

ASX Announcement: 30 May 2018

## THICK ZONES OF HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION IN INITIAL DRILLING AT GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT, WA

*First three holes at the Whistler prospect confirm presence of significant high-grade gold system*

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### HIGHLIGHTS

Initial results from maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Whistler Prospect have confirmed and likely enhanced the grade and quality of the gold mineralisation previously defined by historical drilling. Results from the first three holes include<sup>1</sup>:

- **GRC0311**            29 metres @ 3.7g/t Au from 167m, *including:*  
                             12 metres @ 7.7g/t Au
  - **GRC0310**            37 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 171 metres, *including:*  
                             10 metres @ 7.7g/t Au
  - **GRC0309**            69 metres @ 1.43g/t Au from 99 metres, including  
                             15 metres @ 2.1g/t Au and  
                             25 metres @ 2.0g/t Au
- The drilling confirms the presence of a consistent central zone of high-grade gold mineralisation within what is interpreted as a coherent broader zone of gold mineralisation at Whistler.
  - The remaining drilling results will provide a guide as to the greater size and potential of the Whistler Gold System.
  - The additional 12 holes (total program of 15 RC holes for 2,861m and 1 diamond hole for 235m) completed at Whistler are currently in the assay laboratory. Additional follow-up drilling will be planned once all results have been returned and interpreted.
  - The drilling program at the Montague and Caledonian Prospects is currently nearing completion.
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Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has made a strong start to the maiden exploration program of its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project, Western Australia (Figure 1), with initial assay results clearly demonstrating the potential for a significant high-grade gold system at the Whistler prospect.

Assay results have been received from the first three Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes completed at Whistler, which is the first prospect to be drill tested.

The results confirm both the quality and accuracy of the historical drilling beneath the previously mined Whistler Open Pit and clearly demonstrate that, with additional drilling, there is excellent potential to delineate a high-quality, large-scale gold mineralised system. The results are part of an initial drilling program at Whistler consisting of 15 RC holes (2,559m) and 1 diamond hole (235m).

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<sup>1</sup> All holes reported as uncut, down-hole widths

## KEY POINTS

- Results from the first three holes include (See Tables 1 and Appendix 1 for more detail):
  - GRC0311**                    **29 metres @ 3.7g/t Au from 167m, including:  
12 metres @ 7.7g/t Au**
  - GRC0310**                    **37 metres @ 3.1g/t Au from 171 metres, including:  
10 metres @ 7.7g/t Au**
  - GRC0309**                    **69 metres @ 1.43g/t Au from 99 metres, including  
15 metres @ 2.1g/t Au and 25 metres @ 2.0g/t Au**
- Based on these results it is clear that the high-grade mineralisation forms the core of a broader zone of gold mineralisation (Figures 1, 2 and 3).
- The geological controls on this broader zone have now been made clearer by the diamond drill hole that was completed (assays pending). Mineralisation is hosted by spaced quartz-carbonate veins and with lesser zones of breccia within and on the margin of the Montague Granodiorite.
- The gold mineralised system remains open in all directions.
- A series of shear zones in the hanging wall mafic volcanic rock have now also been confirmed. These structures provide additional targets not associated with the granite mineralisation and support the presence of widespread gold mineralisation. Results include:
  - GRC0310**                    **4 metres @ 2.1g/t Au from 79m**
  - GRC0311**                    **3 metres @ 3.3g/t Au from 41m**

The remaining Whistler Prospect drilling results will be reported as they come to hand and the next phase of drilling will be planned accordingly.

**Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan**





## NEXT STEPS

These results from the Whistler Prospect represent only a small part of the current exploration initiative at the Gidgee Gold project. The next steps will include:

- Reporting of the remaining 12 RC holes and the one diamond hole from the Whistler Prospect. The assessment and interpretation of this data will form the basis for the planning of the next phase of drilling.
- Structural and litho-geochemical modeling of the Whistler Prospect mineralised system.
- Completion and reporting of the drilling from the Montague Prospect (8 RC holes (1,145m) and 1 diamond (252.4m)).
- Completion and reporting of the drilling from the Caledonian Prospect (10 RC holes (1,117m) and 1 diamond (174m)).
- Commencement of regional Aircore drilling program in mid-late June 2018.
- Ongoing data assessment and targeting.

## MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the Company had made an outstanding start to its first exploration program since consolidating the Gidgee Gold Project and refocusing as a WA gold explorer.

"While our exploration campaign at Gidgee is only just beginning, we couldn't be happier with what our initial drilling has delivered," he said. "The thick intersections of strong mineralisation at Whistler provide clear evidence of the potential to delineate a significant high-grade gold system with further drilling.

"We are excited about the emerging opportunities at Gidgee and we are looking forward to the balance of the assay results, which will continue to be received over the coming weeks."

Peter Langworthy  
Managing Director  
***For and on behalf of***  
**GATEWAY MINING LIMITED**

### Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Peter Langworthy who is a consultant to Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Peter Langworthy 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 Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

## APPENDIX (1): DRILLING RESULTS

Table (1a): Significant Drilling Results from May 2018 Program											
Prospect	Hole_ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Whistler	GRC309	751706	6968080	500	-60	270	203	99	168	69	1.4
								inc. 99	114	15	2.1
								inc. 120	145	25	2
								191	194	3	2.1
Whistler	GRC310	751734	6968082	500	-60	270	247	79	83	4	2.1
								143	144	1	1.1
								148	149	1	1.1
								167	204	37	3.1
Whistler	GRC311	751731	6968107	500	-60	270	251	inc. 184	194	10	7.7
								41	44	3	3
								171	200	29	3.7
								inc. 181	193	12	7.7

Table (1b): Historical Drilling Results											
Prospect	Hole_ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Whistler	88MRP06	751579	6968087	500	-60	270	60	11	13	2	4.2
Whistler	88MRP07	751599	6968087	500	-60	270	60	11	35	24	3
Whistler	88MRP08	751619	6968087	500	-60	270	80	20	47	27	2.2
Whistler	88MRP09	751639	6968087	500	-60	270	100	33	61	28	6.7
								91	92	1	1.5
								99	100	1	1.1
Whistler	88MRP10	751599	6968087	500	-60	270	100	26	96	70	5.2
Whistler	89MRD29	751659	6968087	500	-60	270	108	44	45	1	6.3
								60.78	76	15.22	6.8
								89	91	4	2.6
Whistler	89MRD39	751660	6968087	500	-75	270	108	56	58	2	1.7
								83	105	22	1.8
Whistler	MW4RD	751719	6968087	500	-60	270	173.78	117	172	55	2.5
								<i>inc.</i> 153	162	9	9.6

All results +1ppm  
reported

## APPENDIX (2): SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

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 - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time the original sample. This sample has been stored on site. These duplicate samples have been retained for follow up analysis and test work. The bulk sample of the main ore zone was discharged from the cyclone directly into green bags.</li> <li>The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground.</li> <li>During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones.</li> <li>Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones 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 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges.</li> <li>DIAMOND Drilling– Core was drilled by DrillWest. Gateway staff collected the core from the rig and took the core back to the Bibra Core yard where the core was cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists. The geologist marked up the core for sampling and the HQ and NQ core was half cut in half using a corewise automatic core saw. Sample lengths were dominantly 1m in length, but where geological contacts were present, the core was sampled to this contact creating a sample less or greater than 1 metre. Minimum sample length is 0.2m and maximum sample length is 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p>

		<p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p><b>Diamond Drilling:</b> HQ3 and NQ core drilled in fresh rock. Core orientated and mineralised noted and marked for cutting. Sample lengths sampled on 0.5 to 2m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.</p> <p>Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays &gt;3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.</p> <p><b>RC Drilling:</b> Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split and 5m composite samples prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.</p> <p>Samples sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay, multi elements also analysed</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC - Ranger Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a Schramm truck mounted RC rig with 1150cfm x 350psi on board compressor, an Airsearch 1800cfm x 900psi on board Booster, and a truck mounted Sullair 900cfm x 350psi auxiliary compressor.</li> <li>DIAMOND - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p><b>Diamond Drilling:</b> RC percussion or HQ3 pre-collars were drilled to fresh rock. NQ core drilled for remainder of holes. No details available on drilling rig specifications.</p> <p><b>RC Drilling:</b> RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the RC sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. From this process showed that the majority of ore grade samples had recoveries greater than 80%</li> <li>Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney.</li> <li>At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre</li> </ul>

		<p>drilled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.</li> <li>From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. DIAMOND – Drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway staff. Overall recovery was excellent.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b><i>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></b></p> <p><b>Diamond Drilling:</b> Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques.</p> <p><b>RC Drilling:</b> There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.</p>
<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, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse circulation and Aircore 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 put into core trays and the rig and then cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists</li> <li>Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.</li> <li>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b><i>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></b></p> <p><i>Reverse circulation and Aircore 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.</i></p> <p><i>Records of samples being wet or dry were taken.</i></p> <p><i>Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted.</i></p>



		<p><i>Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.</i></p> <p><i>Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.</i></p> <p><i>The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.</i></p>
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b></p>	<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>For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.</li> <li>The QC procedure adopted through the process includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.</li> <li>For diamond holes, HQ and NQ core was quarter cut using a core saw.</li> <li>Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. With diamond drilling, the remaining piece of quarter core was used as the duplicate.</li> <li>OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:25, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.</li> <li>Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.</li> <li>All samples were analysed for Au using the FA50/MS technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.</li> <li>For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit.</li> <li>Quality control for maximising representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b><i>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></b></p> <p>RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.</p> <p>Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet.</p> <p>QA/QC data is not currently available.</p> <p>Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.</p>

		<p>Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted. Once logged the core was marked up for sampling ranging from 0.5m to 2.0m largely matching geological contacts. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays &gt;3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.</p>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). All samples are analysed by a 50g fire assay (ICP-OES) which is a total assay (FA50/OE04).</li> <li>• Ore zones are also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This involves a 200g leach with ICP-MS finish (LW200/MS). In addition, the tail recovery is washed, re-homogenized and analysed by Fire assay (TR200/OE)</li> <li>• Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:25 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:25 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p><i>All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.</i></p> <p><i>Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays &gt;3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.</i></p> <p><i>QA/QC data is not currently available.</i></p> <p><i>Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.</i></p>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.)</li> <li>• Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also.</li> <li>• All data is stored within a suitable database.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital</b></p>

		<p><b>databases.</b></p> <p>Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit.</p> <p>All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database.</p> <p>All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data</p> <p>QA/QC data is not currently available.</p> <p>Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and will eventually be recorded by Digital GPs (+/-1cm). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg)</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p><i>A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography.</i></p> <p><i>Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.</i></p> <p><i>Location data is considered fit for purpose.</i></p>
<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 in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p>Please See Table 1 for Results</p> <p>Drilling at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drill tested in various spacings. Typically immediately below the historial open pit mines the spacing is</p>

		a nominal 25 x 25m and as the drilling moves deeper and along strike expands to 25 x 50m and 50 x 50m.
<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>Drill lines are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure. Drilling at Whistler intercepts mineralisation at an oblique angle to the dip (~15deg off). The orientation of drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of minerlisation.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p>Drilling directions at Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drilled perpendicular to strike (90-270) and in the across dip direction in most cases.</p> <p>The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle.</p> <p>In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets.</p>
<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 trusted contractors or established freight companies.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p>No information.</p>
<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 and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.)</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been</b></p>

		<i>accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i>
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**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**  
*(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)*

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 specialized 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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time the original sample. This sample has been stored on site. These duplicate samples have been retained for follow up analysis and test work. The bulk sample of the main ore zone was discharged from the cyclone directly into green bags.</li> <li>The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground.</li> <li>During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones.</li> <li>Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones 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 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges.</li> <li>DIAMOND Drilling– Core was drilled by DrillWest. Gateway staff collected the core from the rig and took the core back to the Bibra Core yard where the core was cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists. The geologist marked up the core for sampling and the HQ and NQ core was half cut in half using a corewise automatic core saw. Sample lengths were dominantly 1m in length, but where geological contacts were present, the core was sampled to this contact creating a sample less or greater than 1 metre. Minimum sample length is 0.2m and maximum sample length is 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><b><i>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Diamond Drilling: HQ3 and NQ core drilled in fresh rock. Core orientated and</i></b></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>mineralised noted and marked for cutting. Sample lengths sampled on 0.5 to 2m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.</i></p> <p><i>Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays &gt;3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.</i></p> <p><b>RC Drilling:</b> <i>Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split and 5m composite samples prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.</i></p> <p><i>Samples sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay, multi elements also analysed</i></p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC - Ranger Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a Schramm truck mounted RC rig with 1150cfm x 350psi on board compressor, an Airsearch 1800cfm x 900psi on board Booster, and a truck mounted Sullair 900cfm x 350psi auxiliary compressor.</li> <li>DIAMOND - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p><b>Diamond Drilling:</b> RC percussion or HQ3 pre-collars were drilled to fresh rock. NQ core drilled for remainder of holes. No details available on drilling rig specifications.</p> <p><b>RC Drilling:</b> RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the RC sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. From this process showed that the majority of ore grade samples had recoveries greater than 80%</li> <li>Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney.</li> <li>At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled.</li> <li>The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal</li> </ul>

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		<p>effect on sample quality or recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. DIAMOND – Drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway staff. Overall recovery was excellent.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p><b>Diamond Drilling:</b> Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques.</p> <p><b>RC Drilling:</b> There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.</p>
<p><b>Logging</b></p>	<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, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse circulation and Aircore 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 put into core trays and the rig and then cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists</li> <li>Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.</li> <li>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p><i>Reverse circulation and Aircore 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.</i></p> <p><i>Records of samples being wet or dry were taken.</i></p> <p><i>Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted.</i></p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.</i></p> <p><i>Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.</i></p> <p><i>The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.</i></p>
<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 maximize 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>For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.</li> <li>The QC procedure adopted through the process includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.</li> <li>For diamond holes, HQ and NQ core was quarter cut using a core saw.</li> <li>Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. With diamond drilling, the remaining piece of quarter core was used as the duplicate.</li> <li>OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:25, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.</li> <li>Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.</li> <li>All samples were analysed for Au using the FA50/MS technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.</li> <li>For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit.</li> <li>Quality control for maximizing representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b><i>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></b></p> <p>RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.</p> <p>Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet.</p>

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		<p>QA/QC data is not currently available.</p> <p>Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.</p> <p>Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted. Once logged the core was marked up for sampling ranging from 0.5m to 2.0m largely matching geological contacts. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays &gt;3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). All samples are analysed by a 50g fire assay (ICP-OES) which is a total assay (FA50/OE04).</li> <li>Ore zones are also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This involves a 200g leach with ICP-MS finish (LW200/MS). In addition, the tail recovery is washed, re-homogenized and analysed by Fire assay (TR200/OE)</li> <li>Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:25 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:25 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p><i>All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.</i></p> <p><i>Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays &gt;3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.</i></p> <p><i>QA/QC data is not currently available.</i></p> <p><i>Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.</i></p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.)</li> <li>Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All data is stored within a suitable database.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p>Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit.</p> <p>All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database.</p> <p>All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data</p> <p>QA/QC data is not currently available.</p> <p>Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and will eventually be recorded by Digital GPs (+/-1cm). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg)</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p>A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography.</p> <p>Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.</p> <p>Location data is considered fit for purpose.</p>
<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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to tables within text for data spacing.</li> <li>Holes drilled within this program in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p>Please See Table 1 for Results</p> <p>Drilling at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drill tested in various spacings. Typically immediately below the historical open pit mines the spacing is a nominal 25 x 25m and as the drilling moves deeper and along strike expands to 25 x 50m and 50 x 50m.</p>
<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 mineralized 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>Drill lines are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure. Drilling at Whistler intercepts mineralisation at an oblique angle to the dip (~15deg off). The orientation of drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of minerlisation.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</b></p> <p>Drilling directions at Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drilled perpendicular to strike (90-270) and in the across dip direction in most cases.</p> <p>The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle.</p> <p>In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets.</p>
<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 trusted contractors or established freight companies.</li> </ul> <p>Historical Drilling:</p> <p><b>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been</b></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></p> <p>No information.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.)</li> </ul> <p><i>Historical Drilling:</i></p> <p><i>All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.</i></p>