ABN: 31 008 402 391
Level 11, 52 Phillips Street Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 225 Sydney NSW 2001
Tel: 61 2 8316 3998
Fax: 61 2 8316 3999
Website: www.gatewaymining.com.au

GATEWAY MINING LTD

ASX Announcement: 6 August 2018

SIGNIFICANT NEW TARGET AREAS WITH MULTIPLE MINERALISED ZONES IDENTIFIED AT CALEDONIAN

Reverse Circulation and initial aircore results outline high-priority targets for follow-up

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The recent Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Aircore drilling program to test the potential for significant mineralisation around the historical Caledonian and North East Pits at the Gidgee Gold Project in WA has confirmed the presence of a series of significant mineralised structures that remain untested down-dip and along strike. New and historical drilling results include[1]:**
  - **GRC0340 2 metres @ 5.82g/t Au from 31 metres**
  - **GRC0337 3 metres @ 3.10g/t Au from 43 metres**
  - **GWAC0001 14 metres @ 1.61g/t Au from 20 metres**
  - **GWAC0015 26 metres @ 0.56g/t Au from 10 metres**
  - **GRB112 2 metres @ 24.6g/t Au from 2 metres***
  - **GRB113 3 metres @ 15.7g/t Au from 25 metres***
  - **GRB2421 10 metres @ 1.62g/t Au from 20 metres***

(* Historical intercepts)

- **Recent drilling continues to confirm the potential for this major structural corridor on the margin of the Montague Granodiorite to host multiple, significant zones of mineralisation. These zones now present as high-priority targets for the next phase of drilling.**
- **The "C2 Target" has been identified over a strike length of approximately 500m and remains open to the north and south.**
- **Another high-priority target also defined beneath the base of the North East open pit and along strike.**
- **Strong mineralisation confirmed on the highly prospective Montague Granodiorite contact zone, the main host to gold mineralisation in the district.**
- **Extensive regional aircore drilling program now complete with assays expected over the next 3 weeks.**

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

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has defined several extensive and highly prospective new target areas from recent Reverse Circulation and aircore drilling surrounding the historical Caledonian and North East open pits within its emerging 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The new results follow the outstanding initial drilling results reported in recent ASX announcements at the Whistler and Montague prospects, confirming the emerging scale and potential of the Gidgee Project.

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

KEY POINTS

- This drilling continues to confirm the potential for this major structural corridor on the margin of the Montague Granodiorite to host multiple, significant zones of mineralisation. These zones now present as high-priority targets for the next phase of drilling.

- Key results reported from this target area are (see Tables 1 and Appendix 1 for more detail):

  - **GRC0340 2 metres @ 5.82g/t Au from 31 metres**
  - **GRC0337 3 metres @ 3.10g/t Au from 43 metres**
  - **GWAC0001 14 metres @ 1.61g/t Au from 20 metres**
  - **GWAC0015 26 metres @ 0.56g/t Au from 10 metres**
  - **GRB112 2 metres @ 24.6g/t Au from 2 metres***
  - **GRB113 3 metres @ 15.7g/t Au from 25 metres***
  - **GRB2421 10 metres @ 1.62g/t Au from 20 metres***

(* Historical intercepts)

- The **"C2 Target"** (Figure 2) has been identified over a strike length of approximately 500m and remains open to the north and south. Drill testing is currently shallow, and follow-up drilling is now required to test for mineralisation at depth. As has been seen elsewhere across the Gidgee Project in recent drilling (Whistler and Montague), there is a considerable high-grade gold component to the mineralisation in this area.

- The structure that links the Caledonian and North East pits has been consistently intersected in the recent aircore drilling over a strike length of approximately 400m. It is worth noting that most of the aircore drilling finished in highly anomalous mineralisation in the bottom of the holes. In addition, the down-dip extension of the mineralisation projecting out of the base of the North East Pit remains untested at depth.

- The highly prospective contact between the Montague Granodiorite and the mafic volcanic rocks remains to be systematically tested in this area.

- The drilling that targeted the immediate extensions beneath the historical Caledonian open pit intersected a strong, well-developed shear zone that remains open down-dip. However, additional drilling at depth will be required to provide a more comprehensive test as to the potential of this structure.

- There is significant (but undefined) oxide mineralisation in the base of both the Caledonian and North East Pits.

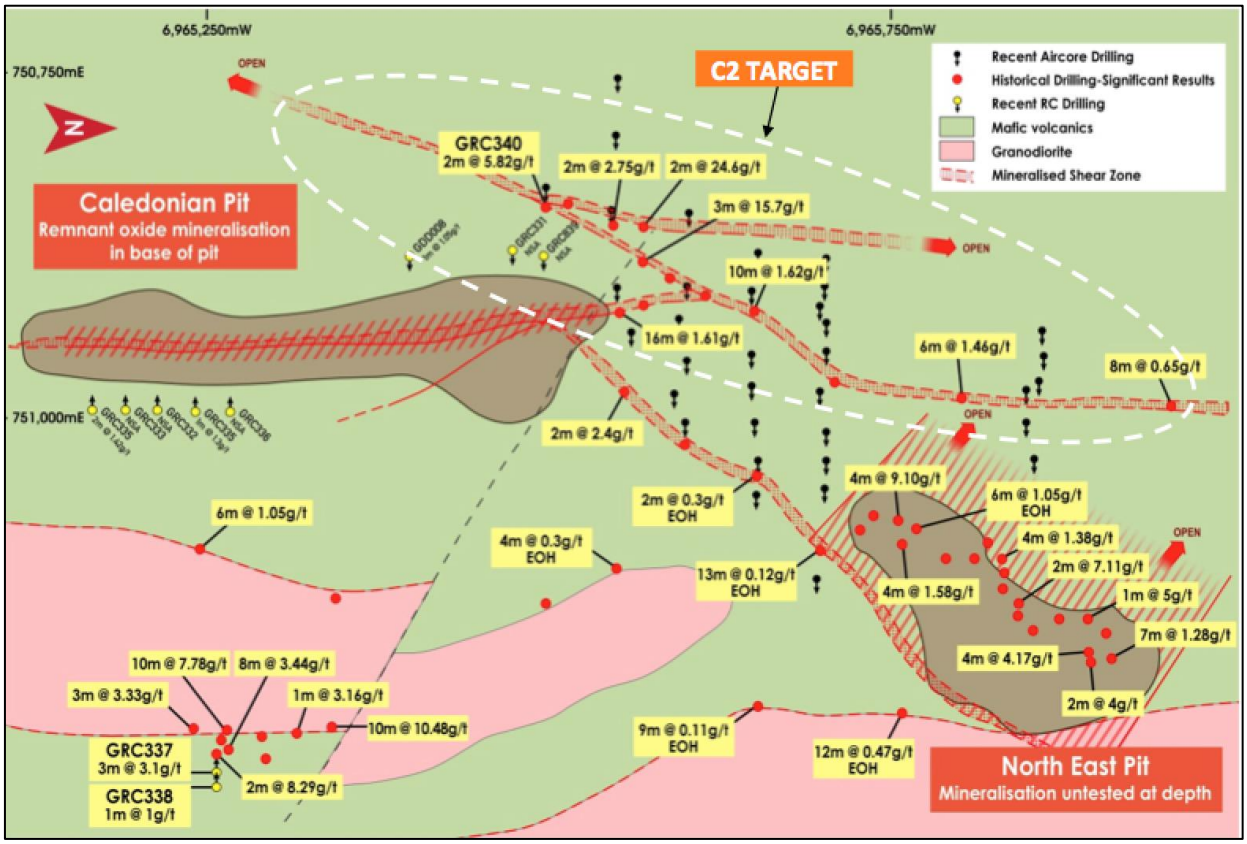

Figure (2): Caledonian – North East Prospect Interpreted Geology Plan and Gold Distribution

NEXT STEPS

These drill results represent the final stage of the initial drilling program following the release of the highly significant results from the Whistler and Montague Prospects. The results continue to provide confidence that the mineralised system at the Gidgee Project has the potential to develop into a large-scale gold system with a strong high-grade component.

The maiden aircore drilling program to systematically test the highly prospective mineralised margin of the Montague Granodiorite (Figure 3) has now been completed and results will continue to be reported as they come to hand over the next three weeks.

Planning and permitting is currently underway for the next phase of evaluation drilling at Whistler, Montague and Caledonian. It is anticipated that new targets will be generated from the remaining aircore drilling program results and from ongoing interrogation of the historical database.

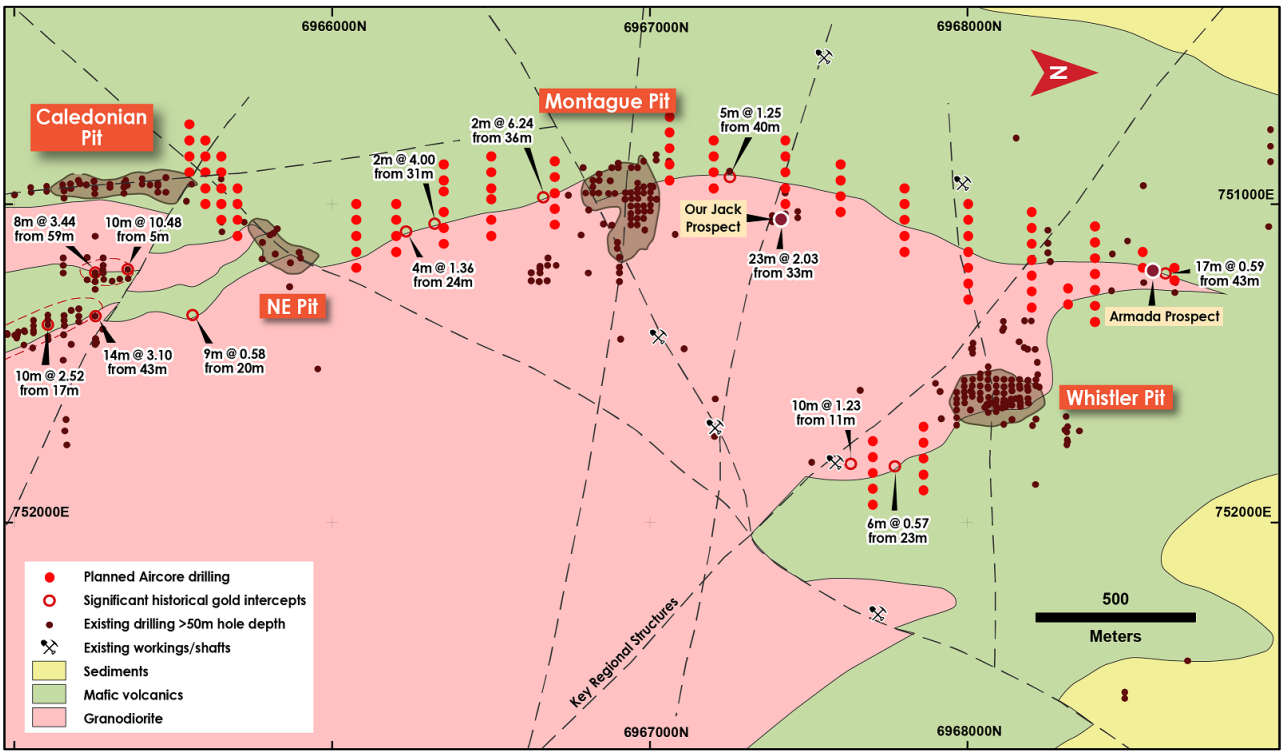

Figure (3): Gidgee Gold Project Summary Geology with Planned Drilling

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the initial phase of RC and aircore drilling at the Caledonian – North East target had generated exciting results, outlining the potential for multiple mineralised zones over a considerable area directly along strike from the historical open pits.

"This is the third key prospect area at Gidgee to emerge as a promising follow-up target for our next phase of exploration drilling," he said. "The results show that this major structural corridor on the margin of the Montague Granodiorite is highly prospective and that, by adopting a systematic approach to exploration, we will continue to define key mineralised structures with the potential to deliver substantial zones of gold mineralisation. It is also pleasing once again to see a consistent high-grade component to the mineralisation.

"We now await the remainder of the assay results from the recently completed aircore drilling and we are really looking forward to seeing the new targets this will generate."

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	HoleJD	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EoH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Caledonian	GRC340	750829	6965499	500	-60	90	89	31	33	2	5.82
Caledonian	GRC337	751252	6965274	500	-60	90	77	43	46	3	3.10
Caledonian	GWAC001	750904	6965552	500	-90	90	34	20	34	14	1.61
Caledonian	GWAC0015	750903	6965649	500	-60	90	43	10	36	26	0.56
Caledonian	GRB112	750870	6965570	500	-60	90	29	25	28	2	24.6
Caledonian	GRB113	750855	6965570	500	-60	90	21	4	6	3	15.7
Caledonian	GRB2421	750916	6965652	500	-60	90	42	20	30	10	1.62

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.***