ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

5 July 2024

New Magmatic Copper-Nickel-PGE Target Zone Identified at Flametree

Follow-up air-core drilling planned to map newly-identified prospective base metal corridor

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Diamond drill-hole GDD027 was completed recently at the Flametree Cu-Ni-PGE target to test a 12,550S Fixed-Loop EM survey (FLEM) anomaly located south of previously announced Cu-Ni-PGE sulphide intersections in Reverse Circulation drilling:**
  - **GRC1014: 1m @ 0.72% Cu, 0.41% Ni, 1.0g/t Pt+Pd from 195m**
    1m @ 1.00% Cu, 0.39% Ni, 1.2g/t Pt+Pd from 209m (EOH)[1]
  - **GRC283: 4m @ 1.03% Cu, 0.44% Ni, 0.9g/t Pt+Pd from 137m[2]**
- **GDD027 did not intersect the targeted mafic-ultramafic intrusive and, as a result, the source of the previously intersected mineralisation remains open and unexplained.**
- **Subsequent down-hole EM (DHEM) surveying of GDD027 did not explain the level of conductance that was expected from the historic EM survey and, as such, has not explained the source of the conductor.**
- **Importantly, the DHEM results have also outlined a strong off-hole conductor developing beyond the end of the hole.**
- **The refined interpretation of the geology indicates that the target mafic-ultramafic intrusion is located to the west of GDD027 and extends for a significant distance to the north and south as defined by shallow drilling.**
- **Planning and permitting is underway for an air-core drill program to map this highly prospective mafic-ultramafic intrusion to inform targeting of further diamond drilling.**
- **Results have also been received from the Montague Range soil geochemical sampling program, which has successfully highlighted the layered mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy along strike.**
- **Areas of significant copper anomalism, coupled with historical shallow Cu-Ni-PGE results, provide exciting new targets for exploration.**
- **Detailed specialist mapping and sampling will be undertaken by consultant geologists prior to the definition of drill targets.**

[1] See ASX Release dated 5 February 2024.
[2] See ASX Release 27 November 2013.

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Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Mark Cossom, said: *"Our exploration of the multi-commodity potential of the Montague Project continues to gain momentum, with the magmatic copper-nickel-PGE opportunity at Flametree rapidly taking shape and emerging as a priority exploration target for the Company.*

"While the first deeper diamond hole that we drilled in this area was not successful in locating the prospective intrusion, importantly it has also not yet resolved the source of the FLTEM anomaly seen at surface as the sulphides intersected do not explain the strength of this anomaly.

"The DHEM survey completed subsequently has outlined a strong new off-hole conductor towards the end of hole to the west that we believe could represent the prospective target horizon and which warrants significant follow-up exploration. The next step is air-core drilling to refine the location of the ultramafic before committing to further diamond drilling to hopefully make a significant new base metal discovery at Montague."

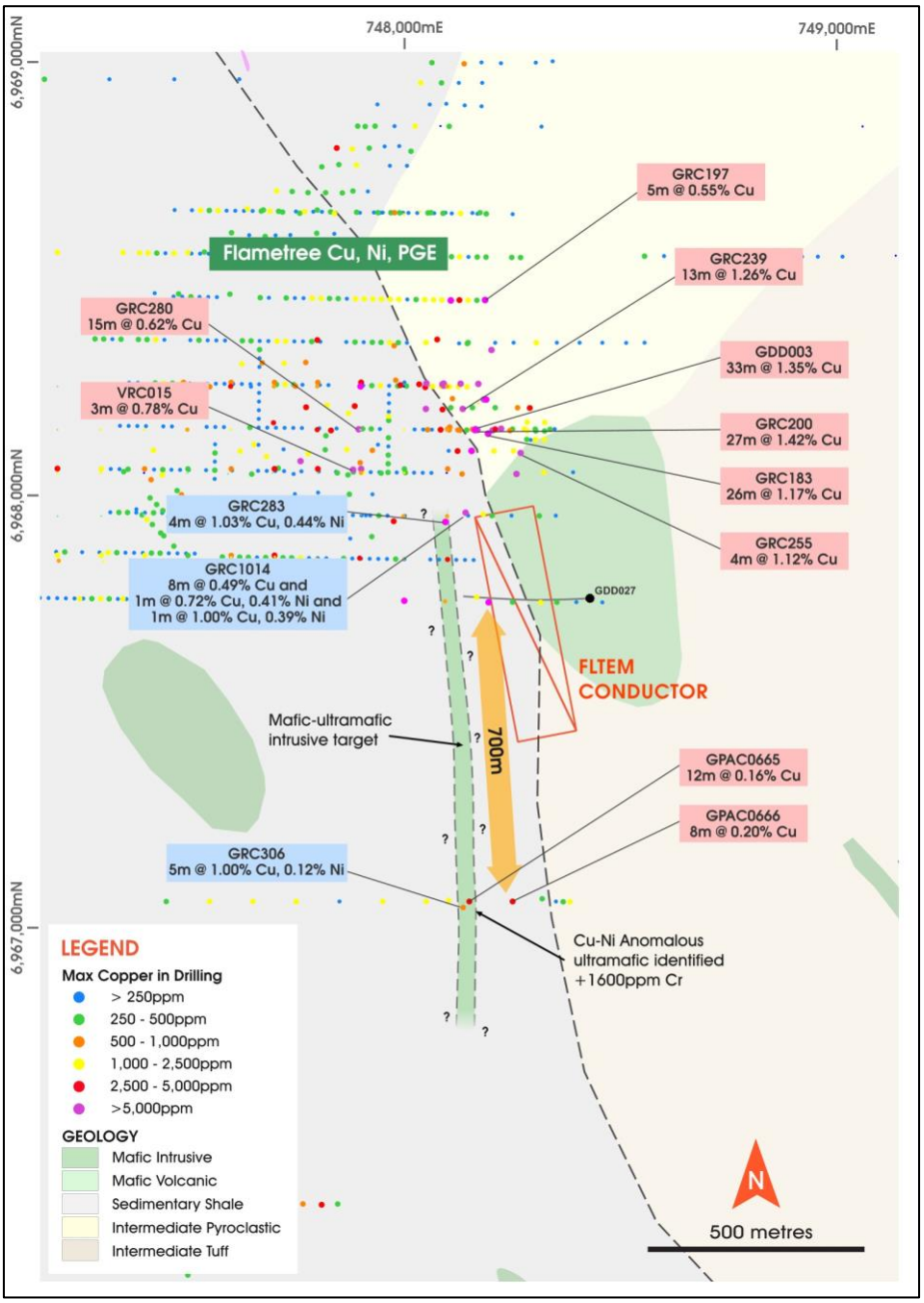


Figure (1): Flametree target area with historic oxide-copper intersections, mafic/ultramafic hosted Cu-Ni-PGE intersections and the location of the interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusive target.

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on ongoing copper-nickel-PGE exploration activities within its regionally significant Montague Project, located in the Murchison Gold District of Western Australia.

In this announcement, the Company reports the results from recent diamond drilling and subsequent down-hole EM surveying at Flametree, which have resulted in the definition of a significant new magmatic copper-nickel-PGE target, as well as fine fraction soil sampling across the Montague Range mafic-ultramafic intrusive unit (see Figure 2).

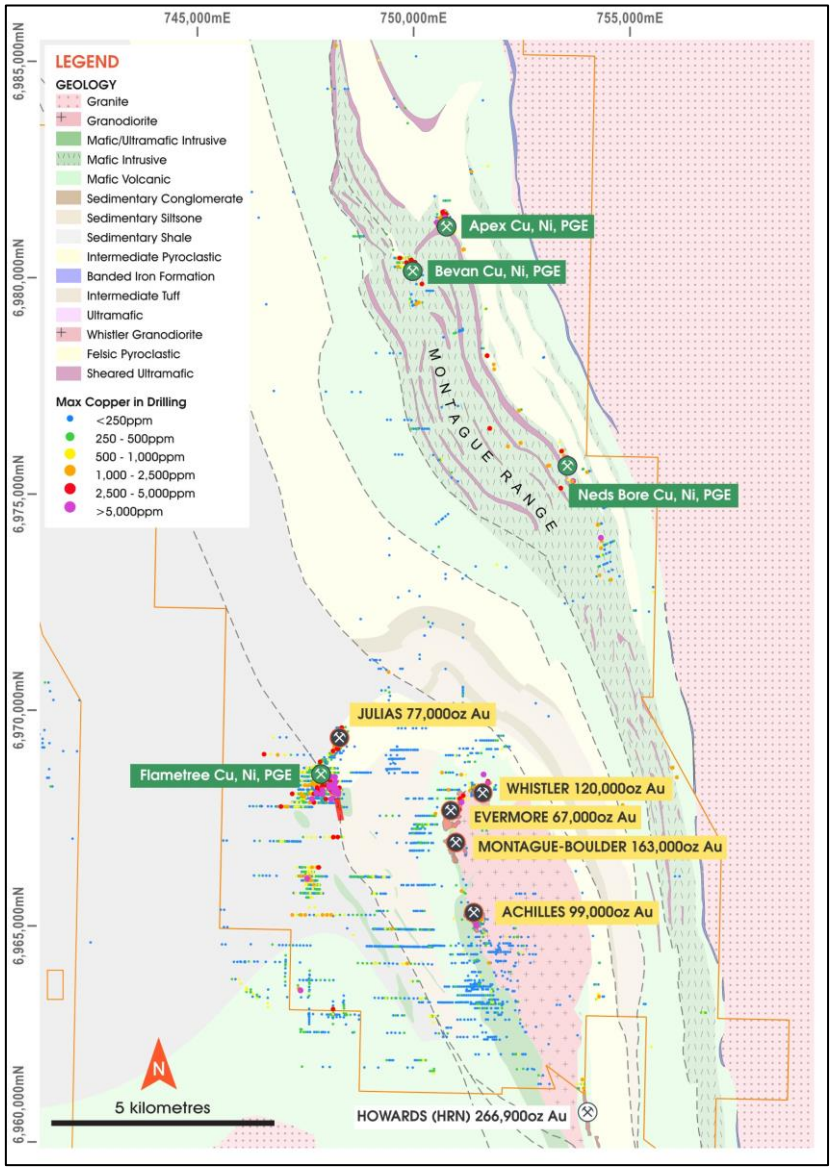


Figure (2): Location of the Flametree Cu-Ni-PGE target and the Montague Range mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex, relative to Gateway's existing gold Mineral Resources.

Background to Flametree – A New Base Metal Opportunity

- Flametree is an emerging mafic-ultramafic intrusive-hosted copper-nickel-PGE target identified through a review of exploration undertaken in the area by Gateway in 2013/2014.

- Previous interpretation of the extensive oxide-zone copper occurrences at Flametree centred on a VHMS-style mineralised system. However, one hole drilled into the unoxidized target area (GRC283) intersected an ultramafic unit and associated copper-nickel-PGE mineralisation within massive

sulphides, with assays returning a significant intersection of **4m @ 1.03% Cu, 0.44% Ni, 0.9g/t Pt+ Pd, 426ppm Co from 137m[3].**

- A subsequent series of ground EM surveys, including a fixed-loop time domain survey (FLTEM) highlighted a significant EM anomaly at depth in the vicinity of this intersection.

- A recent reinterpretation of the regional geology based on a two-dimensional seismic survey suggested that the regional dip of the stratigraphy is to the east, and that historic follow-up drilling of GRC283 and targeting the FLTEM anomaly had subsequently been drilled in the wrong location.

- In December 2023, Gateway drilled an RC hole GRC1014 to confirm the easterly dip of the stratigraphy and mineralisation, and returned sulphide mineralisation within an intrusive mafic-ultramafic package, with significant Cu-Ni-PGE intersections of **1m @ 0.72% Cu, 0.41% Ni, 1.0g/t Pt+Pd, 840ppm Co from 195m and 1m @ 1.00% Cu, 0.39% Ni, 1.2g/t Pt+Pd, 756ppm Co from 209m (EOH)[4].**

Recent Diamond Drilling by Gateway

- Following the success of RC hole GRC1014, Gateway planned a single diamond drill-hole (GDD027) to test the reinterpreted anomaly generated by the historic FLTEM survey (Figure 1), based on the revised understanding of the regional geology. This hole was located approximately 450m south-east of the previous RC drilling.

- Hole GDD027 was completed to a depth of 548.8m and intersected a thick basalt unit overlaying a volcano-sedimentary rock sequence of conglomerates, shales and volcaniclastics containing variable amounts of sulphides (pyrite+pyrrhotite).

- The targeted host mafic-ultramafic intrusion was also not intersected and, as such, the source of observed sulphide mineralisation hosted in the two RC holes (GRC283 and GRC1014) located 200m to the north is still open.

- The southern strike extent of the unit and mineralisation intersected in these two RC holes is still untested for over 700m, with a mafic-ultramafic unit and Cu-Ni mineralisation indicated in historic hole GRC306 (see Figure 1).

DHEM Survey Results

- Following the completion of drilling, a down-hole EM (DHEM) survey crew was mobilised and successfully surveyed the hole. The data generated by this survey was compiled and modelled by the Company's consultant geophysicists.

- This modelling process highlighted the fact that, although significant zones of sulphide were intersected by GDD027, the conductance of these zones, being composed primarily of pyrite+pyrrhotite, was not sufficient to explain the strength of the anomaly generated by the historic FLTEM survey.

- In addition, the DHEM data indicated that there was a significant off-hole anomaly building at the end of the hole within the sedimentary rock package (Figure 3).

- This off-hole EM anomalism is not consistent with the logged geology, and indicates a potential conductor located further to the west of the current drill-hole. However, this potential off-hole conductor was not able to be modelled effectively based on the current DHEM data.

New Target Horizon

- Interpretation of the geology based on the historic drilling as well as GDD027, in conjunction with the processing of the DHEM data, suggests that the targeted mafic/ultramafic intrusive unit is located further to the west of hole GDD027.

[3] See ASX Release 27 November 2013.
[4] See ASX Release 5 February 2024.

- This position remains as a primary target for the source of copper-nickel-PGE sulphides intersected by RC drilling.

- The indications of an off-hole conductor in this position, further to the west of GDD027, is extremely encouraging.

- Combined with indications of mafic/ultramafic in historic RC and air-core drilling to the south (Figure 1), this presents as a potential +700m target zone, with confirmed presence of copper-nickel-PGE sulphide-hosted mineralisation.

- In order to progress this target, a comprehensive air-core program is planned to map the mafic-ultramafic intrusive unit between existing intersections in RC drilling and allow for the planning of future diamond drilling to test the potential source of copper-nickel-PGE sulphides.

As outlined previously (see ASX release 5 February 2024), this target at Flametree forms part of a significant corridor of potential mafic/ultramafic intrusive activity west of the Montague Granodiorite dome, as indicated by interpretation of regional ground gravity survey data and Gateway's recent two-dimensional seismic survey (see Figure 4).

The positive identification of significant magmatic hosted copper-nickel-PGE mineralisation would highlight the exciting prospectivity of the Montague Project for this style of deposit.

Next Steps

Based on the results of this diamond drilling and DHEM survey, the area to the west of GDD027 and south of the historic RC intersections remains highly prospective for copper-nickel-PGE sulphide mineralisation.

However, while indicating that there is a significant EM conductive plate present within the target area, interference from the presence of other conductive sulphide units and lithologies within the stratigraphy has limited the effectiveness of surface EM as a targeting tool. As such, the next step in advancing this target is to outline the geometry of the prospective intrusive unit and locate prospective sites for sulphide mineralisation.

A systematic air-core program is planned for this area, both to define the bedrock geology and also provide valuable bottom-of-hole geochemical data. This will then allow for planning of further diamond drilling. It is anticipated that this air-core program will be completed following suitable permitting and site preparation activities.

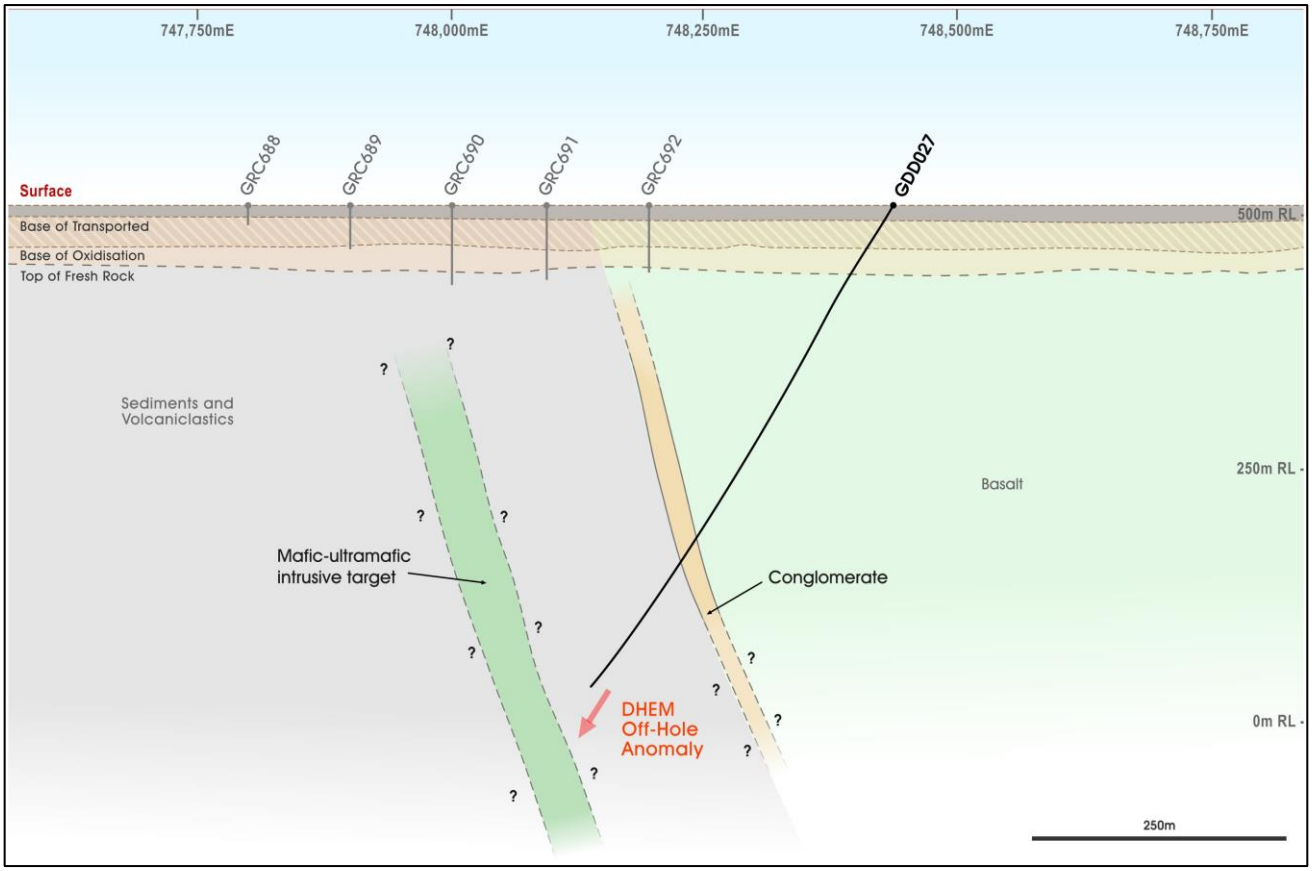


Figure (3): Cross-section of diamond hole GDD027, with logged geology and interpreted position of the targeted mafic/ultramafic intrusive unit.

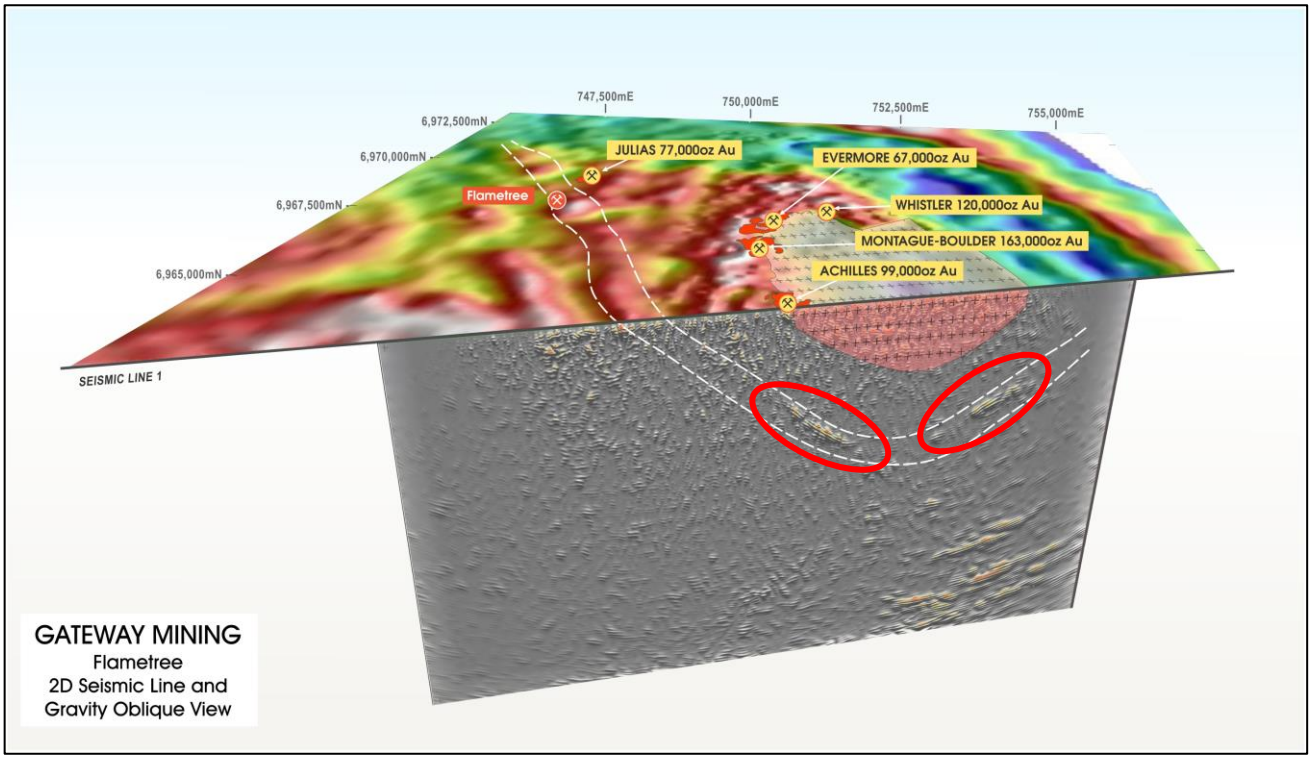


Figure (4): Integrated Montague Granodiorite Dome 2-dimensional seismic survey with revised geological interpretation from the Flametree target. Note the extensive prospective corridor and the presence of unexplained high-reflectance units at depth below the dome.

Montague Range Geochemical Sampling

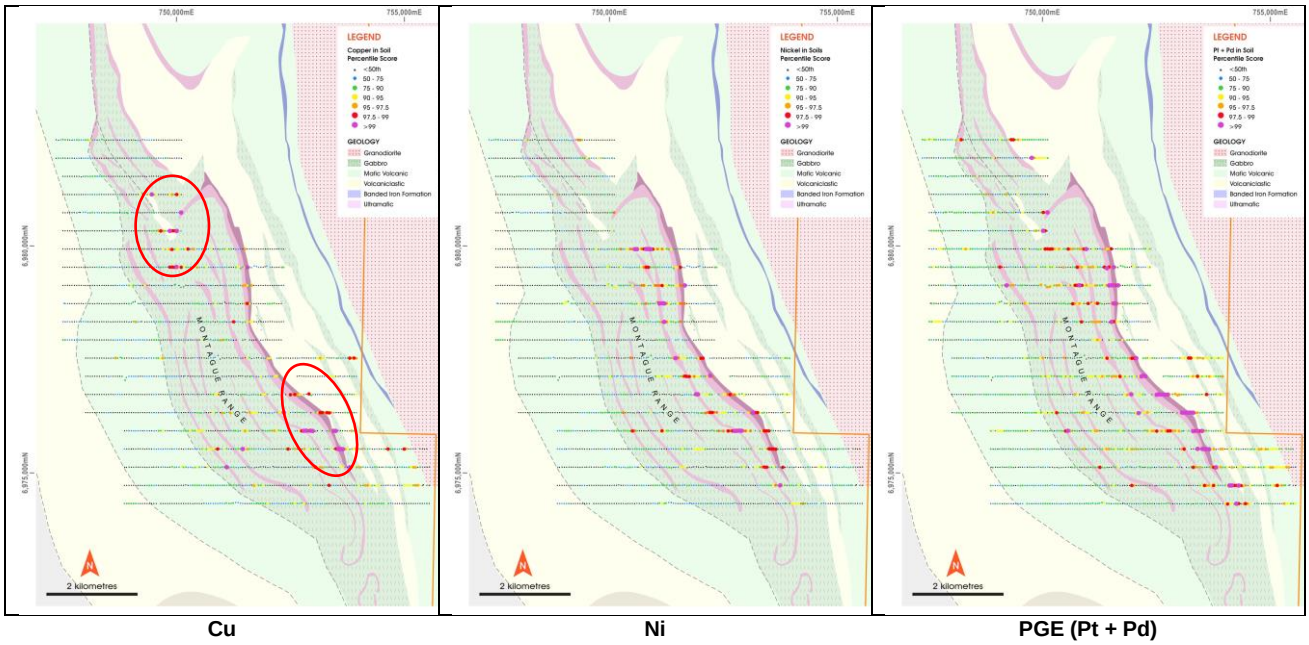
In addition to ongoing work at the advanced Flametree Cu-Ni-PGE target, first pass fine-fraction soil geochemical sampling has been completed at the Montague Range mafic-ultramafic intrusive unit, located approximately 8km north of the Montague Granodiorite Dome (see Figure 2).

Sampling was carried out on 400m x 50m sample spacing, with all samples analysed for an extensive multi-element assay suite. The sampling program was highly successful, with the data received highlighting the potential of this emerging Cu-Ni-PGE target area:

- Assays have mapped out prospective mafic-ultramafic units particularly through Ni and PGE responses (see Figure 5).
- Coupled with this, discrete areas of copper anomalism have been identified, which present as highly encouraging target areas, as the increase in copper response relative to the Ni-PGE lithological response suggests a potential mineralisation source.
- As illustrated in Figure 6, several historic shallow drill holes have intersected Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation within the oxide zone, further elevating the exploration potential of this complex.
- This has elevated the prospectivity of this mafic-intrusive complex as a potential host for Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation.
- Limited effective electrical geophysical surveys have been carried out on the area, and largely focused on the volcanic interface in local stratigraphy (based on targeting VHMS-type mineralisation).

Following these highly encouraging results, the Company plans to engage consultants who specialise in these mafic-ultramafic hosted deposits to undertake detailed mapping of the intrusive system.

This mapping will aim to identify the geometry of the intrusive system and identify prospective zones to be followed up with electrical geophysical surveys as well as possible stratigraphic drilling. This mapping is planned to commence in early July.



Cu **Ni** **PGE (Pt + Pd)**

Figure (5): Selected multi-element results from the Montague Range fine fraction geochemical sampling program, coloured by percentile scores. Note the mapping of the mafic-ultramafic units by the Ni and PGE (Pt+Pd) results, and the relative localised enrichment of Cu highlighted.

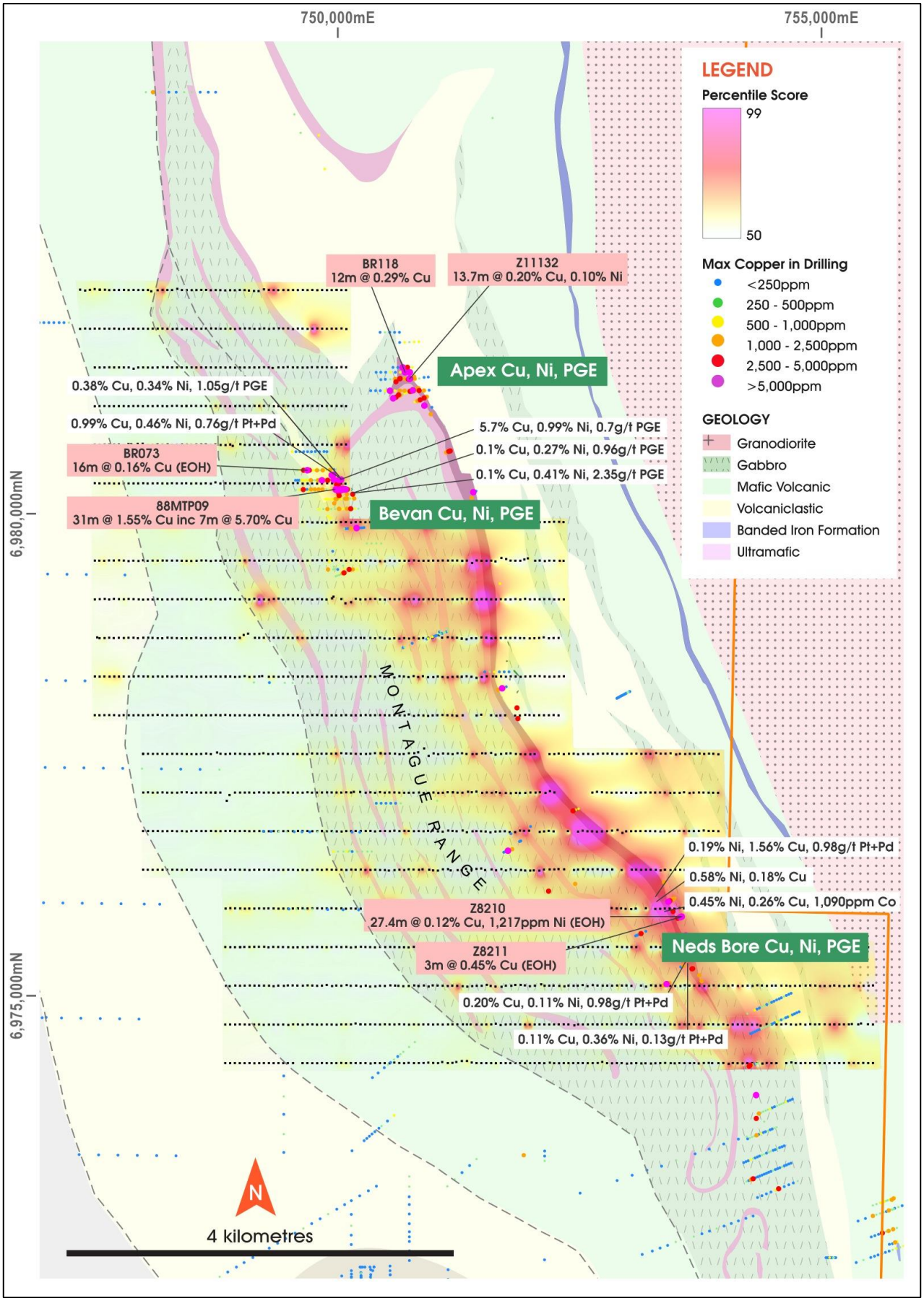


Figure (6): Montague Range fine fraction soil sampling sample locations, with PGE (Pt + Pd) pseudo contours and historic drilling with significant Cu-Ni-PGE intersections.

This released has been authorised by:

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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 and performance rights 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources has been extracted from various Gateway ASX announcements and are available to view on the Company's website at www.gatewaymining.com.au or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "GML"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

TABLE (1): FLAMETREE DIAMOND DRILLING MARCH 2024

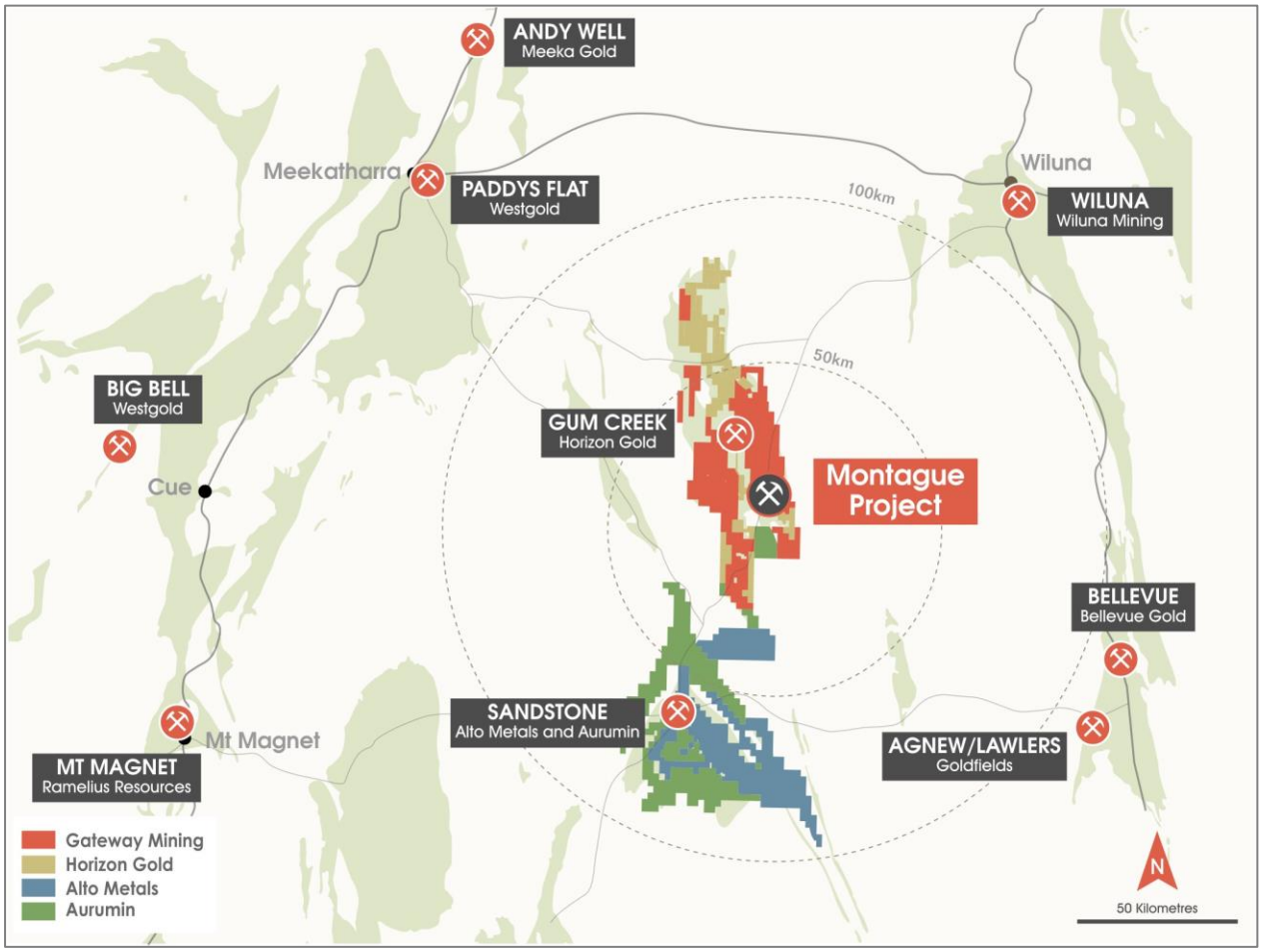
Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	Comment
GDD027	748,430	6,967,760	499	548.8	-60/270	**No Significant Assays Returned**

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Samples analysed by 4-acid digest with ICPMS finish by Intertek Perth

APPENDIX (1)

About the Montague Project



Montague Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): FLAMETREE DIAMOND DRILLING MARCH 2024
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.*	• Diamond core sampling undertaken on HQ3 and NQ2 sized core, and is collected utilising half-core samples based on logged geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3m and maximum of 1.3m sample length. • Downhole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) Survey – was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants using the following parameters: ○ Current – 38A ○ Frequency – 0.25Hz ○ Duty Cycle – 50% ○ Receiver – SmartEM24 ○ Sensor – 3 Component DigiAtlantis fluxgate ○ Loop Size – 400m x 400m
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.).*	• Terra Drilling – Truck mounted KWL1600 drill rig.
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.*	• 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*	• Diamond core was cleaned and stored in core trays. Core was orientated, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	marked up on nominal 1m intervals, adjusted for geology, as well as the bottom-of-hole orientation line. • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.
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.*	• Diamond core samples are HQ3 or NQ2 size and collected from sawn half-core. Core samples 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: o Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1: 50, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. o 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 analysed for Au using 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 submitted to Intertek (Perth). All samples analysed for gold by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total digest assay technique. All samples were analysed for a 48-element package by a 4-acid digest technique with ICPMS finish. • Field duplicates to be 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. • Time-Domain Downhole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) Survey – was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants using the following parameters: o Current – 38A o Frequency – 0.25Hz o Duty Cycle – 50% o Receiver – SmartEM24 o Sensor – 3 Component DigiAtlantis fluxgate o Loop Size – 400m x 400m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Readings taken from 40m – 530m downhole
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 recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). • Hole dips are determined at the collar by clinometer, and downhole by north seeking gyro.
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.*	• Individual hole drilled at Flametree • Hole drilled within this program is not considered to be suitable 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/dip of the targeted FLTEM modelled plate, drilled to the west (270°).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core was cut and sampled in Kalgoorlie. Calico sample bags 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.

MONTAGUE RANGE SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING 2024
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.*	• A total of 2,141 fine fraction soil samples were collected at 50 metre (east-west) and 400 metre (north-south) spacings over the interpreted northern extents of the Montague Range mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex, located north of the Montague Granodiorite Dome. • Soil samples were sieved onsite using an 80-mesh (177um) sieve and were collected in 100g brown paper packets with a pre-numbered GMS prefix. • Soil samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for aqua-regia digest and ICP-MS multi-element analysis.
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.).*	• See DD Appendix above.
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.*	• See DD Appendix above.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• Basic geological data of each collection site was recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• The soil samples were taken using a pick and shovel and sieved to -177um using an 80 mesh sieve obtaining a minimum 100g sample. • Samplers were trained in best practice techniques including: avoiding contamination by cleaning sampling equipment between samples, avoid cross contamination by removing jewellery during sampling and ensuring a representative sample is taken by taking several shovel scoops from the base of the hole and sieving out large soil fragments. • ALS adopts industry best practice to ensure that there is no contamination during the sample preparation. • Sample size was appropriate for a 25g analysis.
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.*	• Multi-element (Au + 52 elements) analysis was completed using aqua regia with ICP-MS finish and a lower detection limit of 0.1ppb Au • Aqua regia is a partial digestion that is considered appropriate for detecting gold and other pathfinder elements loosely bound in oxide material. • The laboratory analysed a range of internal and industry standards, blanks and duplicates as part of their internal analysis.
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*	• Data collected on site was monitored by a senior staff member and was imported into the Gateway database. • Assay data from ALS was imported into the Gateway database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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.*	• Samples were located using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-3m. • All sample locations are located in MGA94 Zone 50. • RL's are measured with the GPS during the program and considered a sufficient source of data.
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.*	• Samples are spaced on 400m x 50m. • Soil geochemical samples are not sufficient for use in Mineral Resource estimates. • No sample compositing was applied.
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 sample lines were aimed to be approximately perpendicular to the prospective strike of the overall intrusive complex. This was defined by using a combination of outcropping geology, aeromagnetic data and ground gravity data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Soil samples were sieved onsite using an 80-mesh (177um) sieve and were collected in 100g brown paper packets with a pre-numbered GMS prefix. • These paper packets were then stored in pre-numbered cardboard boxes and these were subsequently stored in green polyweave bags which were cable-tied. • Upon the completion of the program, all bags were transported to Perth and submitted to ALS Laboratories, Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling results are cross checked by Gateway 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.*	• E57/417 is 100% held under Gateway Mining Ltd. E57/1060 is owned 80% Gateway Mining and 20% Element 25 Ltd. • E57/1060 is partially covered by the Tjiwarl Determined Area. Gateway has a Land Access and Mineral Exploration Deed of Agreement in place with the Tjiwarl RNTBC.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	• Gateway's Montague 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*	• Exploration drill details are contained in Table 1 of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• No significant assay intersections are returned from this hole. • 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 drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the targeted plate modelled from the historic FLTEM survey, being drilled due west. Inclined holes are considered to be appropriate 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. • A detailed 400m x 50m fine fraction soil sampling program has been completed over the relevant areas of E57/1060 as detailed in this release.
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.*	• Flametree - Additional air-core drilling will be undertaken to determine the orientation of the interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusion indicated in historic RC drilling. • Montague Range – detailed mapping and rock sampling will be undertaken to determine prospective areas for future drill testing.