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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HIGH-GRADE DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS EXTEND AND CONFIRM GOLD MINERALISATION AT MONTAGUE AND WHISTLER

Successful diamond drill program paves way for Resource evaluation, which has now commenced

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HIGHLIGHTS

Montague Gold Deposit

- **A 5-hole diamond drilling program designed to in-fill and extend the gold mineralisation at Montague and provide quality samples for metallurgical testwork prior to resource modelling has been successfully completed, with assay results returned so far for the first three holes:**

  - **GDD015 4.5 metres @ 10.2g/t Au from 121 metres**
  - **GDD013 2.0 metres @ 5.98g/t Au from 163 metres**
  - **GDD014 5.5 metres @ 1.40g/t Au from 174 metres**
  - **GDD016 *Assays pending***
  - **GDD007 *Assays pending – extension to previous hole***

- **The results consolidate the mineralisation over a down-plunge extent of ~400 metres with the deposit remaining open at depth. The potential for significant high-grade mineralisation remains totally untested in the down-plunge position.**

- **Additionally, drill hole GDD013 was extended to intersect the deeper Gordon Shear Zone as a follow-up to the previously reported discovery intercept of 4 metres @ 24.1g/t Au (GRC030). Assays are pending.**

- **A program of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling will now commence to test for extensions of the Montague mineralisation to the south, parallel shoots to the north and provide an initial test of the Our Jack Prospect.**

Whistler Gold Deposit

- **Diamond drilling has successfully extended the high-grade mineralisation at depth and confirmed the plunge of the mineralisation ahead of planning for future drilling. Assay results from the single diamond hole were[1]:**

  - **GDD012 2.0 metres @ 9.4g/t Au from 250 metres – Main Zone**
    0.5 metres @ 4.6g/t Au from 68 metres – Hanging wall lode
    2.0 metres @ 6.9g/t Au from 130 metres – Hanging wall lode
    1.0 metres @ 7.6g/t Au from 185 metres – Hanging wall lode

- **A series of high-grade "Hanging Wall" lodes that extend along the entire ~300 metres strike length of the Whistler Gold Deposit are starting to reflect continuity with additional drilling.**

- **A program of RC drilling will now commence to test the interpreted northern and southern extensions of the Whistler mineralisation in near-surface positions.**

- **Resource modelling is currently in progress.**

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[1] *See Table 1 and Appendix 1 for details*

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report initial results from recently completed resource diamond drilling programs at the Montague and Whistler Gold Deposits within its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 1).

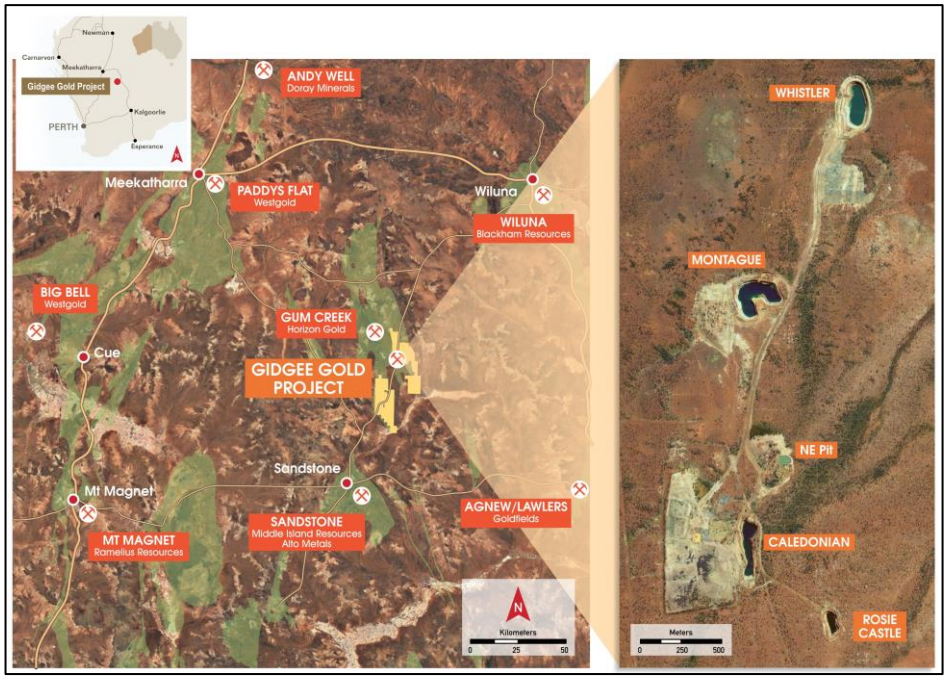

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

The 1,546m diamond drilling program (5 holes at Montague and a single diamond hole at Whistler) was designed to:

- Test for immediate down-dip extensions of the Whistler mineralisation and confirm the plunge of the zone prior to planning any additional drill holes (GDD012);
- In-fill and extend the gold mineralisation at Montague (GDD013-016) ahead of resource modeling and provide quality core samples for metallurgical testwork;
- Extend a previously drilled hole (GDD007) to provide important stratigraphic and structural information along the contact of the granodiorite; and
- Extend drill hole GDD013 to intersect the deeper Gordon Shear Zone as a follow-up to the previously reported discovery intercept of 4 metres @ 24.1g/t Au (GRC030).

KEY POINTS

Montague Gold Deposit

- The 5-hole diamond drilling program was designed to capture key information leading into a resource estimation and to identify opportunities to significantly extend the mineralisation.
- The Montague Shear Zone has now been drilled over a down-plunge extent of ~400m. It consists of a high-grade central core within the shear zone that is interpreted to be a “dilational jog”. This domain is within a broader zone of mineralisation (Figures 2 and 3).
- The deepest intersection (GDD014) is still relatively shallow at 174 metres below surface.
- Excellent potential exists for sub-parallel zones of thickening adjacent to this identified zone.
- The mineralisation is hosted by sheared-quartz veined and altered mafic volcanic rocks. Key structural information has now been collected from logging of the diamond core.

- As previously reported, the gold is free-milling.
- The potential of the deeper, sub-parallel Gordon Shear Zone has been tested by extending drill hole GDD014. Results are pending (Figure 2).
- An RC drilling program to test for extensions of the Montague mineralisation to the south and parallel zones to the north, beneath shallow highly anomalous historical drilling, will commence within a week.

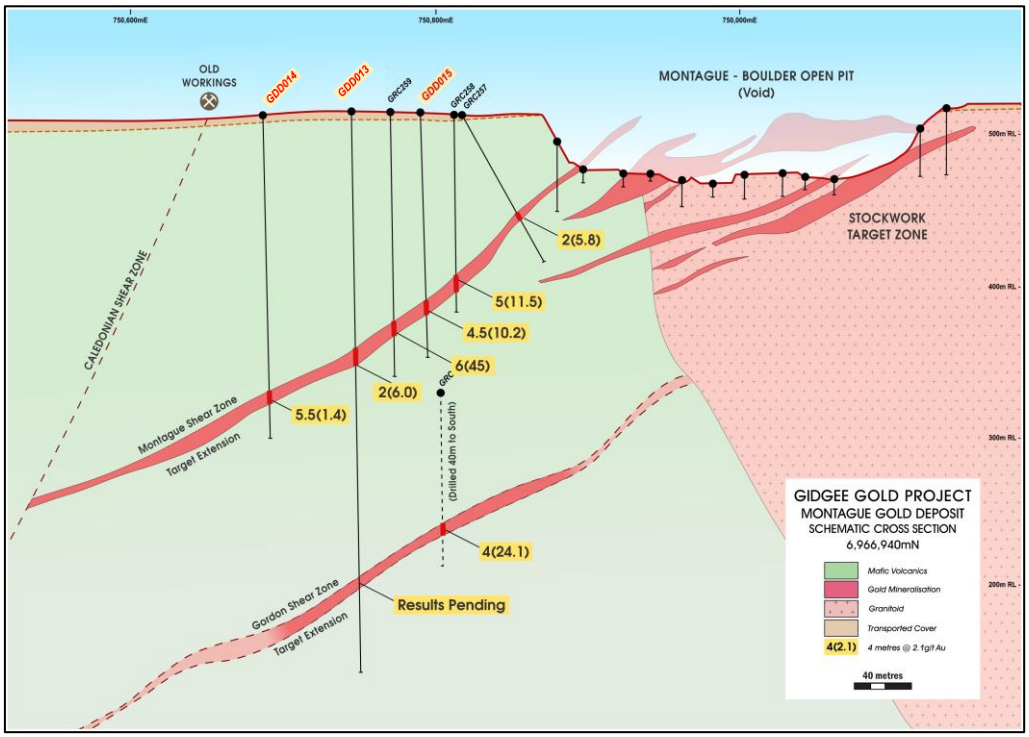

Figure (2): Montague Gold Project – Interpreted Cross Section

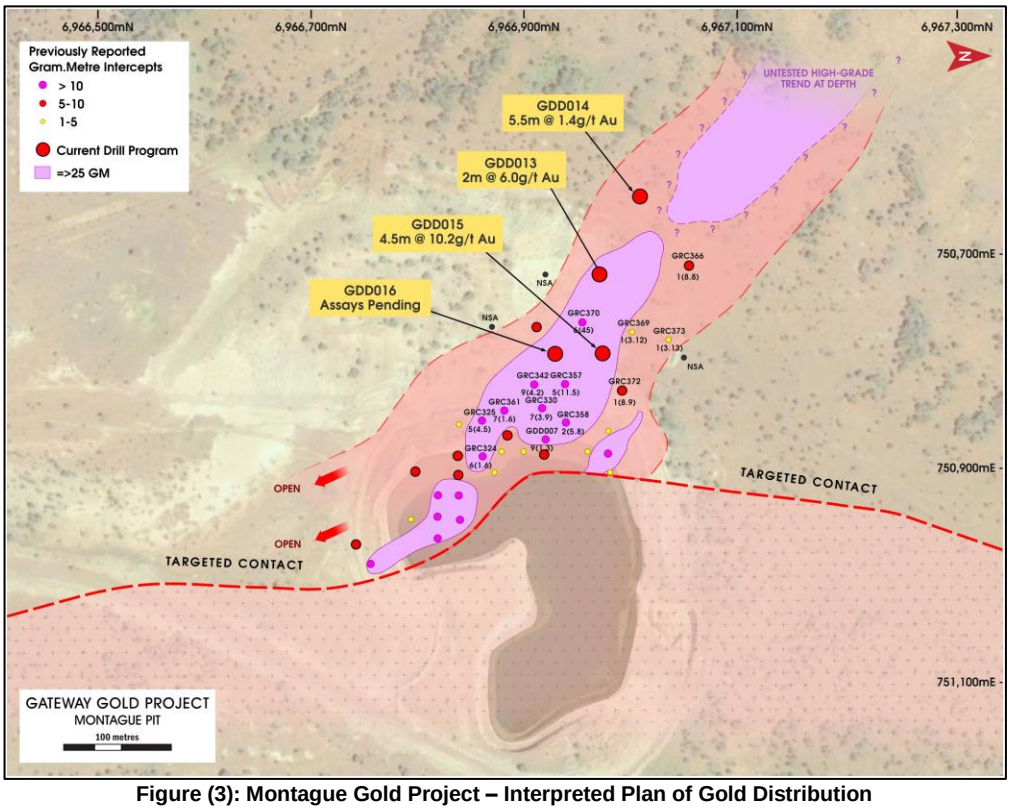

Figure (3): Montague Gold Project – Interpreted Plan of Gold Distribution

Whistler Gold Deposit

- A single diamond hole (GDD012) was successfully drilled to test the down-dip extension of the main mineralised structure (Figures 4 and 5). A high-grade result of **2 metres @ 9.4g/t Au** was returned in the targeted position.

- The result confirms the plunge of the gold mineralisation ahead of planning for future drilling and also confirms the potential for significant high-grade structures parallel to the main zone.

- Additionally, diamond hole GDD012 intersected a series of shear zones hosted by mafic volcanics in the "Hanging Wall" of the main Whistler mineralised zone. Results included: **0.5 metres @ 4.6g/t Au, 2.0 metres @ 6.9g/t Au and 1.0 metres @ 7.6g/t Au.** The significance of these results is that they confirm the potential for large-scale mineralised structures that extend along the entire ~300 metre strike length of the Whistler Gold Deposit.

- A program of RC drilling will now commence to test the interpreted northern and southern extensions of the Whistler mineralisation in near-surface positions.

- Resource modelling is currently in progress.

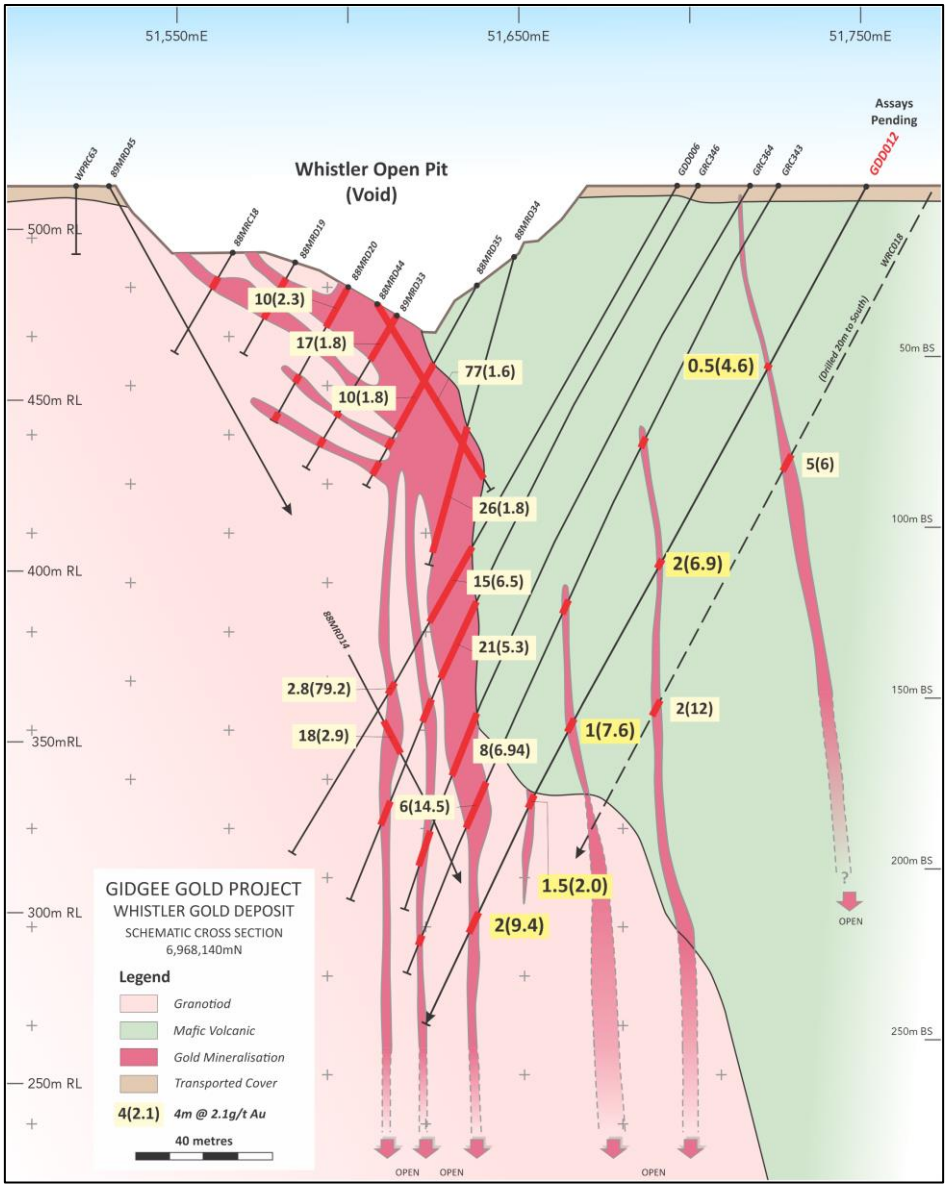

Figure (4): Whistler Gold Deposit – Cross Section

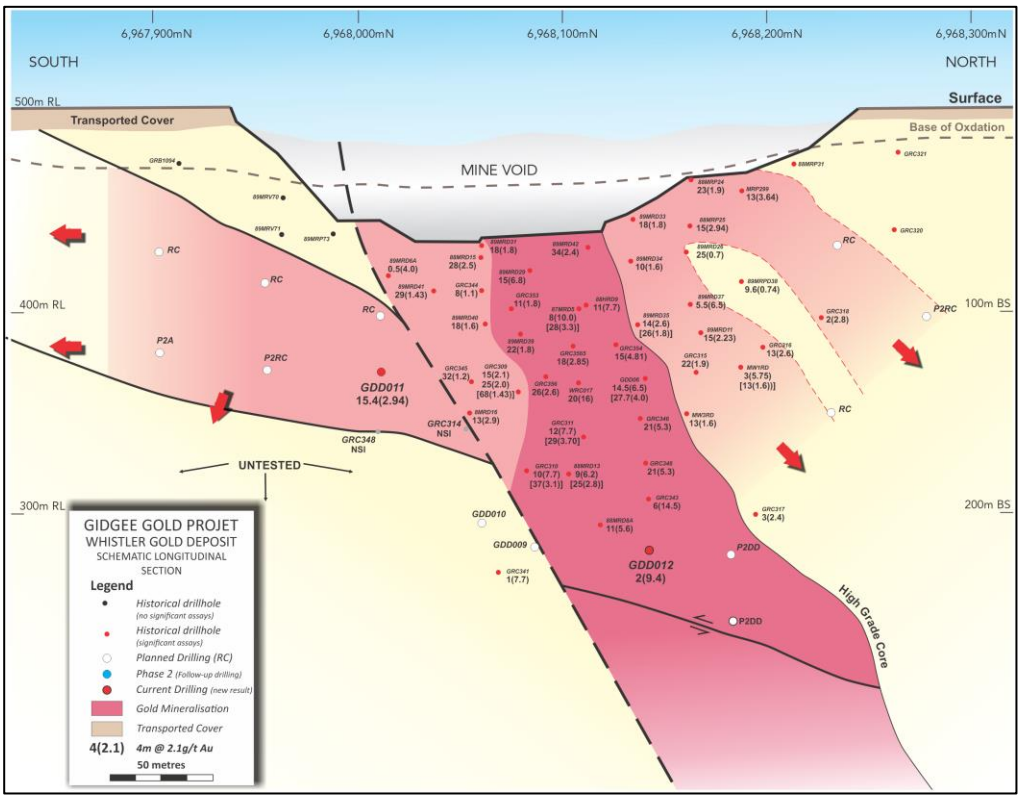

Figure (5): Whistler Gold Deposit – Long Section

Montague – Whistler Corridor Exploration Opportunities

- The margin of the Montague Granodiorite ("MGD") hosts five gold deposits and, as such, has been identified as **the** major gold exploration target within the Gidgee Gold Project.
- Strong analogies can be drawn with the other large granite associated gold deposits including Tarmoola- King of the Hills *(~5Moz: Red 5 Ltd)* and Granny Smith *(~2Moz: Goldfields Ltd).*
- The targeted mineralisation is hosted in well-defined, high-grade shear zones and broader stockwork zones on or near the margin of the MGD.
- Typically, there has been little or no effective exploration away from the historical open pits.
- The Montague-Whistler Corridor extends for approximately 4km, with potential for large parts of this contact to be mineralised. Specific targets that have been identified include (Figure 6):
    - Immediate along-strike extensions of both the Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits;
    - The ***Our Jack Prospect***, where major mineralised structures within the GDD provide a strong vector to the untested contact;
    - An area recently identified as the ***Whistler Stockwork Zone.*** Detailed assessment of historical drilling in this area shows distinct similarities with the Montague stockwork that was previously mined. The adjacent contact has never been drill tested;
    - The **Whistler Hanging Wall Lodes**. As mentioned above, a series of discrete mineralised shear zones have been intersected in the immediate hanging wall of the Whistler Deposit. The recent drilling has provided clear evidence of continuity over a strike length of up to ~300m; and
    - The 1km Whistler South mineralised contact trend, where shallow, wide-spaced historical drilling has consistently intersected significant gold mineralisation on or near the contact.

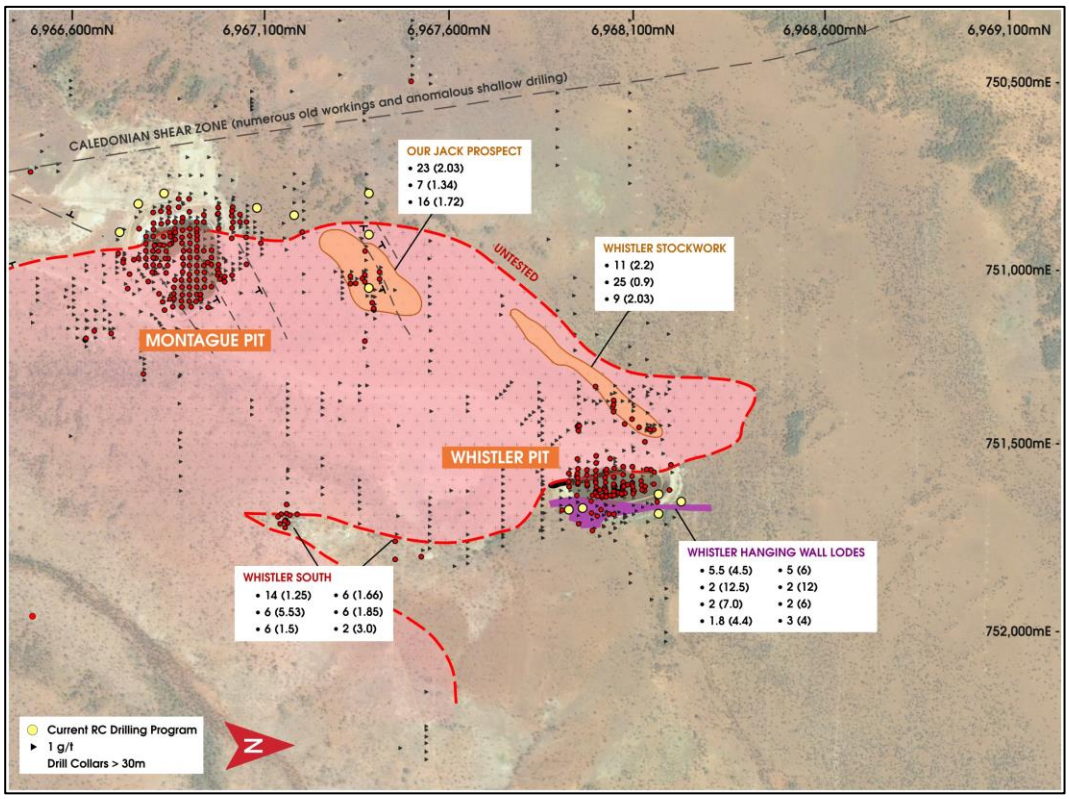

Figure (6): Whistler-Montague Corridor – Summary Plan

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the strong, high-grade results returned from the diamond drilling program had further increased the Company's confidence levels in the continuity, robustness and structural orientations of the mineralisation at both Whistler and Montague ahead of a concerted resource estimation phase.

"Although there is considerable cost, and an extended timeframe associated with committing to a quality program of diamond drilling, the results ensure that we can be more confident in the outcomes we ultimately generate," he said. "Collecting quality data earlier rather than later ensures that we can streamline our processes and implement measures that will yield very tangible benefits as we move forward.

"With this program of work we have consolidated our key understandings of the controls on the mineralisation at both the Montague and Whistler Gold Deposits. It shows that we have the potential for a strong base case maiden resource statement across both deposits, while at the same time providing evidence that both deposits are likely to expand over time with more drilling. This growth potential is something I would really like to emphasise.

"The next phase of work is to complete a program of RC drilling adjacent to these positions to look for immediate expansion opportunities, while completing maiden resource estimates at both Whistler and Montague. In the background we are continuing to generate a pipeline of compelling exploration targets that confirm our view of the extraordinary potential of the Gidgee 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

MONTAGUE - current drill program											
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
GDD013	Diamond	750,750	6,966,950	514	-90	000	363.5	163	165	2.0	6.0
GDD014	Diamond	750,700	6,966,970	514	-90	000	250	174	176	5.5	1.4
GDD015	Diamond	750,795	6,966,950	514	-90	000	170	121	125.5	4.5	10.2
WHISTLER- current drill program											
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
GDD012	Diamond	751,760	6,968,140	514	-60	270	270	250	252	2.0	9.4
								68	68.5	0.5	4.6
								130	132	2.0	6.9
								185	186	1.0	7.6
WHISTLER HANGING WALL ZONE											
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
GDD010	RC/Diamond	751,761	6,968,066	514	-60	270	300.8	131	133	2.0	6.0
								161	164	3.0	4.0
GRC311	RC	751,730	6,968,107	514	-60	270	251	41	44	3.0	3.1
WRC018	RC/Diamond	751,777	6,968,112	514	-60	270	339.9	96	101	5.0	6.0
								179.6	181.6	2.0	12.0
86MORC35	RC	751,770	6,968,308	514	-60	270	43	16	18	2.0	12.5
88MRD024	Diamond	751,778	6,968,310	514	-60	270	195	133	138.5	5.5	4.5
WHISTLER STOCKWORK ZONE											
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
89MRP48	RC	751,478	6,968,013	513	-60	270	60	32	33	11	2.2
C88RB009	RC	751,389	6,968,112	514	-60	270	25	0	25	25	0.9
89MRP51	RAB	751,458	6,968,221	514	-60	270	69	29	38	9.0	2.03
OUR JACK PROSPECT											
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
GWAC0125	AC	751202	6967424	500	-60	090	36	20	36	16	1.73
GWAC0106	AC	751034	6967417	500	-60	090	55	13	20	7	1.34
MOA143R	AC	751050	6967425	500	-90	000	56	33	56	23	2.03

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.*	• DIAMOND Drilling– Core was drilled by DDH 1. Gateway staff collected the core from the rig and took the core back to the 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 • 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.

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.*** ***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.).*	• DIAMOND - was drilled by DDH1 (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig. • 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.*	• DIAMOND – the holes were rough cored from surface through the broken oxide zone which is well understood from previous drilling. The remnant core was examined by Gateway Geologists and then discarded. Once coherent coring was established the drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway Geologists. Overall recovery was excellent. • 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%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. 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.*	• Diamond core was put into core trays on the drill rig and then cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists • 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.*

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.*
		• All diamond core was cut based on geological boundaries or to a maximum length of 1m. Quarter core was sampled from each interval and retained in calico bags. Core is then securely stored in a Perth warehouse.
		• 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.
		• 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 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.* *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 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 as close to perpendicular as possible 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. • Vertical drilling has been utilised at Montague to allow for room on the pit edge and to facilitate drilling through a low level waste dump. 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
		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.) *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. • The Montague Gold Deposit is situated on Mining Lease M57/98 which is held 100% by Gateway Mining Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Montague open cut was mined from 1989-1990 (Herald Resource Ltd) 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.* • The Whistler orebody is hosted in a flat lying (30-45 degrees) N-S trending shear zone hosted by basalt on the margin of a large granodiorite intrusion. The mineralisation is typically within a defined shear zone with quartz-veining and strong biotite-sericite alteration. Minor sulphides are generally present.
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 1g/t. There was no maximum grade truncation given to these set of exploration results.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and Montague. • Deeper diamond drilling to fully assess the underground potential/extension of the known high grade mineralised core. • RC drilling to test for strike extensions.