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ASX Announcement: 14 December 2021

GIDGEE MINERAL RESOURCE INCREASES 87% TO 449,000oz

New discoveries at Evermore and Achilles North, plus extensions to the Montague-Boulder deposit drive material growth in the Project Resource inventory

HIGHLIGHTS

- **87% increase in total Mineral Resources for the Gidgee Gold Project to 449,000oz, including a high-grade Indicated Resource of 81,000oz @ 3.4g/t Au:**

	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Indicated	743,000	3.4	81,000
Inferred	7,422,000	1.5	368,000
Total	**8,165,000**	**1.7**	**449,000**

*Note – Resources reported above 0.6g/t Au. Rounding errors may occur

- **Updated Mineral Resources located predominantly in the upper 100m – representing high-quality shallow ounces with a significant oxide component.**

- **Updated 163,000oz Mineral Resource estimated for the Montague-Boulder deposit, including an Indicated Resource of 67,000oz @ 4.0g/t Au:**

	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Indicated	522,000	4.0	67,000
Inferred	2,556,000	1.2	96,000
Total	**3,078,000**	**1.7**	**163,000**

*Note – Resources reported above 0.6g/t Au. Rounding errors may occur

- **Maiden 99,000oz Mineral Resource estimated for the Achilles North/Airport oxide deposits:**

	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Indicated	221,000	2.0	14,000
Inferred	1,847,000	1.4	85,000
Total	**2,068,000**	**1.5**	**99,000**

*Note – Resources reported above 0.6g/t Au. Rounding errors may occur

- **Maiden 67,000oz Mineral Resource estimated for the Evermore deposit, discovered by Gateway in October 2020:**

	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Inferred	1,319,000	1.6	67,000
Total	**1,319,000**	**1.6**	**67,000**

*Note – Resources reported above 0.6g/t Au. Rounding errors may occur

- **Significant scope for further resource growth at Evermore due to wide-spaced initial drilling.**

- **Work to commence on an updated Whistler Mineral Resource early-2022.**

- **RC drilling completed recently at Julias and Kashmir in line with Gateway's strategy of exploring multiple targets within 5km of the Montague Granodiorite Intrusion. RC results and further extensive drill programs expected in early 2022.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report a significant increase in the Mineral Resource for its 1,000km^2 Gidgee Gold Project, within the Murchison gold district of Western Australia.

The updated Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 8.165Mt at 1.7g/t Au for 449,000 contained ounces encompasses four deposits and represents an 87% increase on the previous Inferred Resource of 240,000 ounces for the cornerstone Whistler and Montague-Boulder deposits.

The upgrade is based on extensive exploration activities undertaken over the past 18 months, including new Mineral Resources at Evermore and Achilles North/Airport as well as upgrades to the Montague-Boulder deposit.

Importantly, it includes a robust maiden Indicated Resource of 743,000t at 3.4g/t for 81,000 contained ounces.

Management Comment

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Mark Cossom, said: *"This is an excellent result for our shareholders and marks a really important step towards unlocking the broader potential of the Gidgee Gold Project. The overall Mineral Resource has increased by 87% to 449,000 ounces, now spans four deposits and includes a high-grade Indicated Resource of 81,000 ounces at 3.4g/t. This compares with the previous all-Inferred Resource of 240,000 ounces across two deposits. Just as importantly, these resources are located predominantly in the top 100m, and therefore represent excellent quality shallow ounces with a significant oxide component.*

"This updated Resource provides a strong foundation for what continues to emerge as a compelling value proposition at Gidgee. Importantly, it represents a stepping-stone towards what we believe will emerge as a very significant shallow resource inventory at Gidgee at very attractive grades. Recent shallow, high-grade results from the exciting Julias target, just 3km west of Montague-Boulder and Evermore, demonstrate the excellent near-term potential to continue advancing the project.

"Our exploration strategy is to continue with focused, highly effective drill programs targeting our strong pipeline of exploration targets within a 5km radius of the Montague Granodiorite, and we are confident that this strategy will continue to deliver significant resource growth into next year and beyond.

"We have recently completed drilling programs at the Julias and Kashmir targets and we look forward to reporting results from this in early 2022."

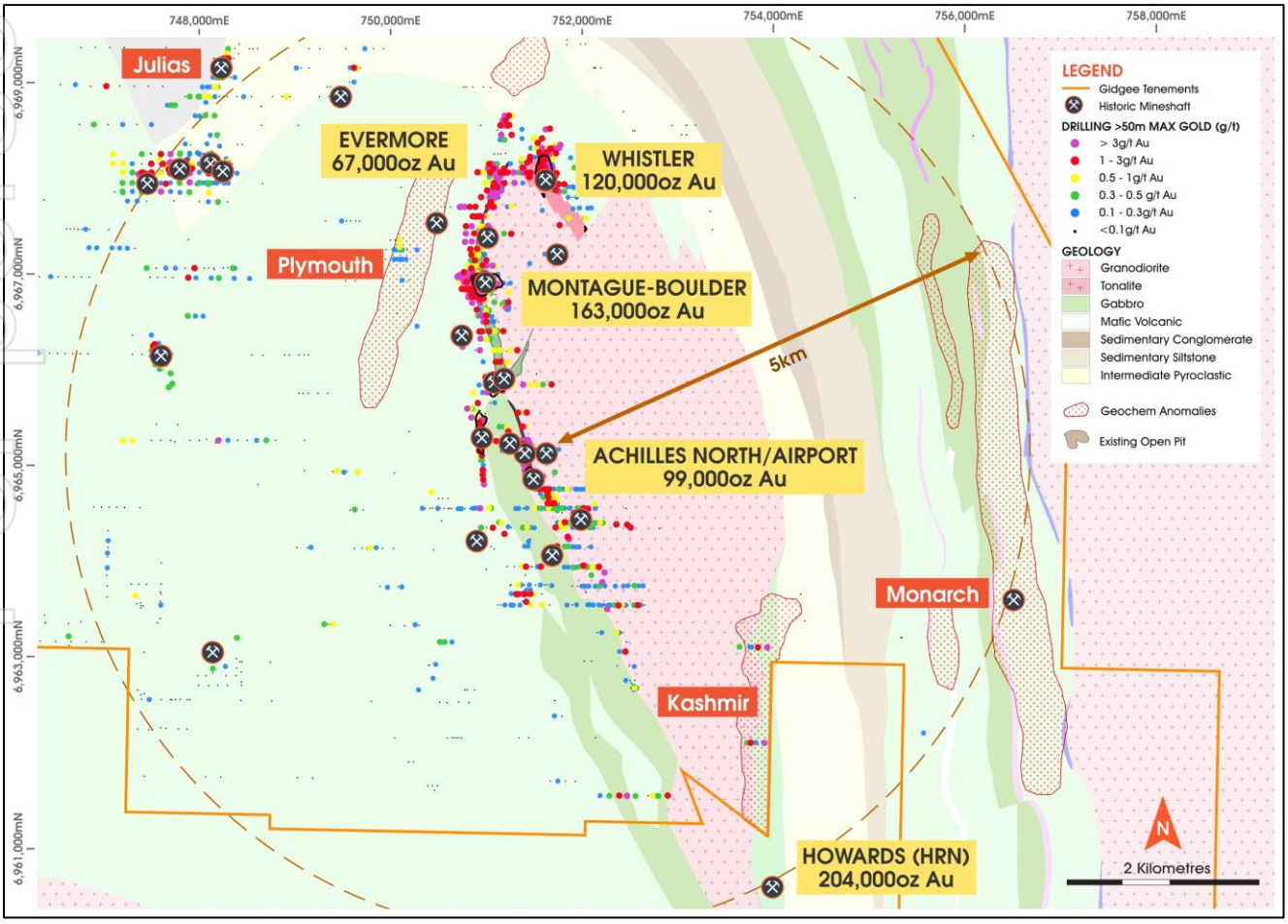

Figure 1. Gidgee Gold Project – Deposit Location Diagram

Exploration Update

Gateway continues to progress its strategy of systematically exploring the Gidgee Gold Project, by focusing on a series of targets within 5km of the Montague Granodiorite Dome, with the intent of continuing to build a portfolio of complementary Mineral Resources within this localised area.

Consistent with this strategy, a program of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling has recently been completed at the Julias and Kashmir targets (Figure 1).

Drilling at Julias was designed to follow-up on recently released air-core results at this emerging zone of shallow, high-grade oxide gold mineralisation. Drilling at Kashmir was designed to follow-up on RC drilling completed at this target in 2020, which is located directly along strike of the 204koz Howards deposit owned by Horizon Gold Ltd (ASX: HRN).

Samples from this drill program have been submitted for assay, with results anticipated to be returned in January 2022.

In addition, preparations are well advanced for a series of drill campaigns commencing February 2022, including a significant air-core drill program to advance a series of early-stage targets, and RC drilling at the exciting Monarch target, located immediately east of Kashmir.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SUMMARY

The Gidgee Gold Project Mineral Resource has been updated to 8,165,000t @ 1.7g/t Au for 449,000oz Au, classified as Indicated and Inferred (Table 1) reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

This updated Mineral Resource represents an increase of 87% from the maiden Mineral Resource announced on 3 October 2019. The updated Total Mineral Resource consists of the previously announced estimate for the Whistler deposit, an updated estimate for the Montague-Boulder deposit, and maiden estimates for the Evermore and Achilles North/Airport deposits (Figure 1).

These new estimates for the Montague-Boulder, Evermore and Achilles North/Airport deposits were undertaken by Elizabeth Haren of Haren Consulting Pty Ltd, based on a drill database and mineralisation interpretations compiled by Gateway geological staff and Omni GeoX consultants.

The Whistler Mineral Resource has not been re-estimated as part of this process. Full details of the Whistler Mineral Resource are provided in the ASX Release dated 3 October 2019.

Table 1. Gidgee Gold Project – December 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Montague-Boulder	522,000	4.0	67,000	2,556,000	1.2	96,000	3,078,000	1.7	163,000
Whistler[1]	-	-	-	1,700,000	2.2	120,000	1,700,000	2.2	120,000
Evermore	-	-	-	1,319,000	1.6	67,000	1,319,000	1.6	67,000
Achilles Nth/Airport	221,000	2.0	14,000	1,847,000	1.4	85,000	2,068,000	1.5	99,000
Total	**743,000**	**3.4**	**81,000**	**7,422,000**	**1.5**	**368,000**	**8,165,000**	**1.7**	**449,000**

*Notes: Montague-Boulder, Evermore and Achilles Nth/Airport Mineral Resources reported above 0.6g/t Au
Whistler Mineral Resource reported above 0.5g/t Au for open pit and 2.0g/t Au for underground
Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Estimation and Reporting of the new Mineral Resources are included in the JORC Code (2012) Table 1 appended to this release.

Regional Geology

The areas of interest are centered on the Montague Granodiorite Dome, an elliptical pluton of enriched dioritic to granodioritic composition which forms the core of an open north-plunging anticline. The granodiorite has dimensions of approximately 8.5km x 2.6km and has intruded into a sequence of metamorphosed basalts and volcano-sedimentary rocks. Steeply east dipping, the granodiorite contacts are discordant with the immediate surrounding basalt stratigraphy which on western side is shallow west dipping between 30-45 degrees and in the east, steeply east dipping.

[1] Previously reported Mineral Resource, see ASX Release dated 3 October 2019.

A mafic intrusion occurs along the western margin of the granodiorite and is locally fractionated from Olivine Gabbro to Dolerite and has intruded along the contact zone after the emplacement of the granodiorite. This unit is generally <60m wide but is likely to have been structurally duplicated by shearing along the western margin of the granodiorite.

Mineralisation at the Montague Project shares a strong spatial relationship with the margin of the Montague Granodiorite and occurs predominantly as NNW striking lodes within moderate dipping shear zones laterally continuous (Montague-Boulder/Evermore) as well as steep faulting and veining (Whistler) within both basalt and granitoid lithologies. Transported regolith and surficial cover mask a significant portion of the region, with outcrops limited to low relief slopes of metabasalt and sub-cropping granodiorite.

Local Geology and Mineralisation

Montague-Boulder

The Montague-Boulder deposit is located at the north-western contact of the Montague Granodiorite with the adjacent shallow dipping basalt stratigraphy and was previously mined as an open cut pit during the 1990s. The deposit is interpreted to comprise two domains of mineralisation, the eastern SSE dipping granodiorite hosted Boulder lodes and a western domain of WSW dipping mafic hosted Montague Lodes which predominantly comprise the resource area.

Mineralisation within the resource area is associated with the laterally extensive and well-developed Montague-Boulder shear structure, one of several parallel shallow west dipping shears (interpreted as thrust faults) that extend along the western margin of the Montague Granodiorite occurring between basalt flow boundaries (Figure 2).

Shearing and alteration is often strongly developed and is in places several 10's of metres thick and continuous for several kilometres along the margin. Alteration is typically zoned from outer chlorite to inner biotite-carbonate + quartz veining which is most pronounced within the basalt stratigraphy. Mineralisation is present both within quartz veining and within shear zone alteration locally concentrated within the Montague-Boulder Resource area in response to interpreted NE cross cutting structures and variation in geometry of the primary Montague-Boulder shear zone.

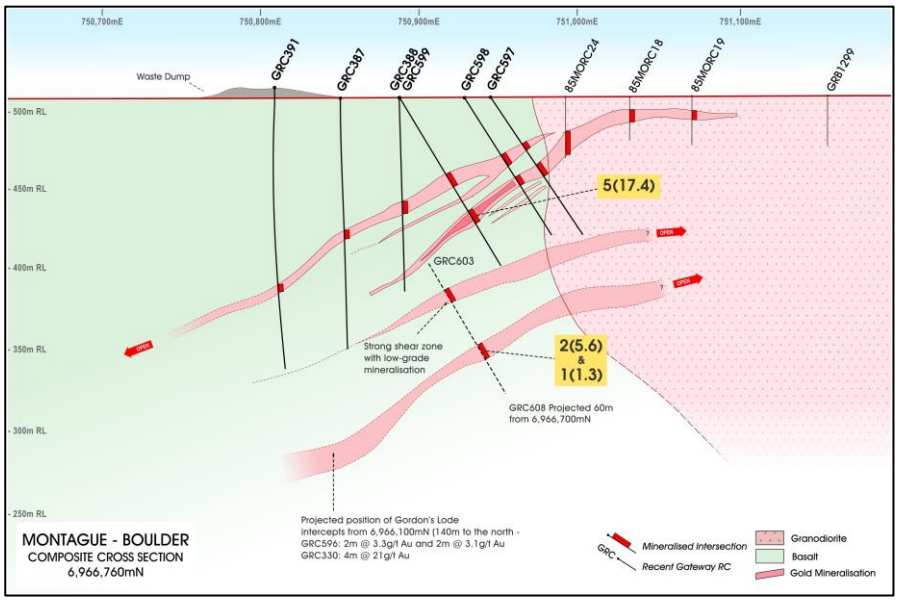

Figure 2. Montague-Boulder Deposit – Indicative cross-section of typical mineralisation

Evermore

The Evermore deposit is located approximately 800m along strike of the Montague-Boulder Resource and hosted in shearing within the western mafic stratigraphy, understood to be the continuation of structures hosting the Montague-Boulder resource.

The distribution of gold mineralisation within the shearing is interpreted to be related to the combination of the varying dip of the primary shear and subsidiary splay shears, host lithology and proximity of cross cutting NE trending structures. Mineralisation is similar to that at Montague Boulder, exhibiting a zoned outer chlorite and inner biotite-carbonate alteration and associated quartz veining withing shearing.

The majority of Evermore mineralisation is associated with a primary shallow dipping structure and flat subsidiary shear which splays from the main primary shear at a consistent RL ~400-420mRL and continuous for over 1km (Figure 3). The highest tenor mineralisation has so far been identified where this flat structure passes through a gabbro unit (altered to talc-carbonate) adjacent to the Montague Granodiorite. The intersection of the flat structure and gabbro unit creates a linear NNE trending, shallow plunging lode geometry which persists over 1km at an RL of between 430m in the south and 400m in the north.

NNE trending faults with minor offset occur north and south of the resource area which may also have had an effect in mineralisation distribution in the lode.

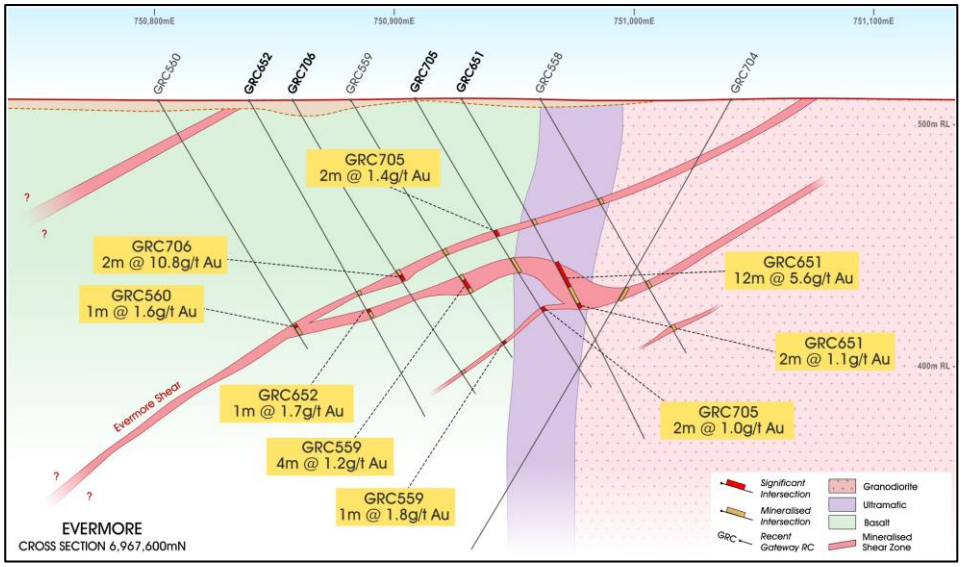

Figure 3. Evermore Deposit – Indicative cross-section of typical mineralisation

Achilles North/Airport

The Achilles North deposit is located north of the historic Rosie open pit and includes direct extensions to existing mineralised zones along a strike distance of 500m. The mineralisation at Achilles/Rosie is broadly associated with the sheared western margin of the Montague Granodiorite which forms a NNE trending structural corridor also hosting the Airport, LA international and several other historical gold prospects.

Predominantly shallow oxide and supergene in nature, the mineralisation is associated with a series of moderately (55-60°) east dipping shear structures and quartz veining which host primary mineralisation and occur within the contact zone between granodiorite, dolerite and basalt lithologies. Mineralisation extends to the near surface and in places, directly beneath the base of transported cover.

The Airport deposit is hosted entirely within the Montague Granodiorite within the same NNW trending structural corridor as the Achilles/Rosie deposits and located approximately 500m south along strike. North-northeast trending cross cutting faults are believed to have localized mineralization at Airport within the greater Achilles corridor.

The majority of mineralisation occurs at shallow depths within the oxide zone forming three stacked supergene blankets between 9m and 28m below surface which overprints a primary network of shallow and steep dipping, quartz stringers with associated weak shearing.

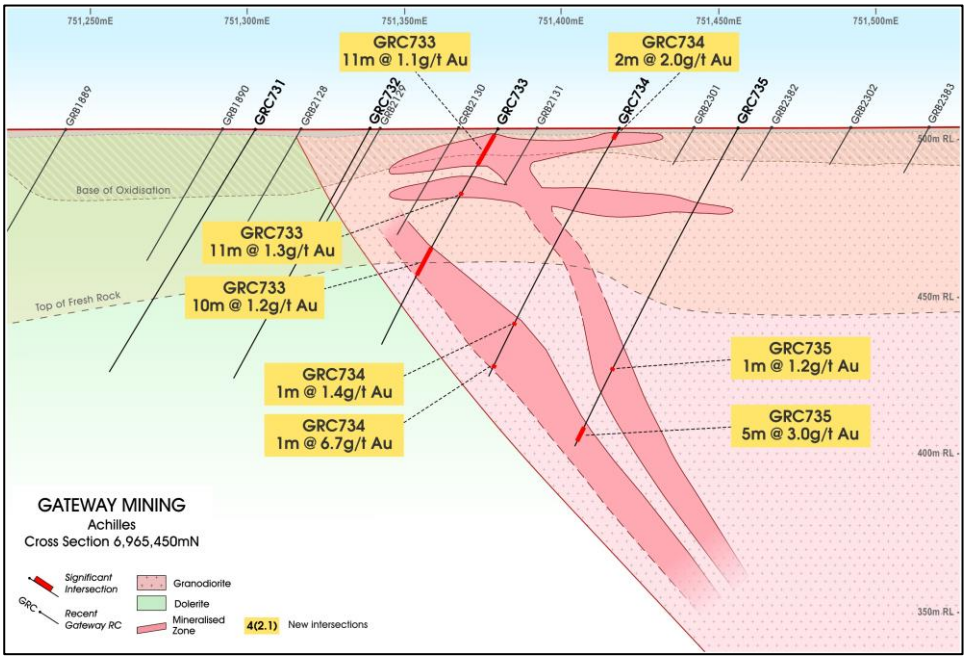

Figure 4. Achilles North Deposit – Indicative cross-section of typical mineralisation

Interpretation

Geological interpretation of the host rocks was used to guide the mineralisation geometry where it was understood to be a significant control.

For the Evermore and Achilles North/Airport deposits the conceptual geological model was used to guide a categorical estimation for the separation of high-grade and low-grade mineralisation from background.

The conceptual geological model for Evermore used a central corridor where mineralisation was flatter lying between steeper dipping mineralisation.

The conceptual geological model for Achilles North/Airport incorporates a moderately east dipping main corridor within the granodiorite, with steeper sub-vertical orientations within the basalt unit. A flat lying supergene zone corresponding to redox fronts within the weathered zone was applied.

For the Montague deposit Gateway provided detailed wireframed interpretations of 20 mineralisation domains which included two high grade internal sub-domains to the major mineralised structure. In addition, these domains were used to guide a categorical estimation for the separation of significant grade mineralisation from background. The categorical mineralisation matched the wireframed interpretation very well while also highlighting some areas of opportunity where data was sparse.

Database

All data utilised in the Mineral Resource estimation process are a subset of Gateway's central exploration database, which an SQL-based system utilising DataShed software as a front-end. Only RC and diamond drillholes were utilised in the Resource estimation process. Data utilised consisted predominately of RC and diamond drilling completed by Gateway. However, some historic RC and diamond holes completed by Herald Resources Ltd, CRA and Polaris were included, where suitable documentation of drilling, sampling and assaying techniques was available. All air-core, RAB and historic grade-control drilling was excluded from the estimation process.

Sampling and Assaying

RC drilling samples were collected as 2kg - 3kg samples split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Once the metre was completed the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. The bulk reject from the sample was collected and dumped into neat piles on the ground.

Diamond drilling samples were taken from NQ2 half-core cut parallel to the core axis. Samples were collected based on logged geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3m and maximum of 1.3m lengths sampled. Sample weights varied between 0.8kg – 3.5kg depending on sample lengths.

All samples have been assayed for Au via traditional fire assay digest and AAS determination methods. Various drill campaigns have also assayed samples for multi-element data via aqua regia digest and ICP-MS determination.

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. All QAQC data is reported both with each batch, as well as time-interval reports generated each month to allow for trend analysis. All QAQC data is reviewed by senior Gateway geology staff.

Resource Estimation Methodology

For each area the parent block size was used for estimation of gold grade. The parent cell size was selected based on the drill hole data spacing and its relationship to the complexity of mineralisation for each deposit.

The model for the Evermore deposit was constructed using a parent block size of 6mE by 10mN by 6mRL; the parent blocks were allowed to sub-cell down to 2mE by 2mN by 2mRL to accurately represent the geometry and volumes of the weathering horizons and mineralisation domains.

The model for the Montague deposit was constructed using a parent block size of 4mE by 10mN by 4mRL; the parent blocks were allowed to sub-cell down to 1mE by 1mN by 1mRL to accurately represent the geometry and volumes of the weathering horizons and mineralisation domains.

The model for the Achilles North/Airport deposit was constructed using a parent block size of 4mE by 10mN by 4mRL; the parent blocks were allowed to sub-cell down to 1mE by 1mN by 1mRL to accurately represent the geometry and volumes of the weathering horizons and mineralisation domains.

Gold block grades were estimated using the ordinary kriging technique. Dynamic anisotropy was utilised to allow the estimation to follow the geometry of the mineralisation.

Statistical analysis was used to understand the characteristics of the mineralisation and in some cases top-cuts were considered appropriate:

- For Evermore a top-cut of 17 g/t Au was used for the high-grade domain and 10 g/t Au for the low grade domain.
- For Montague a top-cut of 50 g/t Au was used for the very high-grade domains 51 and 52, a top-cut of 20 g/t Au was used for the high-grade domain 1, 15 g/t Au for the moderate grade domains 6, 8 and 10 while the remaining domains did not have outliers.
- For Airport a top-cut of 10 g/t Au was used for the high-grade domain with no top-cut required for the low grade domain.
- For Achilles North a top-cut of 20 g/t Au was used for the two high grade domains (3 and 4) and 7 g/t Au for the two low-grade domains (1 and 2).

Hard boundary conditions were applied for grade estimation into each of the mineralised domains so that grade estimation for each domain used only the data that is contained within that domain.

Density

A total of 36 bulk density determinations have been collected from Montague-Boulder using the water immersion method. Density has been assigned to the deposits based on weathering horizon and dominant rock type. Transported and oxide material have been assigned 1.8 t/m^3, transitional 2.3 t/m^3, fresh basalt 2.9t/m^3, fresh dolerite and granodiorite 2.8 t/m^3 and fresh diorite and biotite schist 2.70 t/m^3.

As these rock units are continuous for the Evermore and Achilles North/Airport deposits, these bulk density assumptions were applied to all models.

Lower Cut-off

The Mineral Resource is reported above a 0.6 g/t Au lower cut-off grade.

Mining Modifying Parameters

Planned extraction is by open pit mining. Mining factors such as dilution and ore loss have not been applied.

Metallurgical Factors

No metallurgical assumptions have been made in estimating Mineral Resources. Historic ore production from the Montague-Boulder and Rosie open pits by Herald Resources Ltd between 1986 and 1993 was treated on site by conventional CIL processes and reported no adverse metallurgical characteristics.

A review of existing metallurgical data, including comparisons between fire-assay and Leachwell (cyanide-leach) assays for the Montague-Boulder and Evermore deposits by independent consultants Scott-Dalley-Francks indicated that gold present is "free-milling", with no indications of refractory characteristics[2].

Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resources have been classified based on confidence in geological and grade continuity, as well as accounting for data quality (including sampling methods), data density and confidence in the block grade estimation.

Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined in the Evermore deposit in areas where mineralisation continuity and the drill hole spacing allow connectivity between drill holes. Any areas where single drill hole intercepts are modelled generally remain as unclassified.

Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined at Montague in areas where the continuity of mineralisation is very good and drill spacing is generally 25 mE by 25 mN or closer. This area also has some grade control drilling which confirms geological and grade continuity though the data was not used in this estimate. The remainder of the interpreted domains are classified as Inferred.

Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined in Airport in areas where mineralisation continuity and the drill hole spacing allow connectivity between drill holes. Any areas where single drill hole intercepts are modelled generally remain as unclassified.

Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined at Montague in areas where the continuity of mineralisation is very good and drill spacing is generally 25 mE by 25 mN or closer. This area also has some grade control drilling which confirms geological and grade continuity though the data was not used in this estimate. The remainder of the interpreted domains are classified as Inferred.

Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined in Achilles in areas where mineralisation continuity and the drill hole spacing allow connectivity between drill holes. Any areas where single drill hole intercepts are modelled generally remain as unclassified.

This released has been authorised by:

Mark Cossom
Managing Director

For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

[2] See ASX Release dated 28 April 2021.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release 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 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 the release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of the Montague-Boulder, Evermore and Achilles North/Airport Mineral Resources has been compiled and reviewed by Ms Elizabeth Haren of Haren Consulting Pty Ltd who is an independent consultant to Gateway Mining Limited and is a current Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Haren has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits 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 (The JORC Code).

The information in this announcement that relates to the reporting of the Whistler Mineral Resource has been extracted from the Gateway ASX announcement dated 3 October 2019 and is 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.

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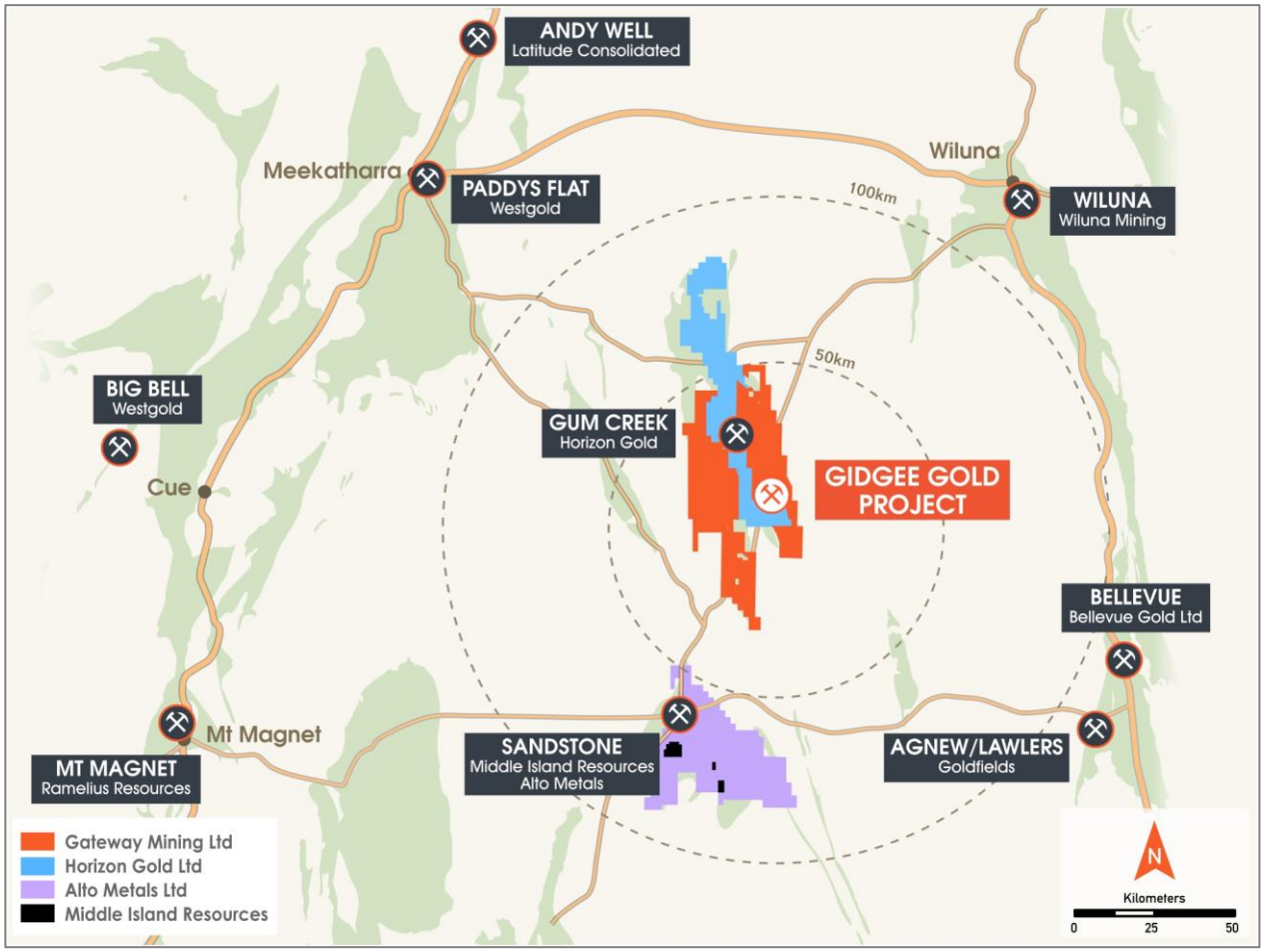
APPENDIX (1)

About the Gidgee Gold Project



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): GIDGEE MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE DECEMBER 2021
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drilling (GRC prefix) - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Once the metre was completed the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. • The bulk reject from the sample was collected and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • Diamond drilling (GDD prefix) – samples were taken from NQ2 half-core cut parallel to the core axis. Samples were collected based on logged geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.3m and maximum of 1.3m lengths sampled. Sample weights varied between 0.8kg – 3.5kg depending on sample lengths. • RC Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• RC – Challenge Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a truck mounted RC rig with on board compressor, an on-board Booster, and a truck mounted auxiliary compressor. • Diamond – Blue Spec Drilling rig was used. The rig was a McCulloch 950 rig mounted on a Mercedes 8x8 truck.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. • Diamond core recoveries were noted each core run, with core recovered compared to the length of run. Areas of core loss was noted on the core blocks, as well as in geological logs. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	• RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. • Diamond core was cleaned and stored in core trays. Core was orientated, and marked up on 1m intervals, as well as the bottom-of-hole orientation line. • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature.

Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• RC Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• Diamond core samples were NQ2 size and collected from sawn half-core. Core samples were taken based on geological intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.3m.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  • Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:50, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample.
		  • OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:50, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
		  • 0.8-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.
		  • Samples oven dried then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.
		  • All samples were analysed for Au using the Au-AA26 technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.

Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Drill samples were submitted to ALS (Perth). All samples were analysed by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total digest assay technique. Due to industry-wide pressure on fire-assay capacity, some prepped samples were transported to ALS Kalgoorlie for fire assay. • RC Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:50 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:50 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists. • Data is recorded digitally at the project within MicroMine Geobank software, assay results are received digitally. • All data is stored within DataShed SQL Database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral*	• Initial drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	holes (+/- 1deg). All collars were surveyed post-drilling utilising RTK-GPS.
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.*	<u>Evermore</u> • Drilling has been completed north of 6,967,750mN on a nominal 40m x 40m spacing, and south of 6,967,750mN on a nominal 80m x 80m spacing. • This data spacing is considered to be of suitable data spacing for use in Mineral Resource estimation and Inferred classification, but therefore not for Ore Reserve estimation. <u>Montague-Boulder</u> • Drill spacing is nominal 40m x 20m across the entire Montague-Boulder deposit, with sections surrounding HG shoots drilled to 20m x 20m. • Holes drilled within this program are infill holes and are of suitable data spacing for use in Mineral Resource for Inferred and Indicated classification and therefore Ore Reserve estimation. <u>Achilles North/Airport</u> • Drill spacing is to a nominal 50m x 25m spacing, with some areas infilled to 25m x 25m. • Holes drilled within this program are infill holes and are of suitable data spacing for use in Mineral Resource for Inferred and Indicated classification and therefore Ore Reserve estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes testing west-dipping structures in the mafic and layered intrusive units drilled to the east, and those testing near the interpreted steep east-dipping structures drilled to the west. A series of "scissor" holes were drilled on sections to provide complete coverage across sections to aid in geological interpretation. Inclined holes (-60°) are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico samples are sealed into green/poly weave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed in bulka bags and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• M57/217, M57/98, M57/48 and E57/888. These tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd 100%. • No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was discovered in the district during the gold rush era, first records of gold won from small-scale, high-grade workings include the Montague Mining Centre (1904-13). Renewed interest in the late 1960's included base metal exploration carried out within exposed stratigraphy of the Montague Ranges (Bungarra Ranges), exploration interest that broadened with the release of the Sandstone 1:250,000 aeromagnetic sheet in 1970 resulting in the staking of favourable magnetic anomalies by exploration companies. • Early explorers in the Montague Ranges included Anaconda Australia Inc. (1966-67), followed by International Nickel Australia (1971-75) evaluating a Gabbro - banded differentiated basic complex believed prospective for copper and/or nickel such as the Dulith Gabbro, USA. Strong geophysical and mineralised anomalism was encountered, however, copper-zinc enrichment was also encountered in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at Ed's Bore prospect, which was followed-up by CRA Exploration (1983-1990) to intersect polymetallic VMS enrichments at Bevan prospect (not substantively pursued). • At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). • The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at

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 Gidgee Project is located in the Gidgee district in the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia approximately 630km NE of Perth and 70km north from the township of Sandstone on the eastern central portion of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, of the Southern Cross Province. Metamorphic grade of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt is estimated to be low-grade greenschist facies. • Project lithology includes basalt/ash tuff/dolerite/gabbro, the Montague Granodiorite sub-volcanic intrusion (calc-alkaline - FI), dacite volcanic flow/s (FI), volcaniclastic sequences of felsic composition and epiclastic conglomerates, ultramafic intrusives and external orogenic granite plutons. Key regional characteristics of a Volcanic Arc Extensional Basin include calc-alkaline bimodal volcanic sequences associated with extensive iron formations. Later ENE-WSW orogenic compression event is characterised by NNW regional scale faults/unconformities, NNW shearing and folding, slaty cleavage has developed within sediments near a tight syncline fold closure within the NE area of the project.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill intersections used in the calculation of the Minera Resource estimate have been previously released by Gateway in various ASX releases, which can be accessed on the Gateway Mining Ltd website.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. • No high-grade cut-off has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures targeted. Inclined RC holes (-60°) are perpendicular to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias. However, recent evidence from drilling indicates a steep easterly dipping component to mineralisation which has not been adequately tested by recent easterly orientated RC drilling.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The area has been covered by detailed ground gravity and airborne magnetic surveys. The Montague Dome system was recently covered by a systematic fine-fraction soil sampling program which highlighted a series of anomalies corresponding to the mineralisation intercepted by this drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further step-out RC drilling is planned to continue to test along strike of existing Mineral Resources, as well as RC and diamond drilling to test the depth extents of the Montague-Boulder and Evermore deposits.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All data was collected electronically by Gateway and stored in a SQL database with appropriate data validation procedures. The database is managed by Gateway with extracts provided to Haren for Mineral Resource estimation. • Haren undertook a basic check of the data for potential errors as a preliminary step to compiling the resource estimate. No significant flaws were identified.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visit has been conducted by the competent person for Mineral Resources. The ability to conduct site visits has been affected by COVID19 pandemic.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• There is high confidence in the interpreted geological and mineralisation model. Infill drilling by Gateway prior to the updated Mineral Resource estimate largely confirmed mineralisation continuity and tenor. • The data used for Mineral Resource estimation has been collected reliably with most drill hole data collected by Gateway in a professional manner. Some historical data are included however these make up a small part of the dataset and are consistent with nearby recent drilling. • Alternative interpretations have been investigated by a process of review, drill testing and updating of geological and mineralisation interpretations. Areas where interpretations are ambiguous or alternative interpretations could make a material difference are either not included in the Mineral Resource estimate or are classified as inferred to reflect their uncertainty. • Geological interpretations of lithology and contact relationships are key to understanding the mineralisation emplacement and are used extensively in the mineralisation interpretations. • Changes in the geometry of the Montague dome are most significant in affecting grade and geological continuity and these are currently well understood in the context of the interpretations.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Evermore deposit extends approximately 680 m from north to south, 900 m east to west and is currently known to a depth of 240 m. • The Montague deposit extends approximately 1,220 m from north to south, 900 m east to west and is currently known to a depth of ~340 m. • The Airport deposit extends approximately 500 m from north to south, 600 m east to west and is currently known to a depth of ~120 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Achilles deposit extends approximately 1,100 m from north to south, 700 m east to west and is currently known to a depth of ~300 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Evermore mineralisation 1 m composites exhibit approximately log-normal distributions within each domain which is suitable for estimation by ordinary kriging. • Top-cuts were applied to ensure outliers were not smeared during grade estimation. • All estimates used hard boundaries between estimation domains and soft boundaries between weathering which were confirmed by contact analysis. • Reported Mineral Resource estimations were limited to extrapolation of less than 40 m from drill hole data. • Datamine version 1.10.100.0 was used for block modelling, estimation and reporting. Supervisor version 8.14.3.0 was used for statistical and geostatistical analysis. • Check estimates for Evermore were made using wireframes with the results broadly comparable. • Check estimates for Montague were made using categorical domaining with the results broadly comparable. • Check estimates for Airport were made using categorical domaining with the results broadly comparable. • Check estimates for Achilles were made using categorical domaining with the results broadly comparable. • No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products and no other estimates than the gold grades were made. • No other variables are considered deleterious and no deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance were estimated. • For Evermore the block model was constructed using a parent cell size of 6 mE by 10 mN by 6 mRL for mineralised material which is approximately one third or greater than the nominal drill hole spacing. This size was selected with consideration made tot eh geometry of the mineralisation. • For Montague the block model was constructed using a parent cell size of 4 mE by 10 mN by 4 mRL for mineralised material which is approximately one third or greater than the nominal drill hole spacing. This size was selected also with consideration made to the geometry of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For Airport the block model was constructed using a parent cell size of 4 mE by 10 mN by 4 mRL for mineralised material which is approximately one third or greater than the nominal drill hole spacing. This size was selected also with consideration made to the geometry of the mineralisation. • For Achilles the block model was constructed using a parent cell size of 4 mE by 10 mN by 4 mRL for mineralised material which is approximately one third or greater than the nominal drill hole spacing. This size was selected with consideration made to the geometry of the mineralisation. • The search ellipse orientation was modified to the local mineralisation geometry by using dynamic anisotropy. • The search radius was based on the results of the grade continuity analysis with initial search of approximately 150 m by 150 m by 50 m used for most deposits with a minimum of six and maximum of 12 composites. • At this stage the selective mining units are unknown. • No elemental correlation analysis was completed and only Au was estimated. • The mineralisation domains were used as hard boundaries with soft boundaries between rock types and between weathering horizons. • Top-cuts were applied where outliers were detected. • For Evermore a top-cut of 17 g/t Au wase used for the high grade domain and 10 g/t Au for the low grade domain. • For Montague a top-cut of 50 g/t Au were used for the very high-grade domains 51 and 52, a top-cut of 20 g/t Au was used for the high-grade domain 1, 15 g/t Au for the moderate grade domains 6, 8 and 10 while the remaining domains did not have outliers. • For Airport a top-cut of 10 g/t Au was used for the high-grade domain with no top-cut required for the low grade domain. • For Achilles a top-cut of 20 g/t Au was used for the two high grade domains (3 and 4) and 7 g/t Au for the two low-grade domains (1 and 2). • Validation of grade estimates was completed using a three-stage process. The first is a global comparison of declustered and top-cut (where required) composites key statistics to the block model estimates for the first search pass as well as subsequent search passes. The second is a trend analysis where the declustered and top-cut (where required) composites are sliced into windows in northing or elevation directions and compared. The third is careful local validation of composite grades to estimated grade in multiple orientations to ensure expected grade trends are reproduced and the estimates are a good

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reflection of the input composites and estimation parameters. Where required, parameters were adjusted in an iterative process to ensure a high quality estimation. • There are two pits which have been mined however there is not enough reliable information from the mining to perform reliable comparisons to the estimates.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages have been estimated as dry tonnages.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The gold mineralisation was reported above a 0.60 g/t Au cut-off grade. • This cut-off grade is based on an average of recent gold prices and mine costs using Australian industry benchmarking. • Haren believes that the cut-off grade is reasonable for the gold mineralisation being extracted using open-cut methods.
Mining factors and assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the deposit will be mined using open cut methods. Mining has previously occurred on the lease and successful mining operations are located nearby. • Western Australia has a low geopolitical risk, an extensive history of gold mining and stable government policies and processes.
Metallurgical factors and assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• It is assumed that the gold will be extracted using standard gravity recovery and CIL methods common in the Western Australian goldfields. • Historic production from the Montague-Boulder and Rosie open pits by Herald Resources Ltd from 1986 – 1993 was processed on site with gold extracted via standard CIL processes. • Independent review of fire-assay vS Leachwell assays for the Montague-Boulder and Evermore deposits indicate that mineralisation is free milling, and don't display any evidence of refractory characteristics.
Environmental factors and assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with*	• It is assumed that no environmental factors exist that could prohibit any potential mining development at the deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A total of 36 bulk density determinations have been collected at Montague using the water immersion method. Density has been assigned to the deposits based on weathering horizon and dominant rock type. Transported and oxide material have been assigned 1.8 t/m^3, transitional 2.3 t/m^3, fresh basalt 2.9 t/m^3, fresh dolerite and granodiorite 2.8 t/m^3 and fresh diorite and biotite schist 2.70 t/m^3.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resources have been classified based on confidence in geological and grade continuity and taking into account data quality (including sampling methods), data density and confidence in the block grade estimation. • Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined in the Evermore deposit in areas where mineralisation continuity and the drill hole spacing allow connectivity between drill holes. Any areas where single drill hole intercepts are modelled generally remain as unclassified. • Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined at Montague in areas where the continuity of mineralisation is very good and drill spacing is generally 25 mE by 25 mN or closer. This area also has some grade control drilling which confirms geological and grade continuity though the data was not used in this estimate. The remainder of the interpreted domains are classified as Inferred. • Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined in Airport in areas where mineralisation continuity and the drill hole spacing allow connectivity between drill holes. Any areas where single drill hole intercepts are modelled generally remain as unclassified. • Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined at Montague in areas where the continuity of mineralisation is very good and drill spacing is generally 25 mE by 25 mN or closer. This area also has some grade control drilling which confirms geological and grade continuity though the data was not used in this estimate. The remainder of the interpreted domains are classified as Inferred. • Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined in Achilles in areas where mineralisation continuity and the drill hole spacing allow connectivity between drill holes. Any areas where single drill hole intercepts are modelled generally remain as unclassified.
Audits and reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external reviews or audits have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the*	• A quantitative procedure for assessing relative accuracy and precision has not been deemed appropriate by the Competent Person for the estimation of gold grade at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource discussed is a global estimate and will require closer spaced data to achieve a local estimate suitable for reliable localisation of ore and waste at a mining stage.