



ASX Announcement: 22 January 2021

SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION TO HIGH-GRADE DISCOVERY AT GIDGEE WITH SUCCESSFUL STEP-OUT DRILLING

New intercept of 7m @ 11.7g/t Au located 70m south of previously reported drilling at the North West Margin confirms an exciting new growth opportunity for Gateway

HIGHLIGHTS

- Follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling targeting around the previous outstanding discovery results at the Northwest Margin “Lower Zone” (reported on 20 November last year) has extended the thick, high-grade gold mineralisation at least 70m to the south with the mineralisation remaining open.
- The key result from the 3-hole follow-up RC drilling program completed prior to de-mobilising the drill rig in November 2020 was:
 - **GRC630: 7 metres @ 11.7g/t Au from 97m**
- This result builds on the previously announced intersections to the north of:
 - **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**
*(*Previous announced results)¹*
- The high-grade “Lower Zone” mineralisation has now been defined over a strike length of approximately 220m and remains totally untested along strike to the north and south, representing the Company’s highest priority exploration target at Gidgee.
- The drilling has established that the high-grade mineralisation is controlled by a series of mineralised structures intersecting an ultramafic unit (currently interpreted as an intrusion) that is located along the contact between the mafic volcanic rocks and the granodiorite intrusive.
- As demonstrated by the dual intercepts in GRC550, there is excellent potential for stacked multiple zones of high-grade mineralisation to occur where shear zones intersect the ultramafic unit. Extensive mineralisation is also present within the adjacent mafic rocks and the granodiorite intrusion.
- This ultramafic contact position on the margin of the granodiorite continues to emerge as an exciting exploration opportunity across the Gidgee Project.
- The next phase of evaluation is scheduled to commence in mid-February with a follow-up program of RC drilling. This will be complemented by the arrival of a diamond drill rig in late-February.

¹ See ASX announcement dated 20th November 2020

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway or Company**) is pleased to advise that it has intersected significant high-grade gold mineralisation immediately south of the newly discovered Northwest Margin “Lower Zone” at its 100%-owned, 1,000km² **Gidgee Gold Project** in Western Australia.

The assay results are from a Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program that targeted the 1.6km mineralised trend between the Montague and Whistler Gold Deposits, on the Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite.

Following the announcement of the new high-grade discovery (20th November 2020) the drill rig was mobilised back to the Northwest Margin to complete a number of follow-up holes prior to the rig being demobilised from site. Due to this compressed timing and site availability, drilling was limited to only an additional three holes.

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:

The final results have now been returned from Gateway’s 13,000m RC drilling program that targeted the Northwest Margin, a 1.6km long zone between the Whistler and the Montague-Boulder Gold Deposits (combined Inferred Resource of 240,000oz). This component of the program was initiated following the **significant new discovery of the high-grade Lower Zone** that demonstrated considerable potential for multiple structures along the margin of the Montague Granodiorite (refer ASX announcement, 20 November 2020).

In terms of the wider project, these results continue to 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.

- Follow-up RC drilling targeting the previous outstanding discovery results at the Northwest Margin “Lower Zone”, has extended the thick, high-grade gold mineralisation at least 70m to the south. The mineralisation remains open. The key result from the 3-hole follow-up RC drilling program completed prior to demobilising the drill rig in November was (Figure 1 and 2):
 - **GRC630: 7 metres @ 11.7g/t Au from 97m**
- This intersection from GRC630 correlates with the upper intersection returned from GRC550 (15m @ 3.0g/t Au) and suggests that the lower intersection position (10m @ 9.2g/t Au) has not yet been tested (Figure 1).
- The high-grade “Lower Zone” mineralisation has now been defined over a strike length of approximately 220m and remains totally untested along strike both to the north and south. This result builds on the previously announced results of:
 - **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**

(*Previous announced results)²
- The drilling has established that the high-grade mineralisation is controlled by a series of mineralised structures that intersect an ultramafic unit located along the contact between the mafic volcanic rocks and the granodiorite intrusive. This unit is currently being interpreted as an intrusion.
- The ultramafic unit appears to host thicker and higher-grade mineralisation as compared to the adjacent mafic volcanic rocks and the granodiorite intrusive. This is likely due to chemical and physical characteristics that create a preferred host for gold mineralisation.
- As demonstrated by the results returned from GRC550, there is excellent potential for stacked multiple zones of high-grade mineralisation where shear zones intersect the ultramafic unit. Extensive mineralisation is also present within the adjacent mafic rocks and the granodiorite intrusion. Future drilling will target deeper positions to test for additional zones of mineralisation.

² See ASX announcement dated 20th November 2020

- Drill holes GRC546 (1m @ 9.5g/t³) and GRC631 (NSA) were drilled within the granodiorite and as such did not test the targeted position within the ultramafic (Figure 2). Similarly, GRC629 was drilled wholly within the mafic volcanic rocks. In-fill drilling in these positions will be undertaken as a priority when drilling resumes in February.

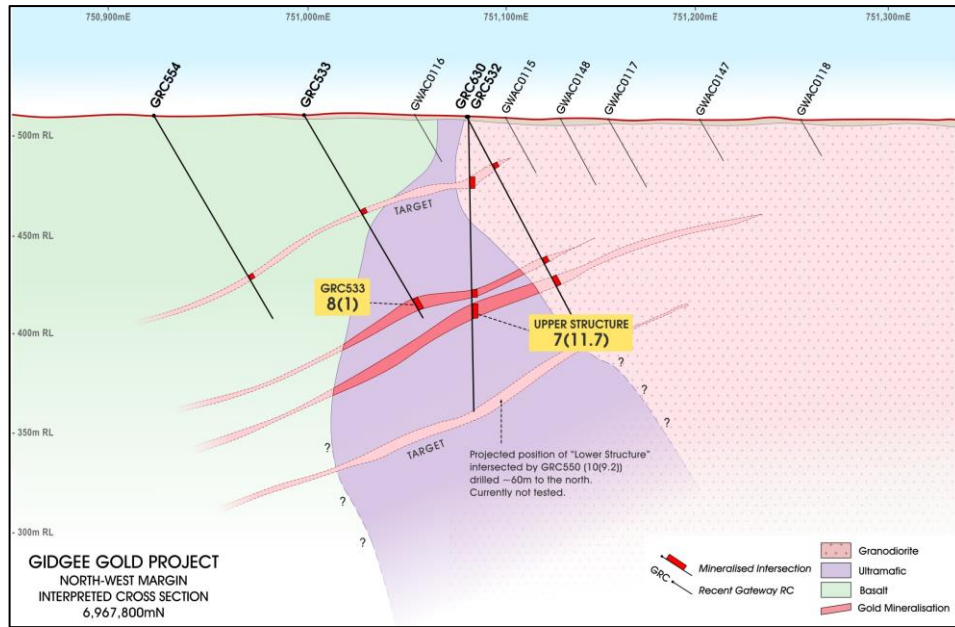


Figure (1): RC drill cross-section 6,967,800mN

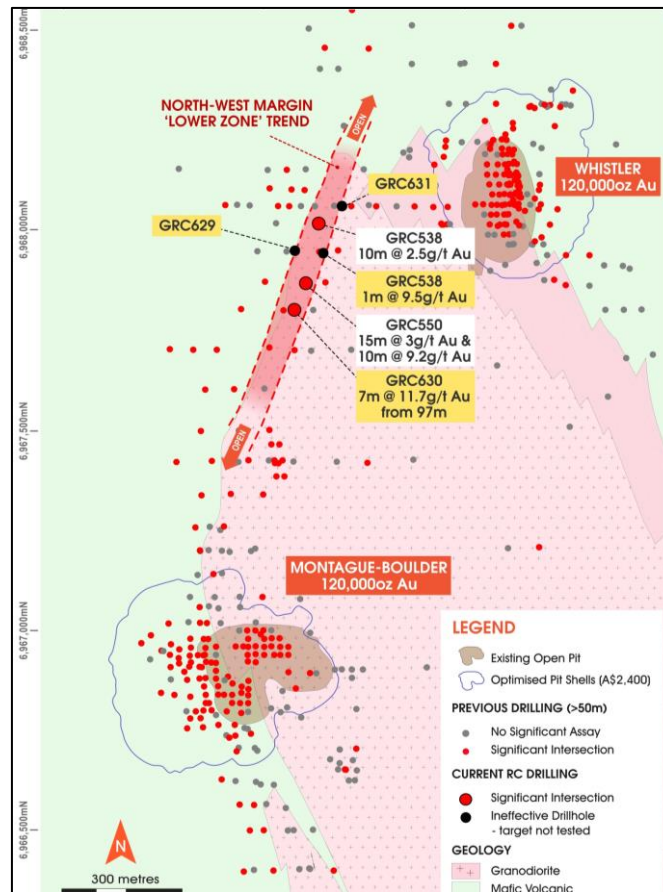


Figure (2): Northwest Corridor “Lower Zone” RC drilling with significant intercepts

³ GRC 546 was drilled in original program but results only recently received.

- The recognition of the ultramafic intrusion on the margin of the granodiorite will create targeting opportunities across other areas around the margin of the Montague Granodiorite. It has been noted there is a distinct magnetic signature to the intrusion so this now can be used a key targeting component.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Peter Langworthy, said: *"These exciting new results from successful step-out drilling late last year confirm that we have an emerging high-quality gold discovery along the Northwest Margin at Gidgee. We now have better understanding of the controls on the high-grade gold mineralisation, and we see clear potential for multiple stacked lodes both within and adjacent to this newly recognised ultramafic intrusion.*

"The quality of these intersections in terms of grade and thickness clearly demonstrates that we are working on a very significant gold system along the margin of the Montague Granodiorite. The Northwest Margin discovery is now defined by high-grade intercepts over a strike length of at least 220m and remains completely open both to the north and south. While its size potential will ultimately depend on the width of the key ultramafic unit, which will naturally pinch and swell along strike, we see outstanding potential to define shallow ounces very quickly.

"Plus, this forms part of a broader 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.

"The next phase of drilling that is scheduled to commence in mid-February will include both RC and diamond drilling and is aimed at delineating the full potential of this position as quickly as possible.

"As we said last 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 project's full potential.

"These results continue to build on the drilling success we achieved across the wider Gidgee Project during the second half of 2020, and we are looking forward to an even bigger year ahead in 2021! We will continue to build on the resources we have at Whistler and Montague-Boulder, while we aggressively drill test the 2km strike length of the Northwest Margin and hopefully move to a resource drill-out of a third significant deposit sooner rather than later.

"In addition to this we have more work to do at Achilles to fully demonstrate the resource potential of the shallow oxide mineralisation and the numerous targets that were generated from the program of Air-core drilling last year. Plus, we know that all of these shallow zones of mineralisation potentially extend at depth and we need to fully evaluate this potential with deeper drilling, particularly if we confirm the potential for multiple stacked lodes along key contact positions."

CURRENT ACTIVITIES UPDATE

The RC rig is scheduled to mobilise to the Gidgee Project by mid-February. The immediate focus will be on the Lower Zone of the Northwest Margin and the rig will then move in a staged manner to test the highly prospective contact zone south of Montague over an approximate 800m strike length and then onto the Achilles Prospect.

This initial follow-up work on the Northwest Margin will then be complemented with a program of diamond drilling to provide detailed information on the stratigraphy and structure in this position. The diamond rig will then move to a series of stratigraphic diamond holes that are partly funded by an Exploration Incentive Scheme grant.

Subject to the outcomes of this follow-up drilling at the Northwest Margin, Gateway anticipates being able to move into a full-scale resource drill-out in the coming months.

We are still awaiting results for a further 3 RC holes that were completed as a first-pass test of one of the targets generated from the aircore drilling program, and these will be reported when they are received.

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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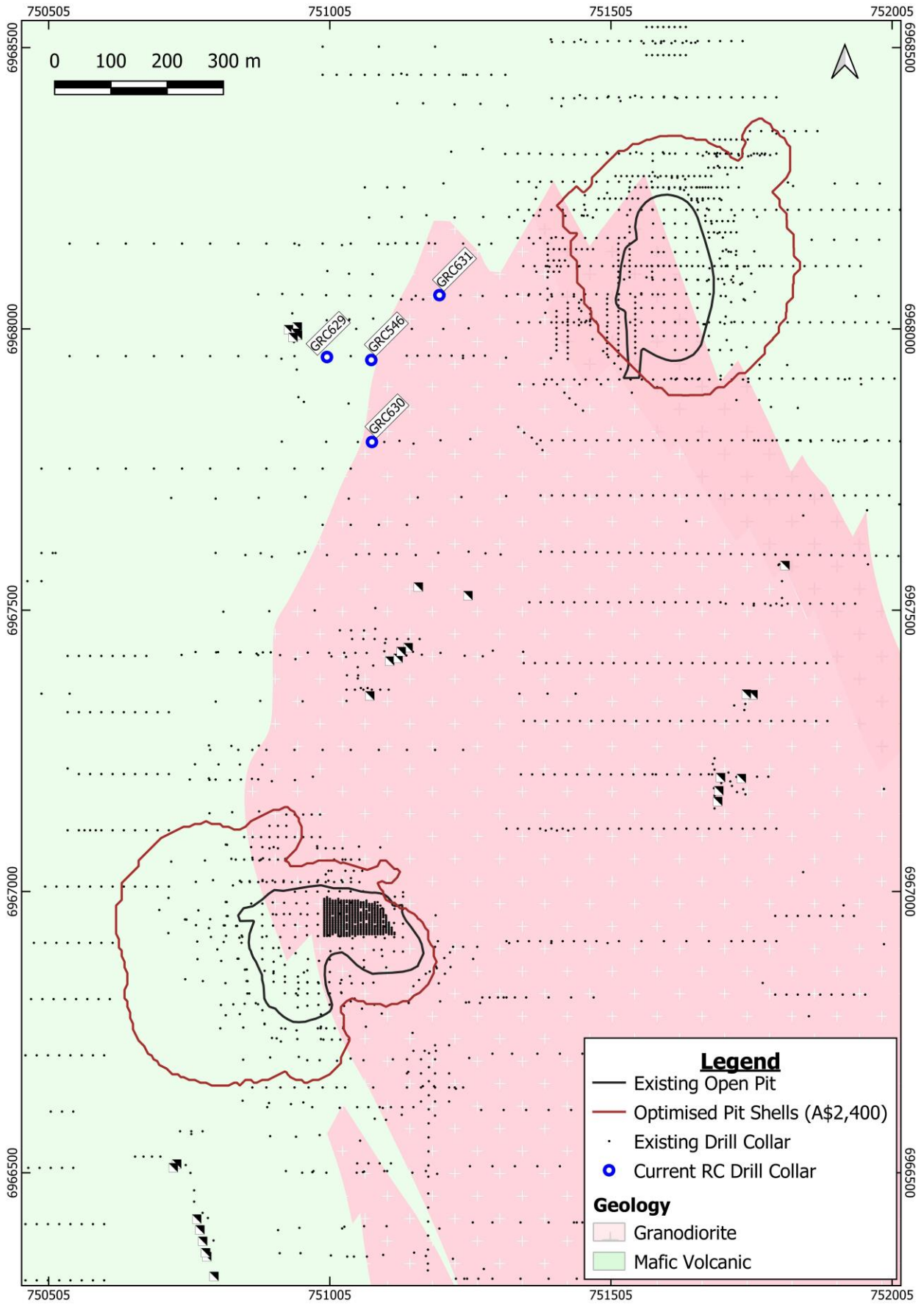


Figure (3): Northwest Margin RC program drill hole location plan

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

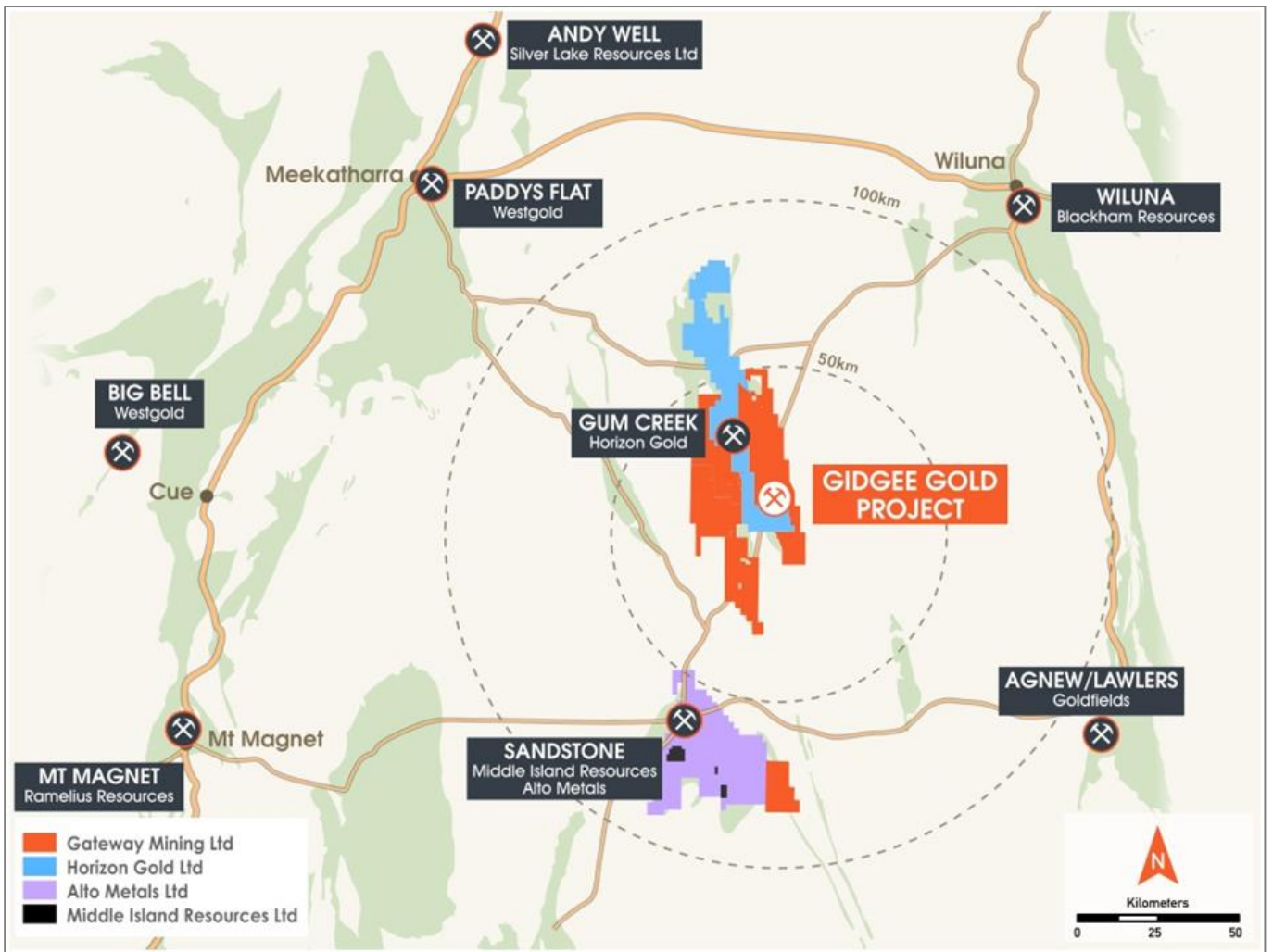
Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip/Azi	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC629	Step-out	751000	6967950	512	-60/090	204	115	115	1	1.1	
							189	190	1	1.2	
GRC630	Step-out	751080	6967800	512	-90/360	150	97	104	7	11.7	
GRC631	Step-out	751200	6968060	512	-90/360	174	112	113	1	1.5	
GRC546	Step-out	751079	6967944	512	-60/090	150	124	125	1	9.5	Extension

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

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
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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 Metzke cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. • The bulk reject from the sample was collected in wheelbarrows 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"> • <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> 	<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 not considered to be 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.
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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M57/217, M57/98 and E57/888. These tenements are 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"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<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 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 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.
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"> • 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