



ASX Announcement: 28 June 2021

## FURTHER HIGH-GRADE GOLD RESULTS FROM INFILL DRILLING AT EVERMORE

*Results of up to 10m @ 2.8g/t Au returned up dip of previously-announced high-grade intercept, plus 1.9m @ 22.4g/t Au with visible gold from recently-identified steeply dipping structures*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Additional high-grade assay results returned from infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Evermore prospect, part of the 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in WA:
  - GRC711: 10 metres @ 2.8g/t Au from 101m
  - GRC706: 2 metres @ 10.8g/t Au from 87m
- The high-grade intercept in GRC711 is located directly up-dip from previously-announced intercept<sup>1</sup>:
  - GRC630: 7 metres @ 11.7g/t Au from 97m\*  
\*historical result
- Additional high-grade intercepts were returned from drilling of the recently-identified high-grade, steeply east-dipping structures present at Evermore, including the first result from diamond drilling at Evermore:
  - GDD018: 1.9 metres @ 22.4g/t Au from 151.4m
  - GRC710: 2 metres @ 3.3g/t Au from 139m
- Visual observations from the intercept in GDD018 highlighted the presence of coarse visible gold.
- These results continue to build on the Evermore story, with high-grade intercepts returned over the 1.2km between the historical Whistler and Montague-Boulder pits.
- Gateway's concerted drilling effort over the last nine months has identified a broad gold system in an area away from historical mining activities, with a series of high-grade domains within at least two structural orientations. These high-grade domains can be further defined and expanded by tighter drill spacing as at the Montague-Boulder deposit.
- Further assays still to be received from RC drilling between Montague-Boulder and NE pits, as well as diamond drilling at Evermore and stratigraphic EIS drill holes.
- Field programs to recommence next week, with air-core drilling planned for several large targets across the Gidgee Gold Project, including further extensions to the Achilles South corridor.

<sup>1</sup> See ASX announcement dated 22 January 2021



**Figure (1): Visible gold observed in diamond drill core from hole GDD018, correlating to an interval of 1.9 metres @ 22.4g/t Au from 151.4m. Note hand lens 10x magnification.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report high-grade gold intersections from infill Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling at its Evermore prospect, part of its 100%-owned **Gidgee Gold Project** in Western Australia.

These latest results come from a series of ten infill RC holes drilled to evaluate the variability of gold grades within the main shear structure at Evermore, as well as to confirm the geological interpretation, especially with regard to the recently-identified steep easterly-dipping structures observed during logging of diamond drill core. In addition, results have been received from the first diamond hole drilled at Evermore, GDD018, completed to provide invaluable geological data on the host rock sequence and controlling structures (see Figure 2).

The drilling was undertaken as part of the 91-hole 14,311m RC program and six-hole 2,550m diamond drilling program targeting Evermore and other prospective areas of the Northwest Margin target area at Gidgee, which was completed during May 2021.

A full description of significant intersections received to date is included as Tables 1 and 2, with drill program details documented in the JORC (2012) Table 1 included as Appendix 2.

### **KEY POINTS:**

- This series of ten RC drill holes were completed at the Evermore prospect on existing drill sections. RC holes were designed to infill drill spacing along the selected sections to approximately 20-25m along section. Diamond drilling has been completed at Evermore in strategic areas to provide enhanced visual observations of the host geological sequence as well as various structures that control gold mineralisation.
- Gateway's work at Evermore to date has highlighted the high-grade mineralisation is hosted within a differentiated mafic-ultramafic unit, which has not previously been recognised within the Gidgee Gold Project. This differentiated unit appears to have intruded along the western margin of the Montague Granodiorite Dome. Mineralisation is hosted within two main structural features.
- Drilling by Gateway in the last nine months has successfully identified an extensive mineralised system at Evermore, which extends over 1.2km between the Whistler and Montague-Boulder historical pits. Drilling has highlighted a series of high-grade domains over this strike length contained within at least two structural orientations.

- The main host structure is a moderately west dipping shear zone, approximately 2-15m true width, that cross-cuts the granodiorite, differentiated mafic-ultramafic and the western basalt sequence. This structure is interpreted to be parallel to the series of shears within the basalt unit that host the majority of mineralisation within the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource to the south, termed the Montague Shears. The Evermore shear structure has been intersected by drilling over a total strike length of over 420m. Interpretation of geological data from the RC drilling program indicates that this structure is still open to the south and north of current intersections.
- Infill RC drilling was successful in increasing the definition of grade along the main west-dipping shear at Evermore. Several significant results were returned from these holes, including:
  - **GRC711: 10 metres @ 2.8g/t Au from 101m**
  - **GRC706: 2 metres @ 10.8g/t Au from 87m**
- The intersection in GRC711 is located approximately 20-25m up-dip of a previously-announced high-grade intersection in hole GRC630 (**7 metres @ 11.7g/t Au from 97m**)<sup>2</sup> (see Figure 4). The intersection in hole GRC706 is located approximately 25m between two previously-announced intersections in holes GRC652 (1 metre @ 1.7g/t Au from 100m) and GRC559 (4 metres @ 1.2g/t Au from 88m)<sup>3</sup>. These infill holes highlight the short-scale variability in gold grades present at Evermore. This level of grade variability has also been noted at the 120,000oz Inferred Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource<sup>4</sup> approximately 1km to the south.
- The recent diamond drilling program also highlighted the presence of a narrower, steep easterly-dipping shear zone with quartz veining. These structures appear to often host slightly higher tenor gold mineralisation. These structures have since been intersected in several RC drillholes including the previously announced **GRC635 (4 metres @ 10.1g/t Au from 132m)**<sup>5</sup>. Further intersections have now been returned, including from the initial diamond hole drilled at Evermore which highlighted this orientation, including:
  - **GDD018: 1.9 metres @ 22.4g/t Au from 151.4m**
  - **GRC710: 2 metres @ 3.3g/t Au from 139m**
- Assay results from the other diamond holes at Evermore are still outstanding.
- The diamond core intersection in GDD018 has provided an excellent visualisation of this style of mineralisation. The host structure is characterised by development of a series of ~0.3m wide, steeply east-dipping quartz veins.
- Mineralisation in these veins includes visible gold, and associated pyrite and chalcopyrite sulphide development, as well as the presence of a rare bismuth sulphide mineral, bismuthinite.
- The presence of coarse gold as observed in the diamond core indicates a potential source of some of the grade variability observed to date from assays at Evermore. This grade variability is common in the area, with previous work at the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource indicating that tighter drill spacing is invaluable in defining and extending these high-grade domains.
- The presence of copper and bismuth sulphides, as well as elevated tungsten and molybdenum is a signature consistent with those observed at the Whistler and Montague-Boulder Mineral Resources.
- This common pathfinder signature further supports Gateway's interpretation that the mineralisation present on the Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite is part of a significant, interrelated gold system.
- Assay results for the remaining two diamond holes drilled at Evermore, as well as those for the diamond holes drilled as part of the WA State Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) are still outstanding. In addition, results are still pending for approximately 18 RC holes completed elsewhere on the Northwest Margin.
- Upon receipt of the final results, Gateway will compile and interpret all available data to enable planning of the next phase of field work at the various prospects along the Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite.

<sup>2</sup> See ASX announcement dated 22 January 2021

<sup>3</sup> See ASX Release dated 20 November 2020

<sup>4</sup> 1,700,000 tonnes at 2.23 g/t for 120,000 ounces. See ASX announcement dated 3 October 2019

<sup>5</sup> See ASX Release dated 21 May 2021

## Exploration Activities Update

Field crews have remobilised to site in preparation for the commencement of a ~20,000m air-core drilling campaign, scheduled to commence on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021. Air-core drilling will test several major target areas, including continuation of the Achilles South air-core pattern to the southern tenement boundary. Drilling will also test the major gold-in-soil anomaly located immediately to the west of the Evermore prospect, which was generated by the fine-fraction soil sampling program completed in August 2020<sup>6</sup>.

In addition to air-core drilling, a major ground gravity survey is scheduled to commence in early July. This program will complete gravity coverage across the Gidgee Gold Project's entire tenure, including those tenements that form part of the Golden Mile farm-in/JV.

It is anticipated that results from the recent RC and diamond drilling program, as well as those from the upcoming air-core program, will be used in the planning of an RC campaign scheduled for mid-September 2021.

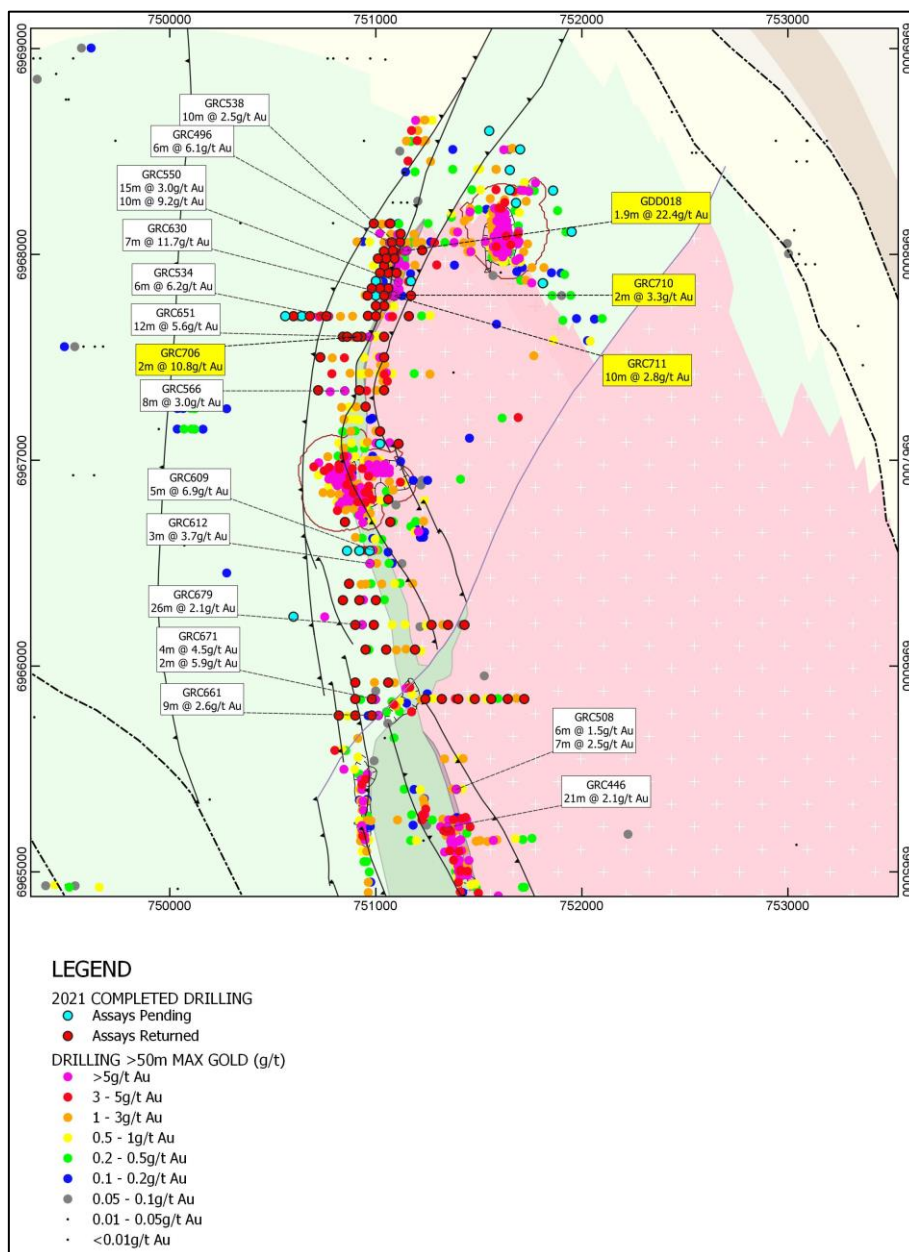


Figure (1): Northwest Corridor, including Evermore drill program with existing drill results in holes greater than 50m deep

<sup>6</sup> See ASX Release 18 August 2020



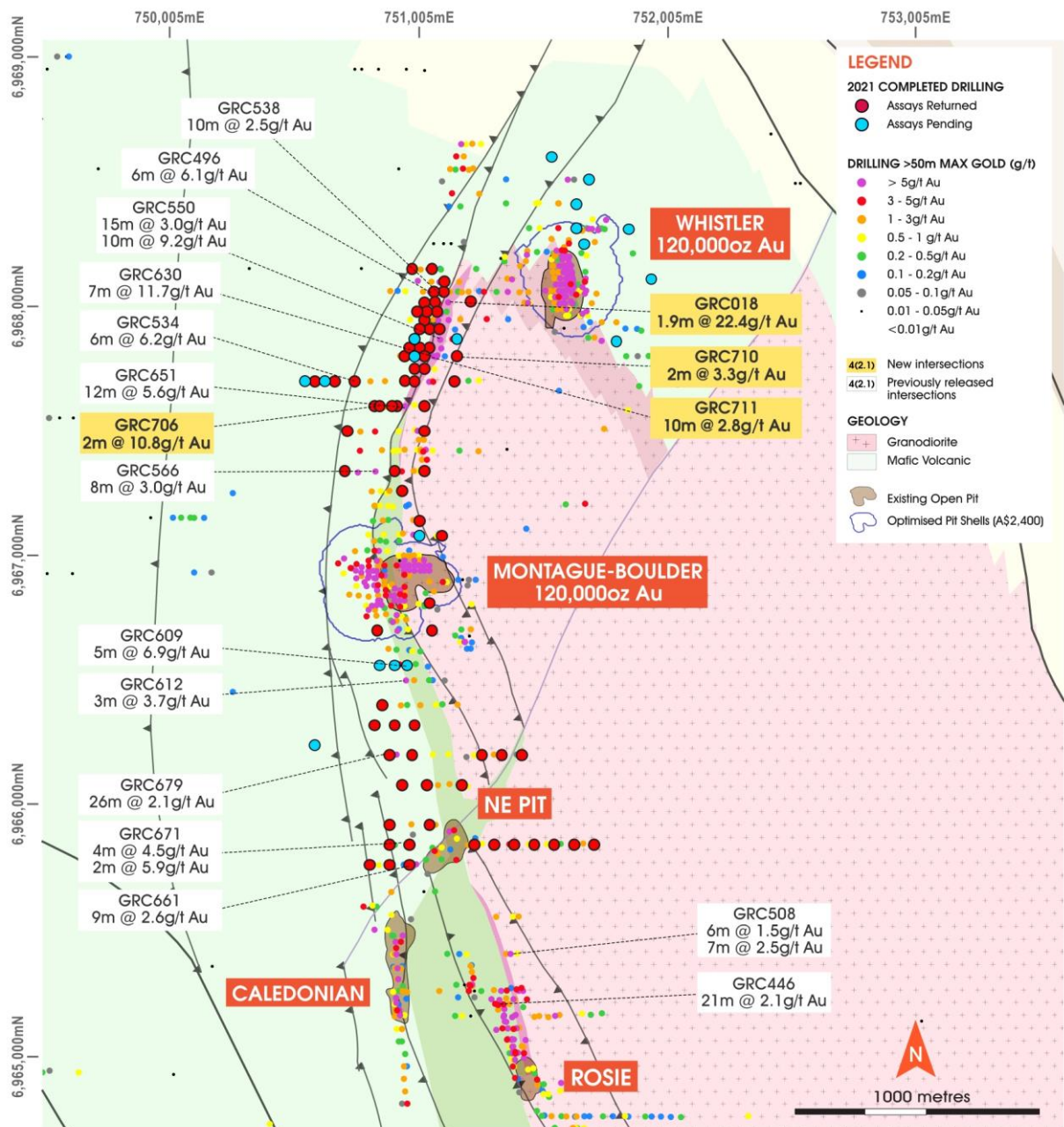


Figure (2): Evermore Prospect RC drilling with new significant intercepts (yellow labels) and previous announced intersections (white labels)

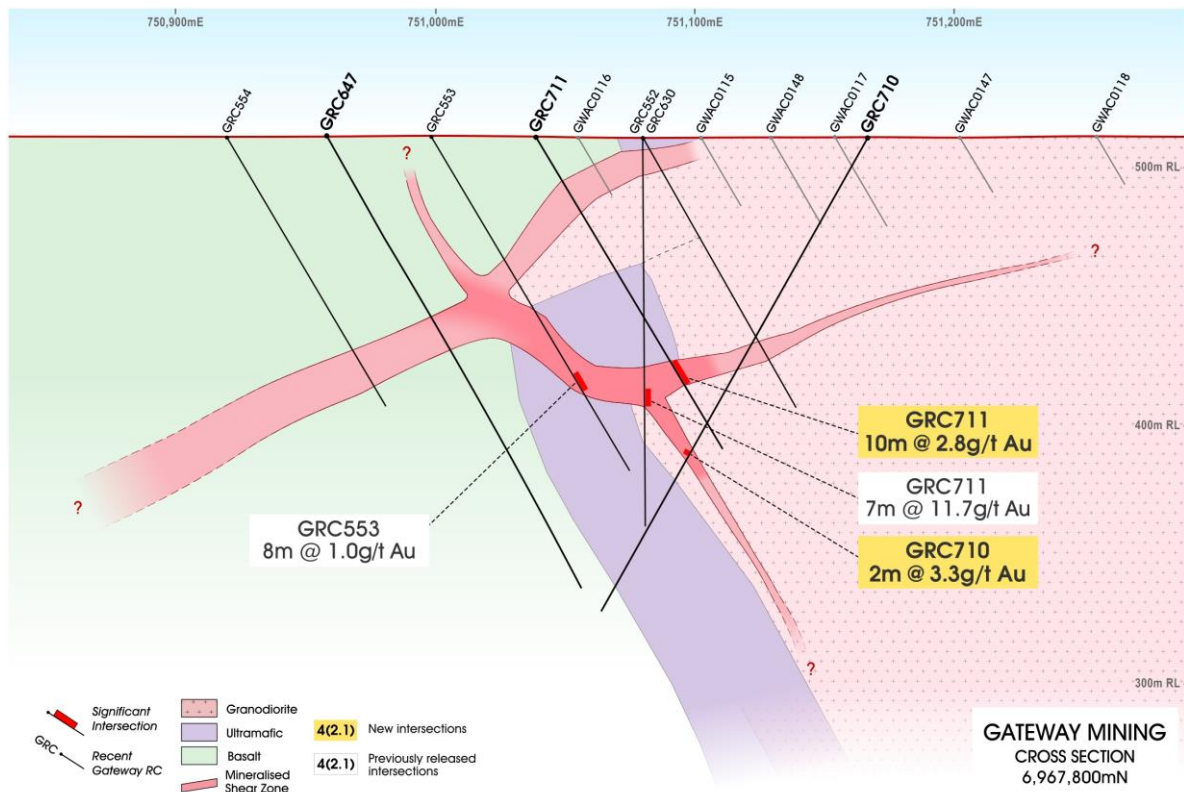


Figure (3): RC drill cross-section 6,967,800mN

## MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Mark Cossom, said: "Evermore is shaping up as a hugely exciting target, with drilling increasingly demonstrating strong gold mineralisation along the entire 1.2km zone between the historical Whistler and Montague-Boulder pits.

"We're particularly pleased to see assays for some important pathfinder elements alongside the gold – copper, bismuth, tungsten and molybdenum – consistent with those seen at Whistler and Montague-Boulder, which reinforces our interpretation that this area forms part of a large, interrelated gold system.

"While we have seen some grade variability across the Evermore area, we're confident that tighter spaced drilling will successfully define the higher-grade structures, as it did within the nearby Montague-Boulder Resource area. We're building an increasingly robust understanding of the controls over these high-grade domains at Evermore and have a number of assays yet to come that will further enhance our structural model.

"A new program of air-core drilling will commence next week to test a major soil anomaly to the west of Evermore as well as several other targets, with the results from both the air-core drilling and this last round of RC and diamond drilling to assist with target prioritisation for a new round of RC drilling in September."

This released has been authorised by:

Mark Cossom  
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 Stuart Stephens who is a full-time employee of Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Stephens owns options in Gateway Mining Ltd. Mr Stephens 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 Stephens 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): EVERMORE RC DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE**

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip/Azi	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC652	750840	6967600	512	-60\90	150	100	101	1	1.7	
GRC653	751040	6967500	512	-60\270	180				NSA	
GRC660	751018	6967082	508	-60\270	160	122	123	1	1.2	
GRC660						124	125	1	1.2	
GRC704	751040	6967600	512	-60\270	216				NSA	
GRC705	750910	6967600	512	-60\90	140	64	66	2	1.4	
GRC705						101	103	2	1	
GRC706	750860	6967600	512	-60\90	144	<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	
GRC707	750680	6967700	512	-60\90	168	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
GRC710	751170	6967800	512	-60\270	174	<b>139</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
GRC710						180	181	1	1	
GRC711	751040	6967800	512	-60\90	140	21	22	1	1.3	
GRC711						<b>101</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
GRC712	750600	6967700	512	-60\90	132				NSA	

**Notes:**

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 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 and Kalgoorlie

**TABLE (2): EVERMORE DIAMOND DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE**

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip/Azi	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GDD018	751225	6968020	512	-60\270	162.3	<b>151.4</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>22.4</b>	

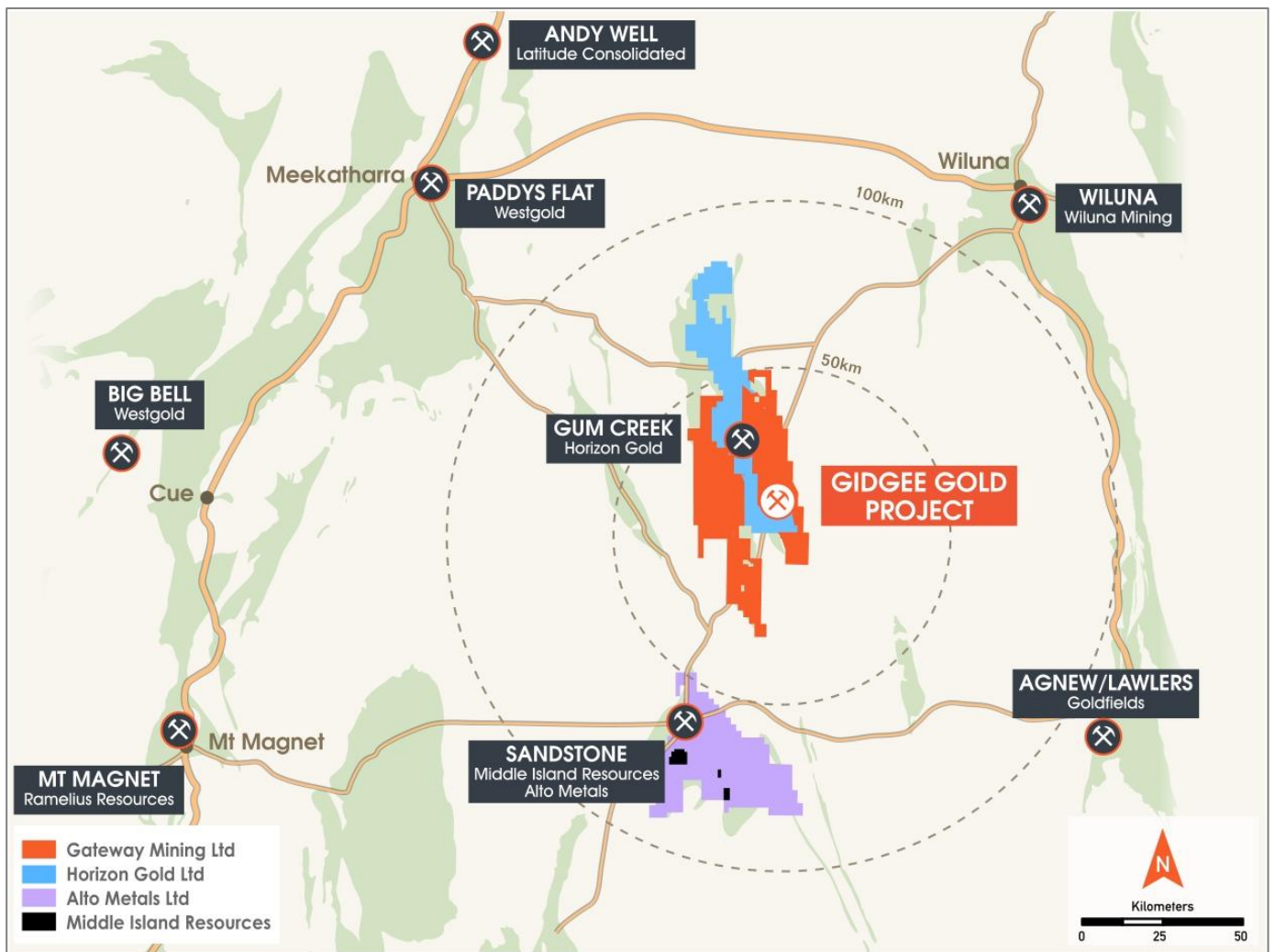
**Notes:**

- 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 and Kalgoorlie



## APPENDIX (1)

### About the Gidgee Gold Project



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

**APPENDIX (2): EVERMORE RC & DD 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><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></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><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></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 Metzkke 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>Diamond drilling (GDD prefix) – samples were taken from NQ2 half-core cut parallel to the core axis. Samples were collected based on logged geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3m and maximum of 1.3m lengths sampled. Sample weights varied between 0.8kg – 3.5kg depending on sample lengths.</li> <li>RC 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><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC – Challenge Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a truck mounted RC rig with on board compressor, an on board Booster, and a truck mounted auxiliary compressor.</li> <li>Diamond – Blue Spec Drilling rig was used. The rig was a McCulloch 950 rig mounted on a Mercedes 8x8 truck.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><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></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>Diamond core recoveries were noted each core run, with core recovered compared to the length of run. Areas of core loss was noted on the core blocks, as well as in geological logs.</li> <li>From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,</i></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>Diamond core was cleaned and stored in core trays. Core was orientated, and marked up on 1m intervals, as well as the bottom-of-hole orientation line.</li> <li>Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining,</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>channel, etc.) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p>mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.</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>RC Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.</li> <li>Diamond core samples were NQ2 size and collected from sawn half-core. Core samples were taken based on geological intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.3m.</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>0.8-3kgs 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. Due to industry-wide pressure on fire-assay capacity, some prepped samples were transported to ALS Kalgoorlie for fire assay.</li> <li>RC 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> </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). All collars were surveyed post-drilling utilising RTK-GPS.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</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>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</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 and layered intrusive units drilled to the east, and those testing near the interpreted steep east-dipping structures drilled to the west. A series of “scissor” holes were drilled on sections to provide complete coverage across sections to aid in geological interpretation. Inclined 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>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</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>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</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 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).</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 also targeting poly-metallic intrusion</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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</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
	<p><i>shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	
<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. However, recent evidence from drilling indicates a steep easterly dipping component to mineralisation which has not been adequately tested by recent easterly orientated RC drilling.</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>Further step-out RC and diamond drilling targeting the 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>