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MAJOR NEW GOLD CORRIDORS IDENTIFIED AT GIDGEE FOLLOWING NEW DRILL RESULTS AND REGIONAL REVIEW

Outstanding high-grade aircore results of up to 5m at 10.4g/t Au combined with regional review outlines significant new discovery opportunity outside the Montague Granodiorite

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **A regional assessment outside the key contact of the Montague Granodiorite, supported by reconnaissance aircore drilling, has identified a series of highly prospective gold corridors that present a major opportunity for new discoveries, particularly shallow oxide gold deposits.**

- **The four gold corridors, as currently defined, cover a cumulative strike length of approximately 20km, opening up a major new exploration opportunity for Gateway within its high-quality Gidgee Gold Project outside of the currently defined resources.**

- **The Flametree Prospect is part of an interpreted ~8km long gold-base metal corridor[1] that has demonstrated potential for near-surface oxide gold[2]. A recent regional aircore drilling program has intersected significant shallow oxide gold mineralisation which remains open in all directions, within this broader trend. Key results include (see Appendix 1):**

  - **GWAC0267: 5 metres @ 10.4g/t Au from 52 metres**
  - **GWAC0256: 4 metres @ 3.8g/t Au from 20 metres**
  - **GWAC0257: 9 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 17 metres**
  - **GWAC0247: 5 metres @ 3.8g/t Au from 23 metres**
  - **GWAC0246: 3 metres @ 3.5g/t Au from 44 metres**
  - **GWAC0243: 17 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 69 metres, including 11 metres @ 1.0g/t Au**
  - **GWAC0236: 5 metres @ 1.9g/t Au from 39 metres**

- **The 100m by 100m spaced aircore drilling significantly extends the mineralisation defined by previous reverse circulation drilling. The key RC drilling results include (see ASX release 8 April 2019):**

  - **VCRC0001 7 metres @ 5.0g/t Au from 29 metres***
  - **VRC031 5 metres @ 7.0g/t Au from 31 metres***
  - **VRC048 4 metres @ 4.0g/t Au from 30 metres***
  - **VRC068 6 metres @ 6.3g/t Au from 40 metres***
  - **VRC034 5 metres @ 3.4g/t Au from 33 metres***
  - **VRC072 1 metre @ 22.5g/t Au from 26 metres***
  - **VRC025 13 metres @ 1.8g/t Au from 67 metres***
  - **VRC003 4 metres @ 7.1g/t Au from 20 metres***

  (*Historical drilling results[3])

- **Aircore drilling to test a coincident gravity-magnetic target at the Ashes Prospect has intersected ferruginous quartz veining in sandstones, with anomalous results including:**

  - **GWAC0214: 8 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 24 metres (includes 4 metres @ 1.2g/t Au)**

- **An additional aim of the drilling program was to confirm the free-milling nature of the oxide gold within these trends. Leachwell analysis of the mineralisation has confirmed the cyanide extractability of the oxide mineralisation.**

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[1] Also refer to ASX announcement 17th October 2018: *Large-scale Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide ("VHMS") Copper-Zinc Potential Identified at Gidgee.*
[2] Also refer to ASX announcement 8th April 2019: *1 Kilometre Long Oxide Gold Mineralised Zone Confirmed at Gidgee Gold Project.*
[3] Also refer to ASX announcement 8th April 2019: *1 Kilometre Long Oxide Gold Mineralised Zone Confirmed at Gidgee Gold Project*

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has identified extensive new regional gold corridors outside of the main gold trend at its flagship 100%-owned **Gidgee Gold Project** in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The results from recently completed regional aircore (**AC**) drilling traverses from various strategic targets within the broader Project, combined with an important regional assessment and geological review, has opened up a significant new exploration and discovery opportunity for the Company outside of the currently defined resources.

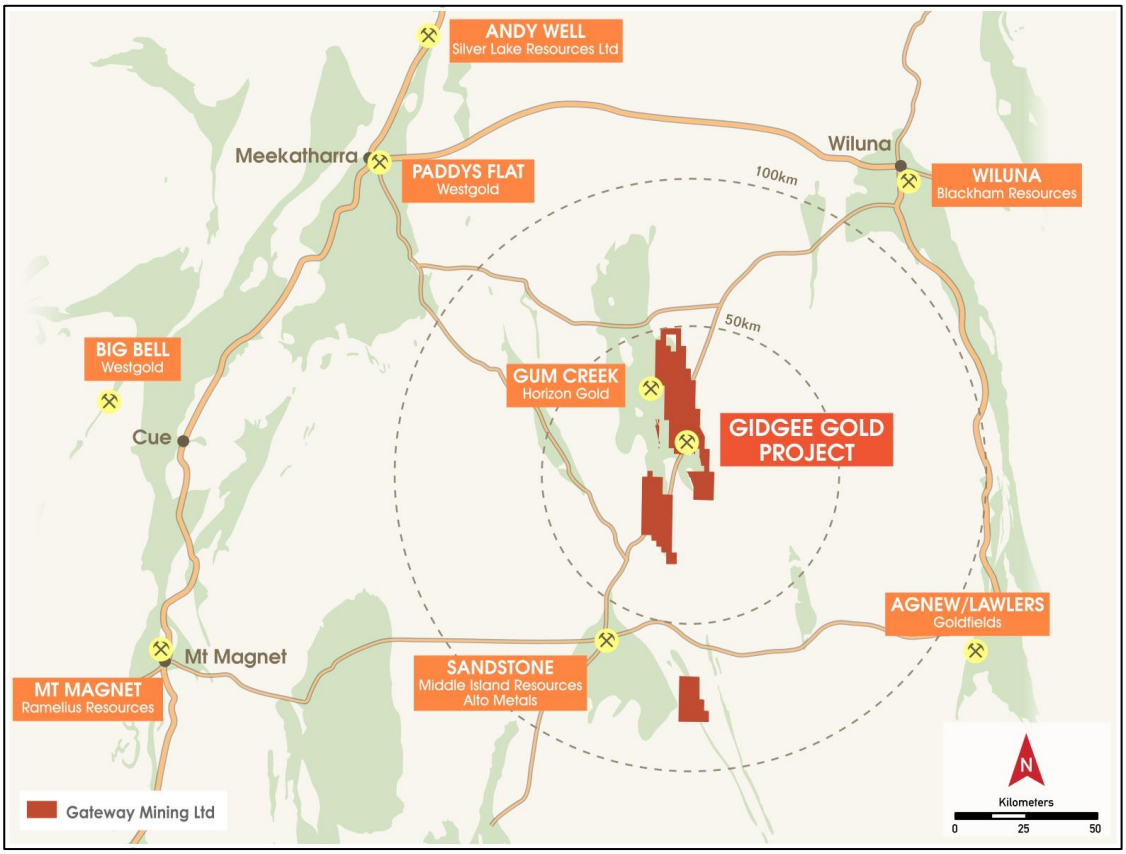


Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

The AC drilling program was designed to test a number of prospective targets away from the primary Montague Granodiorite intrusion and its associated mineralisation. While the highly mineralised margins of the granodiorite margin remain a priority focus for upcoming programs of exploration and resource extension, the Company is also committed to systematically evaluating the potential of the wider Gidgee Gold Project.

Evaluation of previous exploration data has identified a series of large-scale mineralised corridors defined by shallow, wide-spaced drilling. A series of key geophysical features have been observed in regional magnetic and gravity data within these corridors that required either additional drilling or a first-pass test.

KEY POINTS
Flametree Aircore Drilling

- A total of 54 holes for 3,748m of AC drilling were completed to systematically extend a zone of near-surface oxide gold mineralisation intersected in previous RAB and RC drilling (Figure 2). Gateway previously completed a single RC drill hole at Flametree to collect samples that confirmed the free-milling nature of the oxide gold in this location (see ASX Release 8 April 2019).

- The 100m by 100m spaced drilling was designed to systematically confirm and extend this zone of near- surface, supergene gold mineralisation. This oxide mineralisation is interpreted to represent a gold “cap” which is spatially associated with an extensive Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide copper-zinc-gold mineralised system.

- Drilling successfully intersected two flat-lying zones of mineralisation which appear to be supergene in nature. Both zones are located at oxidation interfaces within the weathered profile (Figures 3 and 4). Significant intersections include (see Appendix 1 for details):

  - **GWAC0267: 5 metres @ 10.4g/t Au from 52 metres**
  - **GWAC0256: 4 metres @ 3.8g/t Au from 20 metres**
  - **GWAC0257: 9 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 17 metres**
  - **GWAC0247: 5 metres @ 3.8g/t Au from 23 metres**
  - **GWAC0246: 3 metres @ 3.5g/t Au from 44 metres**
  - **GWAC0243: 17 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 69 metres, including 11 metres @ 1.0g/t Au**
  - **GWAC0236: 5 metres @ 1.9g/t Au from 39 metres**

- This drilling significantly extends the mineralisation defined by reverse circulation drilling in previous programs. The key historical RC drilling results at Flametree include (see ASX Release 8 April 2019):

  - **VCRC0001 7 metres @ 5.0g/t Au from 29 metres***
  - **VRC031 5 metres @ 7.0g/t Au from 31 metres***
  - **VRC048 4 metres @ 4.0g/t Au from 30 metres***
  - **VRC068 6 metres @ 6.3g/t Au from 40 metres***
  - **VRC034 5 metres @ 3.4g/t Au from 33 metres***
  - **VRC072 1 metre @ 22.5g/t Au from 26 metres***
  - **VRC025 13 metres @ 1.8g/t Au from 67 metres***
  - **VRC003 4 metres @ 7.1g/t Au from 20 metres***

  (*Historical drilling results[4])

- Drilling intersected a fine grained sedimentary sequence, with frequent zones of ferruginous quartz veining. These intersections also coincide with a circular gravity-low feature, which is interpreted to potentially represent a significant alteration halo or buried granitic intrusion within the host sedimentary units.

- Subsequent Leachwell analysis of selected intervals from the weathered profile have confirmed that the oxide mineralisation is readily extracted by cyanide, with calculated extraction reflecting fire assay grades. The two techniques returned a correlation coefficient of 0.996 (see Graph 1). Fire assay versus Leachwell assay results are presented in Table 2.

- This drilling now forms part of a clear gold trend that includes the historical Embers and Julia's Prospects, which extend over a strike length of over 5.5km (Figure 5). Previously reported historical intersections from these prospects include (see ASX Release 17 October 2018):

  - **GRC196: 14 metres @ 2.9g/t Au from 67 metres***
  - **VRC084: 2 metres @ 6.5g/t Au from 13 metres***
  - **VRC062: 7 metres @ 2.9g/t Au from 44 metres***
  - **GRC180: 33 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 57 metres***
  - **VRC041: 17 metres @ 1.0g/t Au from 20 metres***
  - **3270/2900: 9 metres @ 1.5g/t Au from 24 metres***

  (*Historical drilling results[5])

- Mineralisation north of Julia's has not been explored along strike through the Claret prospect area, due to historic tenement boundaries that have now been resolved.

- This work at Flametree has clearly confirmed the prospectivity of this overall trend, and the inadequacy of historical RAB drilling in testing these geochemical oxide trends.

- Additional aircore drilling will be planned to continue testing the potential of this system.

[4] Also refer to ASX announcement 8th April 2019: *1 Kilometre Long Oxide Gold Mineralised Zone Confirmed at Gidgee Gold Project*
[5] Also refer to ASX announcement 17 October 2018: *Large-Scale VHMS potential identified at Gidgee Project*

Regional Aircore Drilling

- A total of 36 holes for 1,141m of AC drilling were completed at a series of locations designed to provide geological information to assist with the ongoing interpretation of regional geophysical datasets and thus inform the generation of exploration targets at the Gidgee Gold Project (Figure 2).

- At the Ashes Prospect, wide-spaced AC drilling tested a coincident gravity-magnetic target within a 2.5km structural corridor. The drilling has intersected shallow mineralisation associated with ferruginous quartz veining in sandstones in bottom-of-hole samples. Highly anomalous results returned included:

    - **GWAC0214: 8 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 24 metres (including 4 metres @ 1.2g/t Au)**

- A new target located to the north of the Whistler Gold Deposit that was generated from high quality gravity data was tested with a single traverse of AC drilling. Modelling of the gravity data in this position had suggested the presence of a granotoid intrusion that could focus gold mineralising processes. The shallow drilling successfully intersected a felsic intrusion within a package of felsic volcanic rocks. This result is considered important as it provides confidence in utilising gravity as a core targeting dataset.

- Two traverses of shallow aircore drilling were completed to the east of Whistler to locate the contact of the Montague Granodiorite. The contact position was defined, but not intersected due to the wide-spaced nature of the drilling. No significant results were returned.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Peter Langworthy, said the results from strategic regional aircore drilling at Gidgee combined with a major regional geological review of the wider Project had delivered a number of important outcomes.

"While our core strategic focus remains to unlock the significant potential that exists around the margin of the Montague Granodiorite and along strike from the existing Resources, we also see outstanding potential to make new discoveries outside of the main mineralised contact.

"The outcomes of the aircore program and our recent regional work has vindicated this belief and highlighted the enormous opportunity to make major new discoveries in completely new areas. This supports our view that the Gidgee Project forms part of a major gold system and we are now developing a broader pipeline of targets with the potential to deliver a quantum increase in our overall Resource position.

"We are very pleased with the results of this aircore program. The results confirm the potential for a major shallow oxide gold system within a series of major structural corridors that have not really ever been systematically tested.

"This presents an outstanding shallow target for cost-effective aircore drilling, which we are planning to resume in parallel with an ongoing process of target ranking and evaluation that will underpin our broader exploration programs for the rest of this year. We look forward to presenting the full results of this work in the near future."

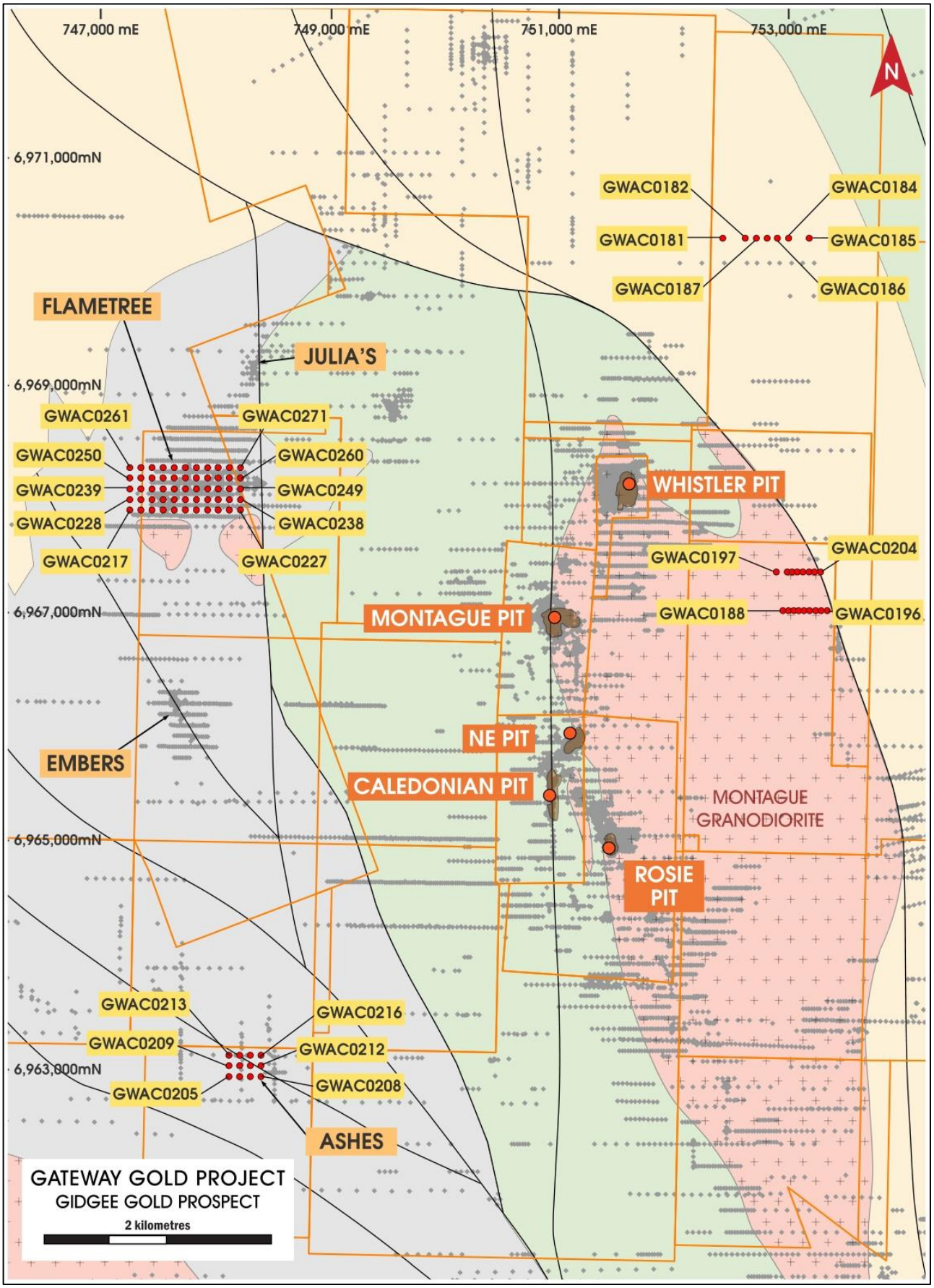


Figure (2): Gidgee Gold Project aircore drilling hole locations

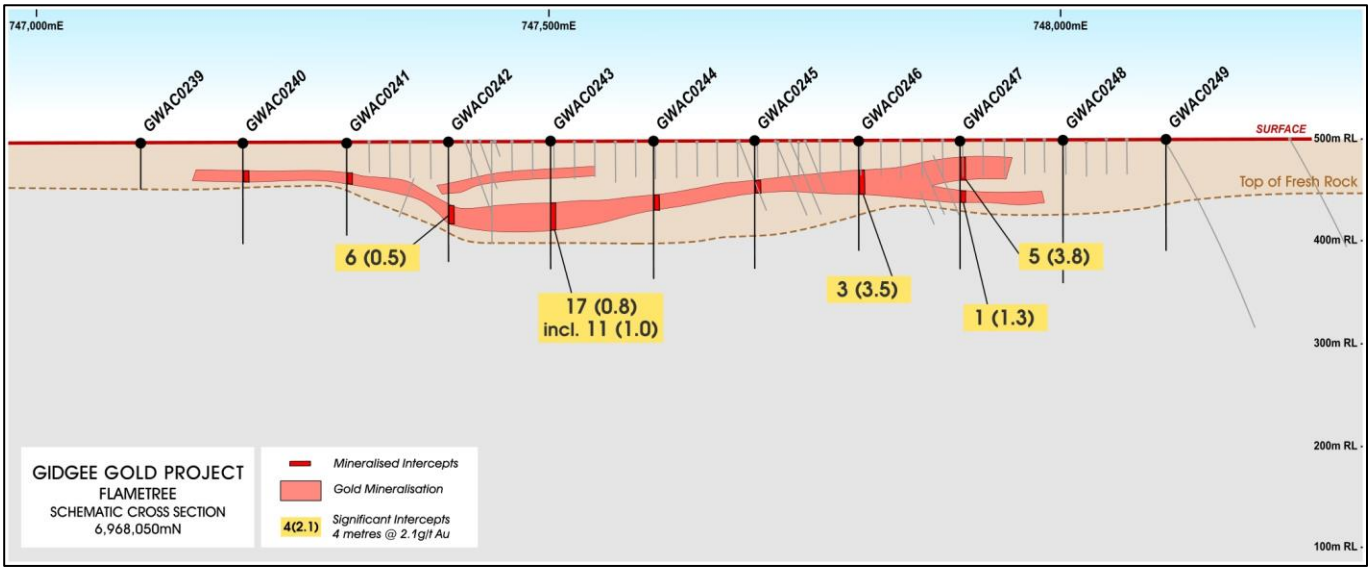


Figure (3): Flametree aircore drilling cross section 6,968,050mN

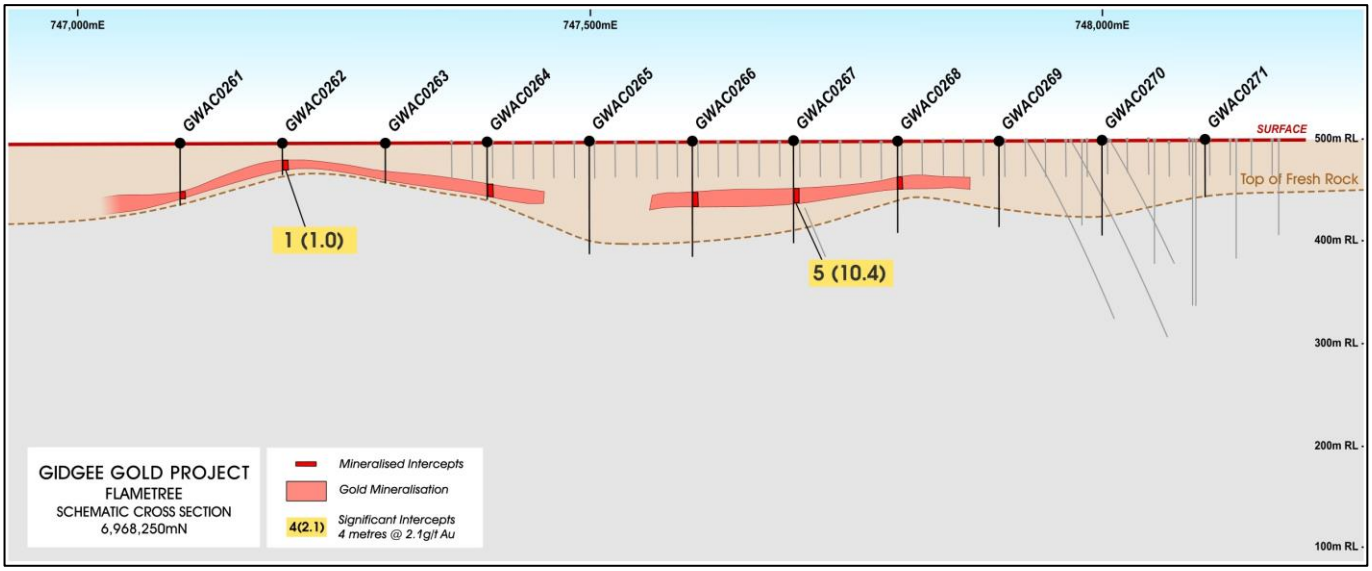


Figure (4): Flametree aircore drilling cross section 6,968,250mN

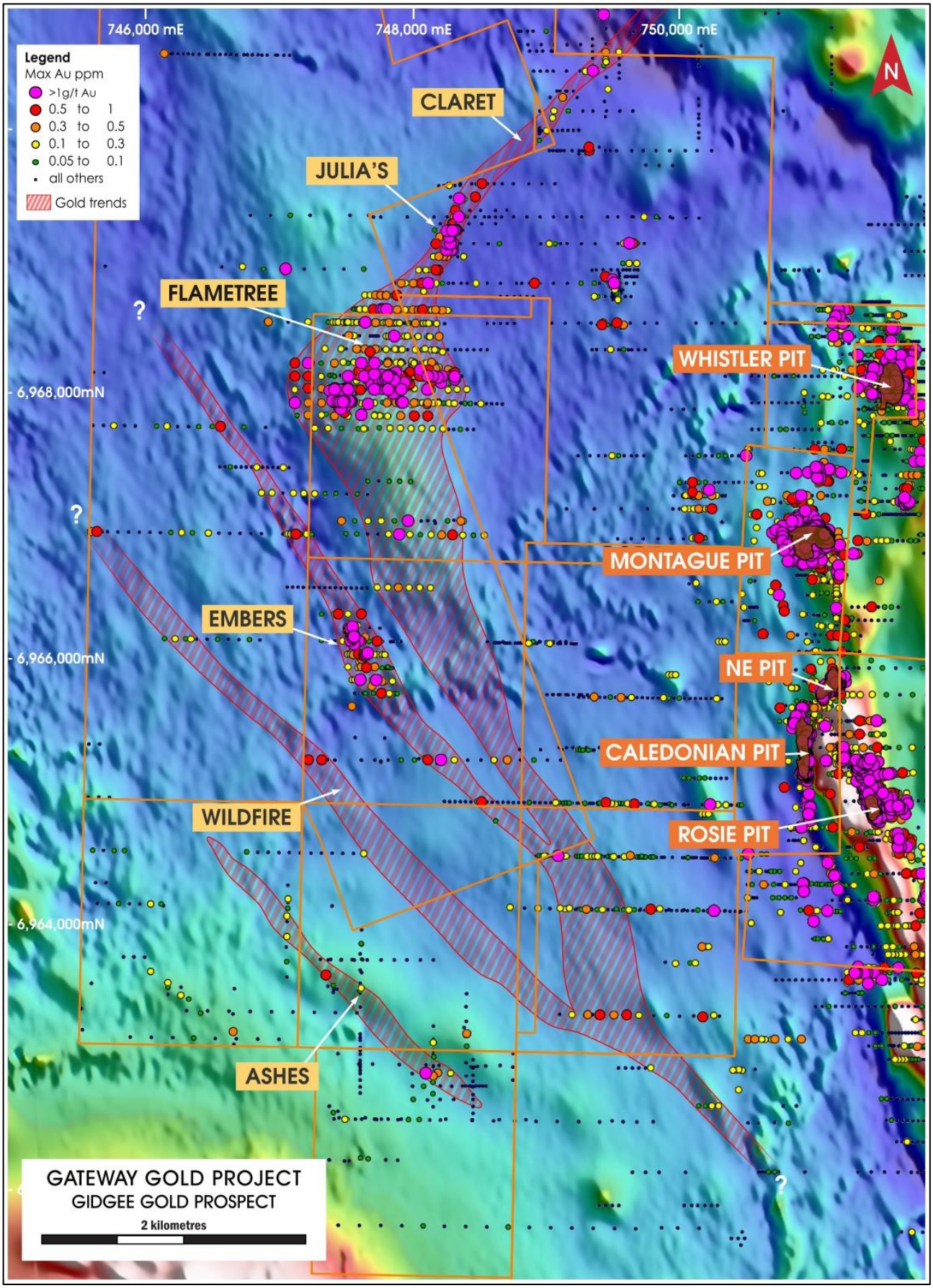
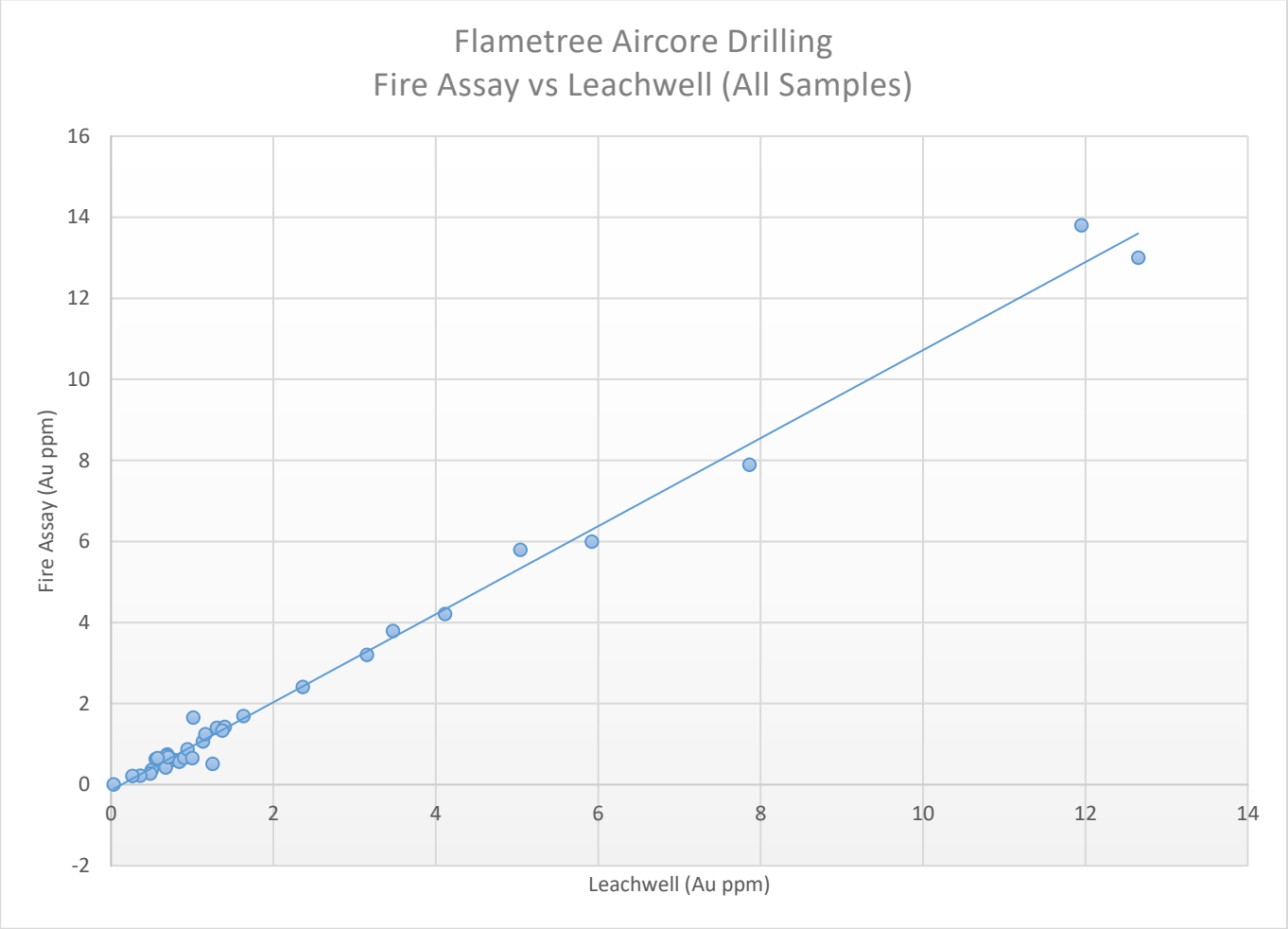


Figure (5): Flametree regional aircore drill plan maximum downhole Au intersections, showing +5.5km corridor of potential oxide zone Au mineralisation including the historic Julia's and Embers prospects



Graph (1): Flametree aircore original 50g Fire Assay vs 500g Leachwell analysis

Authorised by:
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): GIDGEE REGIONAL AC DRILLING 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)	Summary
E57/793	GWAC0181	AC	752497	6970353	500	-60	270	48	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0182	AC	752703	6970348	500	-60	270	56	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0183	AC	752901	6970348	500	-60	270	41	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0184	AC	753099	6970349	500	-60	270	21	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0185	AC	753299	6970349	500	-60	270	26	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0186	AC	752989	6970350	500	-60	270	33	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0187	AC	752801	6970350	500	-60	270	42	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0188	AC	753045	6966950	500	-60	270	11	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0189	AC	753098	6966951	500	-60	270	6	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0190	AC	753148	6966951	500	-60	270	13	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0191	AC	753197	6966953	500	-60	270	7	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0192	AC	753249	6966950	500	-60	270	8	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0193	AC	753299	6966949	500	-60	270	5	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0194	AC	753349	6966950	500	-60	270	13	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0195	AC	753399	6966948	500	-60	270	6	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0196	AC	753449	6966950	500	-60	270	16	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0197	AC	753000	6967300	500	-60	270	12	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0198	AC	753100	6967300	500	-60	270	16	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0199	AC	753150	6967301	500	-60	270	3	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0200	AC	753200	6967300	500	-60	270	9	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0201	AC	753251	6967301	500	-60	270	5	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0202	AC	753300	6967300	500	-60	270	28	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0203	AC	753348	6967298	500	-60	270	40	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/793	GWAC0204	AC	753400	6967301	500	-60	270	49	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0205	AC	748000	6962700	500	-60	270	68	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0206	AC	748104	6962696	500	-60	270	63	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0207	AC	748200	6962700	500	-60	270	57	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0208	AC	748300	6962700	500	-60	270	63	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0209	AC	748000	6962800	500	-60	270	59	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0210	AC	748100	6962800	500	-60	270	60	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0211	AC	748199	6962800	500	-60	270	36	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0212	AC	748293	6962799	500	-60	270	54	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0213	AC	748001	6962894	500	-60	270	37	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/688	GWAC0214	AC	748102	6962897	500	-60	270	32	**24**	**32**	**8**	**0.7**	8 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 24 metres to EOH
													including 4 metres @ 1.2g/t Au from 28 metres to EOH
E57/688	GWAC0215	AC	748200	6962900	500	-60	270	45	44	45	1	0.4	1 metre @ 0.4g/t Au from 44 metres to EOH
E57/688	GWAC0216	AC	748300	6962897	500	-60	270	53	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0217	AC	747117	6967856	500	-90	0	95	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0218	AC	747203	6967847	500	-90	0	72	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0219	AC	747306	6967845	500	-90	0	71	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0220	AC	747400	6967850	500	-90	0	83	27	30	3	0.3	3 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 27 metres

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Summary
Flametree	GWAC0221	AC	747500	6967850	500	-90	0	47	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0222	AC	747601	6967855	500	-90	0	44	20	25	5	0.6	5 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 20 metres
Flametree	GWAC0223	AC	747702	6967856	500	-90	0	47	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0224	AC	747799	6967850	500	-90	0	68	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0225	AC	747898	6967853	500	-90	0	79	74	77	3	0.3	3 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 74 metres
Flametree	GWAC0226	AC	748000	6967851	500	-90	0	46	43	44	1	0.6	1 metre @ 0.6g/t Au from 43 metres
Flametree	GWAC0227	AC	748101	6967850	500	-90	0	74	59	61	2	0.5	2 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 59 metres
Flametree	GWAC0228	AC	747100	6967950	500	-90	0	48	**31**	**32**	**1**	**2.6**	**1 metre @ 2.6 g/t Au from 31 metres**
Flametree	GWAC0229	AC	747200	6967950	500	-90	0	84	44	45	1	0.4	1 metre @ 0.4g/t Au from 44 metres
Flametree	GWAC0230	AC	747301	6967950	500	-90	0	77	75	77	2	0.3	2 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 75 metres to EOH
Flametree	GWAC0231	AC	747400	6967953	500	-90	0	45	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0232	AC	747501	6967951	500	-90	0	77	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0233	AC	747600	6967947	500	-90	0	54	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0234	AC	747700	6967950	500	-90	0	77	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0235	AC	747795	6967950	500	-90	0	104	28	29	1	0.4	1 metre @ 0.4g/t Au from 28 metres
Flametree	GWAC0236	AC	747901	6967955	500	-90	0	53	30	31	1	0.4	1 metre @ 0.4g/t Au from 30 metres
									39	**44**	**5**	**1.9**	**5 metres @ 1.9g/t Au from 39 metres**
Flametree	GWAC0237	AC	747999	6967950	500	-90	0	58	57	58	1	0.5	1 metre @ 0.5g/t Au from 57 metres to EOH
Flametree	GWAC0238	AC	748100	6967950	500	-90	0	89	68	69	1	0.4	1 metre @ 0.4g/t Au from 68 metres
Flametree	GWAC0239	AC	747100	6968050	500	-90	0	46	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0240	AC	747200	6968050	500	-90	0	33	32	33	1	0.4	1 metre @ 0.4g/t Au from 32 metres to EOH
Flametree	GWAC0241	AC	747300	6968050	500	-90	0	42	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0242	AC	747400	6968050	500	-90	0	90	78	84	6	0.5	6 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 78 metres
Flametree	GWAC0243	AC	747500	6968050	500	-90	0	93	17	19	2	0.5	2 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 17 metres
									63	65	2	0.3	2 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 63 metres
									69	**86**	**17**	**0.8**	**17 metres @ 0.8g/t Au from 69 metres**
													including 11 metres @ 1.0g/t Au
Flametree	GWAC0244	AC	747594	6968048	500	-90	0	107	53	59	6	0.4	6 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 53 metres
Flametree	GWAC0245	AC	747697	6968050	500	-90	0	92	41	46	5	0.7	5 metres @ 0.7g/t Au from 41 metres
Flametree	GWAC0246	AC	747801	6968050	500	-90	0	60	**44**	**47**	**3**	**3.5**	**3 metres @ 3.5g/t Au from 44 metres**
Flametree	GWAC0247	AC	747901	6968050	500	-90	0	83	**23**	**28**	**5**	**3.8**	**5 metres @ 3.8g/t Au from 23 metres**
									56	57	1	1.3	1 metre @ 1.3g/t Au from 56 metres
Flametree	GWAC0248	AC	748001	6968050	500	-90	0	52	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0249	AC	748099	6968050	500	-90	0	77	71	76	5	0.3	5 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 71 metres
Flametree	GWAC0250	AC	747100	698150	500	-90	0	51	48	51	3	0.5	3 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 48 metres to EOH
Flametree	GWAC0251	AC	747200	6968150	500	-90	0	78	35	39	4	0.3	4 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 35 metres
									49	50	1	0.6	1 metre @ 0.6g/t Au from 49 metres
									73	78	5	0.4	5 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 74 metres to EOH
Flametree	GWAC0252	AC	747300	6968150	500	-90	0	51	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0253	AC	747400	6968150	500	-90	0	77	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0254	AC	747500	6968150	500	-90	0	65	43	45	2	0.9	2 metres @ 0.9g/t Au from 43 metres
									52	53	1	1.2	1 metre @ 1.2g/t Au from 52 metres

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Summary
Flametree	GWAC0255	AC	747600	6968150	500	-90	0	92	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0256	AC	747699	6968166	500	-90	0	85	**20**	**24**	**4**	**3.8**	**4 metres @ 3.8g/t Au from 20 metres**
Flametree	GWAC0257	AC	747800	6968150	500	-90	0	83	**17**	**26**	**9**	**1.1**	**9 metres @ 1.1g/t Au from 17 metres**
									33	34	1	0.5	1 metre @ 0.5g/t Au from 33 metres
									74	78	4	0.4	4 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 74 metres
Flametree	GWAC0258	AC	747900	6968150	500	-90	0	65	28	30	2	0.4	2 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 28 metres
Flametree	GWAC0259	AC	748000	6968150	500	-90	0	95	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0260	AC	748100	6968150	500	-90	0	86	32	33	1	0.5	1 metre @ 0.5g/t Au from 32 metres
									78	80	2	2.2	2 metres @ 2.2g/t Au from 78 metres
Flametree	GWAC0261	AC	747100	6968250	500	-90	0	59	52	56	4	0.4	4 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 52 metres
Flametree	GWAC0262	AC	747200	6968250	500	-90	0	33	22	23	1	1	1 metre @ 1.0g/t Au from 22 metres
Flametree	GWAC0263	AC	747300	6968250	500	-90	0	47	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0264	AC	747400	6968250	500	-90	0	59	45	46	1	0.4	1 metre @ 0.4g/t Au from 45 metres
Flametree	GWAC0265	AC	747500	6968250	500	-90	0	93	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0266	AC	747600	6968250	500	-90	0	71	9	12	3	0.5	3 metres @ 0.5g/t Au from 9 metres
									54	56	2	0.4	2 metres @ 0.4g/t Au from 54 metres
Flametree	GWAC0267	AC	747700	6968250	500	-90	0	98	**52**	**57**	**5**	**10.4**	**5 metres @ 10.4g/t Au from 52 metres**
Flametree	GWAC0268	AC	747800	6968250	500	-90	0	80	74	76	2	0.3	2 metres @ 0.3g/t Au from 74 metres
Flametree	GWAC0269	AC	747900	6968250	500	-90	0	71	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0270	AC	748000	6968250	500	-90	0	71	-	-	-	-	NSA
Flametree	GWAC0271	AC	748100	6968250	500	-90	0	56	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0272	AC	746500	6974000	500	-60	270	75	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0273	AC	746700	6974000	500	-60	270	97	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0274	AC	746900	6974000	500	-60	270	101	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0275	AC	747093	6974006	500	-60	270	98	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0276	AC	747299	6974000	500	-60	270	87	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0277	AC	747500	6974000	500	-60	270	56	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0278	AC	747700	6974000	500	-60	270	54	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0279	AC	747900	6974000	500	-60	270	113	-	-	-	-	NSA
E57/1004	GWAC0280	AC	746791	6973995	500	-60	270	89	-	-	-	-	NSA

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 0.3g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth
- NSA – No Significant Assay

TABLE (2): GIDGEE REGIONAL AC DRILLING FIRE ASSAY AND LEACHWELL COMPARISON TABLE

Hole ID	Hole Type	Metres From	Metres To	Sample ID	Original Fire Assay	Leachwell Au ppm
GWAC0243	AC	85	86	OMN032796	0.5	0.36
GWAC0251	AC	49	50	OMN033424	0.55	0.63
GWAC0266	AC	54	55	OMN034587	0.6	0.62
GWAC0244	AC	74	75	OMN032866	0.69	0.74
GWAC0243	AC	72	73	OMN032782	0.77	0.61
GWAC0243	AC	77	78	OMN032788	0.84	0.56
GWAC0243	AC	73	74	OMN032783	0.9	0.66
GWAC0243	AC	84	85	OMN032795	0.94	0.87
GWAC0243	AC	79	80	OMN032790	1	0.65
GWAC0243	AC	76	77	OMN032787	1.13	1.06
GWAC0254	AC	52	53	OMN033652	1.16	1.24
GWAC0266	AC	10	11	OMN034539	1.25	0.51
GWAC0247	AC	56	57	OMN033146	1.3	1.4
GWAC0256	AC	20	21	OMN033784	1.4	1.42
GWAC0254	AC	44	45	OMN033643	1.63	1.69
GWAC0257	AC	22	21	OMN033877	2.36	2.41
GWAC0260	AC	79	80	OMN034205	3.47	3.79
GWAC0247	AC	25	26	OMN033113	4.11	4.21
GWAC0256	AC	22	23	OMN033787	5.92	5.99
GWAC0256	AC	23	24	OMN033788	7.86	7.89
GWAC0251	AC	76	77	OMN033454	0.67	0.42
GWAC0242	AC	82	83	OMN032695	1.37	1.33
GWAC0249	AC	74	75	OMN033313	1.01	1.65
GWAC0237	AC	57	58	OMN032377	0.48	0.27
GWAC0268	AC	75	76	OMN034793	0.36	0.22
VCRC0001	RC	28	29	OMN013170	5.04	5.79
VCRC0001	RC	29	30	OMN013171	11.95	13.8
VCRC0001	RC	30	31	OMN013172	0.68	0.71
VCRC0001	RC	31	32	OMN013173	0.7	0.67
VCRC0001	RC	32	33	OMN013174	3.15	3.2
VCRC0001	RC	33	34	OMN013175	12.65	13
VCRC0001	RC	34	35	OMN013176	0.57	0.65
VCRC0001	RC	35	36	OMN013177	0.26	0.21
VCRC0001	RC	36	37	OMN013179	0.03	<0.01
					Correlation Coefficient	**0.996**

Notes:

- Original Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth
- Leachwell Au assayed by 500g Leachwell digest

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.*	• Flametree AC drilling - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone and split via a riffle splitter. The bulk sample was discharged directly into buckets and placed in rows on the ground • E57/793 and E57/688 AC Drilling – The entire sample was collected from the cyclone and deposited in rows on the ground. Sampling was completed in 4m composites via a scoop • Samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to observe for sample loss or uneven sample collection methods • Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones and collected at the same time as the original sample. 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.*** • *Diamond Drilling: HQ3 and NQ core drilled in fresh rock. Core orientated and mineralised noted and marked for cutting. Sample lengths sampled at 1m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected* • *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* • *All historic Gateway Mining Ltd drill samples were sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay and multi-element assay (code ME-MS61 – below)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ag (0.01) **Al** (0.01%) **As** (0.2) **Ba** (10) **Be** (0.05) **Bi** (0.01) **Ca** (0.01%) **Cd** (0.02) **Ce** (0.01) **Co** (0.1) **Cr** (1) **Cs** (0.05) **Cu** (0.2) **Fe** (0.01%) **Ga** (0.05) **Ge** (0.05) **Hf** (0.1) **In** (0.005) **K** (0.01%) **La** (0.5) **Li** (0.2) **Mg** (0.01%) **Mn** (5) **Mo** (0.05) **Na** (0.01%) **Nb** (0.1) **Ni** (0.2) **P** (10) **Pb** (0.5) **Rb** (0.1) **Re** (0.002) **S** (0.01%) **Sb** (0.05) **Sc** (0.1) **Se** (1) **Sn** (0.2) **Sr** (0.2) **Ta** (0.05) **Te** (0.05) **Th** (0.2) **Ti** (0.005%) **Tl** (0.02) **U** (0.1) **V** (1) **W** (0.1) **Y** (0.1) **Zn** (2) **Zr** (0.5)
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.).*	• AC drilling was carried out by Challenge Drilling utilising an aircore bit and 3" diameter rods ***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 AC sample collection process, the individual bulk samples were inspected by the supervising geologist to observe sample recoveries • 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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• 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 • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. Magnetic susceptibility was also recorded • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature ***Historical Drilling:*** ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** • *Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure.* • *Records of samples being wet or dry were taken* • *Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted* • *Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded* • *Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature* • *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.*
		• For Flametree AC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a riffle splitter. For E57/793 and E57/688 AC Drilling samples were collected from the bulk 1m sample via a scoop, into 4m composite samples
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during 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
		• For AC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit
		• Quality control for maximising representivity of samples included insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** • *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 at 1 metre intervals. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory*
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.*	• Samples are sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g charge for Au by fire assay digest and AAS determination • Field duplicates are 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 • Selected mineralised oxide zone samples from Flametree were re-submitted to ALS for analysis by a 500g Leachwell technique with AAS determination. This analysis was performed as a first-pass identification of potential issues with extraction of Au via cyanidation techniques. The testwork did not indicate any issues ***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. Multi-elements were digested using hydrofluoric acid with an ICP-AES and MS finish* • *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** • Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit. • All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway SQL 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 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 not deemed to be suitable for Mineral Resource estimation at this time **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 The Flametree prospect has been conducted at various spacings with the more recent Gateway Mining Ltd drilling conducted at 50 metre centres*
Orientation of data in relation	• *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*	• Drill lines are orientated MGA east-west, which may be oblique to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure • The orientation of drill lines relatiove to key structures is not considered to have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	introduced any sample 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.*** • *Drilling directions at the Flametree VMS prospect was conducted perpendicular to the strike of known geophysical anomalism (090 degrees azimuth) and regional geology* • *The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90^{o} dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle* • *The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Flametree VMS prospect*
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
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.)

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.*	• E57/417, E57/688 and E57/1004 tenements are held by Gateway Mining Ltd 100%. E57/793 is held 75% by Gateway Mining Ltd and 25% by Estuary Resources Pty Ltd. • 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.*	• Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 0.3g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution • No high-grade cut-off has been applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 MGA east-west, which in parts may be oblique to the perceived strike of the mineralised structure. Vertical AC holes (90^{o}) are perpendicular to the dip of the interpreted supergene blankets targeted by this drilling, and thus introduce limited sample 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.*	• A series of intersections from the Flametree prospect were selected based on oxide or transition zone mineralisation, and submitted to ALS for 500g Leachwell analysis via accelerated cyanide leach. This analysis was completed as a first pass test of potential metallurgical recovery via cyanidation. The analysis demonstrated that oxidised samples from Flametree show no issues for extraction of gold via cyanide leach. However, this testwork is only first pass in nature and not a robust diagnostic metallurgical technique
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 AC drilling along strike of high grade gold intercepts and the oxide gold trend indicated from shallow historical drilling. Regional AC drilling to test along the interpreted contact position