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Monax confirms Vanadium target at Limestone Well, WA

Highlights

- **Results received for soil sampling and magnetics at Limestone Well**
- **Sampling shows anomalous vanadium and titanium over target horizon**
- **Magnetic survey identifies conductors underlying anomalous soil sampling**
- **Targets to be tested by RC drilling when a rig becomes available**

Monax Mining Limited (**Monax** or **the Company**) (ASX:MOX) is pleased to advise that it has identified vanadium and titanium targets at its Limestone Well project in the Murchison district, Western Australia.

The Company has completed a program of orientation soil sampling and ground magnetics over the Limestone Well project, in order to confirm drill targets for vanadium/titanium mineralisation.

Orientation sampling has returned elevated assays of vanadium and titanium over the target stratigraphy, as shown in Figure 1 below. All samples are listed in Table 1, with a peak value of 470ppm vanadium and 1.4% titanium. The results of the sampling confirm that the high magnetic western stratigraphy at Limestone Well is anomalous in vanadium and titanium and represents an excellent target for discovery of those metals.

Results from a ground magnetic survey over the project, which was conducted by Southern Geoscience consultants, has identified several magnetic bodies, one of which is coincident with the soil anomaly and is continuous along the target geology. This is anticipated to be magnetite-rich rocks, which host vanadium/titanium mineralisation elsewhere in the Murchison district.

Drilling to test the targets is planned to commence as soon as a rig becomes available and will focus on the zones identified as anomalous from the soil sampling program and ground magnetics.

A total of 6 RC holes will be drilled to a depth of approximately 150m each.

Table 1: Results from soil sampling at Limestone Well (anomalous zone highlighted)

Sample ID	MGA94_N	MGA94_E	RL	Ti ppm	V ppm
LW001	6981003	701000	488	5950	145
LW002	6980999	701100	488	6550	170
LW003	6981003	701203	488	6600	175
LW004	6981001	701299	489	5650	145
LW005	6981000	701399	489	6050	140
LW006	6981000	701500	490	6100	140
LW007	6981001	701600	490	4650	105
LW008	6981003	701702	492	4950	100
LW009	6981002	701801	491	4700	120
LW010	6980998	701901	492	5750	130
LW011	6980996	701998	492	7000	175
LW012	6981003	702100	492	6850	195
LW013	6980999	702200	491	5600	140
LW014	6980999	702300	488	5550	160
LW015	6981000	702401	489	6550	185
LW016	6980999	702499	489	6700	160
LW017	6979201	702149	481	6650	270
LW018	6979200	702250	482	10900	450
LW019	6979201	702349	480	6450	220
LW020	6979201	702449	480	8100	270
LW021	6979200	702549	480	8450	360
LW022	6979200	702650	481	14000	450
LW023	6979202	702749	481	12100	360
LW024	6979200	702851	482	8000	365
LW025	6979201	702951	483	6950	470
LW026	6979204	703048	482	6900	275
LW027	6979203	703151	483	6750	345
LW028	6979200	703250	484	5750	295
LW029	6979200	703350	485	5450	205
LW030	6979199	703449	484	4450	120
LW031	6979203	703550	484	4450	120
LW032	6979202	703647	485	3850	90

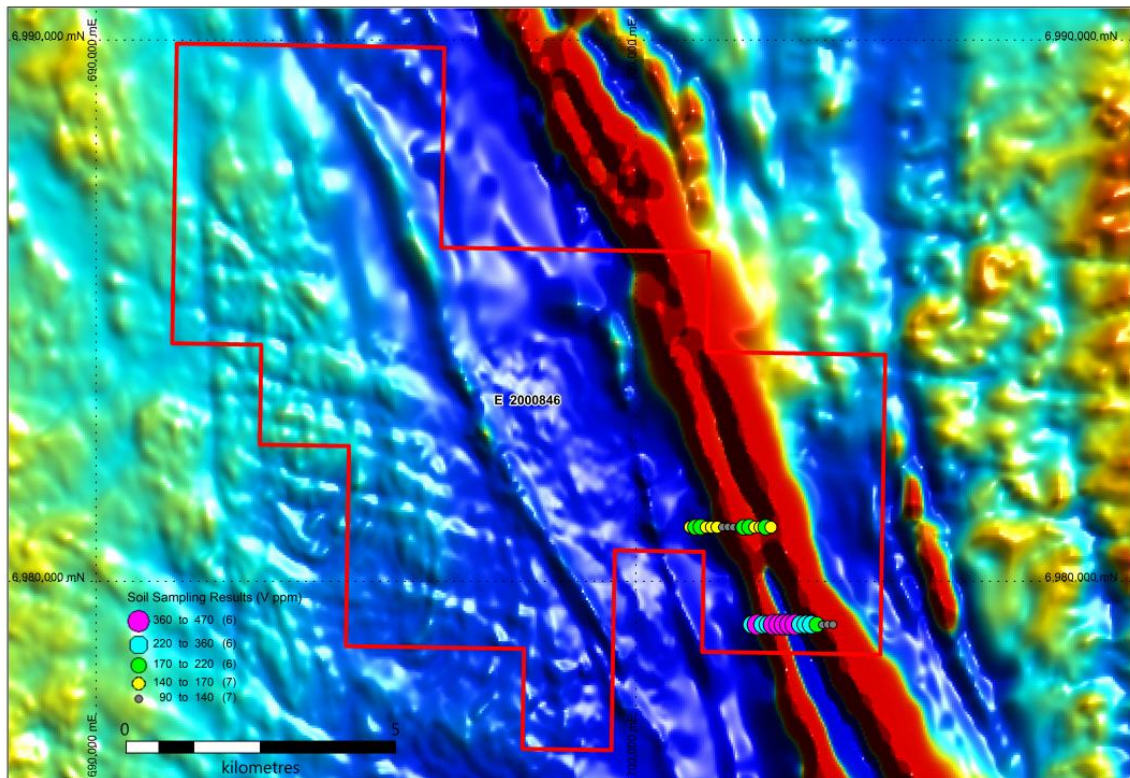


Figure 1: Limestone Well vanadium sampling results over magnetics

Background

The Limestone Well tenements are prospective for titanium/vanadium deposits, similar to the Barrambie Titanium/Vanadium Project immediately to the south and the Gabanintha Vanadium Project 45km to the north west. Neometals' Barrambie project has a high grade vanadium resource of 64.9mt at 0.82% V₂O₅ and 16.9% TiO₂ (Note 1).

Monax can earn a 60% interest in two exploration licences held by Mithril Resources Limited, covering approximately seven kilometres of magnetic stratigraphy that is prospective for vanadium and titanium, by expenditure of \$1.5m over three years. If Mithril elects not to contribute at 40%, Monax may then earn a further 20% by expenditure of a further \$1m over a further two years.

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Note 1: Neometals Limited ASX Release on 17 April 2018. The resource quoted above is a high-grade Vanadium subset of Neometals' total resource for the Barrambie Project of 280.1mt at 9.18% TiO2 and 0.44% V2O5

'The information in the release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves or targets is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a director the Company 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 Payne consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.'

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
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.	1kg soil samples were taken at 100m intervals across the target geological stratigraphy - Ground magnetics was completed over the eastern portion of the tenement. Data acquisition was completed using a G858 CV magnetometer with G856 base station magnetometer
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).	N/A
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.	N/A
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.	N/A

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 prepared by a certified laboratory - Ground magnetic data was processed and reported by independent consultants
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Samples have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. - The samples have been analysed by firing a 40 gm (approx) portion of the sample. QAQC measures included certified reference standards which confirmed the accuracy of the analyses.
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.	N/A
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.	Sample sites were located in MGA94 grid using hand-held GPS
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.	- Samples were collected at 100m intervals across the target geological stratigraphy - Ground magnetics covered the eastern portion of the tenement on 500m lines
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.	- Samples were collected on lines orthogonal to the geological structure - Ground magnetic data was collected on traverses orthogonal to the geological structure
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples have been collected by Monax contractors and are transported to the laboratory by Monax contractors. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data collection have been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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>	- 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.	- Sampling was completed on Exploration Licence 20/846 - Monax has an agreement to earn up to an 80% interest in E20/846
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been limited previous exploration conducted on E20/846. Mithril Resources conducted base metal exploration on the western portion of the tenement in 2017
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Barrambie intrusive complex. Target mineralisation is magnetite within the intrusive. - No known mineralisation has been established to date
<i>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: - 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.	N/A
<i>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. - 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.	N/A
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	- 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').	N/A
<i>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	Results are presented in Table and plan format within the Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>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.	All exploration results from the completed program are reported.
<i>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.	N/A
<i>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.	Monax is planning further to conduct a drilling program on the tenement