



27 JULY 2017

LAND ACCESS AGREEMENT SIGNING ALLOWS EXPLORATION TO COMMENCE AT HOLLETON

- **Project contains multiple >100ppb soil anomalies** providing a pipeline of priority targets.
- Priority targets include the underexplored “Brahma” gold prospect with a 2.5km long >50 ppb Au in soil anomaly.
- Brahma was tested with shallow aircore drilling which confirmed a **strong coincident basement gold anomaly**.
- Only three deeper holes > 50m over a small part of the anomaly have been drilled. All three holes intersected broad mineralised intervals with **grades up to 7.6 g/t Au**.
- Results include¹:
 - GRDD001: 73m @ 0.3 g/t Au** including **4m @ 1.6 g/t Au** and; **1m @ 7.6 g/t Au**
 - GRDD002: 32m @ 0.3 g/t Au**
 - GRDD004: 21m @ 0.4 g/t Au** including **3m @ 2.1 g/t Au**
- Exploration programme to commence as soon as practicable.

Montezuma Mining Company Ltd (“Montezuma” or “Company”) is pleased to announce that it has entered into a land access agreement with the owners of the land on which the higher priority gold exploration targets are located.

Previous exploration by Independence Group NL included a regional surface geochemical programme that defined a number of gold anomalies across an area of poorly exposed greenstones. Follow-up drilling across these anomalies was typically first-pass in nature with many intersections left open.

The best of the historic results is at the Brahma Prospect (“Brahma”) where a >2.5km long, >50ppb Au in soil anomaly was defined and subsequently followed up with shallow aircore drilling which confirmed the basement anomaly. Three diamond drillholes in a confined area of the anomaly are the only holes drilled to deeper than 50m. The best intersections at Brahma include **73m @ 0.3 g/t Au** (including **4m @ 1.6 g/t Au** and **1m @ 7.6 g/t Au**) however all three diamond holes returned broad mineralised intervals (Figure 2).

In consideration for granting access to explore the gold potential at Holleton, the Company has granted the landowners a 1% Net Smelter Royalty on future production and agreed to pay compensation for any crop lost due to the impact of the Company’s exploration programmes as well as further compensation calculated on a per Ha basis for any land permanently lost due to mining activities.

ABOUT MONTEZUMA MINING

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

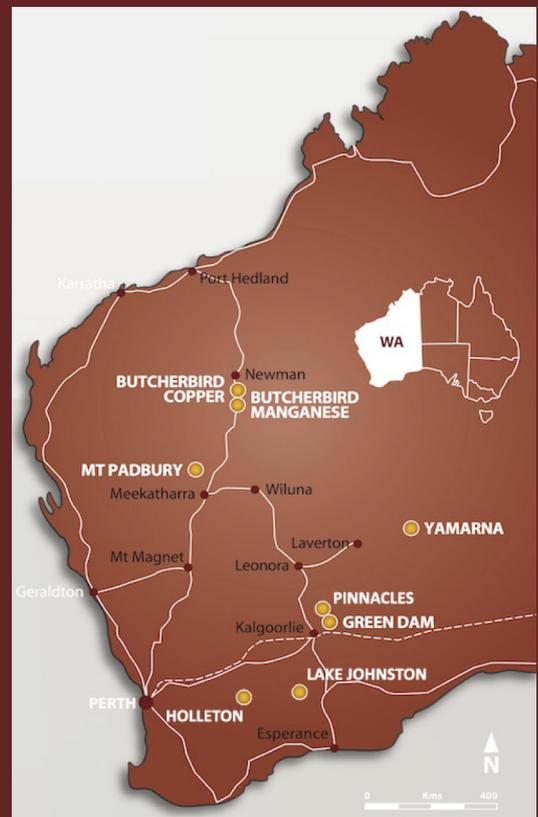
Montezuma has 100% interests in the Holleton and Yamarna Gold Projects, the Butcherbird Manganese/Copper Project, the Pinnacles Cobalt-Nickel Project, and the Lake Johnston Lithium-Gold Project all located in Western Australia.

MARKET DATA

ASX code:	MZM
Share price:	\$0.15
Shares on issue:	83.5M
Market capitalisation:	\$12.5M
Cash (at 30 June):	~\$4.2M
Listed Investments:	~\$6.4M

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

Chairman	Seamus Cornelius
Executive Director	Justin Brown
Non-Executive Director	John Ribbons
Exploration Manager	Dave O’Neill



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

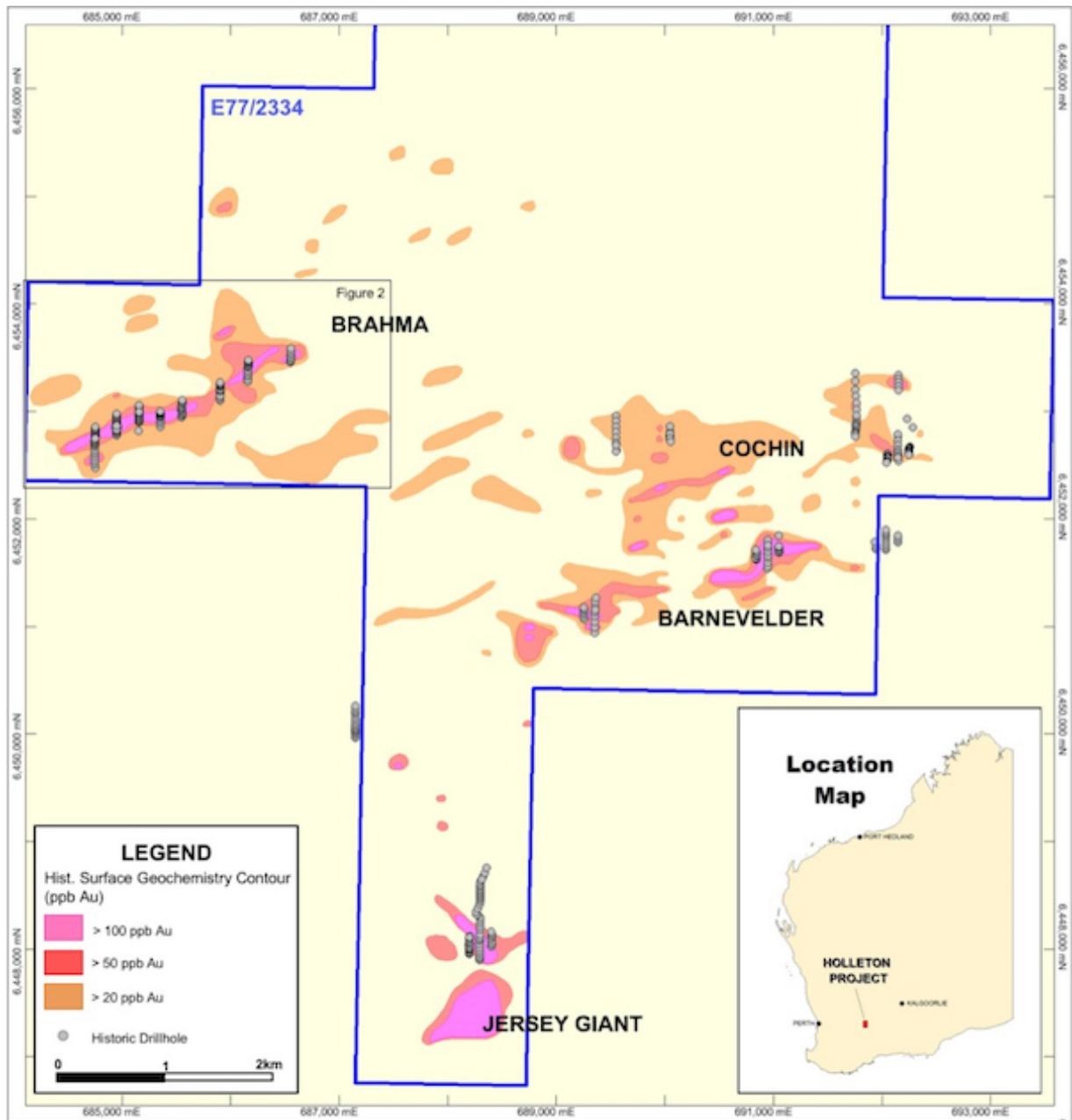


Figure 1: Soil anomalies generated by Independence Group NL exploration between 2008 and 2010¹.

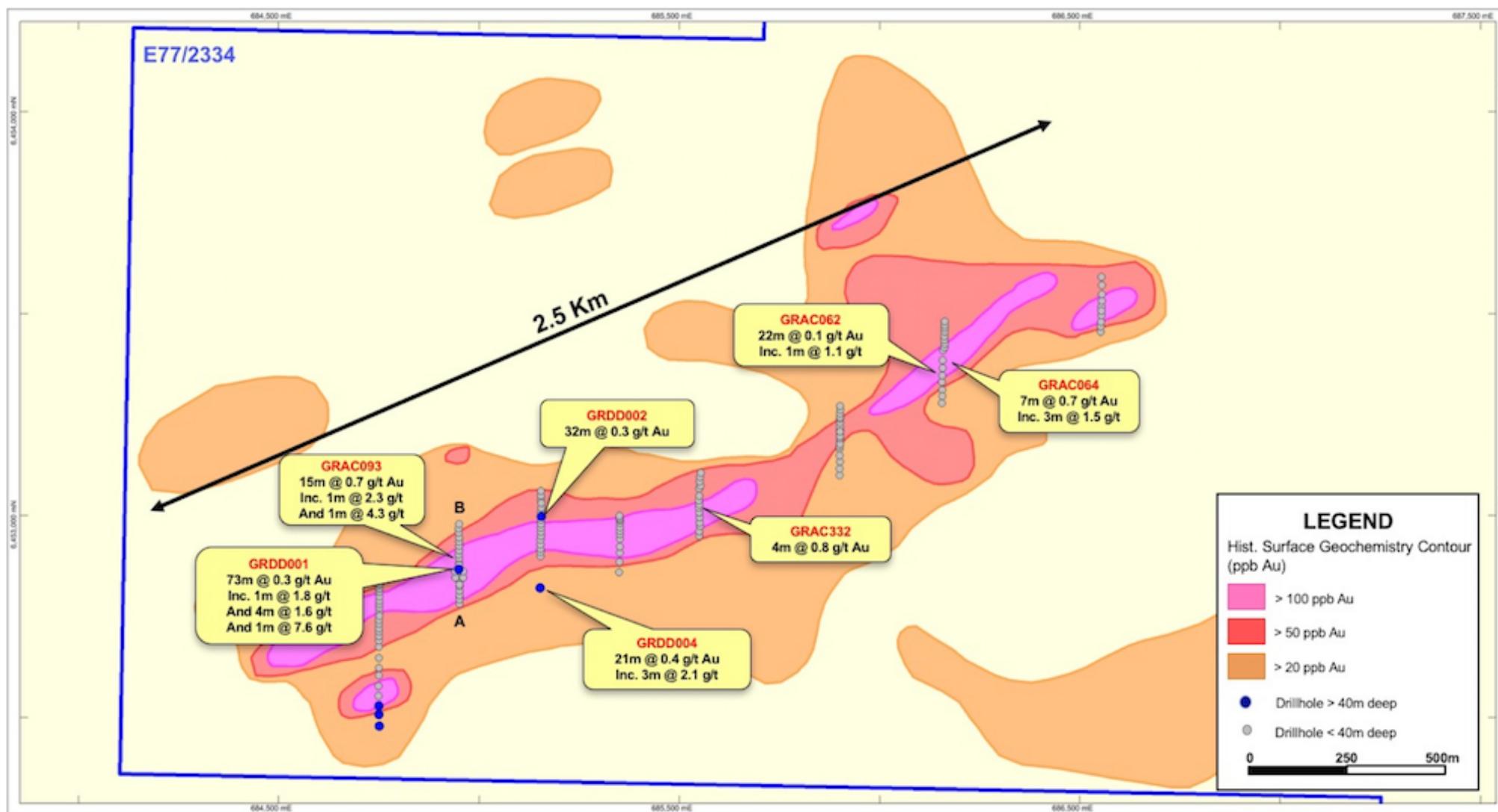


Figure 2: Detailed view of the Independence Group NL generated Brahma soil geochemical anomaly and selected drill results from systematic geochemical aircore drilling and reconnaissance RC and DD drilling¹.

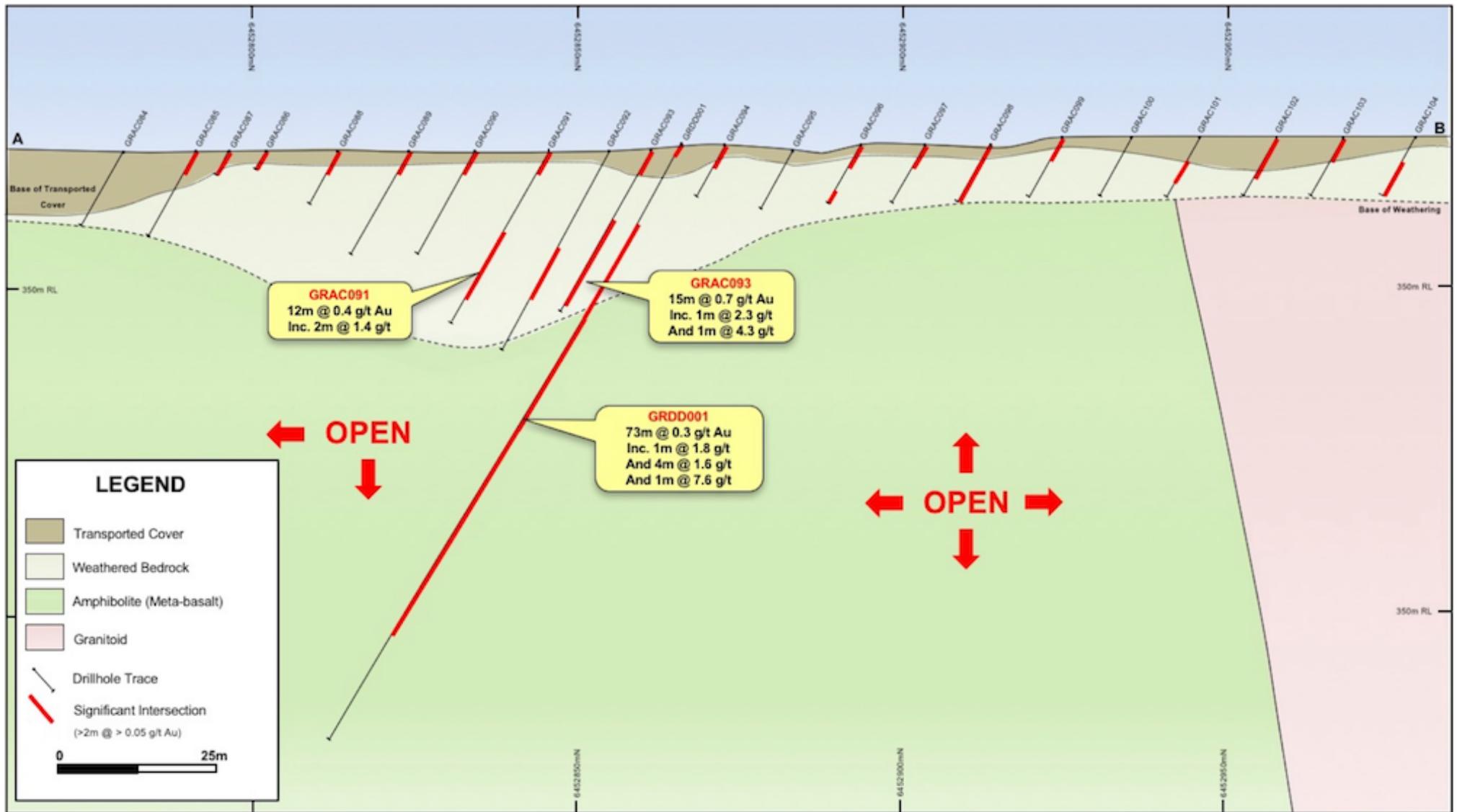


Figure 3: Cross section through the Brahma soil/aircore anomaly showing broad widths of gold mineralisation with associated calc-silicate alteration which may be indicative of a potentially large gold system.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA 94 Z51)	Northing (MGA 94 Z51)	Nominal RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (mag °)	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au (g/t)
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Brahma Prospect

GRDD001	684949	6452866	370	-60	185	105.6	14	87	73	0.3
Incl.							17	18	1	1.8
And							48	52	4	1.6
And							77	78	1	7.6
GRDD002	685155	6452997	372	-60	176	156	30	62	32	0.3
GRDD004	685152	6452820	370	-70	357	138	85	106	21	0.4
Incl.							90	93	3	2.1
GRAC091	684950	6452846	371	-60	180	30	14	26	12	0.4
Incl.							14	16	2	1.4
GRAC092	684950	6452851	371	-60	180	33	15	24	9	0.1
And							31	32	1	1.5
GRAC093	684950	6452861	371	-60	180	28	12	27	15	0.7
Incl.							18	19	1	2.3
And							25	26	1	4.3
GRAC098	684949	6452913	372	-60	180	10	0	10	10	0.2
GRAC102	684949	6452957	373	-60	180	10	0	8	8	0.2
GRAC104	684950	6452979	373	-60	180	10	0	10	10	0.1
GRAC332	685549	6453037	387	-60	000	28	24	28	4	0.8
GRAC064	686157	6453384	383	-60	180	44	13	20	7	0.7
Incl.							13	16	3	1.5
GRAC062	686156	6453346	384	-60	180	40	18	40	22	0.1
Incl.							26	27	1	1.1

Barnevelder Prospect

GRAC176	690949	6451721	430	-60	180	43	38	43	5	1.4
GRAC175	690948	6451680	430	-60	180	38	19	35	16	0.2
GRAC349	691050	6451844	426	-60	180	44	40	44	4	0.4
GRAC184	689356	6451189	436	-60	180	68	62	67	5	0.5
Incl.							62	63	1	1.8

Cochin Prospect

GRAC187	690048	6452771	410	-60	180	61	53	56	3	0.1
GRAC200	689547	6452688	407	-60	000	44	30	39	9	0.1
GRAC215	692147	6452580	433	-60	000	52	12	48	36	0.1

Jersey Giant Prospect

GRAC111	688294	6448014	409	-60	180	32	29	32	3	0.3
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Table 1: Significant intersections greater than 0.1 g/t with up to 2m internal waste. All intersections are downhole widths¹.

¹

http://geodocs.dmp.wa.gov.au/common/searchAPI.do?cabinetId=2301&Report_Ref=A78817
http://geodocs.dmp.wa.gov.au/common/searchAPI.do?cabinetId=2301&Report_Ref=A81028
http://geodocs.dmp.wa.gov.au/common/searchAPI.do?cabinetId=2301&Report_Ref=A86123

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

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

<http://www.montezuma.com.au>.

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

Please note with regard to exploration targets, the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

JORC Table 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data presented herein is historic in nature and as such sampling technique and its nature and quality cannot be ascertained with certainty. • It can be assumed that industry standard methods have been utilised by the previous holder.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling presented is a combination of aircore and diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the historic nature of the data, recovery cannot be determined with confidence. • The relationship between sample recovery and grade has not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>been determined.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all geological data for all drillholes is available. Where data is available, it has been compiled and entered into the company historic database. The data will be unsuitable for use in a Mineral Resource or more advanced study and is to be used as an exploration aid only.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling methods for core has not always been determined due to the historic nature of the data. • The nature of the sub-sampling for the aircore chips has not always been determined due to the historic nature of the data. • The sample preparation and sample size information is not always available due to the historic nature of the data.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAQC protocols are not always provided in the historic data and it is unlikely to be to the same level as current industry standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic data cannot be verified and it has been collected from publicly available sources.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey method for collar co-ordinates is not always presented in historic data. Visual checks have been applied where possible using aerial photography and/or Google Earth imagery to locate holes correctly if errors are discovered.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data has been collected at various spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic data is to be used as a guide to future exploration and at face value has been collected in a manner that is sensible with respect to gross geological trends however more detailed interpretation would be required to assess this further.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the historic nature of the data presented, this cannot be determined.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review as this is publicly available, historic data.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tenement presented, E77/2334 is an application and there is no guarantee that it will be ultimately granted to Montezuma Mining Limited. • The data presented, however, has not been collected by Montezuma Mining Company Mining Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data presented was collected by Independence Group NL (now IGO).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The anomalies presented in the historic data are sourced from typical Archaean Greenstone rocks of the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A (drillholes not considered material as all aspects of the drillhole cannot be confirmed as they are historic)
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results have been presented as collected from historic data sources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Relationship between mineralisation on widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation orientations have not been determined.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to figures in document.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic data presented is to illustrate trends only and all available data is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to document.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work will include detailed interrogation of historic data and possible follow-up and extension of this work and/or application of trends identified to other sections of the geological regime being investigated.