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ASX Announcement: 3 August 2021

SUCCESSFUL 2021 DRILL CAMPAIGN PUTS GATEWAY ON TRACK FOR SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE GROWTH AT GIDGEE

Compilation of all drilling data from the Northwest Margin provides clear pathway to delivering new Resources and expanding existing deposits

HIGHLIGHTS

- **All results now received from major Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling programs completed during the first half of 2021 at the Gidgee Gold Project.**
- **The programs, along with previous exploration by Gateway, have delivered numerous high-quality results which have uncovered new discoveries (Evermore, Achilles), upgraded cornerstone deposits (Whistler, Montague-Boulder – 240koz Inferred[1]) and highlighted the broad-scale gold potential along the Northwest Margin.**
- **The success of this program has provided the foundations for the next stage of work at Gidgee, which will include:**
  - **Estimation of a maiden Inferred Resource for the Evermore discovery, combined with a program of in-fill drilling to expand and upgrade the Resource classification and initial metallurgical and geotechnical assessments.**
  - **Updating the 120koz Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Montague-Boulder deposit.**
  - **Reviewing and updating the 120koz Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Whistler deposit.**
  - **Estimating a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource for the Achilles prospect, combined with an in-fill and extensional drill program.**
  - **Focused drilling programs to test a series of advanced exploration targets identified over the 800m strike length between the Montague-Boulder and Northeast open pits.**
  - **Ongoing evaluation and testing of high-priority targets around the margin of the Montague Granodiorite.**
- **These activities will commence immediately and progress during the second half of 2021, with the overall objective of delivering an interim project-wide Resource update by the end of the year.**

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Mark Cossom, said: *"The past six months has been transformational for Gidgee from an exploration perspective. Our strike rate has been impressive with a substantial number of significant gold intersections returned. As a result, we now have 'cracked the code' on the system, with a clear picture emerging of the huge potential along the Northwest Margin and a strong plan to unlock this value for our shareholders.*

"The high-grade Evermore discovery has been a standout, and that will be a key focus for us in terms of resource estimation work, supported by in-fill drilling and initial metallurgical and geotechnical studies. The high-grade zones discovered between the Montague-Boulder and Northeast pits are equally exciting and will require further drilling. In the meantime, we have also done enough work to review and upgrade both of our cornerstone deposits, at Whistler and Montague-Boulder.

"All of these established and emerging resource areas, including the Achilles oxide zone, will be a priority focus for us moving forward – along with the exceptional pipeline of exploration targets we have established. We will be providing a further update in due course to detail our exploration strategy for the emerging key greenfield areas outside of the resource estimation prospects covered in this announcement"

[1] 3,425,000 tonnes @ 2.2g/t for 240,000 ounces of contained gold. See ASX announcement dated 3 October 2019.

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has now received all assay results from its 2021 drilling program at the 100%-owned **Gidgee Gold Project** in Western Australia, with compilation and interpretation of the data paving the way the next phase of resource growth at the Project.

Systematic Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling was completed over the entire 2.5km Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite dome with the program already resulting in the previously reported discovery of the new Evermore Prospect.

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

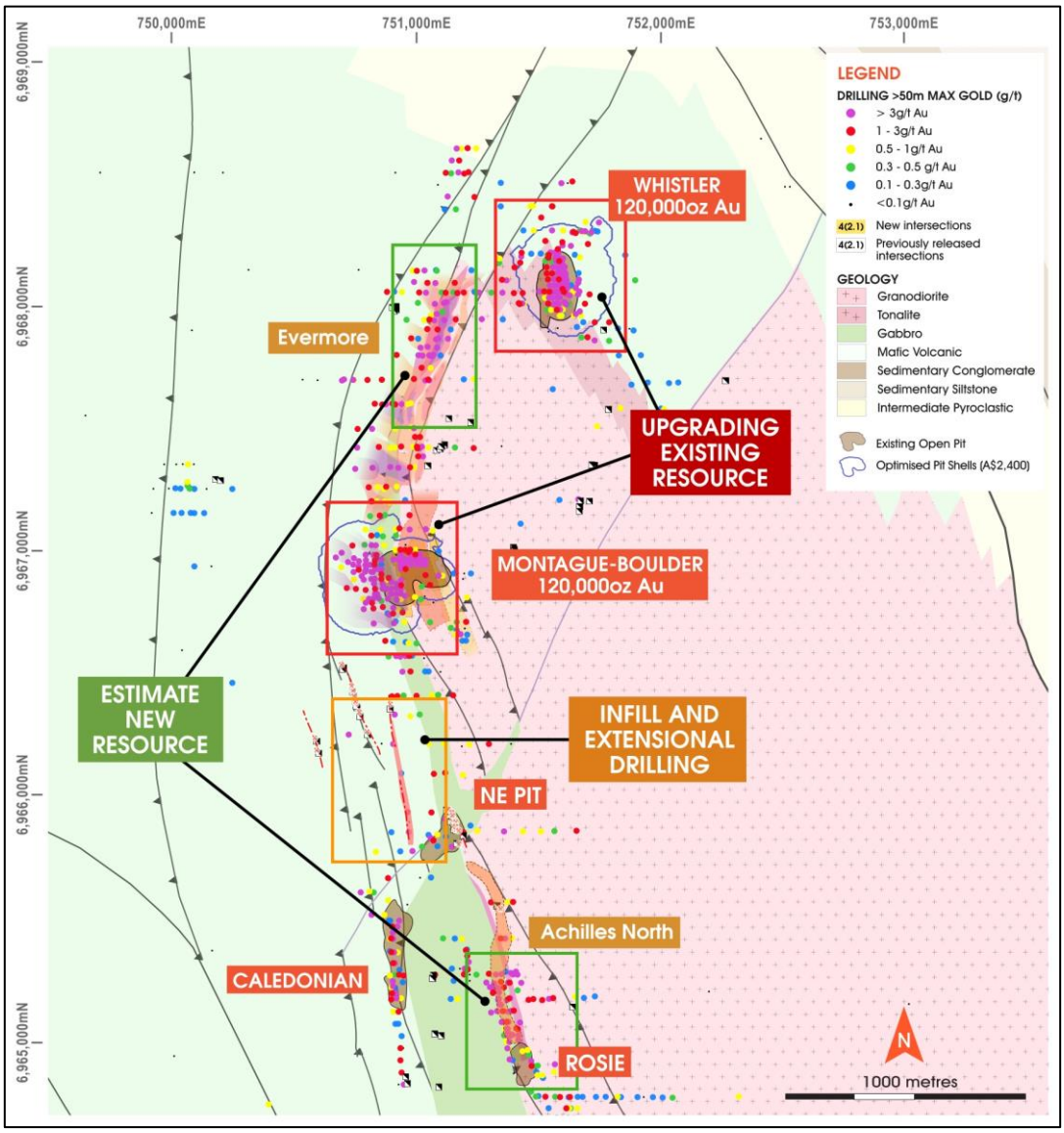

Figure (1): Northwest Margin compiled interpretation simplified plan with strategic prospects for Resource upgrade. Note the interpreted new high-grade zones at Evermore, Achilles North and immediately east of the Montague-Boulder pit.

KEY POINTS:

- Compilation of all drilling data received from successive programs completed by Gateway since July 2020 has allowed for a clearer picture to emerge of the mineralisation controls of what is obviously a large-scale gold system.

- This drilling has provided key information that will now be utilised for the next upgrade of the Company's Mineral Resources (Figure 1).

- In addition to the Resource upgrade, a series of new areas have been identified in wide-spaced drilling that have the potential to deliver additional, significant Resource growth with further drilling.

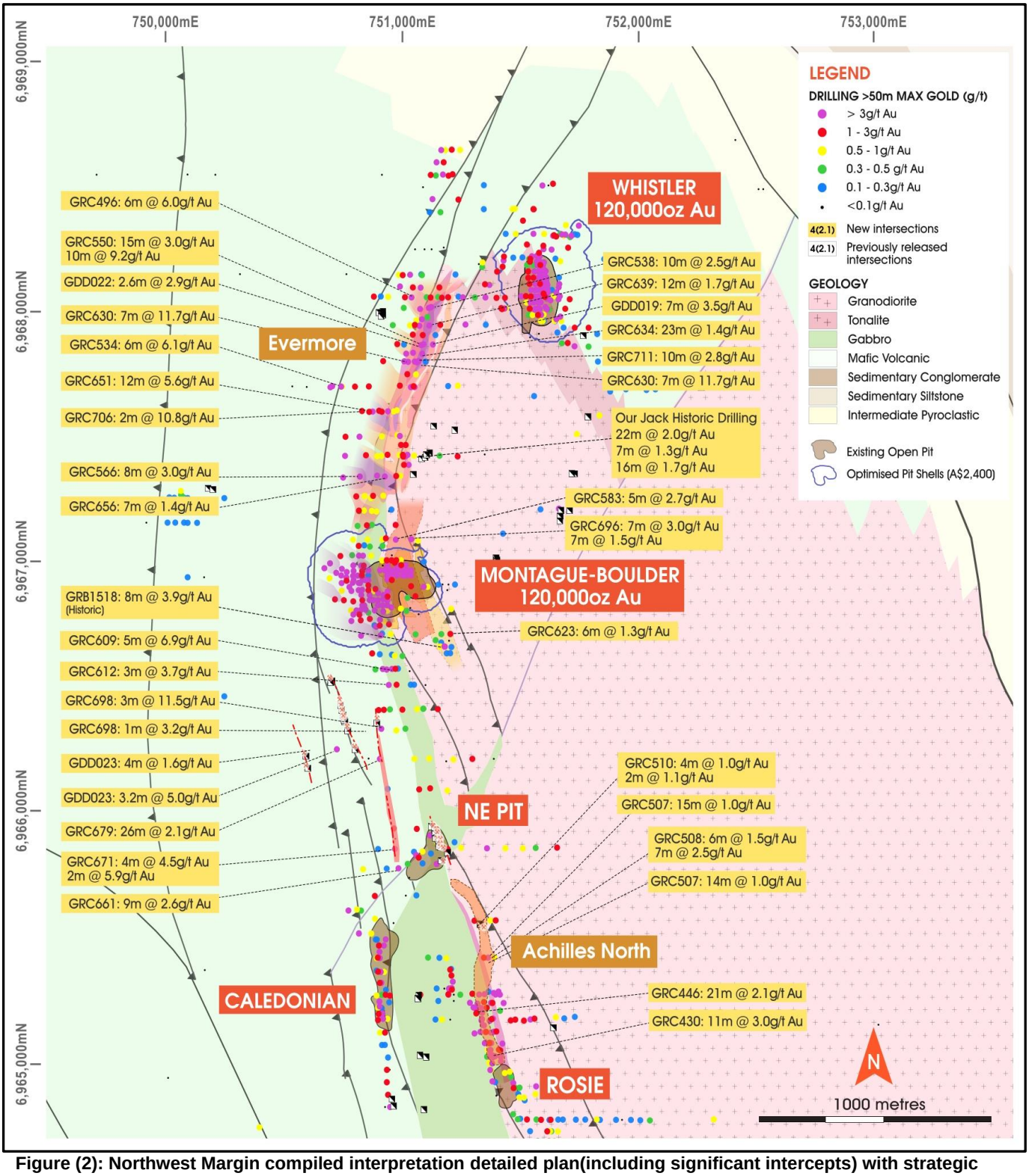

Figure (2): Northwest Margin compiled interpretation detailed plan(including significant intercepts) with strategic prospects for Resource upgrade. Note the interpreted new high-grade zones at Evermore, Achilles North and immediately east of the Montague-Boulder pit.

Evermore Gold Deposit

- Drilling over the past six months has resulted in the delineation of the exciting Evermore discovery, located along strike between the existing 120koz Inferred Montague-Boulder Resource and the 120koz Inferred Whistler Mineral Resource[2]. It is the first discovery to be made outside of the historic mining areas around the Montague Dome. To date, as significant number of high-grade intersections have been returned from this prospect area, including[3]:

  - **GRC651: 12 metres @ 5.6g/t Au from 78m, including 4m @ 13.2g/t Au**
  - **GRC550: 15 metres @ 3.0g/t Au from 104m and;**
    10 metres @ 9.2g/t Au from 140m
  - **GRC630: 7 metres @ 11.7g/t Au from 97m**
  - **GRC538: 10 metres @ 2.5g/t Au from 114m**
  - **GRC711: 10 metres @ 2.8g/t Au from 101m**
  - **GRC635: 4 metres @ 10.1g/t Au from 132m**
  - **GDD018: 1.9 metres @ 22.4g/t Au from 151.4m**
  - **GRC706: 2 metres @ 10.8g/t Au from 87m**
  - **GRC634: 23 metres @ 1.4g/t Au from 105m**
  - **GRC639: 12 metres @ 1.7g/t Au from 122m**
  - **GDD019: 3.4 metres @ 2.4g/t Au from 98.7m* and;**
    7 metres @ 3.5g/t Au from 314m*
  - **GDD022: 2.6 metres @ 2.9g/t Au from 118m***
  - **GRC566: 8 metres @ 3.0g/t Au from 92m**
  - **GRC534: 6 metres @ 6.1g/t Au from 88m**
  - **GRC535: 3 metres @ 5.5g/t Au from 46m**
  - **GRC542: 6 metres @ 2.2g/t Au from 67m**
  - **GRC496: 6 metres @ 6.0g/t Au from 54m**

  (* New Results)

- The Evermore Gold Deposit has been drill tested over a strike length of approximately 800m with a number of high-grade domains identified. The northern domain has now been systematically drilled on a nominal 40m x 40m spacing over a strike length of approximately 420m and remains open to the north, where there is a significant data gap around the nose of the granodiorite to the 120koz Inferred Whistler Deposit (Figure 1).

- The Evermore mineralisation consists of a flat lying shear zone that interacts with the margin of the granodiorite to form a high-grade zone of mineralisation 80-120m wide, with results including **12m @ 5.6g/t Au** (GRC651), **15m @ 3.0g/t Au and 10m @ 9.2g/t Au** (GRC550) and **7m @ 11.7g/t Au** (GRC630) (Figure 3). Additionally, there are a series of mineralised structures located in the immediate hanging wall, in a near surface position, with results including **8m @ 3.0g/t Au** (GRC566), **6m @ 6.1g/t Au** (GRC534) and **6m @ 6.0g/t Au** (GRC496).

- The southern strike extent of Evermore has only currently been drill tested on a nominal 80m x 100m spacing and presents a major opportunity to define additional zones of high-quality gold mineralisation (Figure 3).

- Estimation of a maiden Inferred Resource for the Evermore Prospect, combined with a program of infill drilling to further expand and upgrade the Resource classification will now be undertaken. First stage metallurgical and geotechnical assessments will also be completed.

[2] 3,425,000 tonnes @2.2g/t for 240,000 ounces of contained gold. See ASX announcement dated 3 October 2019.

[3] See ASX Releases dated 1 September 2020, 20 November 2020, 22 January 2021, 28 April 2021, 21 May 2021, 28 June 2021

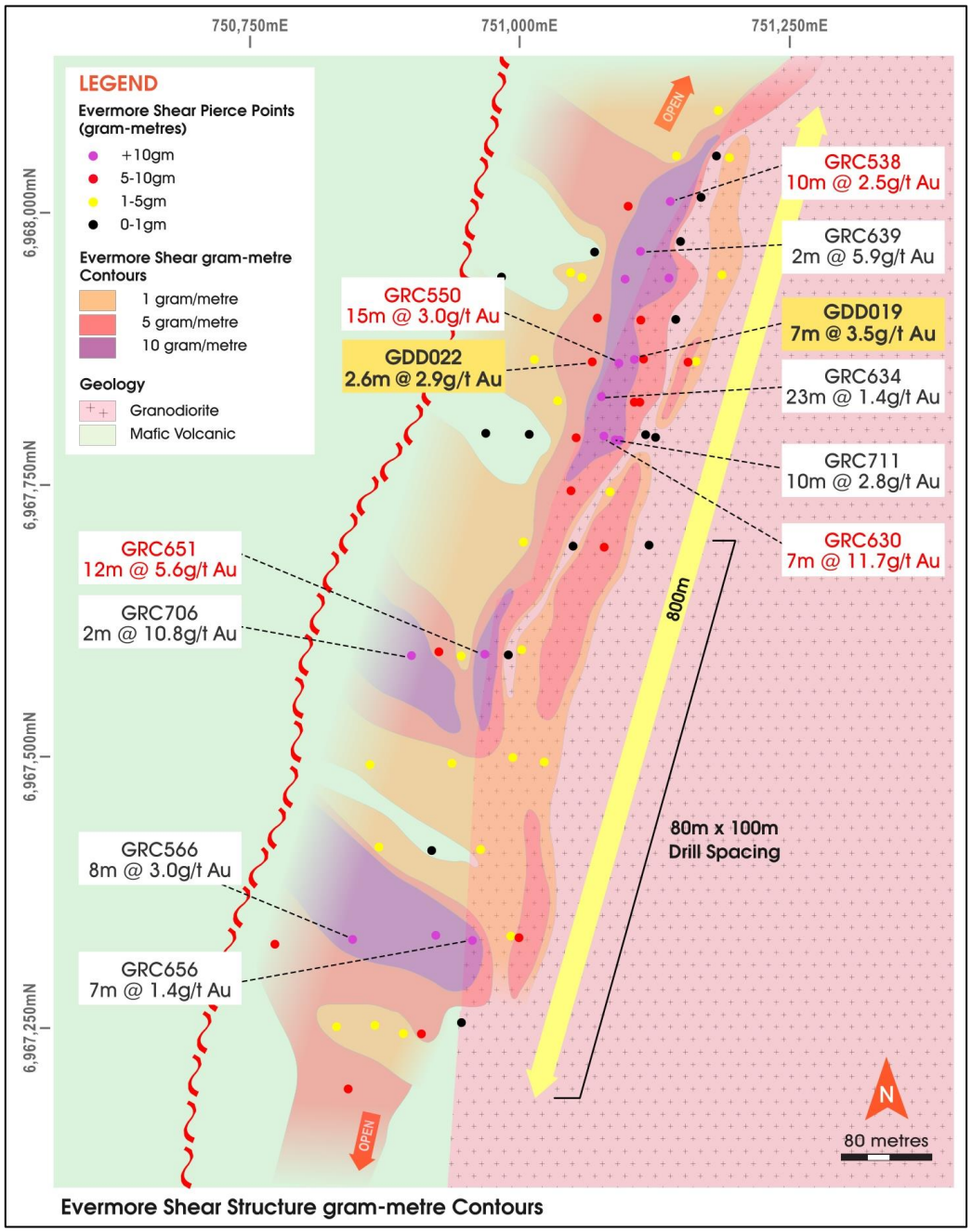

Figure (3): Evermore Shear interpretation gram-metre contour plan with associated pierce points. Note open ends along strike and extensive zone of wide-spaced drill coverage

Montague-Boulder Gold Deposit

- Drilling within and immediately adjacent to the existing 120,000oz Inferred Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource in late 2020, as well as the recent RC program, has increased the data density through key areas of the deposit, including firming the confidence in high-grade shoots.

- Additionally, drilling around the margins of the resource has identified a series of new zones of mineralisation. These include[4]:

    - A series of stacked lodes beneath the existing resource, with results including **5m @ 17.4g/t Au** (GRC599) and **5m @ 2.7g/t Au** (GRC583) (Figure 4).

    - A significant new mineralised zone consisting of thick, stacked lodes within the granodiorite unit beneath and to the immediate north of the current open pit, highlighted by **7m @ 3.0g/t Au** (GRC696) and **5m @ 2.7g/t Au** (GRC583) (Figure 5).

    - The identification of new high-grade domains on the southern margin of the current resource, with intersections including **5m @ 6.9g/t Au** (GRC609 ~100m to the south) and **3m @ 3.7g/t Au** (GRC612 ~160m south) (Figure 2).

- This new data will be incorporated into an updated three-dimensional interpretation and utilised in a re-estimation of the Mineral Resource.

- Additional drilling will be designed to expand the granodiorite hosted lodes which are considered to represent a significant growth opportunity for the Montague-Boulder Resource.

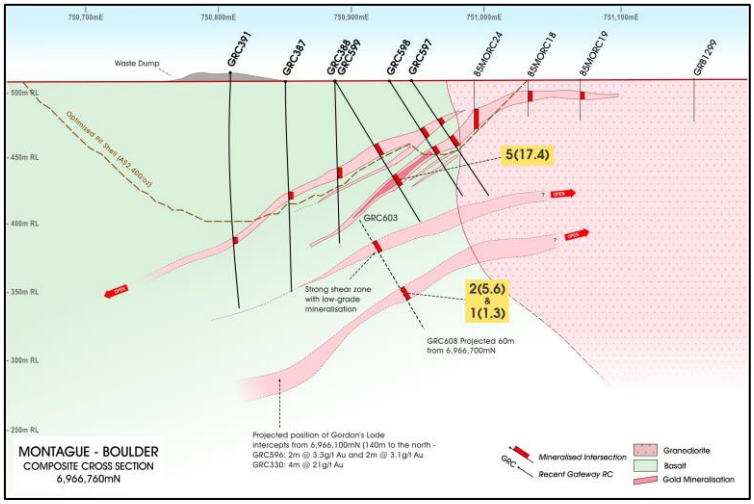

Figure (4): Montague-Boulder composite cross section highlighting potential repeat shears beneath the current Mineral Resource interpretation and AUD$2,400/oz constraining shell

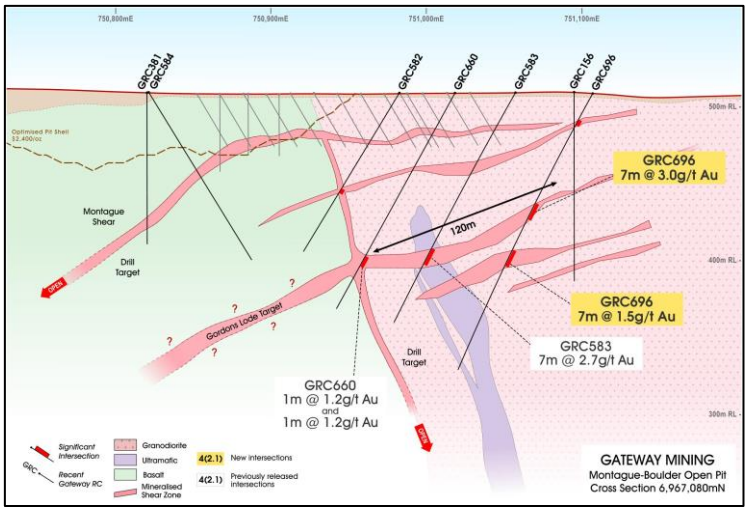

Figure (5): Montague-Boulder drill cross-section 6,967,080mN. Note the proximity of this new structure to the existing Mineral Resource interpretation and AUD$2,400/oz constraining shell

[4] See ASX releases dated 18 December 2020, 11 January 2021 and 7 July 2021

Montague-Boulder to Northeast Pit

- Systematic, but widespaced drilling during the recent program has highlighted the presence of several high-grade mineralised structures over the 900m strike length between the Montague-Boulder and Northeast open pits.

- Drilling has highlighted a potential continuation of mineralisation for approximately 900m south of the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource[5]. A low-angle west dipping shear is interpreted to be the southern extension of the "Gordon's Lode" present below Montague-Boulder, with results including **3m @ 11.5g/t Au** (GRC698) and **3.2m @ 5.0g/t Au** (GDD023) (Figure 2). There are also several steep "Link Structures" present near surface, correlated with significant lines of historic workings (Figure 7), with recent results including **26m @ 2.1g/t Au** (GRC679), **2m @ 5.9g/t Au** and **4m @ 4.5g/t Au** (GRC671).

- The successful demonstration of the continuation of mineralisation between these two pits, on several associated structures, by what is still wide-spaced drilling (nominal 80m x 80m) points to considerable potential to delineate significant additional resources in the short term with additional drilling.

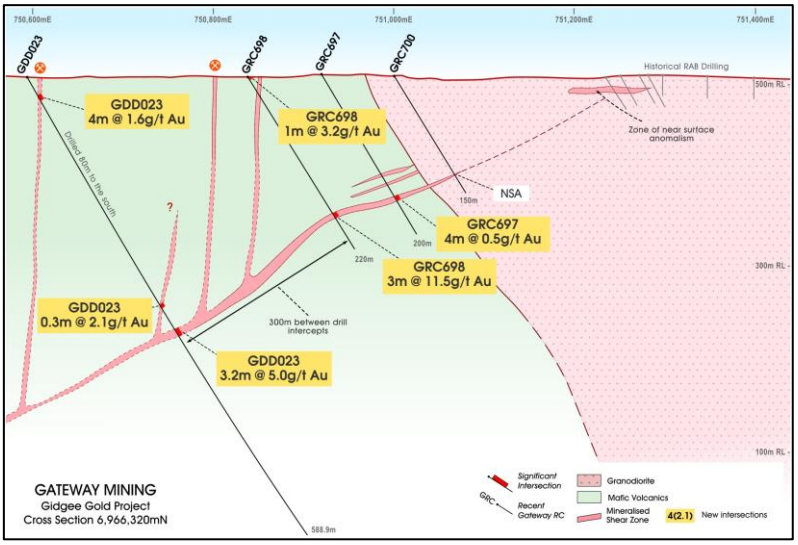

Figure (6): Montague-Boulder to Northeast Pit drill cross-section 6,966,320mN. Note hole GDD023 has been projected from 80m south.

Achilles Prospect

- The Achilles Prospect covers a 1km zone between the Rosie and Northeast open pits along the margin of the Montague Granodiorite (a similar setting to the Northwest Margin). Work by Gateway during 2018-2020 highlighted an extensive strike of shallow (<60m) oxide-zone hosted mineralisation present directly north of the historic Rosie open pit, with results including **13m @ 3.4g/t Au** (GRC447), **21m @ 2.1g/t Au** (GRC446) and **11m @ 3.0g/t Au** (GRC430)[6]. The initial 400m north of the pit was drilled on a nominal 25m x 25m drill spacing with a further 400m strike only drilled on a 50m x 150m (see Figure 2).

- The increased understanding of the controls on mineralisation along the Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite has also allowed for re-examination of the nearby Achilles North oxide gold target area.

- The potential for a near-surface oxide deposit within the Gidgee region holds enormous strategic value and as such an initial Mineral Resource estimation will be undertaken on the closely drilled portion of the deposit whilst additional drilling to grow the resource is completed to test the strike extensions to the north. First stage metallurgical and geotechnical assessments will also be completed.

- Additionally, a data review has highlighted the highly prospective historic Airport prospect, located southeast of the Rosie open pit. This prospect was closely drilled by Gateway pre-2018, with a series of near-surface high-grade intersections over a strike length of approximately 150m. Significant results returned from this drilling include **17m @ 14.7g/t Au** (GRC015) and **20m @ 15.6g/t Au** (GRB1231)[7]. This prospect will be included as part of the Achilles Oxide project area.

[5] See ASX releases dated 1 June 2021 and 21 July 2021
[6] See ASX release dated 12 December 2019
[7] See ASX release dated 8 October 2018

FORWARD PLAN

- The next stage of work at the Gidgee Gold Project will include the following:

    - Estimation of a maiden Inferred Resource for the Evermore Prospect, combined with a program of infill drilling to further expand and upgrade the Resource classification. First stage metallurgical and geotechnical assessments will also be completed.

    - Updating the Mineral Resource estimate for the Montague-Boulder Deposit.

    - Review and update of the Whistler Deposit Mineral Resource estimate.

    - Estimation of a maiden Inferred Resource for the Achilles Prospect, combined with an infill and expansion drilling program. First stage metallurgical and geotechnical assessments will also be completed.

    - Focused programs of drilling to test the series of advanced exploration targets identified over the 800m strike length between the Montague-Boulder and Northeast open pits.

Greenfields Exploration
Exploration outside of the existing Mineral Resource and advanced targets will continue in parallel. This work will include ongoing evaluation and testing of high-priority targets around the margin of the Montague granodiorite, including first pass drill testing. An aircore drilling program is currently underway, with results to be compiled once received. In addition, a ground-based geophysics crew is currently on site collecting gravity data in underexplored areas of the tenement package away from the Montague Granodiorite. Additional work including fine-fraction soil sampling will be undertaken on prospective target areas as they are developed.

This released has been authorised by:

Mark Cossom
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 Stuart Stephens who is a full-time employee of Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Stephens owns options in Gateway Mining Ltd. Mr Stephens has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Stephens consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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TABLE (1): NORTHWEST MARGIN RC DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	Prospect	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC684	NWM	751069	6966702	507	234	-90\360	92	94	2	3	
GRC685	WHISTLER	751700	6968510	512	160	-60\270	78	79	1	1.9	
GRC685							131	132	1	1.1	
GRC686	WHISTLER	751650	6968410	512	160	-60\270	131	132	1	1.3	
GRC687	WHISTLER	751860	6968310	512	264	-60\270				NSA	
GRC688	FLAMETREE	747800	6967760	512	18	-90\360				NSA	
GRC689	FLAMETREE	747900	6967760	512	48	-90\360				NSA	
GRC690	FLAMETREE	748000	6967760	512	78	-90\360				NSA	
GRC691	FLAMETREE	748100	6967760	512	72	-90\360				NSA	
GRC692	FLAMETREE	748200	6967760	512	66	-90\360				NSA	
GRC693	WHISTLER	751810	6967860	512	140	-60\270	53	54	1	2.1	
							71	72	1	5.9	
GRC695	NWM	751060	6966808	507	192	-60\270	182	183	1	3.4	
GRC697	NWM	750921	6966319	505	168	-60\90				NSA	
GRC698	NWM	750840	6966319	505	220	-60\90	18	19	1	3.2	
							177	180	3	11.5	
GRC699	NWM	750868	6966398	505	138	-60\90	105	106	1	1.3	
							119	121	2	1.3	
GRC700	NWM	751002	6966320	505	150	-60\90				**NSA**	
GRC708	NWM	750640	6967700	512	186	-60\90	170	171	1	11.9	
GRC701	NWM	750860	6966560	512	162	-60\90				**NSA**	
GRC702	NWM	750970	6966560	512	102	-60\90	62	63	1	2.5	
GRC703	NWM	750920	6966560	512	138	-60\90	86	87	1	3.6	
GRC713	NWM	750560	6967700	512	132	-60\90				NSA	
GRC714	WHISTLER	751650	6968313	512	138	-60\270				NSA	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth and Kalgoorlie
- NSA – No Significant Assay

TABLE (2): NORTHWEST MARGIN DIAMOND DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

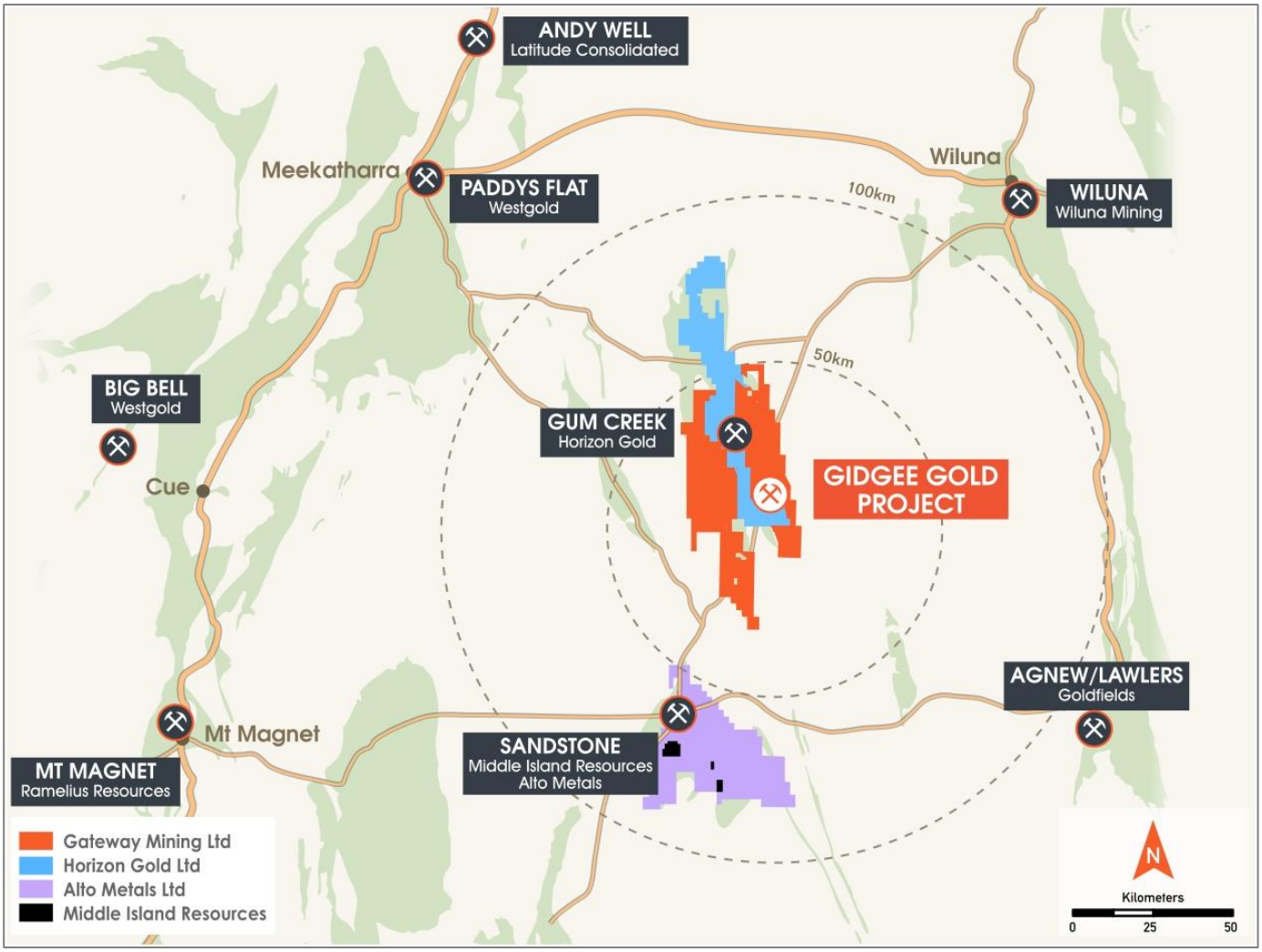
Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GDD017	751550	6968600	512	152	-60\180	515	516	1	2.1	
GDD019	751170	6967870	512	205.7	-60\270	98.7	102.1	3.4	2.4	
						113	120	7	3.5	
GDD022	751000	6967870	512	390.1	-55\90	118	120.6	2.6	2.9	
GDD024	751950	6968110	512	120	-60\270	147.3	150.5	3.2	1.9	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth and Kalgoorlie

APPENDIX (1)

About the Gidgee Gold Project



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): MONTAGUE BOULDER TO NORTHWEST MARGIN RC & DD DRILLING
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 (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. • Diamond drilling (GDD prefix) – samples were taken from NQ2 half-core cut parallel to the core axis. Samples were collected based on logged geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3m and maximum of 1.3m lengths sampled. Sample weights varied between 0.8kg – 3.5kg depending on sample lengths. • RC 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	• *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 – Challenge Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a truck mounted RC rig with on board compressor, an on board Booster, and a truck mounted auxiliary compressor. • Diamond – Blue Spec Drilling rig was used. The rig was a McCulloch 950 rig mounted on a Mercedes 8x8 truck.
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 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. • Diamond core recoveries were noted each core run, with core recovered compared to the length of run. Areas of core loss was noted on the core blocks, as well as in geological logs. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists.
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,*	• 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. • Diamond core was cleaned and stored in core trays. Core was orientated, and marked up on 1m intervals, as well as the bottom-of-hole orientation line. • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.

Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• RC Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• Diamond core samples were NQ2 size and collected from sawn half-core. Core samples were taken based on geological intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.3m.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  • Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:50, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample.
		  • OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:50, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
		  • 0.8-3kgs 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Drill samples were submitted to ALS (Perth). All samples were analysed by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total digest assay technique. Due to industry-wide pressure on fire-assay capacity, some prepped samples were transported to ALS Kalgoorlie for fire assay. • RC Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:50 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:50 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *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 • 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	• *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.*	• Initial 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). All collars were surveyed post-drilling utilsiing RTK-GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program are not considered to be of suitable data spacing for use in Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes testing west-dipping structures drilled to the eastInclined holes (-60°) are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico samples are sealed into green/poly weave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed in bulka bags and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• M57/217, M57/98 and E57/888. These tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd 100%. • No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was discovered in the district during the gold rush era, first records of gold won from small-scale, high-grade workings include the Montague Mining Centre (1904-13). Renewed interest in the late 1960's included base metal exploration carried out within exposed stratigraphy of the Montague Ranges (Bungarra Ranges), exploration interest that broadened with the release of the Sandstone 1:250,000 aeromagnetic sheet in 1970 resulting in the staking of favourable magnetic anomalies by exploration companies. • Early explorers in the Montague Ranges included Anaconda Australia Inc. (1966-67), followed by International Nickel Australia (1971-75) evaluating a Gabbro - banded differentiated basic complex believed prospective for copper and/or nickel such as the Dulith Gabbro, USA. Strong geophysical and mineralised anomalism was encountered, however, copper-zinc enrichment was also encountered in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at Ed's Bore prospect, which was followed-up by CRA Exploration (1983-1990) to intersect polymetallic VMS enrichments at Bevan prospect (not substantively pursued). • At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). • The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with Herald Resources continued exploration of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway also targeting poly-metallic intrusion

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		related - VMS models in the district from 2006. • Airport, Airport Sth, S Bend, Rosie Nth, Rosie Sth mineralisation was discovered by Gateway Mining between 2007 and 2011 in RAB drilling and later defined by RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gateways's 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), volcaniclastic sequences of felsic composition and epiclastic conglomerates, ultramafic intrusives and external orogenic granite plutons. Key regional characteristics of a Volcanic Arc Extensional Basin include calc-alkaline bimodal volcanic sequences associated with extensive iron formations. Later ENE-WSW orogenic compression event is characterised by NNW regional scale faults/unconformities, NNW shearing and folding, slaty cleavage has developed within sediments near a tight syncline fold closure within the NE area of the project.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Exploration drill results from recent drilling, and associated details are contained in Table 1 of this release. Historic intersections mentioned in this release have been previously released by Gateway in various ASX releases, which can be accessed on the Gateway Mining Ltd website
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be*	• Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution • No high-grade cut-off has been applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures targeted. Inclined RC holes (-60°) are perpendicular to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The area has been covered by detailed ground gravity and airborne magnetic surveys. The Montague Dome system was recently covered by a systematic fine-fraction soil sampling program which highlighted a series of anomalies corresponding to the mineralisation intercepted by this drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further step-out RC and diamond drilling targeting along strike of high-grade gold intercepts. Potential systematic infill of these results may be warranted to begin evaluation of the Mineral Resource potential