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GATEWAY MINING LTD

ASX Announcement: 20th December 2019

STRONG RC DRILLING RESULTS SUBSTANTIALLY EXPAND POTENTIAL OF MONTAGUE GOLD DEPOSIT

Significant new assays confirm high-grade core, identify extensions and possible new parallel mineralised domain – demonstrating that Montague is part of a much larger gold system

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Significant new assay results received from the recently completed Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Montague Gold Deposit, including:**
    - **GRC389: 10 metres @ 13.0g/t Au from 65 metres**
    - **GRC393: 6 metres @ 2.7g/t Au from 94 metres**
    - **GRC395: 5 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 114 metres**
    - **GRC391: 2 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 123 metres**
- **The thick, high-grade intersection returned from GRC389 (10m @ 13.0g/t Au) continues to confirm the quality of the mineralisation within the central high-grade domain.**
- **Drilling south of the fault has intersected what is interpreted as an extension of the high-grade domain, or possibly a separate new structure (GRC395: 5m @ 3.1g/t). The gold mineralisation in this position remains totally open along strike to the south and down-dip.**
- **Deeper drilling down-dip of the central high-grade domain has intersected what is interpreted to be the top of a new, parallel mineralised domain. This potential repetition is consistent with observations of the structural controls within the main part of the Montague Gold Deposit.**
- **The Montague Gold Deposit is located on the margin of the Montague Granodiorite and is interpreted to be part of the same gold trend that hosts the Achilles Prospect and the NE Caledonian Deposits to the south. This trend, which remains open to the north and south, has been defined now for at least ~2.5km.**
- **The latest results confirm the potential for the Montague Gold Deposit to form part of a much larger gold system, with outstanding exploration upside both along strike and at depth.**

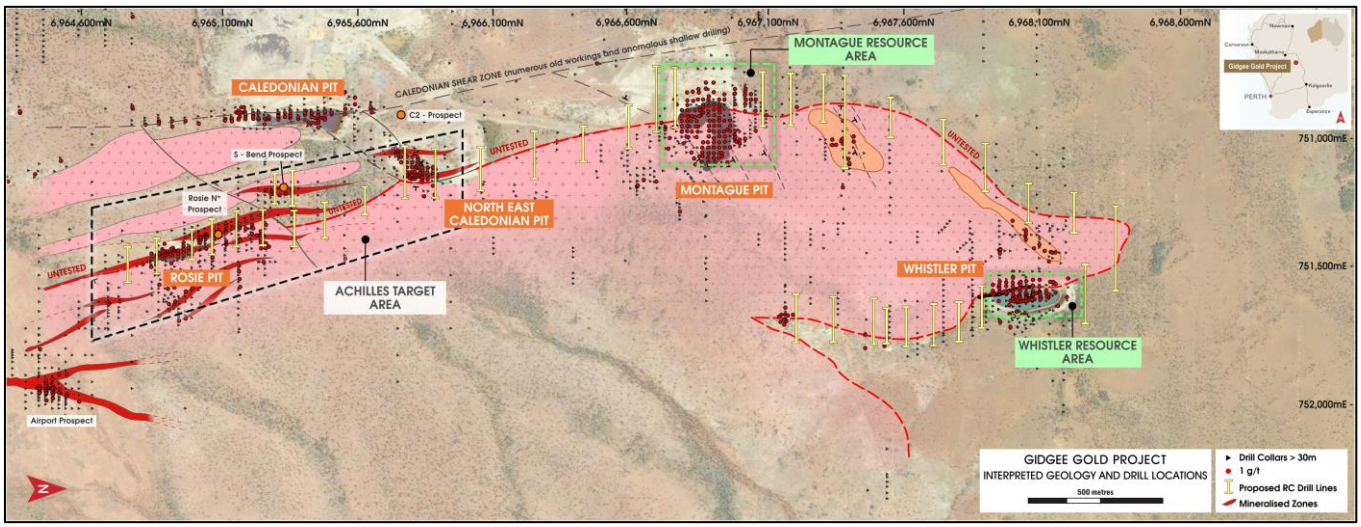

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report a series of significant drilling results from recently completed Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling at the Montague Gold Deposit, within the Company's flagship 100%-owned **Gidgee Gold Project** in Western Australia (Figure 1).

This program of drilling has continued to confirm the continuity of high-grade mineralisation below and to the west of the historical open pit at Montague, with the mineralisation remaining open both down-dip and along strike.

This drilling was completed as part of a large 11,000m RC drilling campaign undertaken over several targets at Gidgee, which included the recent discovery of an extensive zone of shallow oxide gold at Achilles, as detailed in the ASX release of 12 December 2019.

There are still a significant number of assays from this overall program outstanding, which will continue to be reported as they are received and compiled.

KEY POINTS

- A total of 10 holes for 1,642m of RC drilling were completed at the Montague Gold Deposit.

- Drilling at the Montague Gold Deposit was designed both to test a number of key areas within the defined resource area (Inferred Resource of **1.725Mt at 2.18g/t Au for 120,000oz of contained gold**: see ASX release dated 3 October 2019) and to commence step-out drilling to identify the potential for extensions to the gold system and, in particular, new high-grade domains (Figure 1).

- All of the holes intersected mineralisation on the target structure. Significant intersections include (see Table 1 and Appendix 1 for full details):

    - **GRC389: 10 metres @ 13.0g/t Au from 65 metres**
    - **GRC393: 6 metres @ 2.7g/t Au from 94 metres**
    - **GRC395: 5 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 114 metres**
    - **GRC391: 2 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 123 metres**

- The program has confirmed the continuity of mineralisation on the targeted main structure and supports the presence of higher-grade mineralised domains within the broader mineralised envelope. This is clearly demonstrated by the thick, high-grade intersection returned within the central high-grade domain from hole GRC389, which returned an outstanding intercept of **10m @ 13.0g/t Au**.

- Drilling to the south of the fault that previously controlled the interpreted extent of the Montague Gold Deposit has intersected what is interpreted as an extension of the high-grade domain or possibly a separate new structure (GRC395: **5m @ 3.1g/t**). The mineralisation in this position remains totally open along strike to the south and down-dip (Figure 2).

- Deeper extensional drilling down-dip of the central high-grade domain has intersected what is interpreted to be

the top of a new, parallel mineralised domain. This potential repetition is consistent with observations made on the structural controls within the main part of the Montague Gold Deposit. Additional drilling is required to determine the potential of this new domain.

- The Montague Gold Deposit is located on the margin of the Montague Granodiorite, and is interpreted to be part of the same gold trend that hosts the Achilles Prospect and the NE Caledonian Deposits to the south. This trend, which remains open to the north and south, has now been defined over a strike length of at least ~2.5km.

- Wide-spaced reconnaissance RC drilling (six holes) has been completed over the approximately 800m long undrilled position between Montague and the NE Caledonian Pit (Figure 3). The purpose of this drilling was to accurately locate the contact position prior to more detailed drilling to test for gold mineralisation both on the margin of the granodiorite (Whistler-style) and within the mafic volcanic stratigraphy (Montague-style).

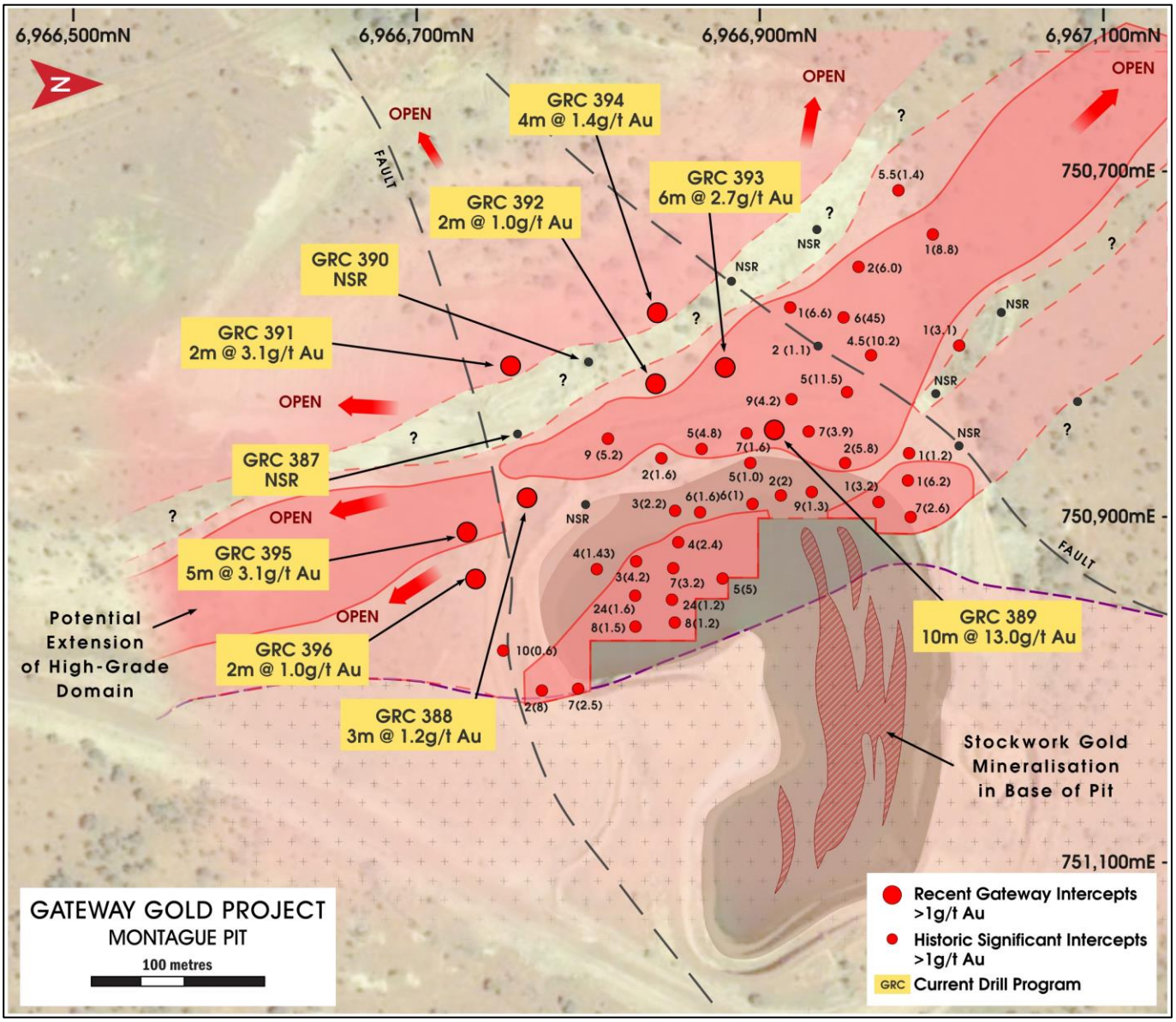

Figure (2): Montague Prospect RC Drilling Plan, showing the historical open pit and granodiorite contact zone

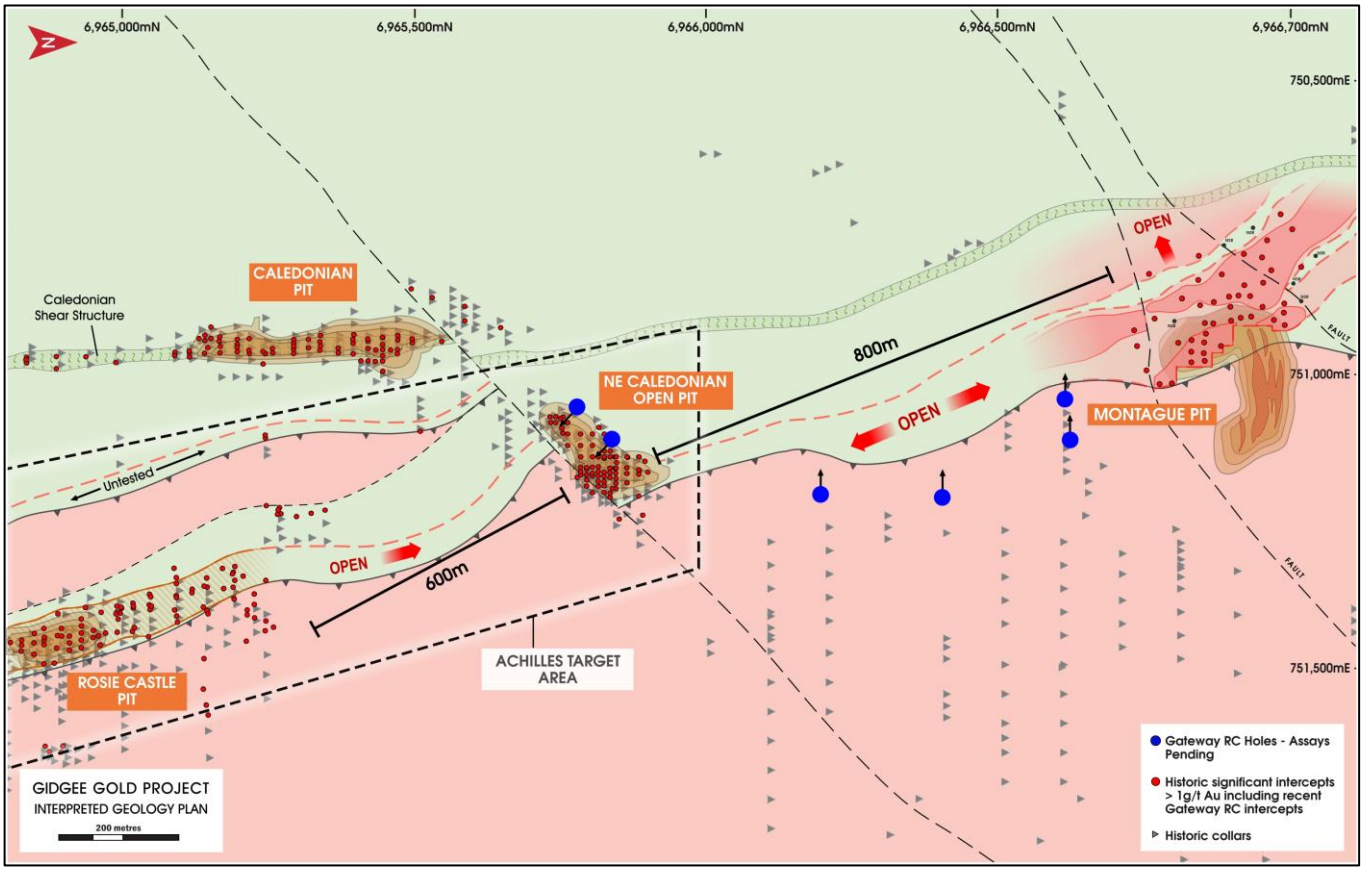

Figure (3): Montague Prospect interpreted geology plan

NEXT STEPS

Gateway continues to receive assay results from the recently completed RC program. These results will be compiled and interpreted in line with the existing database, and utilised to assess the potential for extensions to existing Mineral Resources at the Whistler and Montague Deposits, as well as areas for further drilling to outline the potential for additional Mineral Resources.

In addition, Gateway is embarking on a significant program of integrating all its available datasets – drilling and surface geochemistry, structural interpretation, as well as aeromagnetic, ground gravity and sub-audio magnetic (SAM) geophysics in order to assess the project-wide prospectivity.

The continued improvements in the geological understanding of the Gidgee Project being achieved by Gateway have highlighted the outstanding potential of the Project to host a significant gold discovery. The abundance of mineralisation identified to date from limited work and historical mining activities – with gold developed in a multitude of geological and structural settings – appears to support this potential.

The ongoing work will assist in further improving the Company's geological understanding of existing mineralised areas, as well as to develop new targets for discovering significant gold mineralisation, in order to unlock the Project's broader potential.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Peter Langworthy, said the exciting new results from Montague continued to build the picture of a large-scale, highly prospective gold system at the Gidgee Project.

"Following on from the outstanding early success we achieved recently in delineating a significant zone of shallow oxide mineralisation at the Achilles Prospect, the recent drilling in and around the 120,000oz Inferred Resource at Montague has provided further evidence of the substantial long-term growth potential at Gidgee.

"The drilling clearly shows that the Montague Gold Deposit has plenty of growth potential and upside and may well form part of a very large gold system that remains to be unlocked.

"The quality of the central high-grade domain has also been further enhanced with thick, high-grade intersections such as 10 metres @ 13.0g/t Au," Mr Langworthy added.

"However, probably the biggest takeaway for us at the moment is that we have a defined a significant gold corridor extending over at least 2.5km that includes Montague, NE Caledonian and Achilles. It's exciting when you stand back and look at this trend and see that at least half of it has not had an effective drill hole into it!"

Peter Langworthy
Managing Director

For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Peter Langworthy who is a full-time employee of Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Peter Langworthy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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TABLE (1): MONTAGUE RC DRILLING INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Summary
GRC387	RC	750851	6966759	500	-90	0	157				NSR	
GRC388	RC	750889	6966765	500	-90	0	120	67	70	3	1.2	3 metres @ 1.2g/t Au from 67m
GRC389	RC	750849	6966909	500	-90	0	250	65	75	**10**	**13.0**	**10 metres @ 13.0g/t Au from 65m**
GRC390	RC	750812	6966798	500	-90	0	160				NSR	
GRC391	RC	750811	6966758	500	-90	0	175	123	125	2	3.1	2 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 123m
GRC392	RC	750822	6966842	500	-90	0	155	105	107	2	1.0	2 metres @ 1.0g/t Au from 105m
GRC393	RC	750813	6966877	500	-90	0	155	94	100	**6**	**2.7**	**6 metres @ 2.7g/t Au from 94m**
GRC394	RC	750781	6966841	500	-90	0	205	154	158	4	1.4	4 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 154m
GRC395	RC	750920	6966732	500	-90	0	150	114	119	**5**	**3.1**	**5 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 114m** (including 1 metre @ 14.1g/t Au)
GRC396	RC	750902	6966738	500	-60	90	115	60	62	2	1.0	2 metres @ 1.0g/t Au from 60m

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 0.5g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth
- NSR – No Significant Result

APPENDIX (1): SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Gateway RC drilling (GRC prefix) - 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 intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.* • *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*** • **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*	• RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.*** • *RC, 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 then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.
		• All samples were analysed for Au using the Au-AA26 technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.
		• Quality control for maximising representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates.
		
		Historical Drilling:
		All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.
		• RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 DGPs (+/-1cm). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** • *A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography.* • *Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.* • *Location data is considered fit for purpose.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.***
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 mineralised structure. Inclined RC holes (-60°) are perpendicular to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias. The vertical RC holes are around 20-30° 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 60-90° 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		trusted contractors or established freight companies. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** • No information.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.***

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• M57/48 and M57/99. Both mining tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd 100%. • No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements
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 1960'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) evaluating a Gabbro - banded differentiated basic complex believed prospective for copper and/or nickel such as the Dulith Gabbro, USA. Strong geophysical and mineralised anomalism was encountered, however, copper-zinc enrichment was also encountered in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at Ed's Bore prospect, which was followed-up by CRA Exploration (1983-1990) to intersect polymetallic VMS enrichments at Bevan prospect (not substantively pursued). • At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). • The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• Exploration drill results from recent drilling, and associated details are contained in Table 1 of this release. Historic intersections have been previously released by Gateway in various ASX releases, which can be accessed on the Gateway Mining Ltd website
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*	• Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 0.5g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution • No high-grade cut-off has been applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 mineralised structure. Inclined RC holes (-60°) are perpendicular to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias. The vertical RC holes are around 20-30° 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 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. Regional RC drilling to test along the interpreted contact position