ABN: 31 008 402 391
Level 11, 52 Phillips Street Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 225 Sydney NSW 2001
Tel: 61 2 8316 3998
Fax: 61 2 8316 3999
Website: www.gatewaymining.com.au

ASX Announcement: 13 May 2020

EXCITING ANOMALIES DEFINED BY GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AT MONTAGUE GRANODIORITE SOUTH

Surface geochemical sampling program covering the southern half of the Montague Granodiorite system defines a clear 3.8km long gold-in-soil anomaly

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Recently completed soil geochemical sampling has defined several clear anomalies along the western edge of the Montague Granodiorite System, highlighting the potential for continuation of mineralisation from historic gold workings**
- **In addition, a significant 3.8km long gold-in-soil anomaly has been defined corresponding to a northeast trending zone of intense structural deformation across the granodiorite and into the host mafic volcanic sequence, now named the Crosswind Anomaly.**
- **The majority of this anomalism has been inadequately tested by shallow, sporadic historic drilling**
- **The results of this survey, combined with previously announced anomalism defined at Kashmir along the eastern granodiorite margin, have highlighted the effectiveness of this quick and inexpensive exploration technique**

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report results from a recently completed soil geochemical sampling program covering the southern half of the Montague Granodiorite System within its 100%-owned Gidgee Gold Project, WA (Figure 1). A total of 1124 samples were collected on a nominal 200m x 50m grid (Figure 2). This program has been successful in defining several high order anomalies, both corresponding and extending from areas of historic gold mining activity, as well as a significant anomaly across the granodiorite body and into the host mafic volcanic sequence.

Several significant areas of anomalism have been defined (see Figures 2 and 3):

- A major anomaly named Crosswind, over 3.8km in length, has been defined corresponding to a northeast trending zone of intense structural deformation that crosscuts the granodiorite body and into the mafic volcanics to the west. These structures appear to play an intimate role in the location of several historic prospects and along the western edge of the granodiorite system. Historic drilling in this area outside of the historic workings, largely consists of shallow RAB drilling. In light of recent compilation work undertaken by Gateway, it is considered that this shallow drilling is largely ineffective in testing bedrock gold mineralisation at the Gidgee Gold Project.

- Extensive anomalism has been defined along the western contact of the Montague Granodiorite, corresponding to a line of historic gold workings known as the Dandelion Workings. This anomaly corresponds to an interpreted splay off the thrust fault that hosts mineralisation in the Caledonian pit to the north.

- Several of the anomalies are open to the north along the edge of this program, into areas of significant interest for potential gold mineralisation. As a result of the success of this program, the coverage of soil geochemical sampling is due to be extended to the north and west, to provide for complete coverage of the current areas being targeted by Gateway's exploration focus.

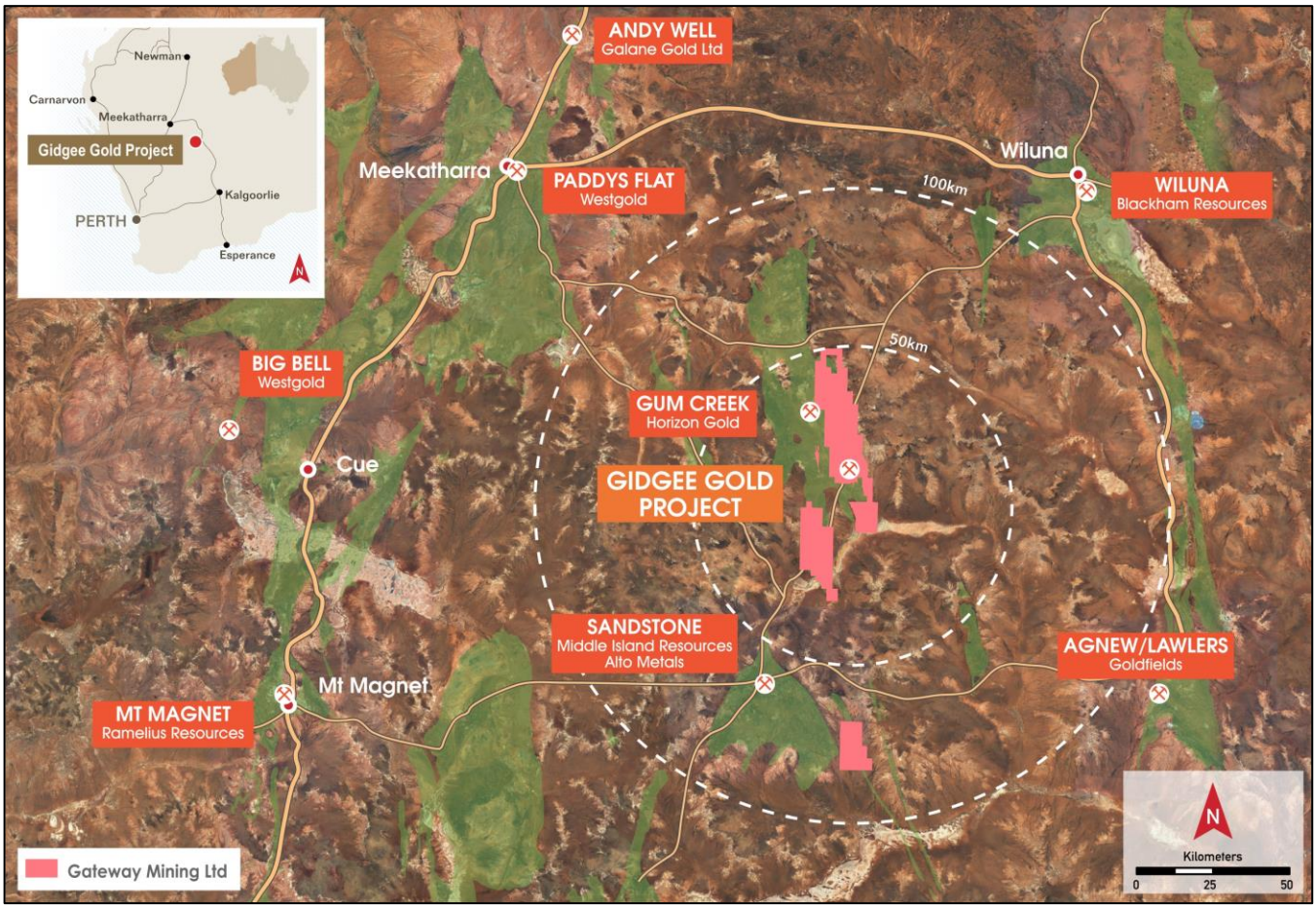

Figure (1): Gidgee Gold Project Location Plan

NEXT STEPS

A significantly expanded soil geochemical sampling program has been designed, with field work due to commence the week of the 18th May 2020. This expanded program is expected to significantly enhance the definition of several targets identified by Gateway through its systematic data compilation and interpretation process. Following this next sampling program, it is expected that drill testing of several high-priority targets will commence in the second half of June.

Authorised by:
Peter Langworthy
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 Mark Cossom who is a full-time employee of Gateway Mining Ltd and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cossom owns shares and options in Gateway Mining Ltd. Mr Cossom 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 Cossom consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Investors
Peter Langworthy
Managing Director
T: 02 8316 3998
or
Kar Chua
Company Secretary
T: 02 8316 3998

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
T: 08 9388 1474

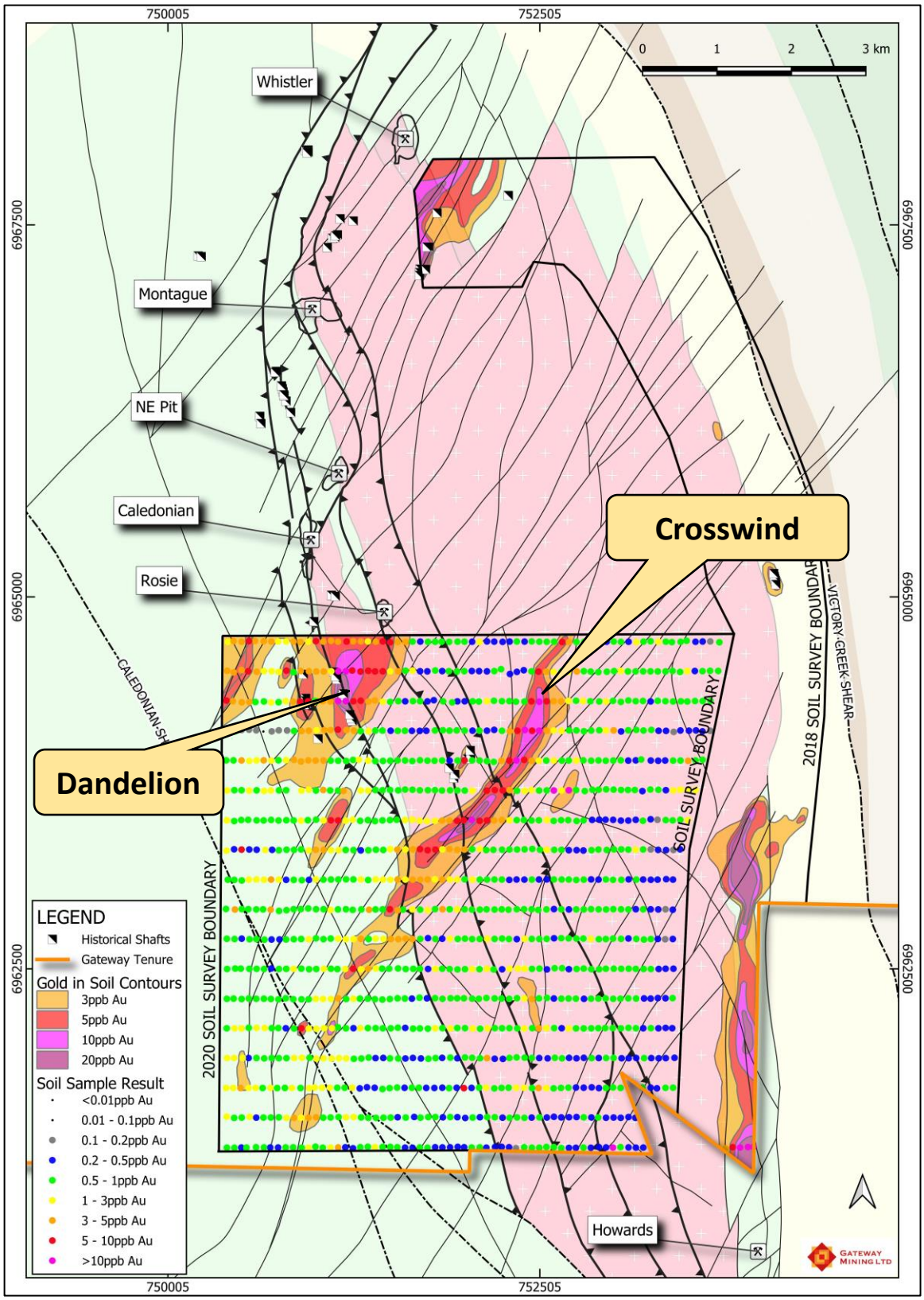

Figure (2): Plan of Geochemical Survey and Location of the Dandelion and Crosswind Anomalies

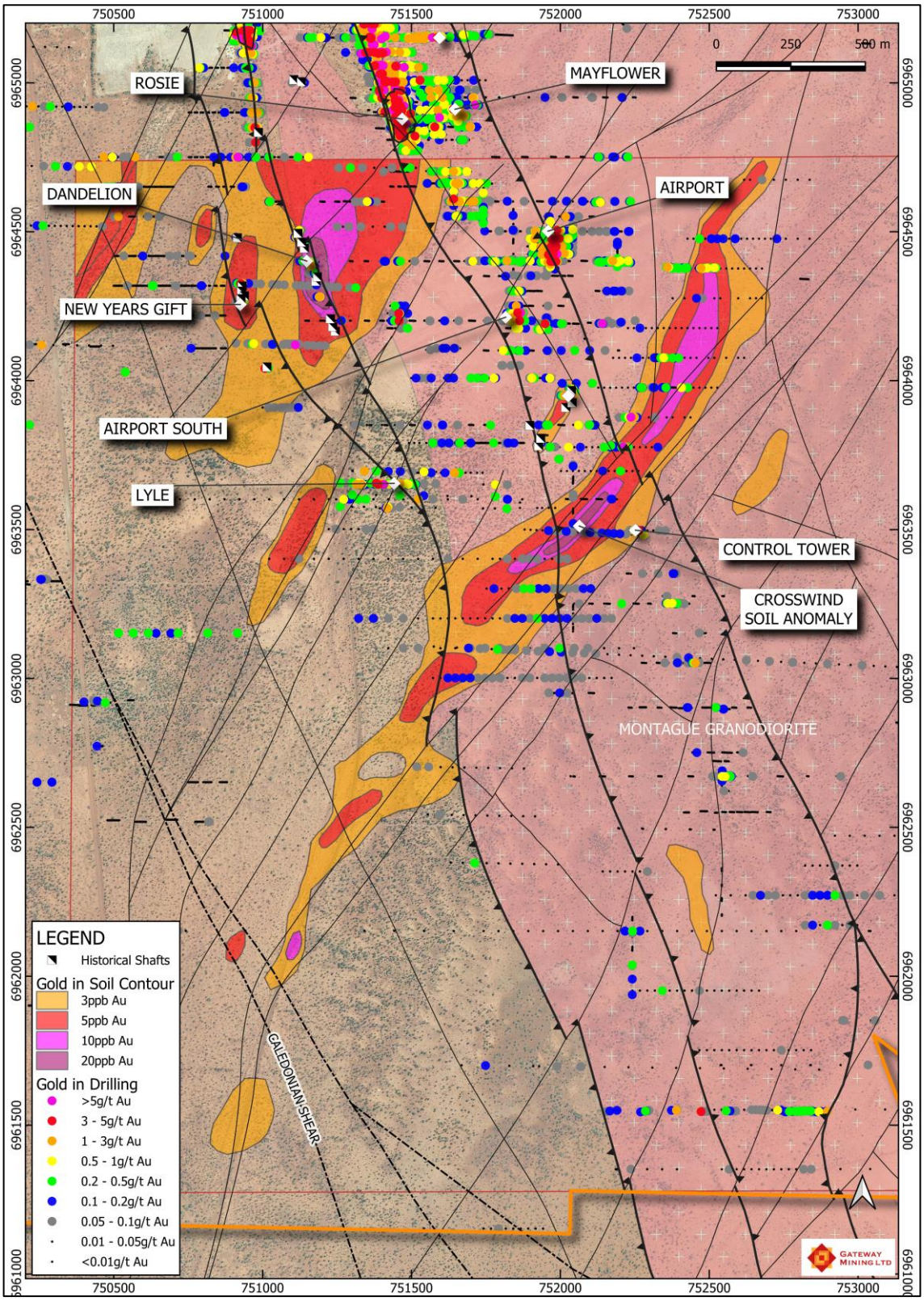

Figure (3): Plan of Geochemical Survey with Previous Drilling

APPENDIX (1): Montague Granodiorite South Geochemical Sampling Program (Gidgee Gold Project)

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.*	• A total of 1124 fine fraction soil samples were collected at 50 metre (east-west) and 200 metre (north-south) spacings over the interpreted southern half of the Montague Granodiorite system at the Gidgee Gold Project • Soil samples were sieved onsite using an 80-mesh (177um) sieve and were collected in 30g brown paper packets with a pre-numbered GMS prefix • Soil Samples were analysed by handheld XRF for a suite of elements prior to submission to the commercial laboratory • Soil samples were then submitted to ALS in Perth for trace detection method for Au
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.).*	• No drilling reported
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.*	• No drilling reported
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.*	• A basic description of the sampling location was recorded
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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*	• The soil samples were taken using a pick and shovel and sieved to -177um using an 80 mesh sieve obtaining a minimum 30g sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	• Samplers were trained in best practice techniques including: avoiding contamination by cleaning sampling equipment between samples, avoid cross contamination by removing jewellery during sampling and ensuring a representative sample is taken by taking several shovel scoops from the base of the hole and sieving out large soil fragments • ALS adopts industry best practice to ensure that there is no contamination during the sample preparation • Field duplicates were collected 1 per 50 samples which consisted of taking a second sample from the same location • Standard reference material was inserted every 50th sample to monitor potential contamination from the laboratory • Sample size was appropriate for a 25g analysis
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.*	• Handheld XRF readings were taken prior to submission to the commercial laboratory • Aqua regia is a partial digestion that is considered appropriate for detecting gold and other pathfinder elements loosely bound in oxide material • QAQC procedures adopted the inclusion of QAQC samples, including 1 standard and one duplicate sample taken every 50 samples • The laboratory analysed a range of internal and industry standards, blanks and duplicates as part of their internal analysis
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.*	• The program methodology and proposal were verified by Dr Nigel Brand (Geochemical Services Pty Ltd), prior to being undertaken • Data collected on site was monitored by a senior staff member and was imported into the Gateway database • Assay data from ALS was imported into the Gateway 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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Samples were located using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-3m • All sample locations are located in MGA94 Zone 50 • RL's are measured with the GPS during the program and considered a sufficient source of data
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.*	• The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient enough to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Minerals Resource estimation purposes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing is applied
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 sample lines were aimed to be approximately perpendicular to the prospective mineralised strike of the lithological contact between the mafic volcanics and the granodiorite unit. This was defined by using a combination of outcropping geology, aeromagnetic data and ground gravity data
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Soil samples were sieved onsite using an 80-mesh (177um) sieve and were collected in 30g brown paper packets with a pre-numbered GMS prefix • These paper packets were then stored in pre-numbered cardboard boxes and these were subsequently stored in green polyweave bags which were cable-tied • Upon the completion of the program, all bags were brought down to Perth and analysed by handheld XRF, prior to being submitted to ALS Laboratories, Perth
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of this geochemical program was conducted and approved by Dr Nigel Brand (Geochemical Services Pty Ltd) prior to the program being undertaken

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.*	• The Montague Granodiorite South geochemical program is located on M57/99, E57/823, E57,807, E57/875, E57/687 and P57/1409, which are 100% owned by Gateway Mining Ltd • 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 120,000oz 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway also targeting poly-metallic intrusion related - VMS models in the district from 2006 • Airport, Airport Sth, S Bend, Rosie Nth, Rosie Sth mineralisation was discovered by Gateway between 2007 and 2011 in RAB drilling and later defined by RC drilling
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lode style gold deposits within the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt
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.*	• Plan of soil samples shown in ASX announcement
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not known at this stage
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.*	• Plan of soil samples shown in ASX 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.*	• Plan of soil samples shown in ASX announcement
Other substantive	• *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*	• No other relevant data at this stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
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.*	• Follow-up aircore and RC drilling to define bedrock mineralisation • Further extensive surface geochemical programs over “untested” areas of greenstone terrain