



ASX Announcement: 11 January 2021

MONTAGUE-BOULDER DEPOSIT CONTINUES TO GROW IN STATURE WITH OUTSTANDING NEW HIGH-GRADE DRILLING RESULTS

Consistent high-grade results from key areas of in-fill drilling paves the way for an upgrade to current 120koz Inferred Resource while step-out drilling shows strong growth potential

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reverse Circulation drilling on the northern and southern flanks of the cornerstone Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, part of the Gidgee Gold Project in WA, indicates the continuation of the host shear structure within the mafic volcanic unit, with several significant intercepts returned from this structure outside the existing Mineral Resource estimate, including:
 - GRC609: 5 metres @ 6.9g/t Au from 67m (~100m south of existing Resource)
 - GRC612: 3 metres @ 3.7g/t Au from 88m (~160m south of existing Resource)
- These results are consistent with Gateway's emerging interpretation of a continuously mineralised, moderately dipping shear zone along the north-western margin of the Montague Granodiorite Dome.
- Previously announced step-out drilling along this Northwest Margin has intersected high-grade mineralisation up to 1.1km north of the existing Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource¹, substantially expanding the potential of this broader area.
- New results received from in-fill drilling within the 120koz Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource area confirm the existing interpretation, with several outstanding high-grade intercepts including:
 - GRC588: 6 metres @ 6.2g/t Au from 96m
 - GRC591: 3 metres @ 9.0g/t Au from 62m
 - GRC625: 7 metres @ 4.6g/t Au from 112m
 - GRC594: 2 metres @ 4.3g/t Au from 97m
 - GRC593: 6 metres @ 3.6g/t Au from 11m
- These results from within the existing Mineral Resource footprint confirm the continuity of the high-grade mineralisation, complementing the results reported just before Christmas that indicate potential for additional lodes beneath the existing interpreted positions. Previously reported intercepts include²:
 - GRC599: 5 metres @ 17.4g/t Au from 83m
 - GRC583: 5 metres @ 2.7g/t Au from 115m
 - GRC603: 2 metres @ 5.6g/t Au from 178m
- The new in-fill RC results, as well as proximal step-out drilling along the margin of the Mineral Resource, will be utilised in a recalculation of the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Further assay results still awaited from follow-up RC drilling at the newly discovered Lower Zone on the Northwest Margin (see ASX announcement, 20 November 2020).
- A new phase of drilling along the Northwest Margin, including follow-up diamond drilling targeting the Lower Zone discovery, and step-out RC drilling south of the Montague-Boulder open pit toward the Caledonian Northeast Pit is planned to commence in mid-February 2021.

¹ See ASX announcements dated 1 September 2020 and 20 November 2020

² See ASX announcement dated 18 December 2020

Further to its announcement of 18 December 2020, Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway or Company**) is pleased to report further high-grade gold intersections from the in-fill and step-out Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program completed in late 2020 at its 120,000oz Montague-Boulder Inferred Mineral Resource, within its 1,000km² **Gidjee Gold Project** in Western Australia.

The results are part of an extensive program completed at this cornerstone deposit in November 2020. The overall program consisted of 47 holes for 5,239m, with holes drilled to systematically in-fill the existing Mineral Resource area on nominal 40m x 40m spacing. In addition, nominal 60m spaced sections of RC holes were completed on the flanks of the Mineral Resource, tracing the host structure immediately along strike to the north and south of the existing Inferred Resource boundary for approximately 180m (see Figure 1). Initial results from several holes completed as part of this in-fill program were previously released to the ASX on 18 December 2020.

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.

KEY POINTS:

- High-grade intersections were returned from several holes stepping out immediately to the south of the existing 120koz Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, hosted within the moderately dipping, mafic volcanic hosted shear zone that hosts the majority of mineralisation within the Resource. The significant intersections include:
 - **GRC609:** **5 metres @ 6.9g/t Au from 67m**
 - **GRC612:** **3 metres @ 3.7g/t Au from 88m**
- As illustrated in Figure 1, these intersections are located between 100m and 160m south of the A\$2,400/oz optimal shell that constrains the existing Montague-Boulder Inferred Mineral Resource and indicate the potential for further extensions.
- These outstanding new results provide further clear evidence of the extent of mineralisation within this shear system on the Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite Dome. Recent RC drilling by Gateway has highlighted high-grade mineralisation in this position for up to 1.1km north of the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource. The mineralisation intersected in holes GRC609 and GRC612 demonstrates that mineralisation continues to the south as well, and is open for a further 500m to the historical Caledonian Northeast open pit (see Figure 2).
- In-fill drilling within the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource footprint was successful in confirming both the orientation and tenor of the gold mineralisation. These new holes will be incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource estimate for Montague-Boulder. Several excellent results were returned, including:
 - **GRC588:** **6 metres @ 6.2g/t Au from 96m**
 - **GRC591:** **3 metres @ 9.0g/t Au from 62m**
 - **GRC625:** **7 metres @ 4.6g/t Au from 112m**
 - **GRC594:** **2 metres @ 4.3g/t Au from 97m**
 - **GRC593:** **6 metres @ 3.6g/t Au from 11m**
- These results complement those released previously from the same program, which not only in-filled the existing Mineral Resource dataset, but also tested for potential repeats of the mineralisation below the known Mineral Resource limits. Significant results from lodes located below the existing Mineral Resource included³:
 - **GRC599:** **5 metres @ 17.4g/t Au from 83m**
 - **GRC583:** **5 metres @ 2.7g/t Au from 115m**
 - **GRC603:** **2 metres @ 5.6g/t Au from 178m**
- All these new data will be fully interpreted and incorporated with the existing drill database, and utilised in a revised Mineral Resource Estimate for the Montague-Boulder deposit. It is anticipated that the in-fill data will allow for an upgrade in the confidence level of part of the Resource from the current Inferred category, as per the JORC Code (2012).

³ See ASX announcement dated 18 December 2020

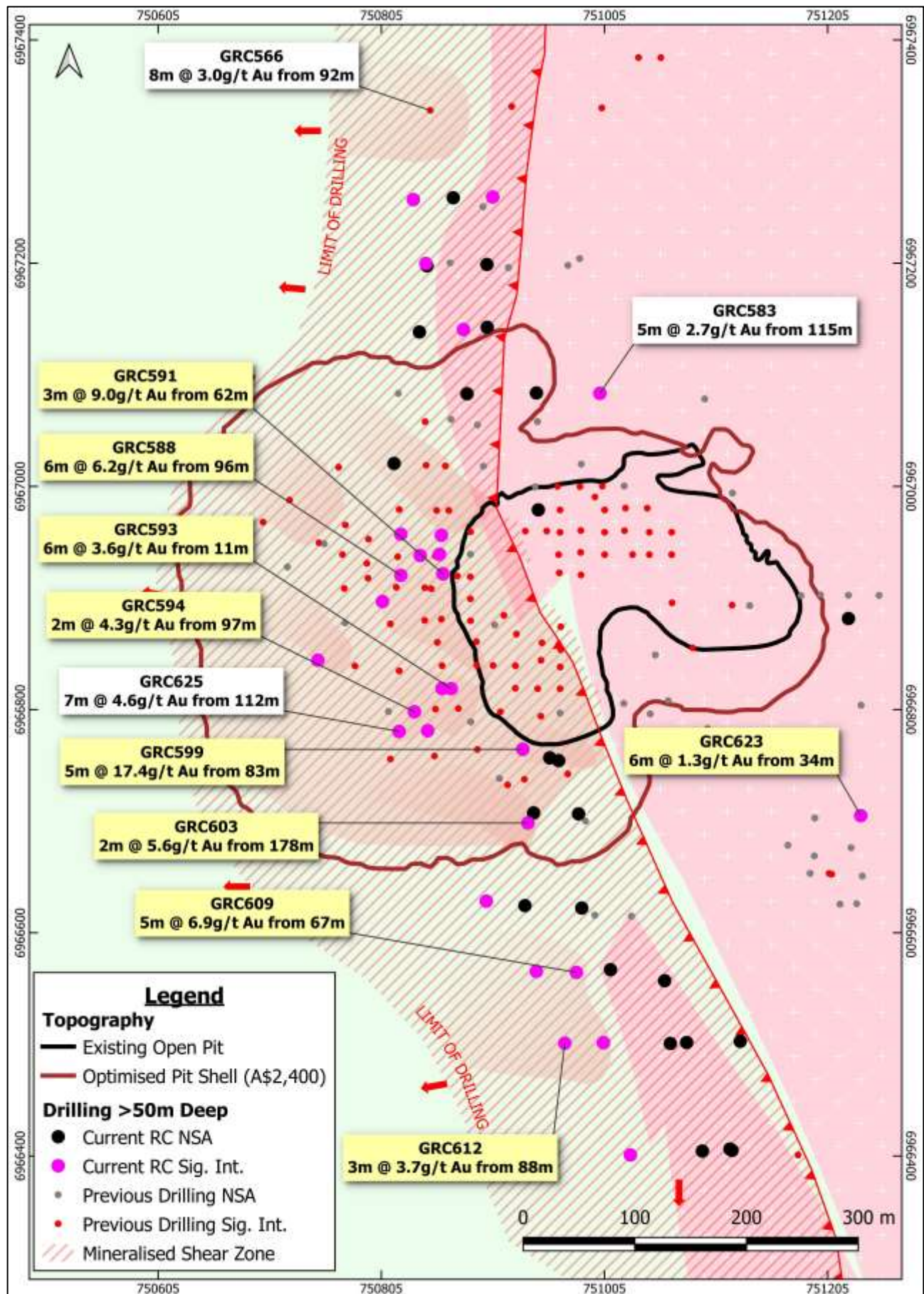


Figure (1): Location of current RC drilling significant intersections within the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, and previous drilling greater than 50m deep

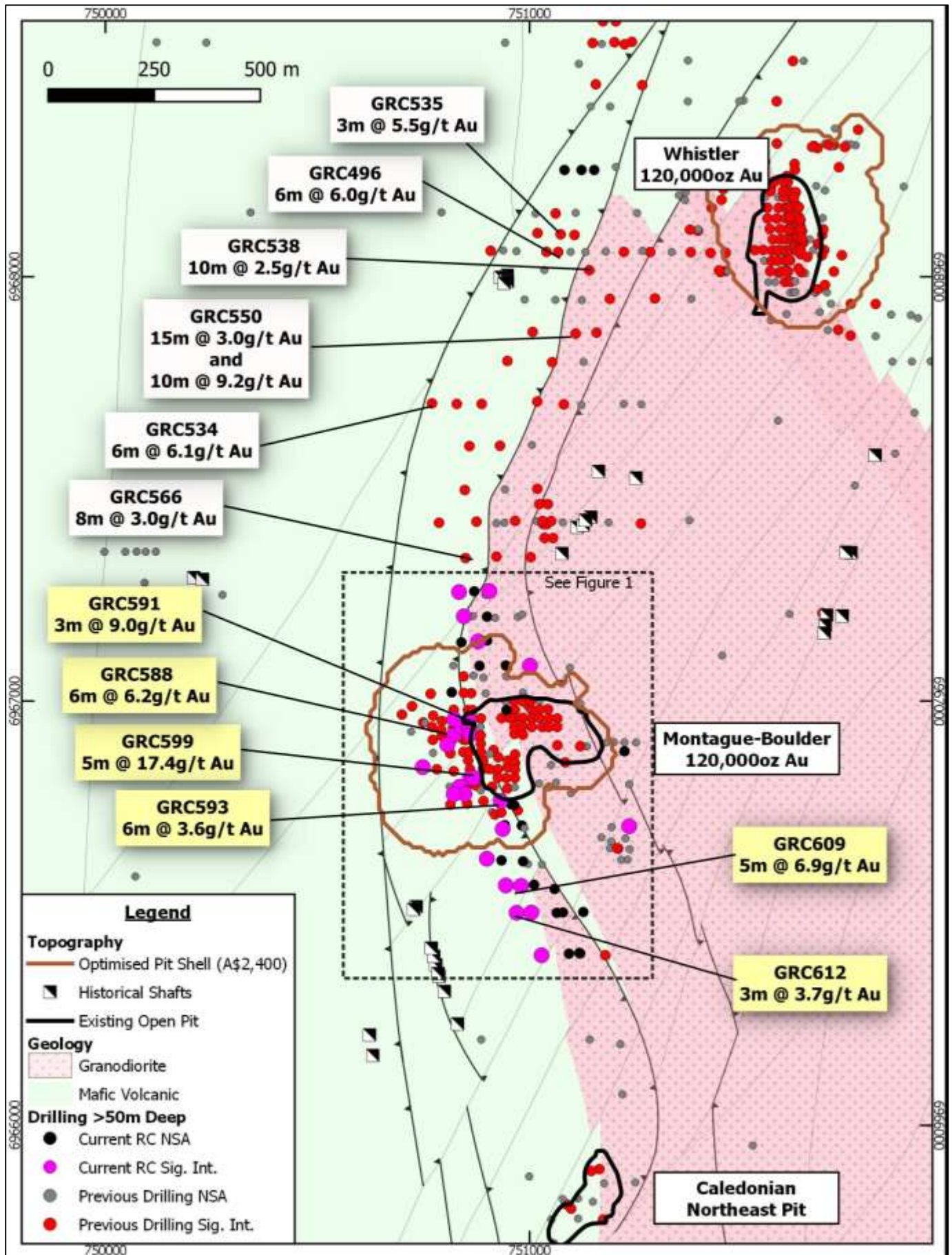


Figure (2): Northwest Margin drilling greater than 50m deep, highlighting the current infill results, and potential for expansion from the current Mineral Resource areas

Exploration Update

Final assay results are still awaited from the last phase of drilling completed as part of the November 2020 RC campaign. The last phase of drilling was primarily designed to follow-up the significant intersections returned from the Lower Zone within the Northwest Margin, located approximately 1.1km north of the Montague-Boulder Resource.

Preparations are underway for a new campaign of RC and diamond drilling at the Montague Granodiorite Dome.

Holes will be designed primarily to target further increases in the mineralised footprint identified on the Northwest Margin, including further testing of the newly discovered Lower Zone to the north as well as systematic drilling south of the Montague-Boulder deposit, toward the Caledonian Northeast pit.

A diamond drill rig will be utilised to complete four deep diamond holes to generate important lithological as well as structural geology data around the Montague Granodiorite Dome, allowing for an increase in understanding of the system and subsequent exploration for major gold mineralisation. This drilling is to be part funded by the State Government of Western Australia, as part of its Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**).

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Peter Langworthy, said: *"Our excitement about the potential of the Northwest Margin of the Montague-Granodiorite, both north and south of the cornerstone Montague-Boulder deposit, has continued to build over the Christmas-New Year period with the receipt of these outstanding new results."*

"The key takeaway for investors is that this area is well and truly delivering on the 'big picture' potential that we have always seen across the Gidgee Gold Project. Step-out drilling to the south has delivered significant high-grade intercepts up to 160m south of the current 120koz Mineral Resource boundary, demonstrating the clear potential for the Resource to grow further in this area."

"Importantly, the location and orientation of these new zones is entirely consistent with our emerging interpretation of a continuously mineralised, moderately dipping shear zone along the Northwest Margin, which we also saw in the significant Lower Zone discovery made late last year some 1.1km to the north of the current Resource. We believe we now have a much better handle on what controls the mineralisation along this prospective horizon, which should help us to target the next phase of drilling,"

"In addition, in-fill drilling within the current Inferred Resource has delivered results that also support our geological interpretation and which will support an upgrade to a portion of the Inferred Resource when we recalculate the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource Estimate."

"We are now eagerly awaiting the final batch of assays from the pre-Christmas drilling, which is targeting the area around the Lower Zone discovery to the north. Once we have these results, we will launch into a major new program of RC and diamond drilling across the Northwest Margin in February 2021. This will include systematic RC drilling south of the Montague-Boulder Resource to flesh out the broader potential of this corridor, as well as deep diamond drilling that will help us to unlock the full potential of the Northwest Margin."

"With a strong balance sheet and a clear understanding of where we need to go next, 2021 is set to be a really exciting year for Gateway shareholders."

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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TABLE (1): MONTAGUE INFILL RC SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

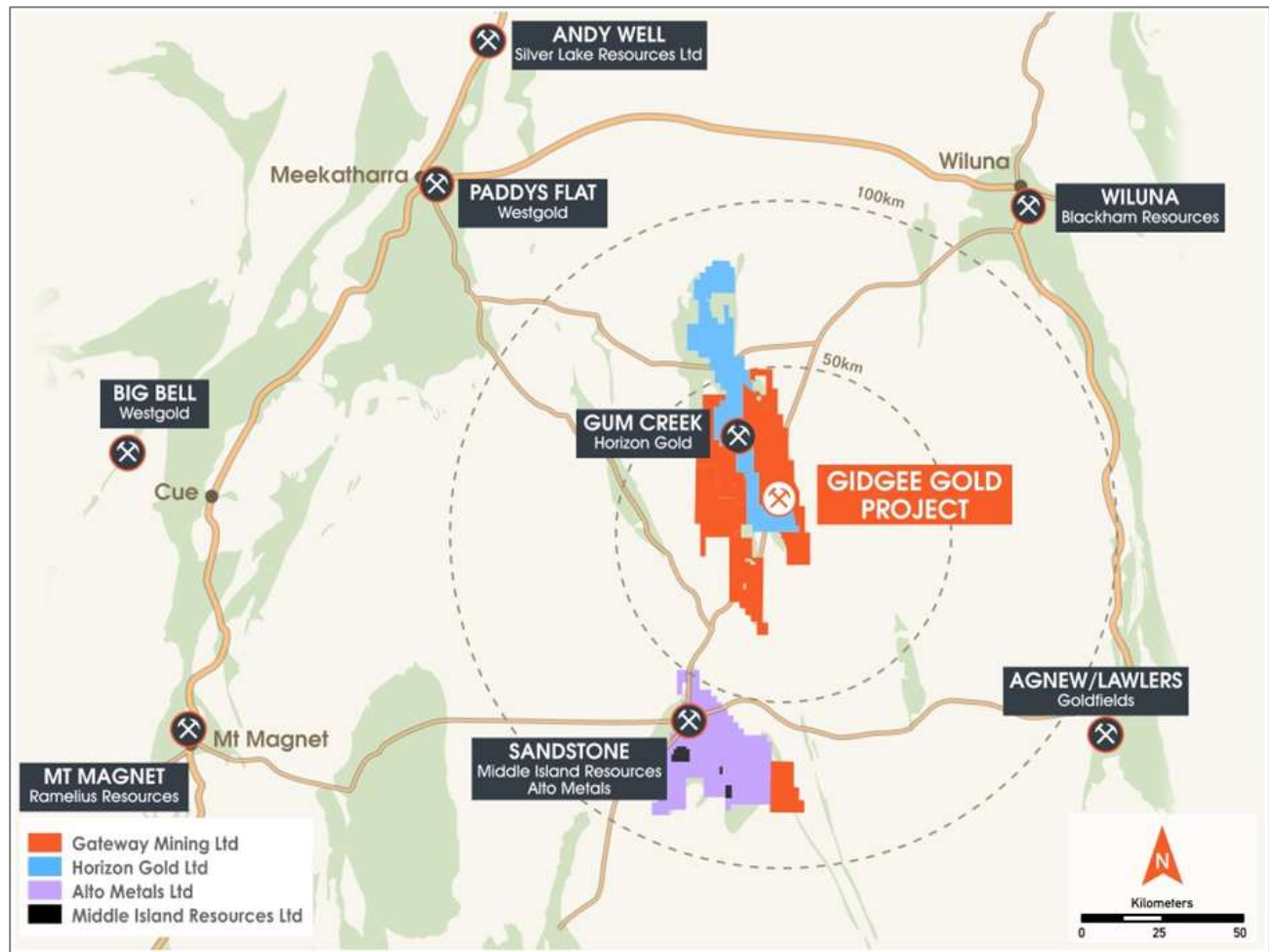
Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip/Azi	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC567	Step-out	751141	6967419	510	-60/270	132					NSA
GRC568	Step-out	751277	6967418	510	-60/270	120	28	30	2	1.7	
GRC569	Step-out	750917	6967420	509	-60/090	141					NSA
GRC570	Step-out	750878	6967420	509	-60/090	120					NSA
GRC571	Step-out	750741	6967420	509	-60/090	180	89	90	1	3.9	
							129	131	2	1.1	
GRC572	Step-out	750879	6967259	509	-60/090	78	50	51	1	1.8	
GRC573	Step-out	750830	6967259	509	-60/090	101					NSA
GRC574	Step-out	750790	6967260	509	-60/090	120	26	28	2	1.3	
							30	32	2	1.3	
	Step-out						84	85	1	2.3	
GRC575	Step-out	750878	6967199	508	-60/090	83					NSA
GRC576	Step-out	750827	6967198	508	-60/090	60					NSA
GRC577	Step-out	750791	6967198	508	-66/090	12					NSA
GRC578	Step-out	750790	6967201	505	-60/090	120	106	108	2	1.8	
							114	115	1	1.0	
GRC579	Step-out	750879	6967142	508	-60/090	80					NSA
GRC580	Step-out	750832	6967141	508	-60/090	100	88	90	2	1.0	
GRC581	Step-out	750791	6967139	508	-60/090	120					NSA
GRC585	Resource Infill	750797	6967020	508	-60/090	100					NSA
GRC586	Resource Infill	750822	6966956	509	-90/360	120	97	101	4	2.2	
							110	112	2	1.9	
GRC587	Resource Infill	750823	6966956	510	-60/090	84	67	70	3	1.4	
GRC588	Resource Infill	750821	6966921	509	-90/360	130	90	92	2	1.3	
							96	102	6	6.2	
GRC589	Resource Infill	750838	6966939	508	-90/360	120	84	88	4	4.2	
GRC590	Resource Infill	750840	6966939	508	-60/090	84	33	35	2	1.8	
GRC591	Resource Infill	750848	6966922	507	-80/090	90	62	65	3	9.0	
GRC592	Resource Infill	750858	6966819	507	-90/360	120	65	70	5	2.5	
							100	102	2	1.0	
GRC593	Resource Infill	750862	6966819	507	-60/090	90	11	17	6	3.6	
GRC594	Resource Infill	750833	6966799	507	-90/360	132	91	92	1	2.4	
							97	99	2	4.3	
GRC595	Resource Infill	750748	6966844	520	-90/360	198	115	117	2	1	
GRC600	Resource Infill	750845	6966782	505	-90/360	114	89	92	3	1	
GRC604	Step-out	750958	6966625	505	-60/090	48					NSA
GRC605	Step-out	750936	6966622	505	-60/090	96					NSA
GRC606	Step-out	750897	6966624	505	-60/090	108					NSA
GRC607	Step-out	750850	6966628	505	-60/090	150	98	99	1	1.9	
GRC608	Step-out	750987	6966567	505	-60/090	96					NSA
GRC609	Step-out	750945	6966564	505	-60/090	108	67	72	5	6.9	
GRC610	Step-out	750899	6966565	505	-60/090	126	90	92	2	2.4	
GRC611	Step-out	750976	6966503	505	-60/090	126	57	59	2	1	

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip/Azi	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC612	Step-out	750927	6966503	505	-60/090	126	88	91	3	3.7	
GRC615	Step-out	750951	6966402	505	-60/090	102					NSA
GRC616	Step-out	750913	6966398	505	-60/090	114					NSA
GRC617	Step-out	751106	6966405	505	-60/090	132					NSA
GRC618	Step-out	751066	6966405	505	-60/090	60					NSA
GRC619	Step-out	751031	6966404	505	-60/090	80					NSA
GRC620	Step-out	751107	6966503	505	-90/360	96					NSA
GRC621	Step-out	751066	6966502	505	-90/360	114	108	109	1	1	
GRC622	Step-out	751064	6966501	505	-90/360	102					NSA
GRC623	Step-out	751027	6966401	505	-60/270	80	34	40	6	1.3	
GRC624	Step-out	751059	6966557	505	-60/270	90					NSA
GRC625	Resource Infill	751253	6966704	505	-90/000	132	112	119	7	4.6	

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 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth
- NSA means No Significant Assay

APPENDIX (1)



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): MONTAGUE BOULDER INFILL 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
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. The bulk reject from the sample was collected in buckets and dumped into neat piles on the ground. 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC – Challenge Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a truck mounted RC rig with 1150cfm x 350psi on board compressor, a 1800cfm x 900psi on board Booster, and a 900cfm x 350psi auxiliary compressor.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries 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.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. The QC procedure adopted through the process includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1: 50, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:50, 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 of assay data and Laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists Data is recorded digitally at the project within MicroMine Geobank software, assay results are received digitally. All data is stored within DataShed SQL Database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) Final collar positions have been recorded by DGPS methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program are infill holes and are of suitable data spacing for use in Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Some vertical holes were drilled due to rig accessibility issues
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M57/98. This tenement is held under Gateway Mining Ltd 100%. No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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). At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with Herald Resources continued exploration of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway

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"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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), 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.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution No high-grade cut-off has been applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Some vertical holes were drilled due to rig accessibility issues.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This drilling is part of an overall infill RC program designed to upgrade confidence in the Montague Boulder Mineral Resource. Upon receipt of all samples this Resource will be re-estimated.