



For Immediate Release
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ASX RELEASE

Western Gawler Craton Project Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High-resolution aeromagnetic survey completed**
- **New high quality data showing significant increase in resolution from current magnetic data**
- **New data highlighting areas of interest for magmatic Ni-Cu style mineralisation**
- **Major drilling program planned for mid-2015**

Monax Mining Ltd (ASX:MOX) is pleased to announce that a detailed aeromagnetic survey has been completed on its Western Gawler Craton ("WGC") Project (see Figure 1), wholly funded by Western Areas Limited ("Western Areas") (ASX:WSA) under the recently announced Farm-In Agreement (see ASX Release 9 October 2014).

The survey comprised 100m spaced flight lines over the entire project area and was completed in approximately six weeks. The new data provides a high-quality dataset suitable for outlining areas of favourable lithology and structural setting to host massive polymetallic mineralisation.

Figure 2 shows a reduced to pole (RTP¹) image with the previously available data shown in the background. Figure 3 provides a comparison between the older data and the newly acquired magnetic data showing the significant increase in detail for the newly acquired data.

Interpretation of the data has commenced and Western Areas are planning a major drilling program to commence in the coming months once the required statutory access approvals are received.

The western Gawler Craton is interpreted to have a geological history analogous to the Thompson Nickel Belt in Canada and the Albany-Fraser Belt in Western Australia. The western Gawler Craton is considered a highly prospective and under-explored part of South Australia and Monax has acquired a strategic landholding within this potential new mineral province.

The Nova-Bollinger Deposit in the Albany-Fraser Belt in Western Australia is located within a prominent magnetic and gravity ridge. Two prominent magnetic and gravity ridges are located within Monax's WGC Project area, representing prime targets for potential magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation similar to that at Nova-Bollinger.

The Tropicana gold deposit is located along the margin of the Albany Fraser Belt and exploration will also be focussed on testing the potential for a similar style of mineralisation within the WGC Project area.

“Monax is excited by the new aeromagnetic data and is looking forward to reviewing and interpreting the data with our partner Western Areas,” Monax Mining Managing Director, Mr Gary Ferris, said today.

“The new data is a significant step forward for the project because the prospective basement rocks are obscured by a thin veneer of recent sediments and this data will allow a systematic approach to interpreting the data and planning the upcoming drilling program ” he said.

“We are excited to have such a proactive partner in Western Areas who have completed this major survey within three months of signing the Farm-In agreement” he said.

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr G M Ferris, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ferris is employed full time by the Company as Managing Director and, has a minimum of five years relevant experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” Mr Ferris consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

¹ Reduced to pole (RTP) - reduction-to-pole (RTP) transformation is commonly applied to aeromagnetic data to minimize polarity effects.



Figure 1. Location of Monax's projects including Western Gawler Craton Project.

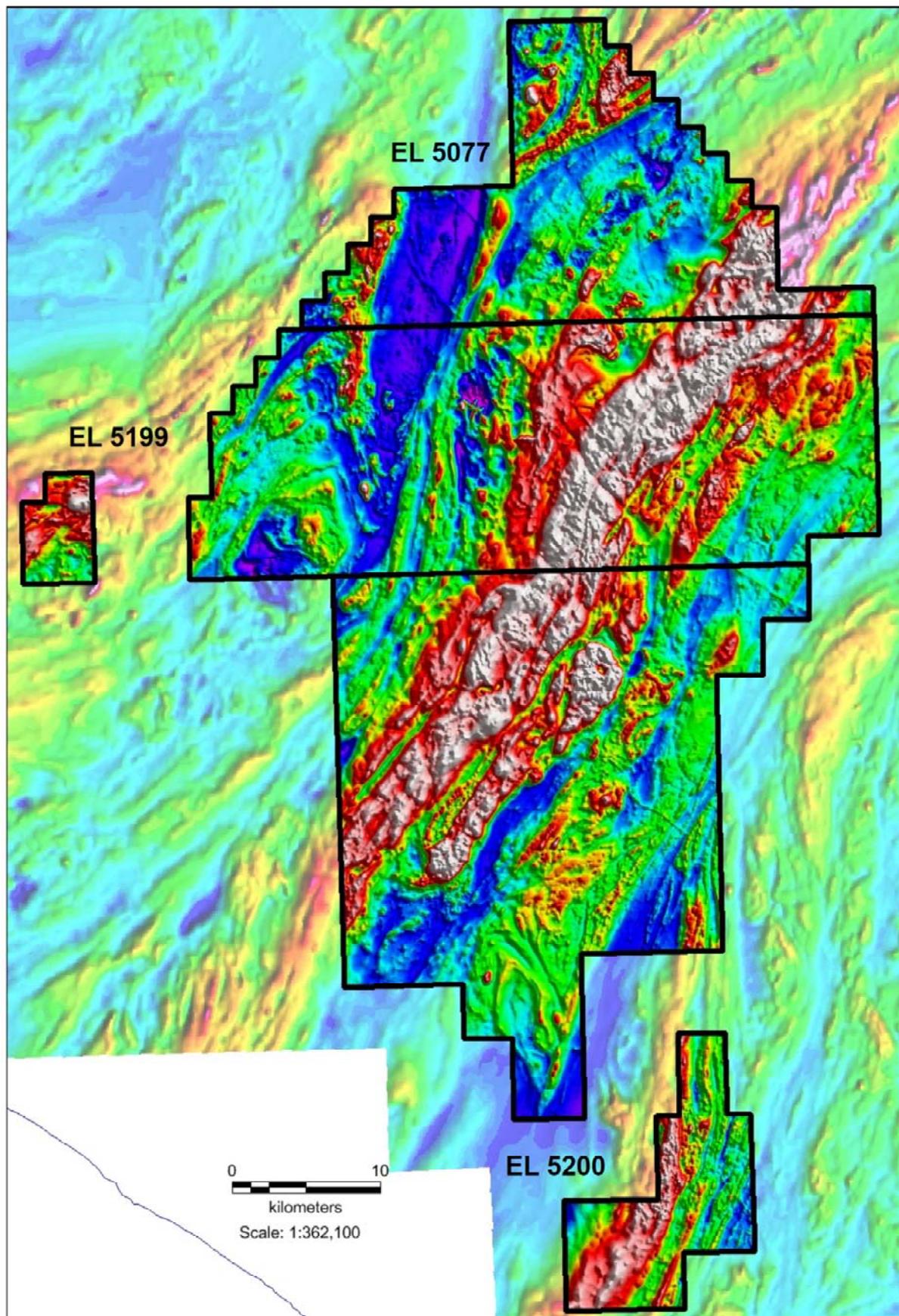


Figure 2. Newly acquired detailed aeromagnetic data over Western Gawler Craton Project (Image shows Reduced to Pole (RTP) image). Background previously available magnetic data.

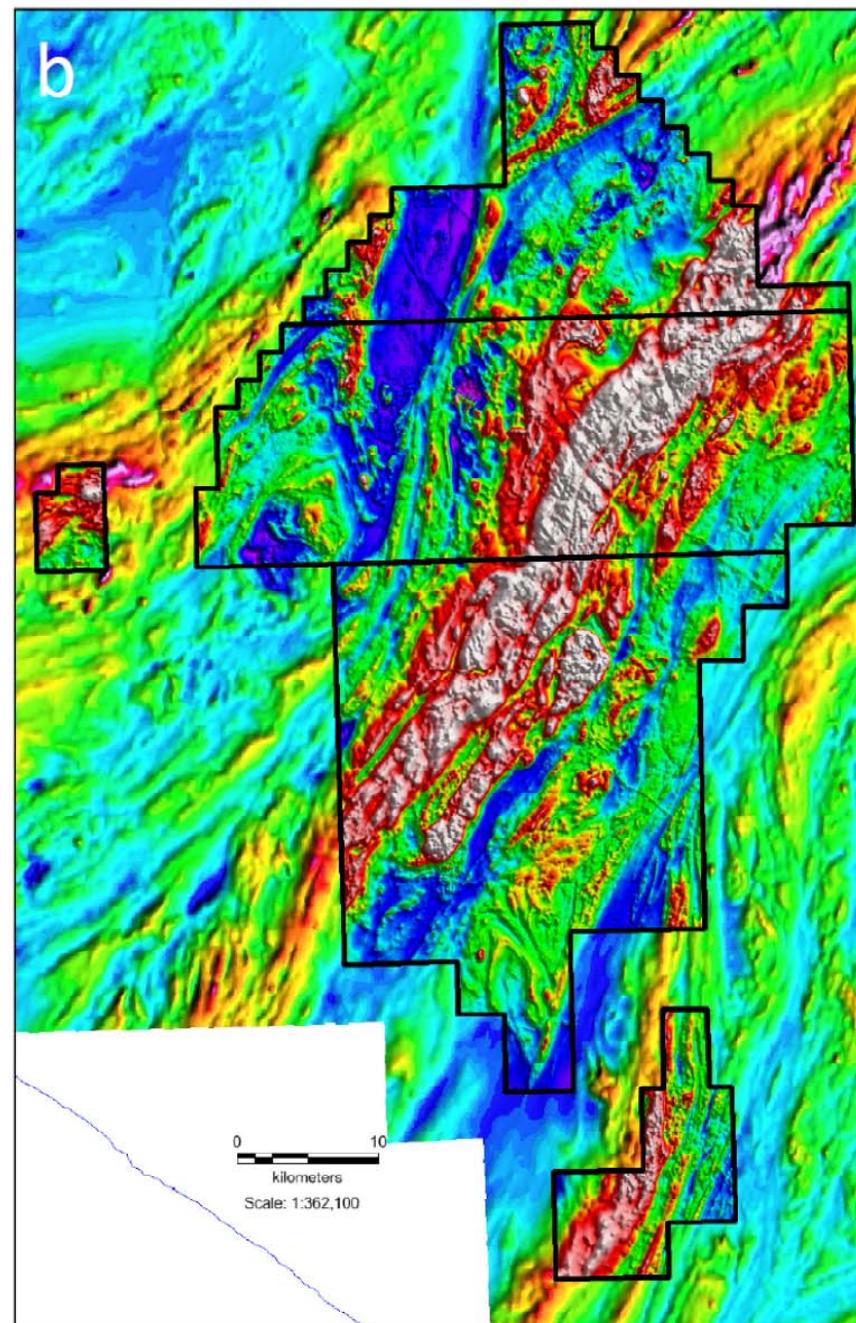
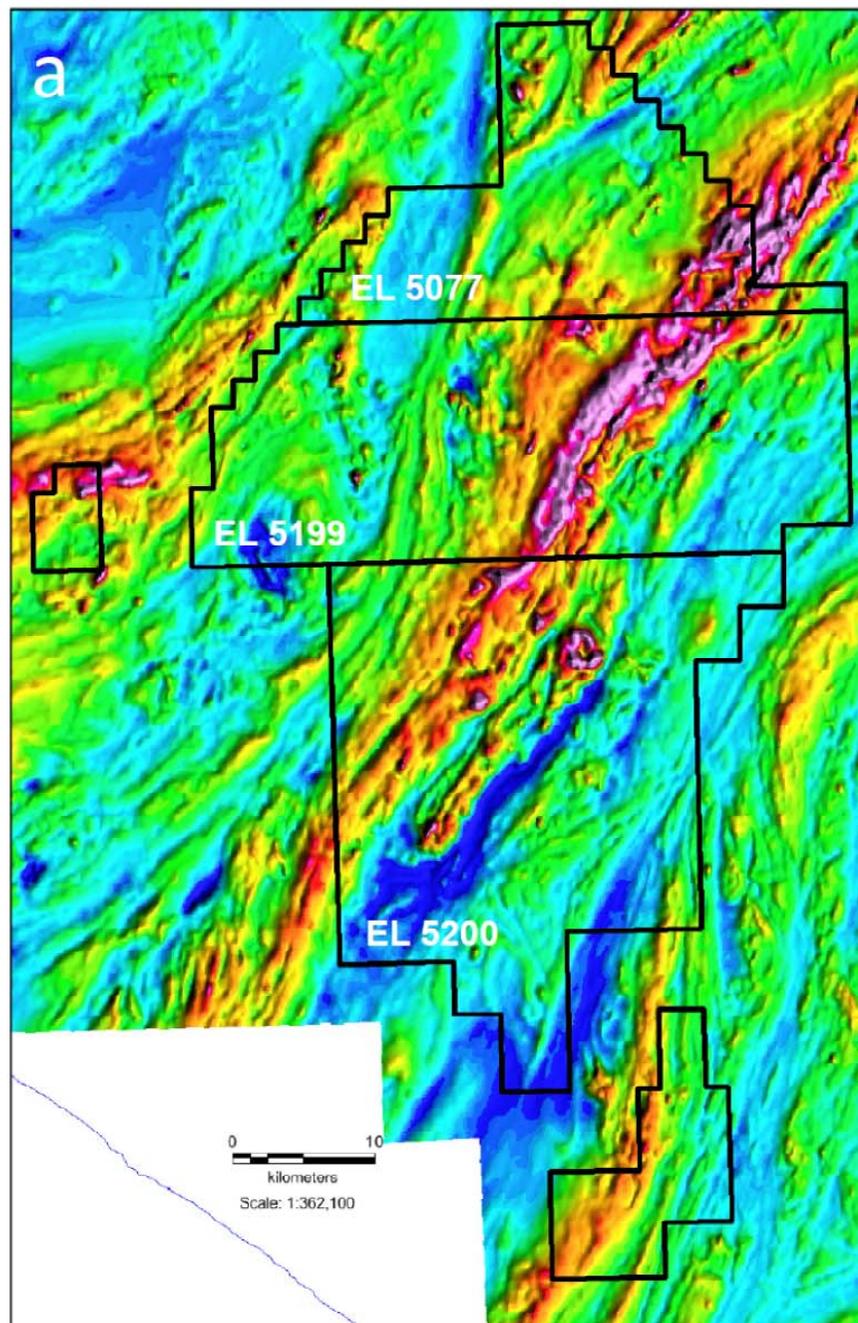


Figure 3. Comparison of older aeromagnetic data and newly collected aeromagnetic data (a= older data; b = new data)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for magnetic survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	<p>whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aeromagnetic survey was undertaken by MAGSPEC Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd using a Cessna fixed wing aircraft. Flight lines were 100m apart with 40m survey height. Lines were oriented 120° – 320°. Data was collected using WGS84 UTM grid system. Topographic control was achieved using a integrated Novatel OEM616 GPS Receiver together with a radar altimeter which provides data on the aircraft height above the terrain.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – data not used for resource estimation. Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lines were oriented 120° – 320° which is considered optimal for the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for magnetic survey.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey was undertaken on Exploration Licences 5077, 5199 and 5200 which are owned 100% by Monax Mining Limited. These 3 tenements are part of a farm-in agreement with Western Areas Limited. The tenements are partly located in Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT), Yellabinna Regional Reserve and freehold land. The area outside of the ALT area is part of the Far West Native Title determination. There are no known impediments to obtain a licence to operate in the area. Monax and Western Areas have commenced negotiations with the Aboriginal Lands Trust and the Far West Native Title Group.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several companies have explored for coal, mineral sands and nickel in the area. Monax has reviewed this exploration data and no systematic approach in the search for Ni-Cu has been undertaken.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intrusive Ni-Cu style mineralisation.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
<i>Data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for magnetic survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 stated.</i> 	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map showing location of survey area included in this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for magnetic survey.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from previous exploration has been previously released.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monax and Western Areas Limited will review newly acquired magnetic data to assist in determining the next phase of exploration.