



ASX Announcement: 20 November 2020

## **SIGNIFICANT HIGH-GRADE GOLD DISCOVERY BETWEEN WHISTLER AND MONTAGUE DEPOSITS AT GIDGEE**

***Wide-spaced RC drilling on the Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite hits 10m @ 9.2g/t and 15m @ 3.0g/t***

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- Outstanding initial results received from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling targeting the 1.6km mineralised trend between the cornerstone Montague and Whistler Gold Deposits at the Gidgee Gold Project, with strong high-grade mineralisation intersected across a number of significant structures.

### **LOWER ZONE – NEW DISCOVERY**

- A substantial zone of strong gold mineralisation, not previously tested by RC drilling, has been intersected in drill holes GRC550 and GRC538:
  - **GRC550:** 15 metres @ 3.0g/t Au from 104m and;  
10 metres @ 9.2g/t Au from 140m
  - **GRC538:** 10 metres @ 2.5g/t Au from 114m
- These newly identified thick, high-grade mineralised intersections are from drilling spaced approximately 150m along strike and have defined a significant new mineralised structure, referred to as the “Lower Zone”, below previous wide-spaced shallow drilling.
- Importantly, the newly-defined structures remain open in all directions, opening up an exciting new exploration target for the Company.

### **MONTAGUE LODES**

- The Montague Lodes are interpreted as the northern extension of the structures that host the 120koz Montague-Boulder Resource, located ~1km to the south. These structures are located in the immediate hanging wall of the newly discovered “Lower Zone”. Significant results include:
  - **GRC566:** 8 metres @ 3.0g/t Au from 92m
  - **GRC534:** 6 metres @ 6.1g/t Au from 88m
  - **GRC535:** 3 metres @ 5.5g/t Au from 46m
  - **GRC542:** 6 metres @ 2.2g/t Au from 67m
  - **GRC496:** 6 metres @ 6.0g/t Au from 54m\*
  - **GRC488:** 10 metres @ 1.5g/t Au from 37m\*

(\*Previous announced result)<sup>1</sup>

- These are the initial results from the current 13,000m (130-hole) RC drilling program, which is on track for completion by the end of November.

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway or Company**) is pleased to advise that it has intersected significant new zones of high-grade gold mineralisation between the cornerstone Whistler and Montague-Boulder Deposits at its 100%-owned, 1,000km<sup>2</sup> **Gidgee Gold Project** in Western Australia.

<sup>1</sup> See ASX announcement dated 1 September 2020

The Company has received initial assay results from the current RC drilling program targeting the 1.6km mineralised trend between the deposits, on the Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite.

A total of 37 RC holes for 4,448m were drilled along this priority 1 exploration target, with initial assay results suggesting that it has made a significant exploration breakthrough.

A full description of significant intersections received to date are included as Table 1, with drill program details documented in the JORC (2012) Table 1 included as Appendix 2. Holes were drilled on sections spaced approximately 100m along the ~1.2km northern strike from the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource (Figures 1 and 3).

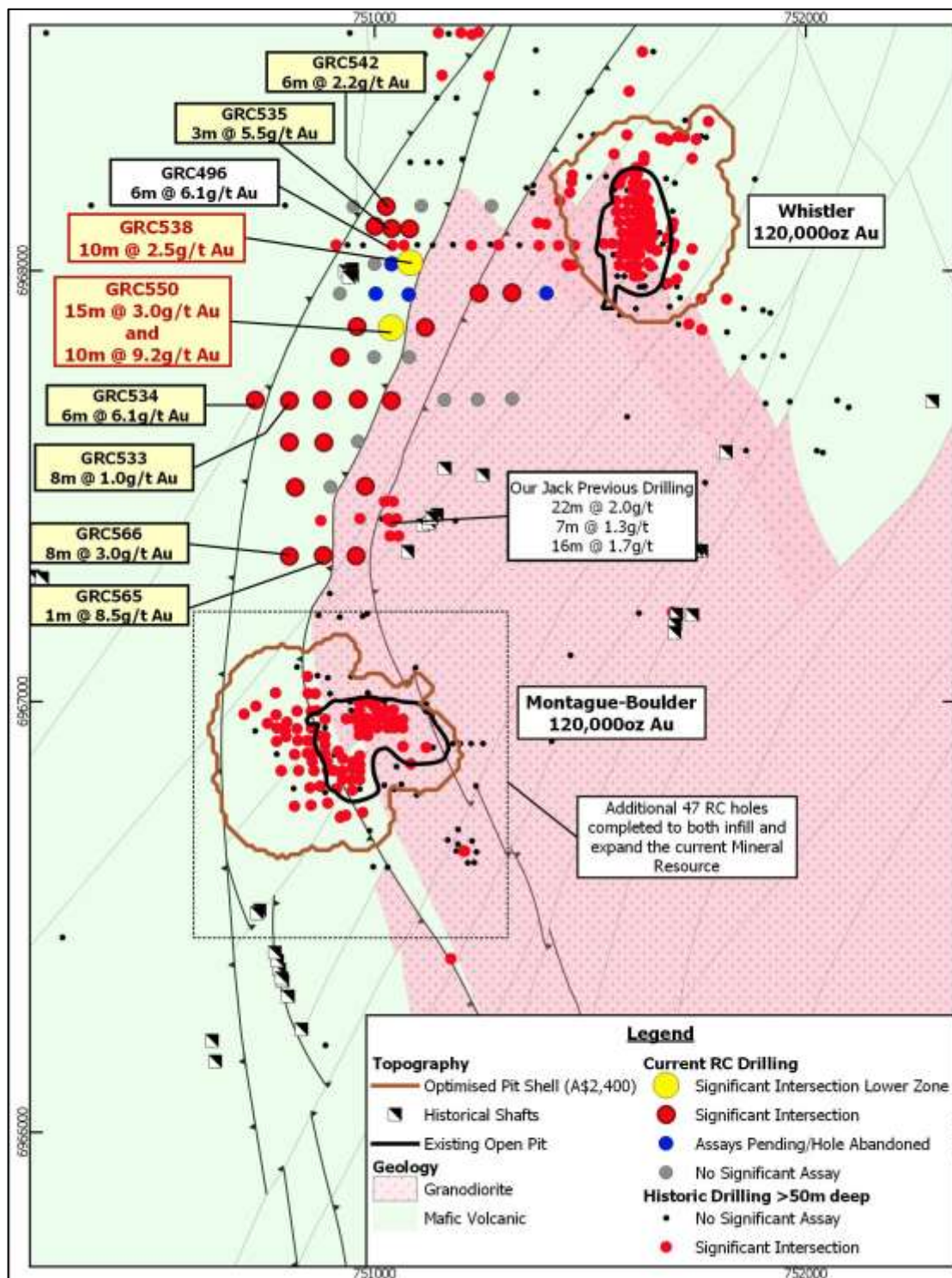


Figure (1): Northwest Corridor RC drilling with significant intercepts, including the new Lower Zone, and previous drilling greater than 50m deep

## KEY POINTS:

The initial phase of Gateway's 13,000m RC drilling program targeted the Northwest Margin, a 1.6km long zone between the Whistler and the Montague-Boulder Gold Deposits (combined Inferred Resource of 240,000oz). The drilling was undertaken on approximately 100m spaced sections and was designed firstly to identify the mineralised structures that host the resource at Montague-Boulder, and also to identify high-grade domains hosted within these broader structures.

Initial results from the drilling program have identified what is considered to be **a significant new discovery** and confirmed the presence of **multiple structures with strong high-grade domains**.

In terms of the wider project, these results reinforce the Company's view that the entire ~8km long western margin of the Granodiorite represents a large-scale gold system that has only previously been subject to cursory programs of exploration.

## LOWER ZONE – NEW DISCOVERY

- The Lower Zone is interpreted as a series of moderately dipping shear zones within the mafic volcanic on the margin of the granodiorite (Figure 2). Significant results from the only two holes drilled into this structure are:
  - **GRC550:** 15 metres @ 3.0g/t Au from 104m and;  
10 metres @ 9.2g/t Au from 140m
  - **GRC538:** 10 metres @ 2.5g/t Au from 114m
- These two holes are spaced 150m along strike and, as such, the structures remain open in all directions. A number of holes in proximity will need to be deepened to test the position and additional holes drilled down-dip and along strike.
- It appears that GRC538 (10m @ 2.5g/t Au) will need to be extended as it has not intersected the second structure that was intersected in GRC550.
- There is excellent potential for significant granodiorite-hosted mineralisation on the margin and deeper into the intrusion.
- Mineralisation in this new deeper zone appears to be similar to that encountered in shallower shear zones, with extensive biotite and silica alteration, sporadic quartz veining and minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite sulphide mineralisation.

## MONTAGUE LODS

- The Montague Lodes are interpreted as the northern extension of the structures that host the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, located approximately 1km to the south. These moderately dipping structures are located in the immediate hanging wall of the newly discovered "Lower Zone". Significant results include:
    - **GRC566:** 8 metres @ 3.0g/t Au from 92m
    - **GRC534:** 6 metres @ 6.1g/t Au from 88m
    - **GRC535:** 3 metres @ 5.5g/t Au from 46m
    - **GRC542:** 6 metres @ 2.2g/t Au from 67m
    - **GRC496:** 6 metres @ 6.0g/t Au from 54m\*
    - **GRC488:** 10 metres @ 1.5g/t Au from 37m\*
- (\*Previous announced result)<sup>2</sup>
- The drilling remains typically wide-spaced (100m x 80m) and will now require systematic in-fill to better define the high-grade domains with the broader mineralised structure.
  - The mineralised structures are close to surface and it appears that the mineralisation improves at depth in fresh rock, as demonstrated by GRC566 (8m @ 3.0g/t Au) and GRC534 (6m @ 6.1g/t Au).
  - GRC566 (8m @ 3.0g/t Au) was drilled 350m north of the Montague-Boulder Resource and demonstrates excellent potential for the Resource to be expanded. Drilling has now been completed over this position and results are awaited.

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<sup>2</sup> See ASX announcement dated 1 September 2020

- The current RC program has successfully demonstrated that the Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite dome is highly prospective for substantial gold mineralisation, hosted in a variety of structural and lithological settings. Once full results have been received, planning for follow-up RC and diamond drilling will commence to continue to fully explore this fertile zone, which continues to emerge as a priority exploration focus for the Company.

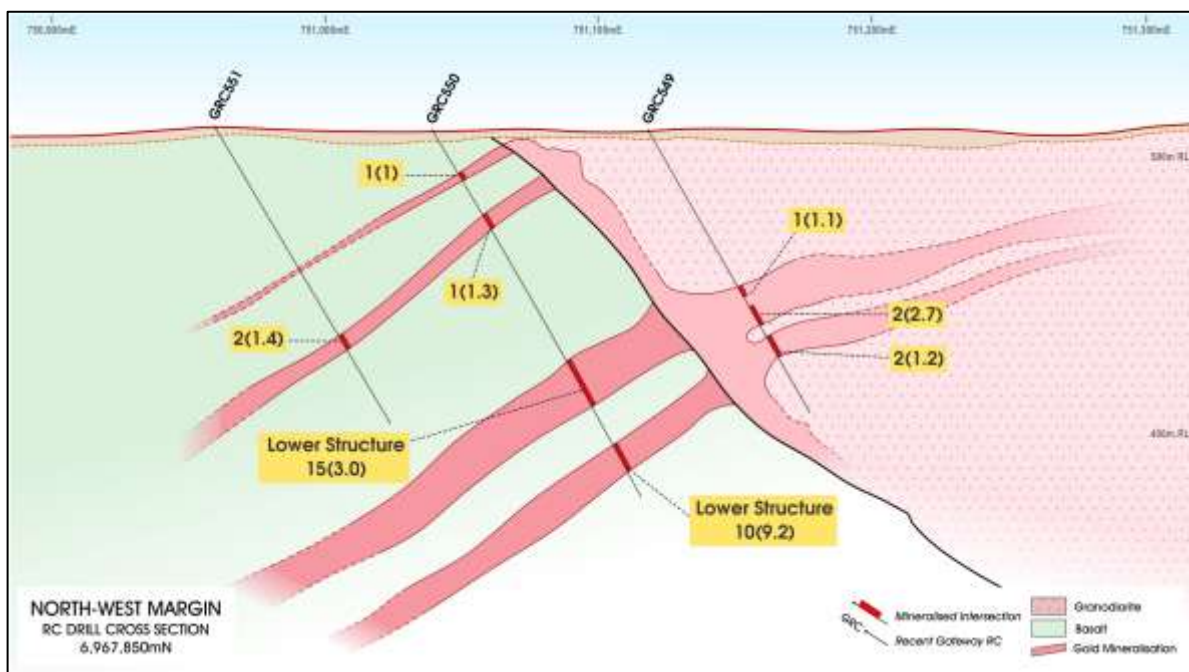


Figure (2): RC drill cross-section 6,967,850mN highlighting significant mineralisation in the new lower shear position

## MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Peter Langworthy, said: *"The quality of these intersections in terms of grade and thickness provide a clear demonstration that we are working on a very significant gold system along the margin of the Montague Granodiorite. This is an area with considerable scale potential over a strike length of up to 2km, which already includes the existing Resources at Montague and Whistler – where we still see significant growth potential."*

*"It's important to reiterate that the thick intercepts in holes 550 and 538 are 150m apart – which shows the size of the structures we are dealing with. There is plenty of scope to drill out significant zones of mineralisation between and around these intercepts."*

*"We still have a lot of drilling results to be returned from this drilling program, which is on track to wrap up by the end of the month, and we are very much looking forward to receiving the balance of the results on a progressive basis over the coming weeks up until Christmas and into the New Year."*

*"We consider this to be a major exploration breakthrough for the Gidgee Project. These results tell us that we have the right exploration model in place, and we are now in a position where we can effectively target key positions across the broader Gidgee Project with confidence. We will continue to be systematic with our approach to exploration, to ensure that we unlock the full potential of the Gidgee Project."*

## CURRENT ACTIVITIES UPDATE

The RC rig is still on site until the 22<sup>nd</sup> November. The rig is currently completing the in-fill RC program around the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource area. It will also complete a limited program of several holes to follow-up on the newly discovered Lower Zone of mineralisation intersected in holes GRC538 and GRC550.

Gateway is still experiencing significant delays in the turnaround of assay results from samples submitted to the commercial laboratory in Perth. While all options are being investigated, it is expected that results from the remaining drilling will continue to be received up until the Christmas period and potentially into the New Year.

This released has been 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 Mark Cossom who is a full-time employee of Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cossom owns shares and options in Gateway Mining Ltd. Mr Cossom 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 Cossom 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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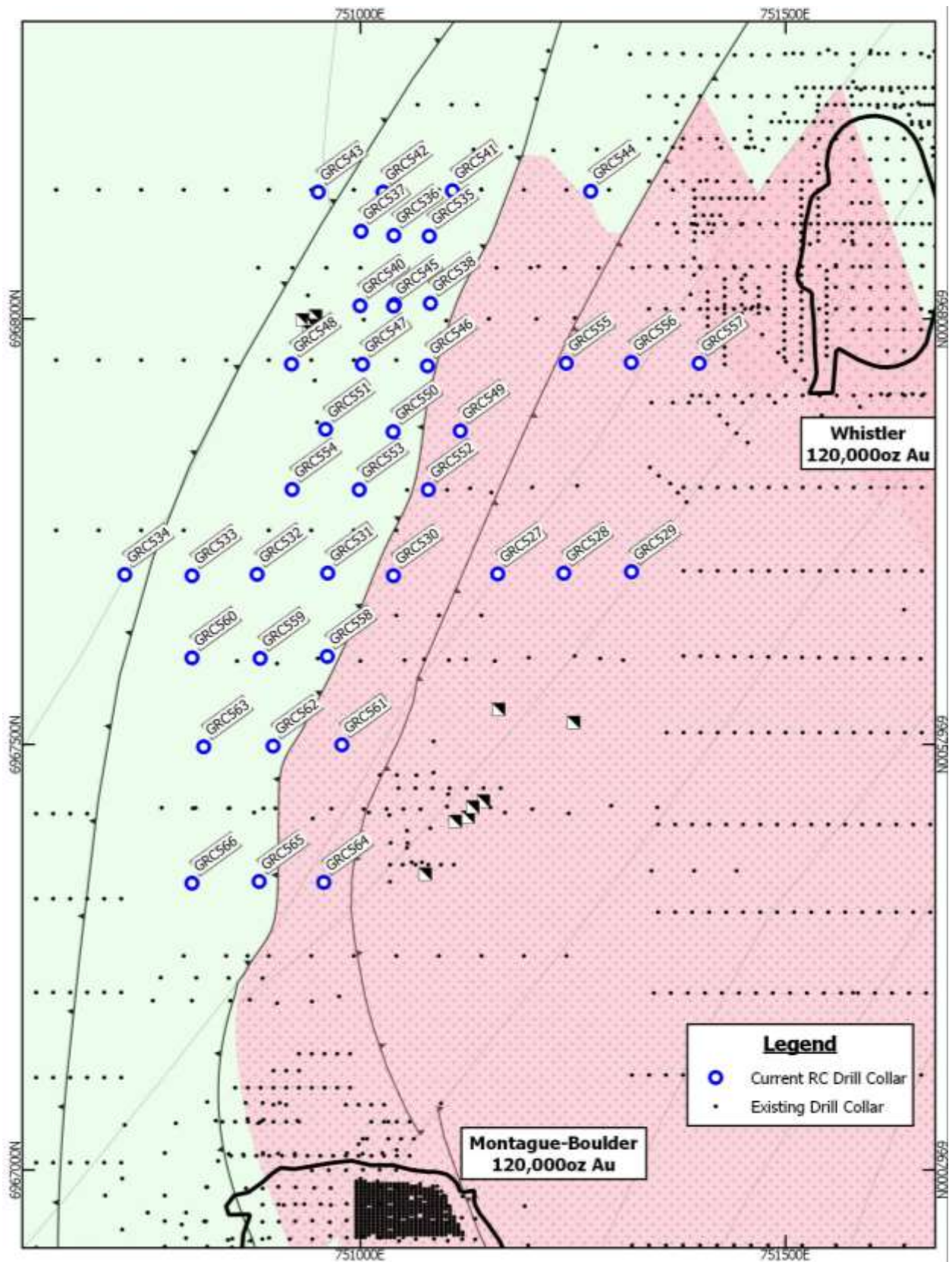


Figure (3): Northwest Margin RC program drill hole location plan

**TABLE (1): NORTHWEST MARGIN RC DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE**

[illegible]

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC550	751039	6967867	512	156	-60/90	40	41	1	1.3	
						<b>104</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
						<b>140</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.2</b>	
GRC551	750959	6967870	512	126	-60/90	94	96	2	1.4	
						113	114	1	1.5	
GRC552	751080	6967799	511	120	-60/90					NSA
GRC553	750999	6967799	512	120	-60/90					NSA
GRC554	750920	6967800	511	120	-60/86	55	56	1	2.5	
GRC555	751242	6967948	512	198	-60/270	99	102	3	1.0	
GRC556	751318	6967949	512	132	-60/270	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
GRC557	751398	6967948	512	120	-60/270					Assays Pending
GRC558	750961	6967604	510	120	-60/90					NSA
GRC559	750882	6967601	510	126	-60/90	88	92	4	1.2	
						119	120	1	1.8	
GRC560	750802	6967602	510	120	-60/90	109	110	1	1.6	
GRC561	750978	6967500	510	120	-60/90	37	38	1	1.3	
						77	78	1	6.5	
GRC562	750897	6967498	510	120	-60/90					NSA
GRC563	750816	6967497	510	120	-60/90	60	62	2	2.6	
						78	83	5	1.0	
						97	98	1	1.8	
GRC564	750957	6967338	509	120	-60/90	92	93	1	1.7	
GRC565	750881	6967339	509	120	-60/90	77	78	1	8.5	
GRC566	750802	6967337	509	120	-60/90	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	

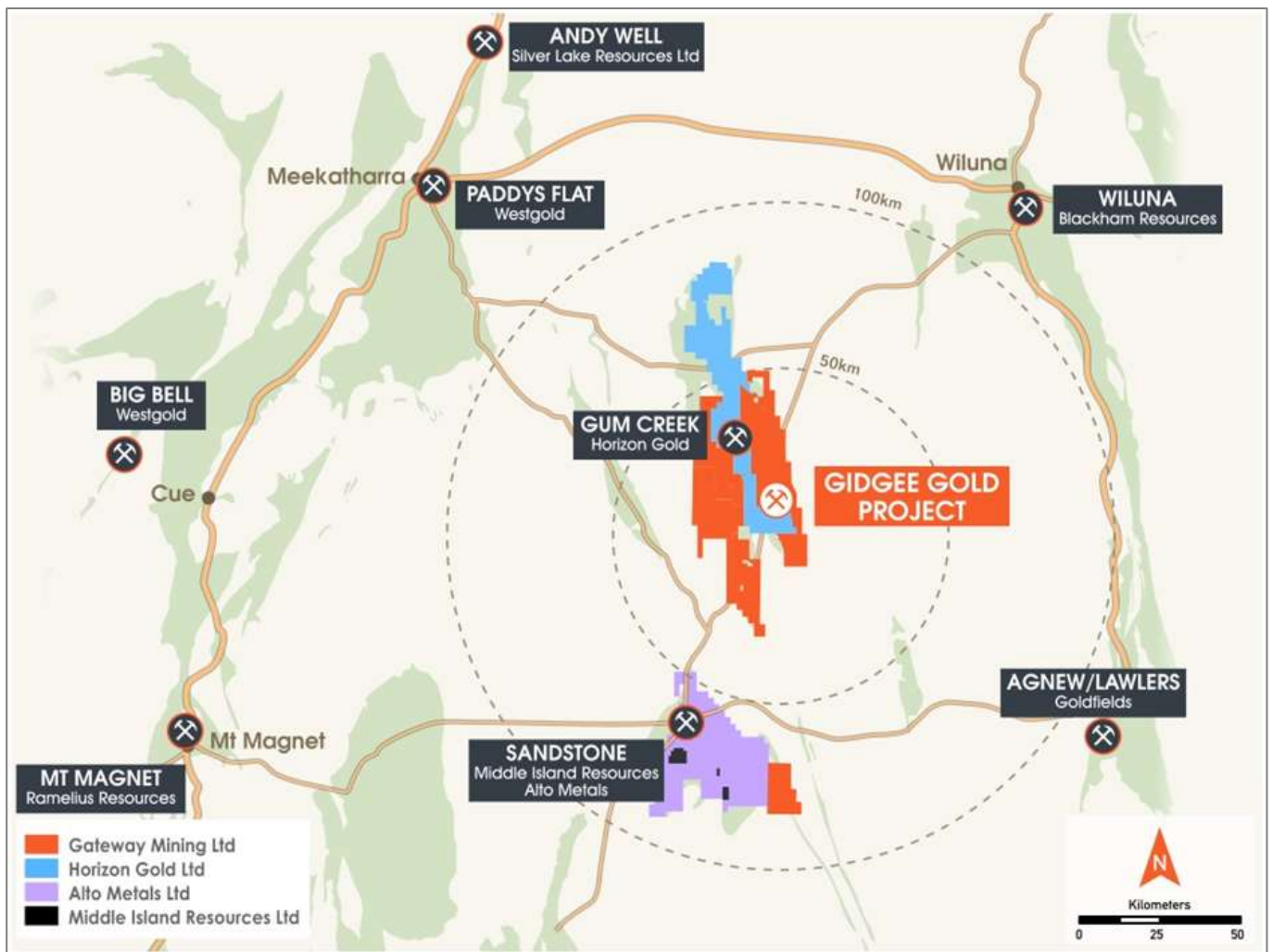
**Notes:**

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Gateway RC Drilling - Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth
- NSA – No Significant Assay



## APPENDIX (1)

### About the Gidgee Gold Project



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

## APPENDIX (2): NORTHWEST MARGIN RC DRILLING

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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. Once the metre was completed the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag.</li> <li>The bulk reject from the sample was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground.</li> <li>Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 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 1:50. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries</li> <li>The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.</li> <li>From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC 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.</li> <li>Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded.</li> <li>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.</li> <li>The QC procedure adopted through the process includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1: 50, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample.</li> <li>OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:50, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.</li> <li>2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.</li> <li>Samples oven dried then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.</li> <li>All samples were analysed for Au using the Au-AA26 technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill samples were submitted to ALS (Perth). All samples were analysed by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total digest assay technique.</li> <li>Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:50 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:50 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists</li> <li>Data is recorded digitally at the project within MicroMine Geobank software, assay results are received digitally.</li> <li>All data is stored within DataShed SQL Database.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg)</li> <li>Final collar positions have been recorded by DGPS methods.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to tables within text for data spacing.</li> <li>• Holes drilled within this program are not considered to be of suitable data spacing for use in Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes testing west-dipping structures in the mafic unit drilled to the east, and those testing near the interpreted east-dipping granodiorite contact drilled to the west. Inclined RC holes (-60°) are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 contractors or established freight companies.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M57/217, M57/98 and E57/888. These tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd 100%.</li> <li>No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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 Duluth 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).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>also targeting poly-metallic intrusion related - VMS models in the district from 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Project lithology includes basalt/ash tuff/dolerite/gabbro, the Montague Granodiorite sub-volcanic intrusion (calc-alkaline - FI), dacite volcanic flow/s (FI), volcanoclastic 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration drill results from recent drilling, and associated details are contained in Table 1 of this release. Historic intersections mentioned in this release have been previously released by Gateway in various ASX releases, which can be accessed on the Gateway Mining Ltd website</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution</li> <li>No high-grade cut-off has been applied</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stated.</i>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures targeted. Inclined RC holes (-60°) are perpendicular to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area has been covered by detailed ground gravity and airborne magnetic surveys. The Montague Dome system was recently covered by a systematic fine-fraction soil sampling program which highlighted a series of anomalies corresponding to the mineralisation intercepted by this drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Step-out RC and diamond drilling targeting the new lower structure down dip and along strike of high-grade gold intercepts. Potential systematic infill of these results may be warranted to begin evaluation of the Mineral Resource potential</li> </ul>