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ASX Announcement: 21 July 2021

NEW HIGH-GRADE GOLD ZONE DISCOVERED BETWEEN MONTAGUE-BOULDER AND NORTHEAST PITS AT GIDGEE

Significant high-grade gold mineralised structure intersected in first-pass, wide-spaced drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Significant new zone of high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling between the historic Montague-Boulder and Northeast open pits, with assay results from two holes located ~300m apart reported as:**
  - **GRC698: 3.0 metres @ 11.5g/t Au from 177m**
  - **GDD023: 3.2 metres @ 5.0g/t Au from 314m**
- **This new zone of mineralisation is interpreted as an extensive, moderately dipping structure, with a series of steep "Link Structures" that have only recently been identified.**
- **Interpretation of these results indicates that they correspond to the previously discovered Gordon's Lode, located below the current Mineral Resource at Montague-Boulder, approximately 550m to the north. There is no effective drilling of this structure between the two positions.**
- **Previously reported high-grade intersections from the Gordon's Lode include[1]:**
  - **GRC330: 4.0 metres @ 24g/t Au from 241m**
  - **GRC603: 2.0 metres @ 5.6g/t Au from 178m**
- **The "Link Structures", which appear to coincide with extensive lines of historic shafts, were first identified in recently reported RC drilling to the south[2]. Drilling results returned from these structures are now reported as:**
  - **GRC679: 26 metres @ 2.1g/t Au from 64m, including 5m @ 7.9g/t Au[2]**
  - **GRC671: 2 metres @ 5.9g/t Au from 11m and 4m @ 4.5g/t Au from 32m[2]**
  - **GRC698: 1 metre @ 3.2g/t Au from 18m**
  - **GDD023: 4 metres @ 1.6g/t Au from 23m**
- **The combination of multiple large-scale shear zones and vertical "Link Structures" continue to support the view that a large-scale gold system has been discovered along the Northwest margin of the Montague Granodiorite.**
- **Despite most of the drilling to date remaining very wide-spaced, it has consistently intersected strong high-grade gold domains over a strike of at least 2.5km.**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report further high-grade assay results from systematic Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling between the historic Montague-Boulder and Northeast open pits, part of its 100%-owned **Gidgee Gold Project** in Western Australia.

This drilling was completed as part of the recently completed RC and diamond drill campaign targeting the 2.5km long Northwest Margin of the Montague Granodiorite. This program has already resulted in the previously reported discovery of the new Evermore Prospect.

The highly prospective 800m strike length between the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource and the historic Northeast open pit had remained largely untested prior to this recent work and the aim of the recent drilling was to test for the southern extensions of the Montague-boulder mineralisation and for repeat structures at depth.

[1] See ASX Releases dated 10 July 2018 and 18 December 2020
[2] See ASX Release dated 1 June 2021

A total of 25 holes for 4,154m of RC drilling were completed between Montague-Boulder and the Northeast pit, as well as the one EIS diamond hole for 588.9m. Significant intersections from the initial phase of this program were released on 1 June 2021. These new results relate to holes drilled as part of this program, as well as the EIS hole.

A full description of significant intersections received to date is included as Table 1 and 2, with drill program details documented in the JORC (2012) Table 1 included as Appendix 2.

KEY POINTS:

RC and diamond drilling over an ~800m strike length between the historic Montague-Boulder and Northeast Open Pits have identified the following:

- A new high-grade zone of gold mineralisation that is interpreted as an extensive, moderately-dipping structure, with a series of steep "Link Structures" (Figure 1). These linking structures have only recently been identified and represent a highly prospective new target.

- Significant high-grade gold intersections (located ~300m apart) from the newly discovered structure include:

    - **GRC698: 3.0 metres @ 11.5g/t Au from 177m**
    - **GDD023: 3.2 metres @ 5.0g/t Au from 314m**

- Interpretation of these results indicates that they correspond to the Gordon's Lode, located below the current Mineral Resource at Montague Boulder, approximately 550m to the north. There is no effective drilling of this structure between the two positions. Previously reported high-grade intersections from the Gordon's Lode include[3]:

    - **GRC330: 4.0 metres @ 24g/t Au from 241m**
    - **GRC603: 2.0 metres @ 5.6g/t Au from 178m**

- A series of "Link Structures", which appear to coincide with extensive lines of historic shafts, have now been identified over a strike length of approximately 500m. These structures were first identified in recently reported RC drilling to the south[4] and represent new high-priority follow-up drill targets. Drilling results returned from these structures are now reported as:

    - **GRC679: 26 metres @ 2.1g/t Au from 64m, including 5m @ 7.9g/t Au[4]**
    - **GRC671: 2 metres @ 5.9g/t Au from 11m and 4m @ 4.5g/t Au from 32m[4]**
    - **GRC698: 1 metre @ 3.2g/t Au from 18m**
    - **GDD023: 4 metres @ 1.6g/t Au from 23m**

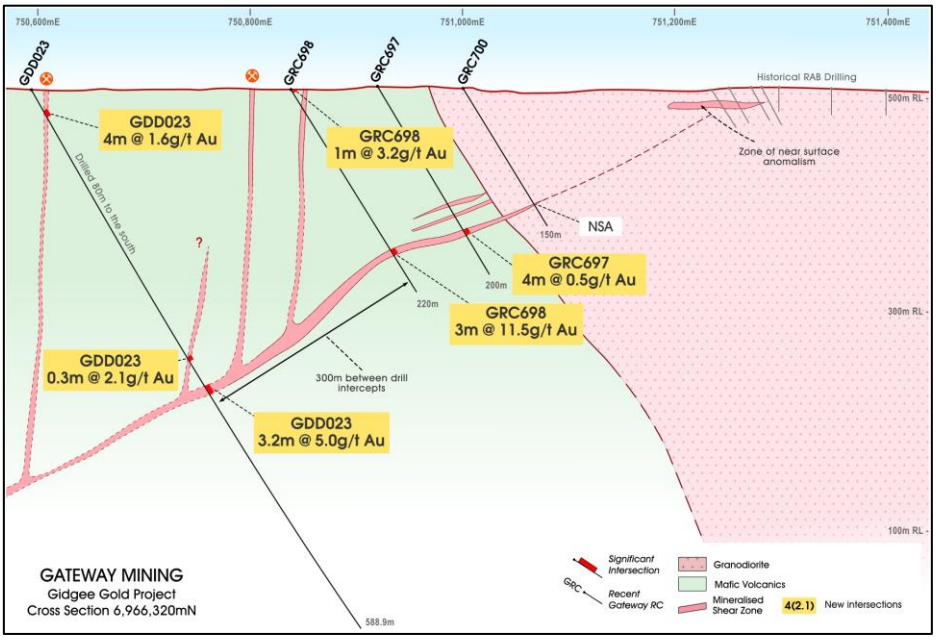

Figure (1): RC drill cross-section 6,966,320mN. Note hole GDD023 has been projected from 80m south.

[3] See ASX Releases dated 10 July 2018 and 18 December 2020
[4] See ASX Release dated 1 June 2021

- These intersections, from sections spaced approximately 80m apart, have stepped out approximately 550m to the south of those intersections within the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource area. The intersections represent a down-dip extent of over 300m and remain open along strike and down-dip (see Figures 1 and 2).

- The high-grade tenor of these intercepts, returned from sparse deeper drilling over a wide area, is significant in that it points to the potential for substantial high-grade domains to be present along this structure south of the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource.

- Targeted drilling within the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource in late-2020 by Gateway demonstrated that these high-grade domains can be extensive along strike.

- Diamond hole GDD023 was drilled as part of the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) made available by the WA State Government. The aim of this hole was to test for deeper, repeat structures and to provide invaluable litho-structural information to advance the broader understanding of the Northwest margin gold system. Gateway acknowledges and thanks the WA State Government for its support of exploration.

- Data generated from drilling and subsequent interpretation by Gateway is illuminating the extensive structurally controlled gold system present along the Northwestern Margin, which includes the current Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, and extensions along strike to the north (including the high-grade Evermore discovery) and south, as well as multiple “stacked” mineralised structures.

- This work has been critical to understanding the “live” structures present and identifying the controls on the high-grade components. There is clear potential to delineate further economic mineralisation within a system that has seen five open pits mined historically over those areas where mineralisation has outcropped. Work to date has identified significant mineralisation away from these pits in relatively shallow positions, over a strike length of over 2.5km, and localized areas of substantial high grades.

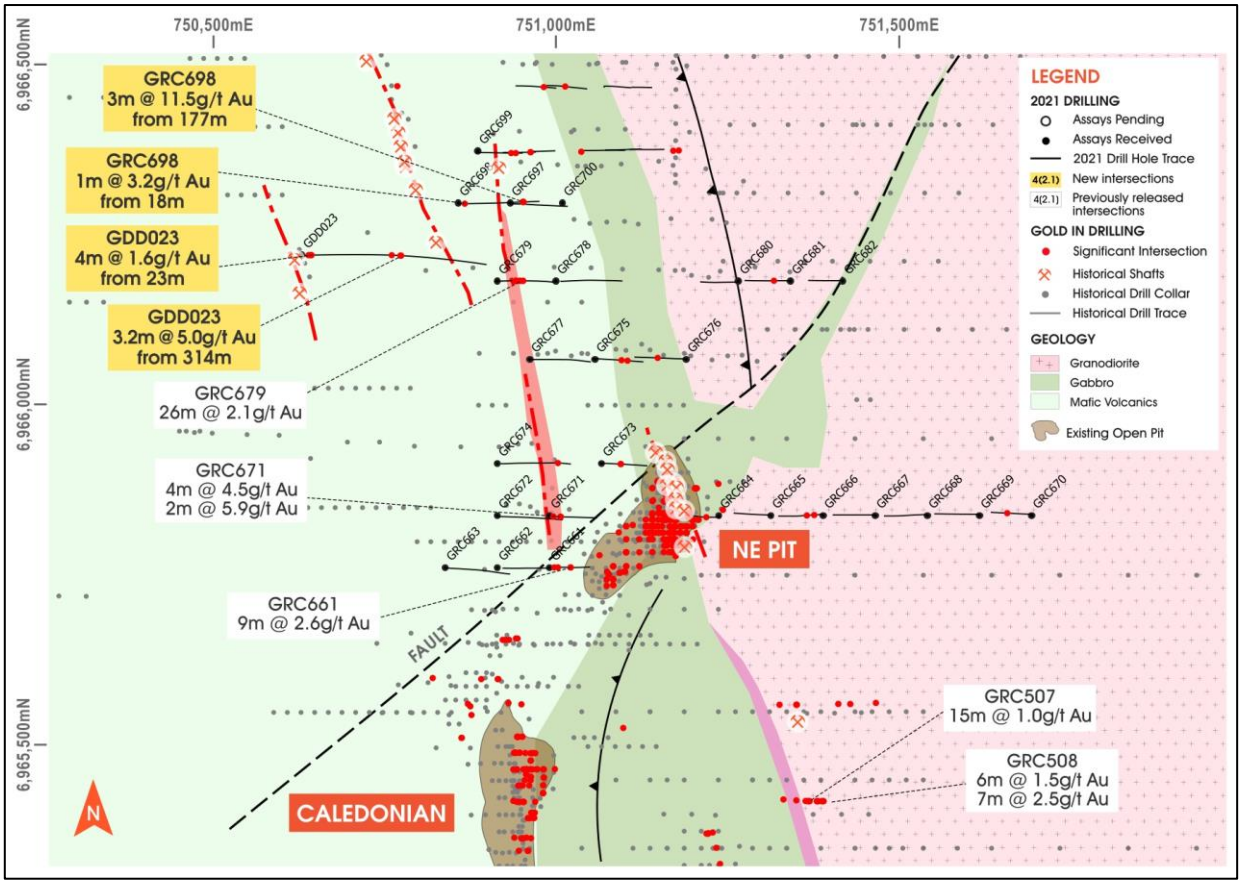

Figure (2): Montague-Boulder to Northeast pit systematic RC drilling program, with significant intersections and historic significant results. Note the lines of surface workings.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Mark Cossom, said: *"We are continuing to build the picture of a high-grade, large scale gold system along the Northwest Margin which represents a huge opportunity for our shareholders. These latest results have returned two outstanding high-grade, high-tenor intercepts approximately 300m apart between the Montague-Boulder and Northeast pits – a fantastic result.*

"The search space between these intercepts, as well as down-dip and up-plunge remains completely open. What is even more exciting is that they line up almost exactly with the very high-grade mineralisation intersected in the Gordon's Lode, some 550m to the north! There is no effective drilling between these positions.

"We now have multiple positions along the 2.5km long Northwest Margin where we see a clear opportunity to rapidly delineate potentially economic shallow mineralisation. Once we receive the final outstanding results from the recent drilling, we will undertake a broad strategic review of the entire area to determine the most effective forward pathway to drill out resources and unlock the full potential of the Gidgee Project. Given the wide spacing of the drilling to date, we are incredibly excited about the opportunity that is emerging for us at Gidgee."

This released has been authorised by:

Mark Cossom
Managing Director

For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Stuart Stephens who is a full-time employee of Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Stephens owns options in Gateway Mining Ltd. Mr Stephens has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Stephens consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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TABLE (1): MONTAGUE-BOULDER TO CALEDONIAN NE RC DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC697	750921	6966319	505	168	-60\90				NSA	
GRC698	750840	6966319	505	220	-60\90	18	19	1	3.2	
						177	**180**	**3**	**11.5**	
GRC699	750868	6966398	505	138	-60\90	105	106	1	1.3	
						119	121	2	1.3	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth and Kalgoorlie
- NSA – No Significant Assay

TABLE (2): MONTAGUE-BOULDER TO CALEDONIAN EIS DIAMOND DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

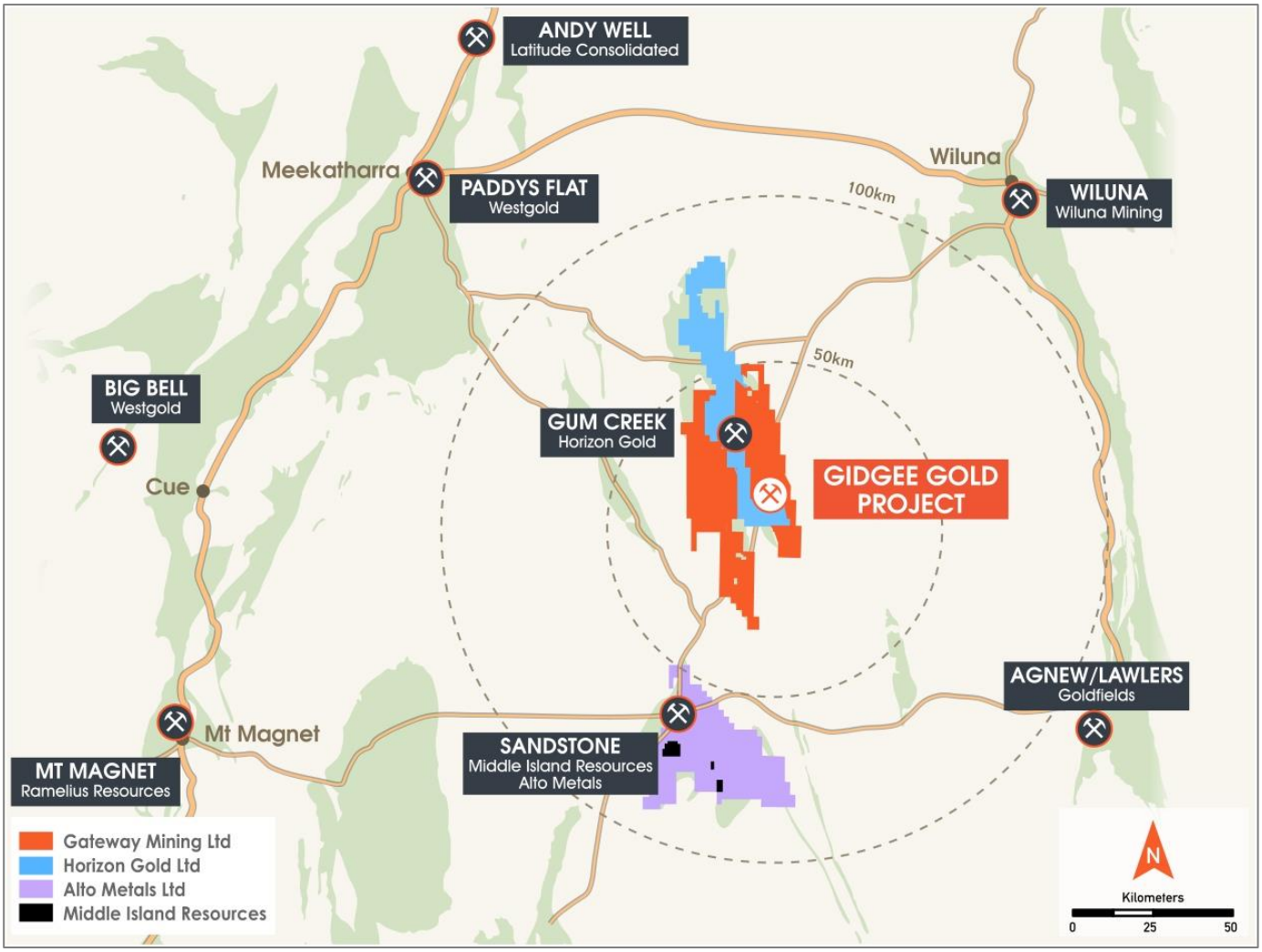
Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip/Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GDD023	750602	6966240	504	588.9	-60\90	17	18	1	1.3	
						23	**27**	**4**	**1.6**	
						285.5	285.3	0.3	2.1	
						314	**317.2**	**3.2**	**5.0**	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth and Kalgoorlie

APPENDIX (1)

About the Gidgee Gold Project



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): MONTAGUE BOULDER TO NORTHEAST PIT RC & DD 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.*	• 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 in wheelbarrows 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, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,*	• 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 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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 Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• 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 holes (+/- 1deg). All collars were surveyed post-drilling utilsiing RTK-GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program are not considered to be of suitable data spacing for use in Mineral Resource or 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 drilled to the eastInclined holes (-60°) are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico samples are sealed into green/poly weave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed in bulka bags and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• M57/217, M57/98 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		related - VMS models in the district from 2006. • Airport, Airport Sth, S Bend, Rosie Nth, Rosie Sth mineralisation was discovered by Gateway Mining between 2007 and 2011 in RAB drilling and later defined by RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gateways's Gidgee Project is located in the Gidgee district in the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia approximately 630km NE of Perth and 70km north from the township of Sandstone on the eastern central portion of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, of the Southern Cross Province. Metamorphic grade of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt is estimated to be low-grade greenschist facies. • Project lithology includes basalt/ash tuff/dolerite/gabbro, the Montague Granodiorite sub-volcanic intrusion (calc-alkaline - FI), dacite volcanic flow/s (FI), volcaniclastic sequences of felsic composition and epiclastic conglomerates, ultramafic intrusives and external orogenic granite plutons. Key regional characteristics of a Volcanic Arc Extensional Basin include calc-alkaline bimodal volcanic sequences associated with extensive iron formations. Later ENE-WSW orogenic compression event is characterised by NNW regional scale faults/unconformities, NNW shearing and folding, slaty cleavage has developed within sediments near a tight syncline fold closure within the NE area of the project.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Exploration drill results from recent drilling, and associated details are contained in Table 1 of this release. Historic intersections mentioned in this release have been previously released by Gateway in various ASX releases, which can be accessed on the Gateway Mining Ltd website
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The 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.
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 and diamond drilling targeting along strike of high-grade gold intercepts. Potential systematic infill of these results may be warranted to begin evaluation of the Mineral Resource potential