ASX Announcement

ASX: GML

9th December 2024

GATEWAY GEARS UP FOR TARGETED EXPLORATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN 2025

Strong balance sheet to fund focused gold and base metals exploration and facilitate participation in accelerating M&A in the WA gold sector

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strengthened balance sheet following the recent sale of the Company's Eastern Montague Gold Project to Brightstar Resources (ASX: BTR), providing a strong platform for the Company's exploration and growth programs in 2025.**
- **Planning well advanced for targeted exploration programs at the Barrelmaker Gold Project and Montague Range Base Metals Project, both located in the highly prospective Sandstone region of Western Australia.**
- **Barrelmaker has demonstrated gold endowment, with historical intercepts including 22m @ 2.3g/t Au and 11m @ 4.5g/t Au.**
- **Initial work programs at Barrelmaker are expected to comprise:**
  - **Finalisation of historical data capture and compilation;**
  - **In-fill of previous airborne magnetic surveys;**
  - **Field checking and geochemical sampling; and**
  - **Air-core drilling commencing in early 2025.**
- **Exploration at the Montague Range Project will target mafic-ultramafic associated Nickel-Copper-PGE deposits, with a priority focus on the advanced Apex and Flametree targets, where historical results include:**
  - **Apex Prospect: 31m @ 1.55% Cu, including 7m @ 5.7% Cu**
  - **Flametree Prospect: 33m @ 1.35% Cu**
- **Initial work programs at Montague Range expected to comprise:**
  - **Integration of historical drilling data with geophysical datasets; and**
  - **RC drilling and down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys in 2025.**
- **Highly active business development program also underway to leverage the Company's balance sheet, with a focus on high-quality gold, copper, copper-gold and potentially nickel-copper-PGE projects with a strong geographical preference for Australian assets.**
- **Gateway also retains significant exposure to gold production and exploration in the WA Goldfields through its 6.5% shareholding in Brightstar Resources (currently valued at $13.5m) plus $2.0m in deferred Brightstar Shares (subject to milestones).**

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Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's planned exploration and business development programs following the recent divestment of its Eastern Montague Gold Project in Western Australia to Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR).

The sale of the Company's Montague gold assets to Brightstar as part of the wider consolidation of the Sandstone district has provided Gateway with a robust balance sheet, comprising over $5.0m in cash as well as ~466.7 million Brightstar shares (currently valued at ~$13.5m based on a BTR share price of $0.029 as at 6 December 2024).

This balance sheet provides Gateway with a strong platform from which to progress its dual-track growth strategy, comprising targeted exploration programs at the Company's Barrelmaker and Montague Range Projects, as well as a business development program aimed at identifying high-quality, value-accretive M&A opportunities.

Planned Exploration Programs

Following the sale of the Eastern Montague Gold Project, Gateway retains exposure to two large-scale exploration projects covering gold and copper-nickel-platinum group metals across the highly prospective Sandstone region of Western Australia (Figure 1). Both these projects have low holding costs and are in an area with minimal impediments to land access.

Gateway plans to actively test these projects with high-quality, strategically planned exploration programs to determine their prospectivity.

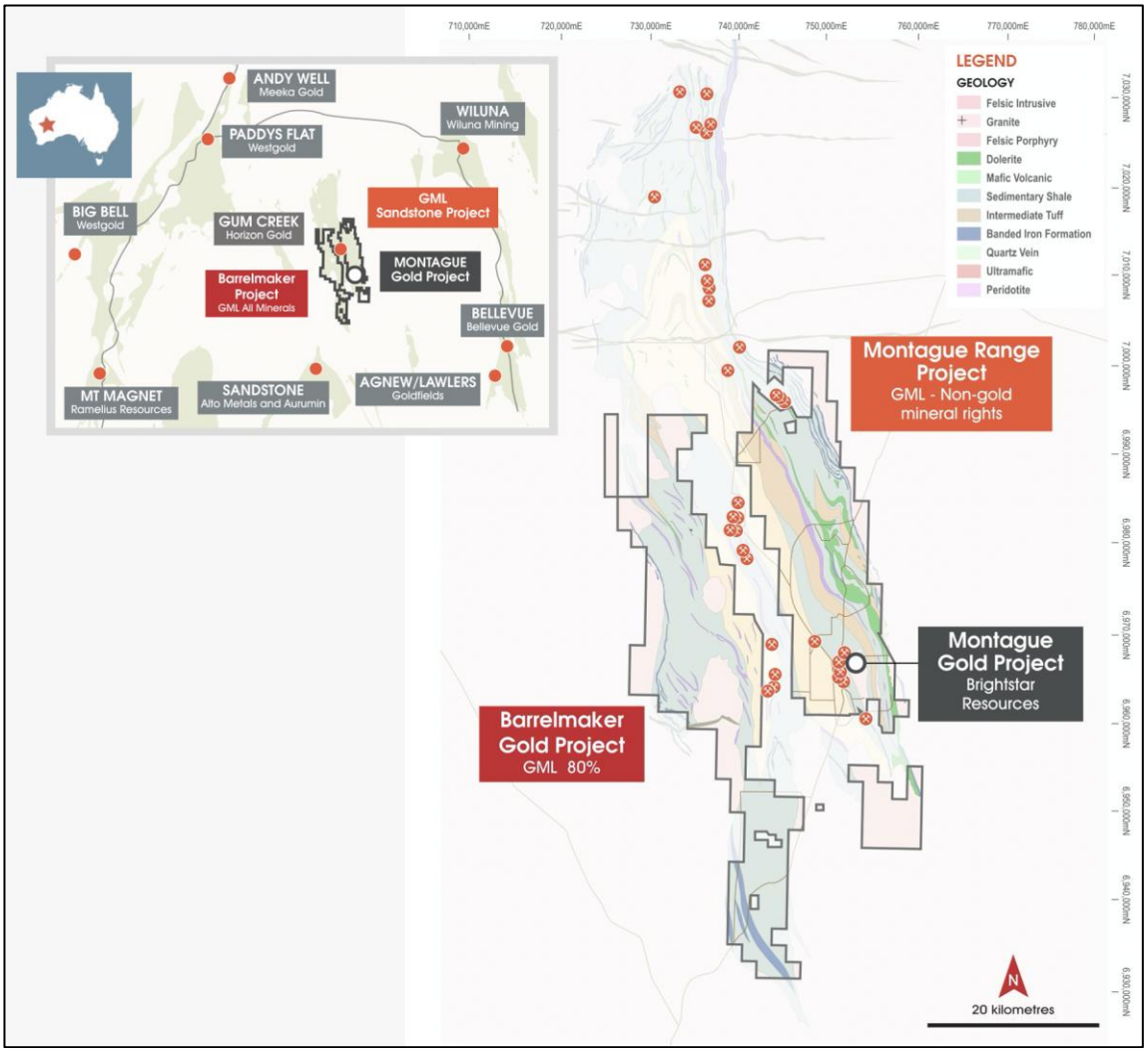

Figure (1): Gateway Mining Limited Sandstone Projects Location Plan

Barrelmaker Gold Project

The Barrelmaker Gold Project is located in the Sandstone region of Western Australia. The project represents a large-scale exploration opportunity, with more than 80km of prospective strike extent within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt.

The Project has been subjected to historical exploration, however past drilling is considered to have been sub-optimal to test the mineralisation and historical results have not been fully compiled.

Despite this, the Barrelmaker Project has demonstrated gold endowment, with historical intersections including (see Table 1 and Appendix 1 for details):

- **GRB660 22 metres @ 2.3g/t Au**
- **3660/1472 11 metres @ 4.5g/t Au**
- **WRC004 13 metres @ 1.4g/t Au**
- **3360/1488 9 metres @ 2.0g/t Au**
- **GRB619 15 metres @ 1.9g/t Au**

Gateway's planned work programs at the Barrelmaker Project include the ongoing capture and integration of historical data, followed by in-fill airborne magnetics surveys, field checking and geochemical sampling and a planned program of air-core drilling in early 2025.

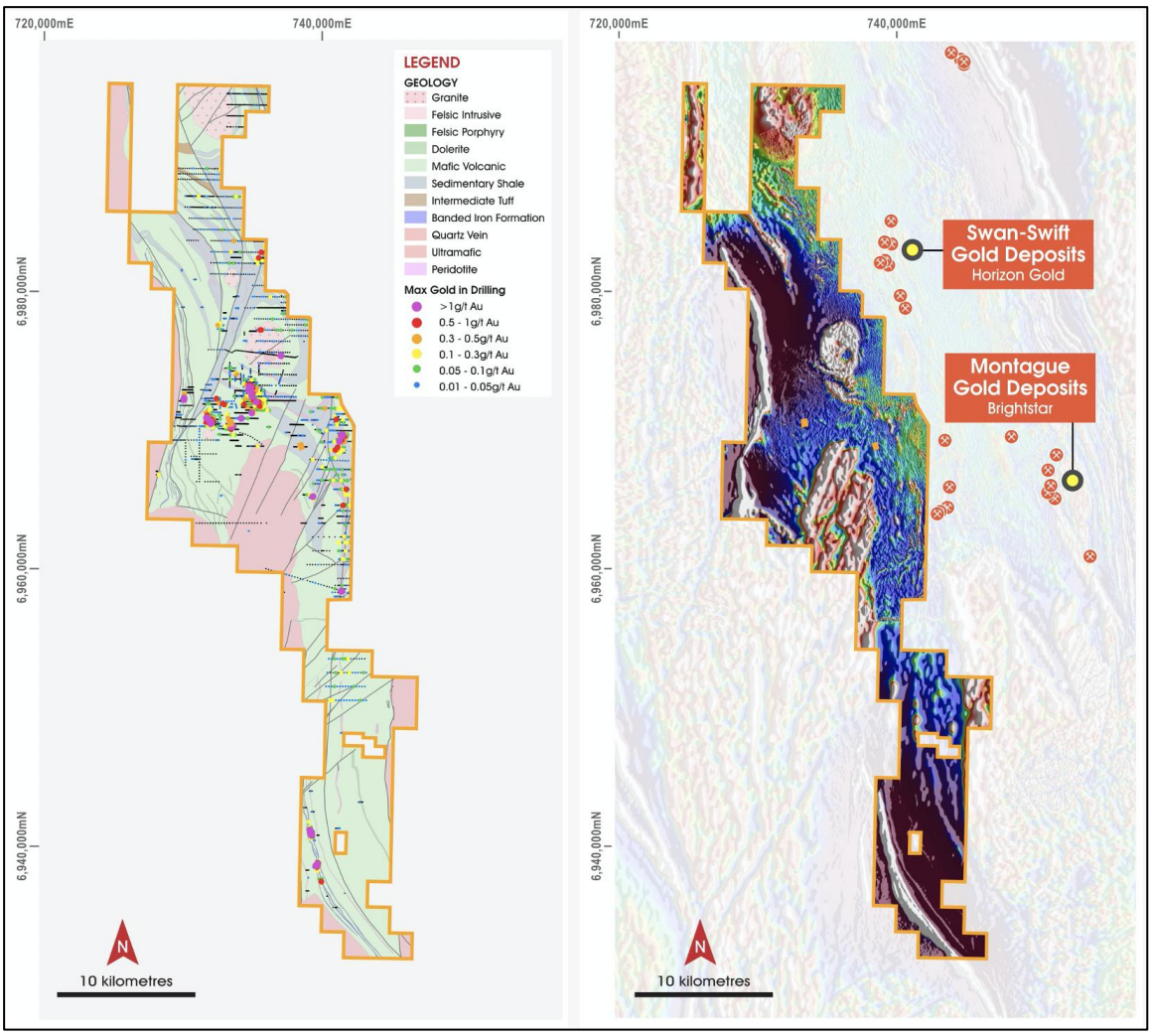

Figure (2): Barrelmaker Gold Project – Geology and Airborne Magnetic images

Montague Range Project – 100%-owned (excluding gold rights)

The Montague Range Project is located in the Sandstone region of Western Australia and is being explored for mafic-ultramafic associated nickel-copper-PGE deposits.

The gold rights within the project area were sold to Brightstar Resources in October 2024[1], with Gateway having no ongoing holding costs or minimum expenditure requirements. In addition, Gateway has access to all Brightstar-generated exploration data.

Two high-priority targets have been defined at the Montague Range Project to date – the Apex and Flametree Prospects.

The ***Apex Copper-Nickel-PGE Prospect*** is associated with a large-scale mafic-ultramafic intrusion where mineralisation has formed through either magmatic sulphide emplacement or structural remobilisation.

Significant intersections from historical drilling at the ***Apex Prospect*** include (see Table 2 and Appendix 1 for details):

- **88MTP09: 31m @ 1.55% Cu, including 7m @ 5.7% Cu**
- **Z11132 13.7m @ 0.20% Cu and 0.10% Ni**
- **BR073: 16m @ 0.16% Cu**
- **BR118: 12m @ 0.29% Cu**

Litho-geochemical studies are underway to determine metal fertility at the Apex Prospect, together with a review of recent structural analysis and geophysical datasets. A decision will then be made as to the next phase of exploration.

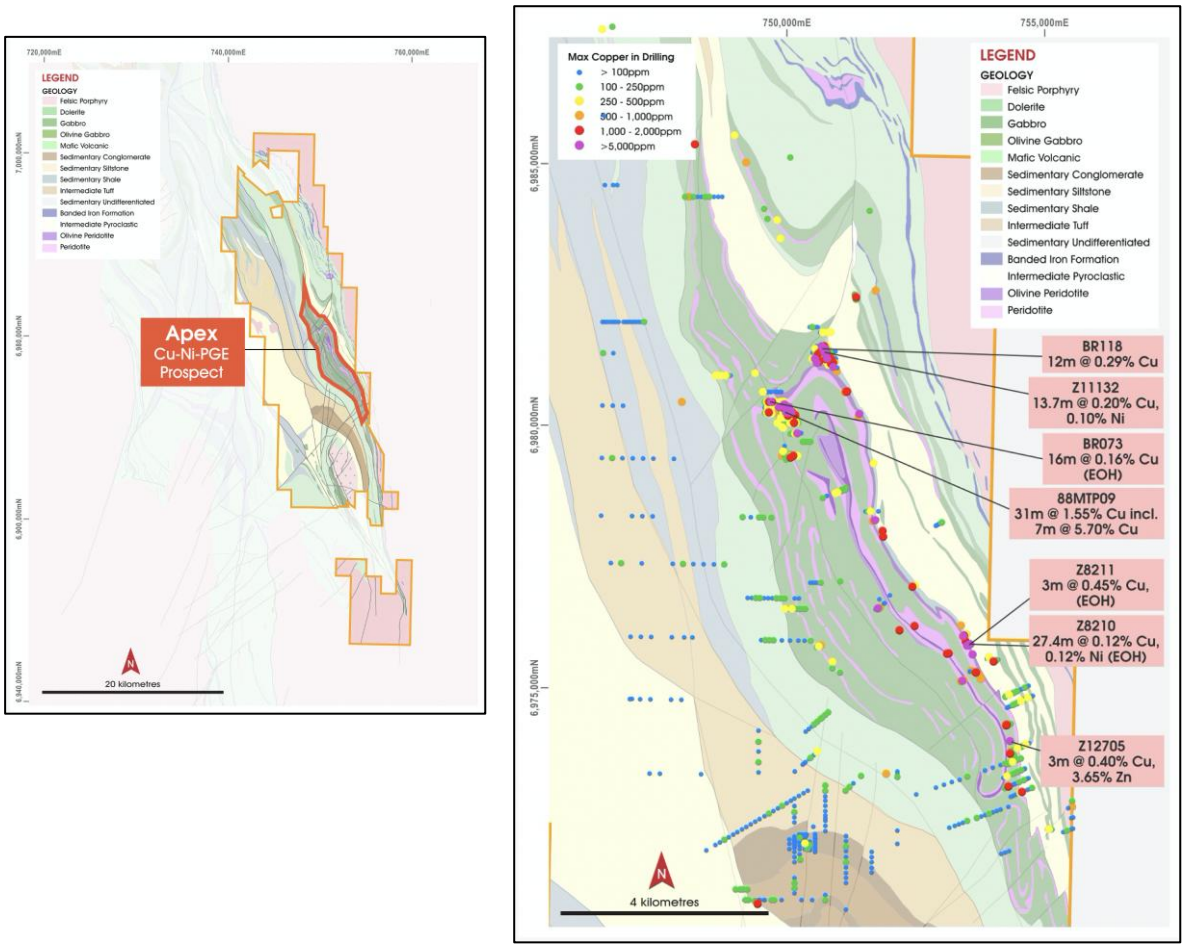

Figure (3): Montague Range Base Metals Project Location, Geology and Historical Drilling Results

[1]See ASX release dated 2 October 2024.

The ***Flametree Prospect*** is located ~10km south-west of the Apex Prospect. Historical exploration identified extensive near surface copper mineralisation with possible VMS-SEDEX affinities. More recent work has identified a highly anomalous Cu-Ni-PGE mineral system that is considered likely to have mafic-ultramafic intrusion affinities.

Historical copper results from the Flametree Prospect include (see Table 3 and Appendix 1 for details):

- **GDD003: 33m @ 1.35% Cu**
- **GRC183: 26m @ 1.17% Cu**
- **GRC200: 27m @ 1.42% Cu**

Flametree Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation results include:

- **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)
- **GRC283: 4m @ 1.03% Cu, 0.44% Ni, 0.9g/t Pt+Pd from 137m**

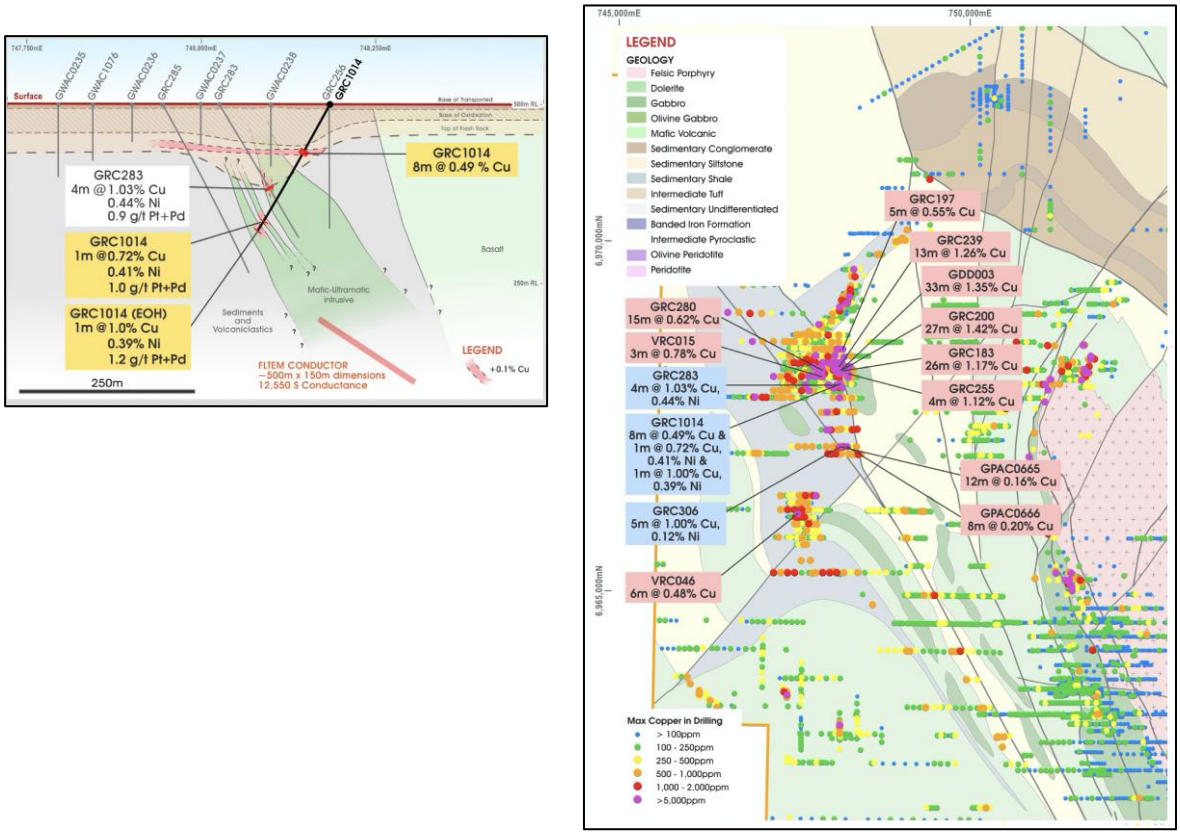

Figure (4): Flametree Prospect Geology and Drilling Results Summary

Planned work programs commencing in 2025 at the Flametree Prospect will include targeted RC drilling and associated DHEM surveys.

Gateway has also identified a series of large-scale Cu-Ni-PGE targets at depth at Montague Range. The 2-dimensional seismic survey completed in 2024 successfully highlighted a series of significant reflectors below the Montague Dome.[2] Interpretation of the data suggests the potential for intrusive sills and/or associated massive sulphides. Gateway will identify the best pathway to test these targets.

A series of Intrusive units have also now been mapped over a significant +7km corridor, with no previous magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE exploration ever undertaken.

[2]See ASX Release dated 5 February 2024.

Business Development Program

In parallel with the exploration programs outlined above, Gateway is also progressing a business development program to utilise its strong balance sheet to target new, value-accretive project acquisitions.

The Company's focus is on assets in the gold, copper, copper-gold and potentially Ni-Cu-PGE space, with a strong geographic preference for assets in Australia.

Ongoing Exposure to WA Gold Sector

Following the sale of the Eastern Montague gold assets to Brightstar Resources, Gateway retains strong ongoing exposure to the Western Australian gold sector through its shareholding in Brightstar (which currently comprises 466,666,667 shares representing a 6.5% strategic interest).

This shareholding, together with a potential future payment of $2 million in Brightstar shares subject to the achievement of specified milestones, provides Gateway with leveraged exposure and optionality, not only to Brightstar's program of consolidation within the Sandstone region, but also to its gold production centres at Laverton and Menzies.

The value of Gateway's shareholding in Brightstar currently stands at approximately $13.5 million (based on Brightstar's share price of $0.029 as at 6 December 2024).

Management Comment

Gateway Executive Chairman, Peter Langworthy, said: *"Following the completion of our recent landmark transaction with Brightstar Resources – which enabled the Company to crystallise significant value from our Western Australian gold assets – Gateway Mining is now preparing to embark on an exciting new phase of exploration and growth.*

"Leveraging our very strong balance sheet, which comprises over $5.0 million in cash and approximately $13.5 million in Brightstar shares as at 6 December 2024, we are well funded to pursue targeted exploration programs at our Barrelmaker and Montague Range projects in Western Australia, whilst also assessing new, value-accretive acquisitions to add to our asset portfolio.

"Based on our current market capitalisation of $9.5 million and considering our strong cash position and proven exploration potential, we see very strong upside potential for Gateway shareholders in the months and years ahead."

This release has been authorised by:

Peter Langworthy
Executive Chair

For and on behalf of
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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 Peter Langworthy, Executive Chairman of Gateway Mining Limited and who is a current Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Langworthy 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 Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects, projections or statements in relation to future matters that may involve risks or uncertainties and may involve significant items of subjective judgement and assumptions of future events that may or may not eventuate (Forward-Looking Statements). Forward-Looking Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimates", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production and expected costs. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also Forward Looking Statements.

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No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by Gateway that any Forward-Looking Statement will be achieved or proved to be correct. Further, Gateway disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any Forward-Looking Statement whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

APPENDIX (1): SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLES

TABLE (1): BARRELMAKER HISTORIC 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)	Company
GRB660	731957	6970402	560	83	-60/90	61	83	22	2.3	Gateway
3660/1472	733398	6970131	562	69	-90/000	58	69	11	4.5	Arimco
WRC004	734742	6972751	533	208	-60/000	41	54	13	1.4	Gateway
						98	99	1	1.2	Gateway
3360/1488	733558	6970129	553	40	-90/000	21	30	9	2.0	Arimco
GRB619	741402	6958227	516	63	-60/90	48	63	15	1.9	Gateway

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- Samples are various split and composite samples
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 3m of internal dilution

TABLE (2): MONTAGUE RANGE HISTORIC DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	Ni %	Company
BR118	750698	6981460	549	30	-90/000	0	12	12	0.29	NA	CRA
Z11132	750744	6981392	550	30.5	-90/000	0	13.7	13.7	0.20	0.10	INCO
BR073	749687	6980447	539	24	-90/000	0	16	16	0.16	NSA	CRA
88MTP09	749971	6980249	543	92	-60/090	39	70	31	1.55	NSA	CRA
Z8210	753560	6975827	549	27.4	-90/000	0	27.4	27.4	0.12	0.12	INCO
Z8211	753546	6975821	549	21.3	-90/000	0	21.3	3	0.45	NSA	INCO

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- Samples are various split and composite samples
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 0.3% Cu with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Cu and Ni assayed by various assay techniques
- NA – Not Assayed
- NSA – No Significant Assay

TABLE (3): FLAMETREE RC DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	Ni %	Pt + Pd g/t	Co ppm
GRC1014	748181	6967955	507	210	-60/270	76	84	8	0.49	-	-	47
						195	196	1	0.72	0.41	1.0	840
						209	210	1	1.00	0.39	1.2	756
GDD003	748121	6968153	508	120.6	-60/90	67	100	33	1.35	-	-	-
GRC183	748152	6968143	500	150	-60/90	74	100	26	1.17	-	-	-
GRC200	748117	6968152	508	171	-60/90	89	116	27	1.42	-	-	-
GRC283	748025	6967948	506	223	-60/90	137	141	4	1.03	0.44	0.9	-
GRC280	747855	6968152	500	282	-60/90	75	90	15	0.62	-	-	-
VRC015	747854	6968032	500	84	-60/45	75	78	3	0.78	-	-	-
VRC046	747524	6966079	500	78	-60/45	60	66	6	0.48	-	-	-
GRC197	748142	6968452	500	153	-60/90	87	92	5	0.55	-	-	-
GRC239	748096	6968200	500	140	-60/90	73	87	13	1.26	-	-	-
GRC255	748224	6968098	507	150	-60/90	94	98	4	1.12	-	-	-
GPAC0665	748151	6967059	505	72	-90/000	48	60	12	0.16	-	-	-
GPAC0666	748251	6967059	505	111	-90/000	44	52	8	0.20	-	-	-

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- Samples are 1m split samples except GPAC prefix holes which are 4m composites
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 0.3% Cu with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Cu, Ni, Co assayed by 4 Acid digest with ICPMS finish. Pt, Pd assayed by 50g Fire Assay with ICPMS finish

APPENDIX (2): FLAMETREE SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS
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.*	Gateway RC Drilling (GRC Prefix) • samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples to a weight of 2-3kg. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Once the metre was completed the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. • Historic Gateway RAB drilling (GRB – prefix) - submitted samples comprised 2kg speared parent samples which were subjected to total preparation. Au by B/ETA to 1ppb. Ag,As Co,Cu,Ni Sb and Zn by B/AAS to 1ppm. • The bulk reject from the sample was collected in buckets and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • RC Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. Diamond Drilling (GDD Prefix) • The geologist marked up the core for sampling and the HQ and NQ core was half cut in half using a corewise automatic core saw. Sample lengths were dominantly 1m in length, but where geological contacts were present, the core was sampled to this contact creating a sample less or greater than 1 metre. Minimum sample length is 0.2m and maximum sample length is 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio. Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • RC Drilling: Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split either 1m, 4m or 5m composite samples prepared for assay. • Samples were sent various commercial laboratories for gold by either aqua regia digest and AAS determination, or fire assay on 50g charge. • RAB Drilling: Samples were collected on variable intervals, via scoop/spear and composite samples prepared for assay. • Samples were sent various commercial laboratories for gold by aqua regia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		digest and AAS determination.
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.).*	• Gateway RC Drilling (GRC Prefix) Challenge Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a truck mounted RC rig with on board compressor, an on-board Booster, and a truck mounted auxiliary compressor. • DIAMOND (GDD Prefix) - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig. Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • RC Drilling: RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications. • RAB Drilling: RAB percussion drilled as pre-collars to refusal. No details available on drilling rig specifications.
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.*	Gateway RC Drilling (GRC Prefix) • During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries and maintain consistent sample weights. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. Damp and moist samples are noted in the database. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. Diamond Drilling (GDD Prefix) • Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques. Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.
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.*	Gateway RC Drilling (GRC Prefix) • Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. • Diamond core was put into core trays and the rig and then cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • Variable amounts of detail were captured in historic drill campaigns though typically record weathering, lithology, veining, structure • Chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length • Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature. • The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.
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.*	Gateway RC and GDD (GRC and GDD Prefix) • RC Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. Any damp or wet samples are recorded in the database. • The QC procedure adopted through the process includes: • Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:50, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. • OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:50, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. • 0.8-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory. • Samples oven dried then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron. • DD samples were dominantly 1m in length, but where geological contacts were present, the core was sampled to this contact creating a sample less or greater than 1 metre. Minimum sample length is 0.2m and maximum sample length is 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio. • For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit. Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • RC Drilling: Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split either 1m, 4m or 5m composite samples prepared for assay. • Samples were sent various commercial laboratories for gold by either aqua regia digest and AAS determination, or fire assay on 50g charge. • RAB Drilling: Samples were collected on variable intervals, via scoop/spear and composite samples prepared for assay. • Samples were sent various commercial laboratories for gold by aqua regia digest and AAS 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*	Gateway RC Drilling (GRC Prefix) • Drill samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories (Kalgoorlie). All samples were analysed by multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in teflon tubes and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry for a 48-element suite. Lab code (4A/MS). Gold, platinum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and palladium were assayed by 50g lead collection fire assay in new pots with Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry determination. Lab code FA50MS which is considered 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. Gateway DD Drilling (GDD Prefix) • Samples are sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay and multi-element assay (code ME-MS61). • Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:25 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:25 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth. • Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Multi-elements were digested using hydrofluoric acid with an ICP-AES and MS finish. • QA/QC data is not currently available. • Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.
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. • No adjustments to assay data have been made Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data. • QA/QC data is not currently available. • Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.
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.*	• Initial drill hole location is recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 coordinate system. Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m. • Location data is considered fit for purpose.
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.*	• Drilling at The Flametree VMS prospect has been conducted at various spacings, recent drilling at nominal 50m spacing. • Spacing is 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 majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the dominant west dipping mineralisation at an appropriate angle. • The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Flametree prospect.
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 Kalgoorlie or Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies. Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • No information is available for historic sample handling.
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.*	• E57/417 is 100% held under Gateway Mining Ltd. • No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenement.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 targeted poly-metallic VMS models in the district and at the Flametree Prospect between 2006 to 2014 with RC, diamond drilling and electrical geophysical surveys. • Gateway identified the potential for magmatic Copper-Nickel mineralisation in November 2013 after intersecting mineralisation in GRC283. • 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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• Exploration drill results from recent drilling, and associated details are contained in Table 1 of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 minimum of 1m greater than 0.3% Cu with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution • These assumptions are considered appropriate for reporting of the style of mineralisation tested. • 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 majority of holes have been drilled at a 60-90° dip and intersected the dominant shallow west dipping mineralisation zone at an appropriate angle. • Recent Gateway drilling was oriented -60° toward 270°, which is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted Intrusive target style being steep (-70° to -90°) to 090°.
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. Previously covered by Gateway AC and historic RAB drilling methods in the general target area. However, recent work by Gateway has largely shown much of the historic Rab drilling to be ineffective.
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.*	Gateway intends to complete RC drilling and geophysical techniques to further define the extents of the mineralisation.

APPENDIX (3): HISTORICAL MONTAGUE RANGE DRILLING
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	INCO • Nominal sample lengths of 5ft were collected from percussion holes, depths were subsequently converted and reported in metres. No specific sampling details available. • Diamond holes were systematically sampled nominally at 5ft intervals and less within zones of interest. CRA Exploration • Holes were sampled at 2m intervals in unmineralised and one metre intervals in mineralised sections.
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.).*	INCO • Z8* prefix rotary percussion • Z1* prefix diamond core CRA Exploration • BR* prefix holes RAB • 88* prefix holes
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.*	INCO • No information available CRA Exploration • No information available
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.*	INCO • Drillholes were geologically logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	CRA Exploration • All holes were geologically logged. • 88MTPO9 was geophysically logged using an SIE T500 digital logging system controlled by a HP85B micro-computer.
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.*	INCO • No information available. CRA Exploration • No information available.
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.*	INCO • No information available. CRA Exploration Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Mn, Ag and Cd by AAS. Mo, Fe, As. Ba and Cr by ICPOES at Analabs, Balcatta.
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.*	INCO • No information available. CRA Exploration: • No information available.
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.*	INCO • Local grid layout, verified by HH GPS and registration in GIS of historic maps and plans. CRA Exploration • Complied and plotted on the CRAE computer graphics system, Belmont, WA. Confirmed with HHGPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	INCO • No information available. CRA Exploration • No information available.
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.*	INCO • Holes at Montague Range were drilled at various dips and angles using the geological interpretation of mineralisation available at the time. Nominally perpendicular to stratigraphy or geophysical conductors. CRA Exploration • Various dips and angles, nominally perpendicular to stratigraphy or geophysical conductors. • RAB drilling was completed over Au soil responses.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	INCO • No information available. CRA Exploration • No information available.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	INCO • No information available. CRA Exploration • No information available

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.*	• E57/1060 is operated by Gateway Mining Ltd. and under JV agreement between Gateway Mining Limited 80% and Element 25 20%. • A portion of the tenement E57/1060 is located within the Tjiwarl Native Title Determined Area. Gateway has a Land Access Agreement in place with the Tjiwarl (Aboriginal Corporation) 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 anomalism was encountered including copper-zinc enrichment in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at the Ned's Bore prospect. Later, CRA Exploration (1983-1990) followed-up and intersected polymetallic VMS enrichments at Ned's Bore also at the Bevan prospect including strong copper mineralisation but not significantly followed up before moving focus to adjacent gold projects at Montague. Legend Mining (2007-2009) completed rock chip sampling of CRA identified prospects confirming outcropping magmatic sulphide gossan, returning results up to 1.0% Ni, 5.7% Cu and 0.7g/t PGE (Python/Bevan Prospect) from gabbroic rocks at/near the basal margin of the layered mafic-ultramafic Bungarra Intrusive Complex (BIC). MLEM and VTEM was completed with subsequent drilling predominantly focussed on conductors associated with the Neds Bore VMS stratigraphy and extended the prospective VMS horizon north of Neds bore. Drilling at Apex and Bevan confirmed anomalous Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation within the mafic stratigraphy but withdrew from the project in 2009. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). • The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with Herald Resources continued exploration of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway also targeting poly-metallic intrusion 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. • The Montague Range area comprises a lower metabasic sequence and an upper felsic volcano-sedimentary sequence. The metabasics include a series of intercalated BIFs which provide strong magnetic markers. The basics reach amphibolite grade metamorphism adjacent to the intrusive eastern granite contact. • The basic package of the Montague range is well described by Anaconda open file technical report A534 and summarised here. It consists mainly of fine grained amphibolites and plagioclase amphibolites. The field appearance suggests that these rocks were coarse basalt flows, for no contact effects have been seen between the plagioclase amphibolites and the amphibolites, but they could represent dolerite sills. In thin section, relict basalt texture was observed. • Stratigraphically below the amphibolites is a sequence of interbedded jaspilite, shale, siltstone and amphibolite. The presence of interbedded amphibolite suggests that this unit represents a phase of intermittent sedimentation and volcanism, which grades up into the overlying volcanics. • Within the Montague Range Project area, the amphibolite sequence has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intruded by a thick gabbroic complex about 12km long and 4km wide. It is well exposed and shows a marked banded pattern on aerial photography. The gabbro body is of multiple intrusion type containing a series of differentiated rocks which range from serpentinized peridotite and pyroxenite at the base to a variety of gabbros at the top. Petrographic analysis by Legend Mining confirmed a differentiated multiple intrusion model with selected samples displaying cumulate textures considered to represent the lower part of a large differentiated mafic/ultramafic intrusion. The package is folded at the northern end, forming the nose of a south-plunging syncline. Contacts with the country rock are not well exposed, but the base is essentially concordant. • The upper felsic sequence comprises agglomerates, lapilli and crystal tuffs and quartz feldspar porphyries. A series of major mafic and ultramafic sills intrude the lower part of the felsic pile. Rapid facies variation is common. While exposure is poor the sequence appears to fine to the north and west. Alteration is widespread, particularly carbonatization with lesser sericite and chlorite development. • Base metal anomalism has been identified within the felsic pile and at the contact with the basic intrusive package and targeted for VMS style mineralisation around Ned Bore area. Within the intrusive complex itself the package is considered prospective for magmatic nickel and copper sulfides including PGE potential.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *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 historic drilling, rock chip results, and associated details are contained in Table 2 and Table 3 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 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.*	• Drill hole intersections were aggregated with a minimum of 3m @ 0.3% Cu with no internal waste for higher grade intersections; or as low-grade anomalous zones of 10m @ 0.1% Cu with no internal dilution. • These assumptions are considered appropriate for reporting of the style and exploration stage of mineralisation tested. • No high-grade cut-off has been applied. • No metal equivalents have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	• Holes at Montague Range were drilled at various dips and angles using the geological interpretation of mineralisation and geophysical models available at the time. Holes were drilled nominally perpendicular to the stratigraphy. Reported widths are down-hole widths.
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.
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.*	• Geochemical and geophysical surveys are proposed at Montague Range.

APPENDIX (4): BARRELMAKER DRILLING
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Gateway RC drilling (GRC prefix) - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. • Historic Gateway RAB drilling (GRB – prefix) - submitted samples comprised 2kg speared parent samples which were subjected to total preparation. Au by B/ETA to 1ppb. Ag,As Co,Cu,Ni Sb and Zn by B/AAS to 1ppm. Non-Gateway Historical Drilling • RC Drilling: Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split 1m and 5m composite samples prepared for assay. • Samples were sent various commercial laboratories for gold by either aqua regia digest and AAS determination, or fire assay on 50g charge. • RAB Drilling: Samples were collected on variable intervals, via scoop/spear and composite samples prepared for assay. • Samples were sent various commercial laboratories for gold by aqua regia digest and AAS determination.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• RC Drilling: RC percussion drilled. No details available on drilling rig specifications. • RAB Drilling: RAB drilled to blade refusal. In some instances, specifically in Arimco and Abelle RAB drilling holes have been drilled to set depths. No details available on drilling rig specifications.
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.*	• RC Drilling: There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC, Aircore and RAB chips were washed and chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. • Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature. • The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were split using a riffle and/or cone splitter. 1m samples were collected and prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples. • RAB samples were taken on various composite intervals via scoop or spear collection methods. Arimco RAB samples were taken via whole-hole composites. • Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory. • Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet. • QA/QC data is not currently available. • Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose. • Samples were analysed at various commercial laboratories via either aqua regia or fire assay digest and determination for Au by AAS technique. Some various multi-element data exist.
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.*	• All samples were assayed at various commercial laboratories in Perth. • Samples were analysed at various commercial laboratories via either aqua regia or fire assay digest and determination for Au by AAS technique. Some various multi-element data exist. • QA/QC data is not currently available. • Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway SQL database. • All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data. • QA/QC data is not currently available. • Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data 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.*	• Data have been transformed from various historical local grids and survey pick-ups in AMG84 zone 50 into MGA 94 zone 50. • Downhole surveys are a mixture of single shot and multi shot camera readings and have been visually validated on sections but largely taken at face value. • Location data is considered fit for purpose.
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.*	• Historical drilling has been undertaken on a variety of grid spacings and drill directions. While these data re suitable for highlighting existing anomalism and exploration targets, none are considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological or grade continuity for any Mineral Resource estimation. • Sample compositing has been used for RAB and some RC drilling.
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 majority of holes have been drilled at a 60-90° dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle. • In some cases, reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation. • The orientation of existing drilling is only useful at this stage for providing exploration targets for further investigation and follow up.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information available.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historic data has been audited through review of associated reports and visual inspections on various plans and sections.

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.*	• E51/1039 and E57/1040 are owned 100% by Golden Mile Resources Ltd (G88). The tenements were granted on the 19th July and 17th July 2017, respectively. • Gateway Mining Ltd (GML) has entered into a farm-in and JV agreement with G88 whereby GML can earn 80% interest in the tenements by spending a total of $1.13M over 5 years on exploration through to a Decision to Mine. G88 then has the option to either contribute to the JV or dilute to a 0.5% NSR. • A pre-existing 1% NSR exists on the tenements, payable to Bruce Robert Legendre, Nemex Pty Ltd and Ross Frederick Crew (jointly). • 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. • Modern exploration within the tenements has been undertaken by several operators: ○ Cyprus Minerals Australia (1986 – 1989): Explored the area in conjunction with discovery and development of the Gidgee Gold Camp. Cyprus conducted geological mapping, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, RAB and RC drilling. ○ Arimco Mining (1990-1991): Continued exploration by exploring structural targets, namely Kauri and Encino. Arimco conducted soil sampling and RAB drilling of these targets. ○ Pancontinental Gold (1993): Completed geological mapping, aeromagnetic interpretation and laterite sampling. ○ Troy Resources (1994): Conducted stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, vacuum drilling and RAB drilling over the Northern Dancer prospect. ○ J.P. Legendre (1994 – 1995): Conducted a historic data review, and soil sampling. ○ Tulloch Resources (1995 – 1996): Limited to desktop reviews of historic data and follow-up field inspections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Goldfields Exploration (1995): Conducted RAB drilling on the Wyooda Thangoo tenement. ○ Gateway Mining Ltd (1996 – 2006): Conducted laterite sampling and RAB drilling near the Barrelmaker prospect. ○ Arimco Mining (1998 – 1999): Conducted RAB and RC drilling at the Kauri prospect. ○ Abelle (2001 – 2002): Conducted aeromagnetic survey, and followed up with soil sampling and RAB drilling ○ Australian Gold Resources (2001 – 2002): Desktop data review including of all geophysical data. ○ WCP Resources Ltd (2006): Conducted RC drilling at the Legendre prospect. ○ Legend Mining (2006 – 2010): Conducted VTEM airborne geophysics, ground loop EM, aircore and RC drilling at the Cpbra and Sidewinder Ni targets. • Fortis Mining (2011 – 2014): Conducted an aeromagnetic survey and limited auger sampling over the Barrel Maker prospect.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth*	• Exploration drill results from historic drilling, and associated details are contained in Table 1 of this release. These results are taken on face value, and will be followed up by Gateways planned exploration activities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. • 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').*	• Historic data only is presented at this stage. Gateway has not conducted any of its own investigations, so the relationships between intercept widths and mineralisation true widths is not known at this stage. However, several RAB holes by Arimco are whole-hole composites, so would overstate the true width of mineralisation.
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.*	• Significant other historic data exists including soil sampling, geophysical surveying and interpretation, but are not considered material at this stage.
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.*	• Gateway intends to conduct orientation sampling and drilling programmes, to be followed up with aircore drilling of targets generated from both historic data as well as revised geological interpretation.