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ASX Announcement: 10 April 2018

MULTIPLE HIGH-PRIORITY GOLD TARGETS TO BE TESTED AS PART OF MAIDEN DRILLING CAMPAIGN AT GIDGEE

Key Points:

- **Final planning now completed for the Company's maiden drilling programs at the recently expanded Gidgee Gold Project in Western Australia.**
- **Key prospects to be tested by initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling are the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets, where drilling will test high-grade gold zones beneath historical shallow oxide, open pits.**
- **A subsequent Aircore (AC) program has been designed to systematically test the prospective, highly mineralised margin of the Montague Granodiorite (MGD).**
- **Drilling assay laboratory contracts are in place.**
- **Drill rigs will be mobilising to site pending final receipt of all statutory approvals – which are expected imminently.**
- **Exploration team currently on-site in preparation for the upcoming drilling programs.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has finalised preparations for its maiden drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project, Western Australia (Figure 1), where it will shortly begin testing a series of high-priority targets.

The upcoming drilling program follows the completion last month of a highly successful $3.8 million capital raising and other transactions to consolidate an expanded 600km^2 ground-holding at Gidgee.

The commencement of the program has been slightly delayed due to drilling rig availability and timing of final receipt of statutory permits, but is expected to be underway shortly as soon as final approvals are received.

The initial RC drilling program will target the high-priority Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets, where historical drilling has consistently demonstrated that the high-grade mineralised structures remain open beneath the shallow, historical oxide open pits. Historical drilling results include[1] (see Appendices 2 and 3 for detail):

Whistler Target

- *WRC017* *20m @ 16.4g/t Au from 132m*
- *MRD009* *16m @ 5.31g/t Au from 97m*
- *MRD005* *11m @ 7.42g/t Au from 88m*
- *MRD081* *11m @ 5.64g/t Au from 208m*

[1] **See ASX Announcements:**
1st March 2018: Corporate Strategy Update & Investor Presentation

Montague Target

- *MOA32R 6m @12.6g/t Au from 45m*
- *MOA37R 9m @ 7.9g/t Au from 36m*
- *MOA134R 12m @ 7.7g/t Au from 7m*
- *MOA24R 11m @ 7.1g/t Au from 35m*
- *MOA115R 10m @ 5.3g/t Au from 27m*
- *HRC013 5m @ 9.8g/t Au from 8m*

Caledonian Target

- *RCM65 10m @ 6.5g/t Au from 29m*
- *RCM40 16m @ 5.4g/t Au from 13m*
- *RCM27 7m @ 16g/t Au from 29m*
- *RCM43 6m @ 15g/t Au from 33m*
- *RCM60 19m @ 3.5g/t Au from 17m*
- *RCM16 16m @ 2.3g/t Au from 28m*

The planned RC drilling program will comprise approximately 9,000m (~60 holes). However, consideration is currently being given to bringing forward a component of diamond drilling to provide important structural data at each of the targets.

The 10,000m AC drilling program will commence once the RC and diamond drilling is complete.

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

NEXT STEPS – TARGETING

Ongoing activities to identify and develop the next series of drilling targets include:

- Interrogation of the extensive drilling database, including detailed cross-sectional interpretation;
- Reviewing and re-working of relevant geophysical datasets by Southern Geoscience Consultants; and
- Engagement of Dr. Nigel Brand to review all geochemical data to develop key targeting criteria.

The outcomes of this work will be made available as the targets come to hand.

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.

GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT - BACKGROUND

Gateway's Gidgee Gold Project is located approximately 70km north of the township of Sandstone, Western Australia. Following the successful completion of the Proposed Acquisition[2], the Gidgee Project now comprises a consolidated area of ~600km^2 covering the southern extension of the Archaean aged Gum Creek Greenstone Belt.

The project is easily accessible from Perth via major sealed and well-formed gravel roads. The town of Sandstone provides limited logistics support and the project is centrally located within a ~120km radius of six operational gold treatment facilities.

KEY POINTS:

- The Gum Creek Greenstone Belt has a pre-mined endowment of +2 million ounces of gold (production plus current resources).
- Historical mining operations at Gateway's Gidgee Project from the late 1980's is estimated to have produced approximately 150,000oz Au from five small, shallow oxide open pit mines. Ownership of the project was fragmented and involved toll-treatment agreements.
- Multiple near-surface oxide targets have been generated from an existing drilling database. The majority of drilling is rotary air blast drilling (**RAB**) and aircore and is typically quite shallow (<50m). There is only limited follow-up drilling in most cases.
- Limited historical deeper drilling beneath a number of the shallow oxide pits has confirmed the presence of highly significant high-grade primary mineralisation.
- The deposit style is highly analogous to the Granny Smith Gold Deposit (+2Moz: Gold Fields) and the Tarmoola Gold Deposit (2.3Moz: Red 5). The mineralisation is controlled by a major shear zone that interacts with the margin of a large granitoid intrusion. Mineralisation styles range from well-constrained sheeted vein sets to widespread stockwork zones.
- The core of the project is covered by granted mining leases (see Appendix 1 for details).

TARGET SUMMARY

The primary target within the Gidgee Gold Project is the highly deformed and mineralised western margin of the Montague Granodiorite (**MGD**) (Figure 2). A regional-scale fault system is interpreted to have interacted with the MGD and has controlled both the shear zone related mineralisation on the margin of the MGD and within the enveloping mafic volcanic rock package, and the broader zones of stockwork gold mineralisation internal to the MGD.

Geochemical studies also suggest that distinct early-stage alteration imparted during intrusion of the MGD has been critical to creating chemical and physical conditions that have played a part in focusing the overprinting gold mineralisation.

EXPLORATION STRATEGY

Gateway's primary exploration strategy at the Gidgee Gold Project will be to rapidly delineate the size and quality of the gold mineralised system that has been identified along the western margin of the MGD. This high-priority target extends for a strike length of at least 8km.

This objective will be achieved by executing focused programs of RC drilling on the identified high-priority targets, accompanied by systematic aircore drilling to test the true potential of the contact of the MGD. Initial programs will comprise ~9,000m of RC drilling, followed by a ~10,000m program of aircore drilling.

Resource evaluation programs will be instigated at the appropriate time when the resource size potential is considered large enough.

Other key activities will include:

[2] **See ASX Announcement:**
22nd December 2017: Acquisition

- Detailed evaluation and targeting of the stockwork mineralised targets;
- Evaluation and initial testing of the eastern margin of the MGD; and
- Developing an understanding of the VHMS-system that has been identified in the stratigraphic succession surrounding the MGD.

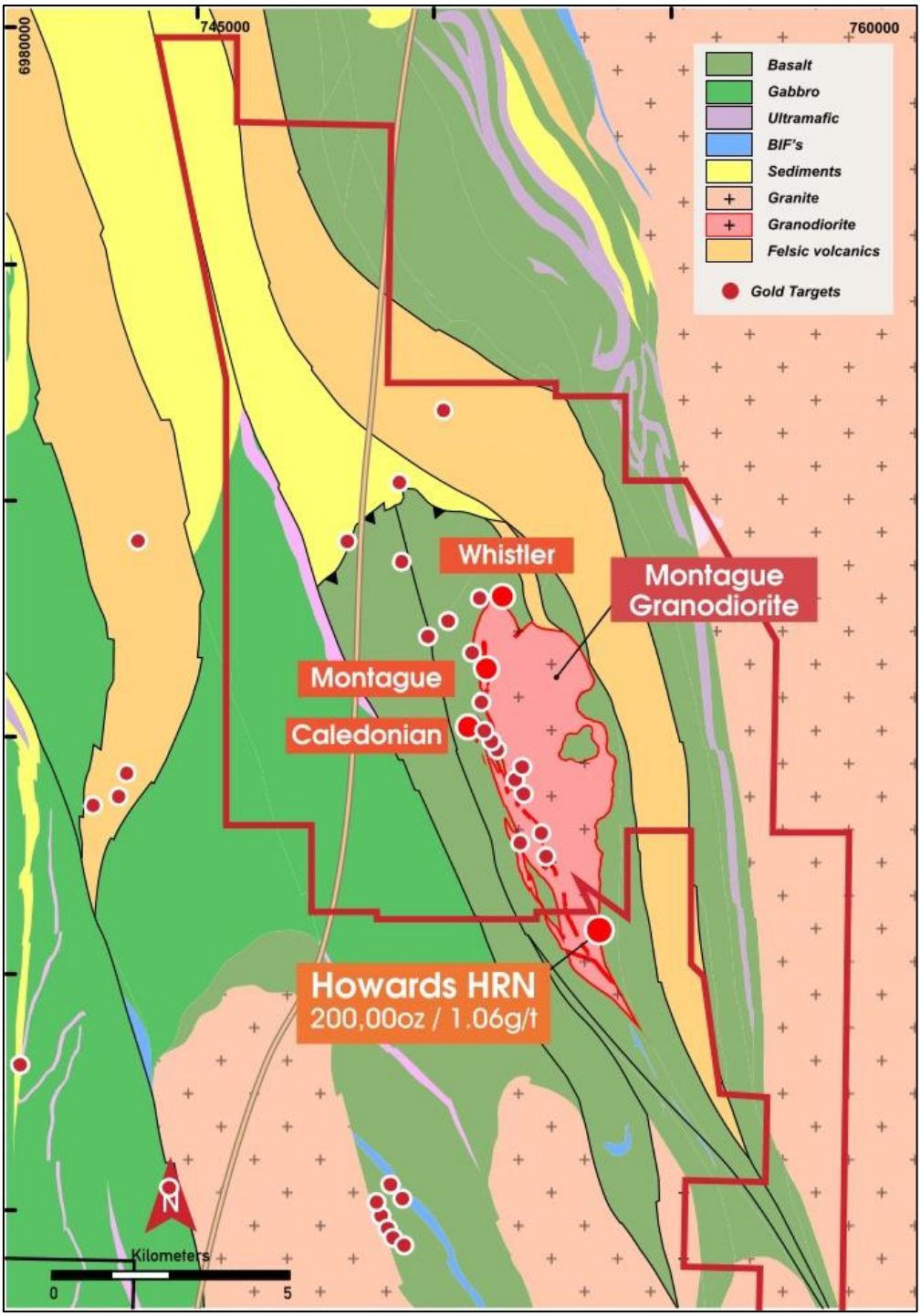

Figure (2): Gidgee Gold Project Interpreted Geology

APPENDIX (1): GATEWAY MINING LIMITED'S CONSOLIDATED TENEMENT HOLDINGS

Project	Tenement ID	Ownership

Gidgee	E57/945	GML
Gidgee	M57/485	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/793	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/405	GML
Gidgee	E57/874	GML
Gidgee	E57/875	GML
Gidgee	E57/888	GML
Gidgee	E57/823	GML
Gidgee	E57/824	GML
Gidgee	E57/688	GML
Gidgee	E57/687	GML
Gidgee	E57/417	GML
Gidgee	M57/48	GML
Gidgee	M57/98	GML
Gidgee	M57/99	GML
Gidgee	M57/217	GML
Gidgee	E57/807	GML
Gidgee	M57/429	GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%
Gidgee	E57/876	GML
Gidgee	E57/1004	GML
Gidgee	E57/1005	GML
Gidgee	E57/1057	Omni Projects
Gidgee	E57/1067	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1407	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1409	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1410	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1411	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1412	Omni Projects
Gidgee	P57/1413	Omni Projects
Edjudina	E31/1134	Omni Projects
Edjudina	E31/1150	Omni Projects
Edjudina	E39/1765	Omni Projects
Edjudina	E39/1882	Omni Projects
Cunyu	E51/1762	85% Omni Projects 15% Milford Resources P/L
Bryah Basin	E51/1738	Omni Projects
Bryah Basin	E52/3248	Auris 85%, Omni Projects 15%
Bryah Basin	E52/3273	Omni Projects
Bryah Basin	E52/3291	Auris 85%, Omni Projects 15%
Bryah Basin	E52/3510	Omni Projects
Bryah Basin	E52/1842	Omni Projects
Sylvania	E52/3365	Omni Projects
Sylvania	E52/3366	Omni Projects
Southern Cross	E77/2309	Omni Projects
Edna May	E77/2290	Omni Projects

APPENDIX (2): SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

APPENDIX (2): TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS (GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT)									
Prospect	**Hole No**	**MGA_East**	**MGA_North**	**RL**	**Dip/Az**	**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Grade (g / t Au)**
Whistler	WRC017	751,712	6,968,112	514	-60/270	132	152	20	16.4
						153	158	5	7.2
	MRD081	751,743	6,968,111	515	-60/270	96	101	5	1.2
						208	219	11	5.6

APPENDIX (2): TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS (GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT)									
Prospect	**Hole No**	**MGA_East**	**MGA_North**	**RL**	**Dip/Az**	**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Grade (g / t Au)**
	WRC018	751,777	6,968,112	514	-60/270	96	104	8	3.2
						173	175	2	1.2
						177	182	5	4.3
						212	214	2	3.1
	MRD5	751,680	6,968,108	510	-60/270	88	89	11	7.4
						114	119	5	1.5
	MRD42	751,650	6,968,112	514	-60/270	39	45.5	6.5	4.2
						54	75	22	2.2
						79	85	6	1.3
						91	95	4	3.8
	MRD20	751,640	6,968,110	514	-60/270	27	57	30	4.5
	MRP16	751,599	6,968,113	514	-60/270	12	27	15	4.8
	MRD13	751,559	6,968,112	513	-60/090	111	116	5	2.2
						157	162	5	1.9
						174	183	9	6.2
						210	213	3	1.3
	MRD9	751,589	6,968,112	514	-60/090	26	47	21	1.7
						68	81	13	1.8
						97	113	16	5.3
	MRD43	751,599	6,968,112	514	-60/090	25	56	31	4.4
						59	64	5	1.1
	MRD14	751,530	6,968,162	513	-60/090	170	191	21	2.5
	MRD41	751,659	6,968,037	514	-60/270	72	87	15	1.9
	MRD15	751,589	6,968,061	514	-60/090	77	107	30	2.4
	MRD16	751,559	6,968,061	514	-60/090	171	191	20	1.5
	MRD40	751,661	6,968,062	514	-72/270	85	107	22	1.8
	MRP25	751,620	6,968,162	514	-60/270	28	43	15	3.0
	MRD36	751, 640	6,968,162	514	-60/270	57	62	5	2.0
	MRD37	751, 659	6,968,162	514	-60/270	85	90.5	5.5	6.5
	MDD11	751, 680	6,968,162	515	-60/270	107	113	6	4.3
	MW3RD	751, 704	6,968,162	515	-60/270	148	155	7	2.4
	MRD29	751, 659	6,968,187	514	-60/270	61	73	12	4.0
	MRD38	751, 638	6,968,187	514	-60/270	77	87	10	1.0
	MW1RD	751, 684	6,968,187	515	-60/270	130	135	5	3.6
Montague	MOA32R	750,925	6,988,839	507	-90/000	45	51	6	12.3
	MOA22R	750,949	6,988,827	507	-58/360	25	33	8	1.88
	MOA29R	750,965	6,988,838	507	-90/000	36	43	7	1.30
	MOA33R	750,925	6,988,819	507	-90/000	45	53	8	1.5
	MOA31R	750,945	6,988,819	507	-90/000	34	51	17	1.7
	MOA30R	750,965	6,988,819	507	-90/000	20	40	20	1.8
	MOA24R	750,925	6,988,849	508	-60/360	35	46	11	7.1
	MOA52R	750,885	6,988,880	508	-90/000	44	46	2	1.3

APPENDIX (2): TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS (GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT)									
Prospect	**Hole No**	**MGA_East**	**MGA_North**	**RL**	**Dip/Az**	**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Grade (g / t Au)**
	MOA37R	750,905	6,988,899	508	-90/000	36	45	9	7.9
	MOA44R	750,872	6,988,899	508	-90/000	44	51	7	1.2
	MOA132R	751,081	6,988,899	508	-90/000	22	46	24	2.5
	MOA131R	751,101	6,988,897	508	-90/000	32	49	17	1.6
	MOA129R	751,021	6,988,896	508	-90/000	34	43	9	1.4
	MOA115R	751,103	6,988,917	508	-90/000	27	37	10	5.3
	HRC123	751,199	6,966,858	500	-60/045	30	39	9	2.5
	MOA134R	751,088	6,966,982	508	-90/000	7	19	12	7.7
	MOA80R	751,025	6,967,008	500	-90/000	8	16	8	1.1
	HRC012	751,029	6,967,008	500	-60/090	5	12	7	1.2
	HRC013	751,044	6,967,008	500	-60/090	8	13	5	9.8
	HRC074	751,064	6,967,028	500	-60/090	4	9	5	2.4
	HRC075	751,049	6,967,028	500	-60/090	4	11	7	5.9
	HRC129	751,029	6,967,048	500	-60/090	35	40	5	2.3
	MOA64R	750,884	6,966,839	507	-90/000	17	20	3	1.2
	MOA65R	750,885	6,966,819	507	-90/000	19	21	2	1.7
	MOA66R	750,885	6,966,798	507	-90/000	19	27	8	2.3
	MORC025	750,989	6,966,738	500	-60/000	34	41	7	4.4
	MORC018	751,029	6,966,760	500	-60/000	26	28	2	1.0
	MORC019	751,069	6,966,760	500	-60/000	17	20	3	1.1
Caledonian	CNE013	750,911	6,964,751	503	-60/090	10	15	5	4.0
	RCM161	750,951	6,964,851	502	-60/090	25	28	3	1.1
	RCM85	750,961	6,964,851	502	-60/090	21	31	10	1.0
	RCM85	750,961	6,964,851	502	-60/090	35	39	4	1.0
	RCM83	750,951	6,964,901	502	-60/090	23	26	3	1.2
	RCM10	750,951	6,964,951	502	-70/090	34.5	39	4.5	1.3
	RCM30	750,941	6,965,101	502	-70/090	40	42	2	1.2
	RCM68	750,952	6,965,125	502	-70/090	11	18	7	1.1
	RCM69	750,941	6,965,125	502	-70/090	29	31	2	1.2
	RCM69	750,941	6,965,125	502	-70/090	33	36	3	1.3
	RCM72	750,962	6,965,125	502	-70/090	2	7	5	1.4
	RCM224	750,931	6,965,141	503	-90/000	12	19	7	1.0
	RCM66	750,952	6,965,150	503	-70/090	12	18	6	1.1
	RCM67	750,931	6,965,151	503	-70/090	7	15	8	20.0
	RCM67	750,931	6,965,151	503	-70/090	39	48	9	1.0
	RCM6	750,941	6,965,156	503	-70/090	13.5	22.5	9	2.4
	RCM221	750,931	6,965,161	503	-90/000	9	15	6	1.5
	RCM222	750,911	6,965,161	503	-90/000	10	20	10	4.5
	RAB001	750,911	6,965,171	502	-90/000	15	22	7	1.1
	RCM91	750,918	6,965,176	502	-70/090	52	56	4	1.1
	RCM91	750,918	6,965,176	502	-70/090	56	58	2	1.4

APPENDIX (2): TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS (GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT)									
Prospect	**Hole No**	**MGA_East**	**MGA_North**	**RL**	**Dip/Az**	**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Grade (g / t Au)**
	RCM64	750,949	6,965,176	502	-70/090	17	30	13	1.4
	RCM64	750,949	6,965,176	502	-70/090	33	35	2	1.4
	RCM65	750,933	6,965,177	502	-70/090	29	39	10	6.5
	RCM65	750,933	6,965,177	502	-70/090	39	45	6	1.3
	RCM62	750,939	6,965,205	502	-70/090	19	25	6	1.0
	RCM62	750,939	6,965,205	502	-70/090	25	34	9	1.0
	RCM27	750,931	6,965,206	502	-70/090	29	36	7	16.2
	RCM27	750,931	6,965,206	502	-70/090	36	41	5	1.752
	RCM27	750,931	6,965,206	502	-70/090	41	43.25	2.25	1.62
	RCM28	750,947	6,965,206	502	-70/090	18	25	7	1.287
	RCM63	750,920	6,965,206	502	-70/090	27	30	3	1.216
	RCM63	750,920	6,965,206	502	-70/090	32	38	6	1.953
	RCM60	750,942	6,965,225	502	-70/090	17	36	19	3.506
	RCM59	750,953	6,965,226	502	-70/090	9	23	14	2.096
	RCM93	750,922	6,965,226	502	-70/090	27	31	4	2.262
	RCM58	750,941	6,965,249	502	-70/090	18	27	9	1.613
	RCM97	751,116	6,965,252	503	-60/270	32	36	4	1.189
	RCM4	750,951	6,965,253	502	-70/090	13.5	24	10.5	1.014
	RCM57	750,941	6,965,265	502	-70/090	24	27	3	1.103
	RCM56	750,951	6,965,265	503	-70/090	14	23	9	5.007
	RCM56	750,951	6,965,265	503	-70/090	23	28	5	1.234
	RCM26	750,941	6,965,301	502	-70/090	20	40	20	2.171
	RCM32	750,921	6,965,301	502	-70/090	35	38	3	1.006
	RCM34	750,951	6,965,301	502	-70/090	28	31	3	1.163
	RCM35	750,931	6,965,301	502	-70/090	25	29	4	1.437
	RCM35	750,931	6,965,301	502	-70/090	34	36	2	1.14
	RCM74	750,935	6,965,301	502	-70/090	23	29	6	1.149
	RCM37	750,921	6,965,326	502	-70/090	32	38	6	2.408
	RCM16	750,926	6,965,345	502	-70/090	28	43	15	2.34
	RCM38	750,936	6,965,346	502	-70/090	24	26	2	1.031
	RCM155	750,951	6,965,376	502	-70/090	9	13	4	1.017
	RCM40	750,941	6,965,376	502	-70/090	13	29	16	5.392
	RCM25	750,931	6,965,401	503	-70/090	24	31	7	6.727
	RCM43	750,921	6,965,401	503	-70/090	33	39	6	15.26
	RCM216	750,970	6,965,414	502	-90/000	3	9	6	3.086
	RCM216	750,970	6,965,414	502	-90/000	24	26	2	1.19
	RCM44	750,943	6,965,426	503	-70/090	14	18	4	1.199
	RCM45	750,921	6,965,426	503	-70/090	30	35	5	1.13
	DDM011	750,930	6,965,426	503	-70/090	26	28	2	1.063
	RCM198	750,971	6,965,438	503	-90/000	19	28	9	2.191

APPENDIX (2): TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS (GIDGEE GOLD PROJECT)									
Prospect	**Hole No**	**MGA_East**	**MGA_North**	**RL**	**Dip/Az**	**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Grade (g / t Au)**
	RCM196	750,951	6,965,439	503	-90/000	2	11	9	2.642
	RCM196	750,951	6,965,439	503	-90/000	34	36	2	1.12
	RCM13	750,941	6,965,451	503	-70/090	22.5	39	16.5	1.563
	RCM46	750,951	6,965,451	503	-70/090	28	33	5	2.339
	RCM47	750,931	6,965,451	503	-60/090	19	23	4	1.065
	RCM47	750,931	6,965,451	503	-60/090	25	27	2	1.23
	RCM48	750,911	6,965,451	503	-60/090	35	41	6	1.271
	RCM95	750,961	6,965,451	503	-70/090	23	33	10	2.458
	RCM195	750,951	6,965,464	503	-90/000	30	35	5	11.81
	RCM195	750,951	6,965,464	503	-90/000	36	41	5	1.14
	RCM49	750,936	6,965,476	503	-70/090	18	20	2	1.117
	RCM49	750,936	6,965,476	503	-70/090	42	46	4	5.036
	RCM96	750,945	6,965,476	503	-70/090	39	43	4	5.336
	RCM50	750,925	6,965,476	503	-70/090	24	32	8	1.472
	RCM51	750,914	6,965,476	503	-70/090	29	45	16	4.784
	RCM24	750,931	6,965,501	503	-70/090	18	20	2	1.1
	RCM24	750,931	6,965,501	503	-70/090	20	25	5	1.864
	RCM53	750,920	6,965,501	503	-70/090	30	40	10	1.963
	RCM55	750,924	6,965,551	503	-60/090	23	28	5	1.029
	CNE053	750,851	6,965,551	503	-60/090	4	10	6	1.011
	RCM23	750,896	6,965,650	504	-60/090	31.5	34.5	3	1
	HRC172	751,109	6,965,708	500	-60/090	22	26	4	1.2
	RCM201	751,071	6,965,750	504	-90/000	24	29	5	1.166
	HRC113	750,901	6,965,783	500	-60/090	1	6	5	9.84
	CNE094	751,178	6,965,802	504	-60/090	2	11	9	1.879
	RCM140	751,138	6,965,804	504	-90/000	18	26	8	1.102
	RCM162	751,158	6,965,804	504	-70/090	12	14	2	1.1
	RCM110	751,148	6,965,814	504	-70/090	17	23	6	1.054
	RCM77	751,188	6,965,835	504	-60/064	8	17	9	4.24
	RCM100	751,157	6,965,844	503	-70/090	19	21	2	1.019
	RCM98	751,178	6,965,844	504	-70/090	16	19	3	1.075
	RCM132	751,183	6,965,862	503	-90/000	1	9	8	13.18
	RCM33	751,133	6,965,887	503	-70/090	39	48	9	1.038
	HRC123	751,199	6,966,858	500	-60/045	22	24	2	1.08

APPENDIX (3): 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
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 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.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** 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. Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >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. **RC Drilling:** Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split and 5m composite samples prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples. 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.
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.).*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** 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. **RC Drilling:** RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques. **RC Drilling:** 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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** 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. Records of samples being wet or dry were taken. Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted. Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature. The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.
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.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** 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. Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory. Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet. QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose. 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. Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >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.
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.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth. Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >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. QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit. All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database. All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.
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.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography. Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m. Location data is considered fit for purpose.
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.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Please See Table 1 for Results 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 a nominal 25 x 25m and as the drilling moves deeper and along strike expands to 25 x 50m and 50 x 50m.
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.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** 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. The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle. In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation. The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** No information.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	***All information referred in this report has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Program reviewed by company senior personnel.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	See Appendix (1) The Gidgee Project is located on tenements: M57/485,E57/793 and M57/429 (GML 75%, Estuary Resources NL 25%).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		E57/405, E57/874, E57/945, E57/87, E57/888, E57/823, E57/824, E57/688, E57/687, E57/417, M57/48, M57/98, M57/99, M57/217, E57/807, E57/876, E57/1004 and E57/1005 (GML 100%). E57/1057 E57/1067 P57/1407 P57/1409 P57/1410 P57/1411 P57/1412 P57/1413 (OMNI Projects Pty Ltd) There are no native title claims or determinations currently affecting the Tenements. Historically there have been claims. E57/0888 and M57/0098 are affected by Crown Water Reserve 10203. E57/0405, E57/0687, E57/0793, E57/0823 and E57/1005 are affected by CPL/25, Lake Mason P/L 3114/551 (former pastoral lease purchased by the Department of Conservation and Land Management / Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions E57/0417, E57/0687, E57/0688, E57/0793, E57/0807, E57/0823, E57/0824, E57/0874, E57/0875, E57/0876, E57/0888, E57/0945, E57/1004, M57/0048, M57/0098, M57/0099, M57/0217, M57/0429, and M57/0485 are affected by Crown Reserve 9959 No other known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Prior to Gateway, the project area was held by a succession of companies, which has been documented back to the mid-1980's. Key work was undertaken by CRA Exploration and Herald Resources Ltd. All work has been assessed and is considered fit for purpose.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralisation style at the Gidgee Project is an Archaean lode gold deposit. The mineralisation is controlled by a major shear array that has penetrated the eastern margin of the Montague Granodiorite. The mineralisation is shear zone controlled with associated stockwork mineralisation. Based on the historically available data the mineralisation is typified as being free milling.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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.*
		Please See Table 1 for Results

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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*	Assays were completed on individual samples and the reported intersections are reported as weighted average Downhole widths. No top cuts have been applied as the intersections are typically not biased by individual assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	values should be clearly stated.	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The drilling is typically perpendicular or at a high angle to the mineralisation. The reported intersections are reported as weighted average Downhole widths.
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.*	The diagrams in the report provide sufficient information to understand the context of the drilling results.
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 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.*	Historical geophysical, geochemical and regional drilling datasets are available and have been utilized to varying degrees in the assessments to date. These have not specifically been referred to in this documents and have not been part of the specific evaluation of the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets referred to in the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	Further Drilling program have been designed to follow up the current drilling to further define the mineralised zone. Industry best practice will be applied.