



ASX Announcement: 24 September 2020

IN-FILL DRILLING CONFIRMS CONTINUITY AND GROWTH POTENTIAL OF HIGH-GRADE DOMAINS AT MONTAGUE GOLD DEPOSIT

Exceptional new drill intersections of up to 16g/t Au plus new structural interpretation reveal significant opportunity to grow high-grade zones both up and down-plunge

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade assay results received from two in-fill Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes completed during the recent drilling program to test the continuity of a number of high-grade domains within the broader Montague-Boulder Deposit (Inferred Resource currently reported as 1.7Mt @ 2.18g/t for 120,000oz).

The high-grade results from these successful drill holes were¹:

- GRC525: 8 metres @ 5.2g/t Au from 124m (including 4 metres @ 9.0g/t Au)
- GRC526: 4 metres @ 16.0g/t Au from 69m
- Recent analysis of structural data has defined a strong north-west plunge trend of the gold mineralisation and highlighted the potential for strong continuity of the high-grade gold domains.
- Drilling within these high-grade domains remains relatively wide spaced (40x40m and 40x20m), which means that a significant opportunity exists to continue to upgrade and expand these zones with additional drilling.
- Most importantly, an excellent opportunity exists to test these high-grade domain corridors up-plunge and down-plunge in multiple positions.
- This distribution of high-grade mineralised domains within the shear zone is likely to be repeated along the identified, high-potential 1.1km strike north towards Whistler West, where recent drilling intersected shallow high-grade mineralisation (6 metres @ 6.0g/t Au)².
- The reassessment of the mineralisation controls has also confirmed the quality of mineralisation that can be hosted within the granodiorite and provides strong encouragement that this stockwork style of mineralisation represents a high-priority exploration target at the Gidjee Gold Project.
- Additional drilling is now planned during the current RC drilling program to further test these high-grade trends at Montague.

Gateway Mining Limited (ASX: GML) (**Gateway** or **Company**) is pleased to report the results of a limited program of Reverse Circulation in-fill drilling targeting a number of high-grade domains within the Montague-Boulder Resource, one of the cornerstone deposits at its 100%-owned 1,000km² **Gidjee Gold Project** in Western Australia.

The drilling was designed to test the continuity of a number of high-grade mineralised domains that have previously been defined by relatively wide-spaced drilling within the Montague-Boulder Inferred Resource (**1.7 million tonnes @ 2.18g/t for 120,000oz** of contained gold³). Additionally, the drilling has confirmed the results of recent structural studies that have identified a strong north-west plunge control of the high-grade domains.

¹ Significant intersections are included as Table 1 and the JORC (2012) Table 1 is included as Appendix 2 to this announcement.

² See ASX announcement dated 1 September 2020 for full details.

³ See ASX Announcement dated 3 October 2019 for full details.

KEY POINTS:

- High-grade assay results returned from two recently completed in-fill RC holes at the Montague-Boulder Resource (see Figures 1-3):
 - **GRC525: 8 metres @ 5.2g/t Au from 124m (Including 4 metres @ 9.0g/t Au)**
 - **GRC526: 4 metres @ 16.0g/t Au from 69m**
- These holes targeted two high-grade domains where previous drilling has returned a number of significant intersections, including⁴:
 - **GRC370: 6 metres @ 45.0g/t Au from 139m**
 - **GDD015: 4.5 metres @ 10.2g/t Au from 121m**
 - **GRC357: 5 metres @ 11.5g/t Au from 104m**
 - **GRC389: 10 metres @ 13.0g/t Au from 65m**
 - **GRC358: 2 metres @ 5.8g/t Au from 75m**
 - **GRC342: 9 metres @ 4.2g/t Au from 89m**
 - **GRC330: 15 metres @ 2.1g/t Au from 70m**
 - **GRC380: 9 metres @ 5.2g/t Au from 72m**
- Recent analysis of structural data has defined a strong north-west plunge trend of the gold mineralisation and highlighted the potential for strong continuity of the high-grade gold domains within the broader mineralised shear zone.
- Drilling within these high-grade domains remains relatively wide-spaced (40x40m and 40x20m), which means that a significant opportunity exists to continue to upgrade and expand these positions with additional drilling. This drilling would likely have the effect of increasing the confidence level of the Mineral Resource in these positions.
- The confirmation of the north-west plunge control now presents an excellent opportunity to test these high-grade domain corridors up-plunge and down-plunge in multiple positions, and to target similar trends along strike to the north and south. A number of areas of immediate interest include:
 - The down-plunge extension of the central high-grade domain around drill-hole **GRC366 (8 metres @ 1.3g/t Au (including 1m @ 8.8g/t Au))**⁵. This result demonstrates the presence of a strongly mineralised shear zone with a high-grade component that has never been followed up.
 - The southern-most line of drilling has returned two significant intersections (**GRC395 – 10 metres @ 1.7g/t Au and GRC391 – 2 metres @ 3.1g/t Au**)⁶, demonstrating that the mineralisation remains open and could be vectoring towards an additional parallel high-grade domain. This contact position remains open for another 800 metres to the south towards the NE Caledonian Open Pit.
 - The immediate northern extensions of the resource. Despite the drilling in this position typically being too shallow to intersect the main targeted shear structure, it has returned highly anomalous results. In particular, historical holes **MOA93R (20 metres @ 0.4g/t Au)** and **MOA92R (27 metres @ 0.5g/t Au)** intersected strong bottom-of-hole gold anomalism that is interpreted to define another mineralised domain.
- Drill testing of the Montague-Boulder Resource remains relatively shallow with the deepest intersection currently only 175m below surface. Additionally, the moderate dip of the mineralisation within the shear zone means that any ounce per vertical metre calculation will be relatively high.
- A proportion of the total Montague-Boulder Resource is contained in a granodiorite hosted stockwork in the base of the historical open pit (~500,000 tonnes @ 1.3g/t Au). A detailed review of the controls of the mineralisation highlight the quality of this style of mineralisation and confirm that it represents a high-priority exploration target for Gateway along the margin of the Montague Granodiorite.

⁴ See ASX Announcements dated 14 January 2019, 27 March 2019, 13 June 2019, 25 July 2019 and, 20 December 2019 for additional information.

⁵ See ASX Announcements dated 27 March 2019.

⁶ See ASX Announcements dated 20 December 2019.

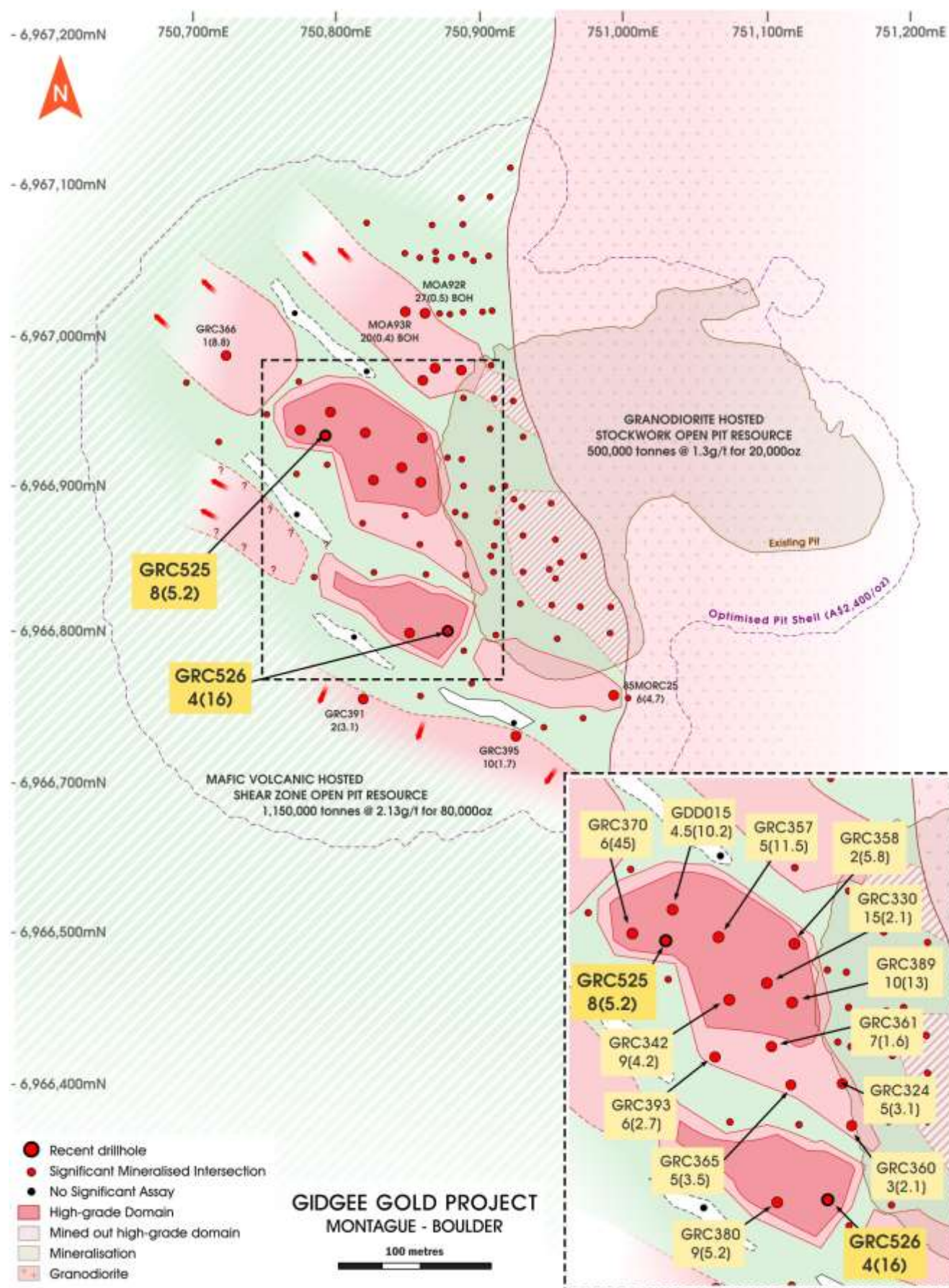


Figure (1): Schematic Plan of gold distribution at the Montague-Boulder Resource

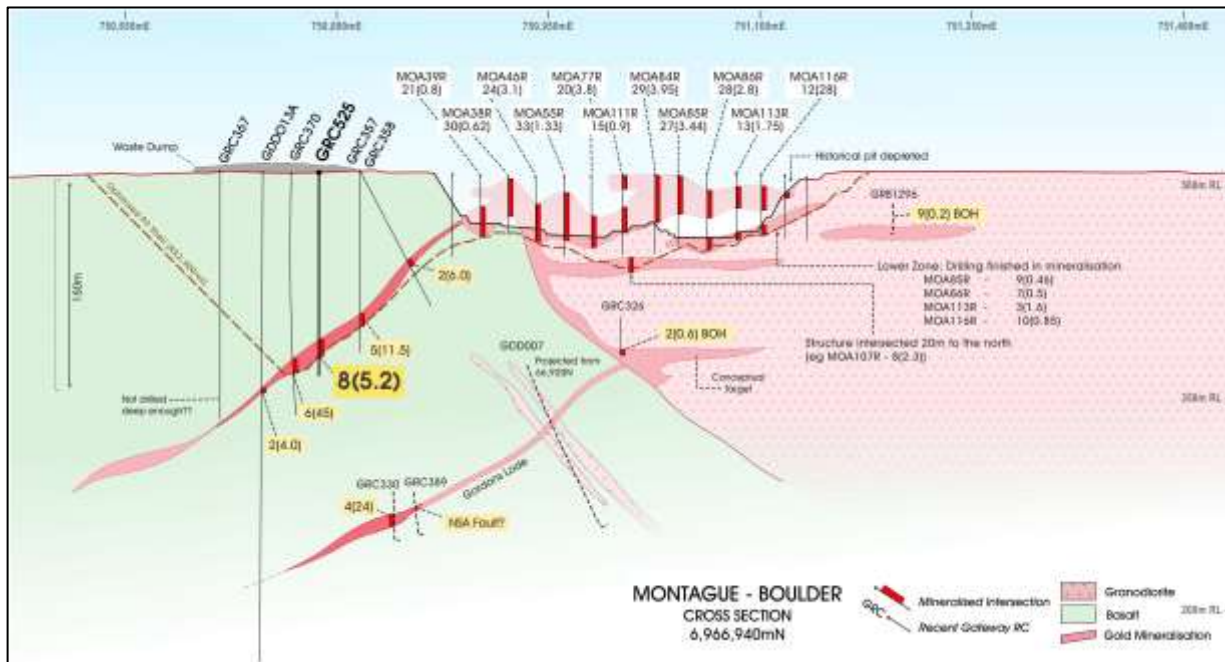


Figure (2): Montague-Boulder Interpreted Cross-Section 6,966,940mN

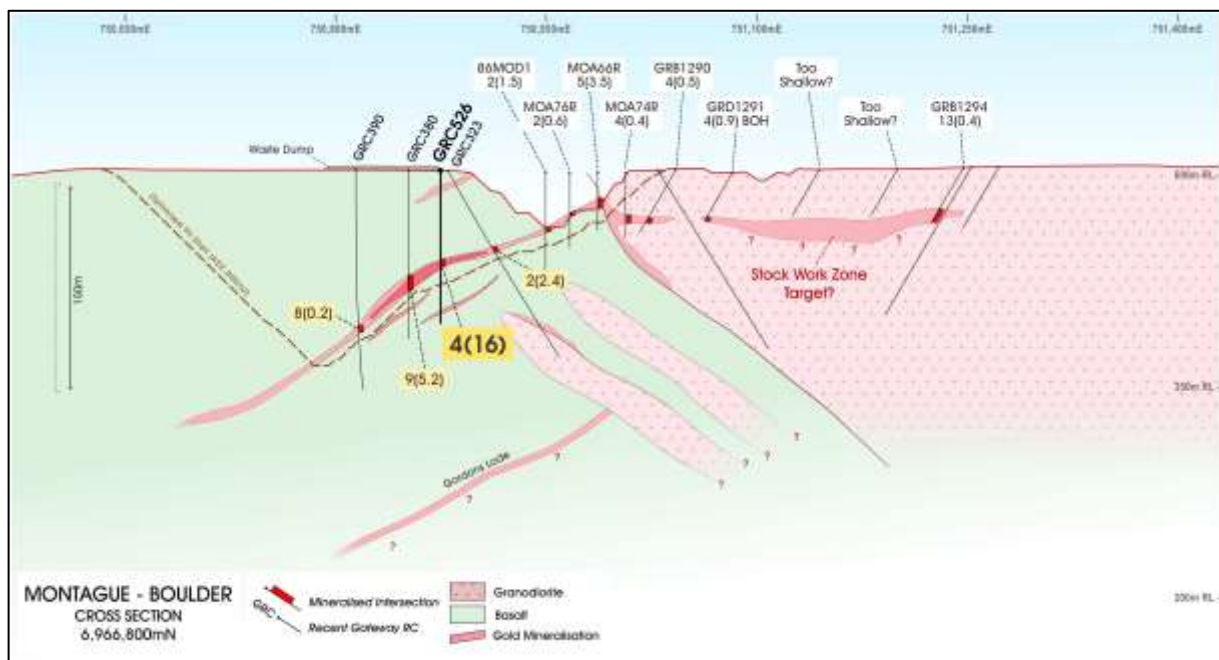


Figure (3): Montague-Boulder Interpreted Cross-Section 6,966,800mN

Field Program Update

The Reverse Circulation drill rig is currently continuing with the extensional and in-fill programs around the Montague-Boulder Mineral Resource, expanding on the observations and conclusions following the results detailed in this release. The rig will then also complete a series of systematic traverses between Montague-Boulder and the Whistler West RC traverse, where RC drilling intersected **6m @ 6.0g/t Au from 54m** on the continuation of the Boulder lode structure, 1.1km north of the Montague-Boulder pit (see ASX release 1 September 2020). It is expected that this rig will continue on site until the scheduled suspension of field activities over the Christmas – New Year break.

Additionally, preparations are underway for a second major air-core drilling program to commence at Gidgee early next year. It is expected that this program will expand on the recently completed Rosie south program, including a follow-up of any significant results, as well as first-pass testing of several new targets identified from fine-fraction soil sampling completed during 2020. At this stage, it is expected that this program will extend for the majority of the March Quarter of 2021.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Gateway's Managing Director, Mr Peter Langworthy, said: *"The combination of the successful in-fill drilling program together with a review of the structural controls has led us to a significant rethink of the potential of the Montague-Boulder deposit. While we were aware of the presence of high-grade gold domains within the broader 120,000oz Inferred Resource, we now have a much clearer picture of the continuity and significance of these high-grade domains and, more importantly, their growth potential."*

"As part of ongoing work to upgrade and expand the current Montague-Boulder Resource, we see a significant opportunity to establish a very high-grade, high-value component to the Resource which could be of significant strategic value to Gateway moving forward."

"The key breakthrough has been understanding the strong north-west plunge to the gold trend and confirmation of both the continuity and quality of the mineralisation within these high-grade domains. This stockwork-hosted mineralisation is emerging as an important exploration target at the Gidgee Project in its own right as our exploration programs gather momentum."

"RC drilling is back in full swing, currently underway at Montague-Boulder, before systematically moving along the highly prospective 1.1km to the north. We are also awaiting results from the recently completed large-scale air-core program. Overall, we feel that we are now making great forward strides in terms of our geological understanding of the potential of the Gidgee Project, and we are confident that we will be able to generate some exciting results in the weeks and months ahead."

This released has been 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.

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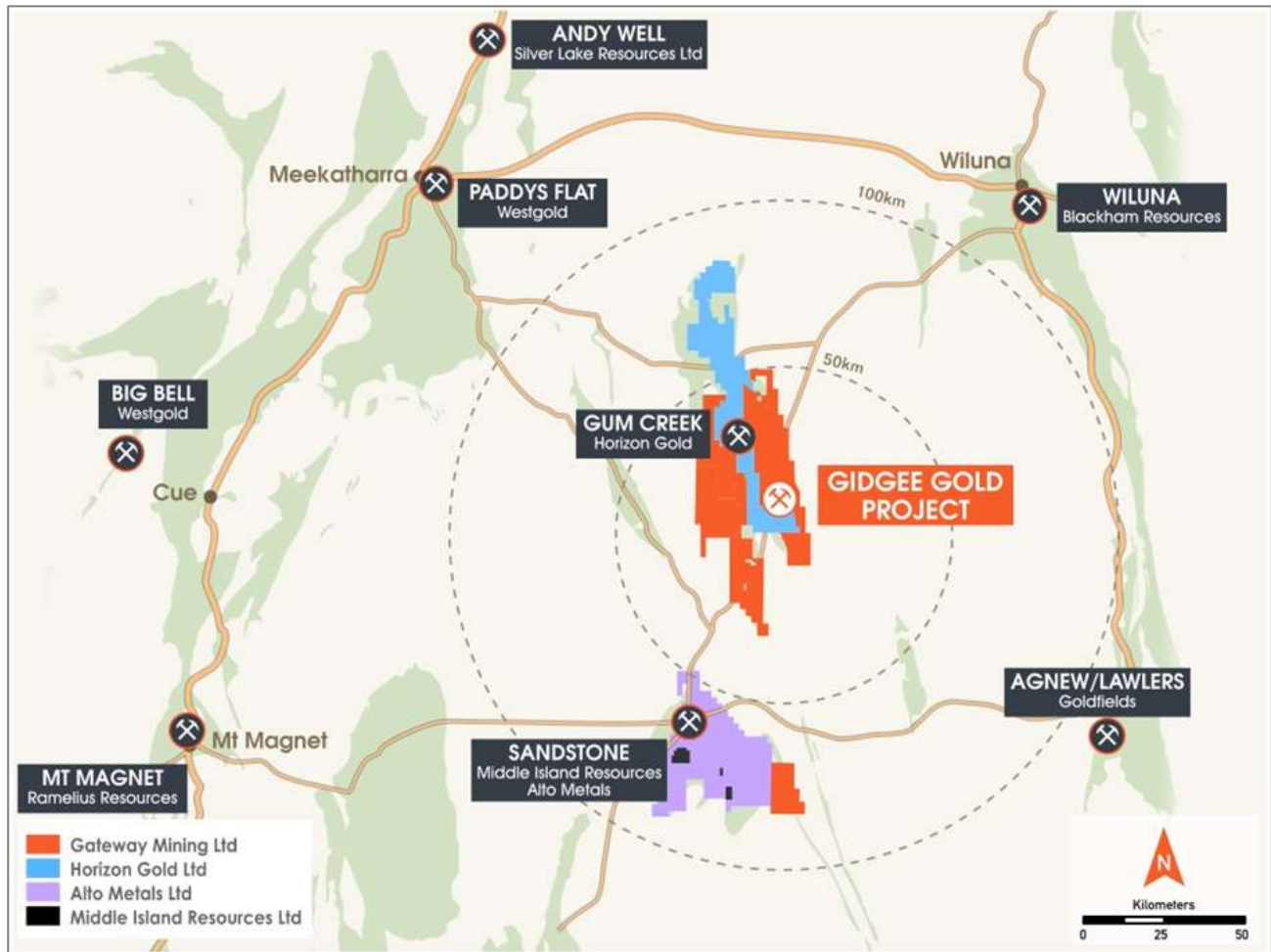
TABLE (1): MONTAGUE INFILL RC SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	Dip/Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
GRC525	RC	750790	6966936	512	-89/182	150	124	132	8	5.2	
					<i>Includes</i>		124	128	4	9.0	
GRC526	RC	750873	6966804	512	-90/185	114	69	73	4	16.0	

Notes:

- All coordinates located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 50. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal
- Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution
- Au assayed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at ALS Laboratories Perth

APPENDIX (1)



Gidgee Gold Project Tenement Location Diagram

APPENDIX (2): MONTAGUE RC DRILLING AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2020

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Table 1

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	- Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. - The QC procedure adopted through the process includes: - Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1: 50, these were collected during RC drilling at the same time as the primary sample. - OREAS certified material (CRM) was inserted at a rate of 1:50, the grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. 2-3kgs of sample was submitted to the laboratory. - Samples oven dried then pulverized in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75micron. - All samples were analysed for Au using the Au-AA26 technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay.
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Drill samples were submitted to ALS (Perth). All samples were analysed by a 50g fire assay (AAS finish) which is a total digest assay technique. - Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:50 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:50 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists - Data is recorded digitally at the project within MicroMine Geobank software, assay results are received digitally. - All data is stored within DataShed SQL Database.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole location is initially recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). A Reflex EZ North Seeking Gyro is used to record the deviation of the drill holes (+/- 1deg)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Refer to tables within text for data spacing. • Holes drilled within this program are infill data inside and existing Mineral Resource, so are considered suitable for use in Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation
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> • <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>	• The drill holes were orientated as vertical RC holes (-90°), as this is considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Calico samples are sealed into green/poly weave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed in bulka bags and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• Drilling results are cross checked by company geologists

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- M57/98. All tenements are held under Gateway Mining Ltd 100%. - No Native Title claims are lodged over the tenements
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Gold was discovered in the district during the gold rush era, first records of gold won from small-scale, high-grade workings include the Montague Mining Centre (1904-13). Renewed interest in the late 1960's included base metal exploration carried out within exposed stratigraphy of the Montague Ranges (Bungarra Ranges), exploration interest that broadened with the release of the Sandstone 1:250,000 aeromagnetic sheet in 1970 resulting in the staking of favourable magnetic anomalies by exploration companies. - Early explorers in the Montague Ranges included Anaconda Australia Inc. (1966-67), followed by International Nickel Australia (1971-75) evaluating a Gabbro - banded differentiated basic complex believed prospective for copper and/or nickel such as the Duluth Gabbro, USA. Strong geophysical and mineralised anomalism was encountered, however, copper-zinc enrichment was also encountered in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at Ed's Bore prospect, which was followed-up by CRA Exploration (1983-1990) to intersect polymetallic VMS enrichments at Bevan prospect (not substantively pursued). - At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990-98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). - The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with Herald Resources continued exploration of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		also targeting poly-metallic intrusion related - VMS models in the district from 2006. Airport, Airport Sth, S Bend, Rosie Nth, Rosie Sth mineralisation was discovered by Gateway Mining between 2007 and 2011 in RAB drilling and later defined by RC drilling.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- Gateways's Gidgee Project is located in the Gidgee district in the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia approximately 630km NE of Perth and 70km north from the township of Sandstone on the eastern central portion of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, of the Southern Cross Province. Metamorphic grade of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt is estimated to be low-grade greenschist facies. - Project lithology includes basalt/ash tuff/dolerite/gabbro, the Montague Granodiorite sub-volcanic intrusion (calc-alkaline - FI), dacite volcanic flow/s (FI), volcanoclastic sequences of felsic composition and epiclastic conglomerates, ultramafic intrusives and external orogenic granite plutons. Key regional characteristics of a Volcanic Arc Extensional Basin include calc-alkaline bimodal volcanic sequences associated with extensive iron formations. Later ENE-WSW orogenic compression event is characterised by NNW regional scale faults/unconformities, NNW shearing and folding, slaty cleavage has developed within sediments near a tight syncline fold closure within the NE area of the project.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	Exploration drill results from recent drilling, and associated details are contained in Table 1 of this release.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly</i>	- Significant intersections are calculated as a minimum of 1m greater than 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution - No high-grade cut-off has been applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• The drill holes were orientated as vertical RC holes (-90°) which is considered optimal for the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias.
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i>	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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>	• The area has been covered by detailed ground gravity and airborne magnetic surveys. The Montague Dome system was recently covered by a systematic fine-fraction soil sampling program which highlighted a significant gold-in-soil anomaly corresponding to the mineralisation intercepted by this drilling.
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).</i> • <i>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>	• Further RC drilling at Montague is planned to further infill the existing Inferred Resource, and extend the identified mineralisation, to be incorporated in an updated Mineral Resource estimate.