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ASX Announcement: 3 October 2019

MAJOR NEW EXPANSIONARY DRILLING PROGRAMS UNDERWAY AT GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT FOLLOWING MAIDEN RESOURCE

~16,000m of RC and air-core drilling underway to test multiple exploration targets, including newly-defined Exploration Target at the Achilles Prospect

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Major new drilling program commences at the 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in WA.**
- **~16,000m of reverse circulation and air-core drilling has commenced[1]. Drilling is targeting:**
  - **The next stage of resource expansion at both the Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits following the maiden Mineral Resource of 3.4Mt at 2.2g/t Au for 240,000oz of gold[2], which was announced earlier today;**
  - **Conversion of a newly-defined Exploration Target for the Achilles Target (see below) into a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource;**
  - **A series of positions along the margin of the Montague Granodiorite that have been targeted using the recently acquired detailed gravity dataset[3].**
- **An Exploration Target of 1.2 Mt to 3.4 Mt at 2.3g/t to 3.4g/t comprising between 88,000oz and 370,000oz has been estimated for the Achilles Prospect.**
- **The Achilles Exploration Target is in addition to the Maiden Mineral Resource for the Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits of 3.4Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 240,000 ounces of gold[4] and does not include any additional resource growth at these deposits.**

Cautionary Statement

The Exploration Targets reported within this announcement are not Mineral Resources. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to determine a Mineral Resource. There is no certainty that additional exploration work will result in the estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources.

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that, following a detailed review of historical exploration and drilling data, it has developed an initial Exploration Target for the Achilles Prospect at its 100%-owned **Gidgee Gold Project**, Western Australia which will be tested as part of a major new drilling program that commenced this week.

The reporting of an Exploration Target is in addition to the recently reported Maiden Inferred Resource for the Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits of **3.4Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 240,000 ounces of contained gold**, which was announced to the market earlier today[2]. Together with the significant exploration upside at Whistler and Montague, the new Exploration Target highlights the substantial growth potential of the Gidgee Project.

[1] See Gateway ASX release, 16 September 2019
[2] See Gateway ASX release, 3 October 2019
[3] See Gateway ASX release, 20 September 2019
[4] See Gateway ASX release, 3 October 2019

Achilles Exploration Target

Gateway has now completed a full evaluation and interpretation of the Achilles Exploration Target, which is located on the highly prospective margin of the Montague Granodiorite (Figure 1). The generation of this Exploration Target has involved the validation of all historical drilling data and then applying new structural and stratigraphic concepts built on the recent work at both the Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits.

This work by the Company has highlighted the potential of the Achilles Exploration Target to advance rapidly to a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource with additional drilling.

The Achilles Exploration Target incorporates the previously separate NE Caledonian, Rosie North, S-Bend, AF1 Lode and Rosie Prospects. In total, the target extends for a strike length of approximately 1.5km and now comprises an estimated Exploration Target of **1.2 Mt to 3.4 Mt at 2.3g/t to 3.4g/t for 88,000oz and 370,000oz** of contained gold.

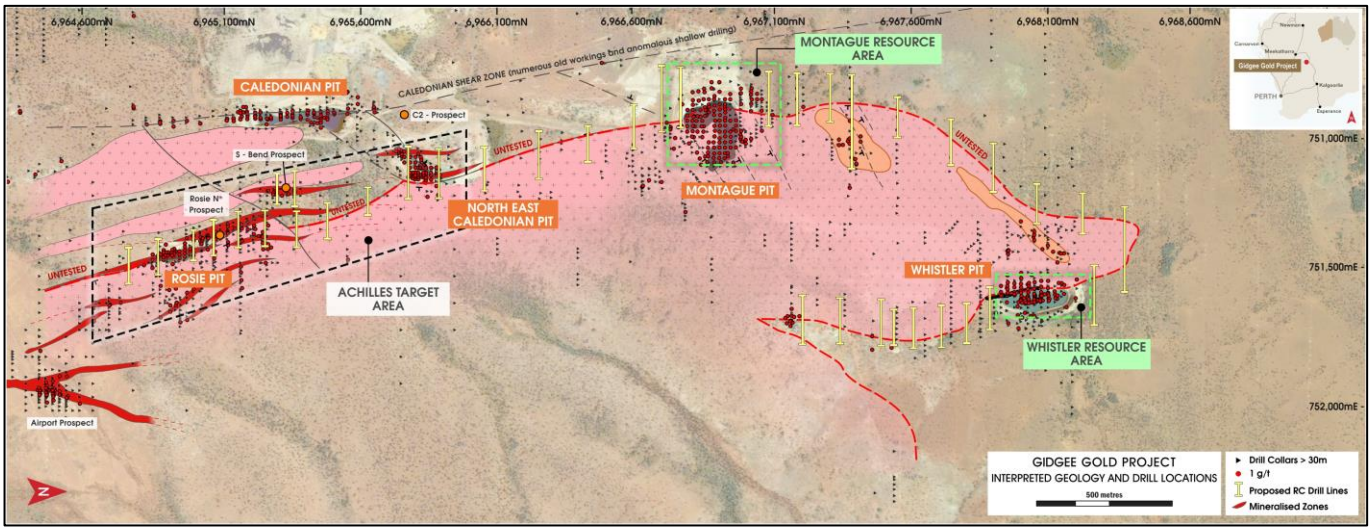

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

KEY POINTS – Assumptions and Methodologies

- All drilling results utilised to derive the Achilles Exploration Target are historical in nature and were completed both by Gateway (pre-2018) and previous owners of the Gidgee Gold Project. Drilling information has been verified where possible in relation to locational accuracy, sampling protocols and analytical quality control procedures. The drilling data comprises a combination of reverse circulation (RC), diamond and rotary air blast (RAB)[1].

- A total of 55 drill holes have intersected the mineralised shear zones of interest. A complete list of these intercepts are provided in Appendix 1.

- The potential size and contained ounces of gold of the Exploration Target are presented in Table 1 as a range of values, which in the Competent Person's opinion, represent a reasonable approximation based on the level of available information and estimation methodologies applied.

- The Exploration Target consists of four mineralised structures that have previously been considered distinct and separate. It is now understood that these structures are part of a greater structural domain and are likely to be interlinked by additional structures. The NE Caledonian, Rosie North, S-Bend, AF1 Lode and Rosie Prospects are the component structures that now make up the current Achilles Exploration Target (Figure 2).

- The Rosie North, S-Bend and the AF1 lodes are largely sub-vertical, north-striking shear zones hosted in the mafic volcanic rocks on the immediate margin of the Montague Granodiorite. Where the mineralised structure intersects the granodiorite it is typical that a broader quartz stockwork zone is also developed.

[1] *See Appendix (3) for JORC Table 1*

- The NE Caledonian shear zone is relatively flat-lying (30 degrees) and extends from the immediate base of the historical shallow open pit. The mineralisation is typified by quartz veins within a strongly sheared and foliated mafic volcanic rock host sequence. The geometry and style of mineralisation is very similar to that seen at the Montague Gold Deposit which is located 800m to the immediate north.

- The estimation process was based on assessing the potential for mineralisation amenable to shallow mining techniques to a depth of approximately 100m and making an assessment on the potential for higher-grade mineralisation to a depth of 200m below surface.

    - In the top 100m, either from surface or from the base of the historical open pits, in-house modeling of the gold mineralisation has been completed where it is partially defined by drilling. This work has not been reported as a Mineral Resource Estimation at this point due to insufficient drill spacing and the inclusion of a component of RAB drilling.

    - From 100-200m an assessment was made of high-grade domain characteristics within the existing drilling. Width and grades were adjusted and projected to an arbitrary depth of 200m.

    - An average specific gravity of 2.65 was applied to all of the exploration target. This is based on recent information collected from the resource estimation process at Whistler and Montague.

- A range of reported outcomes were based on both depths below surface and grade variation (See Table within Appendix 2 for detailed workings)[2].

Deposit	Model Case	RL	Ave Thickness (m)	Volume (m3)	SG	Tonnes	Grade Range (g/t Au)		Contained Au Range (koz)	
Rosie North	Low	0 - 50m	10	150,000	2.65	400,000	2.0	2.2	28,000	30,000
	Mid	0 - 100m	10	300,000	2.65	800,000	2.0	2.2	55,000	60,000
	High	0 - 200m	8	480,000	2.65	1,300,000	2.8	3.4	120,000	140,000
NE Caledonian	Low	0 - 50m	7	154,000	2.65	400,000	2.0	2.2	26,000	30,000
	Mid	0 - 100m	7	300,000	2.65	800,000	2.0	2.2	52,000	60,000
	High	0 - 200m	4.5	400,000	2.65	1,000,000	2.8	3.2	95,000	110,000
S-Bend	Low	0 - 50m	8	60,000	2.65	160,000	2.4	2.6	12,000	14,000
	Mid	0 - 100m	8	120,000	2.65	320,000	2.4	2.6	25,000	28,000
	High	0 - 200m	5	150,000	2.65	400,000	2.4	3.0	30,000	40,000
AF1 Lode	Low	0 - 50m	6	90,000	2.65	250,000	2.8	3.0	22,000	24,000
	Mid	0 - 100m	6	180,000	2.65	500,000	2.8	3.0	45,000	48,000
	High	0 - 200m	4	240,000	2.65	640,000	3.5	4.0	70,000	80,000

Table (1): Achilles Exploration Target ranges and supporting assumptions (also refer to Appendix 2)

[2] *All values are subject to rounding.*

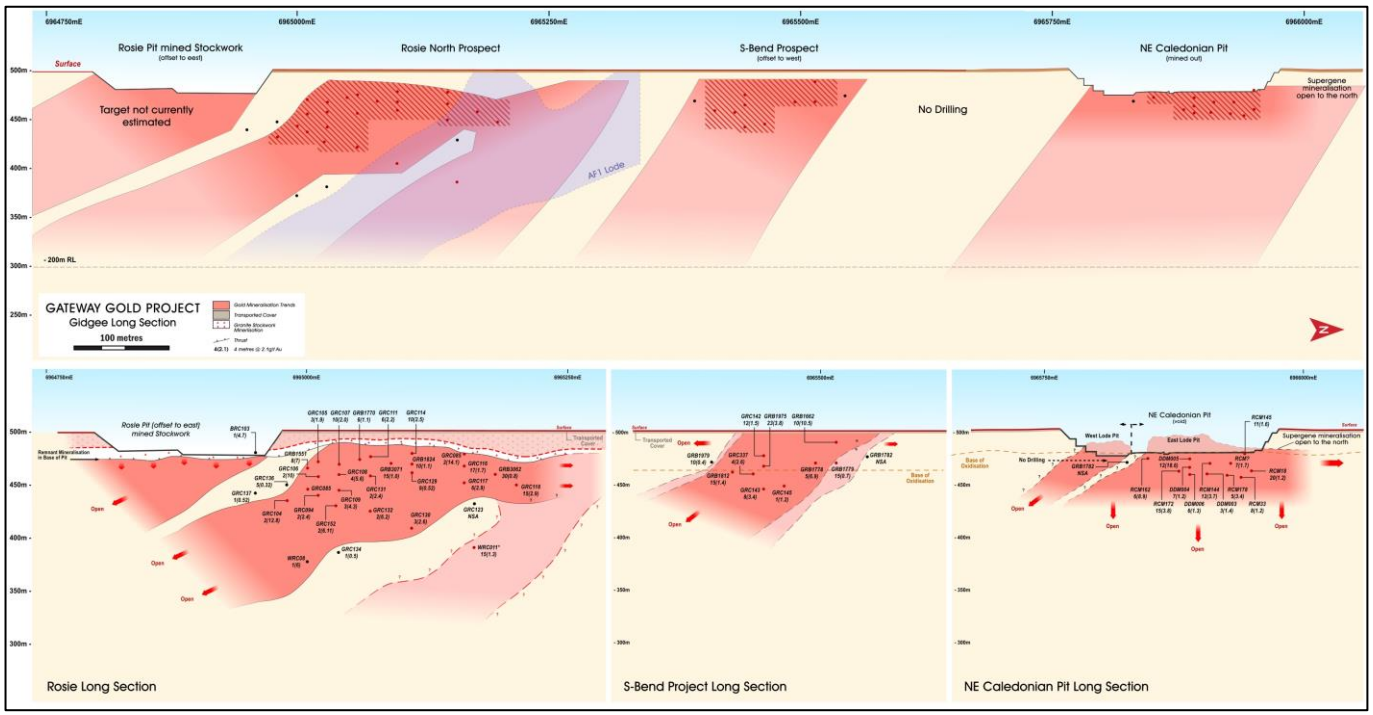

Figure (2): Achilles Exploration Target Long Section

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Peter Langworthy, said the announcement of an initial Exploration Target for the Achilles Prospect, together with the maiden 240,000oz JORC Mineral Resource for the Whistler and Montague Deposits also announced today, provided further evidence of the substantial long-term growth potential at the Gidgee Gold Project.

"While the maiden Resources announced separately today provides a solid starting base for the Company, we see a huge opportunity to quickly grow this Resource base well beyond its current position," Mr Langworthy said.

"This growth will come from a combination of the massive scope to immediately expand the Resource base at both Whistler and Montague, while at the same time targeting advanced, high-potential opportunities like the one we have now identified at the Achilles Exploration Target.

"Given the significant amount of drilling already completed over parts of the Achilles Target, we believe we will be able to add ounces in this area relatively quickly while also targeting immediate extensions and new discoveries along strike and down-plunge.

"And this still only represents a small part of the wider Gidgee Project – which remains wide open in terms of its discovery potential across the Montague Granodiorite," he said.

"We are very pleased that drilling has now resumed as part of our systematic exploration approach to unlocking the potential of this area, and we are looking forward to advancing the Gidgee Project to the next level."

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): DRILL INTERCEPT TABLE

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
NE Caledonian	RCM162	RC	751,158	6,965,804	500	-70	90	28	22	28	6	8.93
NE Caledonian	RCM172	RC	751,138	6,965,834	500	-90	0	37	22	37	15	3.80
NE Caledonian	DDM005	DD	751,158	6,965,842	503	-90	0	33	20	32	12	18.60
NE Caledonian	DDM004	DD	751,148	6,965,845	503	-90	0	36	24	31	7	1.20
NE Caledonian	DDM006	DD	751138	6965842	503	-90	0	41.8	35	41	6	1.30
NE Caledonian	RCM144	RC	751148	6965862	500	-60	90	36	21	33	12	3.70
NE Caledonian	DDM003	DD	751139	6965863	503	-90	0	45.4	39	42	3	1.36
NE Caledonian	RCM146	RC	751158	6965882	500	-60	90	36	25	32	7	1.72
NE Caledonian	RCM178	RC	751148	6965882	500	-60	90	42	35	40	5	3.40
NE Caledonian	RCM33	RC	751133	6965887	500	-60	90	80	40	48	8	1.20
NE Caledonian	RCM18	RC	751153	6965892	500	-60	90	81	22	42	20	1.18
S Bend	GRB1812	RAB	751242	6965252	503	-60	270	55	30	45	15	1.35
S Bend	GRC337	RC	751252	6965274	503	-60	270	77	43	47	4	2.56
S Bend	GRC142	RC	751235	6965276	503	-60	270	60	17	29	12	1.54
S Bend	GRB1975	RAB	751242	6965277	503	-60	270	53	30	53	23	3.77
S Bend	GRC143	RC	751267	6965278	503	-60	270	100	59	67	8	3.44
S Bend	GRC144	RC	751273	6965304	503	-60	270	100	60	64	4	1.20
S Bend	GRC145	RC	751267	6965328	504	-60	270	96	62	63	1	1.21
S Bend	GRB1662	RAB	751217	6965352	504	-60	90	24	5	15	10	10.50
S Bend	GRB1778	RAB	751234	6965352	504	-60	270	39	18	23	5	6.86
S Bend	GRB1779	RAB	751247	6965352	504	-60	270	47	32	47	15	0.69
S Bend	GRC146	RC	751242	6965353	504	-60	270	78	23	25	2	1.00
Rosie North	GRC104	RC	751361	6964978	503	-60	90	90	82	84	2	12.80
Rosie North	GRC105	RC	751415	6965009	504	-60	270	40	20	23	3	1.91
Rosie North	GRC094	RC	751446	6965006	504	-60	270	80	71	73	2	2.40
Rosie North	GRB1551	RAB	751382	6965002	504	-60	90	33	25	33	8	6.97
Rosie North	GRB1450	RAB	751399	6965005	504	-60	90	41	15	25	10	9.96
Rosie North	GRC107	RC	751410	6965029	504	-60	270	40	26	36	10	2.00
Rosie North	GRC108	RC	751422	6965028	504	-60	270	55	45	49	4	5.60
Rosie North	GRC109	RC	751435	6965029	504	-60	270	80	65	68	3	4.30
Rosie North	GRB1770	RAB	751392	6965052	504	-60	270	31	25	31	6	1.10
Rosie North	GRC111	RC	751408	6965056	504	-60	270	70	22	28	6	2.20
Rosie North	GRC131	RC	751422	6965057	504	-60	270	85	49	51	2	2.40
Rosie North	GRC132	RC	751448	6965056	504	-60	270	115	87	89	2	6.20
Rosie North	GRC114	RC	751388	6965102	504	-60	270	70	17	27	10	2.50
Rosie North	GRB1824	RAB	751392	6965102	504	-60	270	38	28	38	10	1.10
Rosie North	GRC129	RC	751404	6965102	504	-60	270	75	38	47	9	0.53
Rosie North	GRC130	RC	751449	6965102	504	-60	270	132	95	98	3	2.60
Rosie North	GRC116	RC	751375	6965153	504	-60	270	55	20	37	17	1.74
Rosie North	GRC117	RC	751391	6965154	504	-60	270	80	50	56	6	2.94
Rosie North	GRB3062	RAB	751357	6965176	504	-60	270	50	20	50	30	0.76
Rosie North	GRC118	RC	751381	6965200	504	-60	270	70	43	58	15	2.92
Rosie North	WRC011	RC	751454	6965152	504	-60	270	150	76	91	15	1.30
Rosie North	WRC08	RC	751492	6965002	504	-60	270	156	143	144	1	6.00
Rosie North	GRC085	RC	751377	6965002	504	-60	90	70	68	70	2	14.10
Achilles Footwall	GRB3063	RAB	751377	6965177	504	-60	270	41	15	20	5	1.72
Achilles Footwall	WRC011	RC	751454	6965152	504	-60	270	150	88	90	2	6.00
Achilles Footwall	GRB2068	RAB	751367	6965212	504	-60	180	39	10	15	5	2.80
Achilles Footwall	GRC125	RC	751406	6965199	504	-60	270	110	41	43	2	1.30
Achilles Footwall	GRB2006	RAB	751392	6965202	504	-60	0	41	30	35	5	2.30
Achilles Footwall	HRC335	RC	751389	6965234	504	-60	270	40	22	24	2	1.80
Achilles Footwall	GRB3006	RAB	751392	6965211	504	-60	0	46	23	38	15	1.60
Achilles Footwall	GRC177	RC	751467	6965252	504	-60	270	169	87	90	3	9.30
Achilles Footwall	GRC127	RC	751501	6965251	504	-60	270	126	119	121	2	12.45

APPENDIX (2): ACHILLES EXPLORATION TARGET DETAILED EVALUATION

APPENDIX (2): GIDGEE PROJECT - ACHILLES PROSPECT EXPLORATION TARGET

Rosie North	Model Case	Tonnes	Grade (low)	Grade (high)	Oz (Low)	Oz (high)	Base RL	Down-dip	Strike	Thickness	S.G.	Volume	Tonnes	Ave Dip/Azimuth
	Low	397,500	2.2	2.4	28,119	30,675	0 -50	50	300	10	2.65	150,000	397,500	-80/090
	Mid	795,000	2.2	2.4	56,238	61,350	0 -100	100	300	10	2.65	300,000	795,000	
	High	1,272,000	3.0	3.4	122,701	139,061	0 -200	200	300	8	2.65	480,000	1,272,000	

NE Caledonian	Model Case	Tonnes	Grade (low)	Grade (high)	Oz (Low)	Oz (high)	Base RL	Down-dip	Strike	Thickness	S.G.	Volume	Tonnes	Ave Dip/Azimuth
	Low	408,100	2.0	2.2	26,244	28,869	0 -50	88	250	7	2.65	154,000	408,100	-35/270
	Mid	811,563	2.0	2.2	52,191	57,410	0 -100	175	250	7	2.65	306,250	811,563	
	High	1,043,438	2.8	3.2	93,943	107,363	0 -200	350	250	4.5	2.65	393,750	1,043,438	

S-Bend	Model Case	Tonnes	Grade (low)	Grade (high)	Oz (Low)	Oz (high)	Base RL	Down-dip	Strike	Thickness	S.G.	Volume	Tonnes	Ave Dip/Azimuth
	Low	159,000	2.4	2.6	12,270	13,293	0 -50	50	150	8	2.65	60,000	159,000	-80/090
	Mid	318,000	2.4	2.6	24,540	26,585	0 -100	100	150	8	2.65	120,000	318,000	
	High	397,500	2.4	3.0	30,675	38,344	0 -200	200	150	5	2.65	150,000	397,500	

AF1 Lode	Model Case	Tonnes	Grade (low)	Grade (high)	Oz (Low)	Oz (high)	Base RL	Down-dip	Strike	Thickness	S.G.	Volume	Tonnes	Ave Dip/Azimuth
	Low	238,500	2.8	3.0	21,473	23,006	0 -50	50	300	6	2.65	90,000	238,500	-80/090
	Mid	477,000	2.8	3.0	42,945	46,013	0 -100	100	300	6	2.65	180,000	477,000	
	High	636,000	3.5	4.0	71,576	81,801	0 -200	200	300	4	2.65	240,000	636,000	

TOTAL	Model Case	Tonnes	Grade (low)	Grade (high)	Oz (Low)	Oz (high)	Base RL
	Low	**1,203,100**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**88,106**	**95,843**	**0 -50**
	Mid	**2,401,563**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**175,914**	**191,358**	**0 -100**
	High	**3,348,938**	**3.0**	**3.4**	**318,895**	**366,569**	**0 -200**

APPENDIX (3): 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.*	• Historic Gateway RC drilling (GRC pre-fix) - 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. • Historic Gateway RAB drilling (GRB – prefix) was conducted by Bordec Drilling. All analysis was completed by Genalysis Laboratories, Perth. Submitted samples comprised 2kg speared parent samples which were subjected to total preparation. Au by B/ETA to 1ppb. Ag,As Co,Cu,Ni Sb and Zn by B/AAS to 1ppm.

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 were sent to Pilbara Laboratories and Australian Assay Laboratories for gold by fire assay on 50g charge.*
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. • RAB Drilling – Bordec Drilling completed all of Gateway's historic RAB drilling programs *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• 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, Aircore and RAB 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	• *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.*	• Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. • The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	• *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.*	○ Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias. ○ Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. ○ OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:25, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. • 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory. • Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron. • All samples were analysed for Au using the Au-AA26 technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay. • Quality control for maximising representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples. Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory. Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet. QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose. Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted. Once logged the core was marked up for sampling ranging from 0.5m to 2.0m largely matching geological contacts. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory. Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates,*	• Drill samples 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	populations. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.* *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.* *QA/QC data is not currently available.* *Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) • Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also. • All data is stored within a suitable database. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit. All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database. All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and will eventually be recorded by Digital GPs (+/-1cm). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital***

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		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 Appendix 1 for Results
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. Inclined RC holes (-60 degrees) are perpendicular to the dip of the mineralized structure creating minimal sampling bias. The vertical RC holes are around 20-30 degrees off being perpendicular to the dip in the mineralised structure creating a minimal sampling bias. • Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** The 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.

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		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.*	• M57/48 and M57/99. Both mining tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd 100%.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was discovered in the district during the gold rush era, first records of gold won from small scale high grade workings include the Montague Mining Centre (1904-13). Renewed interest in the late 60's included base metal exploration carried out within exposed stratigraphy of the Montague Ranges (Bungarra Ranges), exploration interest that broadened with the release of the Sandstone 1:250,000 aeromagnetic sheet in 1970 resulting in the staking of favourable magnetic anomalies by exploration companies. • Early explorers in the Montague Ranges included Anaconda Australia Inc. (1966-67), followed by International Nickel Australia (1971-75) perusing a Gabbro - large banded differentiated basic complex believed a multiple intrusion prospective for copper and/or nickel such as the Dulith Gabbro, USA. Strong geophysical and mineralised anomalisms were encountered, however, copper-zinc enrichments were also encountered in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at Ed's Bore prospect, which

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was followed by CRA Exploration (1983-1990) to intersect polymetallic VMS enrichments at Bevan prospect (not substantively pursued). • At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). • The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with Herald Resources continued exploration of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway also targeting poly-metallic intrusion related - VMS models in the district from 2006. • **Airport, Airport Sth, S Bend, Rosie Nth, Rosie Sth** mineralisation was discovered by Gateway Mining between 2007 and 2011 in RAB drilling and later defined by RC drilling
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gateways's Gidgee Project is located in the Gidgee district in the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia approximately 630km NE of Perth and 70km north from the township of Sandstone on the eastern central portion of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, of the Southern Cross Province. Metamorphic grade of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt is estimated to be low-grade greenschist facies. Project lithology includes basalt/ash tuff/dolerite/gabbro, the Montague Granodiorite sub-volcanic intrusion (calc-alkaline - FI), dacite volcanic flow/s (FI), volcaniclastic sequences of felsic composition and epiclastic conglomerates, ultramafic intrusives and external orogenic granite plutons. Key regional characteristics of a Volcanic Arc Extensional Basin include calc-alkaline bimodal volcanic sequences associated with extensive iron formations. Later ENE-WSW orogenic compression event is characterised by NNW regional scale faults/unconformities, NNW shearing and folding, slaty cleavage has developed within sediments near a tight syncline fold closure within the NE area of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Historic Exploration drill results are contained with Table 1

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The minimum grade truncation was set at 0.1g/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. Inclined RC holes (-60 degrees) are perpendicular to the dip of the mineralized structure creating minimal sampling bias. The vertical RC holes are around 20-30 degrees off being perpendicular to the dip in the mineralised structure creating a minimal sampling bias.
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.*	• 3D gravity and airborne magnetic data is currently being modelled with subsequent RC and aircore drilling being used to test new regional exploration targets
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.*	• Step-out RC drilling down dip and along strike of high grade gold intercepts (currently ongoing) • First pass inferred resource