AC) drilling program that commenced subsequent to the end of reporting period, is aimed at systematically testing the highly prospective mineralised margin of the Montague Granodiorite, the main host to gold mineralisation in the district (Figure 6). Details of the program include:

- The contact of the Montague Granodiorite hosts significant mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague, NE Pit and Rosie historical open pit mines.
- This drilling program will be the first time that a systematic approach has been undertaken to explore this highly prospective contact zone. Examination of the historical drilling demonstrates that it was typically very shallow and largely did not intersect the targeted contact zone.
- In areas where the limited historical drilling was completed, a number of notable drilling intersections were returned, including (See Appendix 2 for details):
 - **23m @ 2.03g/t Au from 33m (MOA143R)**
 - **5m @ 1.25g/t Au from 40m (GRB2443)**
 - **2m @ 6.24g/t Au from 36m (MORC053)**
 - **10m @ 1.23g/t Au from 11m (86MORC41)**
 - **17m @ 0.59g/t Au from 43m (AMP007)**
- The drilling program will consist of approximately 94 Aircore holes for ~5,000m and may be extended, subject to results.

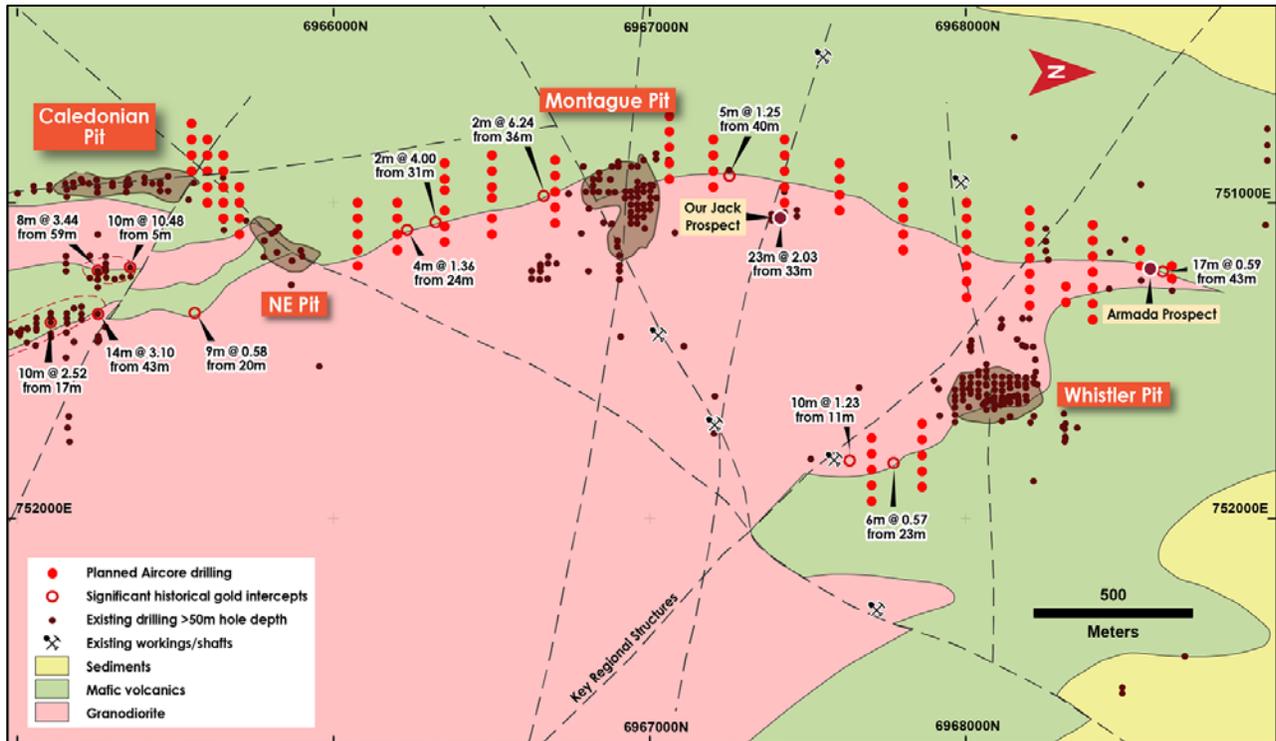


Figure (6): Gidgee Gold Project Summary Geology with Planned Drilling

REGIONAL PROJECTS

There has not been any exploration activities on the Company's regional exploration projects during the reporting period.

TENEMENTS

There have been no material changes to the Company's tenement holdings during the reporting period (Appendix 2).

An application (ELA57/1095) has been made for ground that is contiguous to the south of the Gidgee Project containing the interpreted extensions of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt. The grant of the exploration license is now subject to due process.

An area that was previously an excision in Gateway's Gidgee Project has now been successfully amalgamated into 100% owned tenements E57/417 and E57/874.

Yours faithfully

Peter Langworthy
Managing Director
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 the Managing Director of 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): GATEWAY MINING LIMITED'S CONSOLIDATED TENEMENT HOLDINGS

Project	Tenement ID	Ownership
Gidgee	E57/945	GML
Gidgee	M57/485	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/793	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/405	GML
Gidgee	E57/874	GML
Gidgee	E57/875	GML
Gidgee	E57/888	GML
Gidgee	E57/823	GML
Gidgee	E57/824	GML
Gidgee	E57/688	GML
Gidgee	E57/687	GML
Gidgee	E57/417	GML
Gidgee	M57/48	GML 85%, Goldfan Pty Ltd 15%
Gidgee	M57/98	GML 85%, Goldfan Pty Ltd 15%
Gidgee	M57/99	GML 85%, Goldfan Pty Ltd 15%
Gidgee	M57/217	GML 85%, Goldfan Pty Ltd 15%
Gidgee	E57/807	GML
Gidgee	M57/429	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/876	GML
Gidgee	E57/1004	GML
Gidgee	E57/1005	GML
Gidgee	E57/1057	Omni Projects
Gidgee	E57/1067	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1407	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1409	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1410	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1411	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1412	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1413	Omni Projects
Edjudina	E31/1134	Omni Projects
Edjudina	E31/1150	Omni Projects
Edjudina	E39/1765	Omni Projects
Edjudina	E39/1882	Omni Projects
Cunyu	E51/1762	85% Omni Projects 15% Milford Resources P/L
Bryah Basin	E51/1738	Omni Projects
Bryah Basin	E52/3248	Auris 85%, Omni Projects 15%
Bryah Basin	E52/3273	Omni Projects
Bryah Basin	E52/3291	Auris 85%, Omni Projects 15%
Bryah Basin	E52/3510	Omni Projects
Bryah Basin	E52/1842	Omni Projects
Sylvania	E52/3365	Omni Projects
Sylvania	E52/3366	Omni Projects
Southern Cross	E77/2309	Omni Projects
Edna May	E77/2290	Omni Projects

APPENDIX (2): SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

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
								<i>inc.</i>	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
								<i>inc.</i>	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
								<i>inc.</i>	99	114	15	2.1
								<i>inc.</i>	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
								<i>inc.</i>	184	194	10	7.7
Whistler	GRC311	751731	6968107	500	-60	270	251	41	44	3	3	
									171	200	29	3.7
								<i>inc.</i>	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	751660	6968221	500	-60	270	155.0	78	80	2	2.8
								101.0	102	1.0	4.7
								133.0	134	1.0	6.5
Whistler	GRC319	751732	6968311	500	-60	270	113	57	60	3	3.2
Whistler	GRC320	751637	6968266	500	-60	270	125	24	25	1	1.1
Whistler	GRC321	751589	6968269	500	-60	270	131	65	66	1	3
Whistler	GRC322	751534	6968202	500	-60	90	137	35	36	1	1.5
Whistler	GRC341	751738	6968081	500	-69	270	302	169	170	1	7.7

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
								<i>inc. 153</i>	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
								<i>inc. 88</i>	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
								<i>inc. 174</i>	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
								<i>inc. 84</i>	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
								<i>inc. 130</i>	133	3	5.75
Whistler	89MRP27	751580	6968187	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA
Whistler	89MRP28	751599	6968187	500	-60	270	60	--	--	--	NSA

MGA

Table (1a): Significant Drilling Results from May 2018 Program											
Prospect	HoleJD	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EoH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Montague	GRC323	750870	6966800	500	-60	90	155	66	68	2	2.4
Montague	GRC324	750857	6966861	500	-60	90	101	59	64	5	3.1
Montague	GRC325	750854	6966860	500	-90	0	120	70	75	5	3.5
Montague	GRC326	750998	6967030	500	-60	180	149	Results Pending			
Montague	GRC327	751083	6966837	500	-60	0	143	34	35	1	1.1
Montague	GRC328	751041	6966849	500	-60	90	143				NSA
Montague	GRC329	751031	6966796	500	-60	90	83				NSA
Montague	GRC330	750844	6966917	500	-90	0	252	70	85	15	2.1
								70	77	7	4.0
								241	245	4	24.2
Montague	GDD007	750849	6966919	500	-60	90	252.4	47.5	55.7	8.2	1.4

Table (1c): Historical Drilling Results											
Prospect	Hole_ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Montague	MOA24R	RC	750940	6966865	500	-90	0	25	33	8	9.8
Montague	MORC21R	RC	750970	6966865	500	-90	0	20	13	13	3.1
Montague	MORC27R	RC	750985	6966865	500	-90	0	20	27	7	1.0
Regional	GRB1662	RAB	751217	6965352	500	-60	90	5	15	10	10.48
Regional	GRC143	RC	751267	6965278	500	-60	270	59	67	8	3.44
Regional	GRC118	RC	751381	6965200	500	-60	270	43	57	14	3.1
Regional	GRC114	RC	751388	6965102	500	-60	270	17	27	10	2.52
Regional	GRB2296	RAB	751367	6965552	500	-60	270	20	29	9	0.58
Regional	HRB225	RAB	751056	6966207	500	-60	270	24	28	4	1.36
Regional	MORC53	RC	750983	6966707	500	-60	90	36	38	2	6.24
Regional	GRB2443	RAB	750892	6967252	500	-60	90	40	45	5	1.25
Regional	MOA143R	RC	751051	6967424	500	-90	0	33	56	23	2.03
Regional	AMP007	RC	751172	6968553	500	-60	90	43	60	17	0.59
Regional	86MORC40	RC	751847	6967668	500	-60	270	23	29	6	0.57
Regional	86MORC41	RC	751803	6967580	500	-60	90	11	21	10	1.23



APPENDIX (3): 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<p><i>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<p><i>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>RC Drilling: RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><i>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></p> <p>Diamond Drilling: Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques.</p> <p>RC Drilling: There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg</p>



		sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted.</p> <p>Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.</p> <p>Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.</p> <p>The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet.</p> <p>QA/QC data is not currently available.</p> <p>Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>QA/QC data is not currently available.</p> <p>Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit.</p> <p>All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database.</p> <p>All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data</p> <p>QA/QC data is not currently available.</p> <p>Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.</p> <p>Location data is considered fit for purpose.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>Please See Table 1 for Results</p> <p>Drilling at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drill tested in various spacings. Typically immediately below the historical 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.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>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.</p>



		<p>The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle.</p> <p>In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>No information.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</p> <p>Program reviewed by company senior personnel.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>See Appendix (1)</p> <p>The Gidgee Project is located on tenements: M57/485, E57/793 and M57/429 (GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%). E57/405, E57/874, E57/945, E57/87, E57/888, E57/823, E57/824, E57/688, E57/687, E57/417, M57/48, M57/98, M57/99, M57/217, E57/807, E57/876, E57/1004 and E57/1005 (GML 100%).</p> <p>E57/1057 E57/1067 P57/1407 P57/1409 P57/1410 P57/1411 P57/1412 P57/1413 (OMNI Projects Pty Ltd)</p> <p>There are no native title claims or determinations currently affecting the Tenements. Historically there have been claims.</p> <p>E57/0888 and M57/0098 are affected by Crown Water Reserve 10203.</p> <p>E57/0405, E57/0687, E57/0793, E57/0823 and E57/1005 are affected by CPL/25, Lake Mason P/L 3114/551 (former pastoral lease purchased by the Department of Conservation and Land Management / Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</p> <p>E57/0417, E57/0687, E57/0688, E57/0793, E57/0807, E57/0823, E57/0824, E57/0874, E57/0875, E57/0876, E57/0888, E57/0945, E57/1004, M57/0048, M57/0098, M57/0099, M57/0217, M57/0429, and M57/0485 are affected by Crown Reserve 9959</p> <p>No other known impediments exist to operate in the area.</p>



Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Prior to Gateway, the project area was held by a succession of companies, which has been documented back to the mid-1980's. Key work was undertaken by CRA Exploration and Herald Resources Ltd.</p> <p>All work has been assessed and is considered fit for purpose.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The mineralisation style at the Gidgee Project is an Archaean lode gold deposit. The mineralisation is controlled by a major shear array that has penetrated the eastern margin of the Montague Granodiorite. The mineralisation is shear zone controlled with associated stockwork mineralisation.</p> <p>Based on the historically available data the mineralisation is typified as being free milling.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<p>Please See Table 1 for Results</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>Assays were completed on individual samples and the reported intersections are reported as weighted average Downhole widths.</p> <p>No top cuts have been applied as the intersections are typically not biased by individual assays.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p>The drilling is typically perpendicular or at a high angle to the mineralisation.</p> <p>The reported intersections are reported as weighted average Downhole widths.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The diagrams in the report provide sufficient information to understand the context of the drilling results.</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.</p>
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological 	<p>Historical geophysical, geochemical and regional drilling datasets are available and have been utilized to varying</p>

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exploration data	<i>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.</i>	degrees in the assessments to date. These have not specifically been referred to in this documents and have not been part of the specific evaluation of the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets referred to in the report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>Further Drilling program have been designed to follow up the current drilling to further define the mineralised zone.</p> <p>Industry best practice will be applied.</p>

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Gateway Mining Limited

ABN

31 008 402 391

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30th June 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(1,015)	(1,196)
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) staff costs	(90)	(165)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(271)	(751)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4 Interest received	5	5
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6 Income taxes paid		
1.7 Research and development refunds		
1.8 Other (provide details if material)		
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(1,371)	(2,107)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment		
(b) tenements (see item 10)		
(c) investments		
(d) other non-current assets		

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date \$A'000
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of: (a) property, plant and equipment (b) tenements (see item 10) (c) investments (d) other non-current assets		
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4 Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5 Other (provide details if material)		
2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-

3. Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of shares	30	3,821
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of share options		
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	(235)
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings	-	369
3.6 Repayment of borrowings	(10)	(269)
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8 Dividends paid		
3.9 Other (provide details if material)		
3.10 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	20	3,686

4. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,963	33
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,371)	(2,107)
4.3 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	20	3,686
4.5 Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		
4.6 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,612	1,612

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	1,612	2,963
5.2 Call deposits		
5.3 Bank overdrafts		
5.4 Other (provide details)		
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,612	2,963

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

73

Nil

Director's fees

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

- 7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

Nil

Nil

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities		
8.2 Credit standby arrangements		
8.3 Other (please specify)		
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

--

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	750
9.2 Development	
9.3 Production	
9.4 Staff costs	112
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	155
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	1,017

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	M57/633			
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	Nil			

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:SIGNATURE ON FILE.....
(Company secretary)

Date: 23 July 2018

Print name:Kar Chua.....

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.