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STRONG AIRCORE DRILLING RESULTS OUTLINE 4 KILOMETRE LONG PROSPECTIVE CORRIDOR AT GIDGEE

Eight new high-priority targets identified along strike from the advanced Whistler, Montague and Caledonian prospects

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple high-priority targets confirmed by a recently completed systematic Aircore ("AC") drilling program designed to test the highly prospective margin of the Montague Granodiorite at the Gidgee Gold Project in WA. New and historical drilling results include[1]:**
  - **GWAC0125 16 metres @ 1.73g/t Au from 20 metres**
  - **GWAC0106 7 metres @ 1.34g/t Au from 13 metres**
  - **GWAC0001 14 metres @ 1.61g/t Au from 20 metres**
  - **MOA143R* 23 metres @ 2.03g/t Au from 33 metres**
  - **GWAC0093 4 metres @ 1.08g/t Au from 10 metres**
  - **GWAC0151 4 metres @ 1.01g/t Au from 40 metres**
  - **89MRP48* 7 metres @ 3.10g/t Au from 34 metres**
  - **GWAC0015 26 metres @ 0.56g/t Au from 10 metres**

  (* Historical intercepts)
- **These highly significant results have been returned from within multiple, extensive anomalies defined by a >0.1g/t Au (100ppb Au) contour and which are interpreted to extend for up to 1km.**
- **Many of the intersections were returned from the "bottom-of-hole" meaning the mineralisation remains to be fully tested at depth.**
- **The drilling has successfully located the key contact between the granodiorite and the mafic volcanic rocks and has identified areas of structural complexity that may be the focus of substantial gold mineralisation.**
- **The next stage of detailed follow-up drilling is currently being planned with relevant statutory approvals in progress.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has further expanded the scale and potential of its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in WA (Figure 1) after identifying a series of extensive and highly prospective new target areas from a recent systematic Aircore drilling program.

[1] All holes reported as uncut, down-hole widths. Sample intervals range from 1 to 4 metres.

The new targets lie directly along strike from and between the three advanced prospects drilled to date (Whistler, Montague and Caledonian) and define a 4km long prospective corridor along the margin of the Montague Granodiorite, the major structure controlling gold mineralisation in the area.

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 regional, systematic program of Aircore drilling include (see Tables 1 and Appendix 1 for more detail):

    - **GWAC0125 16 metres @ 1.73g/t Au from 20 metres**
    - **GWAC0106 7 metres @ 1.34g/t Au from 13 metres**
    - **GWAC0001 14 metres @ 1.61g/t Au from 20 metres**
    - **MOA143R* 23 metres @ 2.03g/t Au from 33 metres**
    - **GWAC0093 4 metres @ 1.08g/t Au from 10 metres**
    - **GWAC0151 4 metres @ 1.01g/t Au from 40 metres**
    - **89MRP48* 7 metres @ 3.10g/t Au from 34 metres**
    - **GWAC0015 26 metres @ 0.56g/t Au from 10 metres**

- These reported significant intersections lie within extensive zones of gold anomalism defined by a >0.1g/t Au (100ppb) contour (Figure 2).

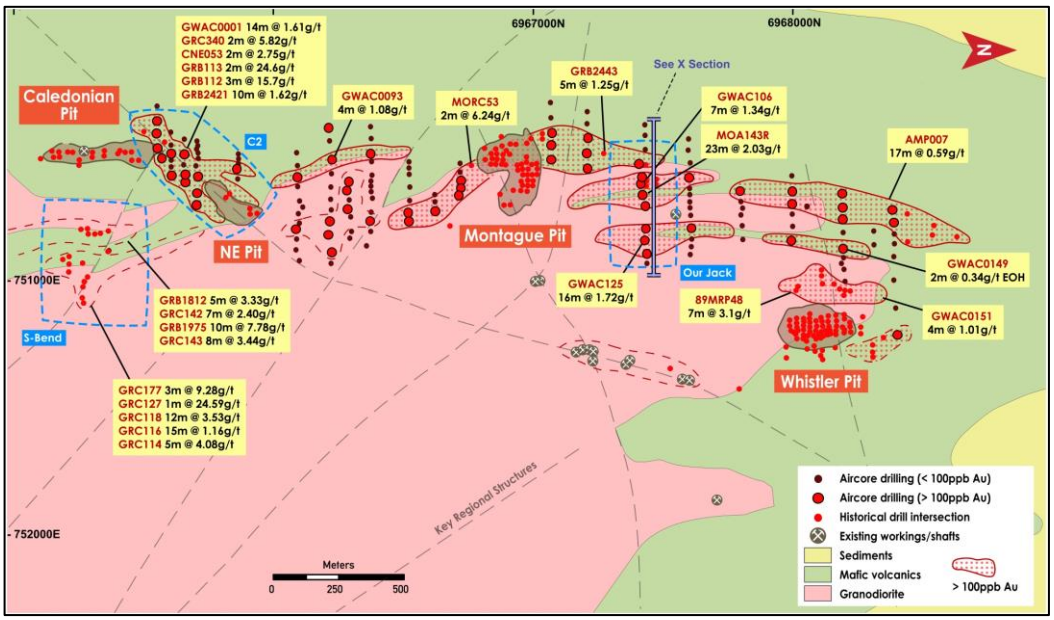

Figure (2): Gidgee Gold Project showing Aircore drilling anomalies

- Eight major target zones that individually extend over a strike length of up to 1km have been identified as priority targets and a number of other areas require additional assessment. Areas of particular interest include:

  - The **"Our Jack Prospect"**, located ~400m north of the historical Montague Pit, where two major shear zones hosting significant gold mineralisation have been intersected by drilling within a broader, gold anomalous zone (Figures 2 and 3). The mineralisation remains open along strike and down-dip. Key results include:

    - **GWAC0125 16 metres @ 1.73g/t Au from 20 metres**
    - **GWAC0106 7 metres @ 1.34g/t Au from 13 metres**
    - **MOA143R* 23 metres @ 2.03g/t Au from 34 metres**
    - **GWAC0107 20 metres @ 0.13g/t Au from 28 metres**

    Additional targets at this prospect include the granodiorite-mafic contact and an interpreted position beneath significant gold anomalism reported in the transported cover (**GWAC0123: 12m @ 0.23g/t Au from surface).**

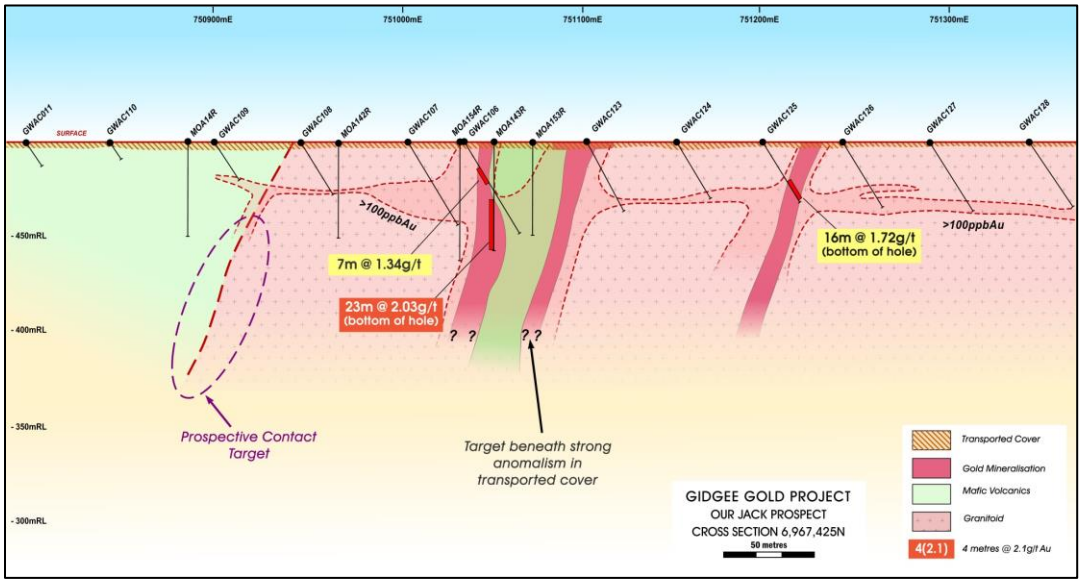

Figure (3): Our Jack Prospect – Interpreted Cross-Section 6,967,425N

  - The drilling to the north and south of the **Montague Pit** indicates strong anomalism along the targeted trend for up to 1km. There is a strong possibility that this trend links up with the Our Jack Prospect.

- The **"C2 Target"**[2] (Figure 4) has been identified over a strike length of ~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.

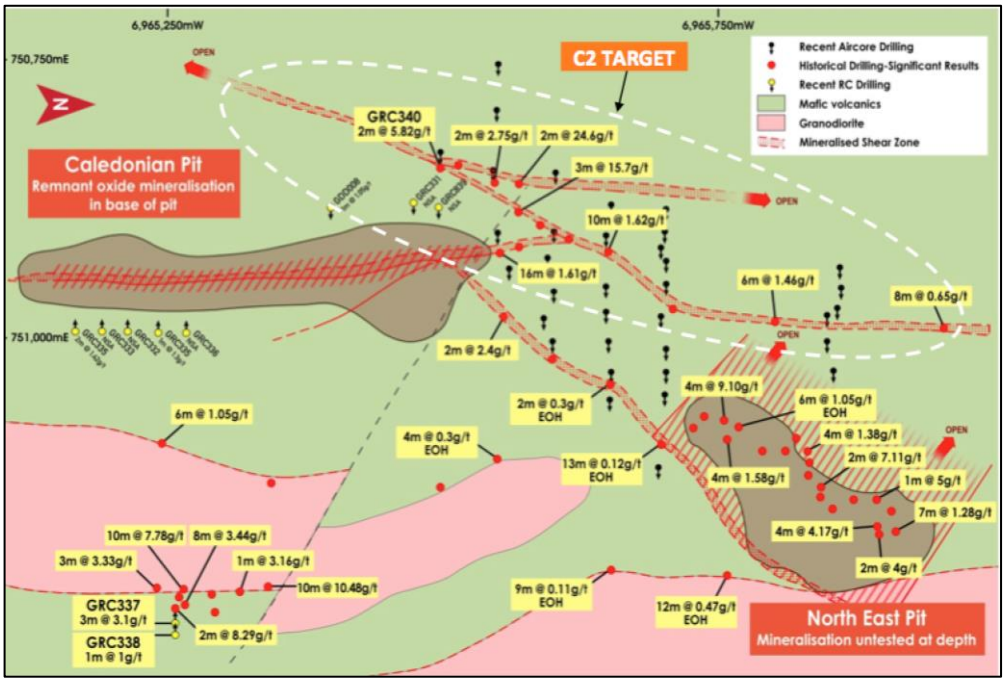

Figure (4): C2 Target - Interpreted Geology Plan and Gold Distribution

- In addition to the targets generated by this recent program of Aircore drilling, ongoing assessment and validation of the historical drilling datasets has identified a strong zone of mineralisation at the **"S-Bend Prospect"** (Figure 2). While the controls on the mineralisation are still to be established, and additional drilling will be required, it is clear that a potential zone of predominantly high-grade oxide gold mineralisation is present. Historical drilling results from S-Bend include (see Tables 1 and Appendix 1 for more detail):

  - **GRB1812 — 5 metres @ 3.33g/t Au from 35 metres**
  - **GRC0142 — 7 metres @ 2.40g/t Au from 17 metres**
  - **GRB1975 — 10 metres @ 7.78g/t Au from 30 metres**
  - **GRC0143 — 8 metres @ 3.44g/t Au from 59 metres**
  - **GRC0177 — 3 metres @ 9.28g/t Au from 87 metres**
  - **GRC0127 — 1 metres @ 24.6g/t Au from 119 metres**
  - **GRC0118 — 12 metres @ 3.53g/t Au from 45 metres**
  - **GRC0116 — 15 metres @ 1.16g/t Au from 20 metres**
  - **GRC0114 — 5 metres @ 4.08g/t Au from 17 metres**

NEXT STEPS

[2] Previously announced ASX 6 August 2018

Following the release of the highly significant results from the Whistler and Montague Prospects. These Aircore drill results represent the final stage of the initial drilling program undertaken by Gateway at the Gidgee Project.)

The results provide the Company with a growing level of 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 has provided a systematic test of the highly prospective mineralised margin of the Montague Granodiorite over a strike length of approximately 5km from Whistler to Caledonian. The results have highlighted a series of highly anomalous targets over an extensive strike length that require additional drill testing.

Planning and permitting is currently underway for the next phase of evaluation drilling at Whistler, Montague, the C2 Target (Caledonian) and now the Our Jack Prospect. Subject to permitting, programs of drilling will recommence in October 2018.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the recently completed Aircore drilling, combined with a review of historical drilling, had allowed the Company to form a much clearer picture of the emerging potential along the wide, 4km long corridor extending from Caledonian and the adjacent "S-bend" oxide prospect in the south to Whistler in the north.

"We now have the next generation of targets at Gidgee with consistent results demonstrating the potential size of the mineralised corridor along the margin of the Montague Granodiorite," he said.

"Our systematic approach to exploration is paying dividends, generating an impressive pipeline of exploration opportunities ranging from advanced key target areas such as Whistler and Montague that require immediate detailed follow-up, to earlier stage greenfields targets where the potential is wide open.

"We are particularly excited by the early-stage results from the Our Jack and C2 prospects, where the mineralisation encountered in Aircore drilling is shallow, excellent grade and totally unconstrained at this point in time.

"We are currently planning and obtaining permits for the next phase of drilling, which is scheduled to commence at Whistler and Montague in October. This will be followed by a first-pass assessment of some of these exciting new targets.

"Standing back and looking at the wider opportunity at Gidgee, we still have the prospective southern 5km of the western contact to work up and target, and we are increasingly seeing the opportunity on the eastern margin of the granodiorite. This position is basically untested for 8km!"

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 July 2018 AC Program (>0.1g/t)

HoleJD	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
GWAC001	750904	6965552	500	-60	90	34	20	34	14	1.61
GWAC002	750848	6965547	500	-60	90	22	20	22	2	1.01
GWAC003	750794	6965550	500	-60	90	26	24	26	2	0.16
GWAC005	751001	6965602	500	-60	90	38	28	32	4	0.17
GWAC010	751026	6965653	500	-60	90	26	24	26	2	0.33
GWAC011	751000	6965651	500	-60	90	41	20	24	4	0.46
GWAC014	750918	6965646	500	-60	90	40	32	36	4	0.35
GWAC0015	750903	6965649	500	-60	90	43	10	36	26	0.56
GWAC0018	751111	6965693	500	-60	90	35	32	35	3	0.13
GWAC0019	751076	6965697	500	-60	90	33	20	33	13	0.1
GWAC0022	751007	6965701	500	-60	90	47	32	40	8	0.19
GWAC0028	750935	6965561	500	-60	90	37	10	11	1	0.18
							24	28	4	0.1
GWAC0031	750977	6965844	500	-60	90	24	20	24	4	0.37
GWAC0034	751024	6965848	500	-60	90	11	0	4	4	0.16
GWAC0036	750967	6965852	500	-60	90	37	24	28	4	0.19
GWAC0041	751202	6966073	500	-60	90	51	33	34	1	0.63
GWAC0045	751004	6966080	500	-60	90	42	28	40	12	0.2
GWAC0051	751296	6966203	500	-60	90	34	32	34	2	0.11
GWAC0053	751228	6966188	500	-60	90	45	28	29	1	0.69
GWAC0059	751179	6966198	500	-60	90	27	20	21	1	0.53
GWAC0062	751176	6966352	500	-60	90	22	20	22	2	0.16
GWAC0071	750999	6966500	500	-60	90	9	0	4	4	0.12
GWAC0074	751065	6966700	500	-60	90	36	28	29	1	0.61
							30	31	1	0.2
GWAC0075	751042	6966703	500	-60	90	43	32	33	1	0.54
GWAC0076	751018	6966699	500	-60	90	45	35	37	2	0.15
GWAC0079	751176	6966503	500	-60	90	37	30	33	3	0.16
GWAC0080	751152	696650	500	-60	90	40	28	32	4	0.28
							39	40	1	0.14
GWAC0083	751125	6966266	500	-60	90	35	28	32	4	0.13
GWAC0085	751031	6966273	500	-60	90	36	24	26	2	0.23
GWAC0087	751133	6966603	500	-60	90	37	31	32	1	0.21
GWAC0092	750916	6966357	500	-60	90	22	20	22	2	0.23
GWAC0093	750933	6966208	500	-60	90	40	32	36	4	1.08
GWAC0095	750814	6966198	500	-60	90	42	36	42	6	0.23
GWAC0096	750926	6967058	500	-60	90	60	36	40	4	0.32
							56	60	4	0.15
GWAC0097	750880	6967055	500	-60	90	51	18	28	10	0.21
GWAC0098	750830	6967058	500	-60	90	57	28	30	2	0.74
							38	39	1	0.24
GWAC0100	750723	6967053	500	-60	90	30	21	22	1	0.1
							28	30	2	0.28
GWAC0101	750943	6967198	500	-60	90	70	58	59	1	0.1
GWAC0102	750902	6967196	500	-60	90	66	32	40	8	0.7
GWAC0103	750847	6967199	500	-60	90	24	20	24	4	0.12
GWAC0106	751034	6967417	500	-60	90	55	13	20	7	1.34
							Includes 2m @ 3.36g/t			
							36	55	19	0.14
GWAC0107	751004	6967424	500	-60	90	52	25	26	1	0.63
							28	48	20	0.13
GWAC0108	750944	6967413	500	-60	90	39	32	38	6	0.12
GWAC0112	751000	6967598	500	-60	90	38	24	38	14	0.3
GWAC0116	751055	6967799	500	-60	90	25	17	19	2	0.14

GWAC0122	751075	6967600	500	-60	90	41	28	32	4	0.37
GWAC0123	7511022	6967427	500	-60	90	43	0	12	12	0.23
							36	40	4	0.44
GWAC0125	751202	6967424	500	-60	90	36	20	36	16	1.73
							Includes 3m @ 7g/t			
GWAC0126	751245	6967419	500	-60	90	41	28	32	4	0.29
GWAC0127	751295	6967428	500	-60	90	44	40	44	4	0.21
GWAC0129	751252	6968001	500	-60	90	32	16	20	4	0.21
GWAC0132	751101	6967998	500	-60	90	40	31	32	1	0.12
GWAC0133	751052	6968000	500	-60	90	45	43	45	2	0.22
GWAC0137	751177	6968202	500	-60	90	40	0	4	4	0.1
GWAC0138	751075	6968198	500	-60	90	28	0	4	4	0.17
GWAC0145	751171	6968401	500	-60	90	51	37	38	1	0.31
							43	44	1	0.26
GWAC0146	751125	6968401	500	-60	90	55	36	40	4	0.13
GWAC0149	751278	6968199	500	-60	90	33	31	33	2	0.34
GWAC0150	751133	6968199	500	-60	90	45	0	4	4	0.12
							44	45	1	0.14
GWAC0151	751473	6968198	500	-60	90	44	40	44	4	1.01
GWAC0152	751424	6968201	500	-60	90	35	32	35	3	0.18
GWAC0156	751198	6967602	500	-60	90	39	36	39	3	0.62
GWAC0161	750975	6967204	500	-60	90	57	15	16	1	0.15
GWAC0164	751623	6968410	500	-60	90	38	4	8	4	0.12

Table (1b): Significant Historic Drilling Results >1g/t Au

HoleJD	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EoH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
GRC340	750832	6965500	500	-60	90	89	31	33	2	5.82
CNE053	750851	6965551	500	-60	90	20	6	8	2	2.75
HRC113	750855	6965570	500	-60	90	21	4	6	2	24.60
GRB2421	750917	6965652	500	-60	90	42	20	30	10	1.62
HRC112	750870	6965570	500	-60	90	29	25	28	3	15.70
GRB1812	751241	6965252	500	-60	270	55	35	40	5	3.3
GRC142	751235	6965277	500	-60	270	60	17	24	7	2.40
GRB1975	751241	6965277	500	-60	270	53	30	40	10	7.78
GRC143	751267	6965279	500	-60	270	100	59	67	8	3.44
GRC177	751467	6965252	500	-60	270	169	87	90	3	9.28
GRC127	751500	6965251	500	-60	270	126	119	120	1	24.59
GRB1812	751241	6965252	500	-60	270	55	35	40	5	3.33
GRC118	751380	6965201	500	-60	270	70	45	57	12	3.53
GRC116	751374	6965154	500	-60	270	55	20	35	15	1.16
GRC114	751388	6965103	500	-60	270	70	17	22	5	4.08
MORC53	750983	6966707	500	-60	90	50	36	38	2	6.24
GRB2443	750891	6967252	500	-60	90	50	40	45	5	1.25
MOA143R	751050	6967425	500	-90	0	56	33	56	23	2.03
89MRP48	751477	6968014	500	-60	270	60	34	41	7	3.10

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.***