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LARGE-SCALE VOLCANIC-HOSTED MASSIVE SULPHIDE ("VHMS") COPPER-ZINC POTENTIAL IDENTIFIED AT GIDGEE

Historical exploration datasets indicate presence of potential large-scale mineralised system

HIGHLIGHTS

- **As part of the ongoing systematic program of assessment and validation of the extensive historical geological datasets for its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in WA, Gateway has identified a large-scale Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide ("VHMS") trend running parallel to the main gold corridor.**

- **The ~16km long stratigraphic trend, which is considered prospective for copper-gold and zinc, is hosted by a distinctive geological domain that is separate to the Company's current focus on gold associated with the Montague Granodiorite.**

- **The VHMS trend is highlighted by a series of strong near-surface drilling intersections that are coincident with a large-scale geophysical anomaly (airborne magnetics and electromagnetic). Historical drilling results include (see Appendix 1 for details)[1]:**

  COPPER ZONE
  - **33 metres @ 1.35% Cu from 87m**
  - **27 metres @ 1.42% Cu from 89m**
  - **26 metres @ 1.17% Cu from 73m**
  - **13 metres @ 1.26% Cu from 73m**
  - **11 metres @ 1.00% Cu from 84m**

  ZINC ZONE
  - **80 metres @ 0.23% Zn from 150m**
  - **48 metres @ 0.16% Zn from 165m**
  - **30 metres @ 0.23% Zn from 25m**

  GOLD ZONE[2]
  - **13 metres @ 1.78g/t Au from 67m**
  - **5 metres @ 6.96g/t Au from 31m**
  - **6 metres @ 6.35g/t Au from 40m**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that its ongoing systematic program of data validation, interpretation and targeting of the historical technical datasets for its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in WA (Figure 1) is continuing to add value to the project, with recent work resulting in the identification of a separate **Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS)** trend on its tenements.

The newly-identified VHMS trend extends **over a strike length of ~16km** and is considered highly prospective for copper-gold and zinc mineralisation. It is hosted within a distinct, separate geological domain to the immediate west of the Company's core gold exploration focus around the margin of the Montague Granodiorite and is associated with historical shallow drilling results, strong geophysical anomalies and a strong VHMS geochemical signature.

Additional assessment of this position is required and will be undertaken without detracting from the Company's core focus on its upcoming gold exploration programs at the Gidgee Project.

[1] *All results are historical results. Full details are provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement.*
[2] *Note: Metallurgical recoveries for gold have not been established.*

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

KEY POINTS

- A ~16km VHMS trend has been identified within Gateway's 100% owned Gidgee Gold Project (Figures 2 and 3) from the assessment and validation of existing historical data.

- The trend is hosted in a separate geological domain that is distinct from the major gold system that surrounds the Montague Granodiorite. The two domains are separated by the regionally significant Gidgee Shear Zone.

- The geological domain hosting the VHMS trend consists of a distinct package of ocean floor volcano-sedimentary rocks internal to mafic volcanic stratigraphy (including pillow basalts). Additionally, there is also evidence of felsic to intermediate volcanic units and black shale exhalative horizons.

- Historical Reverse Circulation and diamond drilling was largely focused on the ***Flametree Prospect***, where a series of highly significant copper, zinc and gold zones have been intersected. This drilling has also identified a series of other positions that returned highly anomalous results. Significant drilling results from the ***Flametree Prospect*** include (see Appendix 1 for details):

  COPPER ZONE
  - **33 metres @ 1.35% Cu from 87m**
  - **27 metres @ 1.42% Cu from 89m**
  - **26 metres @ 1.17% Cu from 73m**
  - **13 metres @ 1.26% Cu from 73m**
  - **11 metres @ 1.00% Cu from 84m**

  ZINC ZONE
  - **80 metres @ 0.23% Zn from 150m**
  - **48 metres @ 0.16% Zn from 165m**
  - **30 metres @ 0.23% Zn from 25m**

GOLD ZONE

- **13 metres @ 1.78g/t Au from 67m**
- **5 metres @ 6.96g/t Au from 31m**
- **6 metres @ 6.35g/t Au from 40m**

- The controls on the mineralisation remain to be fully understood, however, important attributes include:
  - A strong supergene overprint that has led to a distinct re-distribution and zonation of the copper and zinc mineralisation through the weathering zone. Gold mineralisation is likely to be a combination of primary VHMS processes overprinted by more recent mesothermal, shear-related gold mineralisation.
  - Evidence, at least in part, that the copper mineralisation at the ***Flametree Prospect*** is "in-situ" transitional copper sulphides and;
  - A strong VHMS geochemical signature with a strongly elevated Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Selenium, Tellurium, Mercury (As, Sb, Bi, Se, Te and Hg).
- The mineralisation is associated with a distinct airborne magnetic anomaly (Figure 3) that is interpreted to be related to a large-scale alteration system that is part of the VHMS forming process. Magnetite and pyrrhotite breccia zones in close association to the mineralised zones have been noted in diamond drill core, both of which have magnetic physical properties.
- Moving-loop electromagnetic data (**MLEM**) supports the presence of conductive material in association with both the alteration system and potentially the mineralisation. Additional assessment will be required to determine the effective application of additional MLEM surveys.

NEXT STEPS

The identification of strong VHMS potential along this newly-delineated corridor confirms the Company's view that the Gidgee Project has the potential to develop into a highly-endowed mineral province with multiple deposit and mineralisation styles.

The Company remains fully focused on advancing the highly prospective gold prospects outlined on the margin of the Montague Granodiorite over the past six months, which will form the main focus of upcoming drilling programs.

However, consideration will also be given to further evaluating the VHMS potential as part of the upcoming exploration program, including the possibility of surface mapping and geochemistry programs, targeted ground-based electromagnetic surveys and limited stratigraphic drilling to more accurately define the prospective VHMS horizon.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the Company's strategy of systematically examining and evaluating all of the historical datasets for the Gidgee Project had proven to be a highly effective strategy.

"We had a good idea that the VHMS system here could be quite significant based in previous excellent work by the Gateway exploration team," he said. "This current assessment has stepped out and confirmed the scale of the system and shown clearly how all of the key targeting attributes fit together."

"Our database review has successfully generated an outstanding pipeline of gold targets. Now, we also have the potential for an exciting VHMS-related zinc-copper-gold system to evaluate. While our clear priority remains gold exploration, we obviously need to fully evaluate the broader mineral potential of this project for the benefit of our shareholders."

Peter Langworthy

Managing Director
For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

Cautionary Statement

The historical exploration results reported herein were obtained from previous explorers. As detailed in the accompanying JORC Table 1 the historical data has been assessed and validated to the best extent possible where relevant information was available. As a result the reliability of the exploration results cannot be fully relied upon.

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.

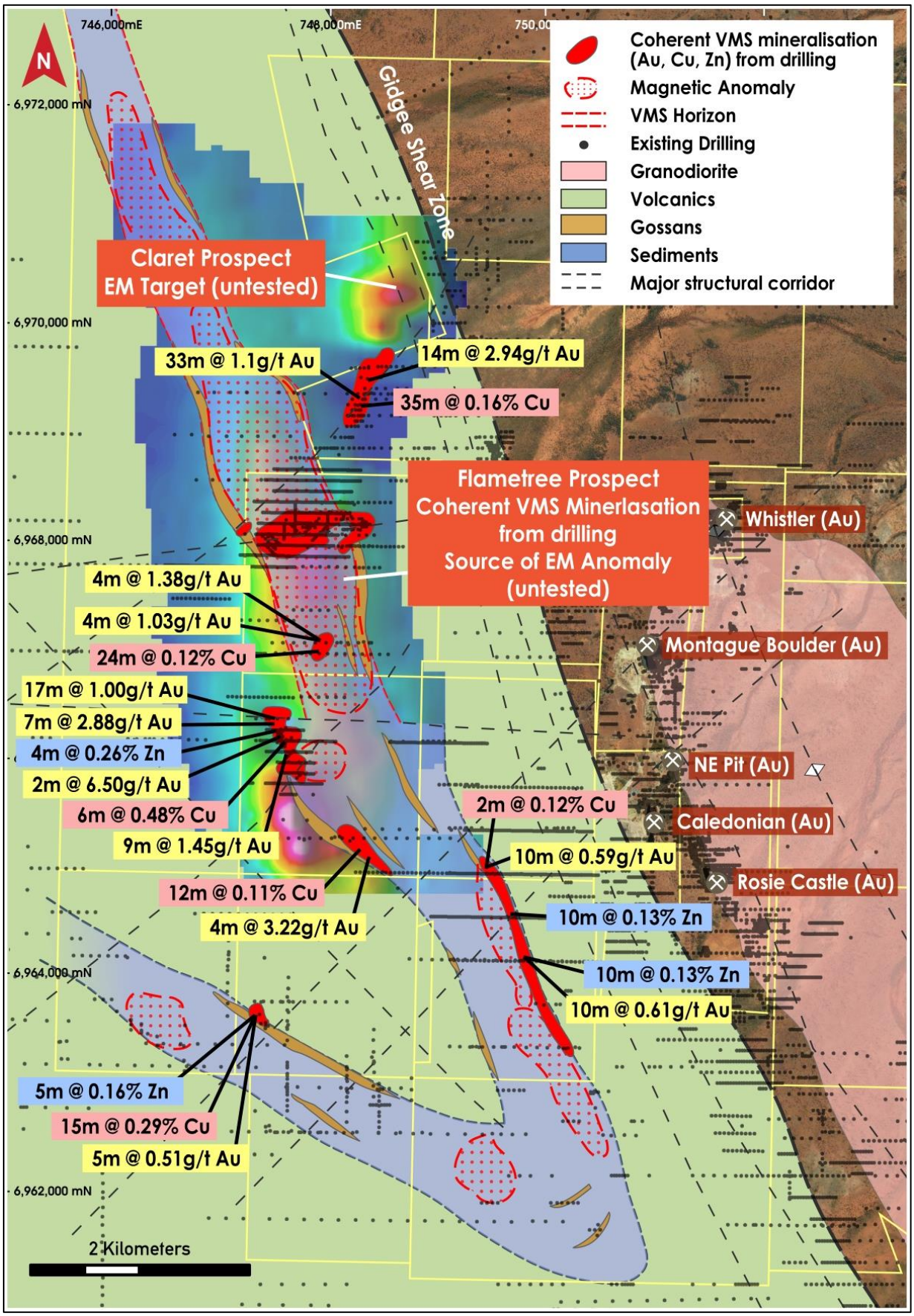

Figure (2): Gidgee Project VHMS Summary Plan: Geology, MLEM image and drilling

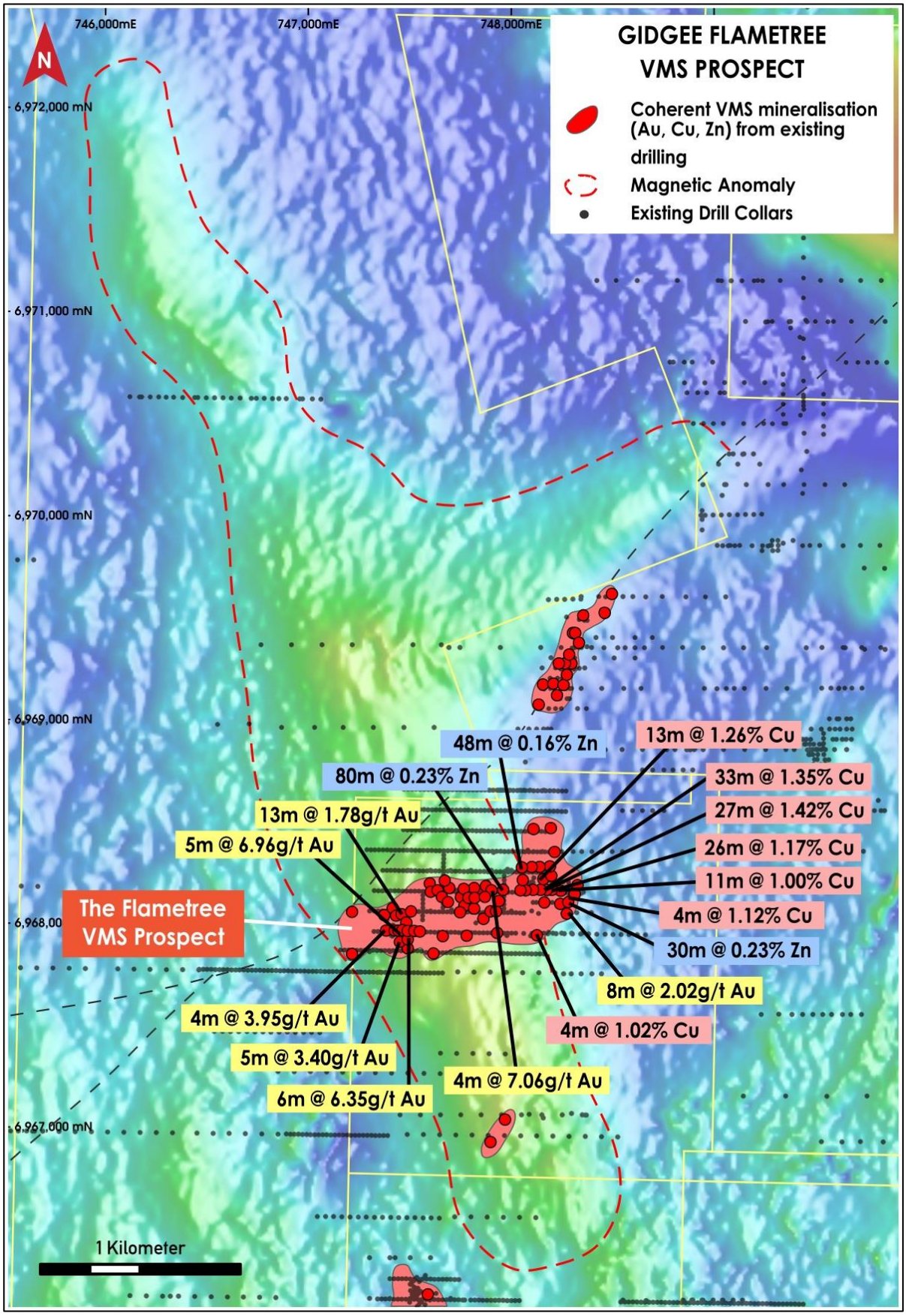

Figure (3): Flametree Prospect – Drilling results summary over airborne magnetic image

APPENDIX (1): DRILLING RESULTS

Table (1a):Reported Historical Drilling Results - Base Metals, Gold & Silver (--- denotes no significant assay)

Hole_ID	Prospect	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
GPAC0667	Flametree	748351	6967060	500	-90	0	54	52	54	2	--	--	--	--	5
GPAC0627	Flametree	747401	6968060	500	-90	0	123	64	68	4	--	--	--	--	8
								52	56	4	--	--	--	1.49	--
GPAC0639	Flametree	747601	6967860	500	-90	0	129	36	44	8	--	--	--	--	9
								100	104	4	--	--	0.11	--	--
								92	96	4	--	--	--	5.26	--
GDD001	Flametree	747640	6967942	500	-60	90	664.2	59	60	1	--	--	--	--	7.4
								59	61	2	0.79	--	--	--	--
								486	487	1	--	--	0.62	--	--
								40	45	5	--	--	--	1.18	--
GPAC0623	Flametree	747601	6968260	500	-90	0	117	64	68	4	--	--	--	--	9
GRC281	Flametree	747731	6968358	500	-60	90	328	158	160	2	--	--	--	--	6.2
								156	230	74	--	--	0.1	--	--
GRC283	Flametree	748025	6967949	500	-60	90	223	137	138	1	--	--	--	--	10.3
								137	141	4	1.02	--	--	--	--
								180	190	10	--	--	0.11	--	--
GRC274	Flametree	748124	6968101	500	-60	270	118	75	80	5	--	--	--	--	10.1
								19	20	1	--	0.06	--	--	--
GRB2626	Flametree	748142	6968102	500	-60	90	38	73	90	13	--	--	--	--	9.5
								28	30	2	1.66	--	--	--	--
								25	28	3	--	0.13	--	--	--
GRC276	Flametree	748016	6968152	500	-60	90	208	80	85	5	--	--	--	--	9
								125	135	10	--	--	0.11	--	--
3480/2944	Flametree	748105	6968150	500	-90	0	96	28	32	4	--	--	--	--	9
								48	52	4	--	--	--	1.21	--
AGRC007	Flametree	748129	6968149	500	-90	0	162	65	70	5	--	--	--	--	6.8
								110	162	52	--	--	0.12	--	--
VRC099	Flametree	748089	6968157	500	-60	90	202	72	78	6	--	--	--	--	17.7
								191	194	3	--	--	0.1	--	--
GRC200	Flametree	748117	6968152	500	-60	90	171	64	67	3	--	--	--	--	25.2
								89	116	27	1.42	--	--	--	--
								37	38	1	--	--	--	4.73	--
								25	29	4	--	0.07	--	--	--
GDD003	Flametree	748121	6968153	500	-60	90	120.6	59	68	9	--	--	--	--	9.9
								87	120	33	1.35	--	--	--	--
								23	34	11	--	0.05	--	--	--
GRC183	Flametree	748152	6968143	500	-60	90	150	60	72	12	--	--	--	--	15.5
								73	99	26	1.17	--	--	--	--
3480/2954	Flametree	748205	6968149	500	-90	0	114	52	64	12	--	--	--	--	10.6
								76	92	16	1.35	--	--	--	--
GRC182	Flametree	748192	6968152	500	-60	90	76	55	76	21	--	--	--	--	15.4
								36	39	3	0.5	--	--	--	--
GRC260	Flametree	748183	6968154	500	-60	90	155	50	84	34	--	--	--	--	8.7
								84	95	11	1	--	--	--	--
								87	88	1	--	0.05	--	--	--
3482/2962	Flametree	748285	6968168	500	-90	0	50	32	50	18	--	--	--	--	7.7
GRC280	Flametree	747855	6968152	500	-60	90	282	65	75	10	--	--	--	--	27
								75	90	15	0.62	--	--	--	--
								150	230	80	--	--	0.23	--	--
GRC277	Flametree	748014	6968199	500	-60	90	208	61	70	9	--	--	--	--	31.3
								78	81	3	0.66	--	--	--	--
								155	175	20	--	--	0.11	--	--
								62	65	3	--	--	--	1.17	--
GRC239	Flametree	748096	6968200	500	-60	90	140	61	72	11	--	--	--	--	12.2
								73	86	13	1.26	--	--	--	--
								133	134	1	--	--	0.11	--	--
								20	30	10	--	0.05	--	--	--
GAC034	Flametree	748112	6968222	500	-90	0	56	45	56	11	--	--	--	--	8.9
								25	30	5	--	0.06	--	--	--
GRC199	Flametree	748142	6968222	500	-60	90	171	58	77	19	--	--	--	--	15.4

								58	98	40	0.53	--	--	--	--
								160	171	11	--	--	0.16	--	--
								86	87	1	--	0.07	--	--	--
GPAC0623	Flametree	747601	6968260	500	-90	0	117	64	68	4	--	--	--	--	9
GPAC0621	Flametree	747801	6968260	500	-90	0	93	56	60	4	--	--	--	--	9
								92	93	1	--	--	0.11	--	--
GPAC0619	Flametree	747981	6968265	500	-90	0	90	68	76	8	--	--	--	--	40
								145	190	45	--	--	0.13	--	--
3490/2939	Flametree	748052	6968258	500	-90	0	120	92	116	24	--	--	--	--	5.5
								52	116	64	0.51	--	--	--	--
3490/2943	Flametree	748092	6968257	500	-90	0	102	52	56	4	--	--	--	--	15
								72	92	20	0.63	--	--	--	--
GRC209	Flametree	748092	6968252	500	-90	0	162	50	67	17	--	--	--	--	10.5
								72	79	7	1.33	--	--	--	--
								120	150	30	--	--	0.18	--	--
3490/2951	Flametree	748172	6968256	500	-90	0	92	84	88	4	--	--	--	--	5.2
											0.51	--	--	--	--
GRC277	Flametree	748014	6968199	500	-60	90	208	61	70	9	--	--	--	--	31.3
GRC239	Flametree	748096	6968200	500	-60	90	140	61	72	11	--	--	--	--	12.2
GRC281	Flametree	747731	6968358	500	-60	90	328	158	160	2	--	--	--	--	6.2
								225	230	5	--	0.15	--	--	--
GRC279	Flametree	747894	6968347	500	-60	90	213	160	165	5	--	--	--	--	5.9
								165	213	48	--	--	0.16	--	--
GRC287	Flametree	748144	6968336	500	-60	90	173	93	106	13	--	--	--	--	5.6
								104	107	3	0.58	--	--	--	--
								108	109	1	--	--	0.11	--	--
								96	97	1	--	0.11	--	--	--
GRC198	Flametree	748042	6968452	500	-60	90	183	131	133	2	--	--	--	--	6.6
								128	133	5	0.51	--	--	--	--
GRC197	Flametree	748142	6968452	500	-60	90	153	87	92	5	--	--	--	--	7
											0.55	--	--	--	--
								120	130	10	--	--	0.1	--	--
VRC009	Flametree	747734	6968053	500	-60	45	84	72	75	3	0.53	--	--	--	--
VRC015	Flametree	747854	6968032	500	-60	45	84	75	78	3	0.78	--	--	--	--
GPAC0632	Flametree	747901	6968060	500	-90	0	129	64	76	12	0.74	--	--	--	--
								28	32	4	--	--	--	5.24	--
GRC258	Flametree	748215	6968051	500	-60	90	130	92	100	8	0.76	--	--	--	--
GRC255	Flametree	748224	6968099	500	-60	90	150	94	98	4	1.12	--	--	--	--
								25	55	30	--	--	0.23	--	--
3480/2950	Flametree	748164	6968150	500	-90	0	97	68	72	4	0.57	--	--	--	--
3490/2947	Flametree	748131	6968257	500	-90	0	117	76	80	4	0.53	--	--	--	--
3440/2826	Flametree	746919	6967766	500	-90	0	35	30	35	5	--	--	0.15	--	--
3440/2864	Flametree	747299	6967760	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	--	0.13	--	--
GPAC0643	Flametree	747451	6967760	500	-90	0	126	124	126	2	--	--	0.1	--	--
GPAC0638	Flametree	747501	6967860	500	-90	0	135	116	135	19	--	--	0.1	--	--
GPAC0640	Flametree	747701	6967860	500	-90	0	156	136	140	4	--	--	0.11	--	--
GRB2786	Flametree	748292	6967752	500	-60	90	50	45	50	5	--	--	0.12	--	--
GRC285	Flametree	747944	6967942	500	-60	90	276	190	220	30	--	--	0.1	--	--
GRC256	Flametree	748183	6967955	500	-90	0	178	120	150	30	--	--	0.14	--	--
GPAC0628	Flametree	747501	6968060	500	-90	0	129	104	116	12	--	--	0.11	--	--
								28	36	8	--	--	--	2.07	--
								16	20	4	--	--	--	--	--
GPAC0629	Flametree	747601	6968060	500	-90	0	141	108	140	32	--	--	0.13	--	--
GPAC0630	Flametree	747701	6968060	500	-90	0	129	92	129	37	--	--	0.1	--	--
GRC302	Flametree	748093	6968049	500	-60	90	219	150	180	30	--	--	0.12	--	--
GRC259	Flametree	748307	6968052	500	-60	90	90	30	50	20	--	--	0.17	--	--
GRC240	Flametree	748089	6968197	500	-90	0	115	106	110	4	--	--	0.12	--	--
GPAC0624	Flametree	747491	6968260	500	-90	0	144	136	144	8	--	--	0.11	--	--
3490/2906	Flametree	747726	6968255	500	-90	0	40	36	40	4	--	--	0.17	--	--
VRC100	Flametree	747970	6968257	500	-60	90	215	164	193	29	--	--	0.1	--	--
GRC282	Flametree	748003	6968254	500	-60	90	148	140	148	8	--	--	0.13	--	--
3500/2882	Flametree	747487	6968358	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	--	0.12	--	--
GRC254	Flametree	748051	6968361	500	-60	90	175	160	175	15	--	--	0.13	--	--
3510/2938	Flametree	748048	6968451	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	--	0.11	--	--
GAC030	Flametree	748142	6968652	500	-60	90	101	65	70	5	--	--	0.11	--	--
GRC261	Flametree	748010	6968794	500	-60	90	205	70	75	5	--	--	0.11	--	--
3460/2876	Flametree	747422	6967959	500	-90	0	35	24	30	6	--	--	--	1.23	--

3460/2878	Flametree	747442	6967958	500	-90	0	35	24	30	6	--	--	--	1.9	--
3460/2880	Flametree	747462	6967958	500	-90	0	40	36	40	4	--	--	--	12.5	--
GPAC0703	Flametree	747442	6968046	500	-90	0	102	88	92	4	--	--	--	2.01	--
3470/2882	Flametree	747483	6968058	500	-90	0	35	30	33	3	--	--	--	1.45	--
3460/2925	Flametree	747912	6967953	500	-90	0	35	24	35	11	--	--	--	1.51	--
3470/2910	Flametree	747763	6968054	500	-90	0	35	12	15	3	--	--	--	8.42	--
3470/2914	Flametree	747803	6968054	500	-90	0	40	33	40	7	--	--	--	1.7	--
GPAC0631	Flametree	747801	6968060	500	-90	0	120	48	52	4	--	--	--	1.22	--
3480/2904	Flametree	747704	6968155	500	-90	0	35	18	27	9	--	--	--	1.09	--
3480/2914	Flametree	747805	6968154	500	-90	0	40	21	36	15	--	--	--	1.41	--
3480/2916	Flametree	747825	6968154	500	-90	0	35	18	35	17	--	--	--	2.31	--
VAC8	Flametree	747811	6968161	500	-90	0	92	66	69	3	--	--	--	2.8	--
GRB2625	Flametree	748192	6968102	500	-60	90	35	20	25	5	--	--	--	1.25	--
3478/2964	Flametree	748304	6968128	500	-90	0	87	28	36	8	--	--	--	2.02	--
3480/2948	Flametree	748145	6968150	500	-90	0	80	21	24	3	--	--	--	1.68	--
GRB2483	Flametree	748192	6968152	500	-60	90	38	30	32	2	--	--	--	2.81	--
3480/2876	Flametree	747424	6968159	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	0.41	--	--	--
GRC226	Flametree	748252	6968202	500	-60	90	144	45	50	5	--	0.1	--	--	--
GPAC0669	Embers	747301	6965260	500	-90	0	79	28	32	4	--	--	--	--	9
GPAC0645	Embers	747601	6965960	500	-90	0	34	28	34	6	--	--	--	--	8
GPAC0653	Embers	747301	6966360	500	-90	0	82	36	40	4	--	--	--	--	8
								76	82	6	--	--	0.23	--	--
3290/2886	Embers	747500	6966256	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	--	--	--	12
3290/2892	Embers	747561	6966256	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	--	--	--	18
GPAC0651	Embers	747601	6966160	500	-90	0	90	48	52	4	--	--	--	--	5
3280/2912	Embers	747760	6966153	500	-90	0	35	9	35	26	--	--	0.13	--	7
3270/2886	Embers	747499	6966056	500	-90	0	35	30	35	5	--	--	0.17	--	6
GRC295	Embers	747518	6966052	500	-60	90	181	45	60	15	--	--	--	--	6.8
								45	50	5	--	--	0.2	--	--
VRC046	Embers	747524	6966079	500	-60	45	78	60	66	6	0.48	--	--	--	--
3260/2890	Embers	747537	6965956	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	--	0.13	--	--
3270/2888	Embers	747519	6966056	500	-90	0	35	27	35	8	--	--	0.11	--	--
GRC301	Embers	747622	6966102	500	-60	270	230	115	125	10	--	--	0.16	--	--
GPAC0648	Embers	747301	6966160	500	-90	0	120	20	32	12	--	--	0.18	--	--
3280/2878	Embers	747420	6966157	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	--	0.1	--	--
3280/2880	Embers	747440	6966157	500	-90	0	29	27	29	2	--	--	0.11	--	--
3280/2884	Embers	747480	6966156	500	-90	0	25	21	25	4	--	--	0.14	--	--
GPAC0650	Embers	747501	6966160	500	-90	0	99	24	28	4	--	--	0.26	--	--
3280/2888	Embers	747520	6966156	500	-90	0	29	27	29	2	--	--	0.13	--	--
								12	15	3	--	--	--	8.45	--
3290/2884	Embers	747481	6966256	500	-90	0	35	33	35	2	--	--	0.23	--	--
GPAC0654	Embers	747401	6966360	500	-90	0	30	24	30	6	--	--	0.12	--	--
GPAC0655	Embers	747426	6966360	500	-90	0	31	28	31	3	--	--	0.13	--	--
GPAC0678	Embers	748201	6965260	500	-90	0	72	36	40	4	--	--	--	3.22	--
3250/2896	Embers	747593	6965863	500	-90	0	35	21	24	3	--	--	--	1.5	--
3250/2908	Embers	747713	6965861	500	-90	0	35	24	27	3	--	--	--	1.3	--
3270/2900	Embers	747639	6966054	500	-90	0	35	24	33	9	--	--	--	1.45	--
3280/2894	Embers	747580	6966155	500	-90	0	29	21	29	8	--	--	--	1.35	--
3360/2924	Embers	747886	6966960	500	-90	0	96	36	40	4	--	--	--	1.03	--
GPAC0646	Embers	747701	6965960	500	-90	0	66	24	32	8	--	0.08	--	--	--
GPAC0656	Embers	747501	6966360	500	-90	0	101	96	101	5	--	0.07	--	--	--
GAC003	Claret	748217	6969102	500	-60	90	119	70	80	10	--	--	--	--	9.1
								40	45	5	--	--	--	1.07	--
GAC004	Claret	748242	6969102	500	-60	90	71	60	70	10	--	--	--	--	8
								65	70	5	--	--	--	3.47	--
GRC174	Claret	748167	6969152	500	-60	90	123	80	84	4	--	--	--	--	5.9
								82	91	9	--	--	--	2	--
GRC180	Claret	748212	6969152	500	-60	90	118	75	76	1	--	--	--	--	11.9
								57	87	33	--	--	--	1.1	--
								57	58	1	--	0.07	--	--	--
GRC194	Claret	748242	6969152	500	-60	90	81	62	64	2	--	--	--	--	7.5
								28	34	6	--	--	--	3.8	--
GRC294	Claret	748260	6969248	500	-60	90	153	60	63	3	--	--	--	--	5.2
								46	71	25	--	--	--	1	--
GAC013	Claret	748317	6969485	500	-60	90	95	55	60	5	--	--	--	--	8
GAC005	Claret	748217	6969102	500	-60	90	119	50	60	10	--	--	0.14	--	--
								45	50	5	--	--	--	1.05	--

GRB3054	Claret	748092	6968852	500	-60	90	26	24	26	2	--	--	--	1.05	--
GAC007	Claret	748262	6969152	500	-60	90	53	50	53	3	--	--	--	1.05	--
GRC206	Claret	748219	6969201	500	-60	90	139	85	87	2	--	--	--	1.07	--
								103	138	35	0.16	--	--	--	--
GRC196	Claret	748232	6969252	500	-60	90	81	67	81	14	--	--	--	2.94	--
								66	67	1	--	0.06	--	--	--
GRC193	Claret	748282	6969252	500	-60	90	51	43	51	8	--	--	--	1.11	--
BGAC0013	Claret	748292	6969252	500	-60	90	43	36	43	7	--	--	--	1.97	--
GAC001	Claret	748317	6969352	500	-60	90	40	30	35	5	--	--	--	1.08	--
GRC189	Claret	748292	6969492	500	-60	90	137	86	92	6	--	--	--	1.02	--
GRC245		747394	6963561	500	-60	180	108	90	105	15	0.29	--	--	--	--
GRC247		747342	6963728	500	-60	180	305	210	215	5	--	--	0.16	--	--
GRC297		748394	6963141	500	-60	0	145	75	80	5	--	--	0.11	--	--
GRC308		748496	6964803	500	-60	90	273	195	200	5	--	--	0.13	--	--
GPAC0668		747201	6965260	500	-90	0	107	104	107	3	--	--	0.23	--	--
GPAC0670		747401	6965260	500	-90	0	32	24	28	4	--	--	0.1	--	--
GPAC0671		747501	6965260	500	-90	0	111	68	96	28	--	--	0.15	--	--
								60	64	4	--	0.06	--	--	--
GRC300		747649	6965433	500	-60	270	305	270	305	35	--	--	0.18	--	--
GRC307		747664	6965439	500	-60	90	285	180	245	65	--	--	0.11	--	--
GPAC0674		747801	6965260	500	-90	0	26	12	26	14	--	--	0.1	--	--
GPAC0675		747901	6965260	500	-90	0	81	20	24	4	--	--	0.13	--	--
GPAC0676		748001	6965260	500	-90	0	60	32	36	4	--	--	0.11	--	--
GPAC0659		747551	6967060	500	-90	0	111	84	111	27	--	--	0.14	--	--
GPAC0662		747851	6967060	500	-90	0	66	52	66	14	--	--	0.18	--	--
GPAC0663		747951	6967060	500	-90	0	110	100	110	10	--	--	0.17	--	--
								92	96	4	--	--	--	1.38	--
GPAC066		748251	6967060	500	-90	0	111	96	111	15	--	--	0.12	--	--
3480/2964		748305	6968148	500	-90	0	84	36	40	4	--	--	--	3.6	--
3510/2918		747848	6968454	500	-90	0	35	18	21	3	--	--	--	2.12	--
3520/2896		747629	6968556	500	-90	0	35	21	24	3	--	--	--	1.33	--
3530/2908		747751	6968655	500	-90	0	35	15	21	6	--	--	--	1.02	--
3530/2910		747771	6968655	500	-90	0	31	18	27	9	--	--	--	1.14	--
3530/2912		747791	6968655	500	-90	0	35	15	18	3	--	--	--	1.23	--
GAC144		747600	6963546	500	-60	180	78	60	65	15	--	0.15	--	--	--
GAC152		747041	6964111	500	-60	180	65	30	40	10	--	0.07	--	--	--
GAC146		747034	6963852	500	-60	180	77	35	45	10	--	0.05	--	--	--
GAC105		749774	6964134	500	-60	90	91	10	20	10	--	--	--	0.59	--
GRC250		750141	6963323	500	-60	90	155	25	35	10	--	--	--	0.61	--
GRC247		747342	6963728	500	-60	180	305	195	200	5	--	--	--	0.51	--
GAC084		749443	6964936	500	-60	90	107	105	107	2	0.12	--	--	--	--
GPAC0677		748101	6965260	500	-60	90	21	8	20	12	0.11	--	--	--	--
GAC172		749607	6964537	500	-60	90	113	80	90	10	--	--	0.12	--	--
GRC252		749701	6964134	500	-60	90	210	185	195	10	--	--	0.13	--	--
GPAC0666		748251	6967060	500	-90	0	111	44	68	24	0.12	--	--	--	--

Table (1b): Reported Historical Drilling Results - Assayed for Gold Only

Hole_ID	Prospect	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
VRC023	Flametree	747458	6968031	500	-60	90	84	60	63	3	2.63
VRC004	Flametree	747805	6968124	500	-60	45	96	45	46	1	1.82
VRC014	Flametree	747869	6968047	500	-60	45	84	25	26	1	1.79
VRC072	Flametree	747368	6967966	500	-60	90	79	26	27	1	22.5
VRC048	Flametree	747402	6967946	500	-60	315	78	30	34	4	3.95
VRC035	Flametree	747445	6967903	500	-60	315	78	30	33	3	1.05
VRC036	Flametree	747459	6967889	500	-60	315	84	42	43	1	1.3
VRC071	Flametree	747388	6967966	500	-60	90	81	29	30	1	1.33
VRC034	Flametree	747445	6967960	500	-60	135	78	33	38	5	3.4
VRC032	Flametree	747480	6967925	500	-60	135	78	35	36	1	3.39
VRC033	Flametree	747494	6967911	500	-60	135	88	38	39	1	3
VRC069	Flametree	747428	6967965	500	-60	135	81	38	39	1	2.55
VRC068	Flametree	747448	6967965	500	-60	135	81	40	46	6	6.35
VRC066	Flametree	747508	6967964	500	-60	90	81	42	45	3	1.53

VRC025	Flametree	747430	6968059	500	-60	135	84	67	80	13	1.78
VRC024	Flametree	747444	6968045	500	-60	135	96	59	66	7	1.44
VRC022	Flametree	747473	6968017	500	-60	135	84	53	54	1	2.75
VRC021	Flametree	747487	6968002	500	-60	135	84	61	62	1	2.67
VRC020	Flametree	747501	6967988	500	-60	135	84	55	56	1	2.54
VRC019	Flametree	747515	6967974	500	-60	135	80	38	41	3	1.03
VRC054	Flametree	747599	6968173	500	-60	135	78	62	65	3	1.35
VRC052	Flametree	747656	6968116	500	-60	135	78	67	69	2	1.45
VRC017	Flametree	747826	6968004	500	-60	45	84	47	48	1	4.12
VRC012	Flametree	747897	6968075	500	-60	45	96	76	77	1	1.4
VRC073	Flametree	747760	6968121	500	-60	270	81	52	53	1	2.35
VRC074	Flametree	747780	6968121	500	-60	270	81	34	35	1	1.33
VRC075	Flametree	747800	6968121	500	-60	270	81	29	35	6	2.91
VRC005	Flametree	747790	6968110	500	-60	90	84	28	33	5	1.39
VRC077	Flametree	747840	6968120	500	-60	270	81	75	77	2	2.95
VRC078	Flametree	747860	6968120	500	-60	270	81	24	30	6	1.34
VRC007	Flametree	747762	6968082	500	-60	45	84	79	81	2	1.03
VRC006	Flametree	747776	6968096	500	-60	45	84	27	29	2	2.55
VRC003	Flametree	747819	6968138	500	-60	45	84	20	24	4	7.06
VRC002	Flametree	747833	6968153	500	-60	45	108	79	81	2	1.02
VRC001	Flametree	747847	6968167	500	-60	45	78	26	31	5	1.61
VRC031	Flametree	747466	6967939	500	-60	315	78	31	36	5	6.96
VRC062	Embers	747551	6966221	500	-60	225	81	44	51	7	2.88
VRC093	Embers	747665	6966080	500	-60	225	87	44	46	2	1.3
VRC058	Embers	747566	6966150	500	-60	225	81	58	61	3	1.05
VRC084	Embers	747523	6966164	500	-60	225	75	13	15	2	6.5
VRC086	Embers	747551	6966192	500	-60	225	81	41	42	1	4.04
VRC087	Embers	747565	6966206	500	-60	225	111	56	57	1	1.22
VRC061	Embers	747537	6966207	500	-60	225	75	30	35	5	1.06
VRC040	Embers	747551	6966221	500	-60	225	81	44	51	7	2.88
VRC063	Embers	747565	6966235	500	-60	225	87	67	72	5	1.29
VRC041	Embers	747509	6966206	500	-60	45	78	20	37	17	1
VRC081	Embers	747554	6966262	500	-60	225	75	38	39	1	1.41
VRC082	Embers	747548	6966277	500	-60	225	93	36	37	1	1.33

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
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.*	• 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. • The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • 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. • 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. • DIAMOND Drilling–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 *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 at 1m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.* ***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.* *All historic Gateway Mining Ltd drill samples were sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay and multi-element assay (code ME-MS61 – below)* **Ag** (0.01) **Al** (0.01%) **As** (0.2) **Ba** (10) **Be** (0.05) **Bi** (0.01) **Ca** (0.01%) **Cd** (0.02) **Ce** (0.01) **Co** (0.1) **Cr** (1) **Cs** (0.05) **Cu** (0.2) **Fe** (0.01%) **Ga** (0.05) **Ge** (0.05) **Hf** (0.1) **In** (0.005) **K** (0.01%) **La** (0.5) **Li** (0.2) **Mg** (0.01%) **Mn** (5) **Mo** (0.05) **Na** (0.01%) **Nb** (0.1) **Ni** (0.2) **P** (10) **Pb** (0.5) **Rb** (0.1) **Re** (0.002) **S** (0.01%) **Sb** (0.05) **Sc** (0.1) **Se** (1) **Sn** (0.2) **Sr** (0.2) **Ta** (0.05) **Te** (0.05) **Th** (0.2) **Ti** (0.005%) **Tl** (0.02) **U** (0.1) **V** (1) **W** (0.1) **Y** (0.1) **Zn** (2) **Zr** (0.5) • The moving loop electromagnetic was carried out by Outer Rim Exploration services in January-February 2015. The survey was completed using 150m transmitter loops, operating at a 0.5Hz frequency with a current of 80-100 amps. A SMARTem24 receiver was used in conjunction with a fluxgate sensor to record the EM data • The aeromagnetic survey was carried out by UTS geophysics in 1999 using a caesium-vapour magnetometer to collect the magnetic data, a spectrometer to collect radiometric data and a combination of differential GPS and radara altimeter to collect terrain data.
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.).*	• 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. • DIAMOND - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 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% • 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. • At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. • 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. DIAMOND – Drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway staff. Overall recovery was excellent. Historical Drilling: ***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.*** **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.*	• 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. • 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 • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Drilling: ***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.*** *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.* *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.*
		• For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.
		  ○ For diamond holes, HQ and NQ core was quarter cut using a core saw.
		  ○ 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.
		  ○ 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.
		• 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.
		• Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.
		• For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit.
		• Quality control for maximising representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates.
		
		Historical Drilling:
		
		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.
		
		RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 at 1 metre intervals. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory.
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.*	• Samples are sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay and multi-element assay (code ME-MS61) • 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. *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *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. Multi-elements were digested using hydrofluoric acid with an ICP-AES and MS finish* *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.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) • Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also. • All data is stored within a suitable database. *Historical Drilling:* ***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.***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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) *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *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.* *Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.* *Location data is considered fit for purpose.* *Historic MLEM:* *Location of data points from the moving loop electromagnetic surveys was controlled by hand held GPS (+/- 3m)* *Historic Aeromagnetic Survey:* *Location of airborne magnetic data was controlled by differential GPS (+\- 1m)*
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 in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation. Historical Drilling: ***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.*** *Please See Table 1 for Results* *Drilling at The Flametree VMS prospect has been conducted at various spacings with the*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		more recent Gateway Mining Ltd drilling conducted at 50 metre centres. *Historic MLEM Survey:* *Moving electromagnetic data was collected on stations spaced every 100m on 300m spaced survey lines.* *Historic Aeromagnetic Survey:* *Aeromagnetic data was collected on 50m spaced lines, recording 10 data samples per second resulting in along the line station spacing of approximately 5m-7m*
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.*	• Drill lines are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure. *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *Drilling directions at the Flametree VMS prospect was conducted perpendicular to the strike of known geophysical anomalism (090 degrees azimuth) and regional geology.* *The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle.* *The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Flametree VMS prospect.* *Historic Geophysical Surveys:* *Both airborne magnetic and moving loop electromagnetic surveys were collected along E-W-trending lines, which is perpendicular to the interpreted geological strike of the regional geology*
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 trusted contractors or established freight companies. *Historical Drilling*: ***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.***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No information.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *Historic MLEM Survey:* *Moving loop electromagnetic data quality was monitored as the survey progressed by independent consultant Southern Geoscience Consultants in January-February 2015* *Historic Aeromagnetic Survey:* *Airborne magnetic data quality was assessed by independent consultant Southern Geoscience Consultants in May 2018 when reprocessing of the survey data was completed.* *Magnetic inversion model was done using the Geosoft VOXI software using a voxel of 135mx135mx65m (X,Y,Z dimensions) by an independent Southern Geoscience Consultant*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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.*	• 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. • The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • 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. • 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. • 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 1m in length. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** ***Diamond Drilling:*** *HQ3 and NQ core drilled in fresh rock. Core orientated and mineralised noted and marked for cutting. Sample lengths sampled at 1m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.* ***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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All historic Gateway Mining Ltd drill samples were sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay and multi-element assay (code ME-MS61 – below) by four acid hydrofluoric acid digest and both an ICP-MS or AES finish. **Ag** (0.01) **Al** (0.01%) **As** (0.2) **Ba** (10) **Be** (0.05) **Bi** (0.01) **Ca** (0.01%) **Cd** (0.02) **Ce** (0.01) **Co** (0.1) **Cr** (1) **Cs** (0.05) **Cu** (0.2) **Fe** (0.01%) **Ga** (0.05) **Ge** (0.05) **Hf** (0.1) **In** (0.005) **K** (0.01%) **La** (0.5) **Li** (0.2) **Mg** (0.01%) **Mn** (5) **Mo** (0.05) **Na** (0.01%) **Nb** (0.1) **Ni** (0.2) **P** (10) **Pb** (0.5) **Rb** (0.1) **Re** (0.002) **S** (0.01%) **Sb** (0.05) **Sc** (0.1) **Se** (1) **Sn** (0.2) **Sr** (0.2) **Ta** (0.05) **Te** (0.05) **Th** (0.2) **Ti** (0.005%) **Tl** (0.02) **U** (0.1) **V** (1) **W** (0.1) **Y** (0.1) **Zn** (2) **Zr** (0.5)
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.).*	• 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. • DIAMOND - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig. *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** ***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.*	• 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% • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. • 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. DIAMOND – Drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway staff. Overall recovery was excellent. Historical Drilling: ***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.*** ***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.*	• 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. • 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 • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recorded. *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 maximize 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.*
		• For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.
		  ○ For diamond holes, HQ and NQ core was quarter cut using a core saw.
		  ○ 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.
		  ○ 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.
		• 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.
		• Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.
		• All samples were analysed for Au using the FA50/MS technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.
		• For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit.
		• Quality control for maximizing representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates.
		
		Historical Drilling:
		
		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.
		
		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 at 1 metre intervals. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory.
		
		All historic Gateway Mining Ltd drill samples were sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay and multi-element assay (code ME-MS61)
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 are submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). All samples are analysed by a 50g fire assay (ICP-OES) which is a total assay (FA50/OE04). • Ore zones are also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This is 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) • 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. *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *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.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) • Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also. • All data is stored within a suitable database. *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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) *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *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.* *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.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation. Historical Drilling: ***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.*** Please See Table 1 for Results
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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. *Historical Drilling:* ***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.*** *Drilling directions at the Flametree VMS Prospect has been drilled perpendicular to strike (90) and in the across dip direction.* *The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle.* *The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the mineralisation at the the Flametree VMS prospect.
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 trusted contractors or established freight companies. Historical Drilling: ***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.*** No information.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) *Historical Drilling:* ***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.***