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

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1 KILOMETRE LONG OXIDE GOLD MINERALISED ZONE CONFIRMED AT GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT

RC drilling tests extensive zone of oxide gold mineralisation at the Victory Creek Prospect and highlights opportunity for additional oxide discoveries

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Recent reverse circulation drilling has confirmed the presence of an extensive supergene zone of shallow oxide gold mineralisation at the Victory Creek Prospect, located approximately 4km to the west of the Gidgee Gold Project open pits.**

- **The oxide gold mineralisation, as currently defined in wide-spaced drilling, extends over a strike length of at least 1 kilometre and is up to 300m wide. The gold mineralisation typically forms a flat-lying supergene blanket up to 13m thick.**

- **Significant drilling results from this extensive mineralised zone in current and historical drilling include:**

  - **VCRC0001 7 metres @ 5.0g/t Au from 29 metres**
  - **VRC031* 5 metres @ 7.0g/t Au from 31 metres**
  - **VRC048* 4 metres @ 4.0g/t Au from 30 metres**
  - **VRC068* 6 metres @ 6.3g/t Au from 40 metres**
  - **VRC034* 5 metres @ 3.4g/t Au from 33 metres**
  - **VRC072* 1 metre @ 22.5g/t Au from 26 metres**
  - **VRC025* 13 metres @ 1.8g/t Au from 67 metres**
  - **VRC003* 4 metres @ 7.1g/t Au from 20 metres**

  (* Historical drilling results – see Appendix 2)

- **This part of the Gidgee Project has not been the focus of any sustained gold exploration at any time through the Project's history and, as such, a series of other targets in the area remain to be tested for oxide gold mineralisation.**

- **The presence of shallow gold mineralisation at Victory Creek also demonstrates the potential for the Gidgee Gold Project to host significant near-surface oxide gold deposits.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report that recent reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at the Victory Creek Prospect within its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 1) has confirmed the presence of an extensive supergene zone of shallow high-grade oxide gold mineralisation.

The identification of significant oxide gold mineralisation is considered to be an important development for the overall project and presents as a major new exploration and resource evaluation opportunity for Gateway in addition to the emerging primary gold deposits at the Whistler and Montague and elsewhere along the prospective Montague Granodiorite.

KEY POINTS

- RC drilling at the Victory Creek Gold Prospect (Figure 2) has confirmed the presence of an extensive zone of shallow, supergene oxide gold mineralisation.

- The mineralisation is currently drill defined over a strike length of at least 1km and is up to 300m wide.

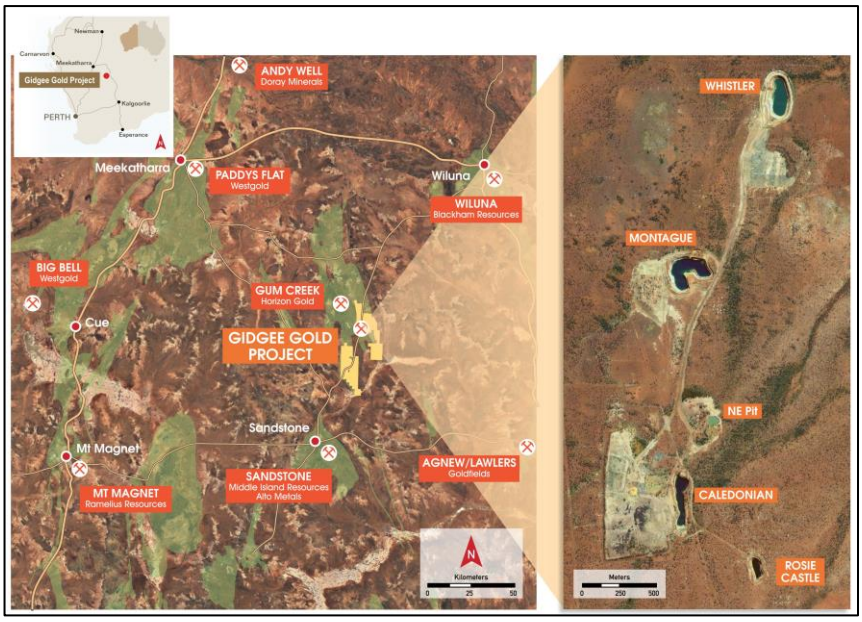

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

- The mineralisation is typically in the form of a flat-lying supergene blanket at an average depth of approximately 35-40m below surface.

- The defined mineralisation remains open along strike and there is excellent potential to identify parallel zones.

- The free-milling nature of the oxide mineralisation has been confirmed by preliminary metallurgical test work comprising accelerated cyanide partial leach assays (2kg Leachwell Assays: see Appendix 2 for details).

- The gold mineralisation is interpreted to potentially be part of a remobilised gold cap over a copper-zinc base metal system in the fresh rock.

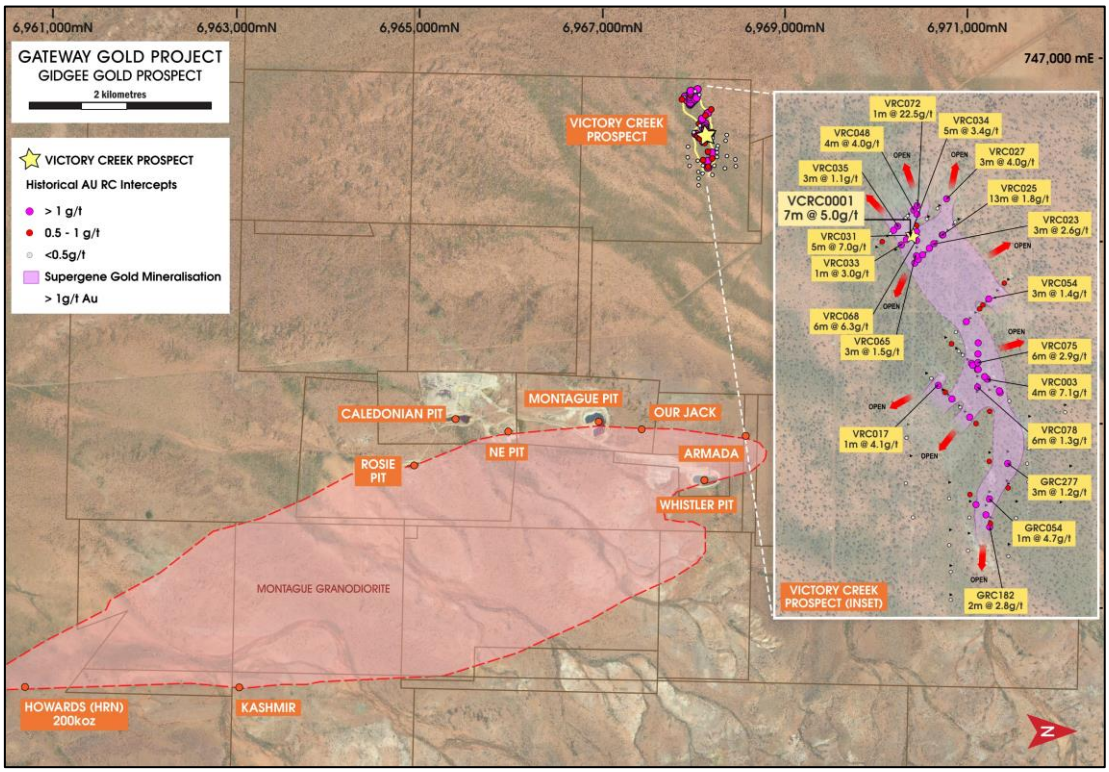

Figure (2): Location and Drill Summary Plan showing Victory Creek in relation to the Montague and Whistler Prospect

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the Company had undertaken a limited initial test of the shallow oxide gold potential at Victory Creek as part of the recently completed phase of RC drilling at the Gidgee Project.

"The results have correlated perfectly with the historical drilling results, confirming the excellent potential for significant discoveries of shallow oxide gold mineralisation across the broader Project. Our analytical work also demonstrates that we would expect typical oxide gold recoveries from these oxide zones".

"While our focus is on delineating primary gold deposits along the Montague Granodiorite such as Whistler and Montague and unlocking the broader potential of the granodiorite contact, we also believe there is excellent potential to discover significant oxide gold mineralisation across our tenement package.

"Shallow oxide gold deposits can be an important component of any quality large-scale gold project. They have the potential to contribute a significant proportion of free-milling, low-cost ore feed – particularly in the early stages of any new operation.

"A component of our ongoing exploration will therefore be to continue to assess these oxide opportunities and determine how quickly we might commence resource evaluation programs to fully assess them," he said.

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 full-time employee of Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Peter Langworthy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX (1): TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

Table 1: Significant Drilling Results from											
Prospect	**HoleJD**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
Victory Creek	VCRC0001	747460	6967953	510	-90	0	48	29	36	7	5
Victory Creek	GRC182	748192	6968152	510	-60	90	76	30	32	2	2.8
Victory Creek	GRC200	748117	6968152	510	-60	90	171	37	38	1	4.7
Victory Creek	GRC277	748014	6968199	510	-60	90	208	62	65	3	1.2
Victory Creek	VRC003	747819	6968138	510	-60	48	84	20	24	4	7.1
Victory Creek	VRC017	747827	6968003	510	-60	48	84	47	48	1	4.1
Victory Creek	VRC023	747459	6968030	510	-60	135	84	60	63	3	2.6
Victory Creek	VRC025	747430	6968058	510	-60	135	84	67	80	13	1.8
Victory Creek	VRC027	747381	6968022	510	-60	317	84	50	53	3	4
Victory Creek	VRC031	747466	6967938	510	-60	317	78	31	36	5	7
Victory Creek	VRC033	747495	6967910	510	-60	317	88	38	39	1	3
Victory Creek	VRC034	747445	6967959	510	-60	135	78	33	38	5	3.4
Victory Creek	VRC035	747445	6967903	510	-60	317	78	30	33	3	1.1
Victory Creek	VRC048	747403	6967945	510	-60	317	78	30	34	4	4
Victory Creek	VRC054	747599	6968172	510	-60	135	78	62	65	3	1.4
Victory Creek	VRC065	747488	6967964	510	-60	90	81	42	45	3	1.5
Victory Creek	VRC068	747448	6967964	510	-60	90	81	40	46	6	6.3
Victory Creek	VRC072	747368	6967965	510	-60	90	79	26	27	1	22.5
Victory Creek	VRC075	747800	6968120	510	-60	270	81	29	35	6	2.9
Victory Creek	VRC078	747860	6968119	510	-60	270	81	24	30	6	1.3

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. *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 Drilling:*** *Conducted by Legend Mining in 1991-1992. The RC drilling technique consisted mostly of 60 degree dip holes drilled to depths of up to 120 metres.* *Samples were collected in 1 metre intervals and submitted for AU assay or 3 metre composite samples were taken depending upon the geologist's discretion in areas of interest.* *Au analyses were carried out on 50 grams of pulverised sample using an aqua regia*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		digest and carbon rod AAS finish with a detection limit of 1ppb.
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 – Challenge 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. *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 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 effect on sample quality or recovery. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. 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 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 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. • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. *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. *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.* *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 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.*
		• 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.
		  ○ Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample.
		  ○ 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 Au-AA26 technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.
		• 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 3m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.
		
		Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory.
		
		QA/QC data is not currently available.
		
		Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 were submitted to ALS (Perth). All samples were analysed by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total assay. • The Ore zone from VCRC0001 was also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This is involves a 2000g leach with AAS finish. • Field duplicates were 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.*** *Au analyses were carried out on 50 grams of pulverised sample using an aqua regia digest and carbon rod AAS finish with a detection limit of 1ppb.* *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.*** 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***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Historic RC drilling was conducted over a distance of 1km. The spacing is patchy with the most condensed area drilled, conducted at 25m by 50m, but can be up to 200m by 25m spacing. As the supergene mineralisation is flat lying, the orientation of drilling is fit for purpose.
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 were orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structure. • 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.*** The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at Victory Creek.
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.***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Victory Creek supergene gold prospect is situated on Exploration License E57/417 which is held 100% by Gateway Mining Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was discovered in the district during the gold rush era, first records of gold won from small scale high grade workings include the Montague Mining Centre (1904-13). Renewed interest in the late 60's included base metal exploration carried out within exposed stratigraphy of the Montague Ranges (Bungarra Ranges), exploration interest that broadened with the release of the Sandstone 1:250,000 aeromagnetic sheet in 1970 resulting in the staking of favourable magnetic anomalies by exploration companies. • Early explorers in the Montague Ranges included Anaconda Australia Inc. (1966-67), followed by International Nickel Australia (1971-75) perusing a Gabbro - large banded differentiated basic complex believed a multiple intrusion prospective for copper and/or nickel such as the Dulith Gabbro, USA. Strong geophysical and mineralised anomalisms were encountered, however, copper-zinc enrichments were also encountered in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at Ed's Bore prospect, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1983-1990) to intersect polymetallic VMS enrichments at Bevan prospect (not substantively pursued). • At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). • The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with Herald Resources continued exploration of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway also targeting poly-metallic intrusion related - VMS models in the district from 2006. • Legend Mining limited conducted RC drilling across this region in 1991-1992, targeting fresh, economic gold mineralisation. A stand-along oxide deposit was never taken into consideration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Victory Creek prospect is a supergene gold system which is flat lying, has a width of around 300 metres and a lateral extent of 1km (which is also open in both directions).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Exploration drill results are contained with Table 1
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The minimum grade truncation was set at 0.2g/t. There was no maximum grade truncation given to these set of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling was orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralized structure (-90 against a flat lying target).
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A further program of exploration drilling is required before any metallurgical test work is considered.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• An extensive program of Aircore drilling is required to map out the extents and grade of this mineralised system.