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GATEWAY MINING LTD

ASX Announcement: 8 October 2018

ADDITIONAL HIGH-GRADE POTENTIAL IDENTIFIED AT GIDGEE WITHIN NEW ~1.6km LONG ROSIE-AIRPORT TREND

Historical drilling results include exceptional grades, providing another walk-up drilling target

HIGHLIGHTS

- **A strongly mineralised gold trend extending over a ~1.6km strike length has been confirmed at the Rosie-Airport Prospect, within Gateway's 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project.**
- **Ongoing assessment and validation of the historical geological databases have identified this zone as a major structural corridor that includes both discrete contact mineralisation between the mafic volcanic rocks and granodiorite, and extensive stockwork mineralised zones within the granodiorite.**
- **While additional work is required to fully understand the controls on the high-grade mineralisation within the broader system, key historical drilling results include (see Appendix 1 for details):**
  - **Contact Zone[1]**
    - **6 metres @ 8.02g/t Au from 15m**
    - **2 metres @ 12.8g/t Au from 82m**
    - **8 metres @ 6.97g/t Au from 25m**
    - **10 metres @ 9.96g/t Au from 15m**
    - **15 metres @ 1.29g/t Au from 25m**
    - **2 metres @ 10.9g/t Au from 45m**
    - **10 metres @ 3.49g/t Au from 30m**
    - **15 metres @ 1.16g/t Au from 20m**
    - **12 metres @ 3.53g/t Au from 45m**
  - **Stockwork Zone[2]**
    - **147 metres @ 0.42g/t Au from 21m to end of hole**
    - **120 metres @ 0.42g/t Au from 80m to end of hole**
    - **47 metres @ 0.70g/t Au from 76m**
- **In addition to the main Rosie-Airport Prospect, a zone of supergene gold mineralisation comprising a high-grade core within a broader envelope of lower grade mineralisation has been identified at the Rosie South Prospect. The bedrock controls within the underlying granodiorite are yet to be determined and the strike extensions have not been effectively tested. Historical results include:**
  - **Rosie South – Supergene[3]**
    - **20m @ 15.6g/t Au from 25m**
    - **17m @ 14.7g/t Au from 30m**
    - **15m @ 5.08g/t Au from 35m**
    - **25m @ 9.06g/t Au from 25m**
    - **5m @ 8.94g/t Au from 41m**
    - **15m @ 2.05g/t Au from 20m**
    - **11m @ 2.20g/t Au from 31m**
    - **17m @ 1.24g/t Au from 25m**

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[1] *All results are historical results. Full details are provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement.*
[2] *All results are historical results. Full details are provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement.*
[3] *All results are historical results. Full details are provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement.*

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has identified another outstanding exploration target at its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project in WA (Figure 1) through its systematic program of data validation, interpretation and targeting of the historical technical datasets available for the project.

This work has highlighted the potential of the **~1.6km long Rosie-Airport gold trend** to host significant zones of high-grade mineralisation within a broader mineralised envelope. It has also provided an important insight into the controls of large-scale zones of stockwork related gold mineralisation hosted within the granodiorite.

The identification of the new area follows the recently announced 10km long parallel gold trend along the Eastern Margin of the Montague Granodiorite and the 4km long prospective corridor identified through the Company's maiden drilling program, which encompasses the advanced Whistler, Montague and Caledonian prospects.

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

KEY POINTS

Rosie-Airport Gold Trend

The Rosie-Airport trend, which hosts the historical Rosie open pit mine, extends over a strike length of approximately 1.6km immediately south of the previously mined NE Pit (Figure 2). The trend covers a large-scale mineralised shear zone on the contact between the mafic volcanic rocks and the Montague granodiorite. Key points include (Figure 3 and 4):

- Shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation on the contact between the mafic volcanic rocks and the granodiorite remains largely untested. Drilling is typically shallow and completed only on wide-spaced traverses over the ~1.6km strike. Historical drilling results include (see Appendix 1 and 2):
    - **6 metres @ 8.02g/t Au from 15m**
    - **2 metres @ 12.8g/t Au from 82m**
    - **8 metres @ 6.97g/t Au from 25m**
    - **10 metres @ 9.96g/t Au from 15m**
    - **15 metres @ 1.29g/t Au from 25m**
    - **2 metres @ 10.9g/t Au from 45m**
    - **10 metres @ 3.49g/t Au from 30m**
    - **15 metres @ 1.16g/t Au from 20m**
    - **12 metres @ 3.53g/t Au from 45m**

- Additional to the contact mineralisation, a broad zone of stockwork gold mineralisation has been defined within the adjacent granodiorite footwall. This mineralisation is interpreted to represent a vector into a potential large zone of higher grade gold. This interpretation requires validation by drilling. Historical drilling results include (see Appendix 1 and 2):

  - **147 metres @ 0.42g/t Au from 21m to end-of-hole**
  - **120 metres @ 0.42g/t Au from 80m to end-of-hole**
  - **47 metres @ 0.70g/t Au from 76m**

Rosie South – Supergene

The Rosie South supergene gold target is located in a position within the granodiorite (Figure 2). Shallow drilling has intersected a core of thick, high-grade gold mineralisation within a broader envelope of lower grade mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 100m. The mineralised trend remains open to the north and the south and the bedrock source of the mineralisation remains to be located.

Historical drilling results include (see Appendix 1 and 2):

- **20m @ 15.6g/t Au from 25m**
- **17m @ 14.7g/t Au from 30m**
- **15m @ 5.08g/t Au from 35m**
- **25m @ 9.06g/t Au from 25m**
- **5m @ 8.94g/t Au from 41m**
- **15m @ 2.05g/t Au from 20m**
- **11m @ 2.20g/t Au from 31m**
- **17m @ 1.24g/t Au from 25m**

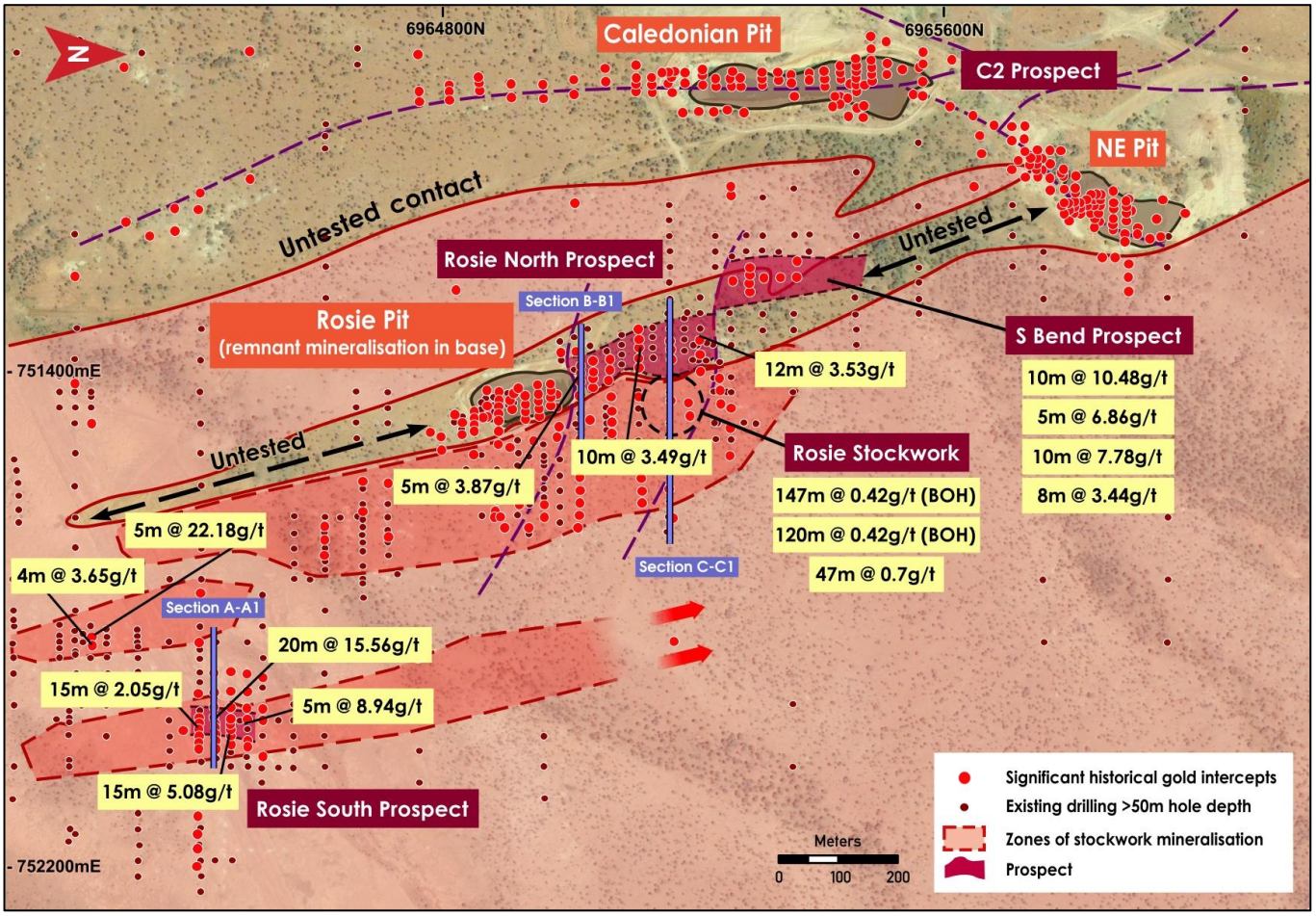

Figure (2): Rosie-Airport Trend Summary Plan

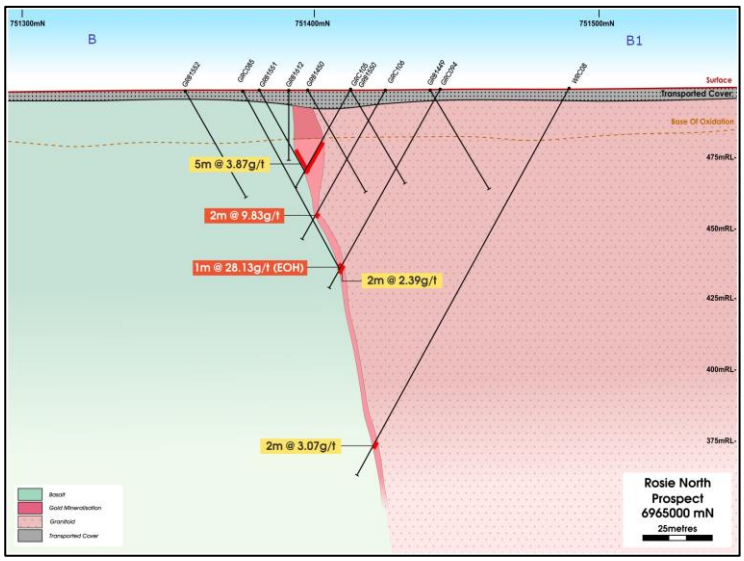

Figure (3): Rosie North Prospect – Interpreted Cross-Section 6,965,000N

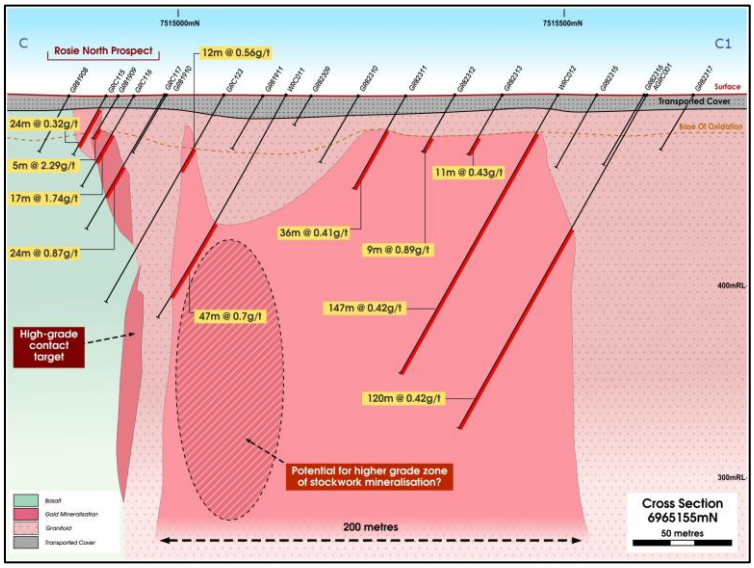

Figure (4): Rosie North Prospect – Interpreted Cross-Section 6,965,155N

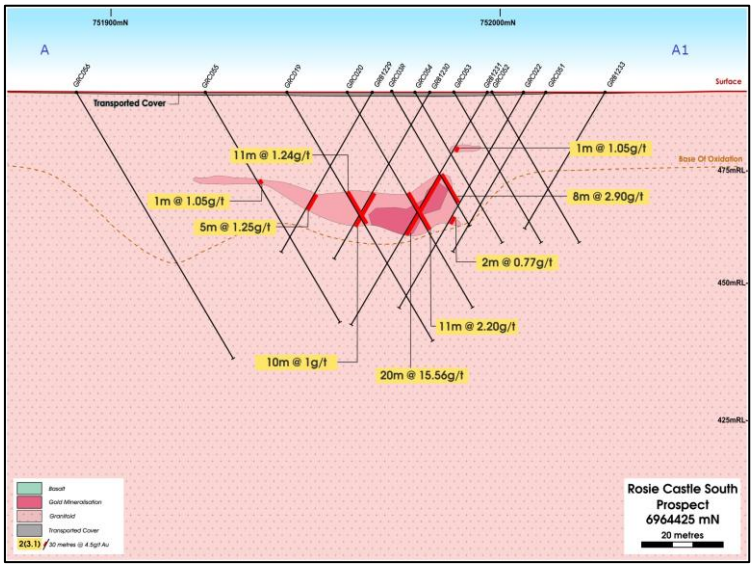

Figure (5): Rosie South Prospect – Interpreted Cross-Section 6,964,425N

NEXT STEPS

As previously reported (see ASX announcement dated 18th September, 2018), Gateway will commence new exploration programs in October that will initially focus on resource evaluation and resource expansion activities at the Whistler Prospect, followed by a similar evaluation and expansion program at the Montague Prospect. This will position the company to estimate a maiden gold Resource for the Gidgee Project.

This recently identified and validated gold trend at Rosie-Airport, combined with the regionally significant Eastern Contact trend (see ASX Announcement dated 25th September 2018), provides a strong pipeline of new targets for future testing. Work to be undertaken will include geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and programs of aircore drilling with follow-up RC drilling as required.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Peter Langworthy, said the Company's systematic approach to reviewing the historical data for the Gidgee Project as part of its ongoing exploration targeting strategy was continuing to yield exciting results.

"Each time we interrogate the historical database, we come up with significant new information – and new, high-quality drill targets," he said. "This shows the substantial and largely untapped exploration potential within our broader ground position at Gidgee.

"Our view is that exploration datasets are a massive asset of resource companies with the potential to host hidden new discoveries. We have been diligently working through 40 years of historical exploration data and, through a disciplined process of validation and evaluation, we are unearthing a series of new high-quality exploration opportunities".

"While our immediate focus will be to define a maiden Resource position for the project at our high-priority Whistler and Montague Targets, we will also continue pursue the broader exploration potential within our tenements in a measured and systematic way. We are increasingly of the view that the large-scale opportunities we have identified form part of what we believe to be an emerging gold camp."

Peter Langworthy
Managing Director

For and on behalf of
GATEWAY MINING LIMITED

Cautionary Statement

The historical exploration results reported herein were obtained from previous explorers. As detailed in the accompanying JORC Table 1 the historical data has been assessed and validated to the best extent possible where relevant information was available. As a result the reliability of the exploration results cannot be fully relied upon.

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 Peter Langworthy who is a consultant to Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Peter Langworthy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX (1): DRILLING RESULTS

Table (1): Reported Historical Drilling Results

Hole_ID	Prospect	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
GRB1252	Rosie Sth	751967	6964400	500	-60	180	41	18	23	5	2.88
GRC023	Rosie Sth	751980	6964400	500	-60	270	55	23	25	2	5.38
GRC024	Rosie Sth	751991	6964400	500	-60	270	65	22	27	5	1.84
GRC025	Rosie Sth	752000	6964400	500	-60	270	75	30	32	2	1.94
GRB1251	Rosie Sth	751982	6964400	500	-60	270	48	25	30	5	1.54
GRB1058	Rosie Sth	751992	6964400	500	-60	270	55	20	35	15	2.05
GRC020	Rosie Sth	751960	6964423	500	-60	90	65	31	42	11	2.20
GRC019	Rosie Sth	751945	6964423	500	-60	90	75	30	40	10	1.28
GRC020	Rosie Sth	751997	6964425	500	-60	270	70	25	42	17	1.24
GRB1199	Rosie Sth	751967	6964452	500	-60	180	50	33	43	10	1.14
GRC016	Rosie Sth	751966	6964450	500	-60	90	60	33	40	7	2.35
GRC017	Rosie Sth	751950	6964450	500	-60	90	80	37	40	3	2.30
GRB1253	Rosie Sth	751967	6964451	500	-60	180	42	35	50	15	5.08
GRB1249	Rosie Sth	751980	6964451	500	-60	270	48	35	45	10	1.53
GRC030	Rosie Sth	751965	6964475	500	-60	90	60	35	39	4	1.69
GRC018	Rosie Sth	751950	6964476	500	-60	90	80	41	46	5	8.94
GRB1200	Rosie Sth	751967	6964476	500	-60	180	56	35	45	10	1.29
GRC013	Rosie Sth	752010	6964477	500	-60	270	80	26	28	2	1.95
								47	51	4	1.73
GRB1184	Rosie Sth	752017	6964502	500	-60	270	59	40	45	5	1.09
GRC055	Rosie Sth	751924	6964425	500	-60	90	69	27	28	1	1.05
GRC019	Rosie Sth	751945	6964423	500	-60	90	75	29	40	11	1.24
GRB1229	Rosie Sth	751967	6964426	500	-60	270	48	30	35	5	1.25
GRC020	Rosie Sth	751960	6964424	500	-60	90	65	31	42	11	2.20
GRB1230	Rosie Sth	751982	6964426	500	-60	270	50	30	40	10	1.00
GRB1231	Rosie Sth	751997	6964427	500	-60	270	50	25	45	20	15.56
GRC032	Rosie Sth	751972	6964426	500	-60	90	40	25	33	8	2.90
GRC022	Rosie Sth	752006	6964425	500	-60	270	65	37	39	2	1.61
GRC015	Rosie Sth	752000	6964450	500	-60	270	50	30	47	17	14.69
GRB1186	Rosie Sth	752002	6964452	500	-60	270	56	25	50	25	9.06
GRB1580	Rosie Sth	751842	6964227	500	-60	90	42	37	42	5	22.18
GRC081	Rosie Sth	751848	6964229	500	-60	90	60	38	42	4	3.65
GRC103	Rosie Nth	751386	6964950	500	-60	90	80	25	26	1	4.69
GRB1611	Rosie Nth	751392	6964979	500	-60	180	31	15	21	6	8.02
GRB1656	Rosie Nth	751392	6964978	500	-60	180	31	15	16	1	4.88
GRC104	Rosie Nth	751361	6964978	500	-60	90	90	82	84	2	12.76
GRB1551	Rosie Nth	751382	6965001	500	-60	90	33	25	33	8	6.97
GRC085	Rosie Nth	751377	6965001	500	-60	90	70	69	70	1	28.13
GRB1450	Rosie Nth	751399	6965005	500	-60	90	41	15	25	10	9.96
GRC105	Rosie Nth	751415	6965009	500	-60	270	40	28	33	5	3.87
GRC106	Rosie Nth	751427	6965008	500	-60	270	60	49	51	2	9.83
GRC094	Rosie Nth	751446	6965006	500	-60	270	80	71	73	2	2.39
WRC08	Rosie Nth	751492	6965002	500	-60	270	156	143	145	2	3.07
GRB1773	Rosie Nth	751402	6965027	500	-60	270	41	27	32	5	1.12
GRC107	Rosie Nth	751410	6965029	500	-60	270	40	29	36	7	2.68
GRB1659	Rosie Nth	751414	6965027	500	-60	270	43	25	40	15	1.29
GRC108	Rosie Nth	751422	6965028	500	-60	270	55	45	47	2	10.95
GRB1770	Rosie Nth	751392	6965051	500	-60	270	31	25	31	6	1.09
GRC111	Rosie Nth	751408	6965056	500	-60	270	70	23	26	3	3.83
GRC131	Rosie Nth	751422	6965057	500	-60	270	85	49	51	2	2.38
GRC132	Rosie Nth	751448	6965056	500	-60	270	115	87	90	3	4.34
WRC010	Rosie Nth	751542	6965052	500	-60	270	246	215	216	1	1.12
GRB3071	Rosie Nth	751397	6965077	500	-60	270	35	25	30	5	1.03
GRC112	Rosie Nth	751358	6965102	500	-60	270	45	18	29	11	1.00
GRB1823	Rosie Nth	751367	6965102	500	-60	270	45	30	40	10	3.49
GRC113	Rosie Nth	751373	6965102	500	-60	270	55	29	31	2	2.50
GRC114	Rosie Nth	751388	6965102	500	-60	270	70	17	22	5	4.08

GRB1824	Rosie Nth	751392	6965102	500	-60	270	38	33	38	5	1.67
GRC129	Rosie Nth	751404	6965102	500	-60	270	75	26	28	2	1.13
GRC130	Rosie Nth	751449	6965102	500	-60	270	132	95	98	3	2.60
								67	68	1	9.64
GRB3066	Rosie Nth	751372	6965127	500	-60	270	49	15	20	5	1.48
GRC115	Rosie Nth	751361	6965153	500	-60	270	35	24	25	1	2.27
GRB1909	Rosie Nth	751367	6965152	500	-60	270	25	20	25	5	1.94
GRC116	Rosie Nth	751375	6965153	500	-60	270	55	20	35	15	1.16
GRC117	Rosie Nth	751391	6965154	500	-60	270	80	52	56	4	4.29
GRB3062	Rosie Nth	751357	6965177	500	-60	270	50	30	35	5	1.21
GRB3063	Rosie Nth	751377	6965177	500	-60	270	41	15	20	5	1.72
GRC124	Rosie Nth	751360	6965200	500	-60	270	78	27	42	15	0.58
GRC118	Rosie Nth	751381	6965200	500	-60	270	70	45	57	12	3.53
GRB2068	Rosie Nth	751367	6965212	500	-60	180	39	10	15	5	2.80
GRC126	Rosie Nth	751398	6965251	500	-60	270	125	89	90	1	5.34
GRC123	Rosie Est	751422	6965154	500	-60	270	120	31	43	12	0.56
WRC011	Rosie Est	751454	6965152	500	-60	270	150	76	123	47	0.70
GRB2311	Rosie Est	751517	6965152	500	-60	270	56	20	56	36	0.41
GRB2312	Rosie Est	751542	6965152	500	-60	270	34	25	34	9	0.89
GRB2313	Rosie Est	751567	6965152	500	-60	270	36	25	36	11	0.43
AGRC001	Rosie Est	751643	6965154	500	-60	270	200	80	200	120	0.42
WRC012	Rosie Est	751597	6965152	500	-60	270	168	21	168	147	0.42
GRB3067	Rosie Est	751387	6965127	500	-60	270	38	15	38	23	0.38
GRB3066	Rosie Est	751372	6965127	500	-60	270	49	10	25	15	0.68
GRB1662	S Bend	751217	6965352	500	-60	90	24	5	15	10	10.48
GRB1778	S Bend	751234	6965352	500	-60	270	37	18	23	5	6.86
GRB1975	S Bend	751242	6965277	500	-60	270	53	30	40	10	7.78
GRC143	S Bend	751267	6965278	500	-60	270	100	59	67	8	3.44

APPENDIX (2): SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drilling - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time the original sample. This sample has been stored on site. These duplicate samples have been retained for follow up analysis and test work. The bulk sample of the main ore zone was discharged from the cyclone directly into green bags. • The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. • Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones 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 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. • DIAMOND Drilling– Core was drilled by DrillWest. Gateway staff collected the core from the rig and took the core back to the Bibra Core yard where the core was cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists. The geologist marked up the core for sampling and the HQ and NQ core was half cut in half using a corewise automatic core saw. Sample lengths were dominantly 1m in length, but where geological contacts were present, the core was sampled to this contact creating a sample less or greater than 1 metre. Minimum sample length is 0.2m and maximum sample length is 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio *Historical Drilling:*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases. ***Diamond Drilling:*** *HQ3 and NQ core drilled in fresh rock. Core orientated and mineralised noted and marked for cutting. Sample lengths sampled on 0.5 to 2m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.* *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.* ***RC Drilling:*** *Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split and 5m composite samples prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.* *Samples sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay, multi elements also analysed*
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 - Ranger Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a Schramm truck mounted RC rig with 1150cfm x 350psi on board compressor, an Airsearch 1800cfm x 900psi on board Booster, and a truck mounted Sullair 900cfm x 350psi auxiliary compressor. • DIAMOND - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** RC percussion or HQ3 pre-collars were drilled to fresh rock. NQ core drilled for remainder of holes. No details available on drilling rig specifications. **RC Drilling:** RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• During the RC sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. From this process showed that the majority of ore grade samples had recoveries greater than 80% • Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. • At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		effect on sample quality or recovery. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. DIAMOND – Drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway staff. Overall recovery was excellent. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques. **RC Drilling:** There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. • Diamond core was put into core trays and the rig and then cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure.* *Records of samples being wet or dry were taken.* *Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted.* *Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.* *Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.
		  ○ For diamond holes, HQ and NQ core was quarter cut using a core saw.
		  ○ Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. With diamond drilling, the remaining piece of quarter core was used as the duplicate.
		  ○ OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:25, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
		• 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory.
		• Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron.
		• All samples were analysed for Au using the FA50/MS technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.
		• For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit.
		• Quality control for maximising representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates.
		
		Historical Drilling:
		
		All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.
		
		RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.
		
		Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory.
		
		Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet.
		
		QA/QC data is not currently available.
		
		Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.
		
		Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted. Once logged the core was marked up for sampling ranging from 0.5m to 2.0m largely matching geological contacts. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory.
		
		Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.
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 are submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). All samples are analysed by a 50g fire assay (ICP-OES) which is a total assay (FA50/OE04). • Ore zones are also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This is involves a 200g leach with ICP-MS finish (LW200/MS. In addition, the tail recovery is washed, re-homogenized and analysed by Fire assay (TR200/OE) • Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:25 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:25 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.* *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.* *QA/QC data is not currently available.* *Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) • Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also. • All data is stored within a suitable database. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit. All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database. All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and will eventually be recorded by Digital GPs (+/-1cm). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography.* *Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.* *Location data is considered fit for purpose.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Please See Table 1 for Results Drilling at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drill tested in various spacings. Typically immediately below the historial open pit mines the spacing is a nominal 25 x 25m and as the drilling moves deeper and along strike expands to 25 x 50m and 50 x 50m.
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.*	• Drill lines are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure. Drilling at Whistler intercepts mineralisation at an oblique angle to the dip (~15deg off). The orientation of drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of minerlisation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Drilling directions at Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drilled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		perpendicular to strike (90-270) and in the across dip direction in most cases. The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle. In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation. The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets.
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 trusted contractors or established freight companies. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** No information.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.***

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 pulverised 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 - 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a Metzke cone splitter. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time the original sample. This sample has been stored on site. These duplicate samples have been retained for follow up analysis and test work. The bulk sample of the main ore zone was discharged from the cyclone directly into green bags. • The bulk sample from the waste was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground. • During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. • Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones 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 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. • DIAMOND Drilling– Core was drilled by DrillWest. Gateway staff collected the core from the rig and took the core back to the Bibra Core yard where the core was cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists. The geologist marked up the core for sampling and the HQ and NQ core was half cut in half using a corewise automatic core saw. Sample lengths were dominantly 1m in length, but where geological contacts were present, the core was sampled to this contact creating a sample less or greater than 1 metre. Minimum sample length is 0.2m and maximum sample length is 1.2m. Duplicates were taken by taking a separate pulp in the preparation stage at the lab at a 1:50 ratio *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** ***Diamond Drilling:*** *HQ3 and NQ core drilled in fresh rock. Core orientated and mineralised noted and marked for cutting. Sample lengths sampled on 0.5 to 2m intervals and cut to half-core sub-sample collected.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones. ***RC Drilling:*** *Samples were collected on 1m intervals, riffle split and 5m composite samples prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples.* *Samples sent to ALS in Perth, for 3kg pulverisation for production of homogenous 50g or 30g charge for Au fire assay, multi elements also analysed*
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 - Ranger Drilling drill rig was used. The rig consisted of a Schramm truck mounted RC rig with 1150cfm x 350psi on board compressor, an Airsearch 1800cfm x 900psi on board Booster, and a truck mounted Sullair 900cfm x 350psi auxiliary compressor. • DIAMOND - was drilled by DrillWest (Perth) using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600H drill rig. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** **Diamond Drilling:** RC percussion or HQ3 pre-collars were drilled to fresh rock. NQ core drilled for remainder of holes. No details available on drilling rig specifications. **RC Drilling:** RC percussion drilled as pre-collars to fresh rock. No details available on drilling rig specifications.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise 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 cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones. From this process showed that the majority of ore grade samples had recoveries greater than 80% • Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines thorough the cyclone chimney. • At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. DIAMOND – Drill sample recovery was measured routinely by Gateway staff. Overall recovery was excellent. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases. **Diamond Drilling:** Recoveries in fresh rock are recorded as being satisfactory and that no inherent bias has been introduced from drilling or sampling techniques. **RC Drilling:** There are no records available that capture information on drilling recoveries. Typically a minimum 3kg sample was provided to the laboratory for assay. Samples considered fit for purpose.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. • Diamond core was put into core trays and the rig and then cleaned, reassembled and marked up with metre marks for logging by Gateway geologists • Data on rock type, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *Reverse circulation and Aircore chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure.* *Records of samples being wet or dry were taken.* *Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted.* *Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.* *Logging is considered both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.* *The logging information is considered to be fit for purpose.*

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize*
		• For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.
		• The QC procedure adopted through the process includes:
		  ○ Weighing both calicos and reject sample to determine sample recovery and check for sampling bias.
		  ○ For diamond holes, HQ and NQ core was quarter cut using a core saw.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	○ Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:25, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. With diamond drilling, the remaining piece of quarter core was used as the duplicate. ○ OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:25, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. • 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory. • Samples oven dried at 10gdegC then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron. • All samples were analysed for Au using the FA50/MS technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay. • For Diamond core and RC samples the sample preparation technique is appropriate and is standard industry practice for a gold deposit. • Quality control for maximizing representivity of samples included sample weights, insertion of field duplicates and laboratory duplicates. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. 1m samples were collected and 5m composites prepared for assay. Re-assays were undertaken on selected 1m samples. Typically 3kg samples were submitted to the assay laboratory. Only minor numbers of samples are recorded as being wet. QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose. Diamond core was presented and stored in industry standard core boxes. The core was orientated and core loss noted. Once logged the core was marked up for sampling ranging from 0.5m to 2.0m largely matching geological contacts. Half core samples were collected and submitted to the assay laboratory. Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.
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,*	• Drill samples are submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). All samples are analysed by a 50g fire assay (ICP-OES) which is a total assay (FA50/OE04). • Ore zones are also submitted for accelerated cyanide leachwell test work. This is involves a 200g leach with ICP-MS finish (LW200/MS. In addition, the tail recovery is washed, re-homogenized and analysed by Fire assay (TR200/OE) • Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:25 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:25

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** *All samples were assayed at either Analabs or ALS in Perth.* *Samples were analysed for Au by AAS technique with results greater than 0.5ppm Au re-assayed by Fire Assay. Assays >3g/t Au re-assayed by Screen Fire Assay. This methodology was applied to account for a recognized coarse gold component within the mineralised zones.* *QA/QC data is not currently available.* *Sampling processes are considered fit for purpose.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) • Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software, assay results received digitally also. • All data is stored within a suitable database. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Stratalog T500 digital logging unit. All drilling information is currently stored in a Gateway Access database. All information has been plotted on section and in plan to match against neighbouring holes and determine likely validity of the data QA/QC data is not currently available. Sampling and assay data are considered fit for purpose.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m) and will eventually be recorded by Digital GPs (+/-1cm). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A truncated AMG grid was established across the project area and hole collars were measure from fixed survey pegs. These collar locations have been validated using detailed aerial photography. *Downhole surveys were undertaken with an Eastman single shot camera on intervals ranging from 30 to 50m.* *Location data is considered fit for purpose.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program in combination with the historical holes and their related samples are deemed to be appropriate for resource estimation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Please See Table 1 for Results Drilling at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drill tested in various spacings. Typically immediately below the historial open pit mines the spacing is a nominal 25 x 25m and as the drilling moves deeper and along strike expands to 25 x 50m and 50 x 50m.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill lines are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralized structure. Drilling at Whistler intercepts mineralisation at an oblique angle to the dip (~15deg off). The orientation of drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of minerlisation. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** Drilling directions at Whistler, Montague and Caledonian targets have been drilled perpendicular to strike (90-270) and in the across dip direction in most cases. The majority of holes have been drilled at a 60 to 90 degree dip and intersected the mineralisation at an appropriate angle. In some cases reverse angled holes have been completed to test for short range controls on the gold mineralisation. The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the mineralisation at the Whistler, Montague and Caledonian Targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 trusted contractors or established freight companies. Historical Drilling: ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.*** No information.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists and consulting geologists (OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd.) *Historical Drilling:* ***All information referred in this report not collected in this current program has been accessed through verifying historical company reports and/or available digital databases.***