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ASX Announcement: 30 October 2019

SEPTEMBER 2019 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Gateway takes further key steps towards unlocking potential of Gidgee Gold Project with maiden Resource estimate, successful $3.5M capital raising and start of major new drill program

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden 240,000oz JORC Inferred Mineral Resource (3.425Mt at 2.2g/t) completed for Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits. Both deposits remain open in all directions.**
- **Exploration Target established for the Achilles Prospect, highlighting strong growth potential.**
- **Detailed ground gravity survey identifies key structures and refines exploration focus.**
- **Commencement of major new 16,000m Reverse Circulation and air-core drilling program.**
- **Appointment of experienced mining executive Mark Cossom as Technical Director.**

GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT

RESOURCE ESTIMATION – WHISTLER AND MONTAGUE GOLD DEPOSITS

Immediately subsequent to quarter-end, Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) reported a maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) for the Company's 100%-owned **Gidgee Gold Project**, Western Australia (Figure 1). This initial Mineral Resource position represents the first step in what is expected to be an ongoing process of resource growth and upgrade, over the short to medium term.

The reported Mineral Resource that comprises a total Inferred Resource of **3.425 million tonnes grading 2.2g/t Au 240,000 ounces of contained gold**, relates to the **Whistler Gold Deposit** and **Montague Gold Deposit**, which are both located on the prospective margin of the Montague Granodiorite. The two Resources are located approximately 800m apart (see Figure 1). The Montague Resource has a component of quartz-stockwork gold mineralisation in the base of the historical open pit, which is now referred to as the Boulder Gold Deposit.

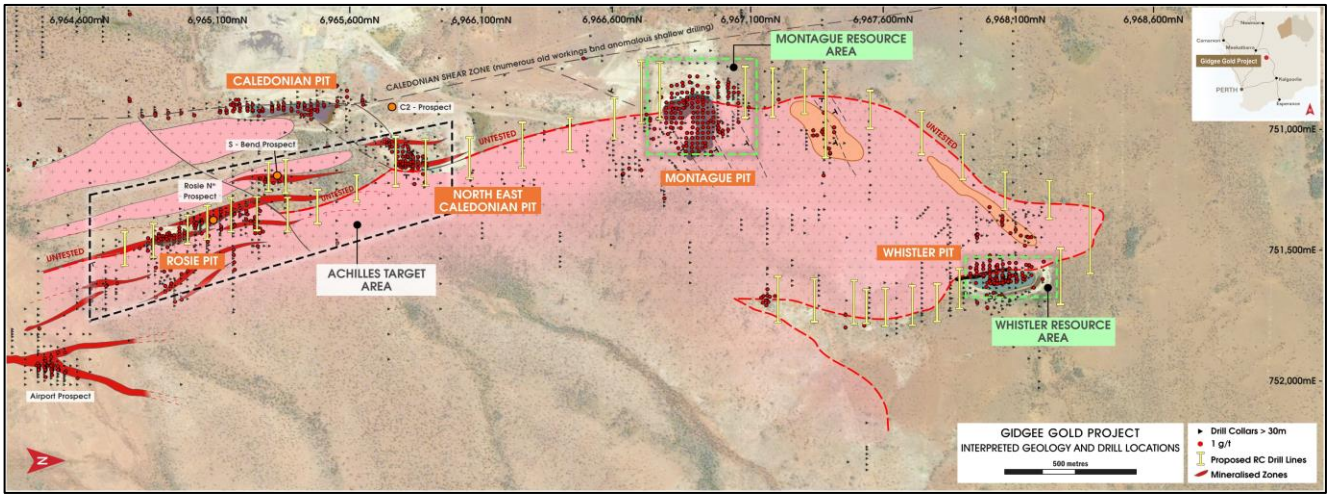

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

The completion of a maiden resource for these two key deposits represents an important first step in the Company's strategy to develop a new large-scale gold project at Gidgee. The resources set a strong initial foundation for the Company to unlock the broader potential of this highly prospective emerging gold project.

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The maiden MRE for the Gidgee Gold Project is **3,425,000 tonnes @ 2.2g/t for 240,000 ounces of contained gold**[1] and is summarised in Table (1) and additional detail is provided in Appendices 2-4:

TABLE (1): GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT - OCTOBER 2019 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SUMMARY				
Resource	**Cut-off grade (g/t Au)**	**INFERRED**		
		Tonnes	**Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Gold (oz)**
Whistler Open Pit	0.5	1,600,000	2.16	109,000
Whistler Underground	2	100,000	3.32	11,000
Sub-Total Whistler		**1,700,000**	**2.23**	**120,000**
Montague Open Pit	0.5	1,165,000	2.13	80,000
Boulder Open Pit	0.5	500,000	1.30	20,000
Montague Underground	2	60,000	10.3	20,000
Sub-Total Montague		**1,725,000**	**2.18**	**120,000**
Total Gidgee Gold Project		**3,425,000**	**2.20**	**240,000**

- The MRE has been classified as totally Inferred and is constrained within a A$2,400 per ounce gold price pit shell optimisation.
- Geological interpretation and modeling was undertaken using Micromine software.
- The model was built utilising Ordinary Kriging (OK) as the interpolation method using Maptek Vulcan 11.0.2 software.

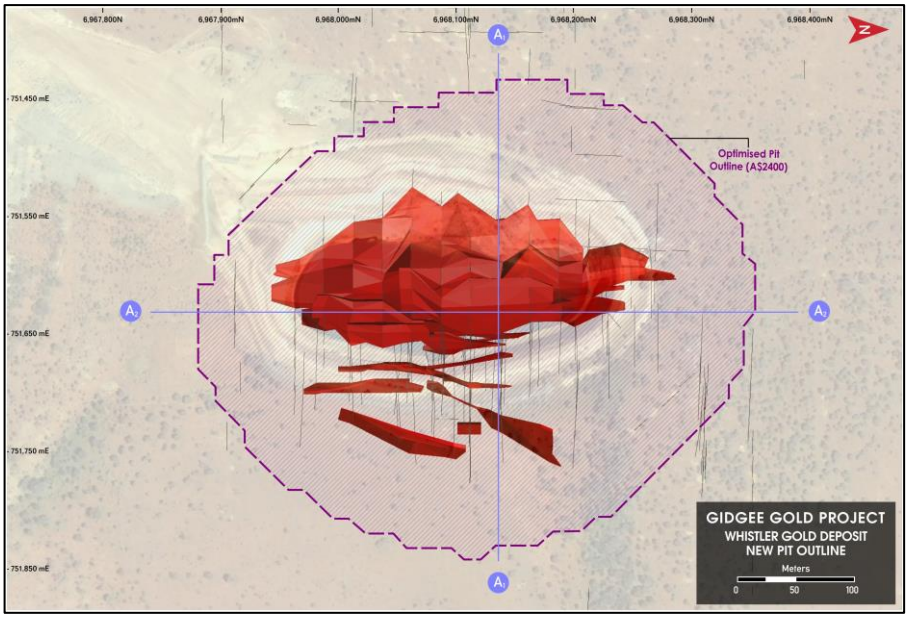

Figure (2): Whistler Plan – Optimised A$2,400 Pit Shell

[1] See ASX Announcement 3 October 2019: *Maiden 240,000oz resource sets strong foundation for next phase of growth at Gidgee Gold Project, WA*

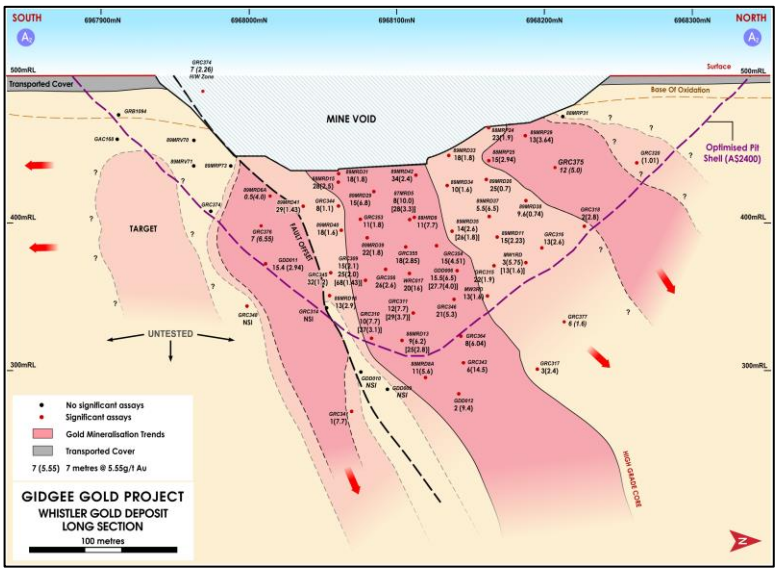

Figure (3): Whistler Long Section Resource and Exploration Summary

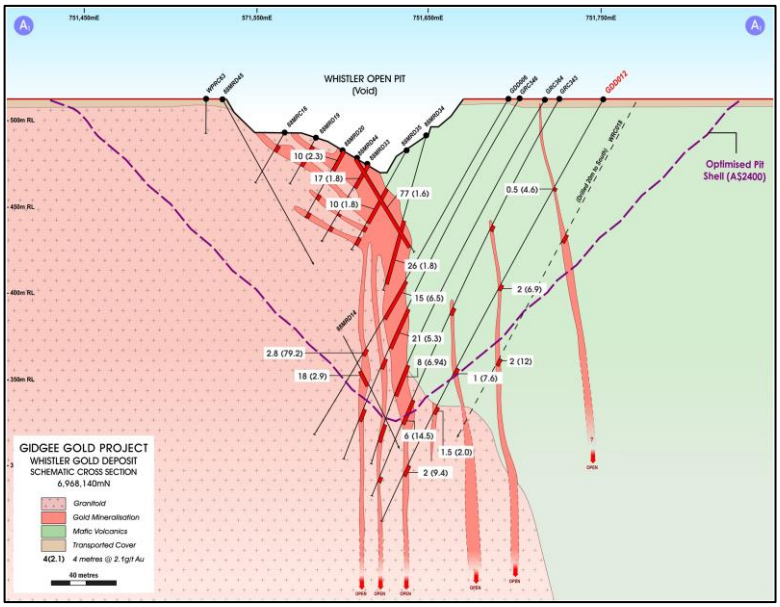

Figure (4): Whistler Cross Section

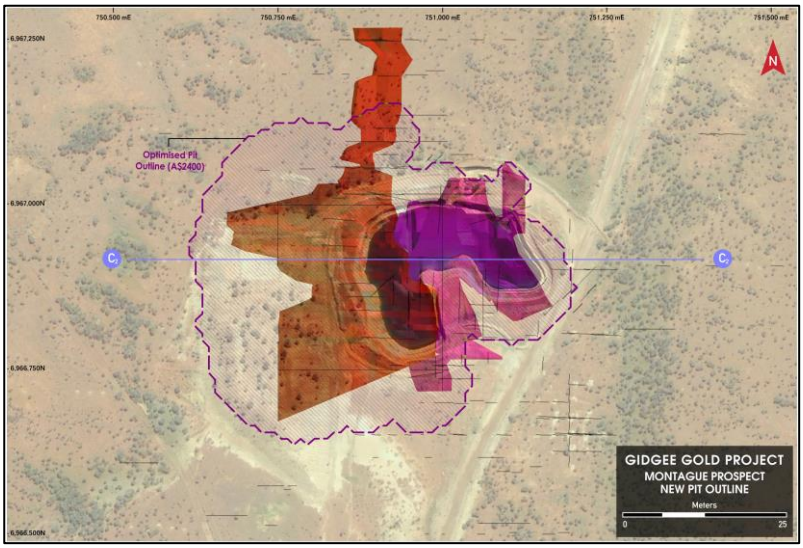

Figure (5): Montague Plan – Optimised A$2,400 Pit Shell

RESOURCE EXPANSION AND EXPLORATION – Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits

To advance the resource expansion and exploration push, a major new drilling program of ~16,000m of Reverse Circulation and air-core drilling has now commenced at the Gidgee Gold Project. A significant component of this program will be focused on expanding the Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits.

Whistler Gold Deposit

An opportunity exists to aggressively target a significant expansion of the Whistler Gold Deposit beyond the reported Mineral Resource. The gold deposit remains open in all directions, with immediate strong potential to extend the mineralisation along strike to the north and south, down-plunge and in a series of separate flat-lying structures that have recently been discovered.

The greater Whistler mineralised trend has been defined by shallow drilling over a strike length of approximately 1.25km.

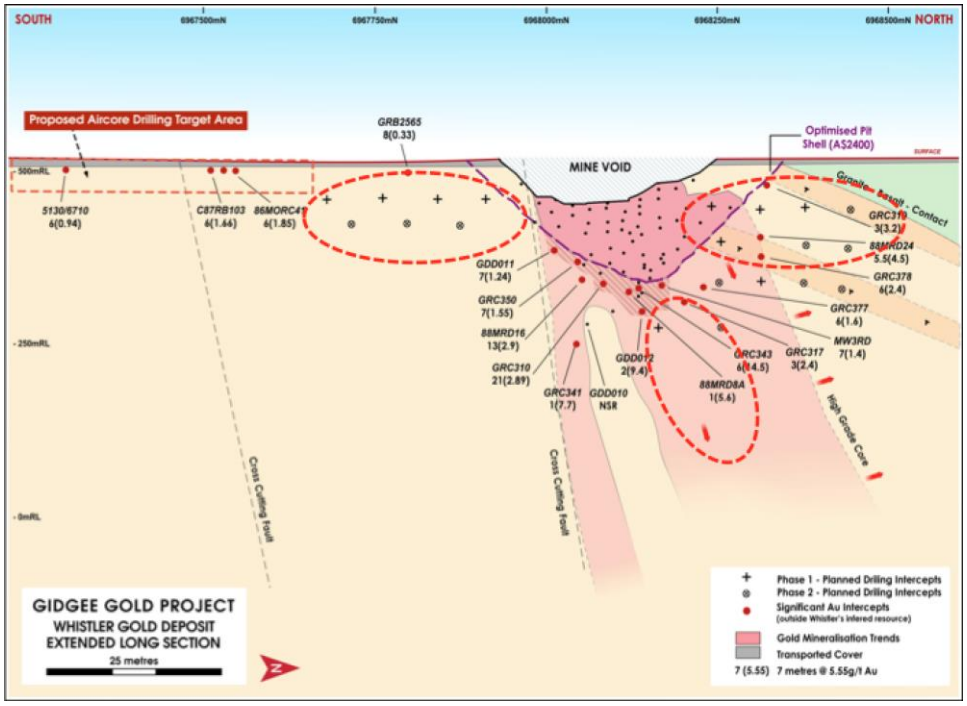

Figure (6): Whistler Long Section – Exploration Targets for current drilling program

Montague Gold Deposit

The Montague Gold Deposit remains open in all directions and is potentially part of a mineralised system consisting of multiple flat-lying shear zones with the mafic volcanic rock package and quartz-stockwork zones on the margin of the granodiorite. The prospective contact zone remains largely untested to the north and south for approximately 2.2km.

ACHILLES EXPLORATION TARGET

In addition to the Company's main focus of exploration and resource expansion activities at the Whistler and Montague Gold Deposits, the Achilles Project has been identified as a high-priority target to be tested in the upcoming drilling programs[2].

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 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 7).

[2] See ASX Announcement 3 October 2019: *Major new expansionary drilling programs underway at Gidgee Gold Project following Maiden Resource*

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.

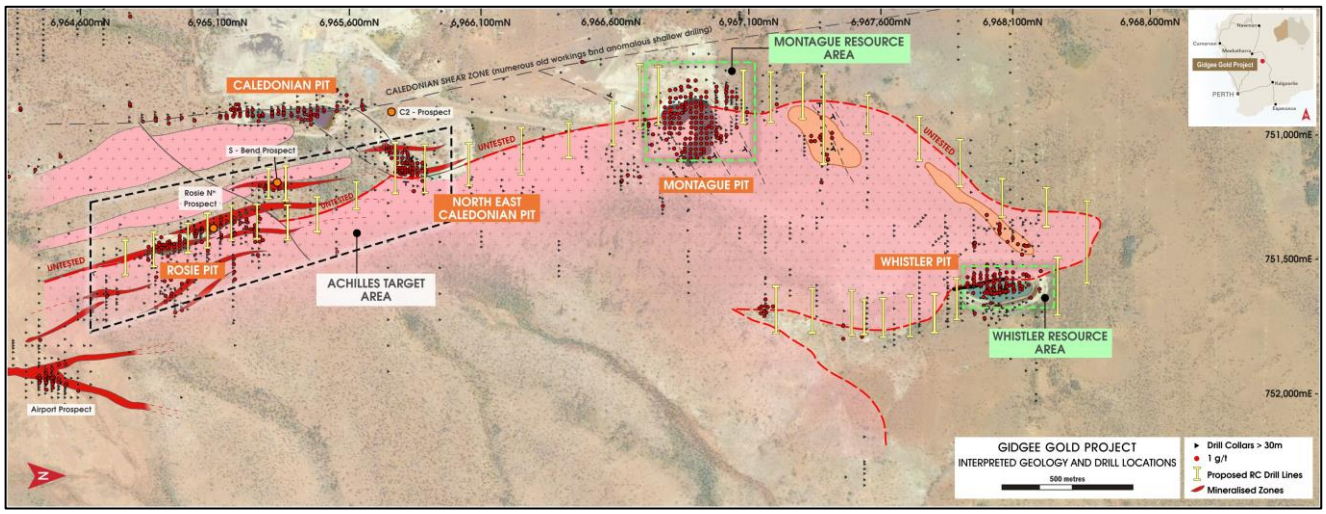

Figure (7): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

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 the 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).

- A total of 55 drill holes have intersected the mineralised shear zones of interest. A complete list of these intercepts and a JORC Table (1) are provided as Appendices 6, 7 and 8.

- The potential size and contained ounces of gold of the Exploration Target are presented in Table 2 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 8).

- 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.

- 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 7 for detailed workings)[3].

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 (2): Achilles Exploration Target ranges and supporting assumptions (also refer to Appendix 7)

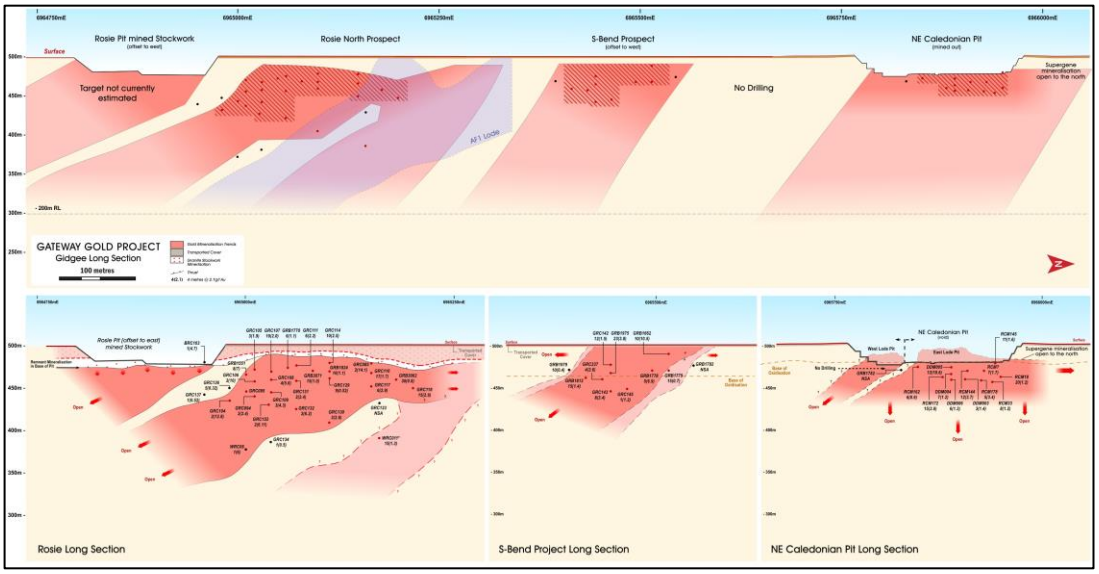

Figure (8): Achilles Exploration Target Long Section

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

DETAILED GRAVITY SURVEY

During the reporting period Gateway completed a detailed ground-based gravity survey over the majority of the Gidgee Gold Project as part of its ongoing commitment to unlock the Project's potential as a Tier-1 gold exploration and development opportunity[4].

The investment of time and money into collecting high-quality technical datasets provides a key platform for efficient and effective exploration and reflects Gateway's commitment to technical excellence and the adoption of a systematic approach to exploration that leverages off the full range of available exploration methodologies.

Importantly, the Montague Granodiorite can be accurately modelled using gravity methods, providing the Company with a relatively effective and efficient exploration targeting strategy by allowing it to pinpoint the location of the prospective contact over its tenements.

Gravity surveys has proven to be an invaluable exploration targeting approach at other granite-hosted gold deposits in Western Australia such as Red 5's King of the Hills deposit.

The gravity data will be integrated with existing geophysical, geochemical and geological datasets to provide a key platform for the Company's ongoing targeting processes at Gidgee.

KEY POINTS

- The detailed ground gravity survey provides a high-quality dataset that clearly and precisely maps out the prospective contact of the Montague Granodiorite (Figures 9 and 10).
- Accurate positioning of the targeted contact allows for more effective planning of drilling programs.
- Modeling of the contact in 3D will provide a key understanding of the contact geometry at depth.
- The data provides greater clarity on the key structures interpreted to control the gold mineralisation across the wider Gidgee Gold Project.
- The data, particularly when integrated with the airborne magnetic data, allows for targeting of intrusions similar to the Montague Granodiorite that have not previously been identified in the region. These intrusions would be considered as high-ranking targets for future programs of exploration.
- In addition to the Montague analogue targets, gold deposit styles based on Kanowna Belle and Wallaby are considered as viable targets throughout the wider Gidgee Gold Project and will be actively targeted.
- Historical exploration has identified a significant volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) copper-zinc-gold system at the Flametree Prospect. This new gravity dataset can now be utilised to help identify sub-volcanic intrusions that would help focus any future exploration initiative targeting base metals.

GRAVITY SURVEY DETAILS

- The survey data was collected by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd, a Perth based geophysical contracting company.
- Gravity measurements were acquired using Scintrex CG-5 AUTOGRAV Gravity Meters (SN: 276 and 410811).
- GPS positions were acquired using CHC Nav i70 Base receiver and CHC i70 GNSS Rover Receivers.
- Gravity data was acquired on a nominal grid of 200m x 200m station spacing with 100m X 100m infill acquired over high priority areas.
- Gravity and GPS data were independently reviewed and verified by Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd.

[4] See ASX Announcement 20 September 2019: *Detailed gravity survey to help unlock long-term exploration potential at Gidgee Gold Project, WA*

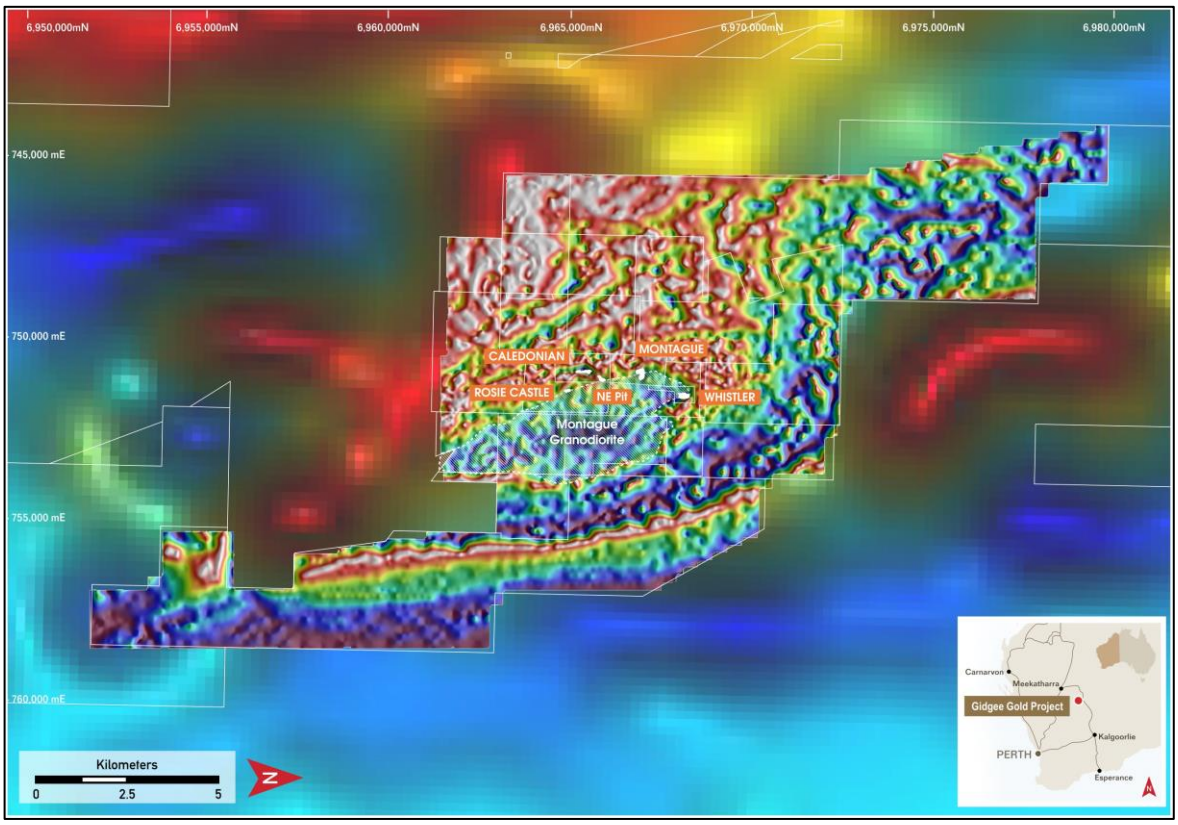

Figure (9): Gidgee Gold Project
Recently acquired detailed gravity Image over open source regional gravity data (Tilt N_Shade)

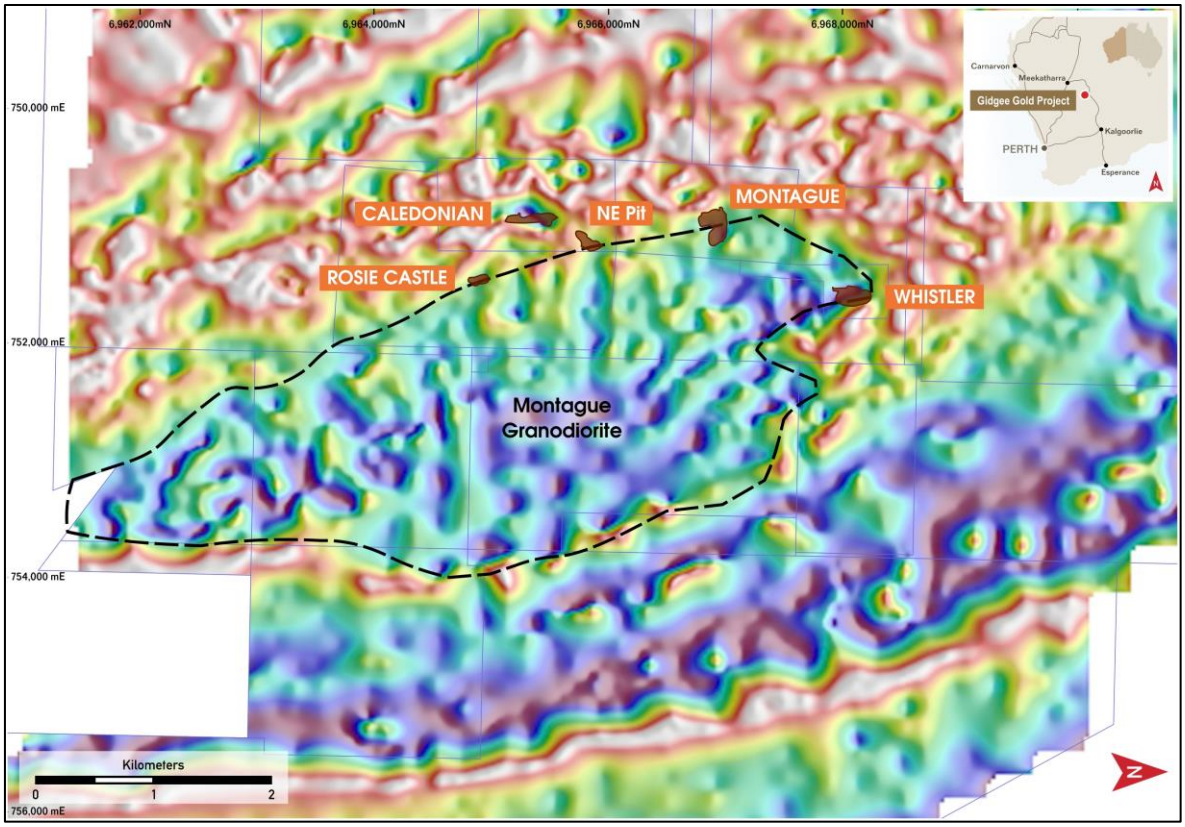

Figure (10): Gidgee Gold Project
Recently acquired detailed gravity image with outline of the Montague Granodiorite (Tilt N_Shade)

REGIONAL PROJECTS

No exploration activity was undertaken on the Company's regional exploration projects during the reporting period.

TENEMENTS

There have been no material changes to the Company's tenement holdings during the reporting period (see Appendix 1).

CORPORATE

Appointment of Technical Director

Subsequent to the reporting period, Gateway announced that it appointed highly experienced Australian mining executive Mark Cossom as Executive Technical Director subsequent to the Quarter[5]. Mr Cossom commenced employment with the Company on 21 October 2019. The appointment reflects Gateway's commitment to establish a strong in-house technical team with project evaluation and development capability as it advances its flagship Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia to the next level.

Mr Cossom is a highly regarded geologist and mining executive with a strong background in gold exploration and mining geology, coupled with strong economic evaluation and corporate experience. He played a key part of the team that helped transform Doray Minerals from a junior gold explorer to an ASX-200 gold miner, holding a range of senior positions with the company including as Geology-Development Manager from 2010-2015 and General Manager – Geology and Exploration from 2015 to 2019 (prior to its takeover by Silver Lake Resources).

Prior to his time at Doray, Mr Cossom worked as Principal Geologist (SE Asia) for Harmony Gold Ltd based in Brisbane, overseeing all exploration and mine geology activities across the region including for the major Morobe Mining Joint Venture with Newcrest Mining Ltd in PNG. He has also worked in a range of roles for Harmony Gold at their South Kal Operations and for Dioro Exploration as Technical Support Manager.

Mr Cossom holds of Master of Science (Mineral Economics) from the WA School of Mines and a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Applied Geology from Curtin University.

Capital Raising

During the quarter, the Company successfully completed a capital raising of A$3.46 million (before costs) (**Placement**) to institutional, professional and sophisticated investors to underpin a major new phase of drilling and exploration at its flagship 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia.

The new phase of drilling will focus on a range of high-priority targets ranging from advanced, resource-level to greenfields opportunities – all aimed at establishing Gidgee as a substantial new Australian gold development project**.**

The Placement, which comprised the issue of 230,966,664 shares at an issue price of $0.015 per share, was strongly supported by existing and new investors including, subject to shareholder approval, by the Company's Directors.

As the participation of the Company's directors in the Placement is subject to shareholder approval, the Placement will be issued in the following two tranches:

- 210,966,664 shares to institutional, professional and sophisticated investors using the Company's capacity under ASX Listing rule 7.1 and Listing Rule 7.1A (**Tranche 1 Shares**); and
- 20,000,000 shares to Directors of the Company or their nominees, subject to shareholder approval being obtained at a general meeting of shareholders (**Tranche 2 Shares**).

[5] See ASX Announcement 26 September 2019: *Gateway appoints highly experienced mining executive as Technical Director*

The proceeds of the Placement will underpin the next phase of exploration upcoming exploration at the Gidgee Project as part of the Company's recently announced strategy to finalise and expand on its maiden Mineral Resource estimates and accelerate exploration across the project.

Peter Langworthy
Managing Director

For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to sampling techniques and data, exploration results, geological information and exploration targets is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Richard Pugh (Hons) and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pugh is a full-time employee of OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code).

The information in the release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources has been compiled and reviewed by Mr Peter Langworthy who is a full-time employee of Gateway Mining Limited and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Langworthy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code).

APPENDIX (1): GATEWAY MINING LIMITED'S CONSOLIDATED TENEMENT HOLDINGS

Project	Tenement ID	Ownership
Gidgee	E57/945	GML
Gidgee	M57/485	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/793	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/405	GML
Gidgee	E57/874	GML
Gidgee	E57/875	GML
Gidgee	E57/888	GML
Gidgee	E57/823	GML
Gidgee	E57/824	GML
Gidgee	E57/688	GML
Gidgee	E57/687	GML
Gidgee	E57/417	GML
Gidgee	M57/48	GML
Gidgee	M57/98	GML
Gidgee	M57/99	GML
Gidgee	M57/217	GML
Gidgee	E57/807	GML
Gidgee	M57/429	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/876	GML
Gidgee	E57/1004	GML
Gidgee	E57/1005	GML
Gidgee	E57/1057	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd (formerly known as Omni Projects)
Gidgee	E57/1067	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Gidgee	P57/1407	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Gidgee	P57/1409	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Gidgee	P57/1410	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Gidgee	P57/1411	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Gidgee	P57/1412	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Gidgee	P57/1413	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Edjudina	E31/1134	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Edjudina	E31/1150	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Edjudina	E39/1765	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Edjudina	E39/1882	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Cunyu	E51/1762	85% Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd 15% Milford Resources P/L
Bryah Basin	E51/1738	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Bryah Basin	E52/3248	Auris 85%, Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd 15%
Bryah Basin	E52/3273	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Bryah Basin	E52/3291	Auris 85%, Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd 15%
Bryah Basin	E52/3510	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Bryah Basin	E52/1842	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Sylvania	E52/3365	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Sylvania	E52/3366	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Southern Cross	E77/2309	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd
Edna May	E77/2290	Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd

APPENDIX (2): SUMMARY OF GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Whistler

Geology, Geological Interpretation and Mineralisation

The Whistler Gold Deposit, within Gateway Mining Ltd's Gidgee Project is located approximately 630km NE of Perth and 70km north of Sandstone within mining tenement M57/217.

The geology at Whistler comprises of a basalt-granodiorite contact with granodiorite to the west and basalt and minor gabbro dykes to the east, with the mafic rocks being saprock to fresh at the water level. The contact dips steeply west and strikes 345°, and is relatively undeformed at both ends of the pit. The basalt on the east wall is intruded by two gabbro dykes oriented 55-90°→095°. The granodiorite is intruded by a swarm of 1-15m thick biotite-lamprophyre dykes oriented 85-90°→110-115°.

The ore zone at Whistler consists of an *en echelon* array of NNE-striking veins that cut across a N-S striking, 70° west-dipping foliation which is hosted predominantly in the granodiorite unit.

Drill hole Database

The drill hole database provided for the Whistler deposit contains data for 341 individual drill holes. A restriction has been applied to the database for the estimation of Whistler between the MGA northings of 6,967,900mN and 6,968,400mN and MGS eastings of 751,350mE and 752,000mE. Auger, air core (AC), rotary air blast (RAB) and water bore drill holes have been excluded.

In total, 45 diamond drill holes (DDH) for a total of 7,031.45m and 72 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-holes for a total of 15,568m have been utilised in the Mineral Resource estimate.

The surface drill hole sections have been predominately drilled on an azimuth of ~270 degrees, with a general dip of -60 degrees. Approximately four historic drill holes were drilled ~090 degrees with a general dip of -60 degrees.

Sampling

Drilling at Whistler was historically drilled by CRA Exploration (1987-1989) and positioned on a grid with a nominal spacing of 20x25m. Verification of data was conducted from open file annual reports. Diamond core was generally half cut sampled over 1m downhole intervals, with infrequent sampling of up to 2m. RC samples were riffle split on 1m downhole intervals. All CRA samples were analysed via 50g fire assay method, a proportion of samples were also analysed for multi-elements.

Gateway RC sampling: 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. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time as the original sample. This sample was stored on site and 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.

Gateway Diamond sampling: Core was drilled by DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd. 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 was 0.2m and the maximum sample length was 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio.

Assaying

CRA analysed all drill holes by AAS assay at 1-metre intervals. Where the value exceeded 0.5 g/t Au the sample was re-analysed by 50g fire assay. Where the fire assay exceeded 3 g/t Au or where spotty gold was suspected, the sample was re-analysed by screen fire assay. The protocol for a given sample was that screen fire assays were better than fire assays which were in turn better than AAS assays. For all resource/reserve calculations fire assays and screened fire assays only were used.

Gateway 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 involved 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.

Resource Estimation

(a) Geological Modelling

Geological and mineralisation wireframes have been generated inhouse by creating lithology wireframes and applying a cutoff grade of 0.3 g/t Au.

The geological and weathering wireframes have been generated in LeapFrog Geo implicit software from logged lithology and oxidation records.

(b) Variography

Variography has been completed in Supervisor 8.7 software on a grouped domain basis where enough data is present. Domains with too few composites have borrowed variography.

Variograms have been modelled using the following approach:

- All variograms are standardised to a sill of one;
- The nugget effect has been modelled from the true downhole variogram;
- Variograms have been modelled using two or three-structure nested spherical variograms;
- The variograms have been evaluated using normal scores transforms rather than traditional variograms. This method produces a clearer image of the ranges of continuity, especially in skewed datasets;
- All variogram models have been standardised to a sill of one. The nugget and sill values have been back-transformed in Supervisor to traditional variograms using the discrete Gaussian polynomials technique.

(c) Block Model Estimation

Grade estimation of gold g/t has been completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) into 29 mineralised domains using Maptek Vulcan 11.0.2 software. Grade assignment of gold at 0 g/t has been undertaken in unestimated blocks only.

Top cutting of grade has not been assigned to any of the assays for the Whistler mineral resource estimation. This affects a single Domain and is not considered material to the total inferred resource. The Domain has a noted amount of coarse visible gold and is considered geological distinct from the rest of the resource and as such a decision was made to not to apply a top-cut. Additional drilling will be required in this Domain to confirm the full characteristics of the gold prior to any increase in resource confidence levels.

(d) Block Model Construction

The block model parent block size is 12.5m (X) by 12.5m (Y) by 5m (Z). A sub-block size of 0.5m (X) by 0.5m (Y) by 0.1m (Z) has been used to define the mineralisation edges, with the estimation undertaken at the parent block scale.

- Pass 1 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 30 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 25m (Dir 1) by 25m (Dir 2) by 15m (Dir 3). A sample per drill hole limit of 4 samples/drill hole has been applied in all domains.
- Pass 2 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 30 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 50m (Dir 1) by 50m (Dir 2) by 30m (Dir 3). A sample per drill hole limit of 4 samples/drill hole has been applied in all domains.
- Pass 3 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 30 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 100m (Dir 1) by 100m (Dir 2) by 60m (Dir 3). No sample per drill hole limit has been applied.

The following bulk densities have been applied to the resource estimation model:

Domain / Lithology	Weathering	Bulk Density Assigned t/m^3
Waste dump fill	NA	1.4
Basalt	Oxide	1.8
Granodiorite	Oxide	1.8
Biotite Schist	Oxide	1.8
Basalt	Fresh	2.9
Granodiorite	Fresh	2.7
Biotite Schist	Fresh	2.8

High grade yields have been applied in three domains in order to reduce the smearing of high grades during estimation.

(e) Resource Classification

Classification of the Whistler Mineral Resource estimate has been completed in accordance with the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the AusIMM, AIG and MCA and updated in December 2012).

All classifications and terminologies have been adhered to. All directions and recommendations have been followed, in keeping with the spirit of the code. The categories of Mineral Resource as outlined by the code are as follows;

- *Measured* - tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence.
- *Indicated* - tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence.
- *Inferred* - tonnage, grade, and mineral content can be estimated with a reduced level of confidence.

The resource classification has been applied to the Mineral Resource estimate based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity. The resource has been classified on the following basis;

- The Measured Mineral Resource classification has not been applied to the Whistler mineral resource estimate;
- The Indicated Mineral Resource classification has not been applied to the Whistler mineral resource estimate. Whilst drill spacing is sufficient, the limited documented hardcopy assay data reports and documented geological information reduces the confidence of the resource to lower than Indicated;
- An Inferred Mineral Resource has been defined by a nominal drill spacing of 25m by 25m, to 25m by 50m.

(f) Mineral Resource Optimised Pitshell

The current in situ, drill-defined resource inventory for the Whistler Deposit has been reported inside an optimized pit-shell at a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au at a gold price of AUD $2,400. The pit-shell has been generated in Whittle by Mining Plus by applying the costs/gold price.

Price	Unit	Amount	Comments
Exchange Rate AUD:USD		0.77	
Gold Price	AUD / ounce	$2,400	
Royalty	%	2.50%	
Nett Metal Value	**AUD / gram**	**75.23**	
Mining Cost			
Base Waste Mining Cost	AUD / tonne	2.50	(incremental cost per 10m bench)
Incremental cost per bench	AUD / tonne	0.06	

Mining parameters			
Mining dilution	%	0%	
Mining recovery	%	100%	
Geotechnical Parameters			
Overall wall angles			
Oxide	deg	45	
Transitional	deg	45	
Fresh	deg	45	
Processing Cost			
Milling Cost	AUD / tonne	23.00	
Ore Differential	AUD / tonne	1.50	
Total Processing Cost	AUD / tonne	**24.50**	
Processing Recovery			Assumption
Oxide	%	95%	
Transitional	%	95%	
Fresh	%	95%	
Discounting			
Annual discounting	%	10.0%	
Fixed Costs			
General and Admin	AUD / tonne	7.50	
Whittle COSTP	AUD / tonne	32.00	

No previous mineral resource estimate block model has been announced for the Whistler deposit.

Montague

Geology, Geological Interpretation and Mineralisation

The Montague Gold Deposit, within Gateway Mining Ltd's Gidgee Project is located approximately 630km NE of Perth and 70km north of Sandstone within mining tenement M57/98.

The historic open cut pit is interpreted to comprise of two domains of mineralisation, separated by a NW-SE striking fault. The western extent of the pit contains WSW dipping mineralisation of the Montague Lode, and the eastern extent containing SSE dipping Boulder mineralisation.

The Montague and Gordon's Lode is hosted entirely within a shallow westerly dipping biotite schist which displays significant sericite alteration on the hangingwall margin. This unit is hosted within the aphyric basalt unit on the western margin of the granodiorite. The Boulder lode is hosted entirely within the granodiorite unit.

Drill Hole Database

The drill hole database provided for the Montague deposit contains data from 371 individual drill holes. A restriction has been applied to the database for the estimation of Montague between the MGA northings of 6,967,550mN and 6,966,500mN and MGA eastings of 750,500mE and 751,500mE. Auger, air core (AC), rotary air blast (RAB), Grade Control (GC) and water bore drill holes have been excluded.

In total, 7 diamond drill holes (DDH) for a total of 1,668.9m and 364 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-holes for a total of 18,886m have been utilised in the Mineral Resource estimate.

The surface drill hole sections have historically been drilled vertically while the more recent Gateway drilling has been drilled both vertically and with an azimuth of 090 degrees and a dip of -60. The more recent drilling has been targeting the shallow dipping Montague mineralized structure.

Sampling

Historic mining of the Boulder lode is reported recovering 7076.4 tonnes @ 19.9g/t Au from 1906 to 1913 underground "room and pillar stoping in a shallowly dipping main lode" (Clackline Ltd NOI report, mp 15, pg3, 1988). Operations drilling conducted by Herald Resources (1986-88) located south of the Boulder surface workings, contain downhole lengths where assays are missing from the hardcopy reports. It is unclear as to whether the samples were assayed or whether stoping was encountered during drilling. Due to the level of ambiguity with these samples, these drill holes were omitted from this resource estimation process.

From the documented assays, Herald Resources RC and diamond sampling was conducted over 1m intervals.

Gateway RC sampling: 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. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time as the original sample. This sample was stored on site and 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.

Gateway Diamond sampling: Core was drilled by DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd. 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 was 0.2m and the maximum sample length was 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio.

Assaying

Herald Resources RC and diamond sampling was conducted over 1m intervals and submitted to Pilbara Laboratories for a 50g fire assay analysis.

Gateway 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 involved 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.

Resource Estimation

(g) Geological Modelling

Geological and mineralisation wireframes have been generated inhouse by creating lithology wireframes and applying a cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au.

The geological and weathering wireframes have been generated in LeapFrog Geo implicit software from logged lithology and oxidation records.

(h) Variography

Variography has been completed in Supervisor 8.7 software on a grouped domain basis where enough data is present. Domains with too few composites have borrowed variography.

Variograms have been modelled using the following approach:

- All variograms are standardised to a sill of one;
- The nugget effect has been modelled from the true downhole variogram;
- Variograms have been modelled using two or three-structure nested spherical variograms;
- The variograms have been evaluated using normal scores transforms rather than traditional variograms. This method produces a clearer image of the ranges of continuity, especially in skewed datasets;
- All variogram models have been standardised to a sill of one. The nugget and sill values have been back-transformed in Supervisor to traditional variograms using the discrete Gaussian polynomials technique.

(i) Block Model Estimation

Grade estimation of gold g/t has been completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) into 21 mineralised domains using Maptek Vulcan 11.0.2 software. Grade assignment of gold at 0 g/t has been undertaken in unestimated blocks only.

Top cutting of grade has not been assigned to any of the assays for the Montague mineral resource estimation. The mafic volcanic hosted domains have a recognized nugget effect however the higher grades are considered to be representative on a geological basis. Additional drilling will be required in the mafic volcanic hosted Domains to confirm the full characteristics and distribution of the gold prior to any increase in resource confidence levels.

(j) Block Model Construction

The drill hole data spacing is typically 20m by 20m with areas of extensional drilling at 80m by 80m in the down-dip and along-strike extents.

The block model parent block size is 10.0m(X) by 10.0m (Y) by 5.0m (Z). A sub-block size of 2.0m (X) by 2.0m (Y) by 0.5m (Z) has been used to define the mineralisation edges, with the estimation undertaken at the parent block scale.

- Pass 1 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 20 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 72m (Dir 1) by 30m (Dir 2) by 24m (Dir 3). A sample per drill hole limit of 4 samples/drill hole has been applied in all domains.
- Pass 2 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 20 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 120m (Dir 1) by 50m (Dir 2) by 40m (Dir 3). A sample per drill hole limit of 4 samples/drill hole has been applied in all domains.
- Pass 3 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 120m (Dir 1) by 50m (Dir 2) by 40m (Dir 3). No sample per drill hole limit has been applied.

The following bulk densities have been applied to the resource estimation model:

Domain / Lithology	Weathering	Bulk Density Assigned t/m^3
Waste dump fill	NA	1.4
Basalt	Oxide	1.8
Granodiorite	Oxide	1.8
Biotite Schist	Oxide	1.8
Basalt	Fresh	2.9
Granodiorite	Fresh	2.7
Biotite Schist	Fresh	2.8

High grade yields have been applied in seven domains in order to reduce the smearing of high grades during estimation.

(k) Resource Classification

Classification of the Montague Mineral Resource estimate has been completed in accordance with the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the AusIMM, AIG and MCA and updated in December 2012).
All classifications and terminologies have been adhered to. All directions and recommendations have been followed, in keeping with the spirit of the code. The categories of Mineral Resource as outlined by the code are as follows;

- *Measured* - tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence.
- *Indicated* - tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence.
- *Inferred* - tonnage, grade, and mineral content can be estimated with a reduced level of confidence.

The resource classification has been applied to the Mineral Resource estimate based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity. The resource has been classified on the following basis;

- The Measured Mineral Resource classification has not been applied to the Montague mineral resource estimate;

- The Indicated Mineral Resource classification has not been applied to the Montague mineral resource estimate. Whilst drill spacing is sufficient, the limited documented hardcopy assay data reports, historic missing assay data, ‘nugget effect’ associated with the Montague domain and limited documented geological information reduces the confidence of the resource to lower than Indicated;

- An Inferred Mineral Resource has been defined by a nominal drill spacing of 20m by 20m to 80m by 80m in the down-dip and along strike extents.

(l) Mineral Resource Optimised Pitshell

The current in situ, drill-defined resource inventory for the Whistler Deposit has been reported inside an optimized pit-shell at a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au at a gold price of AUD $2,400. The pit-shell has been generated in Whittle by Mining Plus by applying the costs/gold price.

Price	Unit	Amount	Comments
Gold Price	AUD / ounce	$2,400	
Aboriginal Heritage	AUD / ounce	-	
Royalty	%	2.50%	
Nett Metal Value	**AUD / gram**	**75.23**	
Mining Cost			
Base Waste Mining Cost	AUD / tonne	$2.50	(incremental cost per 10m bench)
Incremental cost per bench	AUD / tonne	$ 0.06	
Mining parameters			
Mining dilution	%	0%	
Mining recovery	%	100%	
Geotechnical Parameters			
Overall wall angles			
Oxide	deg	45	
Transitional	deg	45	
Fresh	deg	45	
Processing Cost			
Milling Cost	AUD / tonne	$23.00	
Transport (mine to mill)	AUD / tonne	$ -	
Grade Control	AUD / tonne	$ -	
Ore Differential	AUD / tonne	$1.50	
Total Processing Cost	AUD / tonne	**$24.50**	
Processing Recovery			
Oxide	%	95%	
Transitional	%	95%	
Fresh	%	95%	
Discounting			
Annual discounting	%	10.0%	
Fixed Costs			
General and Admin	AUD / tonne	$ 7.50	
Whittle COSTP	AUD / tonne	$ 32.00	

No previous mineral resource estimate block model has been announced for the Montague deposit.

APPENDIX (3): JORC Code 2012 Edition Table (1)
Reporting of Sampling, Exploration Results and the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for the Whistler Gold Deposit.

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. *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
		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.* *Analysis was carried out by Australian Laboratory Services and Sheen Analytical Services. All holes were cased with 50mm PVC to facilitate downhole geophysical logging.*
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% • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	• 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

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.*
		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 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 Australian Laboratory Services and Sheen Analytical Services.* *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.*	• 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	*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 Appendix 3 Table 1 for Results Historic drilling at Whistler was carried out on a 25 x 25m grid to define the historic open pit resource. At depth the spacing varied between 25m x 25m spacing to 25m x 50m spacing.
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. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Drilling at Whistler was drilled perpendicular to strike (270) and in the across dip direction in most cases. The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle. In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		controls on the gold mineralisation. The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler.
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
Whistler

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Whistler gold deposit is situated on Mining Lease M57/217 which is held 100% by Gateway Mining Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore was toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. • Whistler mineralisation was discovered by CRA in 1987 by RAB drilling traverse and defined by RC/Diamond drilling from 1987-89. Polaris Pacific conducted RC drilling prior to identification of a measured and indicated reserve to 65m vertical depth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for 254,000t at 4.38g/t Au. Polaris drilling targeted promising CRA drill intersections using shallow (<40m) often with vertical RC holes which are considered generally too shallow to test sufficiently below 25m depth of near surface gold depletion. Polaris conducted mining of the open cut to 64m depth from Nov. 1990 to Oct. 1991. Herald drilling targeted below the Whistler pit for which no downhole surveys are known and dummy surveys inserted. WRC/Gateway JV drilled 2 depth extension diamond holes in 2011 including the significant intersection in WRC017 (19m @ 19g/t Au)
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 within Appendix 3: 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.*	• A weighting average technique was used when generating the different domains at Whistler. From the geostatistical analysis on all available assay data, a cut-off grade of 0.3g/t and a high grade cut-off of 5g/t were used to domain the different wireframes. • Compositing has been undertaken within domain boundaries at 1m with a variable length of 0.2m.
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.*	• 3D Gravity and airborne magnetic data is currently being processed, with the resultant model aiding future exploration programs.
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 substantial RC program to extend the known resource and test proximal high priority drill targets is ongoing.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
Whistler

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The drill hole data is stored in a commercial referential SQL database (Datashed). The database is managed by an external consultant, Katrina Garven. • Routine data validations are undertaken on import, such as over-lapping interval checks. • Logging and sampling codes are maintained in library tables ensuring that only valid codes can be stored in the database. • Returned laboratory assay files are loaded into the database using standardised loading schemes.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Peter Langworthy has undertaken numerous site visits.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Surface diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drill holes have been logged for lithology, structure, alteration and mineralisation data. • The geological interpretation has been undertaken in Micromine using a nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold and logged geological codes. • The geological and weathering wireframes have been generated in LeapfFrog Geo implicit software from logged lithology and oxidation records.

Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	• Whistler has a strike extent of 400 m and a down-dip extent of 200 m. • Whistler varies in width from 5 to 60 m, averaging 30 m. • The mineralisation is within 5 to 10 vertical metres of the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* •	• Grade estimation of gold g/t has been completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) into 29 mineralised domains using Maptek Vulcan 11.0.2 software. Grade assignment of gold 0g/t has been undertaken in unestimated blocks only. • Compositing has been undertaken within domain boundaries at 1m with a variable length of 0.2m. • Variography has been completed in Supervisor 8.7 software on a grouped domain basis where enough data is present. Domains with too few samples have borrowed variography. • The Mineral Resource estimate has been validated using visual validation tools, mean grade comparisons between the block model and composite grade means and swath plots comparing the composite grades and block model grades by Northing, Easting and RL. • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products. • The drill hole data spacing is typically 25m by 25m with areas of extensional drilling at 50m by 50m in the down-dip and strike extents. • The block model parent block size is 12.5m (X) by 12.5m (Y) by 5m (Z). A sub-block size of 0.5m (X) by 0.5m (Y) by 0.1m (Z) has been used to define the mineralisation edges, with the estimation undertaken at the parent block scale. o Pass 1 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 30 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 25m (Dir 1) by 25m (Dir 2) by 15m (Dir 3). A sample per drill hole limit of 4 samples/drill hole has been applied in all domains. o Pass 2 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 30 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 50 m (Dir 1) by 50 m (Dir 2) by 30m (Dir 3). A sample per drill hole limit of 4 samples/drill hole has been applied in all domains. o Pass 3 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 30 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 100 m (Dir 1) by 100 m (Dir 2) by 60m (Dir 3). No sample per drill hole limit has been applied. The search ellipses and variographic rotations applied during the estimation of all domain blocks has been determined using a central trend surface and coded into the model. The estimation has been undertaken using the dynamic anisotropy function in Maptek Vulcan v11.0.2 (LVA). • No selective mining units are assumed in this estimate. • No correlation between variables has been assumed. • The drill holes have been flagged with the domain code and composited using the domain code to segregate the data. Hard boundaries have been used at all domain boundaries. • Top cutting has not been assigned to any of the assays. This affects one single domain and is not material to outcome of the inferred resource. • Model validation has been carried out, including visual comparison between composites and estimated blocks; check for negative or absent grades; statistical comparison against the input drill hole data and graphical plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of*	• The tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.

	determination of the moisture content.	
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	• A nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold has been applied during the wireframe creation process following a cut-off grade review which indicated a natural grade cut-off at 0.3 g/t gold.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• A whittle pit optimisation has been run in order to generate a pit shell wireframe for MRE reporting purposes. The mining assumptions/parameters applied to the optimisation are:
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to*	• A processing recovery of 95% has been applied to all material.

Price	**Unit**	**Amount**	**Comments**
Exchange Rate AUD:USD		0.77	
Gold Price	AUD / ounce	$2,400	
Royalty	%	2.50%	
Nett Metal Value	**AUD / gram**	**75.23**	
Mining Cost			
Base Waste Mining Cost	AUD / tonne	2.50	(incremental cost per 10m bench)
Incremental cost per bench	AUD / tonne	0.06	
Mining parameters			
Mining dilution	%	0%	
Mining recovery	%	100%	
Geotechnical Parameters			
Overall wall angles			
Oxide	deg	45	
Transitional	deg	45	
Fresh	deg	45	
Processing Cost			
Milling Cost	AUD / tonne	23.00	
Ore Differential	AUD / tonne	1.50	
Total Processing Cost	AUD / tonne	**24.50**	
Processing Recovery			Assumption
Oxide	%	95%	
Transitional	%	95%	
Fresh	%	95%	
Discounting			
Annual discounting	%	10.0%	
Fixed Costs			
General and Admin	AUD / tonne	7.50	
Whittle COSTP	AUD / tonne	32.00	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made</td><td>No environmental factors or assumptions have been applied to the Mineral Resource estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,
Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>Densities have been assigned by lithology and weathering state.
The selection of bulk density samples is determined by the logging geologist and is undertaken in a manner designed to determine the density of all material types. The diamond drill core is competent and does not display evidence of voids or vugs.
Density has been assigned to the waste dump fill material.
The densities applied are considered appropriate for this material.
<table>
<tr><th>Domain / Lithology</th><th>Weathering</th><th>Bulk Density Assigned (t/m^3)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Waste dump fill
Basalt (3)</td><td>NA
Oxide</td><td>1.4
1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granodiorite (1)</td><td>Oxide</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Biotite Schist (4)</td><td>Oxide</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Basalt (3)</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granodiorite (1)</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Biotite Schist (4)</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories
Whether appropriate account has been taken of all</td><td>The resource classification has been applied to the MRE based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity.
The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity.</td></tr>
</table>

	relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• This Mineral Resource estimate for Whistler has not been audited by an external party.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.

APPENDIX (4): JORC Code 2012 Edition Table (1)
Reporting of Sampling, Exploration Results and the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for the Montague Gold Deposit.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
Montague
(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. *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
		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.* *Herald Resources RC and diamond sampling was conducted over 1m intervals and submitted to Pilbara Laboratories for a 50g fire assay analysis.* *There are several instances with the historic MOA prefixed RC holes where the assay results are missing from the historic hardcopy reports. GML believe that the assay results are missing as opposed to the drill hole not being analysed. These missing intercepts are recorded as -99 in the database and these holes were omitted from the inferred resource model.*
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		had recoveries greater than 80% • Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. • At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques. **RC Drilling:** There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. 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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature. *The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.*

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• 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-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Drill samples were submitted to ALS (Perth). All samples were analysed by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total assay. • Ore zones were also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This is involves a 2000g leach with AAS finish. • Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:25 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.* *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.* *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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose. All data relating to historic drilling across the Montague deposit are stored in hardcopy format at Gateway's office. Several assays relating to historic MOA prefixed RC holes have not been recorded in these historic reports. Gateway believes that these drill holes were assayed, but that the assay value were recorded. Regardless of this, these holes were omitted from the inferred resource calculation.
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.* *Hardcopy mine plans have been scanned and geo-referenced, with the resultant MGA coordinates entered into the Gateway database. These have also been validated in the field.* *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 3 Table 2 for Results • Drilling at Montague was drilled on a spacing of 20m x 20m to define the historic open pit resource. Below the historical open pit mines the spacing is up to 80m by 80m in some down-dip and along strike extents.
Orientation of	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible*	• Drill lines were orientated as close to perpendicular as possible to the perceived

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	strike of the mineralized structure. 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.*** Drilling at Montague has been drilled perpendicular to strike 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 Montague.
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
Montague

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 Montague Gold Deposit is situated on Mining Lease M57/98 which is held 100% by Gateway Mining Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 historic open cut pit is interpreted to comprise of two domains of mineralisation, separated by a NW-SE striking fault. The western extent of the pit contains WSW dipping mineralisation of the Montague Lode, and the eastern extent containing SSE dipping Boulder mineralisation. • The Montague and Gordon's Lode is hosted entirely within a shallow westerly dipping biotite schist which displays significant sericite alteration on the hangingwall margin. This unit is hosted within the aphyric basalt unit on the western margin of the granodiorite. The Boulder lode is hosted entirely within the granodiorite unit.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Exploration drill results that were used to define the inferred resource are contained within Appendix 3 Table 2

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.*	• A nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold has been applied during the wireframe creation process following a cut-off grade review which indicated a natural grade cut-off at 0.3 g/t gold. • Compositing has been undertaken within domain boundaries at 1m with a variable length of 0.2m. • Variography has been completed in Supervisor 8.7 software on a lode basis where enough data is present. Domains with too few samples have borrowed variography.
Relationship between	• *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*	• Drill lines were orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure. The orientation of drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	orientation of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 3D Gravity and airborne magnetic data is currently being processed, with the resultant model aiding future exploration programs
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 substantial RC program to extend the known resource and test proximal high priority drill targets is ongoing.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
Montague

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The drill hole data is stored in a commercial referential SQL database (Datashed). The database is managed by an external consultant, Katrina Garven. • Routine data validations are undertaken on import, such as over-lapping interval checks. • Logging and sampling codes are maintained in library tables ensuring that only valid codes can be stored in the database. • Returned laboratory assay files are loaded into the database using standardised loading schemes.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Peter Langworthy has undertaken numerous site visits.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any*	• Surface diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drill holes have been logged for lithology, structure, alteration and mineralisation data. • The geological interpretation has been undertaken in Micromine using a nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold and logged geological codes. • The geological and weathering wireframes have been generated in LeapFrog Geo implicit software from

	assumptions made. • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	logged lithology and oxidation records.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	• The Montague lode is hosted within a foliated biotite schist unit and has a lateral extent of 540 metres, strikes 325 degrees and dips approximately 40 degrees to the west. The Montague lode also has a variable thickness from 40m in the oxide component to around 5 metres in thickness along strike. The Boulder lode is comprised of several domains (8) which are hosted within the granodiorite unit and are more of a stockwork style mineralisation zone. Each domain has a variable strike extent and thickness but each domain has a rough strike of 290 degrees with a dip of 30 degrees to the south.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Grade estimation of gold g/t has been completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) into 21 mineralised domains using Maptek Vulcan 11.0.2 software. Grade assignment of gold 0g/t has been undertaken in unestimated blocks only. • Compositing has been undertaken within domain boundaries at 1m with a variable length of 0.2m. • Variography has been completed in Supervisor 8.7 software on a lode basis where enough data is present. Domains with too few samples have borrowed variography. • The Mineral Resource estimate has been validated using visual validation tools, mean grade comparisons between the block model and composite grade means and swath plots comparing the composite grades and block model grades by Northing, Easting and RL. • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products. • The drill hole data spacing is typically 20m by 20m with areas of extensional drilling at 80m by 80m in the down-dip and along-strike extents. • The block model parent block size is 10.0.m(X) by 10.0m (Y) by 5.0m (Z). A sub-block size of 2.0m (X) by 2.0m (Y) by 0.5m (Z) has been used to define the mineralisation edges, with the estimation undertaken at the parent block scale. o Pass 1 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 20 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 72m (Dir 1) by 30m (Dir 2) by 24m (Dir 3). A sample per drill hole limit of 4 samples/drill hole has been applied in all domains. o Pass 2 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 20 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 120m (Dir 1) by 50m (Dir 2) by 40m (Dir 3). A sample per drill hole limit of 4 samples/drill hole has been applied in all domains. o Pass 3 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20 samples into a search ellipse which ranges of 120m (Dir 1) by 50m (Dir 2) by 40m (Dir 3). No sample per drill hole limit has been applied. • No selective mining units are assumed in this estimate. • No correlation between variables has been assumed. • The drill holes have been flagged with the domain code and composited using the domain code to segregate the data. Hard boundaries have been used at all domain boundaries. • Top-cuts have not been assigned to the various domains. • Model validation has been carried out, including visual comparison between composites and estimated blocks; check for negative or absent grades; statistical comparison against the input drill hole data and

	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* •	graphical plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	• A nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold has been applied during the wireframe creation process following a cut-off grade review which indicated a natural grade cut-off at 0.3 g/t gold.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• A whittle pit optimisation has been run in order to generate a pit shell wireframe for MRE reporting purposes. The mining assumptions/parameters applied to the optimisation are

Price	Unit	Amount	Comments
Gold Price	AUD / ounce	$2,400	
Aboriginal Heritage	AUD / ounce	-	
Royalty	%	2.50%	
Nett Metal Value	**AUD / gram**	**75.23**	
Mining Cost			
Base Waste Mining Cost	AUD / tonne	$2.50	(incremental cost per 10m bench)
Incremental cost per bench	AUD / tonne	$ 0.06	
Mining parameters			
Mining dilution	%	0%	
Mining recovery	%	100%	
Geotechnical Parameters			
Overall wall angles			
Oxide	deg	45	
Transitional	deg	45	
Fresh	deg	45	
Processing Cost			
Milling Cost	AUD / tonne	$23.00	
Transport (mine to mill)	AUD / tonne	$ -	
Grade Control	AUD / tonne	$ -	
Ore Differential	AUD / tonne	$1.50	
Total Processing Cost	AUD / tonne	**$24.50**	
Processing Recovery			
Oxide	%	95%	
Transitional	%	95%	
Fresh	%	95%	
Discounting			

		Annual discounting % 10.0% **Fixed Costs** General and Admin AUD / tonne $ 7.50 Whittle COSTP AUD / tonne $ 32.00
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A processing recovery of 95% has been applied to all material.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made*	• No environmental factors or assumptions have been applied to the Mineral Resource estimation.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately*	• Densities have been assigned by lithology and weathering state. • The selection of bulk density samples is determined by the logging geologist and is undertaken in a manner designed to determine the density of all material types. The diamond drill core is competent and does not display evidence of voids or vugs. • A density data review of 36 bulk density determinations has been undertaken by lithology and weathering/oxidation state. Mean density values have been applied to material types represented in the density determination data. • Density has been assigned to the waste dump fill material. The densities applied are considered appropriate

<table>
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<td>
account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit,
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.
</td>
<td>
for this material.
• Densities applied to the block model are :
<table>
<tr><th>Domain / Lithology</th><th>Weathering</th><th>Bulk Density Assigned (t/m³)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Waste dump fill</td><td>NA</td><td>1.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Basalt (3)</td><td>Oxide</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granodiorite (1)</td><td>Oxide</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Biotite Schist (4)</td><td>Oxide</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Basalt (3)</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granodiorite (1)</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Biotite Schist (4)</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>
• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories
• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.
</td>
<td>
• The resource classification has been applied to the MRE based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity.
• The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity.
• The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audits or reviews</td>
<td>
• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.
</td>
<td>
• This Mineral Resource estimate for Whistler has not been audited by an external party.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence</td>
<td>
• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate
• The statement should specify whether it
</td>
<td>
• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
</td>
</tr>
</table>

	relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	

APPENDIX (5): RESOURCE DRILL INTERCEPTS (RAW DATA)

Table 1: Whistler

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
89MRP70	RC	751,639	6,967,962	513.0	-60	270	61	32	35	3	0.49
89MRP69	RC	751,619	6,967,962	513.0	-60	270	60	26	27	1	0.24
								28	30	2	0.26
								35	36	1	0.39
GRC374	RC	751715	6967980	513	-50	270	148	21	28	7	2.26
								110	113	3	0.25
89MRP73	RC	751659	6967987	513	-60	270	92	66	67	1	0.55
89MRP47	RC	751639	6967987	513	-60	270	76	24	26	2	0.43
								29	54	25	1.62
								65	72	7	1.06
89MRP46	RC	751619	6967987	513	-60	270	60	23	35	12	0.76
								39	43	4	0.63
								55	57	2	0.67
89MRP45	RC	751599	6967987	513	-60	270	60	27	31	4	0.60
GRC348	RC	751725	6968012	513	-60	270	198	15	17	2	1.06
								67	68	1	0.53
GRC376	RC	751710	6968020	513	-50	270	148	44	46	2	0.24
								113	121	8	5.78
								131	133	2	1.46
87MRD6	Diamond	751672	6968008	513	-60	270	57	44	48	4	0.31
87MRD6A	Diamond	751670	6968008	513	-60	270	200	41	48	7	1.19
								76	78	2	0.38
								80	82	2	0.93
								95	97	2	1.23
								118	121	3	0.55
89MRP43	RC	751639	6968012	513	-60	270	90	20	21	1	0.60
								22	29	7	1.22
								41	59	18	1.56
								65	71	6	1.91
89MRP42	RC	751619	6968012	513	-60	270	60	16	39	23	1.95
								43	47	4	0.70
								58	60	2	0.53
89MRP41	RC	751600	6968012	514	-60	270	60	12	18	6	2.71
								27	36	9	0.86
89MRP40	RC	751579	6968012	513	-60	270	60	21	28	7	0.80
89MRD41	Diamond	751659	6968037	513	-60	270	102	20	32	12	1.04
								36	39	3	0.22
								71	82	11	2.16
								84	86	2	2.28
								90	100	10	1.29
89MRP39	Diamond	751639	6968037	513	-60	270	75	21	25	4	1.33
								47	75	27	2.08
89MRP38	RC	751619	6968037	513	-60	270	60	28	40	12	2.47
								58	59	1	0.18
89MRP37	RC	751599	6968037	513	-60	270	60	27	28	1	0.38
								30	32	2	1.78
89MRP36	RC	751579	6968037	513	-60	270	60	16	22	6	1.82
89MRP35	RC	751559	6968037	513	-60	270	60	10	11	1	0.91
GRC349	RC	751743	6968051	513	-60	270	101	10	16	6	0.81
GRC350	RC	751741	6968053	513	-60	270	263	95	97	2	1.11
								119	120	1	1.15
								162	167	5	1.24
								168	169	1	4.59
								236	238	2	0.41
GRC314	RC	751719	6968048	513	-60	270	215	59	61	2	4.61

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
								78	89	11	0.62
								143	145	2	0.68
								168	170	2	0.96
								176	181	5	0.45
								20	32	12	1.04
								36	39	3	0.22
								71	82	11	2.16
								84	86	2	2.28
89MRD41	Diamond	751659	6968037	513	-60	270	102	90	100	10	1.29
								21	25	4	1.33
89MRP39	RC	751639	6968037	513	-60	270	75	47	75	27	2.08
								28	40	12	2.47
89MRP38	RC	751619	6968037	513	-60	270	60	58	59	1	0.18
								27	28	1	0.38
89MRP37	RC	751599	6968037	513	-60	270	60	30	32	2	1.78
89MRP36	RC	751579	6968037	513	-60	270	60	16	22	6	1.82
89MRP35	RC	751559	6968037	513	-60	270	60	10	11	1	0.91
								10	34	24	3.71
								47	50	3	7.44
88MRD15	Diamond	751589	6968061	513	-60	90	144	57	123	60	1.86
								10	12	2	2.90
								48	50	2	0.69
								114	116	2	0.57
								148	151	3	1.07
88MRD16	Diamond	751559	6968061	513	-60	90	203.5	170	190	20	2.01
								66	68	2	0.76
								120	154	33	1.10
								167	169	2	0.53
GRC345	RC	751709	6968057	513	-60	270	183	180	183	3	0.38
								94	113	19	0.71
								121	123	2	0.24
GRC344	RC	751700	6968059	513	-60	270	143	141	142	1	0.30
								28	30	2	0.54
								68	69	1	7.66
								73	75	2	0.42
89MRD40	Diamond	751660	6968062	513	-70	270	120	81.15	109.30	28.15	1.16
								24	26	2	0.53
								30	34	4	3.46
								59	80	21	1.60
89MRD31	Diamond	751660	6968062	513	-60	270	102	97	99	2	0.14
								29	31	2	0.26
								37	53	16	2.97
88MRP14	RC	751639	6968062	513	-60	270	90	60	73	11	0.87
								16	18	2	0.18
								24	31	7	1.76
								34	38	4	3.88
88MRP13	RC	751619	6968062	513	-60	270	80	57	59	2	0.12
88MRP12	RC	751599	6968061	513	-60	270	60	7	33	24	1.79
								14	15	1	1.90
88MRP11	RC	751579	6968061	513	-60	270	60	24	25	1	0.25
89MRP34	RC	751559	6968063	513	-60	270	60	16	19	3	1.14
89MRP33	RC	751540	6968062	513	-60	270	60	16	18	2	2.76
								120	122	2	0.41
GRC341	RC	751738	6968081	513	-70	270	302	169	172	3	2.31
								79	85	6	1.46
								143	149	8	0.61
								161	173	12	1.10
								183	204	21	2.89
GRC310	RC	751735	6968079	513	-60	270	247	208	209	1	0.33

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
								219	220	1	0.13
								48	50	2	0.38
								68	72	4	0.27
MW4RD	Diamond	751719	6968087	513	-60	270	173.78	115	173	46	2.91
								45	46	1	0.40
								99	114	12	2.13
GRC309	RC	751707	6968080	513	-60	270	203	120	168	46	1.37
								15	18	3	0.35
								96	100	4	0.26
								105	106	1	0.45
								108	109	1	1.13
								115	152	37	1.92
								157	158	1	1.95
								165	166	1	5.61
GRC356	RC	751703	6968089	513	-60	270	177	171	173	2	3.03
								82	84	2	0.63
GRC353	RC	751696	6968089	513	-50	270	111	100	111	11	1.78
								56	62	6	0.84
89MRD39	Diamond	751660	6968087	513	-70	270	108	82	105	23	1.75
								44	48	4	2.19
								52	76	24	4.47
89MRD29	Diamond	751659	6968087	513	-60	270	108	85.00	91.36	6.36	2.02
								24	26	2	0.69
								33	61	28	6.72
88MRP09	RC	751639	6968088	513	-60	270	100	68	72	4	0.39
								18	43	24	2.37
88MRP08	RC	751619	6968088	513	-60	270	80	54	62	8	0.45
								11	26	15	3.68
								29	36	7	2.33
88MRP07	RC	751599	6968087	513	-60	270	60	42	44	2	0.30
								11	13	2	4.24
88MRP06	RC	751579	6968088	513	-60	270	60	23	25	2	0.34
								96	102	6	4.34
								180	182	2	10.53
WRC018	Diamond	751777	6968112	513	-60	270	339.9	217	219	2	1.06
								99	101	2	2.78
								208.00	219.25	11.25	5.46
88MRD8A	Diamond	751743	6968111	513	-60	270	253.6	229	230	2	0.47
								41	44	3	3.13
								138	140	2	0.63
GRC311	RC	751730	6968107	513	-60	270	251	178	200	19	5.08
								106	108	2	0.52
								123	124	1	0.76
WRC017	Diamond	751712	6968112	513	-60	270	159.6	129	155	26	14.14
								10	17	7	0.85
								101	106	5	0.27
								111	132	21	2.51
GRC355	RC	751702	6968112	513	-60	270	153	148	149	1	0.42
								101	107	6	2.52
								110	111	1	0.95
								115	134	19	3.67
								137	141	4	1.60
								151	152	1	0.18
GRC354	RC	751699	6968125	513	-60	270	177	162	164	2	0.43
								64	65	1	1.66
								69	70	1	9.00
								88	96	8	10.00
								112	116	4	2.21
87MRD5	Diamond	751680	6968108	513	-60	270	210	123	125	2	0.74

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
								138	140	2	0.25
								39.00	42.50	3.50	7.51
								53	73	20	2.59
								80	82	2	3.26
89MRD42	Diamond	751650	6968112	513	-70	270	114	91	93	2	7.55
88MRD20	Diamond	751640	6968112	513	-60	270	57	27	57	30	4.56
								18	22	4	1.44
								32.30	35.10	2.80	0.86
88MRD21	Diamond	751620	6968112	513	-60	270	50	39.00	46.50	7.50	0.74
								14	24	10	7.06
								29	35	6	0.72
88MRP16	RC	751599	6968112	513	-60	270	60	39	41	2	0.51
								20	24	4	1.50
88MRP15	RC	751577	6968112	513	-60	270	60	30	32	2	0.56
								17	22	5	0.37
								28	56	28	4.71
								59	64	5	1.15
								72	73	1	1.75
89MRD43	Diamond	751599	6968112	513	-60	90	108	92.00	96.50	4.50	1.31
								16	64	48	0.94
								68	69	1	0.23
								70.90	75.00	4.10	2.31
								100	111	11	7.68
								129	131	2	0.30
88MRD9	Diamond	751589	6968112	513	-60	90	202.8	183	187	4	0.56
								22	24	2	1.32
								38	42	4	0.37
								122	124	2	0.46
								157	184	27	2.66
88MRD13	Diamond	751559	6968112	513	-60	90	239.05	212	213	2	2.73
								193.40	194.85	1.45	0.31
								211	215	4	2.66
88MRD45	Diamond	751529	6968136	513	-60	90	250	224	226	2	0.18
								130	132	2	6.92
								186	188	2	4.41
								217	219	2	1.62
GDD012	Diamond	751760	6968140	513	-60	270	270.1	250.00	250.50	0.50	37.50
								15	17	2	1.30
GRC343	RC	751728	6968138	513	-60	270	263	197	210	13	6.90
								18	20	2	1.89
								148	150	2	0.51
								188	198	10	4.88
GRC364	RC	751726	6968130	513	-60	270	245	216	221	5	2.36
								103	104	1	1.03
								121	123	2	0.48
								149	172	23	4.85
								177	187	10	2.77
GRC346	RC	751710	6968141	513	-60	270	243	210	218	8	0.44
								128	156	28	3.89
								162	164	2	4.45
GDD006	Diamond	751704	6968138	513	-60	270	234.5	174.90	178.40	3.50	57.26
								101	107	6	2.52
								110	111	1	0.95
								115	134	19	3.67
								137	141	4	1.60
								151	152	1	0.18
GRC354	RC	751699	6968125	513	-60	270	177	162	164	2	0.43
								52.00	54.10	2.10	0.25
89MRD35	Diamond	751659	6968137	513	-70	270	120.2	81.90	99.00	17.10	2.24

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
								105	110	5	1.72
								46	48	2	0.35
								67.00	84.50	17.50	1.27
89MRD34	Diamond	751659	6968137	513	-60	270	108	90.00	95.50	5.50	0.65
								28.00	32.00	4.00	0.42
								38.00	62.30	24.30	1.51
89MRD33	Diamond	751639	6968137	513	-60	270	102	68.00	73.00	5.00	0.39
								19	21	2	0.83
								28	40	12	2.01
								42	48	6	0.50
88MRP20	RC	751619	6968137	513	-60	270	80	55	58	3	0.32
								33	36	3	1.21
88MRP19	RC	751599	6968137	513	-60	270	60	42	46	4	0.64
								25	28	3	0.37
88MRP18	RC	751578	6968136	513	-60	270	59	30	38	8	0.78
								170	190	20	2.66
88MRD14	Diamond	751530	6968162	513	-60	90	264	220	222	2	0.82
								143	167	24	1.02
MW3RD	Diamond	751704	6968162	513	-60	270	203.8	195	202	7	1.51
								131	155	23	1.91
GRC315	RC	751695	6968170	513	-60	270	233	164	179	15	0.84
								95.80	114.00	18.20	1.96
								121.00	123.85	2.85	1.46
88MRD11	Diamond	751680	6968162	513	-60	270	199.5	142	143	1	1.47
								46	50	4	0.18
								87.50	93.00	5.50	6.50
89MRD37	Diamond	751659	6968162	513	-60	270	114	103	105	2	2.63
								31	33	2	0.26
								51.00	62.20	11.20	0.98
89MRD36	Diamond	751640	6968162	513	-60	270	90	76.50	83.70	7.20	0.70
								21	22	1	0.30
								29	44	15	2.94
88MRP25	RC	751620	6968162	513	-60	270	90	47	51	4	0.24
								15	34	19	2.18
								37	44	7	0.70
88MRP24	RC	751599	6968162	513	-60	270	60	50	52	2	0.26
								2	4	2	0.22
								33	37	4	0.49
88MRP23	RC	751579	6968162	513	-60	270	60	41	43	2	0.39
								130	136	6	3.04
MW1RD	RC	751684	6968187	513	-60	270	152.91	141	143	2	1.17
								50.00	55.40	5.40	0.30
89MRD38	Diamond	751638	6968187	513	-70	270	102	68.58	86.50	17.92	0.52
								31	45	14	3.41
								48	50	2	1.08
89MRP29	RC	751619	6968187	513	-60	270	75	56	67	11	0.37
89MRP27	RC	751580	6968187	513	-60	270	60	42	45	3	0.24
								192	194	2	0.26
								214	228	14	0.97
GRC317	RC	751725	6968202	513	-60	270	275	250	251	1	0.22
								92	93	1	0.72
								110	125	15	2.41
GRC316	RC	751673	6968201	513	-60	270	179	129	134	5	0.78
								60	64	4	0.11
GRC375	RC	751645	6968240	513	-50	230	123	79	91	12	4.96
89MRP32	RC	751619	6968212	513	-60	270	31.5	30	31	1	0.32
89MRP31	RC	751599	6968212	513	-60	270	60	22	30	8	0.32
								154	156	2	0.21
GRC377	RC	751705	6968230	513	-60	270	228	184	193	9	0.41

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
								206	212	6	1.60
								78	80	2	1.83
								98	102	4	1.54
GRC318	RC	751660	6968225	513	-60	270	155	116	118	2	0.36
GRC320	RC	751637	6968266	513	-60	270	125	76	77	1	1.02
GRC090	RC	751577	6968262	513	-60	180	160	24	29	5	0.38

Table 2: Montague

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
HRC045	RC	750,993	6,966,737	506.0	-60	90	40	30	32	2	0.50
GRC303	RC	750,947	6,966,738	506.0	-60	90	111	48	58	10	0.59
85MORC19	RC	751,069	6,966,760	506.0	-60	0	35	16	23	7	0.83
85MORC18	RC	751,029	6,966,760	506.0	-60	0	28	22	28	6	0.69
HRC038	RC	750989	6966757	506	-60	90	40	26	30	4	0.45
HRC037	RC	750984	6966757	506	-60	90	40	28	32	4	1.07
85MORC25	RC	750989	6966768	506	-60	0	41	32	41	9	3.21
MOA37R	RC	751005	6966799	506	-90	0	48	32	36	4	0.39
MOA66R	RC	750985	6966798	506	-90	0	42	22	27	5	3.50
MOA67R	RC	750965	6966797	506	-90	0	54	29	31	2	0.63
86MOD1	RC	750948	6966794	506	-90	0	70	39	43	4	1.11
GRC323	RC	750877	6966800	507	-60	90	155	65	70	5	1.13
GRC380	RC	750850	6966800	505	-90	0	119	73	86	13	3.78
MOA72R	RC	751005	6966819	506	-90	0	42	29	36	7	0.58
MOA65R	RC	750985	6966819	506	-90	0	42	19	23	4	0.64
MOA30R	RC	750965	6966819	506	-90	0	54	20	51	31	1.52
86MOPD1	RC	750948	6966815	506	-60	0	70	24	70	46	0.99
MOA31R	RC	750945	6966819	506	-90	0	59	20	54	34	1.26
MOA33R	RC	750925	6966819	506	-90	0	65	46	59	13	1.05
86MOPD10	RC	751025	6966821	507	-60	0	48	31	34	3	0.39
HRC039	RC	751024	6966837	506	-90	0	36	26	30	4	0.94
MOA71R	RC	751004	6966839	507	-90	0	38	26	28	2	1.08
86MOPD14	RC	750985	6966837	507	-60	0	48	18	38	20	1.34
MOA64R	RC	750984	6966839	507	-90	0	48	17	20	3	1.21
MOA29R	RC	750965	6966838	507	-90	0	56	21	56	35	0.67
86MOPD1	RC	750948	6966815	507	-60	0	70	24	70	46	0.99
MOA22R	RC	750949	6966827	507	-60	0	49	28	49	21	1.38
MOA32R	RC	750925	6966839	507	-90	0	63	45	52	7	3.02
MOA36R	RC	750905	6966840	507	-90	0	65	54	60	6	1.71
GRC360	RC	750859	6966841	507	-60	90	105	64	68	4	1.67
GRC359	RC	750857	6966841	507	-90	0	124	60	69	9	0.50
86MOPD13	RC	751105	6966865	507	-90	0	36	25	36	11	0.83
GRC327	RC	751083	6966838	507	-60	0	143	33	38	5	0.40
MORC19	RC	751026	6966843	507	-60	0	48	24	27	3	0.55
								16	23	7	0.67
MOA70R	RC	751005	6966857	507	-90	0	37	24	27	3	0.77
MORC18	RC	750986	6966858	507	-60	0	28	9	28	19	0.41
								9	13	4	0.28
								14	23	9	0.45
MOA26R	RC	750965	6966860	507	-60	0	51	25	28	3	1.77
86MOPD2	RC	750949	6966838	507	-60	0	53	25	53	28	1.55
MORC25	RC	750948	6966838	507	-60	0	41	27	41	14	2.16
MOA21R	RC	750948	6966849	507	-60	0	40	24	40	16	2.59
MOA24R	RC	750925	6966849	507	-60	0	51	35	49	14	5.99
GRC324	RC	750857	6966861	507	-60	90	101	56	65	9	1.19
GRC325	RC	750854	6966861	507	-90	0	120	70	74	4	5.54
MOA130R	RC	751098	6966885	507	-90	0	44	23	37	14	0.55
								15	20	5	0.35
86MOPD11	RC	751066	6966878	507	-60	0	54	35	54	19	0.73

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
MORC19	RC	751026	6966866	507	-60	0	35	16	23	7	0.83
MOA28R	RC	750986	6966877	507	-60	0	42	6	25	19	2.18
MOA25R	RC	750966	6966880	507	-60	0	43	11	15	4	0.18
MOA27R	RC	750965	6966839	507	-60	0	58	26	48	22	0.58
MORC17	RC	750947	6966881	507	-60	0	21	6	8	2	6.55
								9	13	4	0.54
MOA23R	RC	750925	6966870	507	-60	0	49	25	37	12	2.65
86MOPD5	RC	750889	6966859	507	-60	45	66	41	50	9	0.35
86MOPD4	RC	750905	6966875	507	-60	45	53	26	45	19	1.01
86MOPD3	RC	750918	6966885	507	-60	45	42	15	30	15	0.77
MOA130R	RC	751098	6966885	507	-90	0	44	23	37	14	0.55
86MOPD11	RC	751066	6966878	507	-90	0	54	15	20	5	0.35
MOA52R	RC	750885	6966880	507	-90	0	63	44	50	6	0.70
GRC362	RC	750843	6966880	507	-60	0	99	53	70	17	0.50
GRC361	RC	750841	6966880	507	-90	0	124	78	85	7	1.56
MOA120R	RC	751135	6966893	507	-90	0	50	31	36	5	0.37
MOA129R	RC	751119	6966894	507	-90	0	50	20	24	4	0.30
								33	42	9	1.34
MOA131R	RC	751097	6966896	507	-90	0	48	10	24	14	1.55
								31	48	17	1.58
MOA132R	RC	751083	6966896	508	-90	0	46	12	13	1	0.34
								25	46	21	2.61
MOA88R	RC	751045	6966899	508	-90	0	39	13	15	2	0.52
								18	34	16	0.96
MOA76R	RC	751023	6966899	507	-90	0	30	7	10	3	1.14
MOA41R	RC	750933	6966900	507	-90	0	36	0	17	17	0.62
MOA42R	RC	750914	6966900	507	-90	0	42	26	30	4	0.73
MOA37R	RC	750905	6966899	507	-90	0	49	36	42	6	11.77
MOA43R	RC	750885	6966899	507	-90	0	64	54	57	3	1.37
GRC342	RC	750820	6966910	510	-90	0	227	89	107	18	2.29
GRC371	RC	750770	6966910	514	-90	0	165	141	145	4	1.69
GRC330	RC	750844	6966918	506	-90	0	252	70	85	15	2.11
								239	245	6	16.21
MOA115R	RC	751103	6966917	508	-90	0	40	29	39	10	5.29
MOA114R	RC	751087	6966919	508	-90	0	47	2	6	4	0.80
								30	47	17	1.52
MOA89R	RC	751065	6966919	509	-90	0	45	14	38	24	0.94
MOA87R	RC	751045	6966917	508	-90	0	45	13	30	17	0.71
MOA75R	RC	751023	6966920	508	-90	0	36	0	10	10	2.25
MOA57R	RC	751002	6966922	508	-90	0	48	0	9	9	1.73
MOA54R	RC	750965	6966923	507	-90	0	50	0	29	29	0.95
MOA45R	RC	750943	6966919	507	-90	0	40	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.86
86MOPD6	RC	750917	6966919	507	-60	90	30	17	30	13	0.50
86MOPD7	RC	750893	6966920	507	-60	90	48	30	37	7	0.76
MOA44R	RC	750885	6966919	508	-90	0	62	41	51	10	0.93
GDD007	Diamond	750849	6966919	507	-60	90	369.9	46.50	56.50	10.00	1.24
GDD016	Diamond	750795	6966920	511	-90	0	162.5	124.90	127.40	2.50	1.08
MOA116R	RC	751103	6966938	509	-90	0	41	8	21	13	7.37
								31	41	10	0.85
MOA113R	RC	751086	6966939	510	-90	0	45	10	23	13	1.75
								42	45	3	1.59
MOA86R	RC	751065	6966939	509	-90	0	55	10	31	21	3.64
								48	55	7	0.50
MOA85R	RC	751045	6966939	509	-90	0	51	6	27	21	4.32
								49	51	2	0.59
MOA84R	RC	751030	6966939	508	-90	0	57	0	13	13	4.41
								14	29	15	3.81
MOA111R	RC	751005	6966939	508	-90	0	58	0	14	14	0.93
								35	40	5	1.12

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
								41	43	2	0.57
MOA77R	RC	750984	6966941	508	-90	0	56	32	52	20	3.77
								0	2	2	0.50
								13	36	13	1.52
								37	39	2	0.95
								40	42	2	1.01
MOA55R	RC	750964	6966939	507	-90	0	60	43	45	2	0.46
MOA46R	RC	750944	6966940	507	-90	0	44	20	44	24	3.12
								0	5	5	0.68
MOA38R	RC	750923	6966940	507	-90	0	45	9	30	21	0.71
								10	16	6	0.62
MOA39R	RC	750904	6966939	506	-90	0	43	22	43	21	0.81
GRC358	RC	750816	6966940	510	-60	90	111	63	77	14	1.06
GRC357	RC	750818	6966940	510	-90	0	130	104	112	8	7.28
GRC370	RC	750770	6966940	514	-90	0	180	137	147	8	25.20
GRC367	RC	750720	6966930	515	-90	0	183	171	174	3	0.35
MOA126R	RC	751120	6966969	508	-90	0	40	34	36	2	0.41
								0	4	4	1.98
								13	17	4	0.32
MOA117R	RC	751105	6966958	510	-90	0	42	32	39	7	0.63
								5	11	6	4.71
MOA133R	RC	751098	6966970	510	-90	0	40	24	36	12	0.56
								0	11	11	3.65
								17	21	4	0.99
MOA112R	RC	751085	6966959	510	-90	0	44	22	36	14	0.70
MOA134R	RC	751085	6966969	509	-90	0	44	10	18	8	11.33
								6	20	14	0.78
								21.00	25.00	4.00	3.08
MOA83R	RC	751065	6966959	509	-90	0	51	37	51	14	0.55
								7	22	15	1.23
MOA82R	RC	751045	6966959	509	-90	0	50	37	48	11	1.73
								14	26	12	0.74
MOA58R	RC	751023	6966960	508	-90	0	64	37	53	16	2.20
								0	22	22	0.60
MOA110R	RC	751005	6966959	508	-90	0	76	28	50	22	1.58
MOA59R	RC	750984	6966960	508	-90	0	65	25	51	26	1.40
								0	23	23	0.41
MOA109R	RC	750965	6966959	507	-90	0	53	27	53	26	1.23
								25	34	9	1.01
MOA47R	RC	750953	6966960	507	-90	0	56	35	53	18	1.42
MOA40R	RC	750934	6966960	507	-90	0	52	17	52	35	0.84
								5	10	5	0.65
MOA118R	RC	750923	6966960	506	-90	0	46	21.00	43.00	22.00	1.20
								8	17	9	1.13
86MOPD8	RC	750910	6966959	506	-60	90	30	26	30	4	2.49
								18	21	3	1.02
MOA48R	RC	750904	6966960	506	-90	0	48	26	36	10	3.68
MOA49R	RC	750885	6966959	506	-90	0	64	36	40	4	0.92
GRC369	RC	750770	6966970	513	-90	0	180	139	142	3	1.14
GDD014	Diamond	750700	6966970	510	-90	0	216.6	173.80	176.00	2.20	1.31
MOA125R	RC	751121	6966991	509	-90	0	34	25	32	7	1.01
								6	15	9	0.81
MOA150R	RC	751065	6966981	508	-90	0	44	19	26	7	1.21
								3	14	11	2.24
MOA104R	RC	751043	6966980	508	-90	0	51	22	28	6	0.56
MOA79R	RC	751024	6966980	508	-90	0	59	11	23	12	0.54
								0	4	4	1.09
								23	35	12	1.63
MOA107R	RC	751005	6966979	508	-90	0	70	62	70	8	2.27

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
								11	43	32	1.09
MOA108R	RC	750965	6966979	508	-90	0	58	56	58	2	0.67
MOA62R	RC	750904	6966980	506	-90	0	40	24	32	8	0.37
MOA63R	RC	750885	6966978	506	-90	0	48	28	35	7	2.61
								29	31	2	0.64
MOA119R	RC	750865	6966978	506	-90	0	58	38	40	2	0.34
								56	58	2	0.91
GRC372	RC	750820	6966980	509	-60	90	108	68.00	71.00	3.00	3.24
GRC373	RC	750819	6966980	509	-90	0	121	80	81	1	0.35
GRC366	RC	750720	6966990	507	-90	0	198	154	161	7	1.51
AGRC008	RC	751135	6966999	509	-60	270	197	30	35	5	0.14
MOA106R	RC	751064	6967000	508	-90	0	45	9	14	5	1.13
MOA100R	RC	751023	6967000	508	-90	0	51	0	1	1	0.79
								0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70
MOA99R	RC	751003	6967000	508	-90	0	51	31.00	36.00	5.00	0.52
								0	1	1	0.64
MOA98R	RC	750983	6967000	508	-90	0	57	38	40	2	1.21
								25	29	4	0.57
MOA97R	RC	750963	6967000	508	-90	0	51	33	40	7	0.84
HRC001	RC	751058	6967017	508	-60	90	36	10	18	8	0.51
HRC002	RC	751043	6967017	508	-60	90	39	10	16	6	0.83
MOA102R	RC	751043	6967024	508	-90	0	33	8	14	6	0.50
HRC013	RC	751028	6967017	508	-60	90	40	8	14	6	8.29
MOA80R	RC	751026	6967020	508	-90	0	48	4	13	9	1.00
								8.00	12.00	4.00	2.03
HRC012	RC	751013	6967017	508	-60	90	40	16	18	2	0.90
MOA103R	RC	751003	6967019	508	-90	0	27	10	14	4	0.47
HRC005	RC	750908	6967017	508	-60	90	40	14.00	16.00	2.00	0.36
MOA91R	RC	750903	6967019	508	-90	0	36	14	15	1	1.04
HRC004	RC	750893	6967017	509	-60	90	40	20	22	2	0.24
AGRC009	RC	750885	6967020	509	-60	90	137	20	25	5	0.99
HRC003	RC	750878	6967017	509	-60	90	40	24	28	4	0.47
MOA90R	RC	750885	6967018	509	-90	0	43	22	25	3	0.31
								30	32	2	0.22
HRC014	RC	750863	6967017	508	-60	90	40	38	40	2	0.30
HRC015	RC	750848	6967017	507	-60	90	40	32.00	38.00	6.00	1.39
								27	35	8	1.00
MOA92R	RC	750862	6967018	508	-90	0	56	43	52	9	0.32
MOA93R	RC	750845	6967019	507	-90	0	50	30	32	2	2.27
HRC073	RC	751063	6967037	508	-60	90	40	0	4	4	0.40
HRC074	RC	751048	6967037	508	-60	90	40	4	8	4	2.62
HRC075	RC	751033	6967037	508	-60	90	40	4.00	10.00	6.00	6.91
HRC121	RC	751008	6967037	508	-60	90	40	2	6	4	0.60
HRC019	RC	750883	6967057	508	-60	90	40	16	20	4	0.73
								18	21	3	1.34
MOA94R	RC	750886	6967059	508	-90	0	45	22	26	4	1.67
HRC020	RC	750868	6967057	508	-60	90	40	24	30	6	0.17
HRC021	RC	750853	6967057	508	-60	90	32	30	32	2	1.06
HRC109	RC	750838	6967057	508	-60	90	37	34	37	3	1.22
HRC027	RC	750913	6967097	508	-60	90	40	30	32	2	6.00
HRC028	RC	750898	6967097	508	-60	90	40	28	30	2	0.40
HRC029	RC	750883	6967097	508	-60	90	40	34	40	6	0.43
HRC030	RC	750868	6967097	508	-60	90	40	32	36	4	1.00
HRC105	RC	750898	6967117	508	-60	90	40	34	38	4	0.59
GRC212	RC	750867	6967252	509	-60	90	120	55	60	5	0.50

APPENDIX (6): ACHILLES EXPLORATION TAREGT 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 (7): 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 (8): JORC Code 2012 Edition Table (1)
Reporting of Sampling and Exploration Results the Achilles Exploration Target.

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. *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.
		  ○ Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample.
		  ○ OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:25, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
		• 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.
		• Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, 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-*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	• *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.*	• 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. 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:*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.

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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.*	• Historic Exploration drill results are contained with Table 1
Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are*	• The minimum grade truncation was set at 0.1g/t. There was no maximum grade truncation given to these set of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	*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.*	
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