MONTEZUMA
MINING COMPANY LTD

30 July 2015

Assays Confirm Yamarna Gold Targets

- Assays received from recent soil sampling programme confirm multiple priority gold targets.
- Three priority, regional scale targets confirmed over geologically and structurally favourable positions.
- Peak gold value of 20.8 ppb Au against a background of approximately 1 ppb Au.
- Largest anomaly outlines a plus 10 ppb Au target zone over 1km in strike coincident with an interpreted shear zone.
- Arrangements for heritage surveys to clear planned drill lines advancing.
- Follow-up aircore drilling programme to commence as soon as heritage clearances are completed.

Montezuma Mining Company Ltd ("Montezuma" or "Company") is pleased to advise that results from the first phase of gold exploration at the Company's 100% Yamarna Project has confirmed and improved the resolution of a number of substantial soil geochemical anomalies within tenement E38/2889.

In particular, three priority targets were identified and prioritised for follow-up drill testing as soon as practicable:

Priority Anomaly 1 (1.3km x 350m @ >10ppb Au) associated with granite/greenstone contact marginal to a regional gravity high. Peak value returned of **20.8 ppb Au**.

Priority Anomaly 2 (over 1km strike at > 5ppb Au) associated with an interpreted embayment in the granite near the interpreted granite/greenstone contact zone. Peak value returned of **13.5 ppb Au**.

Priority Anomaly 3 (over 1.5km strike at > 5ppb Au) associated with a potential shear zone along the granite/greenstone contact. Peak value of **11.6 ppb Au**.

Executive Director Justin Brown said "*The soil geochemistry results confirm the potential of the project. The tenor, geostructural positioning and proximity to the Gruyere(1) discovery along strike suggest there are exciting times ahead as we drill test these targets*".

Ground Floor, 31 Ventnor Street, WEST PERTH WA 6005

ABOUT MONTEZUMA MINING

Listed in 2006, Montezuma Mining Company Ltd (ASX: MZM) is a diversified explorer primarily focused on manganese, copper and gold. The Company's primary objective is to achieve returns for shareholders through selected strategic acquisitions and targeted exploration.

Montezuma Mining has 100% interests in the Yamarna Gold Project in the Yamarna Geenstone Belt, Western Australia and the Butcherbird Manganese/Copper Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia

MARKET DATA

ASX code:	MZM
Share price:	$0.19
Shares on issue:	70,464,350
Market capitalisation:	$13.4M
Cash (30 June 2015):	$6.67M

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

Chairman	Seamus Cornelius
Executive Director	Justin Brown
Non-Executive Director	John Ribbons

Company information, ASX announcements, investor presentations, corporate videos and other investor material on the Company's projects can be viewed at www.montezuma.com.au

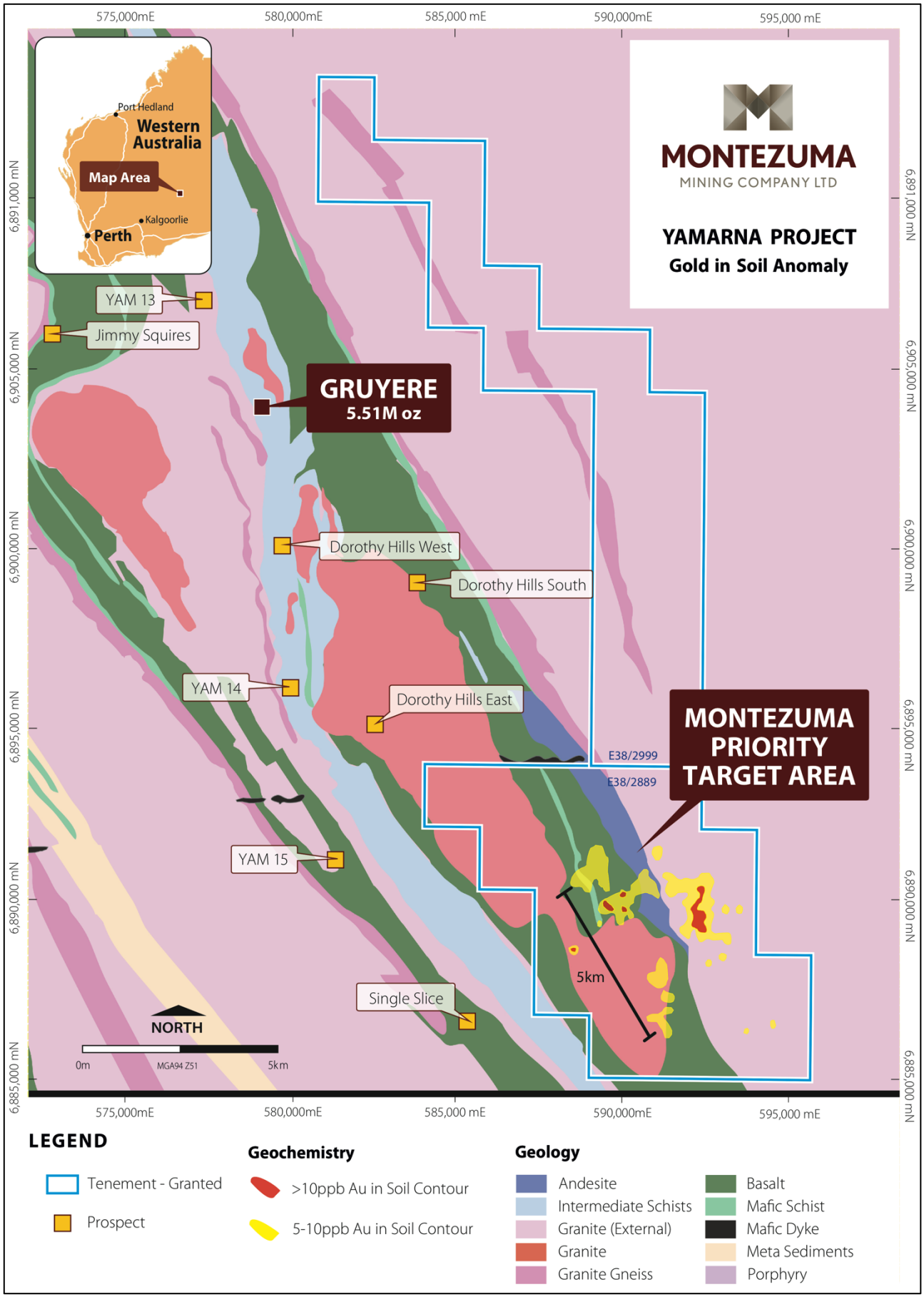

Figure 1: Gold in soil anomalies generated by Montezuma's recently completed soil sampling programme over interpreted basement geology.

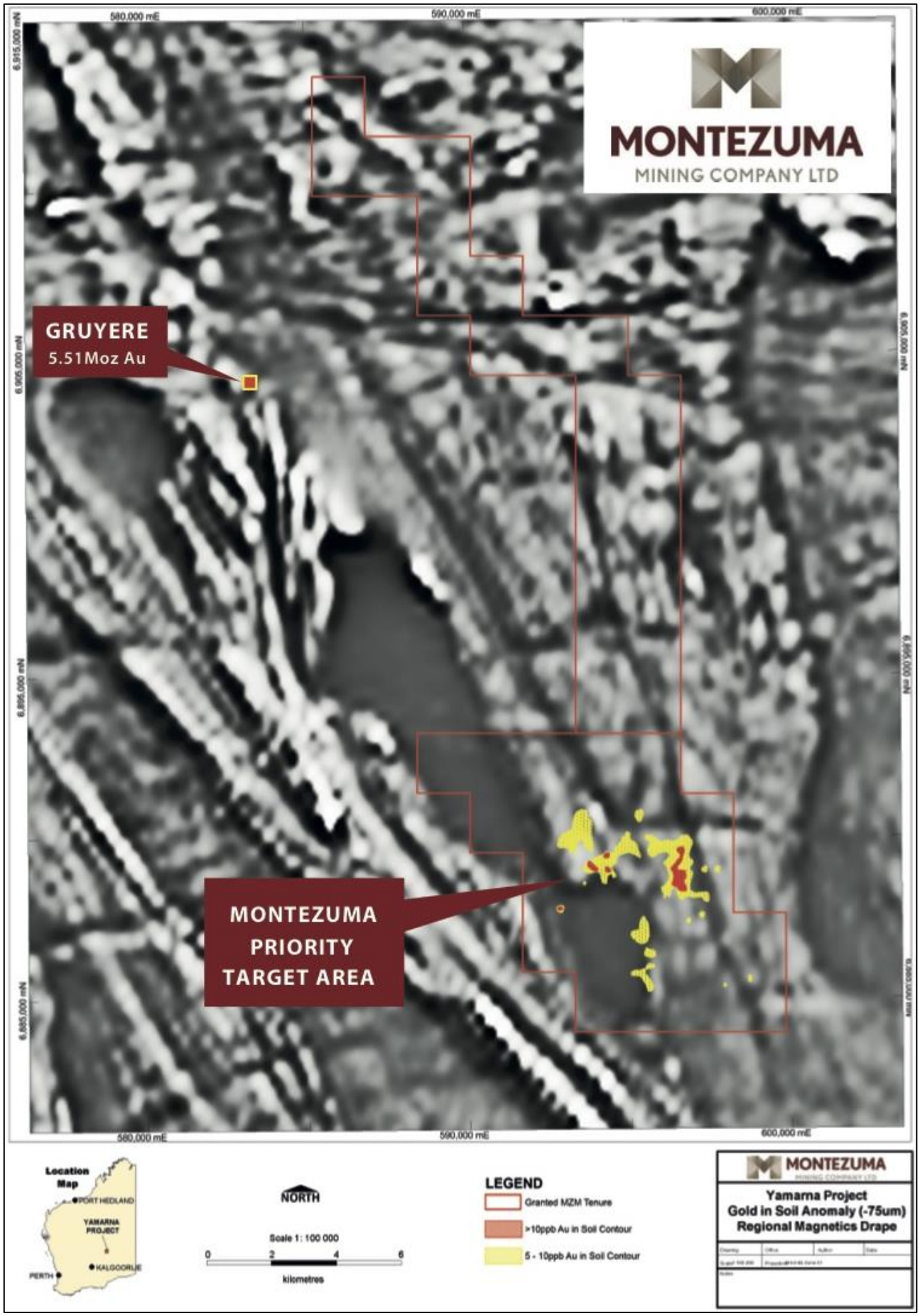

Figure 2: Gold in soil anomalies generated by Montezuma's recently completed soil sampling programme over regional aeromagnetics.

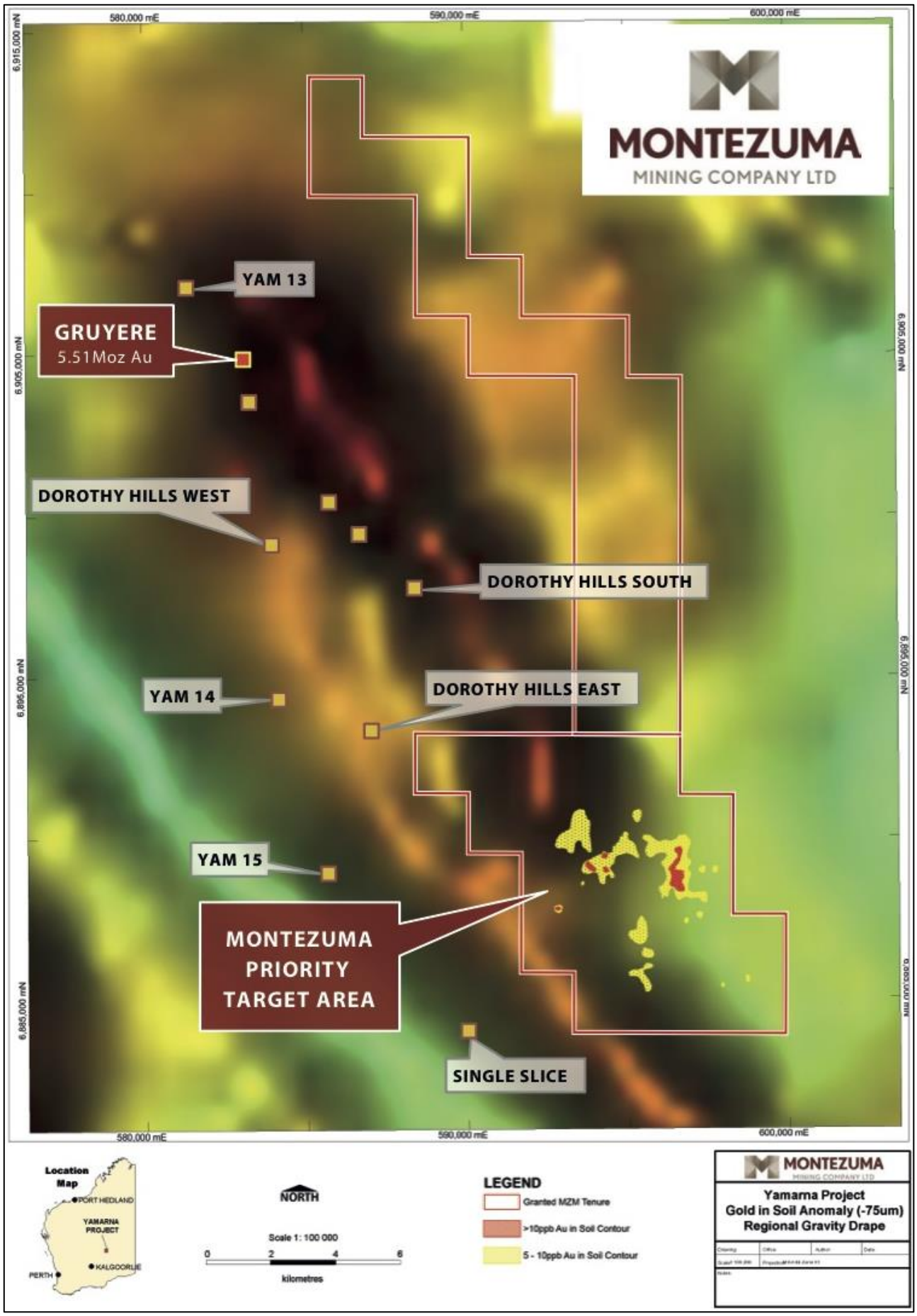

Figure 3: Gold in soil anomalies generated by Montezuma's recently completed soil sampling programme over regional gravity data.

The work programme comprised the collection of soil samples on a nominal grid spacing of 200m x 100m. The initial laboratory submissions included samples on a 200m x 200m grid, with a second batch retained for submission after the initial results are received to provide 200m x 200m tenement wide coverage and 200m x 100m coverage over anomalous areas. Assay results to date have provided data on a 200m x 200m spacing over the principal anomalous areas with infill results pending.

Samples were screened to -75 µm followed by an aqua-regia digest and ICP-MS or ICP-OES for a suite of 49 elements including Au to a detection limit of 0.1ppb. This release is based upon data for 1,172 samples out of total of 1,583 samples for the 200m x 200m samples. Assay results are currently pending for the remainder. Infill (200 x 100m spacing) samples will be submitted over anomalous areas to improve anomaly resolution prior to drilling.

The Yamarna Belt is historically underexplored and highly prospective for gold mineralisation. It has a current reported Mineral Resource by Gold Road Resources Limited (GOR) of 5.51 million ounces of gold[1] and hosts a number of new discoveries. Montezuma's tenure lies along strike from these discoveries and is undrilled.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Bradley Drabsch who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. At the time that the Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves were compiled, Mr Drabsch was an employee of Montezuma Mining Company Ltd. Mr Drabsch is a geologist and 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brown consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

[1] Website reference http://www.goldroad.com.au/reports/GruyereMaidenResourceAugust2014.pdf

JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Yamarna Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Yamarna Project

(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.*	• Soil samples were collected from 10cm – 30cm below surface with approximately 2kg of material collected. • No sieving was undertaken in the field.
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 drilling has been undertaken
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 drilling has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Geological observations were not taken during the sampling programme.
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.*	• All samples were split with the sample screened to obtain approximately 30-60 grams of -75 micron material in an accredited assay laboratory in preparation for 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed using an ICP-MS or ICP-OES finish after being digested with Aqua-regia (industry standard technique for low level Au in surface samples). This is considered a partial digest technique however in surface samples it is considered to approximate a total digest assay (Genaysis Intertek assay code ARU10/MS14). • Assays were returned for the following 49 elements: Au (lld 0.1ppb), Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. • Certified Reference Material (Standards) and field duplicates were submitted with batches and laboratory inserted standards, banks ad duplicates were also reported.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• All data have been checked internally for correctness. • Location data was collected on paper in the field and entered into spreadsheets prior to upload into the Company database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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.*	• All location points were collected using handheld GPS in MGA 94 – Zone 51
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 on a 200m x 100m grid with samples submitted to the laboratory effectively at 200m x 200m (even numbered samples assayed) with further infill to be completed to achieve 200m x 100m (assaying odd numbered samples) density in key anomalous areas.
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.*	• Regional magnetic data suggests that major structures are trending NNW in the area sampled. A grid running NS – EW would be considered appropriate in this case.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review.

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.*	• E38/2889 is 100% owned by Montezuma Mining Companyb Limited and is in good standing and there are no known impediments to maintaining a licence to operate in the area. • The land on which E38/2889 is situated is within Aboriginal Reserve 20396. Montezuma Mining Company Limited has obtained "Mining Entry Permits" to operate within the licence area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Very little exploration has been undertaken in the area of E38/2889 previously. The most detailed work was carried out by WMC during the mid-1990's where they collected -75um soil samples on a regional scale. WMC did not follow-up the low tenor anomalies they defined in the current work area at the time.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Not enough information has been gathered to adequately define the precise geology in the area as it is largely covered in recent sand.

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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• No drilling has been undertaken.

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*	• No weighting or averaging techniques have been applied to data. • No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting of results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 enough information has been gathered to adequately define the precise geology in the area as it is largely covered in recent sand.
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.*	• Refer to figures in document.
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.*	• Contours in diagrams clearly show higher vs lower grade areas.
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.*	• Refer to document.
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.*	• Infill assaying will be completed to better define anomaies. • Planning for drill testing of anomalies is underway. This is expected to be carried out in late Q3 – early Q4 2015.