



ASX Announcement: 17 September 2020

ZONE OF SHALLOW OXIDE MINERALISATION AT ACHILLES SIGNIFICANTLY EXTENDED BY STEP-OUT DRILLING

***Gold mineralisation now defined over a 700m strike length and still open to the north and south;
RC drilling resumes at Gidgee, initially at the Montague-Boulder Deposit***

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Wide-spaced Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Achilles Target has extended significant, near-surface oxide gold mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 600m.**
- **The wide zones of granodiorite-hosted mineralisation intersected in the recent drilling program are interpreted to be continuous from the results returned from previous drilling to the south. Significant new assays include:**
 - **GRC507: 14 metres @ 1.0g/t Au from 3m**
 - **GRC508: 7 metres @ 2.5g/t Au from 61m and 6m @ 1.5g.t Au from 45m**
 - **GRC501: 4 metres @ 2.9g/t Au from 64m**
- **The results in holes GRC507 and GRC508 are from a new traverse 150m north of the previous limits of RC drilling from the program completed in December 2019, which returned intersections including¹:**
 - **GRC446: 21 metres @ 2.1g/t Au from 32m**
 - **GRC447: 13 metres @ 3.4g/t Au from 5m**
 - **GRC430: 11 metres @ 3.0g/t Au from 32m**
- **Several zones of +1g/t Au mineralisation were also returned from holes GRC510-512. These holes were drilled on a second step-out section 300m north of the previous limits of RC drilling.**
- **The mineralisation at Achilles is still open for a further 200m north of the new limit of drilling, to the historical Caledonian Northeast pit. The trend is also open south of the Rosie Open Pit, with sporadic historical drilling indicating the presence of consistent mineralisation over a distance of +3.5km.**
- **This southern area was targeted by a recently completed high-priority air-core drilling program as an initial systematic test of this trend.**
- **The Achilles Target continues to emerge as an exciting opportunity to delineate significant, near-surface oxide gold mineralisation at the Gidgee Project. These RC results will be utilised in the planning of further RC drill testing of the Achilles trend north toward the Caledonian NE Pit, as well as suitable definition drilling to enable a future calculation of a maiden Mineral Resource for Achilles.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway or Company**) is pleased to advise that it has substantially extended the zone of shallow oxide mineralisation at the Achilles Target, part of its 100%-owned 1,000km² **Gidgee Gold Project** in Western Australia, with recent wide-spaced step-out Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling returning significant results well beyond the previous limits of RC drilling completed by Gateway in late-2019¹.

The Achilles Target area is an amalgamation of several smaller prospects, which Gateway now believes form part a much larger gold mineralised zone on the north-western margin of the Montague Granodiorite Dome, south of its cornerstone Whistler and Montague-Boulder deposits (see Figure 2).

¹ See ASX Release dated 12 December 2019

The Achilles system is focused around a major thrust fault on or near the contact of the granodiorite, which hosts the mineralisation mined in the early-1990s at the small Rosie Open Pit. The Achilles mineralised trend is interpreted to continue within the granodiorite for a further 3.5km south of Rosie, to the southern edge of Gateway's tenure (Figure 2).

The drilling at Achilles was completed as part of the initial 4,500m RC program at the Gidgee Project.

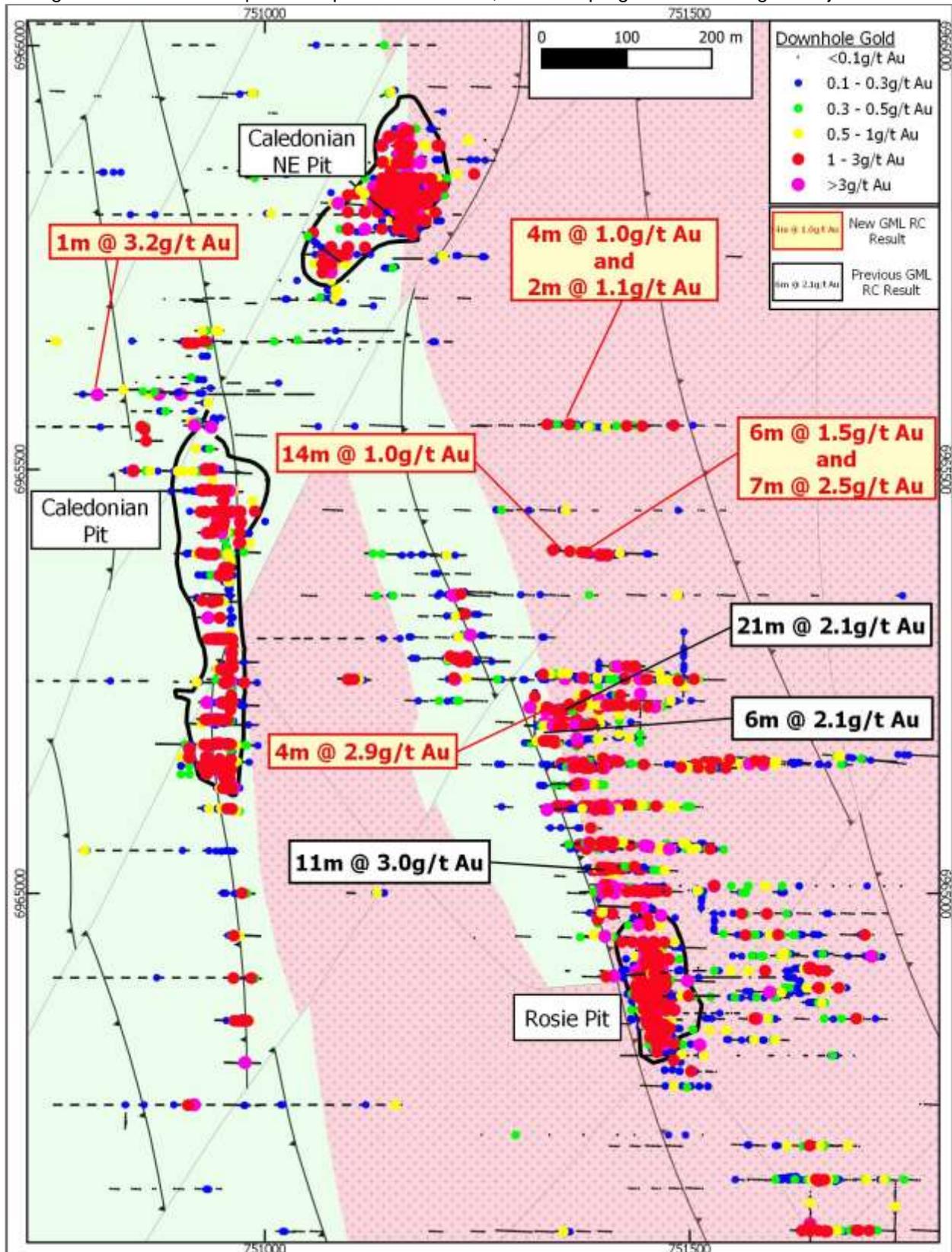


Figure (1): The recent Gateway Achilles and Caledonian North RC drilling and previous drilling, with down-hole gold results.

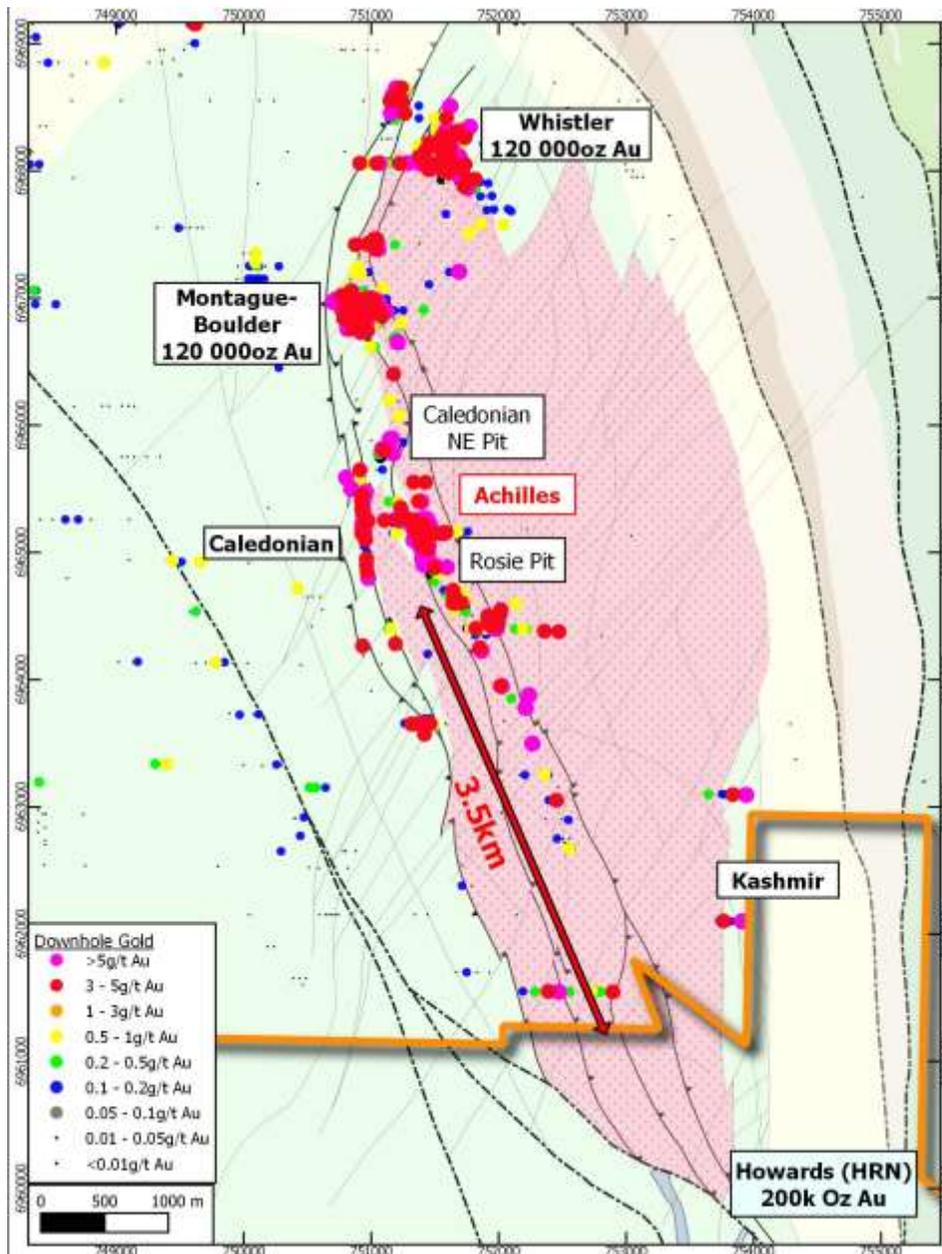


Figure (2): Montague Dome prospect location diagram with maximum gold in drilling, greater than 50m deep.

KEY POINTS:

- Drilling at Achilles consisted of 12 RC holes for a total of 1,218m. The majority of these holes were drilled as nominal 150m spaced RC traverses to provide a first-pass drill test in the approximate 600m gap between Gateway's previous drilling and the NE Caledonian Pit. The drilling successfully intersected significant, shallow oxide gold mineralisation, clearly demonstrating the potential for continuous mineralisation over an approximate 800m strike length between the two historical open pits.
- Significant results from the program include:
 - **GRC507:** 14m @ 1.0g/t Au from 3m
 - **GRC508:** 7m @ 2.5g/t Au from 61m, and 6m @ 1.5g.t Au from 45m
 - **GRC501:** 2m @ 1.1g/t Au from 23m, and 4m @ 2.9g/t Au from 64m
 - **GRC503:** 4m @ 1.5g/t Au from 105m
 - **GRC510:** 4m @ 1.0g/t Au from 23m
 - **GRC502:** 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 36m

- A full description of significant intersections is included as Table 1, with drill program details documented in the JORC (2012) Table 1 included as Appendix 2 to this announcement.
- These new intersections have continued to extend the known near-surface mineralisation at Achilles to the north of the previously mined Rosie open pit. Previous near-surface results returned from Achilles include¹:
 - **GRC446: 21m @ 2.1g/t Au from 32m**
 - **GRC447: 13m @ 3.4g/t Au from 5m**
 - **GRC430: 11m @ 3.0g/t Au from 32m**
- The mineralisation is located within moderately east-dipping shear zones, which are interpreted to be part of a large-scale thrust structure on the margin of the granodiorite that separates it from the western basalt sequence. Mineralisation is hosted predominantly within the granodiorite, in a thrust surface sub-parallel to the contact, as well as an interpreted steeper splay (see Figure 3).
- The mineralisation at Achilles between the historical Rosie and NE Caledonian Open Pits has never been mined historically and is largely hosted within the oxide zone. The success of RC drilling along this trend, beneath previous ineffective historical RAB drilling, has highlighted the potential to delineate significant oxide gold mineralisation close to the Company's existing Mineral Resources in the north-western contact zone of the Montague Dome, the 120,000oz Inferred Resources each at Whistler and Montague-Boulder².
- This near-surface mineralised trend has been successfully traced for over 600m north of the Rosie open pit (see Figure 1). The trend is still open for a further 200m to the previously mined Caledonian NE pit.
- The structural trend that hosts Achilles can be traced in aeromagnetic and ground-gravity datasets south of the Rosie Open Pit for a further 3.5km to the edge of Gateway's tenure. This southern strike extent has mainly been tested in the past with largely ineffective near-surface RAB drilling. Where deeper drilling (>50m depth) has been completed, evidence of mineralisation has been identified on this trend.
- A traverse of drilling (GRC504-506) was also completed to test the northern extension of the S-Bend mineralised trend. The drilling intersected two narrow shear zones with sub-grade mineralisation. Potential remains for the structure to open up again to the north. Drilling of the southern extensions remains to be completed.
- The first 1km of the structural trend south of the Rosie pit has recently been tested by Gateway via a systematic air-core drilling program where hole depths were successfully pushed to a >50m average depth. This program has recently been completed, with samples submitted to the commercial laboratory in Perth and results awaited.

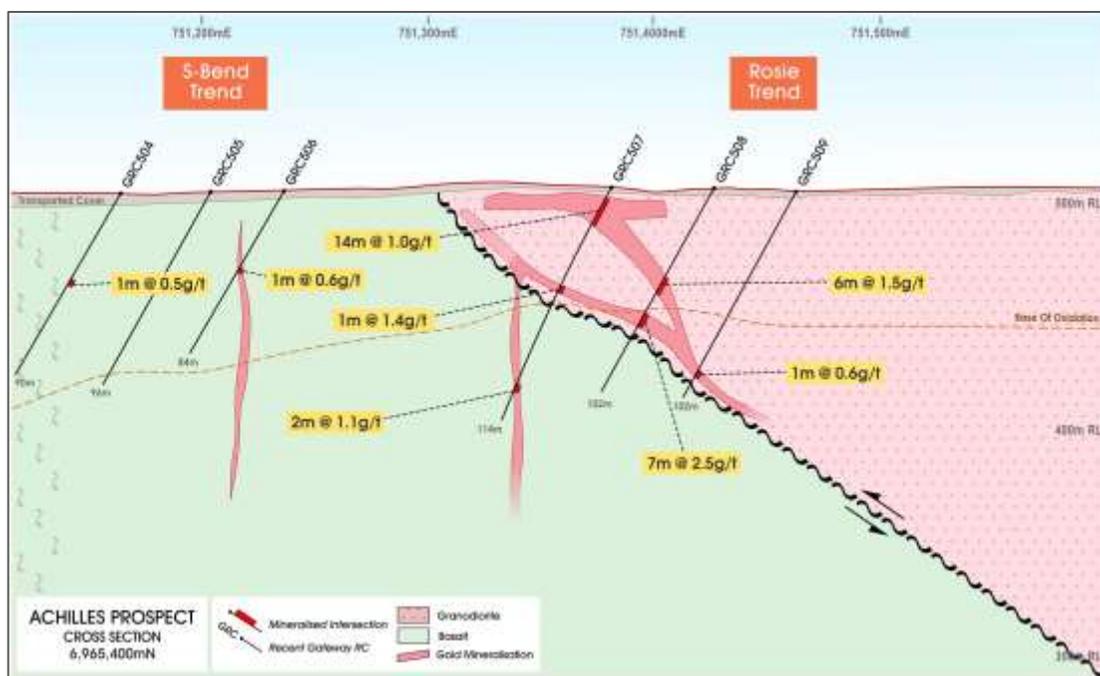


Figure (3): Achilles target area, RC drill section 6,965,400mN with significant

² See ASX Release dated 3 October 2019

Caledonian North

In addition to the RC drilling at Achilles, a small program of three RC holes for 300m was completed at Caledonian North, to follow up on historical high-grade intercepts in shallow RC drilling which were untested by deeper drilling. The three holes were completed as a single traverse of 40m spaced holes (see Figure 4).

While the holes intersected a significant shear-zone with associated quartz veining and alteration, only slightly anomalous assays were returned. A single intercept of **1m @ 3.2g/t Au** was returned from the most westerly hole, GRC515 (see Figure 1). The context of this result will be investigated to determine if further work is required in this area.

A full description of significant intersections is included as Table 2, with drill program details documented in the JORC (2012) Table 1 included as Appendix 2 to this announcement.

Field Program Update

Gateway has now completed a major air-core drilling program at Gidgee, focusing on the southern continuation of the Rosie trend south of the Rosie open pit, within the Montague Dome. A total of 305 holes were drilled for 15,015m. Excellent drilling conditions were encountered, which enabled complete coverage of the target area. All samples have now been submitted to a commercial laboratory in Perth for analysis.

A Reverse Circulation rig has now mobilised to site and drilling has commenced. It is envisaged that this rig will continue operations until field activities are suspended for the Christmas break in December.

The rig will initially drill both a program of in-fill and extensional holes around the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, as well as a series of systematic traverses covering the entire north-western contact of the Montague Dome between the Montague-Boulder pit and the recently reported Whistler West RC traverse, where RC drilling intersected **6m @ 6.0g/t Au from 54m** on the continuation of the Boulder lode structure, 1.1km north of the Montague-Boulder pit (see ASX release 1 September 2020).

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Peter Langworthy, said: *"Our initial 4,500m RC program at Gidgee continues to deliver exciting results, with the latest batch of assays demonstrating significant upside and growth potential at the previously identified Achilles Target. This shallow zone of oxide mineralisation was identified last year between two historical open pits to the south of our cornerstone Montague-Boulder and Whistler deposits along the north-western margin of the Montague Dome.*

"This shallow, unmined oxide zone has now been extended over a strike length of at least 600m and it remains open both to the north and the south, with outstanding potential to define a coherent oxide gold deposit. This could represent a lucrative source of shallow oxide ore feed in any future mining scenario, and therefore will be an important focus of our exploration efforts going forward.

"The broader Achilles Target area also has all the hallmarks of forming a much larger gold mineralised system – effectively a third major centre of mineralisation along the north-western margin of the Montague Dome.

"With air-core drilling over the southern portion of this target horizon recently completed, we are eagerly awaiting assay results from the broader air-core program – which should start to flow in over the coming weeks. We are also awaiting final assay results from the initial 4,500m program. With the RC rig resuming operations this week at Montague-Boulder, we should see a cascading series of announcements right through until the end of the year, although we will continue to manage the flow of data sensibly to provide meaningful and relevant updates to shareholders."

This released has been authorised by:

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 Mark Cossom who is a full-time employee of Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cossom owns shares and options in Gateway Mining Ltd. Mr Cossom 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 Cossom consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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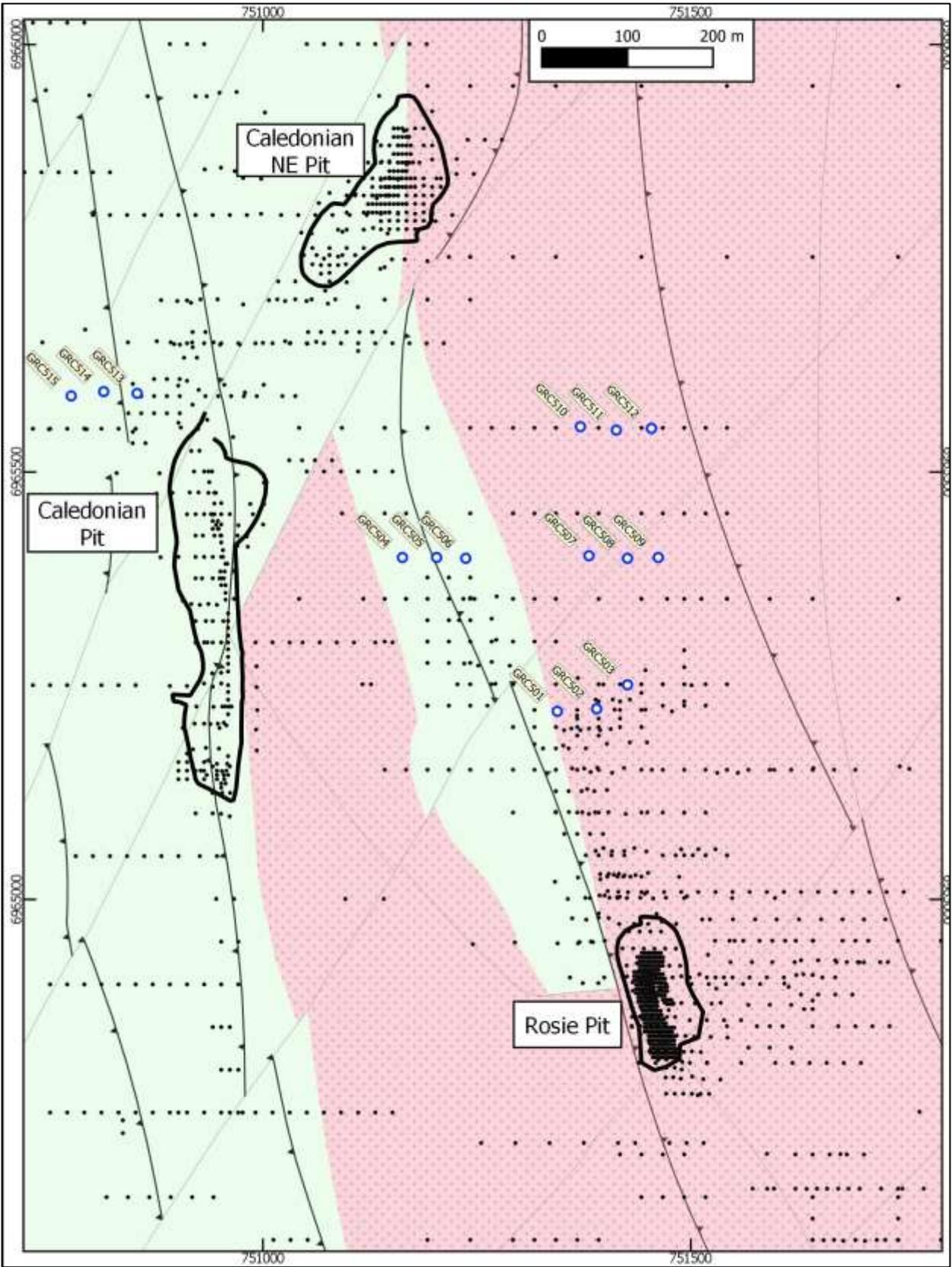


Figure (4): Achilles RC drill hole location plan with all previous drilling

TABLE (1): ACHILLES RC SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip/Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC501	RC	751344	6965220	501	-60/269	78	23	25	2	1.1	
							64	68	4	2.9	
GRC502	RC	751390	6965223	508	-60/270	102	36	38	2	1.2	
							63	67	4	1.1	
GRC503	RC	751426	6965251	506	-60/274	138	105	109	4	1.5	
GRC504	RC	751163	6965400	506	-60/270	90				NSA	
GRC505	RC	751203	6965400	505	-60/268	96				NSA	
GRC506	RC	751237	6965399	508	-60/268	84				NSA	
GRC507	RC	751381	6965402	508	-60/273	114	3	17	14	1.0	
							48	49	1	1.4	
							97	99	2	1.1	
GRC508	RC	751426	6965399	515	-61/270	102	45	51	6	1.5	
							61	68	7	2.5	
GRC509	RC	751462	6965400	505	-60/272	102				NSA	
GRC510	RC	751371	6965553	509	-60/271	102	23	27	4	1.0	
							79	81	2	1.1	
GRC511	RC	751413	6965549	510	-60/273	102				NSA	
GRC512	RC	751454	6965551	507	-60/271	108	19	20	1	1.0	
							55	56	1	1.6	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth
- NSA – No Significant Assay

TABLE (2): CALEDONIAN NORTH RC SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

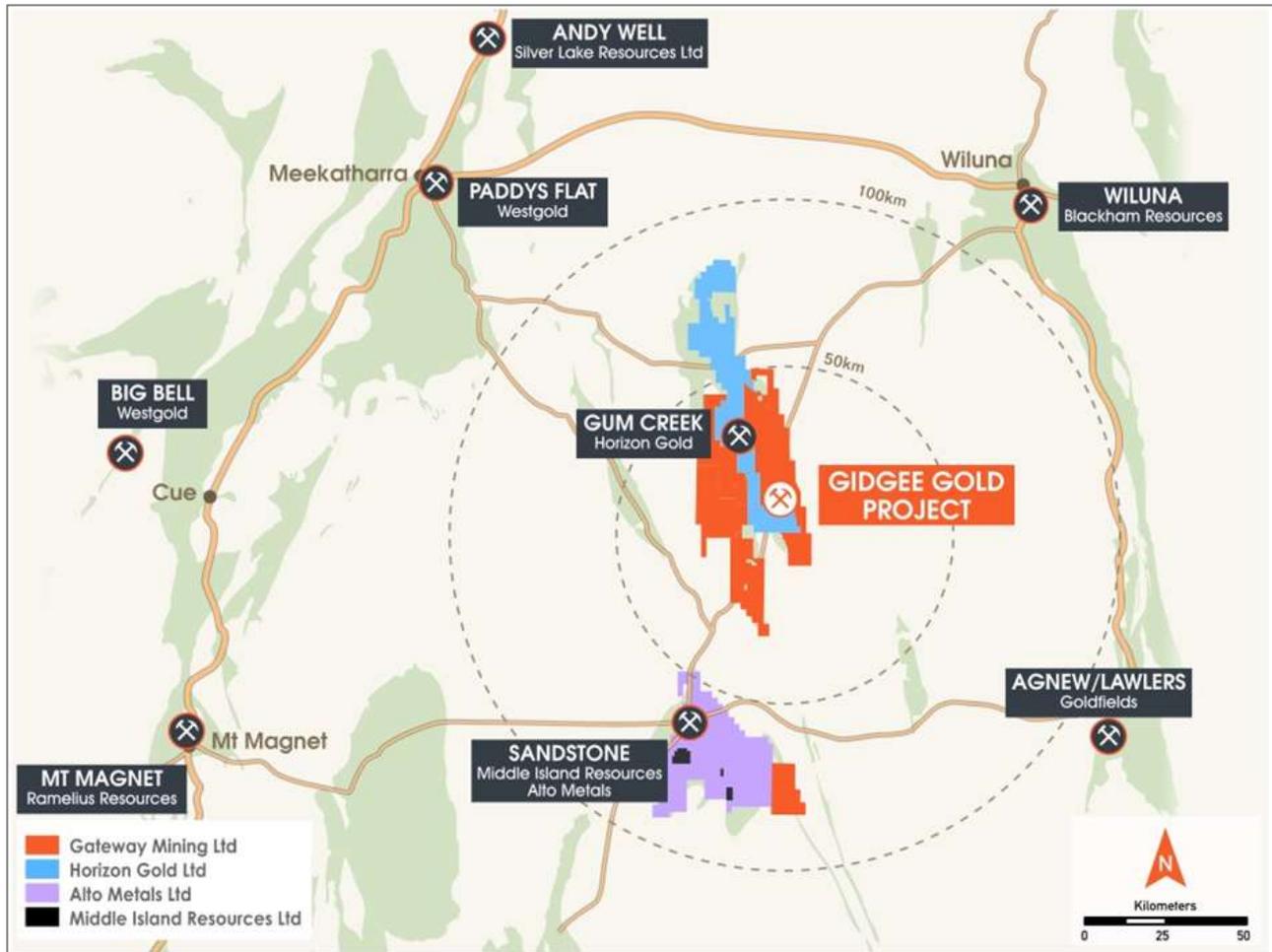
Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip/Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC513	RC	750853	6965592	499	-59/091	138				NSA	
GRC514	RC	750814	6965594	508	-59/091	84				NSA	
GRC515	RC	750776	6965589	504	-60/062	78	54	55	1	3.2	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth
- NSA – No Significant Assay

APPENDIX (1)

About the Gidgee Gold Project



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

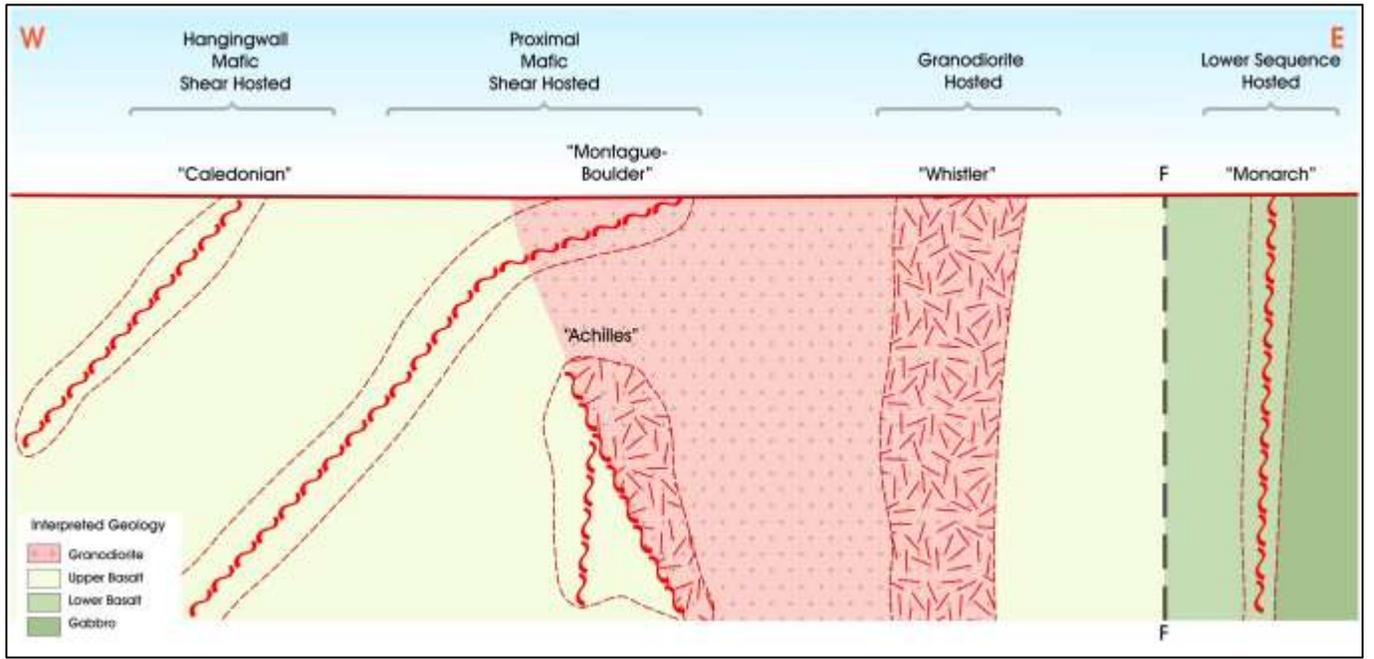
Montague Dome Target Categorisation

Granodiorite Hosted Stockwork/Veining – Located within the Montague Granodiorite, usually proximal to the contact area or major shear structures. Hosted in multi-directional vein arrays and associated with de-magnetised zones in the granodiorite. Examples include the Whistler deposit and mineralisation at the Airport prospect.

Proximal Mafic Hosted Shear Zone – Moderately dipping discrete shear zone, hosted on intra-flow stratigraphic boundaries within the western mafic volcanic sequence. Associated with intense K-alteration (biotite) and quartz veining. Some interplay with mineralisation within the granodiorite is often seen, such as at the Battery Zone at Montague-Boulder deposit. Primary example is the Boulder Lode at Montague-Boulder.

Hangingwall Mafic Hosted Shear Zone – Moderately to steeply-dipping discrete shear zones within the western mafic volcanic sequence, distal from the granodiorite contact zone. Mineralisation is entirely hosted in mafics, with associated K-alteration (biotite) and quartz veining. Primary example is mineralisation within the Caledonian pit.

Lower Sequence Hosted Lode – Typical shear zone hosted quartz lode style mineralisation within the older gabbro units of the eastern mafic sequence. Mineralisation is associated with deformed and altered mafic intrusive, typically albite and K-alteration. Primary example is the mineralisation observed at the Montague-Monarch workings.



Montague Dome System – Schematic Cross Section with Mineralisation Styles

APPENDIX (2): ACHILLES AND CALEDONIAN NORTH RC DRILLING AUGUST 2020

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling (GRC prefix) - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Once the metre was completed the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. • The bulk reject from the sample was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC – Challenge 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.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 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. • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. The QC procedure adopted through the process includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1: 50, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:50, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory. Samples oven dried then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron. All samples were analysed for Au using the Au-AA26 technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples were submitted to ALS (Perth). All samples were analysed by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total digest assay technique. Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:50 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:50 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists Data is recorded digitally at the project within MicroMine Geobank software, assay results are received digitally. All data is stored within DataShed SQL Database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program are not considered to be of suitable data spacing for use in Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill line was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structure. Inclined RC holes (-60°) are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calico samples are sealed into green/poly weave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed in bulka bags and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M57/48 and M51/99. All tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd 100%. • No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold was discovered in the district during the gold rush era, first records of gold won from small-scale, high-grade workings include the Montague Mining Centre (1904-13). Renewed interest in the late 1960's included base metal exploration carried out within exposed stratigraphy of the Montague Ranges (Bungarra Ranges), exploration interest that broadened with the release of the Sandstone 1:250,000 aeromagnetic sheet in 1970 resulting in the staking of favourable magnetic anomalies by exploration companies. • Early explorers in the Montague Ranges included Anaconda Australia Inc. (1966-67), followed by International Nickel Australia (1971-75) evaluating a Gabbro - banded differentiated basic complex believed prospective for copper and/or nickel such as the Dulith Gabbro, USA. Strong geophysical and mineralised anomalism was encountered, however, copper-zinc enrichment was also encountered in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at Ed's Bore prospect, which was followed-up by CRA Exploration (1983-1990) to intersect polymetallic VMS enrichments at Bevan prospect (not substantively pursued). • At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). • The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with Herald Resources continued exploration of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>also targeting poly-metallic intrusion related - VMS models in the district from 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airport, Airport Sth, S Bend, Rosie Nth, Rosie Sth mineralisation was discovered by Gateway Mining between 2007 and 2011 in RAB drilling and later defined by RC drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gateways's Gidgee Project is located in the Gidgee district in the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia approximately 630km NE of Perth and 70km north from the township of Sandstone on the eastern central portion of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, of the Southern Cross Province. Metamorphic grade of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt is estimated to be low-grade greenschist facies. Project lithology includes basalt/ash tuff/dolerite/gabbro, the Montague Granodiorite sub-volcanic intrusion (calc-alkaline - FI), dacite volcanic flow/s (FI), volcanoclastic sequences of felsic composition and epiclastic conglomerates, ultramafic intrusives and external orogenic granite plutons. Key regional characteristics of a Volcanic Arc Extensional Basin include calc-alkaline bimodal volcanic sequences associated with extensive iron formations. Later ENE-WSW orogenic compression event is characterised by NNW regional scale faults/unconformities, NNW shearing and folding, slaty cleavage has developed within sediments near a tight syncline fold closure within the NE area of the project.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration drill results from recent drilling, and associated details are contained in Tables 1 and 2 of this release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution No high-grade cut-off has been applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill lines was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the interpreted stratigraphy and potentially mineralised structures. Inclined RC holes (-60°) are perpendicular to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area has been covered by detailed ground gravity and airborne magnetic surveys. The Montague Dome system was recently covered by a systematic fine-fraction soil sampling program which highlighted a significant gold-in-soil anomaly corresponding to the mineralisation intercepted by this drilling.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further RC drilling at Achilles is planned to infill and extend to the north the identified mineralisation, and potentially allow calculation of an initial Inferred Mineral Resource estimate.