ASX Code: MTB

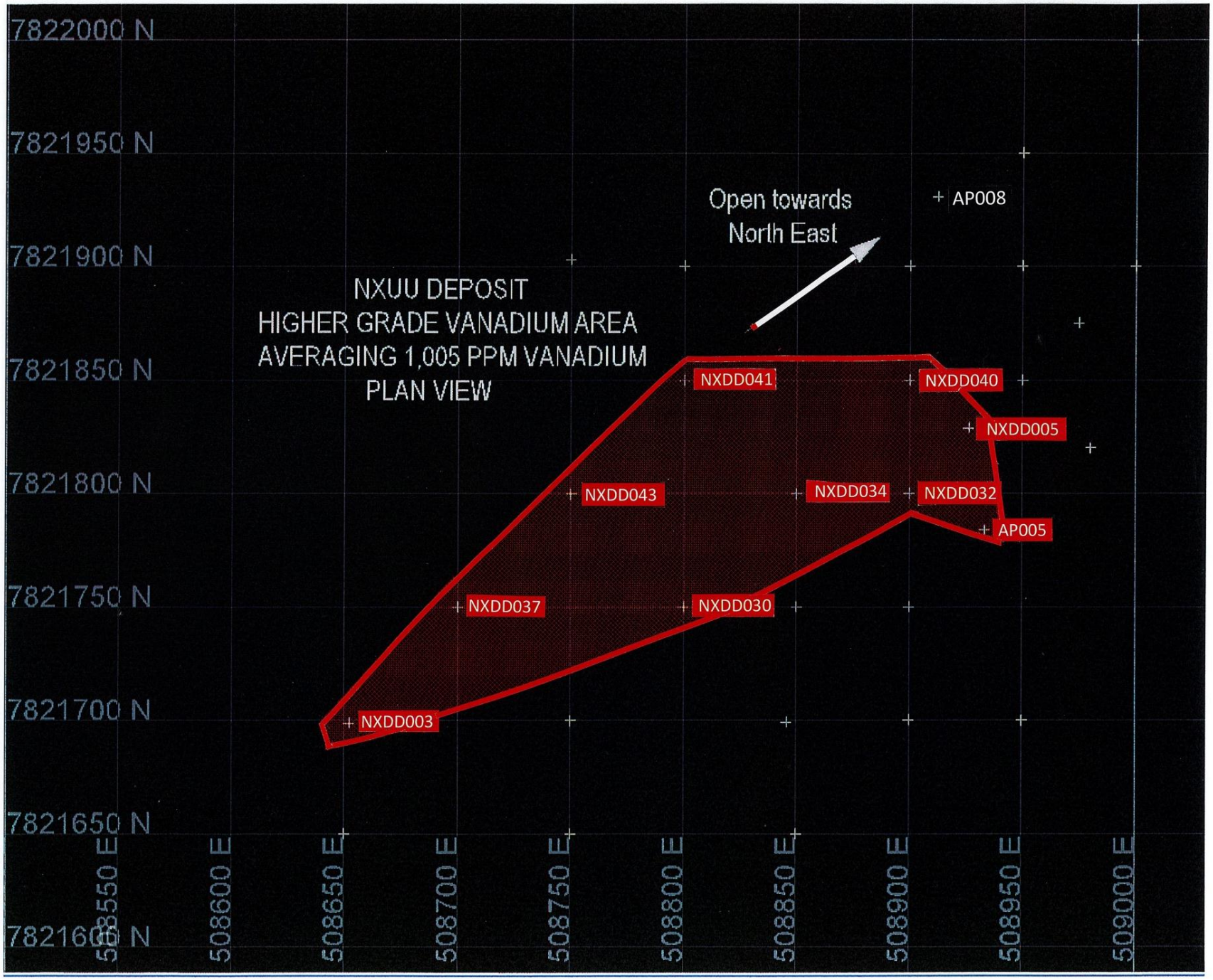
16 July 2018

NXUU DEPOSIT BOTSWANA - CONTINUOUS HIGHER GRADE VANADIUM ZONE

- **Positive 3D geological modelling on the Nxuu deposit**
- **Area of 270m X 100m of higher grade Vanadium mineralisation**
- **Grade averages 1,005 ppm within a single near-surface domain**

Further investigation and geological modelling on the Vanadium mineralisation at the Nxuu Deposit suggests that an area estimated to be 270 metres x 100 metres is a domain of higher grade Vanadium mineralisation, averaging a grade of 1,005ppm. Refer to Figure 1. Significant intersections from 10 drill holes (see ASX announcements of 3 April and 9 July 2018) were used to model a single, continuous, near surface, high grade domain. The domain has been modelled from the base of the Kalahari sand cover (approximately 3m below the natural surface), to a maximum depth of 50m as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1 - Plan View of Higher Grade Vanadium Area averaging 1,005 ppm - Nxuu Deposit, Botswana



HISTORICAL DRILLING

Billiton drill hole AP008 (Refer Figure 1) which contains 1m of Vanadium mineralisation @ 1,880ppm from 11m to 12m and 3m @ 5,400ppm from 17m to 20m, not included in the area estimate, could be part of this higher grade Vanadium zone. However, further drilling will be required to confirm this.

Mount Burgess Drill Hole NXDD041 contains 6.5 metres of Vanadium mineralisation averaging 646 ppm from 3.2m to 9.70m below surface; however no significant intersections of Zn/Pb/Ag/Ge mineralisation were encountered in this hole. All other Mount Burgess NXDD holes and Billiton drill hole AP005 listed below contained intersections of Zn/Pb/Ag mineralisation and NXDD 030, 032, 034 and 040 also contained Germanium mineralisation (Refer to announcements dated 5 February 2018 and 3 April 2018).

TABLE 1- Higher Grade Vanadium Zone at Nxuu Deposit

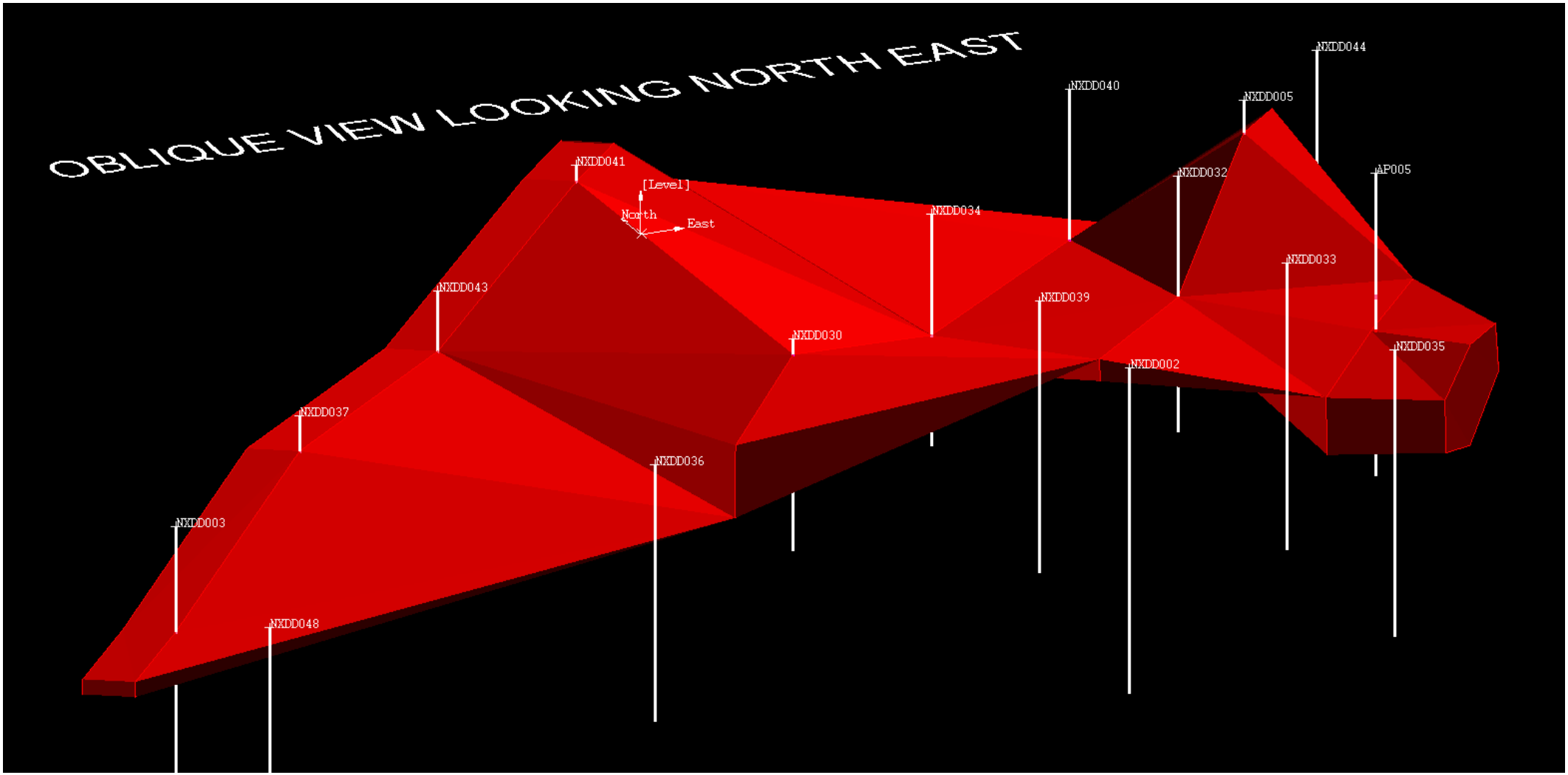
HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	EOH/RL	DOWNHOLE INTERVAL			V Grade	Weighted Average
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	ppm	ppm
NXDD003	508,650	7,821,750	-90	0	56.05/1133	20.92	26.00	5.08	681	3,459.48
NXDD037	508,700	7,821,750	-90	0	41.95/1133	7.00	22.00	15.00	783	11,745.00
NXDD043	508,750	7,821,800	-90	0	20.95/1132	12.00	19.43	7.43	711	5,282.73
NXDD030	508,800	7,821,750	-90	0	41.95/1132	3.00	25.00	22.00	1,832	40,304.00
NXDD041	508,800	7,821,850	-90	0	11.95/1133	3.20	9.70	6.50	646	4,199.00
NXDD034	508,850	7,821,800	-90	0	49.62/1132	5.15	20.69	15.54	588	9,137.52
						24.00	27.95	3.95	606	2,393.70
						29.00	31.00	2.00	782	1,564.00
NXDD032	508,900	7,821,800	-90	0	50.95/1132	24.00	29.00	5.00	1,043	5,215.00
NXDD040	508,900	7,821,850	-90	0	38.35/1131	29.88	34.00	4.12	2,199	9,059.88
						35.00	38.35	3.35	896	3,001.60
AP005	508,933	7,821,784	-90	0	60.00/1156	24.00	25.00	1.00	940	940.00
						31.00	34.00	3.00	1,112	3,336,00
						36.00	37.00	1.00	1,680	1,680.00
						41.00	51.00	10.00	718	7,180.00
NXDD005	508,926	7,821,825	-90	0	47.70/1157	6.40	15.17	8.77	626	5,490.02
						43.00	44.75	1.75	1,181	2,066.75
TOTAL								**115.49**		**116,054.68**
Weighted Average Grade (ppm) of Vanadium Mineralisation										**1,005.00**

The results from Billiton drill hole AP008 could extend this zone, though further drilling will be required to verify and confirm the overall extent of the higher grade zone.

TABLE 2

HOLE ID	COORDINATES		DIP	AZI-MUTH	EOH/RL	DOWNHOLE INTERVAL			V Grade	Weighted Average
	Easting	Northing	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	ppm	ppm
AP008	508,912	7,821,931	-90	0	32.00/1156	11.00	12.00	1.00	1,880	1,880.00
						17.00	20.00	3.00	5,400	16,200.00
TOTAL								**4.00**		**18,080.00**
Weighted Average Grade (ppm) of Vanadium Mineralisation										**4,520.00**

Figure 2 - 3D Geological Model of Vanadium Mineralisation – Nxuu Deposit



VANADIUM OUTLOOK

Vanadium is primarily used to produce high-strength steel and chemical catalysts, but much future demand stems from its role in vanadium redox flow batteries (VRFBs), which have the capacity for Gigawatt-scale storage with very little loss over long periods of storage time. The batteries are inherently simple and rely on changing the redox state of vanadium to store and then supply large amounts of power. They are suitable for off-grid mining and farming operations suitable for coupling with solar systems.

As at 13 July 2018 for China Vanadium Pentoxide Flake 98% the price was US$39.46 per kg, and US$76.50 per kg for China Ferro-Vanadium 80%. (www.vanadiumprice.com).

Vanadium redox flow battery storage

Forward Looking Statement:

This report contains forward looking statements in respect of the projects being reported on by the Company. Forward looking statements are based on beliefs, opinions, assessments and estimates based on facts and information available to management and/or professional consultants at the time they are formed or made and are, in the opinion of management and/or consultants, applied as reasonably and responsibly as possible as at the time that they are applied.

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Such differences or changes in circumstances to those described or incorporated in the forward looking statements may arise as a consequence of the variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors relative to the exploration and mining industry and the particular properties in which the Company has an interest.

Such risks, uncertainties and other factors could include but would not necessarily be limited to fluctuations in metals and minerals prices, fluctuations in rates of exchange, changes in government policy and political instability in the countries in which the Company operates.

Other important Information

Purpose of document: This document has been prepared by Mount Burgess Mining NL (MTB). It is intended only for the purpose of providing information on MTB, its project and its proposed operations. This document is neither of an investment advice, a prospectus nor a product disclosure statement. It does not represent an investment disclosure document. It does not purport to contain all the information that a prospective investor may require to make an evaluated investment decision. MTB does not purport to give financial or investment advice.

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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this report that relate to the geological modelling fairly represent information and supporting documentation approved for release by Ms Karen Lloyd who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Ms Lloyd is engaged as a consultant from Jorvik Resources Pty Ltd. Ms Lloyd has sufficient 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)'. Ms Lloyd consents to the inclusion in this report of the geological modelling informaiton and the supporting information in the form and context as it appears.

The following extract from the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 is provided for compliance with the Code requirements for the reporting of drilling results.

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 (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. • 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 (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.	**No new results are reported**
Drilling techniques	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).	**No new results are reported**
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	**No new results are 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.	**No new results are reported**
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.	**No new results are reported**
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.	**No new results are reported**

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.	**No new results are reported**
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.	**No new results are reported**
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.	**No new results are reported**
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**No new results are reported**
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	**No new results are reported**

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.	**No new results are reported**
	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.	**No new results are reported**
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	**No new results are reported**
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**No new results are reported**
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 new results are 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').	**No new results are reported**
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	**No new results are reported**

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	**No new results are reported**
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	**No new results are reported**
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.	**No new results are reported**

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