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ASX Announcement: 8 April 2019

NEW DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS AT WHISTLER OPEN UP POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT SOUTHERN DEPOSIT EXTENSION

Thick intercept confirms strong mineralisation in a faulted offset position to the south of existing drilling, opening up a ~1.25km long corridor prospective corridor for exploration

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Diamond drilling has intersected significant gold mineralisation in a faulted offset position immediately south of the main Whistler Deposit with diamond hole GD011 (drilled using an existing RC pre-collar that had only partially defined the mineralisation in this position) returning the following final intercept:**
  - **GDD011 <u>15.4 metres @ 2.94g/t Au from 128 metres</u>**
- **This result effectively opens up this position as a potential major southern extension to the Whistler gold mineralisation.**
- **The information from diamond drilling has also provided a key framework for the structural controls on this part of the gold deposit.**
- **Additionally, it now opens up the potential for the targeted structure on the prospective margin of the granodiorite over a strike length of ~1.25km to the south, where previous shallow drilling has intersected highly significant results. These results include:**
  - **WRC_p204* 6 metres @ 5.53g/t Au from 10 metres**
  - **86MORC46* 14 metres @ 1.25g/t Au from 0 metres**
  - **WRC_p210* 6 metres @ 1.50g/t Au from 4 metres**
  - **C87RB103* 6 metres @ 1.66g/t Au from 12 metres**
  - **86MORC41* 6 metres @ 1.85g/t Au from 11 metres**

  (* Historical drilling results – See Appendix 2)
- **This southern extension to the Whistler deposit remains totally untested at depth beneath these exciting drill intersections.**
- **An additional two diamond tails were completed at Whistler (GDD009 and 010). In both cases the holes deviated and intersected the off-setting fault zone, confirming the northerly plunge of the high-grade mineralised domain – which remains open along strike to the south and down-plunge.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has discovered a potentially significant southern extension of the Whistler Gold Deposit within its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 1) with recent diamond drilling intersecting a significant zone of thick gold mineralisation in a faulted off-set position immediately south of the main mineralised zone.

The results provide strong encouragement that there is potential for a major extension of the Whistler Deposit across the fault in this position. In addition, diamond drilling has provided key information on the structural controls of the mineralisation, confirming that the strike extension of the mineralised structures which host Whistler are now correlatable for up to 800m to the south.

This effectively opens up a 1.25km long corridor along the granodiorite contact to the south of the Whistler Deposit which is now considered to be a priority focus for follow-up exploration at Gidgee.

KEY POINTS

- Diamond drilling to test for the southern continuation of the Whistler Gold Deposit successfully intersected a broad zone of mineralisation in a faulted off-set position (Figures 2 and 3). This hole was an extension of a previously drilled RC hole that had only partially tested the mineralisation in this position. The final result from this drill hole is (see Appendix 1 for detail):

  - **GDD011 15.4 metres @ 2.94g/t Au from 128 metres (including 6m @ 5g/t Au)**

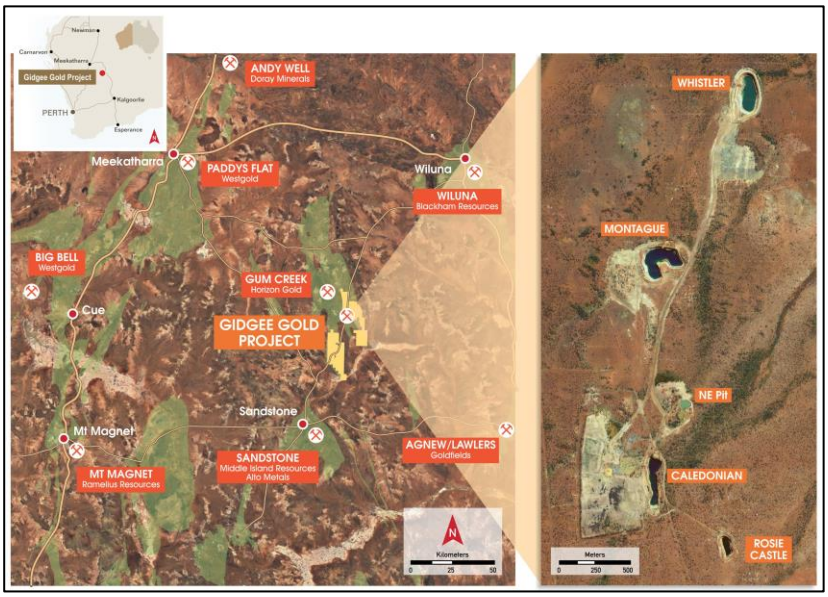

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

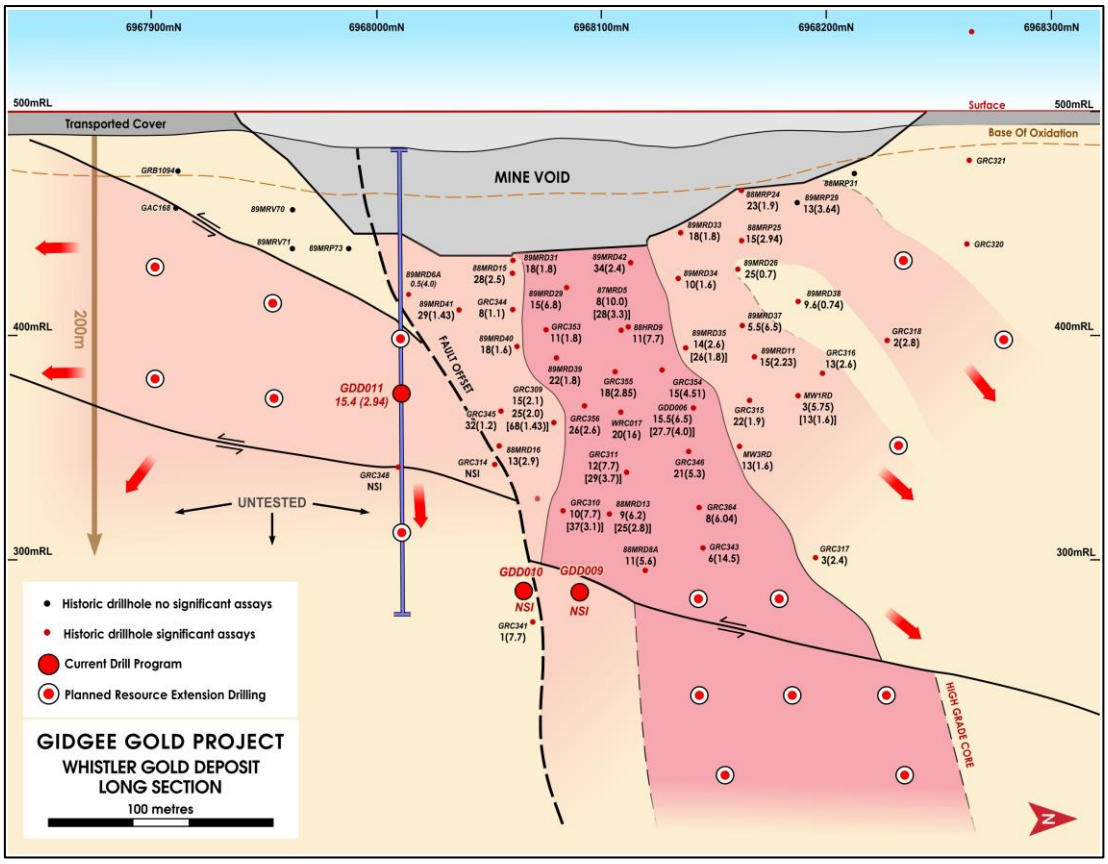

Figure (2): Whistler Gold Deposit – Long Section

- The gold mineralisation in this position remains totally open along strike and at depth below the flat cross-cutting fault (Figure 3). The next phase of drilling will include a series of holes targeted into these positions.

- Additional mineralisation has been intersected in the flat cross-cutting faults in both the granodiorite and mafic volcanic rocks. Additional assessment of these zones is required as they have strong similarities to the high-grade structures being drilled at the Montague Gold Deposit (where recent drilling intersected 6m @ 45.5g/t)[1].

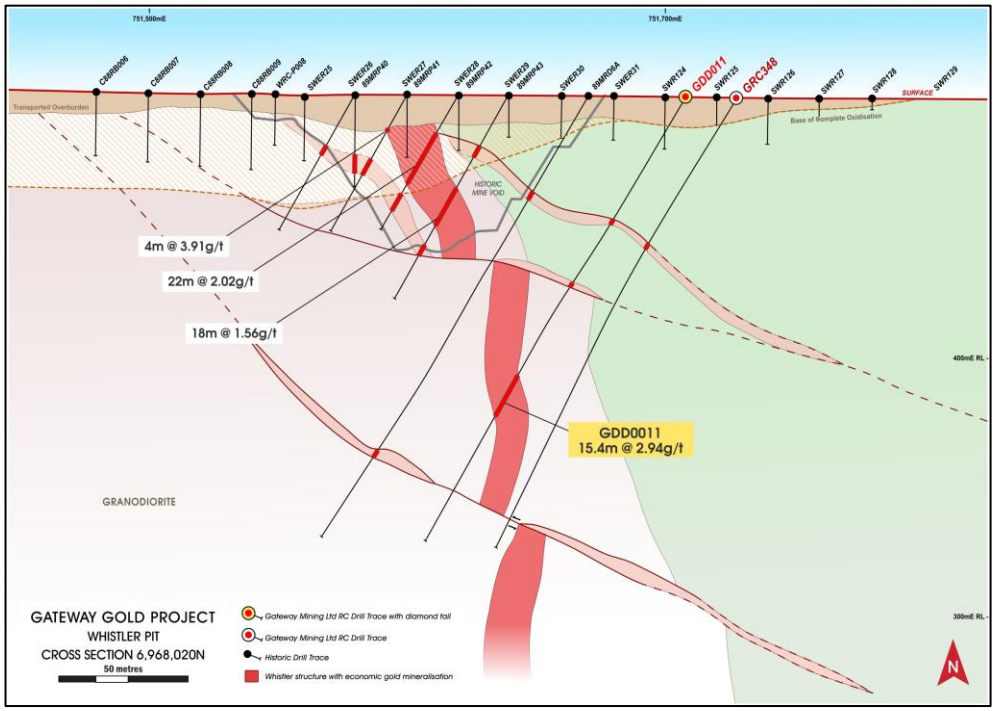

Figure (3): Whistler Gold Deposit – Cross Section

- An assessment of the granodiorite litho-structural contact south of Whistler has demonstrated potential for this horizon to be mineralised over a total strike length of up to ~1.25km (Figure 4). Shallow historical drilling has intersected highly anomalous mineralisation on or near the contact of the granodiorite. Significant results include (see Appendix 1 for detail):

  - **WRC_p204* 6 metres @ 5.53g/t Au from 10 metres**
  - **86MORC46* 14 metres @ 1.25g/t Au from 0 metres**
  - **WRC_p210* 6 metres @ 1.50g/t Au from 4 metres**
  - **C87RB103* 6 metres @ 1.66g/t Au from 12 metres**
  - **86MORC41* 6 metres @ 1.85g/t Au from 11 metres**

  (* Historical drilling results – See Appendix 2)

- Systematic drill testing is now required to test along this contact zone with a particular initial focus immediately beneath the historical drilling intercepts.

[1] *ASX announcement dated 27th March 2019*

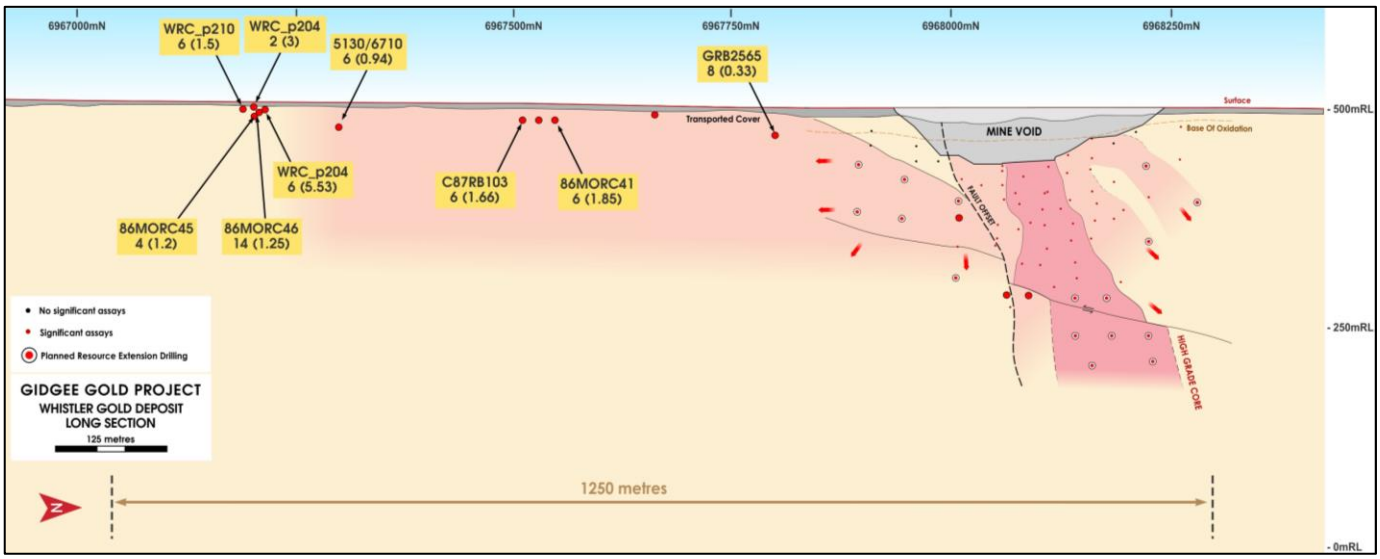

Figure (4): Whistler Prospect Gold Deposit – Expanded Long Section

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said discovery of significant widths and grades of mineralisation in a faulted offset position to the south and below the Whistler Deposit was an exciting development, providing further evidence of the significant potential to grow the deposit with continued drilling.

"This diamond hole amounts to a significant breakthrough for our exploration team," he said. "Confirmation of the presence of thick, good grade gold mineralisation on the south side of the off-setting fault zone really opens this area up for evaluation in a position relatively close to the surface while we continue to test the high-grade domain at depth.

"It has also provided important structural information that explains the positions of the faults and gives us a good handle on where the prospective horizon sits to the south of the main Whistler Deposit.

"Importantly, we now see an opportunity to target along a 1.25km zone around and to the south of Whistler. Previous drilling has returned significant shallow intercepts across the entire length of the granodiorite contact to the south, and the new information gained from diamond drilling now opens up this corridor as a key focus for our next phase of drilling at the Gidgee Gold Project."

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											
HoleJD	**Hole Type**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
GDD011	RC/DDH	751707	6968009	513	-60	270	200.2	128	143.4	15.4	2.94
GRB2465	RAB	751792	6967802	513	-60	270	38	30	38	8	0.33
86MORC41	RC	751803	6967580	513	-60	90	34	11	17	6	1.85
C87RB103	RAB	751819	6967512	513	-90	0	18	12	18	6	1.66
5130/6710	RAB	751690	6967303	513	-90	0	28	22	28	6	0.94
WRC_p204	RC	751689	6967217	513	-60	90	26	10	16	6	5.53
86MORC46	RC	751714	6967211	513	-60	90	25	0	14	14	1.25
86MORC45	RC	751700	6967205	513	-60	90	25	15	19	4	1.2
WRC_p214	RC	751728	6967204	513	-90	0	22	4	6	2	3
WRC_p210	RC	751720	6967188	513	-60	315	22	4	10	6	1.5

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.*** ***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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 – 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.*** **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 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.*** **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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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:* ***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 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, 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. • Ore zones were 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.*** *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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*** *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:

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. 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 historical open pit mines the spacing is a nominal 25 x 25m and as the drilling moves deeper and along strike expands to 25 x 50m and 50 x 50m.
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 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 mineralisation. 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.
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.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Whistler gold deposit is situated on Mining Lease M57/217 which is held 100% by Gateway Mining Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore was toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Whistler orebody is a N-S shear zone hosted at the contact between basalt (east) and granodiorite (west) that contains an array of NNE-striking quartz veins arranged *en echelon.*

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• 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*	• The minimum grade truncation was set at 1g/t. There was no maximum grade truncation given to these set of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• Drill lines were 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 mineralisation.
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.*	• Bulk density and leachwell analysis are ongoing and will be reported in due course
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.*	• A first pass inferred resource on the results obtained to date at Whistler • Deeper diamond drilling to fully assess the underground potential/extension of the known high grade mineralised core.