ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

12 September 2023

New Mineralised Structure Identified at Plymouth North with Air-Core Drilling Intersecting Wide Gold Zones

Broad anomalous gold zones associated with major shearing and veining

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New "live" mineralised structure identified at the Plymouth North target by recent air-core drilling north-west of the Montague Granodiorite Dome, representing an exciting new gold target.**
- **Drilling has intersected wide zones of intense shearing, quartz veining and sulphide development with strongly anomalous gold mineralisation.**
- **Wide-spaced scout drilling at Plymouth North has also outlined a major north-south orientated fault zone, confirming geophysical interpretations.**
- **Large prospective zone of near-surface, oxide mineralisation identified in first-pass air-core drilling east of the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, expanding on promising previously released air-core results:**
  - **GWAC1421: 17m @ 0.6g/t Au from 12m, including 4m @ 1.1g/t Au**
  - **GWAC0125: 16m @ 1.7g/t Au from 20m, including 3m @ 7.0g/t Au[1]**
- **Air-core drilling at Achilles South continues to define this major corridor of gold mineralisation within the Montague Granodiorite, which now extends over 2.5km to the south of the 99,000oz Achilles Mineral Resource:**
  - **GWAC1464: 4m @ 1.1g/t Au from 36m**
  - **GWAC1449: 4m @ 0.9g/t Au from 4m**
  - **GWAC1444: 8m @ 0.6g/t Au from 40m**
- **A second air-core program, designed to expand on the Plymouth North results as well as test several other new targets, has been completed with assay results pending.**
- **Preparations underway for deep diamond drill testing of "step-change" targets identified from the recent 2-dimensional seismic survey at the Montague Gold Project. This drilling is expected to commence in early October.**

[1] See ASX Release 23 August 2018.

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Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Mark Cossom, said: *"Our step-change exploration push at Montague continues to deliver exciting results, with recent air-core drilling outlining a significant new mineralised structure at Plymouth North, immediately north-west of the Montague Granodiorite which hosts our key deposits at Montague-Boulder, Achilles, Evermore and Whistler.*

"This is emerging as an exciting new target area, potentially extending over a strike length of up to 2km. Further air-core drilling has recently been completed to further evaluate the gold target at Plymouth North – and we are looking forward to receiving the results. Once we have received and interpreted final assays, we will look at RC drilling to test the potential of this new structure.

"Air-core drilling has also returned promising results east of the Montague-Boulder deposit and in the corridor south of Achilles, where we have defined a prospective gold zone over a strike of 2.5km at Achilles South. As shown in Figure 1 below, we now have multiple emerging 'live' target areas adjacent to known deposits where we see excellent potential for follow-up RC drilling to make new discoveries and define new resources.

"We are also now gearing up for the EIS co-funded deep diamond drilling campaign at Montague. This upcoming drilling will test targets from the recent 2D seismic survey and should tell us a lot about the broader potential of the Montague Project. The next few months should be an exciting time for Gateway shareholders."

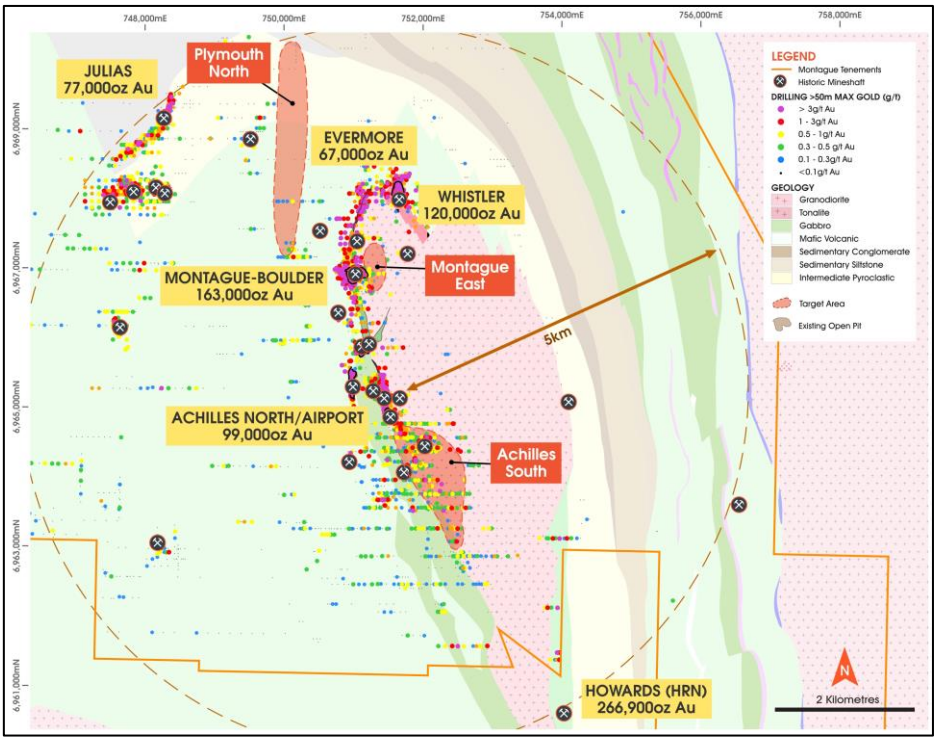

Figure (1): Montague Granodiorite Dome with current Mineral Resources and air-core drill targets.

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report encouraging assay results from the first of two recently completed air-core drilling programs at its 526,000oz[2] Montague Gold Project, located in the Murchison Gold District of Western Australia. These two programs form part of Gateway's current exploration focus targeting "step-change" gold discoveries across the Montague Project.

The initial air-core program consisted of 90 holes for 4,724 metres of drilling and was focused primarily on the Plymouth North target area (see Figure 1). Plymouth North covers over 1.2km of a major structural trend which can be traced in regional magnetics and gravity datasets under the transported cover of a major creek system, which is strike parallel to the major Caledonian-Montague-Boulder corridor (which currently hosts over 230,000oz of Mineral Resources). A review of historic geochemical sampling highlighted a coincident gold and arsenic anomaly from historic auger sampling. In addition, observations from historic drilling within this area show strong shearing and quartz veining with anomalous gold.

[2] 10,073,000t @ 1.6g/t Au for 526,000oz Indicated and Inferred. GML attributable 507,000oz Indicated and Inferred. See ASX Release dated 27 September 2022.

The recent program of air-core drilling at Plymouth North comprised four 500m spaced traverses covering the entire structural corridor (see Figure 2 below).

Drilling targeting the eastern side of the zone delineated a major fault structure with low-level gold anomalism. Drilling along the western edge intersected a significant shear in the host basalt and metasedimentary rocks, with associated quartz veining, sericite alteration and sulphide mineralisation (pyrite+arsenopyrite) encountered in holes GWAC1417 and GWAC1418 (see Figure 3). Significant assay results from this zone include:

- **GWAC1418: 32m @ 0.3g/t Au from 20m, including 8m @ 0.6g/t**
- **GWAC1417: 14m @ 0.2g/t Au from 56m**

This new zone of mineralisation, with distinct observed geology and associated gold mineralisation, represents a new, "live" gold-bearing structure within the Montague Project. The full extent of this structure is not known, as historic drilling in this area is considered ineffective. Further drilling has been completed to the north and south to delineate the strike (assays pending), allowing for systematic exploration of this newly identified gold-bearing structure to be undertaken.

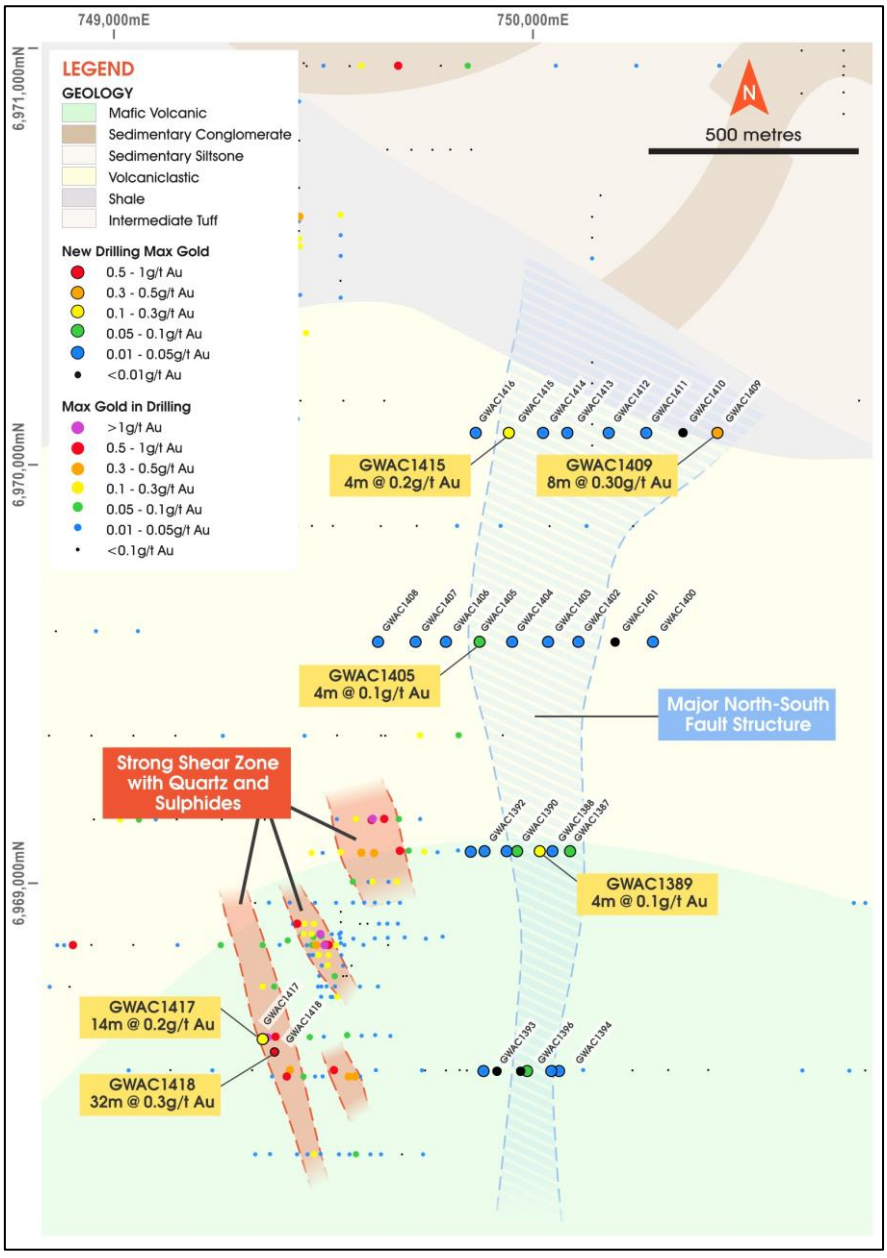

Figure (2): Plymouth North air-core drilling with significant gold anomalism. Note the broad north-south structural corridor on the eastern extents of the drill pattern, and the newly identified live gold-bearing structure on the south-western edge.

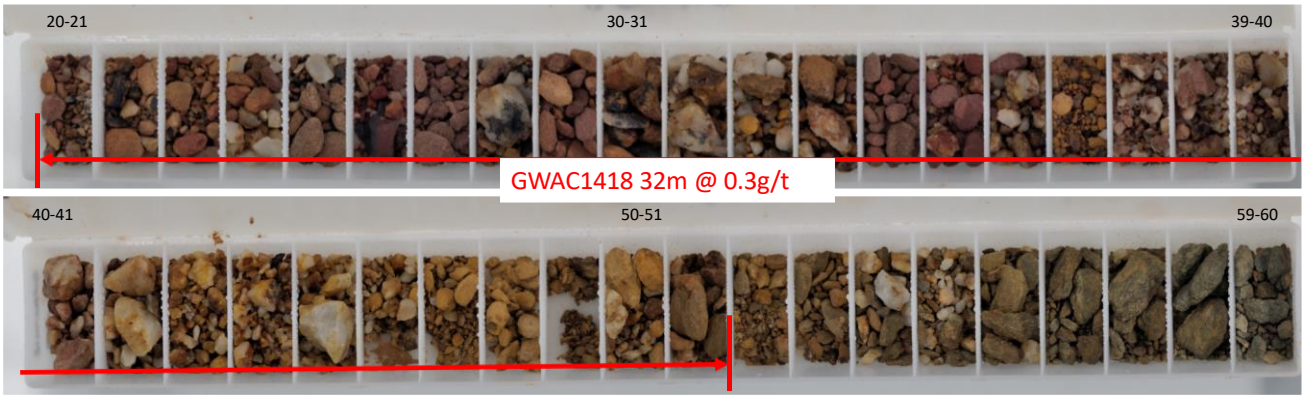

Figure (3): Plymouth north air-core hole GWAC1418 chip trays, illustrating the significant mineralised shear with quartz veining and remnant sulphides.

Air-core drilling was also completed at the Montague-Boulder East target area, where a sizeable gap in the shallow drill coverage indicated that several historical, near-surface mineralised gold intersections had never been followed up. Drilling was completed to test the potential to extend near-surface supergene-type mineralisation east of the existing 163,000oz Mineral Resource. Air-core holes were drilled on 100m spaced sections immediately north and east of the current Mineral Resource (see Figure 4).

A discrete shallow dipping-flat shear zone was intersected within the Montague Granodiorite, with results from the recent holes, combined with historic intersections, indicating the potential for a north-east trending zone of near-surface oxide mineralisation. Significant assay results from this shallow zone include:

- **GWAC1421: 17m @ 0.6g/t Au from 12m, including 4m @ 1.1g/t Au**
- **GWAC0125: 16m @ 1.7g/t Au from 20m, including 3m @ 7.0g/t Au[1]**

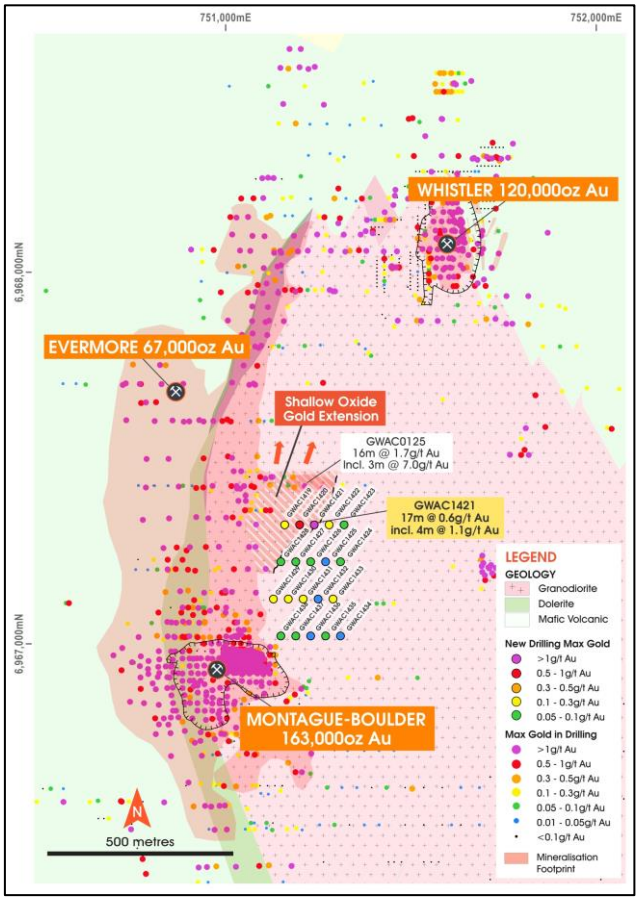

Figure (4): Montague-Boulder East air-core drilling with significant intersections. Note the potential north-east trending zone of shallow mineralisation.

In addition, several traverses of air-core drilling were completed within the Achilles South target area (Figure 5).

This drilling was designed following the project-wide targeting study completed earlier in 2023, which identified the Achilles area as a major corridor of alteration and associated gold mineralisation within the Montague Granodiorite. The drilling was designed to further define this overall +2.5km long zone extending south from the 99,000oz Achilles Mineral Resource.

Results from this drilling continued to indicate extensive shallow gold mineralisation throughout the Achilles South target area including several near-surface higher grade intersections including:

- **GWAC1464: 4m @ 1.1g/t Au from 36m**
- **GWAC1449: 4m @ 0.9g/t Au from 4m**
- **GWAC1444: 8m @ 0.6g/t Au from 40m**

This mineralisation, now intersected over several phases of air-core drilling, is contained within a clear structural corridor that trends northwest-southeast along the western margin of the Montague Granodiorite. This zone aligns with the east-dipping thrust-fault that forms the contact between the granodiorite and dolerite unit to the west, with the recent 2-dimensional seismic survey suggesting that a series of these east-dipping thrust-faults are repeated within the granodiorite (Figure 6). It is anticipated that the planned diamond hole at Achilles, which is co-funded through the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), will provide valuable geological information from this thrust-fault series, and highlight the localised controls on gold mineralisation and potential zones of higher-grade concentration.

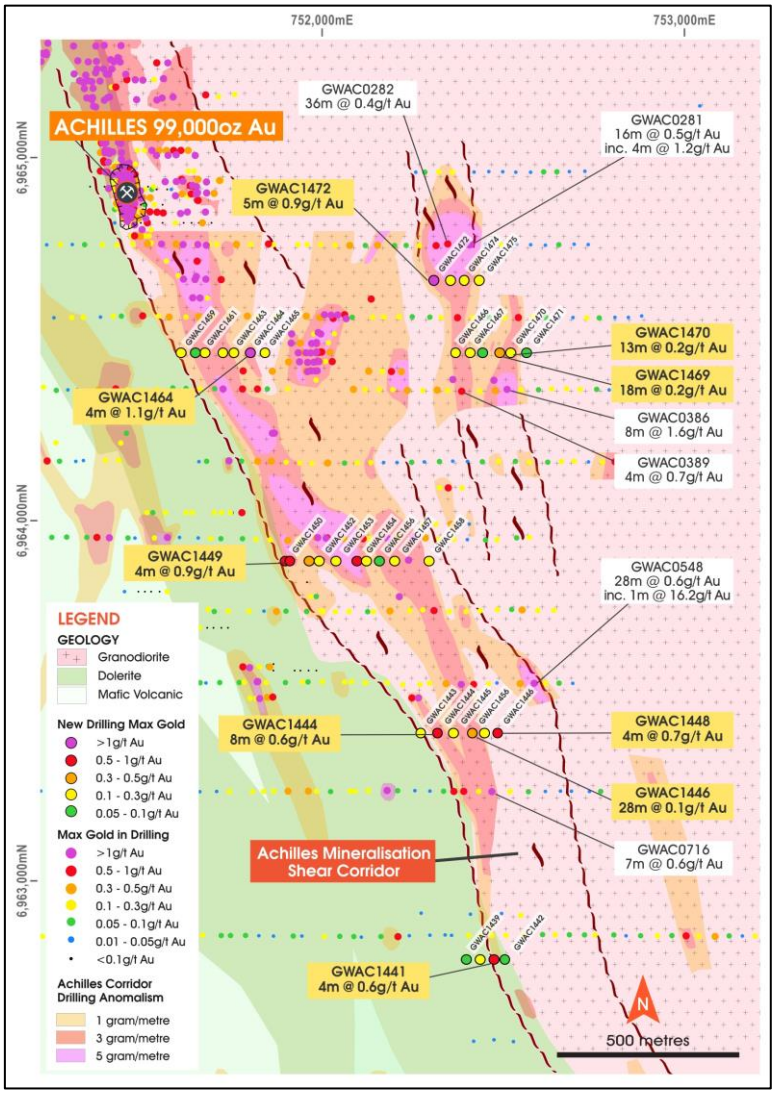

Figure (5): Achilles South air-core drilling with significant intersections. Note the major corridor of mineralisation developed within the western margin of the Montague Granodiorite.

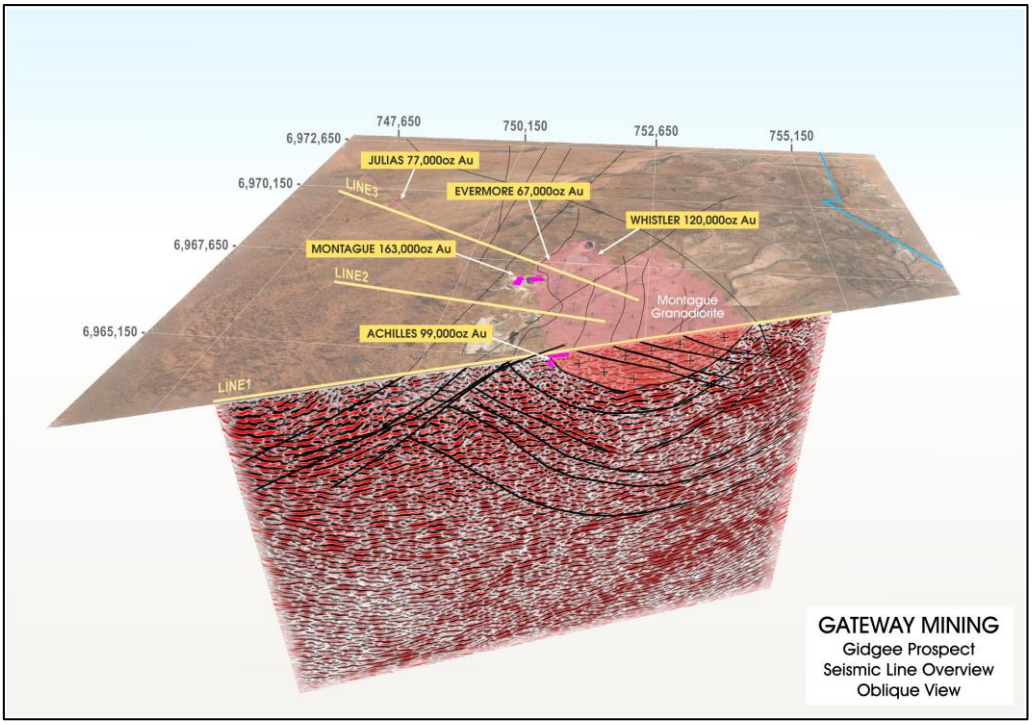

Figure (6): Oblique isometric view of 2-dimensional seismic line 1 and interpreted geology and main deposit locations. Note the position of the current Achilles Mineral Resource on and above the main east-dipping thrust, and the repetition of these east-dipping structures through the granodiorite body.

Ongoing Exploration Activities

Following this first round of air-core drilling, a second phase has recently been completed – including a series of drill sections to define the newly-identified mineralised shear zone at Plymouth North detailed above, as well as the first-pass testing of additional new targets within the Montague Gold Project.

Preparations are well advanced for a deep diamond drilling program to test both the Achilles target as outlined above, as well as an exciting structural zone down-dip of the existing 163,000oz Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource that has been identified through the recent 2-dimensional seismic survey (see Figure 7).

This drilling, which is partly funded through the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), will commence in the first week of October 2023.

In addition, initial heritage surveying is underway over areas within the northern extents of the Montague Gold Project, including around the soil geochemical anomalies outlined in the ASX Release dated 24 August 2023. The completion of heritage surveying will allow for further field work around these exciting new target areas.

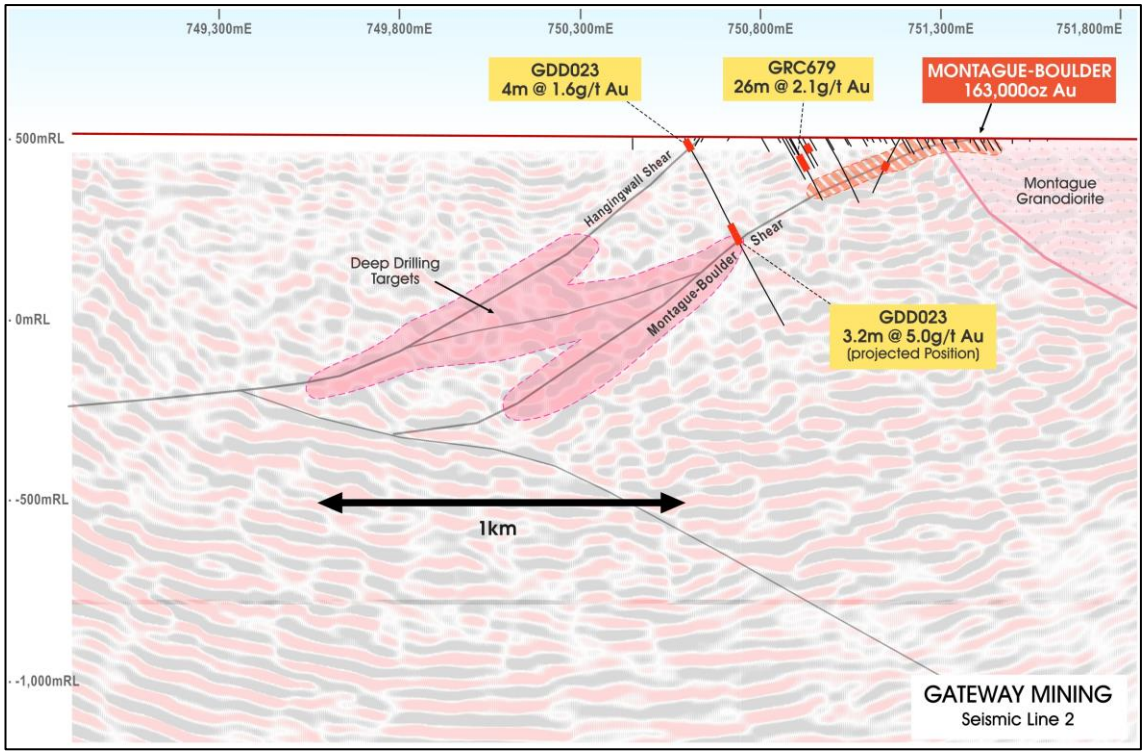

Figure (7): Cross-section through seismic line 2, with interpreted major geological features. The deepest drill-hole completed on this deposit to date, GDD023, has been projected to this section. Note the orientation of the down-di extension of the Montague-Boulder shear and the potential target zone created.

This released has been authorised by:

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources has been extracted from various Gateway ASX announcements and are available to view on the Company's website at www.gatewaymining.com.au or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "GML"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

TABLE (1): MONTAGUE PROJECT AIR_CORE DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GWAC1387	750070	6969075	512	55	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1388	750030	6969075	512	54	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1389	749990	6969075	512	69	-60/90	52	56	4	0.1	
GWAC1390	749950	6969075	512	84	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1391	749910	6969075	512	57	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1392	749870	6969075	512	73	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1393	749841	6969074	512	36	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1394	750060	6968550	512	67	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1395	750020	6968550	512	72	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1396	749980	6968550	512	66	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1397	749940	6968550	512	67	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1398	749900	6968550	512	73	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1399	749860	6968550	512	51	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1400	750260	6969575	512	55	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1401	750180	6969575	512	48	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1402	750100	6969575	512	55	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1403	750020	6969575	512	88	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1404	749940	6969575	512	99	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1405	749860	6969575	512	89	-60/90	76	80	4	0.1	
GWAC1406	749780	6969575	512	67	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1407	749700	6969575	512	55	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1408	749620	6969575	512	57	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1409	750400	6970075	512	99	-60/90	76	84	8	0.3	
GWAC1410	750320	6970075	512	87	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1411	750240	6970075	512	99	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1412	750160	6970075	512	99	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1413	750080	6970075	512	99	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1414	750000	6970075	512	99	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1415	749920	6970075	512	51	-60/90	44	48	4	0.2	
GWAC1416	749840	6970075	512	51	-60/90				NSA	
GWAC1417	749325	6968626	511	75	-60/90	**56**	**70**	**14**	**0.2**	
GWAC1418	749361	6968596	511	63	-60/90	**20**	**52**	**32**	**0.3**	**including 8m @ 0.6g/t Au**
GWAC1419	751160	6967320	509	40	-90/0	4	8	4	0.1	
GWAC1420	751200	6967320	509	34	-90/0	24	34	10	0.2	
GWAC1421	751240	6967320	509	29	-90/0	**12**	**29**	**17**	**0.6**	**including 4m @ 1.1g/t Au**
GWAC1422	751280	6967320	509	31	-90/0	12	24	12	0.1	
GWAC1423	751320	6967320	509	23	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1424	751310	6967220	509	27	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1425	751270	6967220	509	20	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1426	751230	6967220	509	29	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1427	751190	6967220	509	32	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1428	751150	6967220	509	46	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1429	751130	6967120	509	43	-90/0	28	32	4	0.2	
GWAC1430	751170	6967120	509	35	-90/0	28	34	6	0.1	

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GWAC1431	751210	6967120	509	31	-90/0					
GWAC1432	751250	6967120	509	24	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1433	751290	6967120	509	29	-90/0	28	29	1	NSA	
GWAC1434	751310	6967020	509	49	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1435	751270	6967020	509	38	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1436	751230	6967020	509	36	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1437	751190	6967020	509	35	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1438	751150	6967020	509	32	-90/0				NSA	
GWAC1439	752410	6962775	500	60	-60/270				NSA	
GWAC1440	752450	6962775	500	48	-60/270	28	32	4	0.1	
GWAC1441	752490	6962775	500	70	-60/270	32	36	4	0.6	
GWAC1442	752530	6962775	500	72	-60/270				NSA	
GWAC1443	752300	6963400	503	64	-60/270	36	40	4	0.1	
						56	60	4	0.2	
GWAC1444	752340	6963400	501	60	-60/270	4	8	4	0.1	
						40	48	8	0.6	
GWAC1445	752380	6963400	501	58	-60/270	36	44	8	0.2	
GWAC1446	752420	6963400	501	48	-60/270	12	40	28	0.1	
GWAC1447	752460	6963400	501	54	-60/270	24	28	4	0.1	
GWAC1448	752500	6963400	501	49	-60/270	32	36	4	0.7	
GWAC1449	751900	6963875	500	47	-60/270	4	8	4	0.9	
GWAC1450	751940	6963875	500	63	-60/270	40	48	8	0.3	
						61	62	1	0.5	
GWAC1451	751980	6963875	500	57	-60/270	32	52	20	0.2	
GWAC1452	752020	6963875	500	60	-60/270	40	44	4	0.1	
						58	59	1	0.2	
GWAC1453	752060	6963875	500	51	-60/270	44	48	4	0.1	
GWAC1454	752100	6963875	500	67	-60/270	4	12	8	0.3	
						48	60	12	0.2	
GWAC1455	752140	6963875	500	66	-60/270				NSA	
GWAC1456	752180	6963875	500	51	-60/270				NSA	
GWAC1457	752220	6963875	500	46	-60/270	40	44	4	0.2	
GWAC1458	752300	6963875	500	15	-60/270				NSA	
GWAC1459	751620	6964450	500	27	-60/270	20	24	4	0.1	
GWAC1460	751660	6964450	500	55	-60/270				NSA	
GWAC1461	751700	6964450	500	58	-60/270	48	52	4	0.1	
GWAC1462	751740	6964450	500	49	-60/270	28	32	4	0.2	
GWAC1463	751780	6964450	500	56	-60/270	44	52	8	0.1	
GWAC1464	751820	6964450	500	65	-60/270	**36**	**60**	**24**	**0.3**	**including 4m @ 1.1g/t Au**
GWAC1465	751860	6964450	500	41	-60/270	36	40	4	0.1	
GWAC1466	752380	6964450	502	31	-60/270	24	29	5	0.2	
GWAC1467	752420	6964450	502	35	-60/270	24	28	4	0.2	
GWAC1468	752460	6964450	502	40	-60/270				NSA	
GWAC1469	752500	6964450	502	40	-60/270	20	38	18	0.2	
GWAC1470	752540	6964450	502	45	-60/270	32	45	13	0.2	EOH
GWAC1471	752580	6964450	502	42	-60/270				NSA	
GWAC1472	752320	6964650	503	29	-60/270	**24**	**29**	**5**	**0.9**	
GWAC1473	752360	6964650	503	33	-60/270	12	33	21	0.1	EOH

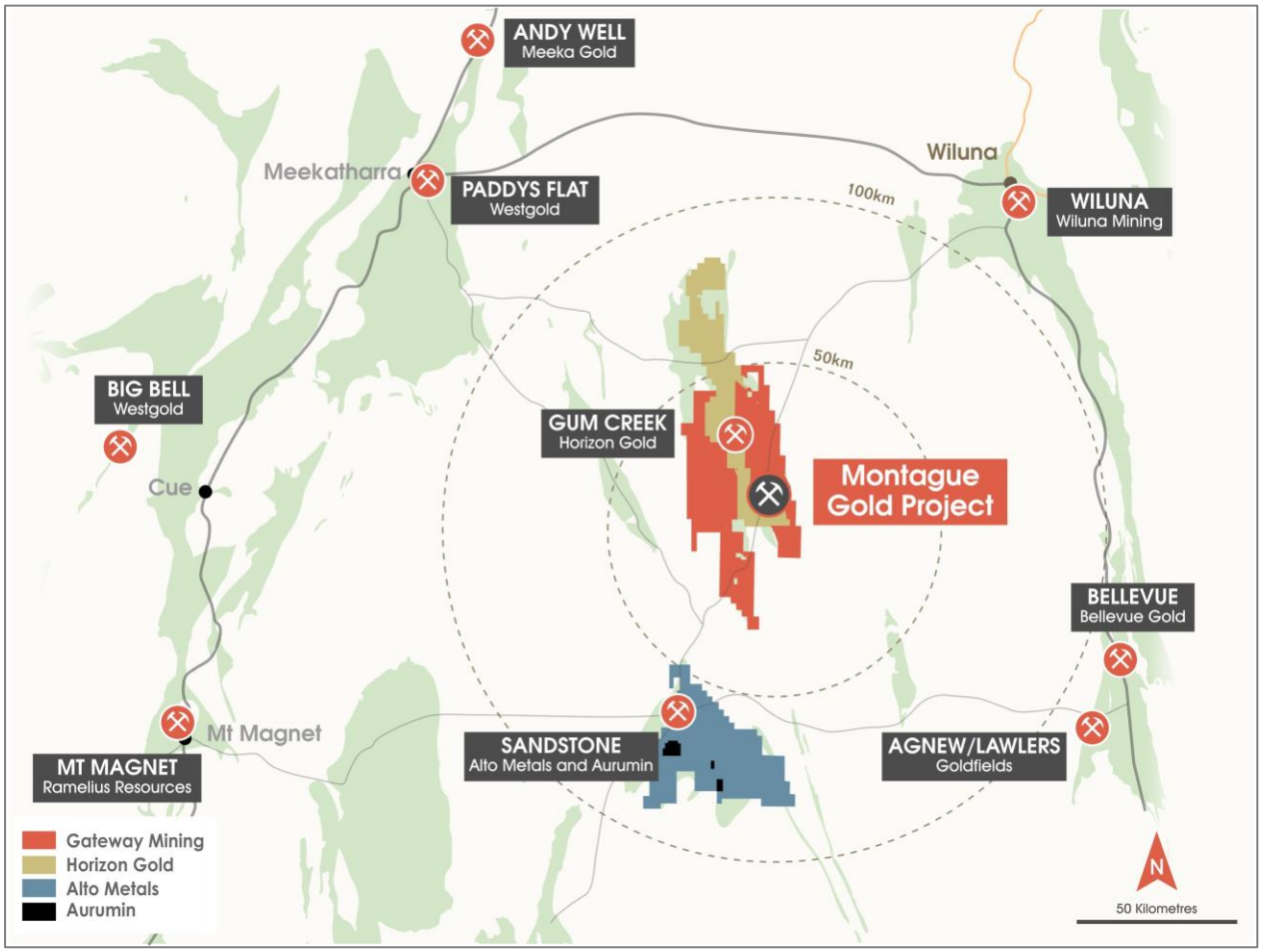
Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GWAC1474	752400	6964650	503	37	-60/270	12	24	12	0.2	
						32	36	4	0.2	
GWAC1475	752440	6964650	503	16	-60/270	8	12	4	0.1	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Samples are 4m in length, scoop composites form the drill spoil
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 4m greater than 0.1g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution

APPENDIX (1)

About the Montague Gold Project



Montague Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): MONTAGUE PROJECT AIR-CORE DRILLING JULY 2023
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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Air-core drill hole samples were collected by either nominal 4m composite or as 1m individual samples collected via spear method from 1m bulk samples. End of hole samples were collected as separate 1m spear sample. • The bulk reject from the sample was 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. 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	• *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.).*	• Air-core – Bostech Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a custom built truck mounted air-core rig with 700cfm x 350psi on board compressor.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• During the air-core 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• Air-core bottom of hole chips were washed and stored in chip trays for each

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 in nature.

Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*
		• Samples were spear sampled from 1m bulk sample and combined into a nominal 4m composite sample or sampled as individual 1m samples. The end of hole sample was collected as a 1m spear sample.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ 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. End of hole samples were also analysed for a 61 element multi-element analysis via 4-acid digest and ICP-MS determination.

Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	• *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.*	• Drill samples were submitted to Intertek (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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists. • Data is recorded digitally at the project within MicroMine Geobank software,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	assay results are received digitally. • All data is stored within DataShed SQL Database.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Drill hole location is recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). • Hole dips are determined at the collar by clinometer, with no down-hole surveys collected.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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 a Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes drilled to the east. Inclined holes (-60°) are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias. Vertical samples (-90°) have been used where mineralisation is interpreted to be flat-lying.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd, M57/429 (GML 75%:Estuary Resources 25%), M57/98 (100%), M57/217 (100%), E57/687 (100%), E57/823 (100%), M57/99 (100%). • No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 related - VMS models in the district from 2006. • 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gateways's Montague 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), volcaniclastic 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	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• Exploration drill results from recent drilling, and associated details are contained in Table 1 of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intersections are calculated based on a lower cut-off of minimum 4m @ 0.1g/t Au, with a maximum of 4m internal dilution. This is considered appropriate for the intended use of the data for tracing Au within the oxide zone. • No high-grade cut-off has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes drilled to the east. Inclined holes (-60°) are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias. Vertical samples (-90°) have been used where mineralisation is interpreted to be flat-lying.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• The area has been covered by detailed ground gravity and airborne magnetic surveys.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional air-core drilling will be undertaken to determine the orientation of the new mineralised structure identified at Plymouth North. Diamond drilling at Achilles will be completed to identify localised geological controls to mineralisation.