



29 April 2014

Diamond Drilling Results

Highlights:

- **Results provide further evidence of a significant mineralised system**
- **Previously identified FLTEM conductor remains unexplained by recent drilling**

Gateway Mining Ltd ('Gateway' or 'the Company') recently completed a 664m diamond hole, the main aim of which was to test a strong interpreted fixed loop electro-magnetic (FLTEM) conductor at around 550m below surface. The Company experienced a prolonged delay in receiving assays due to staff shortages at the laboratory, however has been assured these issues have been rectified for future programs.

In addition to the FLTEM conductor, the hole was also designed to further test The Cup stratigraphic position as well as gain some geological insight into the footwall sequence underlying the main Cup mineralisation. The hole intersected a highly altered, structural/hydraulic breccia zone, with abundant matrix sulphide, dominantly pyrite, at 544m. The intersection does not account for a conductor of ~10,000S, meaning that the strong conductor identified in the previous FLTEM survey remains unexplained.

The structural breccia zone at 544m appears to be located at the contact of, a pyroclastic/volcaniclastic sequence with a basaltic to andesitic flow sequence. Further strongly structurally/hydraulically brecciated zones were intersected between 640m and 664m (EOH). The hole ended in a structurally brecciated part of the flow sequence.

The diamond hole has demonstrated the existence of a feeder plumbing system that is no doubt driven by an underlying sub-volcanic intrusion. Exploration to date has unequivocally demonstrated that the plumbing system is base metal, precious metal and trace element fertile.

An intersection of 5m @ 1.18g/t Au from 45m and 2m @ 0.79% Cu from 59m was intersected in the upper part of the hole. These intersections were above a wide zone of highly anomalous zinc, 85m @ 0.1% Zn from 95m, which appears to correlate to the main, shallow west dipping and potentially parasitically folded The Cup mineralised horizon within the finer grained part of the overall sequence.

Only minor base metal/precious metal anomalism was recorded in the lower part of the hole, the majority of which was intersected in the altered footwall sequence. While only containing anomalous levels of base and precious metals, this footwall flow sequence is characterised by abundant

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alteration/bleaching, which is visually consistent with silica-carbonate-albite(?)-sulphide type alteration. This is typical of large VMS systems. Petrological samples have been submitted to further qualify the visually interpreted lithology and alteration types.

Preliminary interpretation of the entire sequence traversed by the diamond hole generally shows a highly altered, brecciated, footwall flow sequence overlain by a sequence of variably coarse, intermediate, pyroclastics/volcaniclastics/hyaloclastites that, are in turn overlain by a black shale/siltstone sequence. Pyrite and pyrrhotite stringer zones and disseminations occur throughout the entire stratigraphic sequence. This is an ideal geological setting for the formation of significant sized VMS deposits

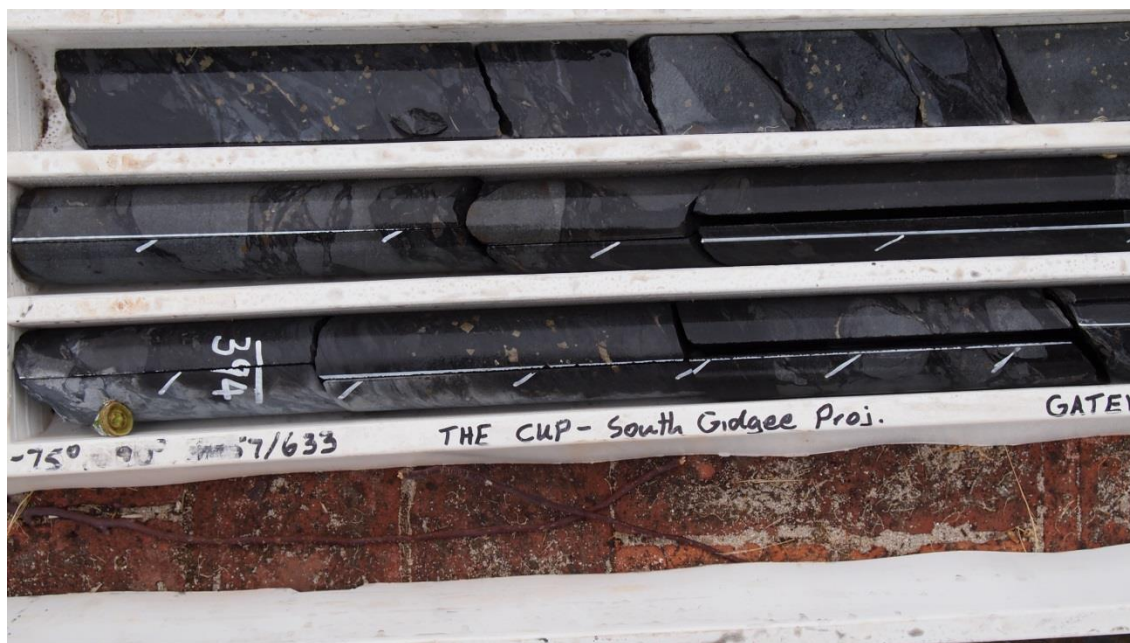
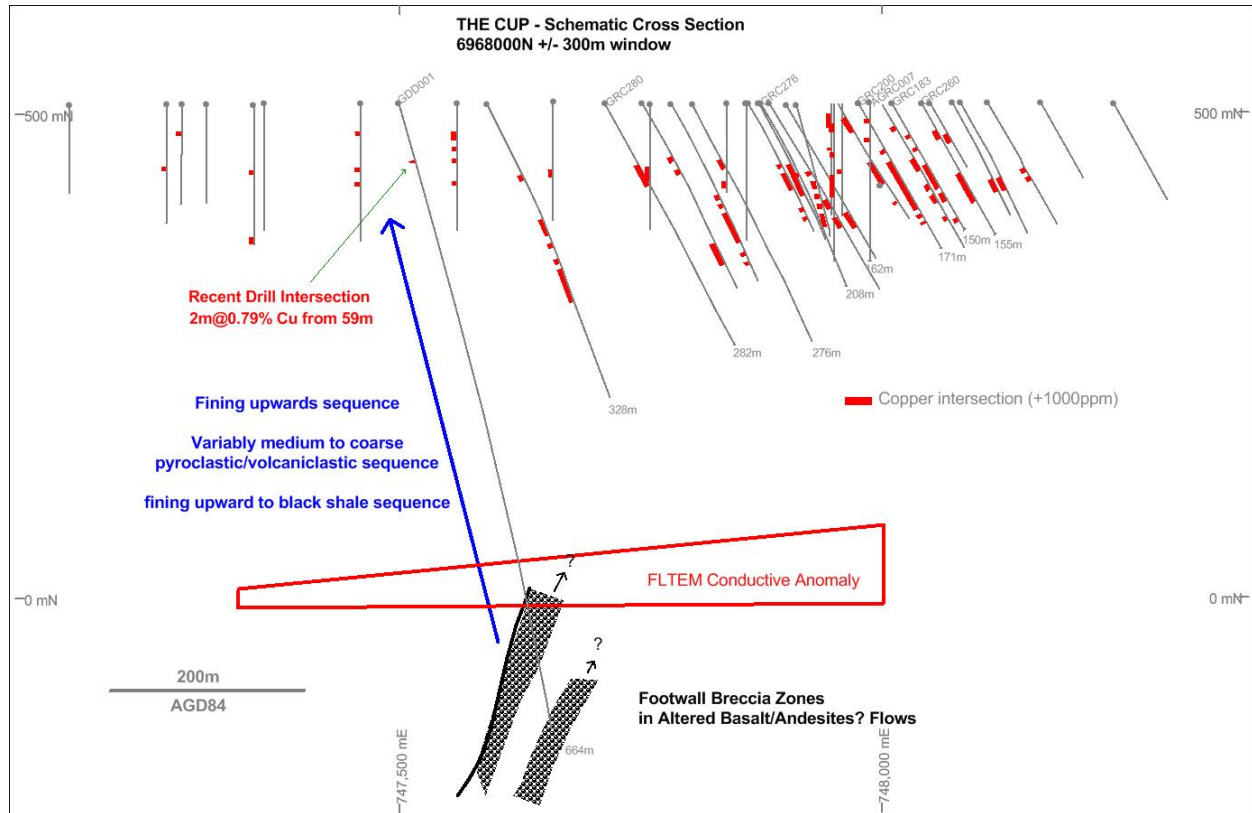


214m. Pyrite banding in upper black shale/siltstone sequence.

Down-hole EM was attempted on the hole to validate the fixed loop conductor position, however the in-hole casing parted at shallow depth resulting in the abandonment of the survey. It still remains uncertain whether the breccia zone at 550m, the cumulative effect of the footwall sequence stringer pyrite/pyrrhotite, or an off-hole and as yet untested sulphide body are the source of the fixed loop anomaly.

Preliminary interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence is highly suggestive of exactly the right cycle of volcanism and sedimentation necessary for the formation of significant size VMS type deposits.

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394m. Coarse pyroclastic/volcaniclastic showing disseminated euhedral pyrite.

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Coarse pyroclastic rocks, as shown in the above picture, are known to often form the footwall sequence to VMS deposits and potentially mark a hiatus in the volcanic cycle preceding a period of quiescence. This period of quiescence marked by the appearance of fine grained sediments such as shales and siltstones is a period favourable to the formation of VMS deposits.

VMS deposits typically form within rifted extensional settings within regionally compressive island and continental arc environments. The stratigraphic sequence intersected by the diamond hole would appear to be consistent with typical infill sequences found in extensional, graben like basins, potentially propagated by sub-volcanic intrusions.

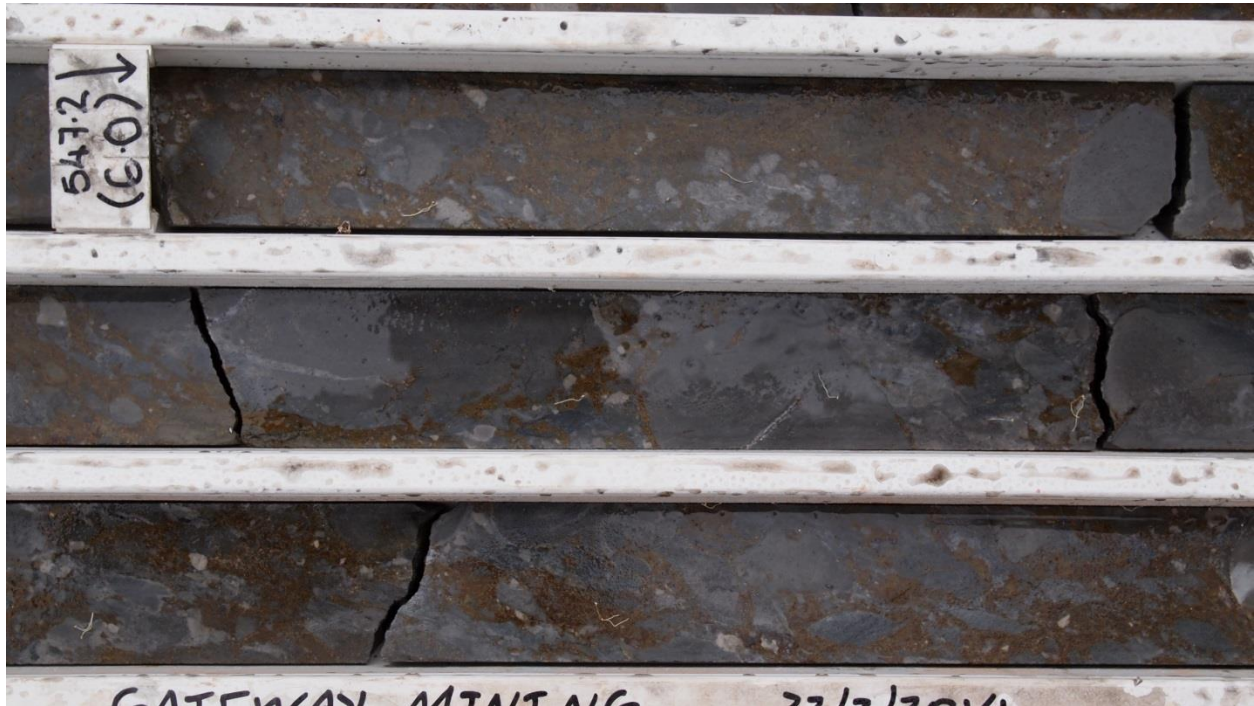


C. 338m. Possible structural brecciation overprinting the depositional breccia textured

The drill density along, across and down dip within the Gidgee Project VMS corridors delineated to date, is so low in terms of VMS mineralisation exploration that significant size/grade deposits can even be hidden between existing drill holes, let alone the entire project tenure.

All data to date points to a large, long lived, internally zoned VMS system at The Cup, in which, all of the lithologies intersected in the diamond hole have the potential to host a world class ore deposit, whether it be in the shales, in the pyroclastics or in the underlying fractured volcanics.

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D. 548m. Hydrothermally/structurally brecciated, altered and strongly sulphidised footwall



E. 658m. Hydrothermally/structurally brecciated, less altered, weakly sulphidised footwall

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There appears to be, as yet, unresolved structural complications within the sequence which may be fault or fold related which can result in easily missing an ore deposit if not fully understood.

Overall, the diamond hole has provided further confirmation of a very large mineralised system at and around The Cup. The intersection of VMS, feeder like, breccia/fault zones and VMS like footwall alteration is highly encouraging from a VMS model perspective and for future exploration.

The Company plans to continue testing and exploring the sequence forming The Cup in the next drill program, details of which will be released to the market soon.

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About Gateway Mining Limited

Gateway holds approximately 150sqkm of tenements over the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt in the Yilgarn Craton, Gidjee WA (600km NE of Perth). The tenements have significant potential for Ni-Cu-PGE related mineralisation, all the hallmarks of a significant new VMS province, along with existing gold mineralisation throughout the project. The Company is well funded and plans to focus exploration efforts on The Cup area for the immediate future. Gateway also has in place an experienced management and technical team.

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Table 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data as required by the 2012 JORC Code

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i>	Drill hole intersections at The Cup include RC percussion drilling carried out by Gateway Mining Ltd 2007-2014 and Panoramic Resources Ltd aircore drilling 2011. Drill intersections at Apex prospect include aircore drilling by Legend Mining Ltd (LGCA*) in 2008 and RAB drilling by INCO during 1970 (Z8265). The FLTEM survey at The Cup was completed with two alternate coupling loops, with one loop (CUP1) having 105 stations and the other loop (CUP2) having 42 stations.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Drill hole intersections at The Cup include RC percussion drilling carried out by Gateway Mining Ltd 2007-2014 and Panoramic Resources Ltd aircore drilling 2011. Drill intersections at Apex prospect include aircore drilling by Legend Mining Ltd (LGCA*) in 2008 and RAB drilling by INCO during 1970 (Z8265).
	<i>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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Gateway RC drilling generates 3kg of sample from 1m intervals within zones of interest and 3kg of sample from 5m intervals outside zones of interest, if an unexpected zone of interest is drilled 3kg of sample from each 1m downhole interval is taken via scoop sample. The Cu-Ni-PGE interval discussed in the report above was not expected and was sampled via scoop sample. Samples are pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay (Au), a 30g charge for ICP analysis (PGE) and a 0.25g charge for ICP-MS analysis (multiple elements). Historic drilling by Legend was composite sampled to 4m intervals – 5m max, INCO drilling was sampled on 5ft intervals. Sample preparation and analysis type is not known for historic drilling.
Drilling Techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i>	Gateway RC drilling and Panoramic Aircore drilling are used for exploration evaluation of The Cup. The recent diamond drill hole is the first to be drilled at The Cup. Legend RC/aircore and INCO drilling are used for exploration evaluation at Apex prospect.
Drill Sample Recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Gateway RC recoveries are logged visually as a percentage.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Every effort is made to ensure minimal return of wet sample. Wet sample is delivered directly from the cyclone into plastic bags from which a spear sample is taken. The cyclone and splitter are regularly cleaned.

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	<i>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.</i>	Recoveries have generally been very good and a relationship between recovery and grade has not been established. A considerable population of wet samples within mineralised zones would be required to establish this relationship.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	RC drilling and diamond drilling are being logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Gateway RC logging records lithology, weathering, colour, mineralogy, vein, structure (foliation), sample wetness, sample method used and sample recovery estimate by volume. Extra logging for diamond drilling includes RQD, Structural measurements and Geotechnical competency.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drillholes are fully logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	All core sampled is half cut.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Gateway 5m percussion composite samples are scoop sampled wet or dry. 1m samples are split with a cone splitter when dry, and spear sampled when wet. Gateway RC drilling and Panoramic Aircore drilling are used for exploration evaluation of The Cup prospect. Legend aircore and INCO drilling are used for exploration evaluation at Apex prospect.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Gateway samples are submitted to Australian Laboratory Services in Perth. Sample preparation follows industry best practice, the whole 3kg sample is dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron to produce a homogeneous representative sub-sample for analysis. Legend samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Perth for worlds best practice analysis (2007-2009). INCO (1970) sample methodology is not known. Diamond drill core is cut in half via core saw at ALS.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Certified reference materials and/or in house laboratory controls, blanks and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with sample values. The company also sends certified reference materials sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd at a nominal 1/50 samples.
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicates of 1m samples are generated from a cone splitter as nominated within mineralised zones.

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	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of mineralisation of this nature.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Three main analytical techniques are used. 1) For gold only, 30g fire assay - total recovery and AAS analysis. 2) For gold and PGE elements, 30g fire assay – total recovery and ICP analysis. 3) Other elements, 0.25g four acid digestion – near full recovery and ICP-MS analysis.
	<i>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</i>	For FLTEM Survey: 800 x 300 m loop with five lines 1,500m long and station spacing of 75m totalling 105 stations (CUP1) and 800 x 300m loop with two lines 1500m long and station spacing of 75m totalling 42 stations (CUP2). Time base 1 sec (.25Hz) B-Field Landtem sensor, Smartem 24 Receiver.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Gateway internal certified reference materials and field duplicates sent for analysis were returned within acceptable limits of accuracy.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Both the Exploration Manager and Head Geologist have verified significant intersections
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been drilled to date, however in light of the potential underestimation of copper grades caused by RC drilling, the Company plans to incorporate twinned diamond holes within a future drill program to determine whether grades are underestimated due to the presence of sooty chalcocite
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Gateway primary data was entered into a standard Excel template, loaded and stored in a MS Access relational database, further data validation in Micromine software and visual validation using Micromine plot generations. Legend drill hole and surface sample data was acquired in MS Access database format and the INCO drilling is included within.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Gateway drillhole collars are located by handheld GPS. Expected accuracy is +/-5m for easting and northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. Legend DGPS collars are located to a greater degree of accuracy.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	AGD84 (AMG), zone50.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	500mRL is applied at The Cup where there is very flat terrain and GPS accuracy is too inaccurate, +/- 10m. 540mRL is applied at Apex.
Data spacing and	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	N/A as only one hole reported

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distribution	<i>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.</i>	N/A - Neither a Mineral Resource or an Ore Reserve estimation has been applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Current interpretation of geological structure supports orientation of drilling and sampling as highly favourable and almost oblique to geological structures. Orientation of The Cup Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation is not known.
	<i>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.</i>	No bias is known.

Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sample chain of custody goes from Gateway Mining to trusted subcontracting companies including JPS contracting to Nexus Sadleir Transport who deliver samples to Australian Laboratory Services.
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Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	The Company is currently conducting a review of RC drilling data and drill chips to further develop and test a model to determine whether underestimation of copper grades has been caused by use of RC drilling only in areas where the dominant copper mineral is sooty chalcocite
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Table 1 – Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results as required by the 2012 JORC Code

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	The Cup prospect straddles E57/417 and M57/633. Tenement M57/633 is subject to a Joint Venture with Panoramic Resources Ltd (refer Gateway announcement 12 August 2013 for details). E57/417 is 100% Gateway. Apex and Photo Feature prospects are within tenement E57/706 – Gateway (100%). The Humdinger prospect is within E57/793- Gateway (75%) and Red 5 Ltd (25%).
	<i>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.</i>	Tenements are in good standing

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Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Gold was first discovered in the district in 1926 and historically the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt has produced 1.5 million ounces Au. Over the project area base metal exploration was first carried out in the 70's and 80's by INCO and CRA. Historic mining of approximately 100,000oz of gold occurred along the Airport Trend on the western flank of the Montague Granodiorite by Herald Resources during the 80's, little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. At The Cup prospect, gold was explored for by Arimco from 1983 and by Abelle from 1999 with little attention given to base metals. Base metal VMS mineralisation was discovered by Gateway Mining in 2006 close to the tenement boundary of E57/417. Panoramic Resources Ltd acquired a package of Gidgee tenements in 2011 when it purchased the Gidgee Gold Project. One of these tenements included the Joint Venture tenement M57/633. Apex and Photo Feature prospects are in the northern portion of the project area where the Bungarra Igneous Complex is located where exploration was carried out by Legend Mining Ltd from 2007 to 2009 with focus on intrusive related Ni-Cu-PGE style mineralisation. Exploration for VMS mineralisation has been the focus for Gateway since 2006 with the discovery of The Cup prospect, a recent joint venture agreement made for an adjoining tenement with Panoramic Resources has facilitated renewed VMS exploration endeavour. During this recent exploration at The Cup, intrusion related Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation was intersected for which evaluation is in early stages.
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Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Gidgee South Project is situated within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt of the Achaean Yilgarn Craton and locally includes basalts, felsic volcanics, the Montague Granodiorite intrusion and mafic-ultramafic intrusives of the Bungarra Igneous Complex. Mineralisation styles within the project include: 1) VMS Cu-Zn-Ag, occurs widely across the project with up to 30km of prospective strike. 2) Mafic/ultramafic intrusion related Cu-Ni-PGE, occurs at The Cup and within the northern portion of the project within the Bungarra Igneous Complex. 3) Au-Mo-Cu-Ag-Pb-Bi (+/-) W-Zn related to felsic/intermediate intrusions such as the Montague Granodiorite. 4) Lode orogenic Au (Victory Creek prospect). A prime example occurs at the Gidgee Gold Operation that sits just 6.5km
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		west from the NW project boundary and has past production of approximately one million ounces.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	Refer to tables below.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied.
	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.	N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A, no metal equivalent is reported.
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').	Down hole lengths are close approximations of true width for The Cup Cu-Ag mineralised intercepts reported. Relationship between downhole length and true width is not known for the Ni-Cu-PGE intersection at The Cup or for Apex drill hole intersections.
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.	For The Cup prospect refer to announcements made on 29 November 2013 and 2 December 2013, For Apex refer to announcement made 28/01/2014.
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.	Only one hole has been drilled into The Cup Ni-Cu-PGE prospect. The prospect is in an early stage of exploration. Refer to announcement on 29 November 2013 and 2 December 2013 for results

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		on The Cup Cu-Ag zone. For Apex see announcement made 28/01/2014.
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Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Refer to body of announcement.
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Further work	<i>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.</i>	Refer to body of announcement.
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Full details of holes at The Cup, Cu, Ag intersections:

Hole	Type	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Width	Cu%	Ag g/t
AGRC007	RC	162	6967997	747987	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GAC030	AC	101	6968500	748000	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GAC031	AC	42	6968500	747900	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GAC032	AC	105	6968500	747800	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GAC033	AC	76	6968500	747798	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GAC034	AC	56	6968070	747970	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GDD001	DD_RC	664.2	6967790	747498	500	-75	90	59	61	2	0.79	3.91
GPAC0618	AC	10	6968108	747859	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0619	AC	90	6968113	747839	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0620	AC	90	6968108	747759	500	-90	0	64	80		0.33	1.5
GPAC0621	AC	93	6968108	747659	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0622	AC	96	6968108	747559	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0623	AC	117	6968108	747459	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0624	AC	144	6968108	747349	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI

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GPAC0626	AC	93	6967908	747159	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0627	AC	123	6967908	747259	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0628	AC	129	6967908	747359	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0629	AC	141	6967908	747459	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0630	AC	129	6967908	747559	500	-90	0	56	60		0.21	3
GPAC0631	AC	120	6967908	747659	500	-90	0	68	72		0.37	NSI
GPAC0632	AC	129	6967908	747759	500	-90	0	64	76		0.74	NSI
GPAC0633	AC	141	6967908	747859	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0634	AC	115	6967908	747959	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0636	AC	90	6967708	747159	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0637	AC	105	6967708	747259	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0638	AC	135	6967708	747359	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0639	AC	129	6967708	747459	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0640	AC	156	6967708	747559	500	-90	0	44	48		0.23	3
GPAC0641	AC	123	6967608	747109	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0642	AC	105	6967608	747209	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0643	AC	126	6967608	747309	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0692	AC	63	6968408	747209	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0693	AC	92	6968408	747359	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0702	AC	102	6967883	747274	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GPAC0703	AC	102	6967894	747300	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GRB2361	RAB	50	6968600	748500	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2478	RAB	32	6968000	748200	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2479	RAB	42	6968000	748175	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2480	RAB	49	6968000	748150	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2481	RAB	36	6968000	748125	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2482	RAB	26	6968000	748100	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2483	RAB	38	6968000	748050	500	-60	90	35	38		0.3	1.2
GRB2484	RAB	45	6968000	748000	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2485	RAB	30	6968000	747950	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2486	RAB	49	6968200	748400	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI

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GRB2487	RAB	45	6968200	748350	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2488	RAB	50	6968200	748300	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2489	RAB	55	6968200	748250	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2490	RAB	25	6968200	748200	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2493	RAB	51	6968400	748500	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2494	RAB	20	6968400	748450	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2495	RAB	48	6968400	748400	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2565	RAB	38	6968500	748000	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2566	RAB	16	6968500	747950	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2567	RAB	29	6968500	747900	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2568	RAB	18	6968500	747850	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2569	RAB	8	6968500	747800	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2570	RAB	22	6968500	747750	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2624	RAB	39	6967950	748100	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2625	RAB	35	6967950	748050	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2626	RAB	38	6967950	748000	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2627	RAB	34	6967950	747950	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2628	RAB	20	6967975	748152	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2629	RAB	30	6967975	748142	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2630	RAB	46	6968050	748100	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2631	RAB	40	6968050	748050	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2632	RAB	39	6968050	748000	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2633	RAB	41	6968050	747950	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2634	RAB	30	6968200	748150	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2635	RAB	35	6968200	748100	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2636	RAB	46	6968200	748050	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2637	RAB	28	6968200	748000	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2638	RAB	39	6968200	747950	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2639	RAB	49	6968200	747900	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2779	RAB	37	6967800	748200	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2780	RAB	42	6967800	748150	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI

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GRB2781	RAB	16	6967800	748100	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2782	RAB	38	6967800	748050	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2783	RAB	38	6967800	748000	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2784	RAB	39	6967600	748300	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2785	RAB	27	6967600	748250	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2786	RAB	30	6967600	748200	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2787	RAB	50	6967600	748150	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRB2788	RAB	48	6967600	748100	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRC182	RC	76	6968000	748050	500	-60	90	36	44		0.32	0.68
GRC183	RC	150	6967991	748010	500	-60	90	74	92	18	1.48	2.17
GRC197	RC	153	6968300	748000	500	-60	90	81	92	11	0.37	4.77
GRC198	RC	183	6968300	747900	500	-60	90	126	140	14	0.38	3.61
GRC199	RC	171	6968070	748000	500	-60	90	58	99	41	0.53	7.94
GRC200	RC	171	6968000	747975	500	-60	90	89	116	27	1.42	NSI
GRC201	RC	170	6967950	748000	500	-60	90	25	31	6	0.78	NSI
GRC209	RC	162	6968100	747950	500	-90	0	72	94	22	0.7	1.13
GRC226	RC	144	6968050	748110	500	-60	90	75	80	5	0.25	4.97
GRC239	RC	140	6968048	747954	500	-60	90	73	86	13	1.28	NSI
GRC240	RC	115	6968045	747947	500	-90	0	15	20	5	0.21	NSI
GRC254	RC	175	6968209	747909	500	-73	90	70	100	30	0.16	2.7
GRC255	RC	150	6967947	748082	500	-60	90	93	100	7	0.84	NSI
GRC256	RC	178	6967803	748041	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GRC257	RC	115	6967900	748240	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRC258	RC	130	6967899	748073	500	-60	90	92	100	8	0.78	1.17
GRC259	RC	90	6967900	748165	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRC260	RC	155	6968002	748041	500	-60	90	81	95	14	0.93	2.24
GRC274	RC	118	6967949	747982	500	-90	0				NSI	NSI
GRC276	RC	208	6968000	747874	500	-60	90				NSI	NSI
GRC277	RC	208	6968047	747872	500	-60	90	69	81	12	0.52	3.53
GRC278	RC	204	6968103	747781	500	-60	90	125	160	35	0.18	3.07
GRC279	RC	213	6968195	747752	500	-60	90	160	190	30	0.15	3.35

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GRC280	RC	282	6968000	747713	500	-60	90	75	90	15	0.62	2.07
GRC281	RC	328	6968206	747589	500	-60	90	185	200	15	0.16	2.11
GRC282	RC	148	6968102	747861	500	-60	90	85	100	15	0.23	3.08
GRC283	RC	223	6967797	747883	500	-60	90	See Below table				
GRC285	RC	276	6967790	747802	500	-60	90	65	70	5	0.27	1.6
GRC287	RC	173	6968184	748002	500	-60	90	75	145	70	0.21	3.06

Full details of holes at The Cup, Cu, Ni, Pt, Pd intersections:

Hole	Type	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Width	Cu%	Ni%	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
GRC283	RC	223	6967797	747883	500	-60	90	137	141	4	1.03	0.44	0.32	0.55

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Jarvis, a full time employee & Head Geologist at Gateway Mining, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Scott Jarvis has a minimum of 5 years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Scott Jarvis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.