



ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

8 May 2023

Bedrock Gold Confirmed at Spartan Prospect at Edjudina

Gateway Mining Limited (**Company**) provides the attached announcement by DiscovEx Resources Limited (ASX:DCX) (**DCX**).

The announcement details drilling results intersecting bedrock gold mineralisation at the highly encouraging Spartan prospect. Spartan is part of the 80/20 joint venture between DCX and the Company over E39/1765 and E39/1882, located at Edjudina in Western Australia (**Tenements**) (**Joint Venture**). Under the terms of the Joint Venture, following the Company's sale of an 80% interest in the Tenements, the Company has a 20% free carried interest over the Tenements up until a decision to mine over the Tenements is made. The Company also owns a 1.5% gross revenue royalty over the Tenements (excluding iron ore).

This released has been authorised by:

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Managing Director

For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – DISCOVEX RESOURCES LIMITED

08/05/2023

Bedrock gold confirmed at Spartan and Colossus

- Composite assay results returned from infill aircore (AC) drilling at Spartan East, Spartan West and Colossus.
- Results confirm gold and silver mineralisation within weathered bedrock.
- Majority of anomalous results returned from end of hole samples.
- Significant intersections within weathered bedrock include:

Spartan West

- 3m@0.70g/t Au from 68m within 11m@0.27g/t Au from 60m (SPAC196),

Spartan East

- 1m@0.32g/t Au from 80m - EOH (SPAC208),

Colossus

- 5m@0.55g/t Au from 72m - EOH (SPAC218).

Putting the Explore back into Modern Exploration

DiscovEx Resources Limited (ASX: DCX, DiscovEx or the Company) is pleased to announce that drilling results have confirmed weathered bedrock gold mineralisation at its Spartan East, Spartan West and Colossus Prospects, located within the Edjudina Gold Project. AC drilling targeted existing weathered bedrock gold anomalies generated from first pass drilling (*previously reported on 24th Oct 2022 "Bedrock and transported gold intersected at Spartan"*), with these latest results confirming continuity of mineralisation at the transition between weathered and fresh rock.

Anomalous (>0.1g/t Au) intersections have been returned from three levels within the regolith profile including at surface, the base of transported material and close to the boundary between weathered and fresh rock. Investigation into the source of each of the individual mineralised horizons is ongoing, however the focus will continue to be centred on a potential primary gold source to mineralisation within the weathered basement rocks. Given the weathered bedrock gold anomalies are located close to the end of hole, it is currently assumed the source of this mineralisation is proximal to and likely

below each of the supergene halos defined, however given the mobility of gold (and silver) in the regolith environment, this may not be the case. As a result, further multi-element analysis is required to prioritise each of the targets, with special attention given to pathfinder element associations specifically related to intrusion-hosted gold mineralisation, particularly given the spatial distribution of each target area to the edge of the Great Victoria Granite (**Figure 1**).

DCX Managing Director, Toby Wellman, commented:

“We are extremely encouraged by the gold mineralisation intersected during this latest round of drilling at Edjudina, however definitive indications of a primary source remain enigmatic. The abundance of gold that defines each target continues to be a source of optimism, however the company will take a measured approach to future exploration steps.

With the identification of multiple supergene gold anomalies, coupled with additional targets generated within the broader project area, both conceptually and through existing soil geochemistry programs, the prospect pipeline is looking healthy. Continued evaluation of all targets will continue, to ensure the next steps within the exploration process are appropriately considered.”

AIRCORE DRILLING

A total of 37 aircore holes were completed at the Spartan East, Spartan West and Colossus Prospects (**Figure 1**) for a total of 2,467m. Drilling was designed to follow up significant bedrock gold intersections including (previously reported on 24th Oct 2022 “Bedrock and transported gold intersected at Spartan”):

- Weathered bedrock mineralisation:
 - **4m@1.24g/t Au** from 82m, including **1m@3.42g/t Au** from 82m (SPAC016),
 - **1m@1.35g/t Au** from 62m (SPAC128),
 - **1m@1.06g/t Au** from 74m (SPAC026), and
 - **1m@0.63g/t Au** from 83m - EOH within **4m@0.42g/t Au** from 80m (SPAC150).

Results received from this latest drill program have confirmed the continuity of gold mineralisation intersected previously, with new significant weathered bedrock and transported intersections (>0.1g/t Au) listed below.

- Weathered bedrock mineralisation:
 - **3m@0.70g/t Au** from 68m within **11m@0.27g/t Au** from 60m (SPAC196),
 - **5m@0.18g/t Au** from 60m - EOH (SPAC197),
 - **1m@0.13g/t Au** from 58m - EOH (SPAC200),
 - **1m@0.48g/t Au** from 62m - EOH within **7m@0.16g/t Au** from 56m (SPAC203),
 - **1m@0.32g/t Au** from 80m - EOH (SPAC208),
 - **1m@0.12g/t Au** from 80m - EOH (SPAC209),
 - **1m@0.61g/t Au** from 72m within **5m@0.55g/t Au** from 72m - EOH (SPAC218),

- 1m@0.59g/t Au from 86m (SPAC219) - EOH.
- Transported mineralisation:
 - 4m@0.15g/t Au from 0m and 4m@0.32g/t Au from 32m (SPAC208),
 - 4m@0.11g/t Au from 0m (SPAC209),
 - 4m@0.12g/t Au from 24m and 4m@0.12g/t Au from 36m (SPAC211),
 - 4m@0.11g/t Au from 0m and 4m@0.13g/t Au from 8m (SPAC212),
 - 4m@0.21g/t Au from 0m and 8m@0.21g/t Au from 32m (SPAC213).

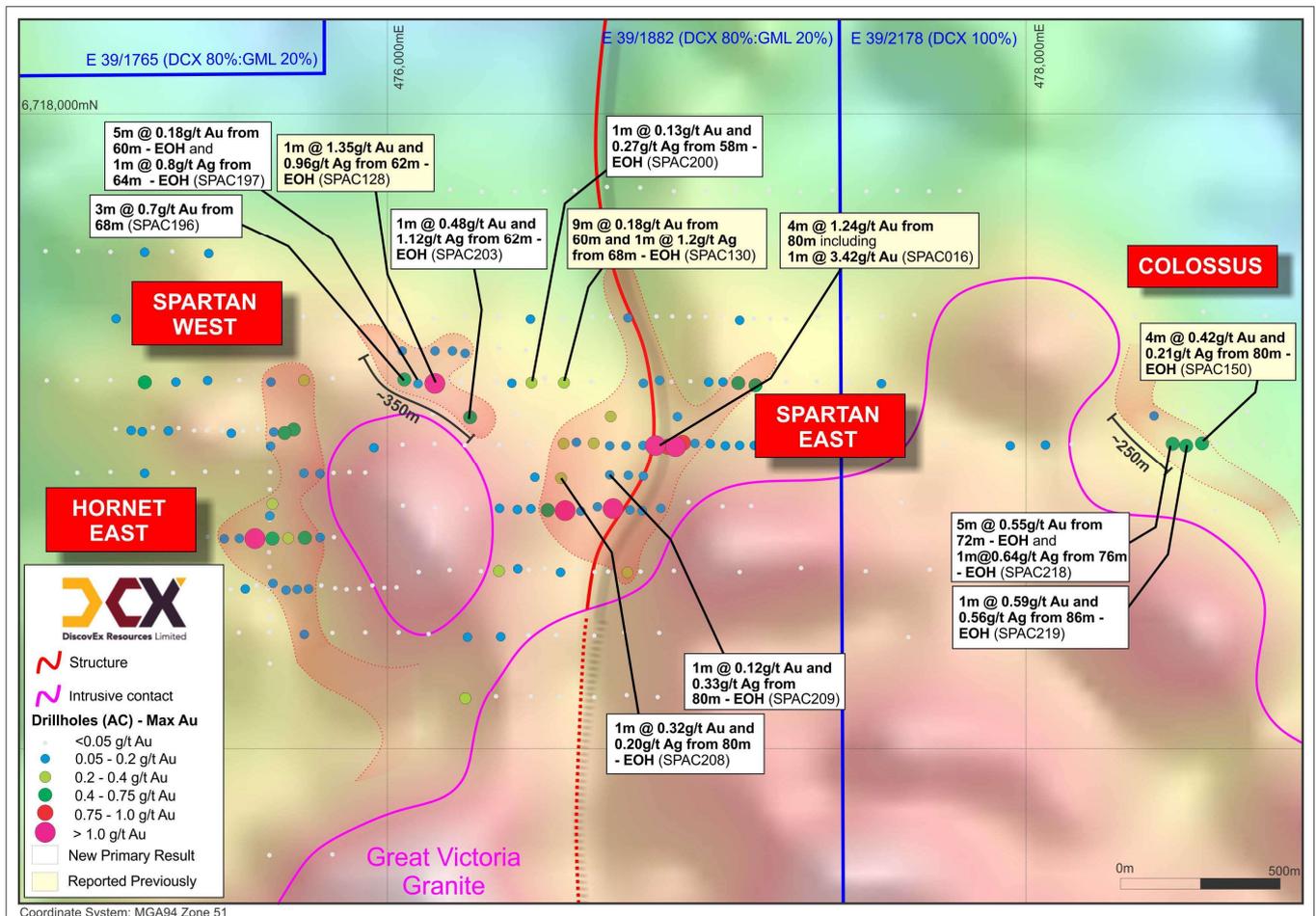


Figure 1: Drill hole locations and significant bedrock assays shown from the Spartan Prospect. Coloured background is a 1st vertical derivative bouguer gravity image.

Anomalous gold results were intersected at three “horizons” within the regolith profile including at surface, the base of transported overburden and within weathered basement rocks. Across all prospect areas, strong correlation exists between gold mineralisation intersected at the base of transported and elevated gold results at surface, such that it is likely the original surface anomalies generated previously are reflecting underlying base of transported mineralisation.

The relationship between the base of transported mineralisation and bedrock gold however remains uncertain, but regardless of the distribution of the transported gold mineralisation at Edjudina, continued anomalous intersections returned within weathered bedrock in the form of likely supergene mineralisation remains encouraging. With multiple targets having now been generated, a regional review has been completed to establish if further lookalike targets exist within the project area, that would add to the Company's growing target pipeline.

Together with the elevated gold results, associated silver assays were also returned and show strong correlation to anomalous gold intersections.

Spartan West and East

A 25-hole AC program was completed at the Spartan East and West Prospects, to expand on existing weathered bedrock gold intersections within mafic lithologies proximal to the Great Victoria Granite. Drilling successfully intersected the target geology, and returned elevated gold results including:

- **3m@0.70g/t Au** from 68m within **11m@0.27g/t Au** from 60m (SPAC196),
- **5m@0.18g/t Au** from 60m - EOH (SPAC197),
- **1m@0.13g/t Au** from 58m - EOH (SPAC200),
- **1m@0.48g/t Au** from 62m - EOH within **7m@0.16g/t Au** from 56m (SPAC203),
- **1m@0.32g/t Au** from 80m - EOH (SPAC208),
- **1m@0.12g/t Au** from 80m - EOH (SPAC209).

Mineralisation has now been defined at Spartan West over a strike length of 350m (**Figure 1**), with elevated end of hole gold and silver (+/- copper) results coincident with a north-west trending amphibolite unit (**Figure 2**). This visually distinctive lithological unit is often weakly sheared and chlorite altered, likely taking up much of the strain due to the competency contrast with the surrounding gneiss. Drilling was completed on 100 x 50m centres with holes drilled to refusal, ensuring an end of hole sample in fresh rock was achieved.

Drill spacing at Spartan East was also infilled to 100 x 50m, and again end of hole mineralisation was intersected, confirming the strike length of anomalous bedrock gold over 1.1km. Both gold and silver results are coincident with a north-south trending shear zone, highlighted by a deeper weathering profile and weakly chlorite altered host rocks.

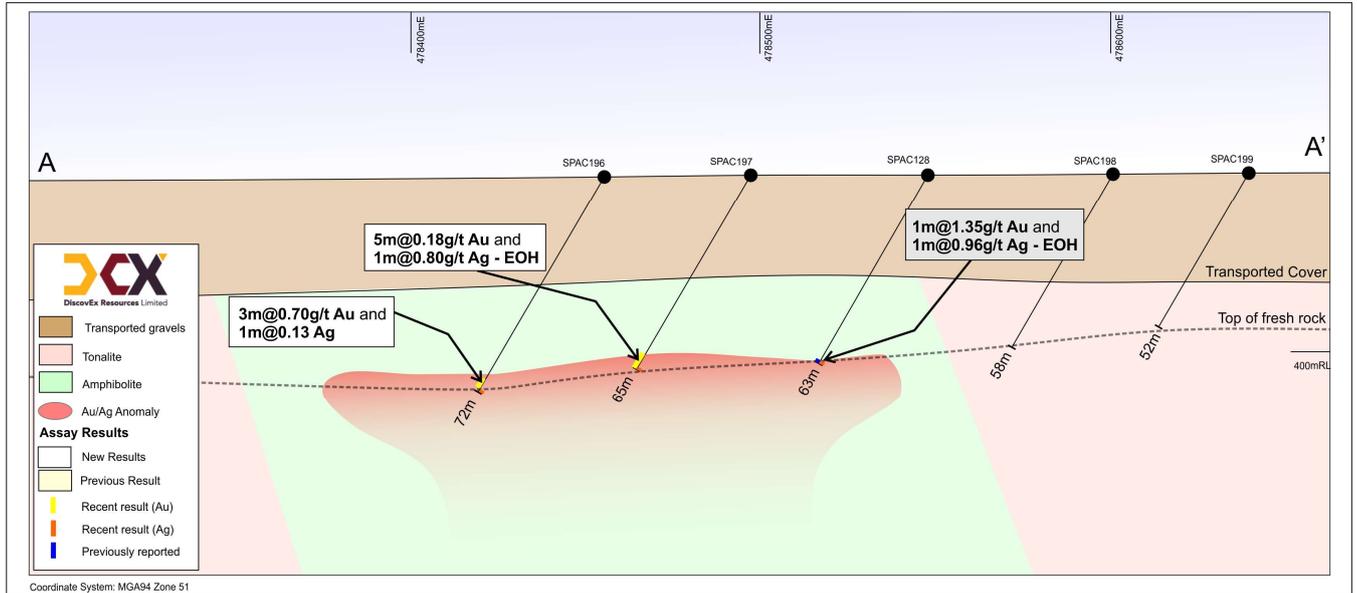


Figure 2: Cross-section view of the Spartan West Prospect - 6717150mN

Colossus

A 12-hole AC program designed to confirm bottom of hole weathered bedrock gold mineralisation including **4m@ 0.4g/t Au** intersected during phase two drilling in November 2022 (Figure 3) was completed at the Colossus Prospect. Anomalous ($>0.07\text{g/t Au}$) bedrock results were received from 3 of the 12 holes with all intersections received from end of hole samples (i.e. close to the weathered/primary rock interface). Results include:

- **1m @ 0.61g/t Au** from 72m within **5m @ 0.55g/t Au** from 72m - EOH (SPAC218),
- **1m @ 0.59g/t Au** from 86m - EOH (SPAC219),
- **1m @ 0.07g/t Au** from 66m - EOH (SPAC214).

Gold mineralisation at Colossus has now been confirmed over a north-west oriented strike length of 250m and remains open both along strike and down dip. Together with elevated gold results, the end of hole samples also returned anomalous silver values including **0.64 g/t Ag** (SPAC218), **0.56 g/t Ag** (SPAC219) and **0.21g/t Ag** (SPAC150) and are all coincident with alteration assemblages typified by sericitization and silicification.

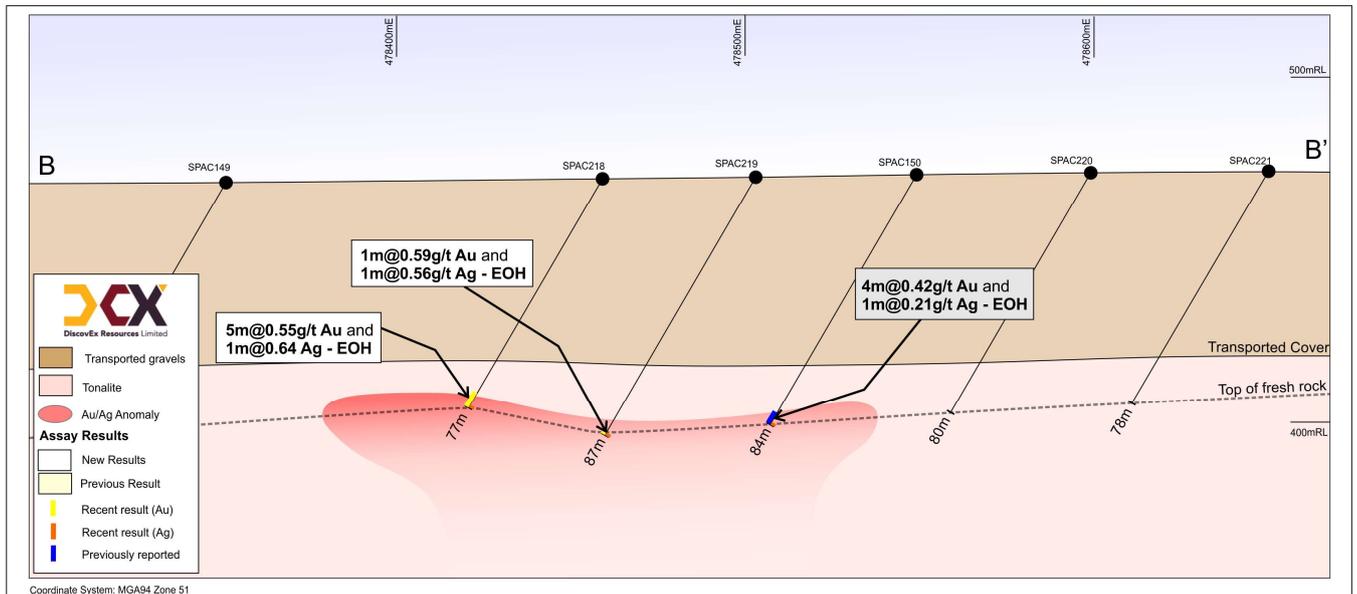


Figure 3: Cross-section view of the Colossus Prospect - 6716950mN

The Colossus target is of particular interest as it is located on an interpreted regional drainage divide which separates the extensive transported gold anomalous zones at Spartan to the west and the Falcon soil geochemical anomaly to the east.

Regional Targeting

Together with these latest results, analysis of airborne magnetics and ground gravity datasets have highlighted gold mineralisation in the weathered bedrock is often coincident with the Great Victoria Granite contact (**Figure 4**), where interpreted flexures in the regional structure are potentially controlled by this younger, more coherent intrusive body. It is interpreted that the entire length of the granite contact may be prospective for gold mineralisation, with over 30km untested by drilling. DiscovEx holds approximately 1,100km² of tenure covering the edge of this unit.

Together with the targets generated at the granite edge, existing prospects defined by soil sampling such as Falcon (**98ppb Au**) and Hercules (**76ppb Au**) (**Figure 4**) remain open to the north (*previously reported on 24th Oct 2022 "Bedrock and transported gold intersected at Spartan"*) and require extensional surface geochemistry coverage to define the edges of the respective anomalies.

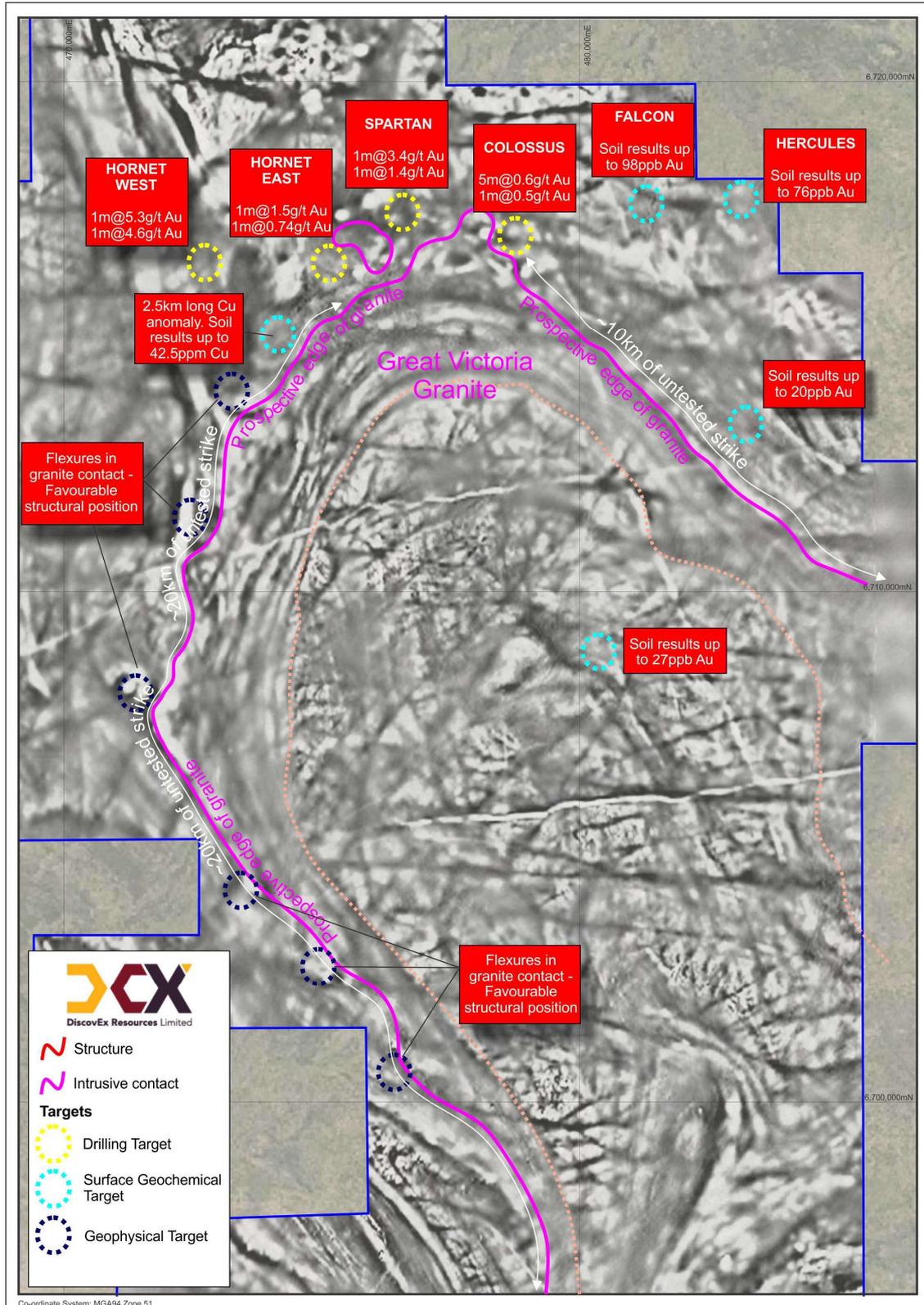


Figure 4: Regional targets defined from drilling, surface geochemistry and geophysics (magnetics and gravity).

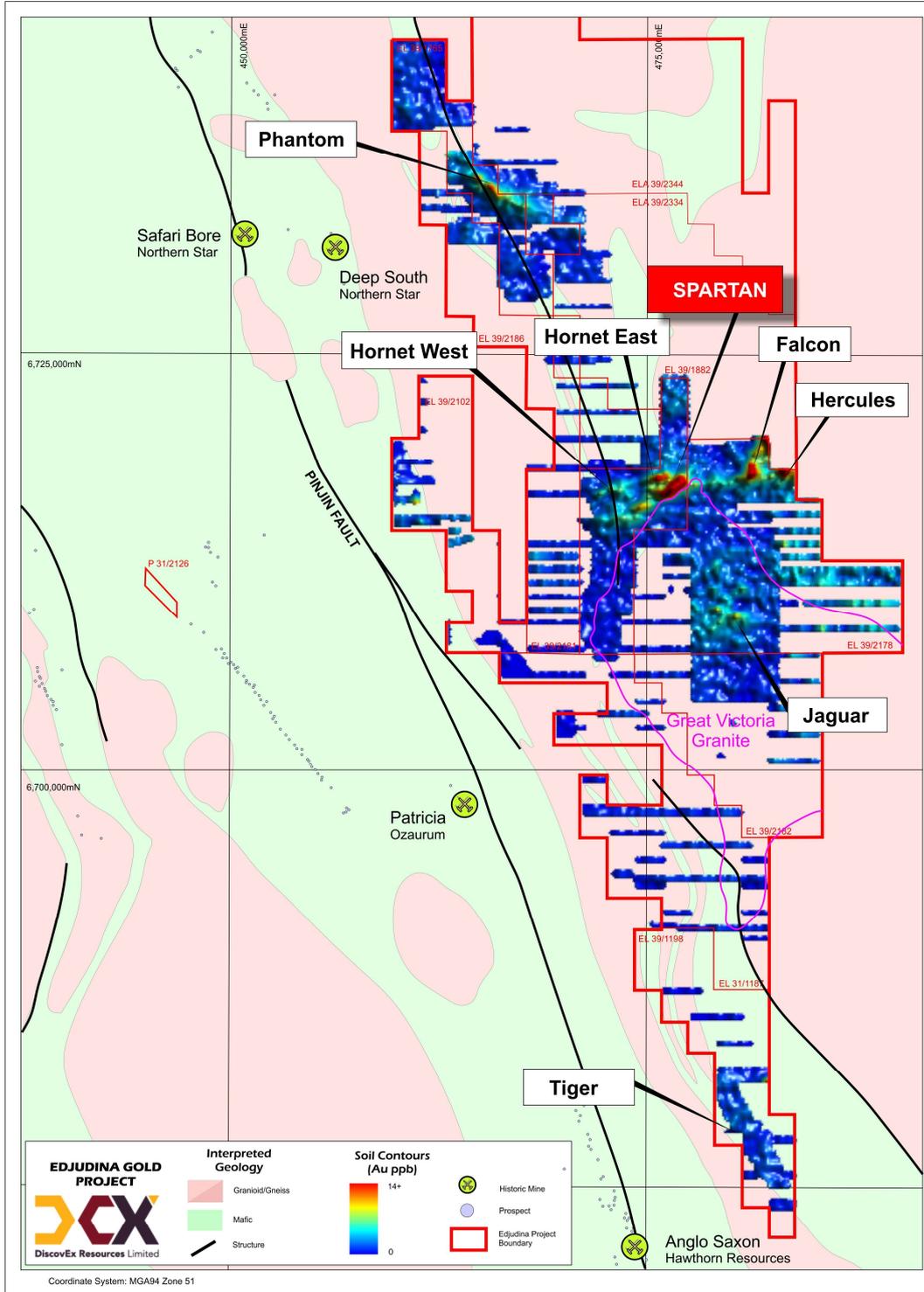


Figure 5: Soil sampling coverage in relation to the Company's tenement holding

Table 1: Significant intersections (>0.07g/t Au) from drilling

HoleID	Max Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SPAC189	59	476046	6717253	452	-60	270	58	59	-0.01	0.04
SPAC190	59	476097	6717250	452	-60	270	58	59	-0.01	0.07
SPAC191	63	476148	6717254	453	-60	270	62	63	0.06	0.18
SPAC192	59	476206	6717254	453	-60	270	58	59	0.03	0.06
SPAC193	58	476250	6717244	453	-60	270	28	32	0.09	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	57	58	-0.01	0.06
SPAC194	55	476360	6717249	454	-60	270	54	55	-0.01	0.08
SPAC195	58	476440	6717249	454	-60	270	57	58	-0.01	0.06
SPAC196	72	476055	6717160	451	-60	270	60	64	0.20	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	68	71	0.70	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	71	72	0.06	0.13
SPAC197	65	476097	6717152	451	-60	270	56	64	0.27	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	64	65	0.13	0.8
SPAC198	58	476201	6717153	452	-60	270	57	58	0.01	0.08
SPAC199	52	476240	6717146	452	-60	270	51	52	-0.01	0.02
SPAC200	59	476392	6717149	453	-60	270	58	59	0.13	0.27
SPAC201	54	476055	6717055	450	-60	270	53	54	-0.01	0.05
SPAC202	57	476150	6717048	451	-60	270	56	57	-0.01	0.01
SPAC203	63	476260	6717042	451	-60	270	56	60	0.17	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	62	63	0.48	1.12
SPAC204	70	476402	6717049	452	-60	270	69	70	-0.01	0.03
SPAC205	45	476052	6716949	449	-60	270	44	45	-0.01	0.03
SPAC206	53	476252	6716953	450	-60	270	52	53	-0.01	0.02
SPAC207	62	476461	6716855	450	-60	270	61	62	-0.01	0.01
SPAC208	81	476544	6716851	451	-60	270	0	8	0.13	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	40	0.20	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	81	0.32	0.2
SPAC209	81	476700	6716857	452	-60	270	0	4	0.11	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	81	0.12	0.33
SPAC210	76	476753	6716854	453	-60	270	75	76	-0.01	0.03
SPAC211	84	476799	6716852	453	-60	270	0	4	0.09	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	28	0.12	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	44	0.11	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	83	84	-0.01	0.01
SPAC212	87	476906	6717047	455	-60	270	0	4	0.11	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	12	0.13	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	86	87	-0.01	0.03
SPAC213	78	476699	6717048	454	-60	270	0	4	0.21	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	40	0.21	NA

"	"	"	"	"	"	"	77	78	-0.01	0.01
SPAC214	67	478401	6717048	470	-60	270	66	67	0.07	-0.01
SPAC215	75	478500	6717051	471	-60	270	74	75	-0.01	0.02
SPAC216	74	478614	6717060	473	-60	270	73	74	-0.01	-0.01
SPAC217	57	478702	6717052	474	-60	270	56	57	-0.01	0.08
SPAC218	77	478459	6716958	471	-60	270	72	76	0.61	NA
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	76	77	0.3	0.64
SPAC219	87	478503	6716950	472	-60	270	86	87	0.59	0.56
SPAC220	80	478599	6716953	473	-60	270	79	80	0.04	0.03
SPAC221	78	478650	6716951	473	-60	270	77	78	-0.01	0.03
SPAC222	62	478388	6716763	470	-60	270	61	62	-0.01	0.02
SPAC223	62	478499	6716743	472	-60	270	61	62	-0.01	0.01
SPAC224	66	478595	6716742	473	-60	270	65	66	-0.01	-0.01
SPAC225	75	478694	6716750	474	-60	270	74	75	0.01	0.04

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Toby Wellman, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wellman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Wellman is the Executive Managing Director of DiscovEx Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's current expectations about future events. They are, however, subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this announcement. Forward looking statements generally (but not always) include those containing words such as 'anticipate', 'estimates', 'should', 'will', 'expects', 'plans' or similar expressions.

Authorised for release by and investor enquiries to:

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JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 	A cyclone was provided by the contracted drilling company to ensure the reliability and accuracy of samples collected. In-house field personnel then collected the samples using a clean scoop, achieving a weight between 2kg - 4kg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Drilling samples were collected by an in-house field crew, with drilling operations performed by an external contractor (Raglan Drilling).</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<p>AC drilling</p>
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 maximise 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. 	<p>Drilling intervals were assessed to determine the approximate recovery as a percent. Recovery and condition of samples were recorded.</p> <p>The cyclone was also kept balanced to prevent potential build up and contamination.</p> <p>No bias between sample recovery and grade has been identified.</p>
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. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc.</p>
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. 	<p>A cyclone was provided by the contracted drilling company to ensure the reliability and accuracy of samples collected. In-house field personnel then collected the samples using a clean scoop and placed into a calico. Duplicates were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Standards were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Samples were then pulverised, collected and assayed at ALS. Composite samples were assayed for gold using Aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish, except for the last metre of every hole, which was assayed for gold using aqua regia and multi-elements using four-acid digest.</p> <p>The sample sizes are appropriate for the first pass nature of the exploration.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Submitted to ALS (Perth). Samples were assayed for gold using aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish, except for the last metre of every hole, which was assayed for gold using aqua regia and multi-elements using four-acid digest.</p> <p>Aqua regia is considered a partial digest.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the reported results.</p> <p>Duplicates were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Standards were inserted with a frequency of 1:50.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of bedrock data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>No twinning of holes was completed.</p> <p>Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software with assay results received digitally also.</p> <p>All data is stored within a suitable database. No assay adjustments have been made.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Sample and drill locations recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). Sampling personnel movements are logged via GPS and spot trackers, confirming locations of sampling points.</p> <p>Grid System – MGA94 zone 51</p> <p>Drill holes – completed on 200 x 50 and 200 x 100m spacing.</p> <p>Topographic control is accurate to 0.5m, with data sources from a gravity survey completed in July 2022.</p>
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> 	<p>Samples were collected as 4 m composites, with intervals of interest sampled as 1 m samples.</p> <p>Additionally, the end of holes samples were taken as 1 m intervals.</p>
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> 	<p>Drill holes were designed at 100 x 200 m spacing, with density increasing to 50 m x 200 m over areas of interest.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Samples were placed in bulka bags at ALS Kalgoorlie, delivered directly by DCX staff.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	No audits or reviews of the sampling technique were completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	Exploration activities were conducted within tenements E39/1882 and E39/2178. DCX holds an 80% interest in E39/1882 with the remaining 20% owned by Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd. A 1.5% royalty on future production greater than 200,000 oz of gold or equivalent is also in place over E39/1882. E39/2178 is owned 100% by DCX with no royalties.
	<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>	All tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration has been undertaken by several companies over time including but not limited to Dominion Mining, Arimco Mining Limited and Delta Gold. This work was largely limited to surface geochemistry, surface geophysics and shallow aircore and RAB drilling with only minor deeper RC drilling being undertaken.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Exploration is for shear hosted gold and komatiitic nickel deposits typical of the Yilgarn Region of Western Australian
Drill hole information	<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>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Down hole length and interception depth</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<i>Hole length.</i>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
	<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>	Refer to Table 1 within this Announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<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>	No alteration to the results were completed.

	<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>	Weighted average was used when calculating intervals with different sample lengths.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been used within this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No relationship between widths and intercept lengths have been made as all results are point samples
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Mineralisation is poorly understood and no comments on its nature can be made with confidence at this stage.
	<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>	Downhole length intervals are reported.
Diagrams	<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>	Refer to figures 1 and 2 within this Announcement.
Balanced reporting	<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>	All results (both high and/or low) have been used when included within this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	No other exploration other than that mentioned above has been used.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Additional AC drilling will be completed at the three target areas specified within the text.
	<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>	Refer to figures 1,2, 3 & 4 within this Announcement.