ASX Announcement
ASX: GML

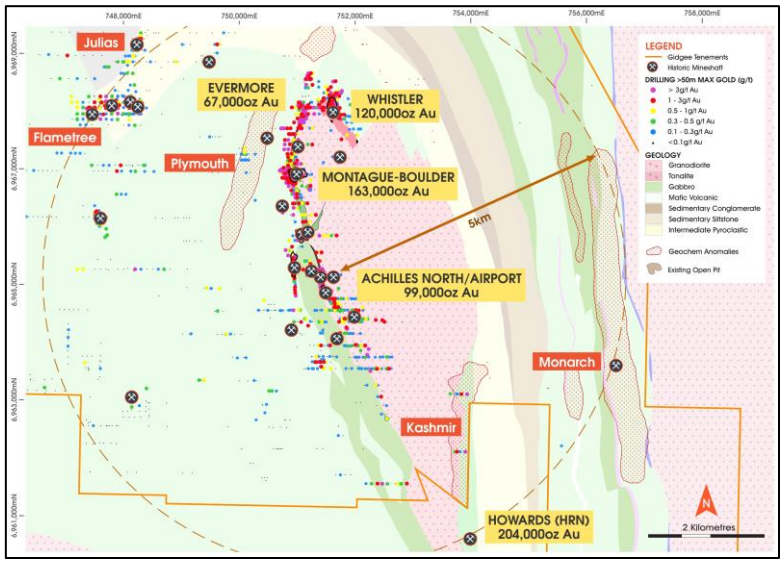
23 May 2022

Flametree Lights Up at Gidgee With Major Oxide Gold Trend Confirmed by Air-core Drilling

Drilling outlines a significant +2km long mineralised trend close to existing Resources

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First air-core results for 2022 confirm the major trend of shallow, oxide gold mineralisation extending over 700m south-west of the Julias oxide discovery. Significant new air-core intersections include:**
  - **GWAC1034: 4m @ 8.3g/t Au from 56m**
  - **GWAC1023: 5m @ 1.9g/t Au from 36m**
  - **GWAC1029: 8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 40m, and 9m @ 1.0g/t Au from 84m**
- **Results from the adjacent historic Flametree target increase confidence in the presence of high-grade oxide gold mineralisation, with significant assays including:**
  - **GWAC1056: 3m @ 5.4g/t Au from 51m**
  - **GWAC1053: 4m @ 2.5g/t Au from 69m**
- **Systematic Reverse Circulation (RC) completed at the main Julias oxide target area, with all assay results pending.**
- **Preparations underway for re-commencement of RC drilling at Gidgee, aimed at increasing the current 449,000oz JORC (2012) Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource.**



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Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Mark Cossom, said: *"Our 2022 exploration field season at Gidgee is off to a flyer with air-core drilling along strike from the exciting Julias gold discovery returning significant oxide intercepts over a 700m zone to the south-west of Julias.*

"Together with exciting high-grade results at the adjacent Flametree target, this is emerging as a large-scale mineralised system extending over a total strike length of more than 2km – an exciting opportunity to delineate new, shallow resources and grow our overall gold inventory at Gidgee.

"With results pending from recently completed systematic RC drilling at Julias and a new phase of RC drilling about to begin, shareholders can look to an exciting period of significant news-flow as we work to grow our existing 449,000oz resource and take the Gidgee Project to the next level."

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report highly encouraging initial assay results from air-core drilling completed in March 2022 at its **449,000oz[1] Gidgee Gold Project** located in the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

Results have been received from drilling carried out south along strike from the exciting Julias oxide gold target area, as well as the adjacent historic Flametree oxide gold target.

A total of 42 holes for 3,226m of air-core were drilled along the Julias South trend, and 34 holes for 2,833m of air-core were drilled at the Flametree target area (Figure 2) (see Table 1 and Appendix A for detail).

At Julias, mineralisation is contained in a heavily weathered sedimentary rock sequence, associated with a moderately dipping gossanous quartz-breccia fault zone. The mineralisation is present at shallow depths, as shown in the schematic cross-section Figure 3. The prospective horizon is visually distinct and has been successfully traced for over 1.2km and is open to the north-west.

This most recent round of air-core drilling successfully followed up on the previously reported air-core results, increasing the confidence on the orientation and tenor of mineralisation present. Significant results returned include:

- **GWAC1034: 4m @ 8.3g/t Au from 56m**
- **GWAC1023: 5m @ 1.9g/t Au from 36m**
- **GWAC1029: 8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 40m, and**
  9m @ 1.0g/t Au from 84m
- **GWAC1040: 4m @ 1.2g/t Au from 84m**
- **GWAC1028: 7m @ 1.0g/t Au from 48m**
- **GWAC1027: 2m @ 2.0g/t Au from 30m, and**
  3m @ 1.5g/t Au from 76m
- **GWAC1030: 4m @ 1.5g/t Au from 24m**
- **GWAC1033: 4m @ 1.0g/t Au from 76m**

These results are entirely consistent with previous air-core results returned the Julias South trend, including[2]:

- **GWAC0965: 24m @ 1.4g/t Au from 16m**
- **GWAC0961: 8m @ 1.3g/t Au from 32m**
- **GWAC0957: 4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 16m**

Importantly, these air-core programs have successfully defined an expansive zone of shallow oxide gold mineralisation over a strike length of over 700m to the south of the exciting Julias target, where recent RC drilling by Gateway has demonstrated substantial zones of high-grade, near surface gold[3]:

- **GRC762: 11m @ 2.6g/t Au from 24m**
- **GRC763: 10m @ 3.0g/t Au from 38m, and**
  12m @ 2.4g/t Au from 60m
- **GRC761: 9m @ 3.5g/t Au from 67m**
- **GRC758: 9m @ 3.4g/t Au from 55m**

[1] 8,165,000t @ 1.7g/t u for 449,000ozs Indicated and Inferred. See ASX Release dated 14 December 2021.
[2] See ASX Release dated 21 October 2021.
[3] See ASX Release dated 27 January 2022.

Following on from this successful air-core program and confirmation of the orientation and grade distribution of oxide gold mineralisation at Julias South, a program of RC drilling will be planned to assess the potential for delineation of a shallow oxide gold Mineral Resource.

At the adjacent Flametree target, drilling in several historic campaigns (including Gateway in early 2020) intersected several zones of high-grade oxide gold mineralisation. These historic intersections include[4]:

- **GWAC0267: 5m @ 10.4g/t Au from 52m**
- **GWAC0256: 4m @ 3.8g/t Au from 20m**
- **GWAC0247: 5m @ 3.8g/t Au from 23m**
- **VCRC0001: 7m @ 5.0g/t Au from 29m**
- **VRC031: 5m @ 7.0g/t Au from 31m**
- **VRC048: 4m @ 4.0g/t Au from 30m**
- **VRC068: 6m @ 6.3g/t Au from 40m**

Mineralisation is encountered in several horizons within the heavily oxidised profile at Flametree. Air-core drilling in this current program was aimed at confirming the orientation of mineralisation with respect to the Julias trend, as the existing drill coverage has been completed in a variety of orientations.

Several high-grade oxide intersections were returned:

- **GWAC1056: 3m @ 5.4g/t Au from 51m**
- **GWAC1053: 4m @ 2.5g/t Au from 69m**
- **GWAC1070: 9m @ 1.0g/t Au from 64m**
- **GWAC1073: 4m @ 1.7g/t Au from 32m**
- **GWAC1062: 4m @ 1.1g/t Au from 84m**

The intersection in GWAC1056 (**3m** @ **5.4g/t Au**) was returned directly along strike from GWAC0267 (**5m** @ **10.4g/t Au)** in the same orientation as the Julias South trend (Figure 1). As shown in Figure 1, there are clear gaps in the current drill pattern between Flametree and Julias South. The prevalence of significant oxide gold in this area makes this an important future drill target for further air-core drilling.

Additional Recently Completed Drilling

These results are the first from a significant drill campaign that was recently completed at Gidgee. This campaign comprised a 16,000m air-core program that targeted Julias South and Flametree, as well as the north-eastern extensions to Julias and several regional targets.

Results from the balance of this air-core program (approximately 9,000m) are still pending.

In addition, a significant 7,000m RC drilling program was also completed. As shown in Figure 2, a significant RC drill pattern was completed at the main Julias oxide gold target. In addition, RC drilling was completed at Kashmir extending along strike from results returned in January 2022, as well as a maiden drill campaign at the Monarch target.

All assays from RC drilling are also pending.

Upcoming Exploration

Preparations are underway for a major RC drill campaign across the primary target areas within 5km of the existing Mineral Resources at Gidgee.

Drill programs will initially focus on extensions of existing Resources at Evermore, Montague-Boulder and Achilles, as well as systematic testing of the eastern margin of the Montague Granodiorite for the first time. It is anticipated that further drilling will be planned to follow-up on recently completed programs, as the assay data comes to hand.

[4] See ASX Release dated 4 March 2020.

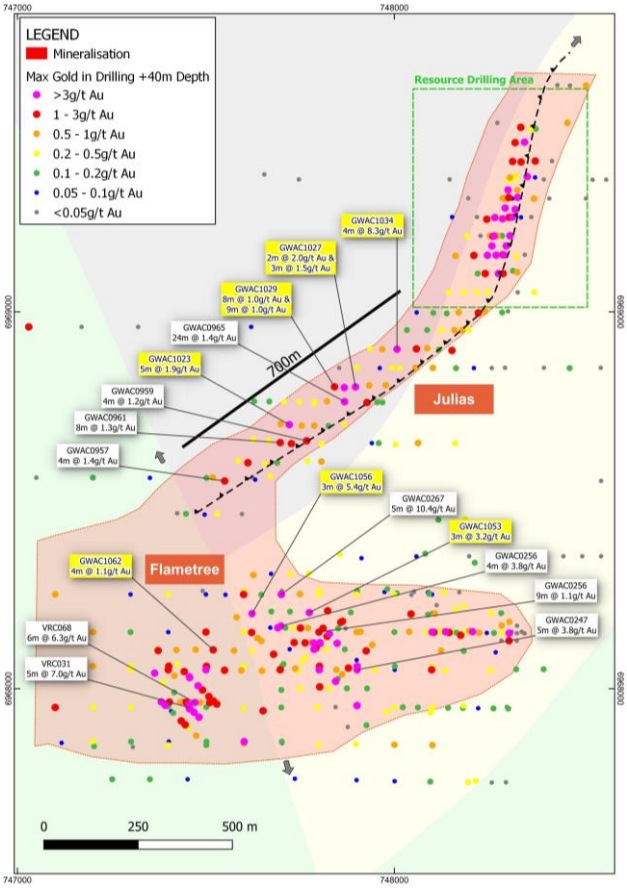

Figure (1): Julias South-Flametree target areas with historic drilling and new air-core results. Note the +2km corridor of shallow oxide mineralisation intersected to date.

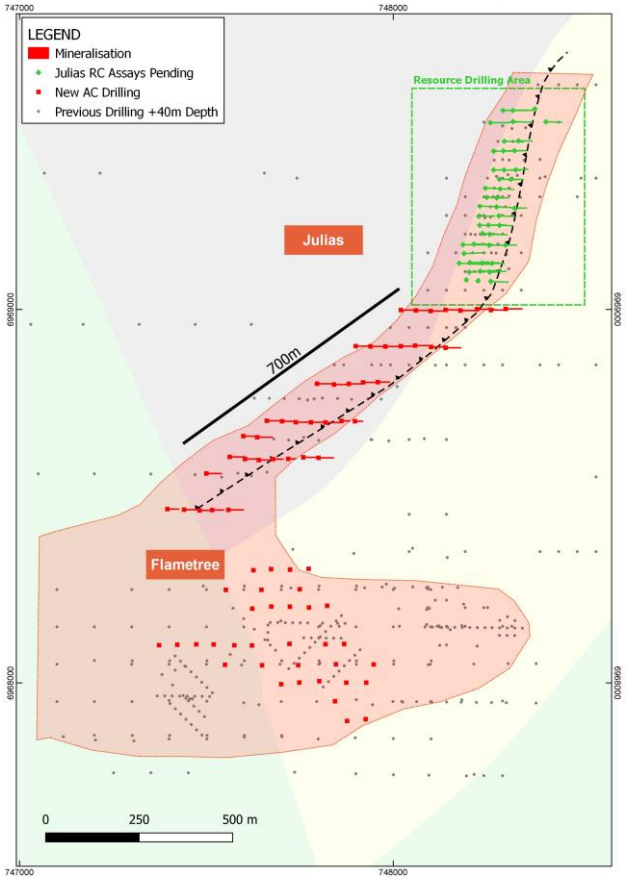

Figure (2): Julias South-Flametree target areas with recently completed air-core and RC drill patterns.

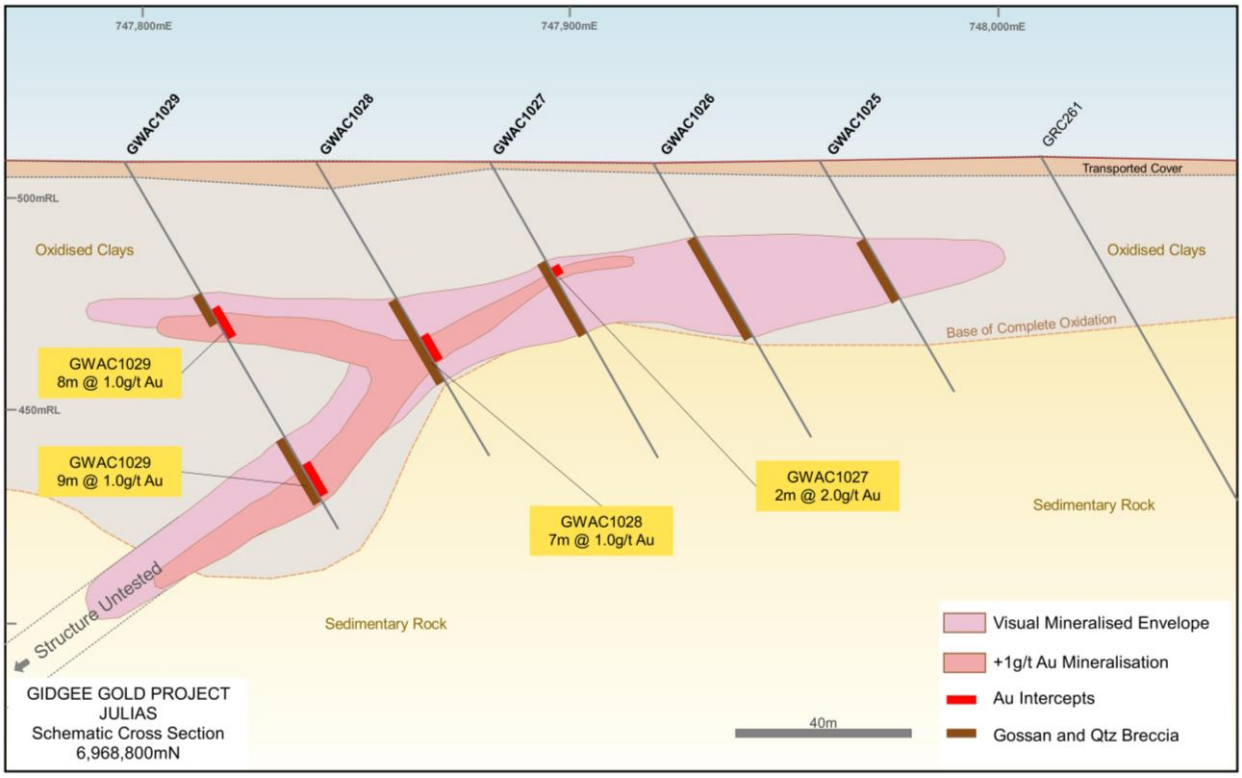

Figure (3): Julias South air-core drilling cross section 6,968,800mN. Note the shallow nature of mineralisation and depth of weathering.

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): JULIAS AC 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
GWAC1003	747558.6	6968463.3	505.3	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1004	747515.2	6968462.9	505.2	60	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1005	747481.5	6968461.9	505	63	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1006	747440	6968463.9	504.8	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1007	747395.4	6968465.5	504.6	59	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1008	747499.6	6968560.6	505.2	80	90/-60	36	37	1	0.6	
GWAC1009	747799.7	6968602.8	506.6	80	90/-60	13	14	1	0.7	
						19	24	5	0.5	
GWAC1010	747759.1	6968604	506.5	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1011	747718.7	6968600	506.1	39	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1012	747678.1	6968599.2	505.9	52	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1013	747640	6968596.7	505.8	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1014	747603.1	6968599.6	505.5	80	90/-60	16	24	8	0.6	Including 1m@2.68 g/t
GWAC1015	747562.3	6968605.2	505.5	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1016	747635.7	6968657.9	505.9	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1017	747598.7	6968660.7	505.7	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1018	747897.2	6968700.7	507.1	40	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1019	747861.2	6968701.6	507.1	43	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1020	747818.3	6968697.3	507.1	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1021	747779.7	6968697.8	506.9	80	90/-60	15	16	1	0.7	
GWAC1022	747739	6968698	506.5	80	90/-60	24	32	8	0.9	
GWAC1023	747702.3	6968700.6	506.3	80	90/-60	**36**	**41**	**5**	**1.9**	
						54	55	1	0.8	
GWAC1024	747661.5	6968701.9	506.1	90	90/-60	65	66	1	0.5	
						73	74	1	0.9	
GWAC1025	747958.7	6968805.5	508.7	62	90/-60	36	37	1	0.5	
GWAC1026	747919	6968804.7	508.5	74	90/-60	28	29	1	0.5	
GWAC1027	747880.9	6968800.8	508.4	79	90/-60	**30**	**32**	**2**	**2.0**	
						37	38	1	0.6	
						44	45	1	0.7	
						47	48	1	0.6	
						76	**79**	**3**	**1.5**	
GWAC1028	747841	6968798.9	508.6	80	90/-60	**48**	**55**	**7**	**1.0**	
GWAC1029	747795.8	6968801.1	508.8	99	90/-60	**40**	**48**	**8**	**1.0**	
						77	78	1	0.5	
						84	**93**	**9**	**1.0**	
GWAC1030	748139.8	6968897.4	511.5	80	90/-60	**24**	**28**	**4**	**1.5**	
GWAC1031	748100.9	6968899.6	511.6	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1032	748058.3	6968903.3	511.2	80	90/-60	56	60	4	0.6	
GWAC1033	748020.2	6968901.7	510.7	80	90/-60	**76**	**80**	**4**	**1.0**	mineralisation at EOH
GWAC1034	747978.7	6968900.7	510.2	81	90/-60	**56**	**60**	**4**	**8.3**	Including 3m@11g/t
						76	80	4	0.5	

GWAC1035	747938.8	6968900.9	509.9	90	90/-60	56	60	4	0.7	
GWAC1036	747899.3	6968901.8	509.6	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1037	748300.4	6969001.5	508.7	87	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1038	748261	6968998.5	508.9	88	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1039	748223.9	6969000.6	509.8	90	90/-60	8	12	4	0.5	
						32	36	4	0.7	
GWAC1040	748179.6	6968997.1	510.9	90	90/-60	**84**	**88**	**4**	**1.2**	
GWAC1041	748139.5	6968999	511	80	90/-60	56	64	8	0.5	
GWAC1042	748099.7	6968995.8	511.1	80	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1043	748060.3	6968997.4	511	90	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1044	748020.2	6968998.4	510.6	90	90/-60					NSA
GWAC1045	747773.5	6968305.6	505.9	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1046	747723.6	6968303.5	505.8	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1047	747672.9	6968304.6	505.6	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1048	747625.8	6968301.8	505.5	80	0/-90	68	80	12	0.6	
GWAC1049	747749.5	6968250.8	505.7	80	0/-90	74	80	6	0.7	
GWAC1050	747647	6968249.4	505.5	78	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1051	747551.9	6968249.2	505.1	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1052	747822.9	6968206.5	505.7	78	0/-90	**33**	**34**	**1**	**1.0**	
GWAC1053	747774.3	6968201.8	505.7	81	0/-90	**69**	**73**	**4**	**2.5**	Including 3m@3.2g/t
GWAC1054	747723.2	6968204.1	505.6	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1055	747673.4	6968204.5	505.4	78	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1056	747622.3	6968199	505.3	78	0/-90	**51**	**54**	**3**	**5.4**	
GWAC1057	747868.4	6968104.2	505.7	78	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1058	747818.5	6968103.6	505.6	78	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1059	747722.2	6968104.5	505.4	77	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1060	747621.9	6968100.2	505.1	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1061	747574.5	6968100.8	505	99	0/-90	81	82	1	0.7	
GWAC1062	747519.2	6968102.9	504.8	96	0/-90	**84**	**88**	**4**	**1.1**	
GWAC1063	747472.8	6968103.4	504.7	99	0/-90	52	56	4	0.5	
						72	76	4	0.6	
						92	93	1	0.7	
GWAC1064	747421.8	6968102.4	504.5	105	0/-90	96	99	3	0.5	
GWAC1065	747373.2	6968101	504.4	99	0/-90	**57**	**58**	**1**	**1.7**	
						67	**68**	**1**	**1.0**	
GWAC1066	747947.4	6968049.5	505.8	84	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1067	747846.4	6968050	505.6	80	0/-90	24	32	8	0.5	
GWAC1068	747745.4	6968047.6	505.3	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1069	747648.7	6968047.3	505.1	80	0/-90	44	52	8	0.7	
GWAC1070	747549.4	6968048.6	504.8	105	0/-90	**64**	**73**	**9**	**1.0**	
GWAC1071	747699.9	6967996.5	505.2	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1072	747748.3	6968001.1	505.3	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1073	747801.9	6968004.6	505.4	80	0/-90	**32**	**36**	**4**	**1.7**	
GWAC1074	747874.2	6968000.6	505.6	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1075	747927.5	6968000.6	505.7	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1076	747843.9	6967951	505.5	80	0/-90					NSA

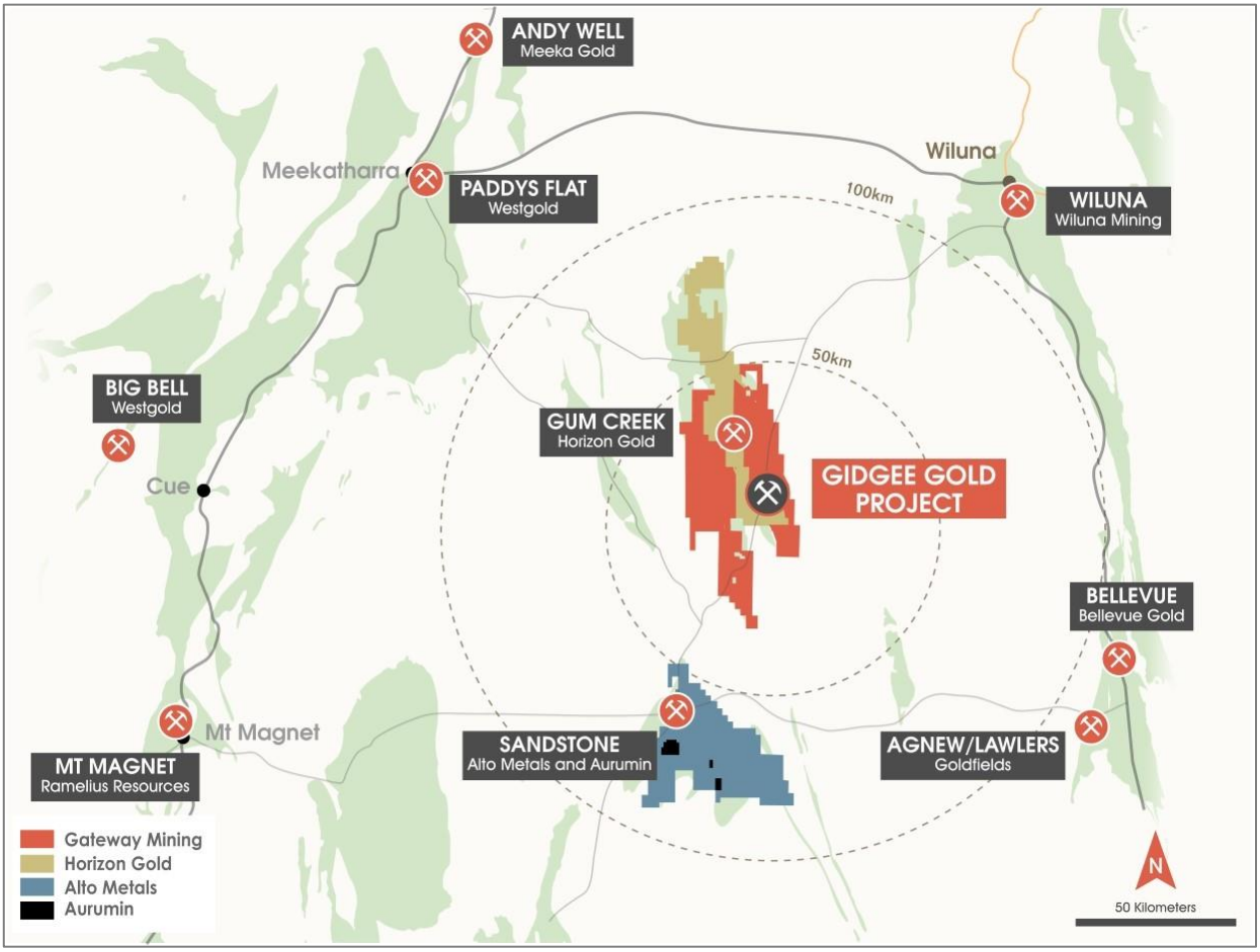
GWAC1077	747926	6967902.8	505.5	80	0/-90					NSA
GWAC1078	747876.3	6967898.2	505.5	80	0/-90					NSA

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50 by DGPS. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- Samples are either 4m scooped composites or individual 1min length
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 0.5g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Kalgoorlie and Perth
- NSA – No Significant Assay

APPENDIX (1)

About the Gidgee Gold Project



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): JULIAS DRILLING NOVEMBER 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 drill hole samples were collected by either nominal 4m composite or as 1m individual samples collected via spear method from 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. 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material.	
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. • 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 1m bulk sample and combined into a nominal 4m composite sample or sampled as individual 1m samples. 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 61 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 by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total digest assay technique. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 50. • 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.*	• 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 a Resource 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 drilled to the east. Inclined 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.*	• All tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd, E57/417 (100%), E57/1004 (100%), M57/429 (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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intersections are calculated based on a lower cut-off of minimum 1m @ 0.5g/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
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°at Julias and vertical (-90°) at Flametree, as this is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structures 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. Previous drilling is limited to set depth RAB which is considered to have been an ineffective test, some 50m x 25m spaced AC and RC exists in the North east part of the prospect.
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 and RC drilling will be undertaken to continue tracing the anomalous mineralised structure along strike.