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SHALLOW, HIGH-GRADE EXTENSIONS AND NEW MINERALISED STRUCTURES EXPAND POTENTIAL OF WHISTLER GOLD DEPOSIT

Recent drilling shows Whistler is continuing to develop into a large-scale gold system

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HIGHLIGHTS

Whistler High-Grade Extensions

- **Thick, high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in shallow positions by recent reverse circulation (RC) drilling targeting both the northern and southern extensions of the Whistler Gold Deposit at the Gidgee Gold Project in WA. Key results include[1]:**
  - **GRC375 12.0 metres @ 5.00g/t Au from 79 metres**
  - **GRC376 7.0 metres @ 6.55g/t Au from 114 metres**
  - **GDD011 15.4 metres @ 2.94g/t Au from 128 metres *(previously reported)***
- **The results demonstrate that the Whistler Gold Deposit remains open along strike both to the north and south and that multiple structurally controlled, high-grade domains are present within a broader mineralised envelope. These high-grade domains remain open down-plunge.**
- **The presence of thick, high-grade zones of mineralisation in these near-surface positions will have a significantly positive impact on the optimisation of any future open pit development.**
- **The new results are being incorporated into the resource modelling process that is currently underway.**

Whistler – Discovery of New Mineralised Structures

- **A number of potentially large-scale, flat-lying mineralised structures have also been identified within the broader Whistler Project area through a program of systematic geological evaluation work. These structures are developed within the mafic volcanic rock sequence that forms the hangingwall stratigraphy to the main, granodiorite-hosted Whistler Gold Deposit.**
- **Recent drilling targeting these structures has returned a series of highly encouraging results, including:**
  - **GRC374 7.0 metres @ 2.26g/t Au from 21 metres**
  - **GRC378 5.0 metres @ 2.82g/t Au from 138 metres**
  - **88MRD24 12.5 metres @ 2.18g/t Au from 128 metres *(historical result)***
- **These newly-identified mineralised structures remain open in all directions and are located in positions relatively close to surface, opening up a further exciting exploration and growth opportunity at Whistler.**
- **These new results continue to confirm the Company's belief that the Whistler Gold Deposit is developing into a large-scale deposit with multiple gold-hosting structures.**

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

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to announce latest assay results from the most recent drilling program at the Whistler Gold Deposit, within its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The latest drilling program has further enhanced the potential of the Whistler Deposit, identifying significant shallow, high-grade extensions both to the north and south of the currently defined mineralisation and opening up a highly prospective corridor to the south of the deposit for follow-up exploration.

At the same time, a systematic program of regional geological evaluation work has highlighted the importance of extensive flat-lying mineralised structures to the north of the deposit. Recent drilling has confirmed the significance of these structures, delineating mineralisation over an extensive area which opens up an exciting new exploration opportunity for the Company at Whistler.

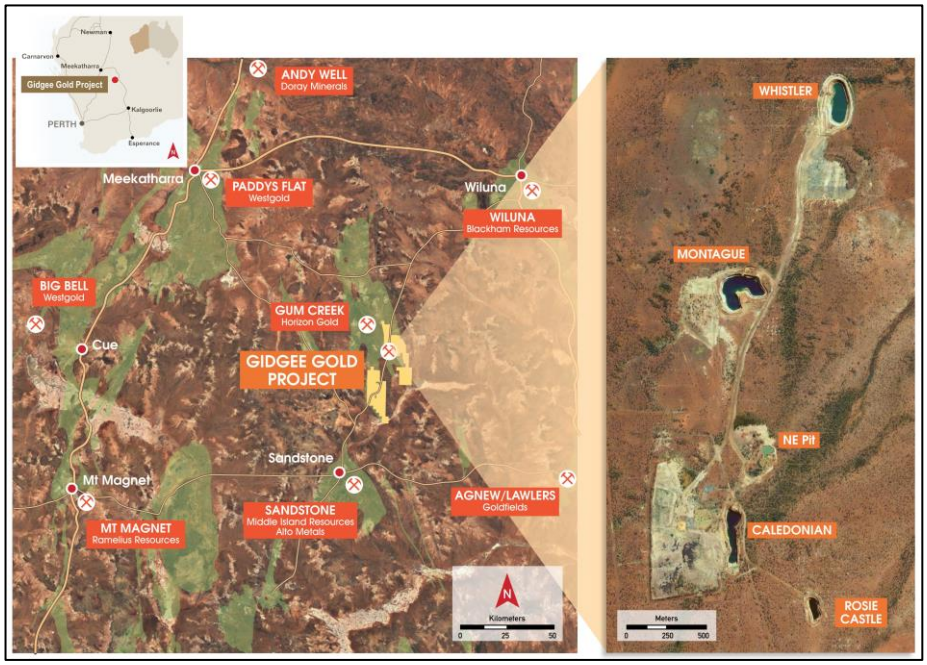

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

KEY POINTS

Whistler High-Grade Extensions

- A program of targeted RC drilling was completed to test for near-surface extensions of the Whistler Deposit gold mineralisation, with a particular focus on confirming the presence of additional high-grade domains within the broader mineralised envelope (Figure 2, 3 and 4).

- The results clearly demonstrate the presence of two high-grade domains to the immediate north and south of the deposit. Key assay results are:

  - **GRC375 12.0 metres @ 5.00g/t Au from 79 metres**
  - **GRC376 7.0 metres @ 6.55g/t Au from 114 metres**
  - **GDD011 15.4 metres @ 2.94g/t Au from 128 metres *(previously reported)***

- The mineralisation remains open to the north and south, and the identified high-grade domains remain open at depth.

- The presence of thick, high-grade zones of mineralisation in these near-surface positions will have a significant, positive impact on the optimisation of any future open pit development at Whistler.

- Significant potential exists over an extended strike length of more than 1.2km (see the regional Long Section in Figure 3) to identify and delineate additional new zones of gold mineralisation. Historical shallow drilling has consistently intersected significant zones of mineralisation on or near the contact between the granodiorite and the mafic volcanic rocks, highlighting the outstanding prospectivity of this corridor.

- Follow-up drilling is currently being designed.

- The new results are now being incorporated into the resource modeling process that is currently underway for the Whistler Gold Deposit.

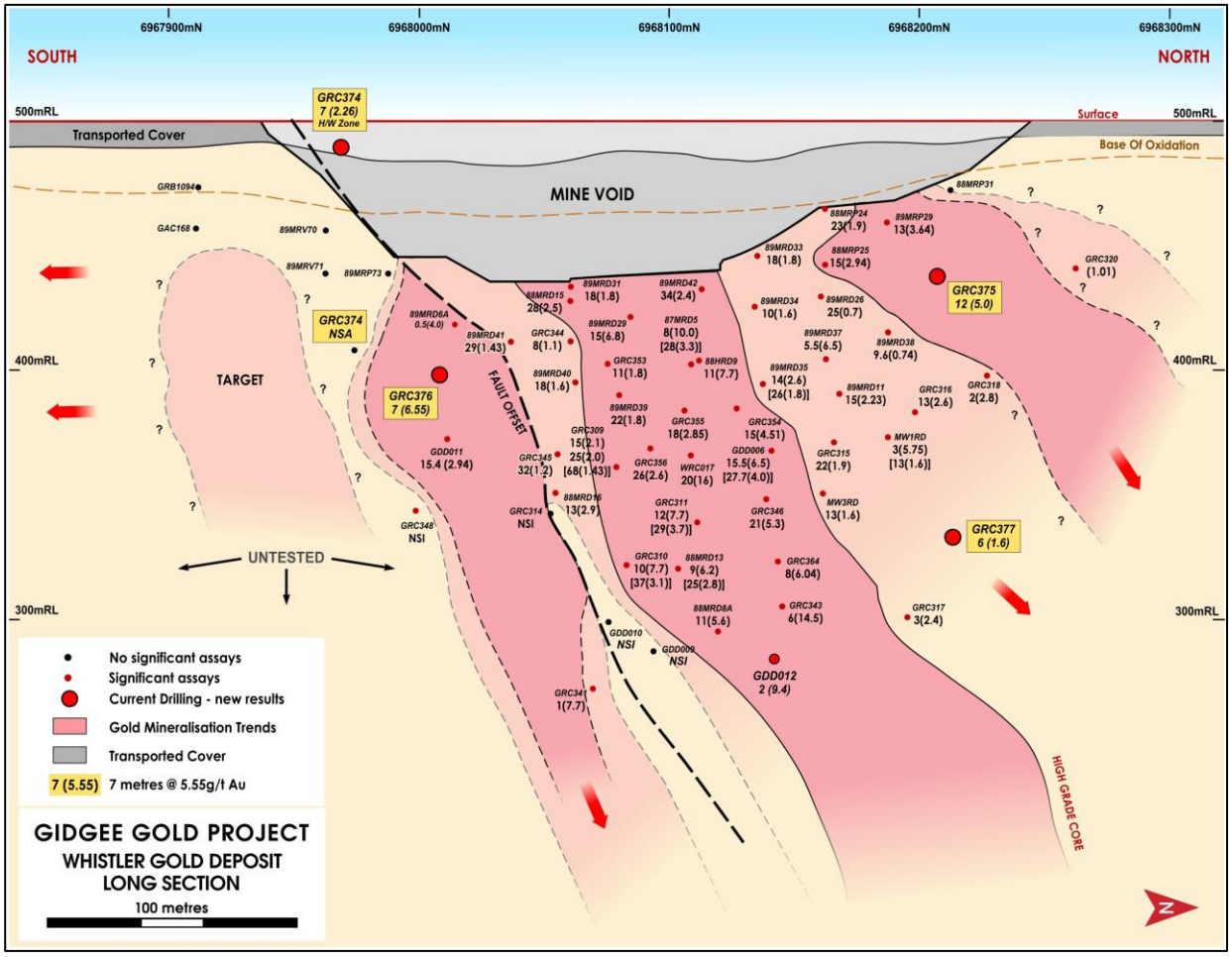

Figure (2): Whistler Gold Project – Interpreted Long Section

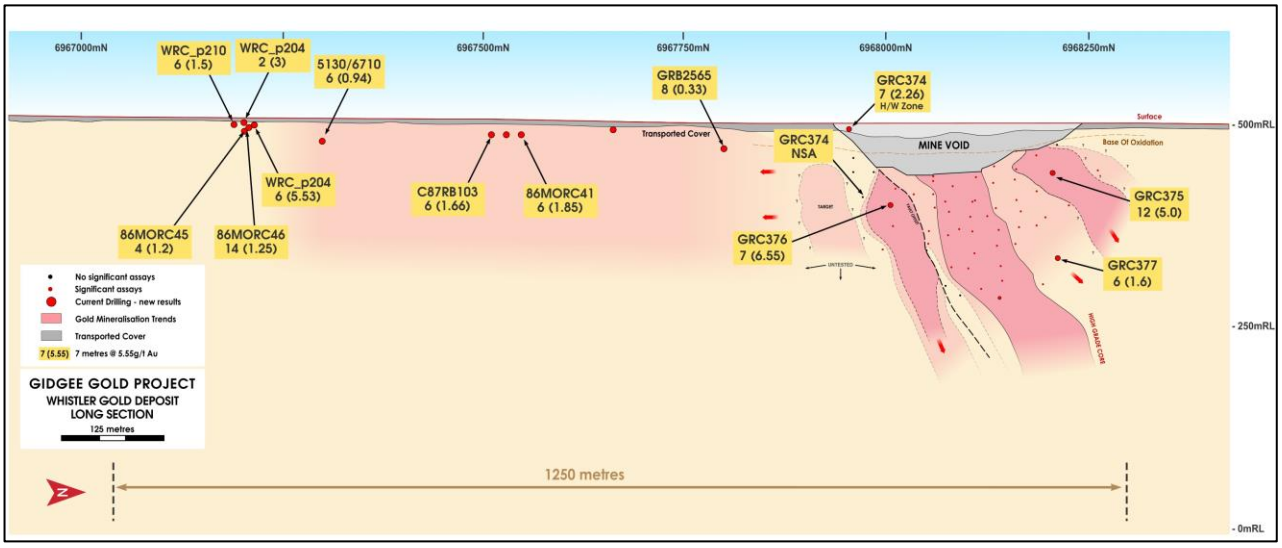

Figure (3): Whistler Gold Project – Interpreted Expanded Long Section

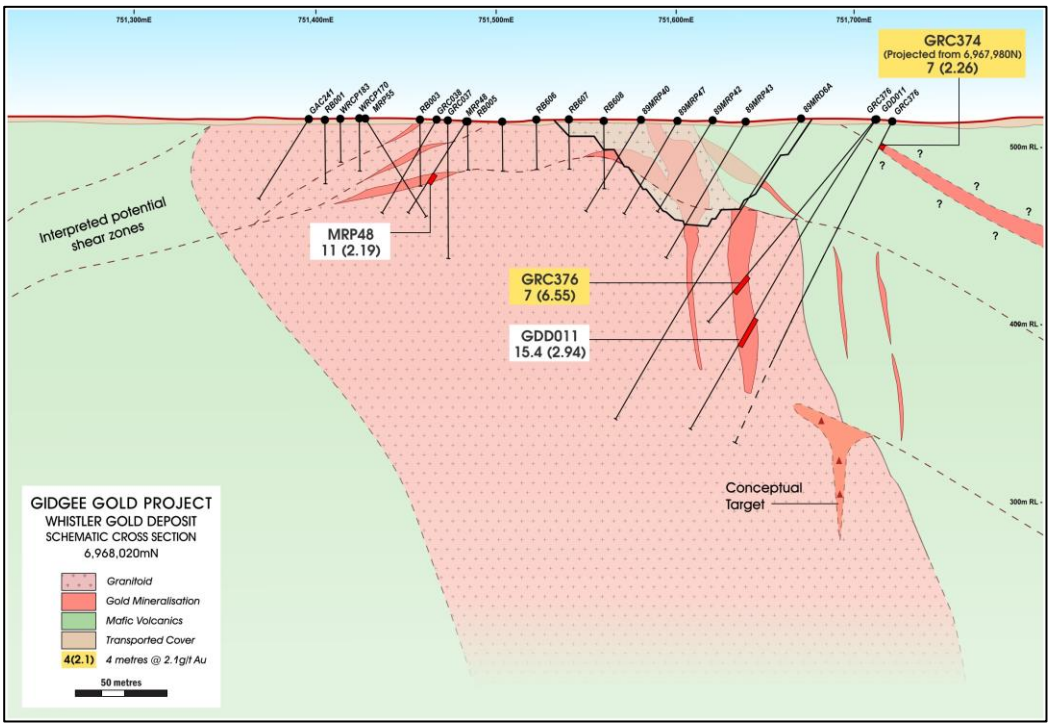

Figure (4): Whistler Gold Project – Interpreted Cross Section (Looking north)

Whistler – Discovery of New Mineralised Structures

A program of quality geological assessment work by Gateway's exploration team, including a significant amount of re-logging of historical drilling samples, has highlighted the importance of major flat-lying structures as a control of the mineralisation in the broader area. This control is highly evident at the Montague Gold Deposit and has now been fully recognised at Whistler.

As a result of this work, a number of targets were selected for initial drill testing. The outcomes are positive and the key results within these structures are:

- **GRC374 7.0 metres @ 2.26g/t Au from 21 metres**
- **GRC378 5.0 metres @ 2.82g/t Au from 138 metres**
- **88MRD24 12.5 metres @ 2.18g/t Au from 128 metres *(historical result)***
- **83MORC35 4.0 metres @ 14.6g/t Au from 16 metres *(historical result)***

- The ***Cardinal Shear Zone*** is located to the immediate north of the Whistler Deposit. GRC378, which was drilled as a follow-up to a historical intersection returned from drill hole 88MRD24, intersected a significantly mineralised shear zone that confirms the flat-lying nature of the structure, rather than the previously interpreted steep orientation.

  The following are considered to be important attributes of the Cardinal Shear Zone:

  - The mineralised shear zone remains open in all directions.
  - It is relatively shallow and the up-dip projection moves closer to surface.
  - The interpreted intersection with the granodiorite is considered a highly prospective target for future drilling. In particular, the structure is interpreted to intersect with the down-plunge projection of the main Whistler Deposit.
  - Preliminary metallurgical assaying demonstrates that the mineralisation is free-milling.

- Historical drill hole 86MORC35 (4m @ 14.6g/t Au) is also now being interpreted as the near-surface expression of a similar flat-lying structure, although drilling is required to confirm this.

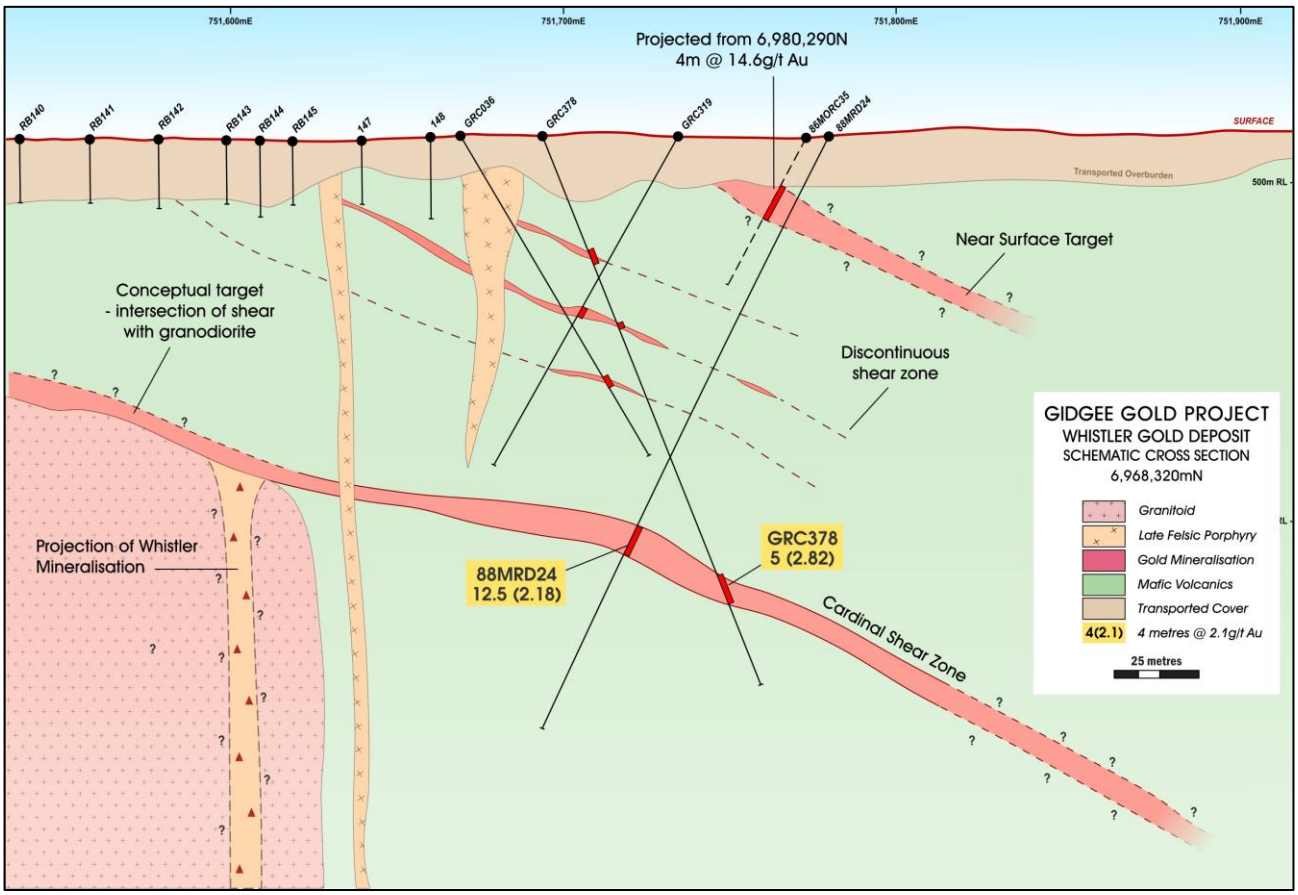

Figure (5): Cardinal Shear Zone - Interpreted Cross Section (Looking north)

- The second major structure was intersected at a shallow depth in GRC374 (**7m @ 2.26g/t Au from 21m**). The flat-lying structure is located within the immediate hangingwall to the main granodiorite-hosted Whistler Deposit (Figure 4). As previously noted, there are also a series of mineralised sub-vertical shear zones running the entire length of the Whistler Gold Deposit.

- The geological review has also demonstrated that at least one of the major mineralised structures penetrates through the entire width of the granodiorite to the west of the Whistler Gold Deposit (Figure 4). Although the mineralisation is discontinuous (best intersection 11m @ 2.19g/t (MRP48)), it highlights the intensity of the structure and provides a vector towards mafic-hosted shear zones on the western margin of the granodiorite. This is the same setting as the Montague Gold Deposit, located 1km to the south.

Montague Drilling Results – pending

All drilling samples from the Montague drilling program are currently in the Assay Laboratory. There has been an unexpected delay in the processing of these samples but they are expected in the near future and will be reported as they come to hand.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the latest drilling results from the Whistler Gold Deposit amounted to a significant exploration breakthrough for the Gidgee Gold Project, highlighting the strong potential for one of the Project's cornerstone deposits to grow substantially.

"In parallel with some really high-quality geological evaluation work completed recently by our team, the latest drilling has changed our view of the potential at Whistler – confirming that we have a very significant large-scale gold system on our hands which could grow significantly from here" he said.

"At the same time, we have been able to increase our confidence levels in the quality of the mineralisation at Whistler during the resource estimation phase."

"The identification of immediate shallow high-grade extensions both to the north and south of the Whistler Deposit is, in our view, a major advance for the Gidgee Gold Project," Mr Langworthy said. "We expect that these new high-grade domains will have a positive impact on the resource estimation we are currently working on, and then flow through into future open pit optimisations.

"From an exploration and resource expansion perspective, these zones are not only open at depth but they also show the potential for significant high-grade domains to exist along a trend that we believe could extend over a strike length of more than 1.2km. We need to test this through drilling, but we believe the potential along this corridor is very real – as evidenced by the shallow historical drill results – and this is an opportunity we are going to pursue over the coming months.

"In addition to the main resource extension work we are also very pleased by the outcomes of limited recent drilling to test a number of new targets in the broader Whistler area. Based on our understanding of the controls of mineralisation at the Montague Deposit, our Exploration Team completed a detailed review of the geology at Whistler that required detailed reassessment of a substantial amount of historical drilling (core and RC chips) to identify large-scale flat lying structures.

"We now believe that these flat-lying structures are an extremely important component of the emerging gold system at Whistler. These new targets continue to expand the broader Whistler mineralised footprint and represent a significant resource expansion opportunity with additional drilling – a great result which stems directly from some dedicated fundamental programs of technical work undertaken recently by our exploration team.

"The next phase of work is to report the remaining results of the recent drilling program 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

Whistler - High-Grade Extensions											
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
GRC375	RC	751,645	6,968,240	513.9	-50	230	123	79	91	12	5.00
GRC376	RC	751,710	6,968,020	513.8	-50	270	148	114	121	7	6.55
GRC377	RC	751,705	6,968,230	513.9	-60	270	228	206	212	6	1.60
Whistler - Discovery of New Mineralised Structures											
Hole ID	**Hole Type**	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**RL**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
GRC374	RC	751,715	6,967,980	513.7	-50	270	148	21	28	7	2.26
GRC378	RC	751695	6968310	509	-70	90	168	138	143	5	2.82
MRP48*	RC	751478	6968013	515	-60	270	43	32	43	11	2.19
88MRD24*	DDH	751778	6968310	515	-60	270	195	128	140.5	12.5	2.18
86MORC35*	RC	751770	6968308	515	-60	270	43	16	20	4	14.6

** - Historic Drill Intercept*

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.
Exploration done	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
by other parties		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
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.