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ASX Announcement: 7 October 2021

OXIDE GOLD ANOMALISM INTERSECTED OVER +2km IN AIRCORE DRILLING AT PLYMOUTH

Significant new greenfields target delineated 850m west of Montague-Boulder

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First systematic testing of the large Plymouth soil anomaly intersects +2km long oxide-zone gold anomalism parallel to the Montague-Boulder to Evermore trend.**
- **Highly encouraging initial results from wide-spaced air-core drilling, including:**
  - **GWAC0645: 4m @ 1.8g/t Au**
  - **GWAC0593: 4m @ 1.4g/t Au**
  - **GWAC0637: 4m @ 1.0g/t Au**
- **Plymouth is one of several emerging pipeline exploration opportunities within 5km of Gateway's existing Mineral Resources at Gidgee.**
- **The discovery of the large Plymouth target is consistent with Gateway's overall strategy to build out the emerging major gold system at the 1,000km^2 Gidgee Gold Project.**
- **Coherent oxide-zone gold anomalism is related to an apparent shear zone structure within the bedrock that remains open/untested to the south, highlighting the significant potential away from the margin of the Montague granodiorite**
- **Follow-up drilling is planned to better define the anomalism and continue testing to the south.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report highly encouraging initial results from the recently completed 22,000m air-core (**AC**) drilling program at its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in the Murchison district of WA.

The results reported in this announcement are from initial drilling to test the Plymouth target, a large gold anomaly located 850m west of and parallel to the key Montague-Boulder to Evermore trend that was defined by fine-fraction soil sampling conducted in 2020.

This new prospect has been identified as part of Gateway's strategy of advancing multiple gold targets within 5km of its existing Mineral Resources at Montague Boulder and Whistler.

Drilling intersected a wide shear zone within the basalt unit that hosts mineralisation at Montague-Boulder and Evermore and associated volcaniclastic units. The weathered oxide zone at Plymouth averaged approximately 60m below surface, with weathering noticeably deeper over the shear zone, down to depths of over 100m below surface.

A coherent anomalous supergene gold "blanket" was intersected, at the base of the saprolite zone within the weathering profile. The saprolite anomaly was intersected over a 2km strike length (Figure 1) and remains open to the south. Several higher-grade intersections were returned, which is highly encouraging for first-pass air-core drilling. These intersections include:

- GWAC0645: 10m @ 0.8g/t Au from 52m, including **4m @ 1.8g/t Au**
- GWAC0637: 12m @ 0.5g/t Au from 36m, including **4m @ 1.0g/t Au**
- GWAC0644: 12m @ 0.4g/t Au from 48m
- GWAC0647: 6m @ 0.5g/t Au from 48m

In addition, a channel of surficial laterite style mineralisation was intersected across several traverses, correlating to gravels that have been the focus of historic dry blower activities.

Significant intersections were returned at surface in several holes, including:

- GWAC0593: 12m @ 0.6g/t Au from 0m, including **4m @ 1.4g/t Au**

A total of 91 holes for 6,888m of AC drilling were completed at Plymouth. Holes were drilled on 800m spaced traverses, with two 200m in-fill traverses included around a series of historic underground workings (Figure 2). All significant intersections received from the Plymouth air-core drilling are detailed in Table 1, with full details of the drill program outlined in the JORC Table 1 included as an Appendix to this release.

Following compilation of these results, Gateway plans to advance the Plymouth target during the next planned air-core campaign in February 2022. Further drilling will be planned to extend coverage to the south and in-fill within the existing anomaly.

Management Comment

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Mark Cossom, said: *"These are really encouraging results for our very first systematic air-core program to test the large Plymouth gold anomaly. Achieving several shallow ore grade results within an extensive oxide zone gold anomaly is a tremendous result and clearly establishes Plymouth as one of our priority greenfields exploration targets."*

"We are committed to building a strong pipeline of exploration targets within 5km of our existing Resources and this will clearly be an important focus for us early next year. In the meantime, work is continuing on our Resource updates and we look forward to receiving the balance of results from the recent 22,000m air-core program."

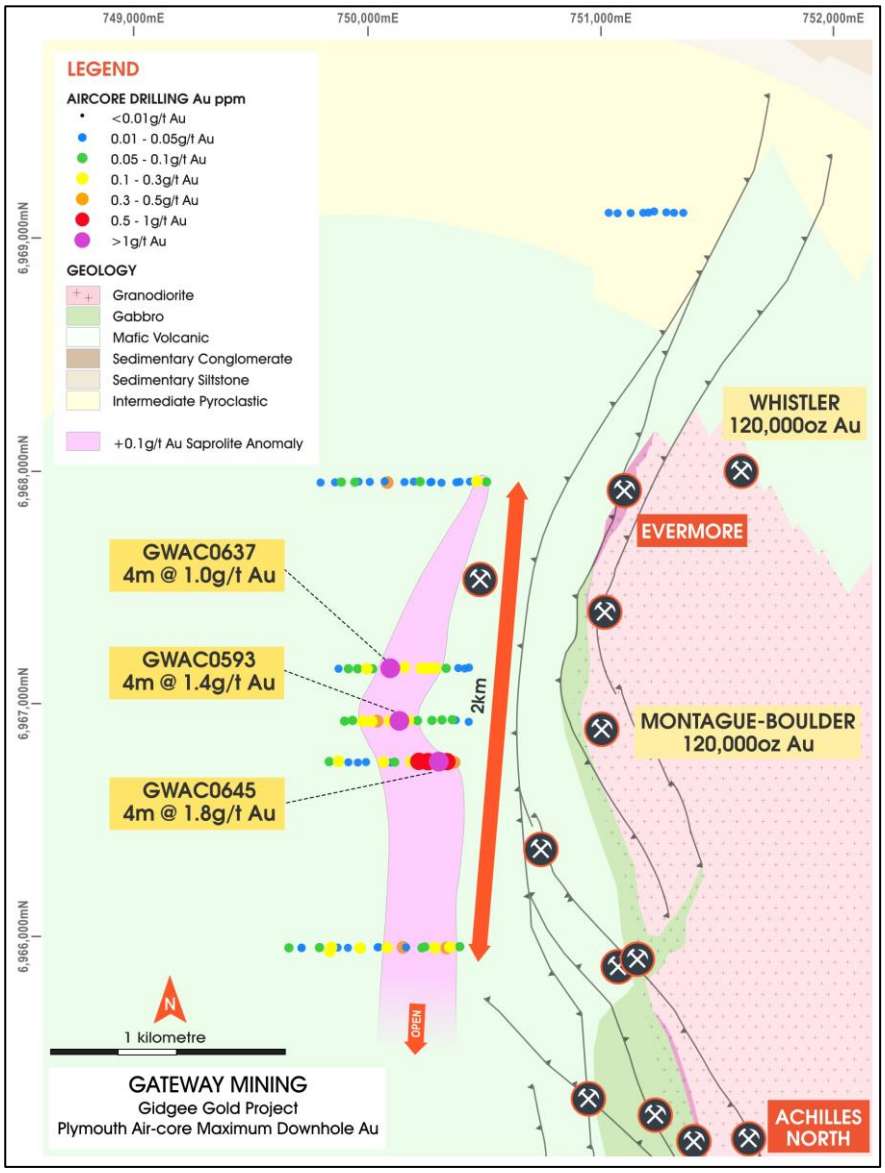

Figure (1): Plymouth air-core drilling maximum down-hole gold.

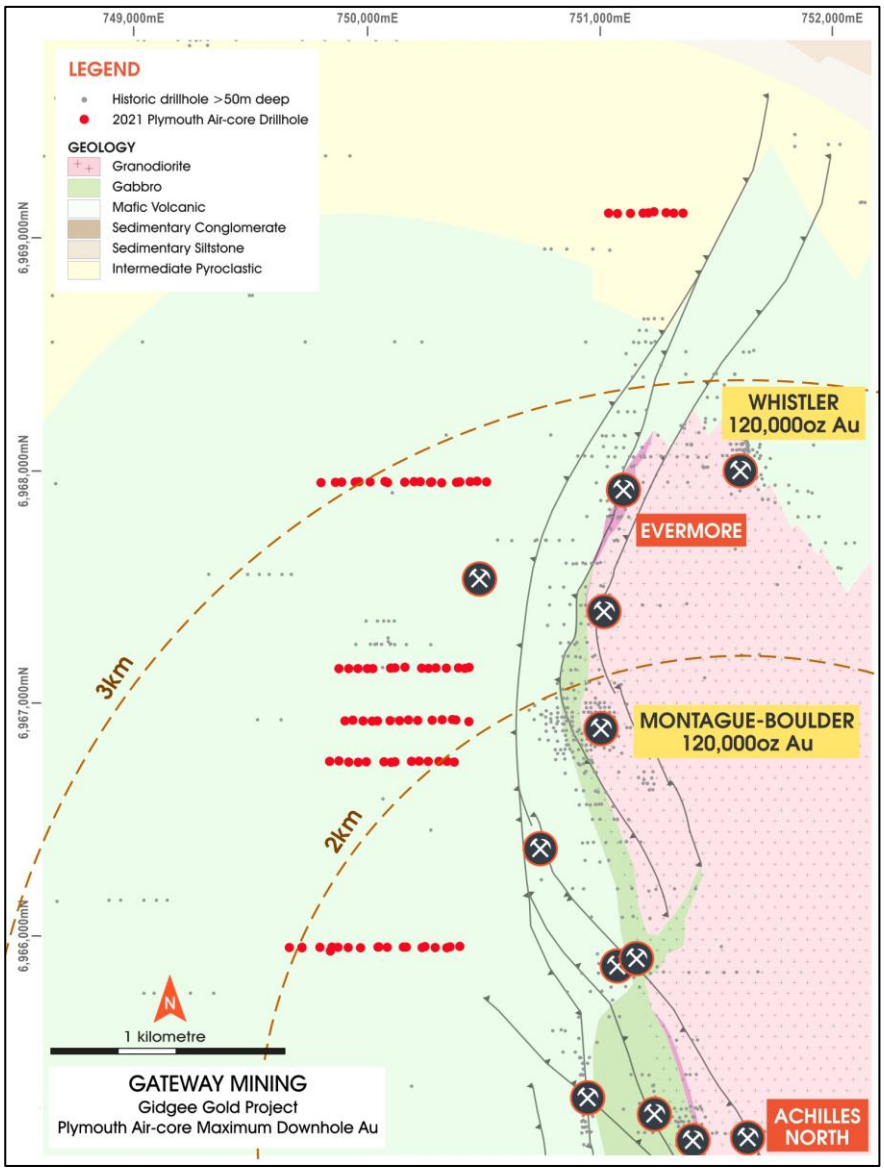

Figure (2): Plymouth air-core drilling hole location diagram.

Exploration Update

Additional results from the air-core drill program completed in August are outstanding, with results from approximately 15,000m of drilling at the Achilles South and Julias targets still awaited.

A Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program has recently been completed on site, with approximately 4,000m of RC holes drilled to in-fill the northern end of the Achilles North target prior to estimation of a maiden Mineral Resource, as well as holes to test the northern extensions of the Evermore target. All samples from this program have been submitted to the commercial laboratory in Perth.

Work is continuing on the Project-wide Mineral Resource upgrade, with a revised estimate to be undertaken on the existing Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, as well as a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Evermore, Achilles North oxide (pending in-fill RC results detailed above) and Airport oxide targets.

As part of Gateway's strategy of continuing to advance multiple potential deposits within 5km of its existing Mineral Resources, detailed soil sampling was recently completed at the Monarch prospect, in order to allow planning for first-pass RC testing of this exciting target. In addition, field reconnaissance of the Kashmir target, located immediately along strike from the 204koz Au Howards deposit, owned by Horizon Gold (ASX: HRN), has been undertaken to allow for planning of the next phase of RC testing.

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): PLYMOUTH AIR-CORE 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
GWAC0586	750425	6966919	509	57	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0587	750383	6966926	508	64	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0588	750342	6966928	507	68	-60/090	52	56	4	0.1	
GWAC0589	750302	6966927	510	73	-60/090	44	48	4	0.1	
GWAC0590	750263	6966925	512	59	-60/090	36	40	4	0.1	
GWAC0591	750219	6966924	506	69	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0592	750179	6966926	504	61	-60/090	0	4	4	0.1	
GWAC0593	750141	6966923	499	69	-60/090	0	12	12	0.6	
					including			**4**	**1.4**	
GWAC0594	750100	6966923	505	86	-60/090	0	8	8	0.2	
GWAC0595	750046	6966922	503	79	-60/090	0	8	8	0.2	
						72	78	6	0.1	
GWAC0596	750023	6966921	511	80	-60/090	0	8	8	0.1	
						78	80	2	0.1	
GWAC0597	749984	6966922	509	64	-60/090	0	4	4	0.2	
GWAC0598	749940	6966925	507	67	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0599	749906	6966922	506	75	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0600	751360	6969106	513	25	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0601	751320	6969106	518	19	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0602	751235	6969112	516	45	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0603	751287	6969108	520	51	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0604	751197	6969107	524	56	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0605	751164	6969106	518	66	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0606	751122	6969105	518	69	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0607	751078	6969104	513	48	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0608	751040	6969106	510	56	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0609	750515	6967950	512	56	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0610	750474	6967953	512	70	-60/090	0	4	4	0.1	
GWAC0611	750444	6967951	511	75	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0612	750400	6967950	509	82	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0613	750362	6967948	510	83	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0614	750320	6967946	509	81	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0615	750279	6967950	514	72	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0616	750244	6967948	515	75	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0617	750198	6967951	514	89	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0618	750158	6967951	510	95	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0619	750121	6967949	512	109	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0620	750078	6967952	512	113	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0621	750040	6967947	509	103	-60/090	92	103	11	0.2	
GWAC0622	750000	6967950	507	96	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0623	749962	6967951	510	96	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0624	749918	6967949	512	99	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0625	749878	6967949	506	78	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0626	749841	6967948	506	79	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0627	749801	6967947	511	70	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0628	750440	6967152	509	57	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0629	750400	6967148	508	69	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0630	750360	6967150	506	76	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0631	750320	6967149	505	88	-60/090				NSA	

GWAC0632	750275	6967150	511	90	-60/090	44	52	8	0.1	
GWAC0633	750243	6967148	515	87	-60/090	44	48	4	0.1	
GWAC0634	750204	6967149	511	68	-60/090	0	4	4	0.1	
						64	66	2	0.1	
GWAC0635	750164	6967153	519	66	-60/090	0	8	8	0.1	
GWAC0636	750121	6967150	500	74	-60/090	0	8	8	0.2	
						40	44	4	0.1	
GWAC0637	750082	6967149	508	77	-60/090	0	12	12	0.1	
						36	48	12	0.5	
					including			**4**	**1.0**	
						68	76	8	0.1	
GWAC0638	750024	6967147	508	95	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0639	750002	6967147	508	80	-60/090	0	8	8	0.1	
GWAC0640	749960	6967147	508	62	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0641	749920	6967147	509	64	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0642	749880	6967147	505	65	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0643	750362	6966745	503	65	-60/090	28	64	36	0.2	
GWAC0644	750321	6966748	503	62	-60/090	28	44	16	0.1	
						48	60	12	0.4	
						61	62	1	0.2	
GWAC0645	750282	6966748	501	62	-60/090	28	44	16	0.2	
						52	62	10	0.8	
					including			4	1.8	
GWAC0646	750240	6966748	501	68	-60/090	0	4	4	0.1	
						32	40	8	0.2	
						44	52	8	0.4	
						60	68	8	0.3	
GWAC0647	750201	6966749	501	54	-60/090	32	40	8	0.2	
						48	54	6	0.5	
GWAC0648	750160	6966748	501	71	-60/090	64	71	7	0.1	
GWAC0649	750121	6966746	501	46	-60/090	0	4	4	0.1	
GWAC0650	750105	6966744	503	47	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0651	750040	6966746	501	71	-60/090	68	70	2	0.1	
GWAC0652	749998	6966746	500	52	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0653	749959	6966744	502	63	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0654	749920	6966745	505	63	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0655	749880	6966750	505	80	-60/090	0	4	4	0.1	
GWAC0656	749840	6966748	505	70	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0657	750400	6965953	503	66	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0658	750358	6965951	504	74	-60/090	0	8	8	0.1	
GWAC0659	750322	6965947	504	86	-60/090	44	52	8	0.2	
GWAC0660	750282	6965948	501	111	-60/090	24	28	4	0.1	
GWAC0661	750240	6965952	502	81	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0662	750204	6965948	504	102	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0663	750168	6965950	504	114	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0664	750117	6965950	500	132	-60/090	16	20	4	0.1	
						76	84	8	0.2	
GWAC0665	750082	6965949	499	108	-60/090	8	20	12	0.1	
GWAC0666	750040	6965950	504	112	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0667	750002	6965951	505	102	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0668	749957	6965947	504	89	-60/090	32	40	8	0.1	
GWAC0669	749920	6965948	504	79	-60/090				NSA	

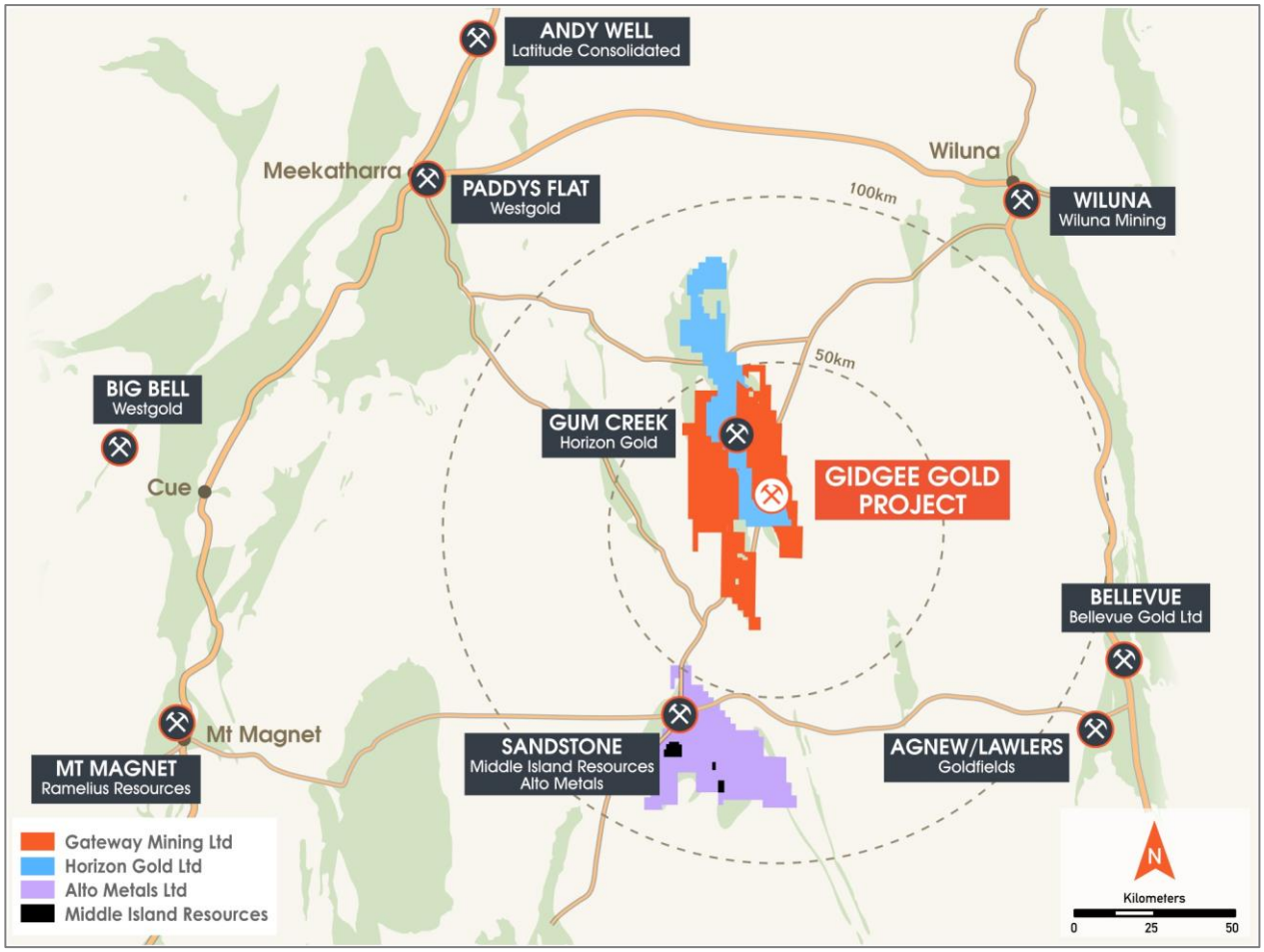
GWAC0670	749876	6965949	507	88	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0671	749840	6965950	505	87	-60/090	20	28	8	0.1	
GWAC0672	749829	6965933	504	91	-60/090	28	32	4	0.2	
GWAC0673	749757	6965949	504	87	-60/090	89	90	1	0.1	
GWAC0674	749721	6965947	491	93	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0675	749679	6965949	495	88	-60/090				NSA	
GWAC0676	749637	6965948	499	79	-60/090				NSA	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Samples are nominal 4m composite samples, with sample length modified to accommodate 1m bottom-of-hole samples
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 0.1g/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

APPENDIX (1)

About the Gidgee Gold Project



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): PLYMOUTH AIR-CORE DRILLING AUGUST 2021
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.*	• Air-core drilling (GWAC prefix) - 2kg - 3kg nominal 4m composite samples were collected via spear method from from dry 1m bulk samples. End of hole samples were collected as separate 1m spear sample. • The bulk reject from the sample was 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	• *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.).*	• Air-core – Bostech Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a custom built truck mounted air-core rig with 700cfm x 350psi on board compressor.
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 air-core 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	• *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.*	• Air-core bottom of hole chips were washed and stored in chip trays for 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Logging is both qualitative and 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.*
		• Samples were spear sampled from dry, 1m bulk sample and combined into a nominal 4m composite sample. The End of hole sample was collected as a 1m spear sample.
		• 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.
		  • 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. End of hole samples were also analysed for a 26 element multi-element analysis via 4-acid digest and ICP-MS determination

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 for Au by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total digest assay technique. End of hole samples were also analysed for a multi-element suite via 4-acid digest and ICP-MS. • 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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). Definitive hole locations are determined at the end of the program by surveyor pick-up utilising RTK-DGPS. All holes are located in MGA (1994) -Zone 51. • Hole dips are determined at the collar by clinometer, with no down-hole surveys collected
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.*	• Holes were drilled on nominal 800m spaced section lines, with 2 x 200m spaced lines over historic workings, on 40m spaced centres along the lines. • Holes drilled within this program are designed as a first-pass, broad exploration program, and are not sufficient to establiush geological and grade continuity to enable any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill holes were orientated as inclined holes (-60°), toward 090°, as this is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure – parallel to the Montague-Boulder shear zone - 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.*	• All tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd, E57/824 (100%), P57/1407 (100%), M57/429 (75% : 25% Estuary Resources Pty Ltd) and M57/485 (75% : 25% Estuary Resources Pty Ltd) • 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

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		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 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.
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*	• Significant intersections are calculated based on a lower cut-off of minimum 1m @ 0.1g/t Au, with a maximum of 4m internal dilution. This is considered appropriate for the intended use of the data for tracing Au within the oxide zone. • No high-grade cut-off has been applied

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	longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent 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 drill holes were orientated as inclined holes (-60°), toward 090°, as this is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure – parallel to the Montague-Boulder shear zone - 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 significant gold-in-soil anomaly 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.*	• Additional air-core drilling will be undertaken to continue tracing the anomalous mineralised structures further to the south and to infill the wide-spaced drill lines.