

MONTO MINERALS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD

5 JUNE 2013 to 4 JUNE 2014

EPM 14016

HERBERTON

NORTH QUEENSLAND

Erik Norum

Exploration Manager

Herberton Tin Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Monto Minerals Ltd)

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1. SUMMARY

EPM 14016 forms an integral part of Monto Minerals' Herberton Exploration Project comprising EPMs 14016, 14741, 14742 and 16231.

Previous exploration work within EPM 14016 has involved a 2,099m reverse circulation and diamond drilling program at the Confederation prospect adjacent to the Baal Gammon mine, re-processing of 100m line spacing aeromagnetic data flown in 2006, and compilation of historic hard copy drilling, geochemistry and mining data into a digital database to determine the extent and effectiveness of previous exploration and to prioritise areas for immediate further exploration work.

The compilation work has identified areas of elevated tin and associated pathfinders in geochemistry surveys that require further investigation and significant drill hole intersections at various prospects that have never been revisited, including 4m at 0.5% Sn and 9m at 0.4% Sn at Lamb, 7m at 0.2% Sn at Sunburst, 13m at 0.2% Sn at Mixture, 9m at 0.5% Sn and 4m at 0.4% Sn at Ivy and 6m at 0.2% Sn at Elizabeth. Maximum depth of drilling for all of the above prospects is 50m, therefore there is good potential to find strike and depth extensions to mineralisation.

Field reconnaissance has been undertaken at all prospects mentioned above, with activities including georeferencing of features such as drill collars, pits and shafts; collection of rock chips and structural measurements of potentially mineralised features; mapping of lithologies (primarily outcrop and sub-crop) and appraisal of access (roads, topography and drainage).

Exploration for the current year has included the collection of 3,456 soil samples covering the southern extent of the historic high grade Kitchener trend of workings and east to the underexplored Featherbed Volcanic Group of rocks, and also detailed rock chip sampling at Kitchener South, Orient Camp – Deadmans Creek, Montalbion and the Gibbs Creek areas with 265 rock chip samples collected.

In the coming anniversary year Monto will continue with the soil sampling programme, evaluate re-processed aeromagnetic data and continue with detailed geological and structural mapping and rock chip sampling of identified prospective and/or anomalous areas. Monto are also likely to undertake additional drilling programmes within EPM 14016, the location and scope of which will be determined by the assessment of exploration data as it is generated.

Expenditure for the current year was \$297,625.98 against a commitment of \$170,000.

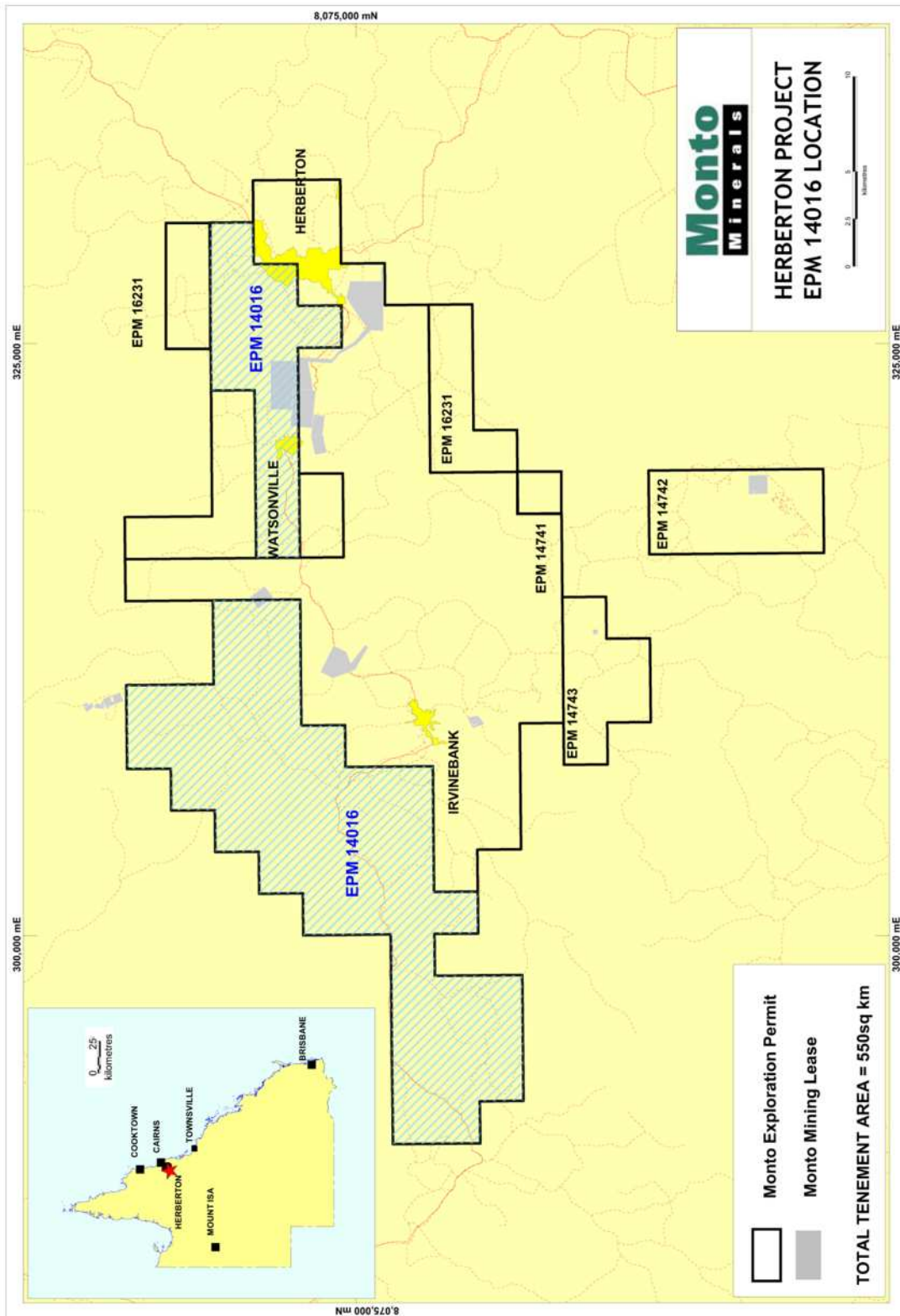


Figure 1. EPM 14016 Location

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Herberton Tin Field is centred on an area of sediments of the Hodgkinson Formation, within the most northern sedimentary basin of the Palaeozoic Tasman Geosyncline. It consists mainly of steeply dipping thin bedded sandstone, siltstone, shale and chert, thick bedded to massive sandstone, and minor amounts of conglomerate and limestone. Due to the abundance of dark carbonaceous shales, and poorly sorted sandstones often exhibiting graded bedding, the BMR interpreted these sediments as flysch deposits, laid down partly by turbidity currents.

The sedimentary record extends from Middle Silurian through the Devonian to Lower Carboniferous, with the deposition of tens of thousands of metres of sediments. A major orogeny of folding and faulting occurring during the early Carboniferous, causing the sediments to be uplifted into a mountainous landmass.

The finely bedded sandstone, shale, siltstone and chert sequences show very intense slump folding. Bedding directions are extremely variable and dips vary considerably and are commonly overturned. Areas of early diagenetic sediment brecciation have been mapped particularly in areas of thick massive sandstone beds interbedded with thinner less competent shale, siltstone and chert beds, the latter beds being disrupted and fragmented under intense slump folding in favour of the thicker competent massive sandstones. These breccia units may have provided channelways or at least suitable localising sites for mineralised fluids derived from the younger intrusive O'Briens Supersuite Granites.

The sediments have been intruded by felsic granitic rocks of Carboniferous to Permian age. The Middle - Upper Carboniferous O'Brien's Supersuite Granites are regarded by Blake (1972) as being responsible for the introduction of tin, wolfram and associated base metals in the sediments and the granite itself. His evidence for this is given by the restriction of mineralisation to within the O'Brien's Supersuite Granites and rocks intruded by them, and by the zonal arrangements of mineralisation around the granites.

Upper Palaeozoic granitic rocks crop out over a large part of the Herberton Tin Field, and much of the remainder of the area is probably underlain by granite at shallow depth. The contacts of granite with the Hodgkinson Formation sediments are generally gently dipping, commonly as low as 15 degrees, although reverse faults dipping 60° back towards the granite mass have been recorded. Adamellites and granites are the most frequently occurring plutonic rocks although granodiorites are recorded in the Watsonville and Kalunga areas.

Associated with the granite intrusives was the development of extensive acid volcanics of similar age. These extrusive rocks, which conformably overlie the Hodgkinson Formation sediments, are composed of rhyolites, dacites and rhyodacites with ash flow tuffs. The BMR report that the volcanic rocks may have been erupted from fissures developed along faults, and that these faults occur at the margins of cauldron subsidence areas. In the Herberton area, these are namely the Featherbed, Glen Gordon, and Nanyetta Cauldrons.

Two main fault trends are apparent; a north west trend (mostly 320° to 340° mag) which is more pronounced, and a north east trend. The faults are mostly high angle normal faults dipping at 60° to 90°, although low angle faults, dipping at 30° to 45° occur locally. Many have acted as loci for mineralisation associated with the O'Brien's Supersuite Granites.

Within EPM 14016 are several significant historic tin, silver and base metal mines.

The Orient Camp group of workings is located 8 kilometres north from Irvinebank. Host geology is rhyolites of the Featherbed Volcanics and similar age granite. The two mining prospects, West Orient and East Orient, contain what are notably the best defined and most continuous ore bodies in the Herberton mining field. Historic mining was conducted intermittently on lodes continuing for over 600m at Orient East and mineralised veins have been mapped for over 900m at Orient West. Production figures are incomplete but records from the Queensland Mines Department include 6,600 tons of high grade ore averaging 46 ozs of silver and 40% lead per ton.

The Montalbion group of mines, comprising Rio Tinto, Albion, Barossa No.1 and 2 and Lady Jane No. 1 and 2 are located 7 kilometres northwest from Irvinebank. The lodes of Montalbion were discovered in 1885 and within 10 years 1.6Moz silver were recovered at an average grade of 40oz/ton. In conjunction with the Silver Queen and Victoria Amalgamated mines, located 2 kilometres to the south, the mines produced 16,921kg of silver matte and 1,973T of lead matte. The Rio Tinto also produced 1.1kg of gold bullion and minor copper.

The Montalbion mines are located along the steep upper slopes of an east-west trending hill which rises abruptly some 200 metres above the Irvinebank-Emuford Road. Host rocks on Montalbion Hill are thick bedded massive sandstones with subordinate shales and siltstones. Higher up on the hill the sandstone is progressively silicified to a hard massive quartzite which outcrops along the ridge line, and all the principal mine workings are located within this area of silicification. The silicified area is approximately 800 metres long and at least 350 metres wide. The silicification is even more intense close to several of the major mine workings. Within the broad area of silicification at the top of the hill are whole series of northwest trending strongly silicified "quartz breccia zones". On the surface these zones consist of a whole series of massive quartz and chalcedony veins, the principal set lying along the strike of the zone and a secondary set interconnecting between the major veins.

The mineralisation at the Albion mine is typical of the Montalbion mines. The breccia pipe at the Albion is the largest and most developed of the pipe structures and workings reached 70 metres below surface. Almost all of the pipe has been mined out but the immediate environs and exposed faces of the open cut show brecciation of the host rock with associated strong foliations due to shearing. The breccia consists mostly of sub-rounded to rounded (with some angular) fragments ranging in size from one centimetre up to as much as one metre and composed mostly of light-grey, fine to medium grained siliceous greywacke sandstones and light to dark grey cherts, which are frequently kaolinised. The cementing matrix is revealed to be a mass of small highly milled comminuted rock flour. All the components of the breccia appear to be similar to the unbrecciated and enclosing host rocks. Mineralisation at the

Albion occurs as disseminations and veinlets in the fragments; as massive open space fillings; disseminated galena and pyrite with traces of chalcopyrite and veins of quartz with minor galena and chalcopyrite.

Montalbion is located approximately one kilometre from the southern extent of the Featherbed caldera complex. The Montalbion mineralisation lies on a regional scale northwest-southeast trending mafic dyke. Aeromagnetic imagery shows the dyke as a magnetic high. Where the dyke intersects the Montalbion mines the dyke is disjointed and a discrete magnetic low is apparent. Based on the multielement mineralisation, the presence of a magnetic low, breccia pipe style mineralisation, reported gold mineralisation and the description of a series of (sheeted) massive quartz and chalcedony veins the mineralisation at Montalbion may represent the surface expression of an intrusion related gold system (IRGS). Further multielement information from rock chip sampling of veins and altered host rocks is required to determine whether the geochemical signature is IRGS in nature and if so, a deep diamond drill hole is required to test the mineralisation at depth.

The Confederation Prospect group comprises a number of individual historical mines, the main prospects being Consolation, Federation, Confederation and Crater. The prospects are located less than one kilometre northeast of the Baal Gammon Mine. The mines have been variably worked for copper and tin. Production of 158T of cassiterite concentrate, 712T of copper matte and 1858kg of silver matte has been recorded from the mines. By far the largest producer was the Consolation mine.

5. MINING AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

Since discovery of the Herberton-Irvinebank mineral field in 1880, significant quantities of tin have been produced. Some of the significant records include: >4,000 tonnes of concentrate from the Herberton Deep Lead, ~32,100 tonnes from the dredging operations of Return and Battle Creeks and 13,961 tonnes from the Vulcan mine. Historically there has been in excess of 150,000 tonnes of concentrates mined from the field (Bain and Draper 1997).

The more recent companies active in the Field were Walkermenco, Great Northern Mining Corporation NL (GNMC) and Loloma Limited with considerable exploration (but no mining) by Newmont, GeoPeko, Getty Oil, Mareeba Mining, Metals Ex and NQM.

GNMC was formed in December 1966 to acquire assets of Walker Great Northern Tin Enterprise including Arbouin, Great Western Group and the United Bradlaugh Group. Then, in late 1982, GNMC purchased the assets of Loloma Minerals the only other significant mining operator on the Herberton Field. In the year ending June 1983, 94,000 tonnes of ore was treated at the two mills. The tin price crashed in 1985 and as a consequence all significant work stopped at that time.

GNMC completed a diamond drilling programme at Orient East and West to define economic silver and base metal mineralisation. Although mineralised veins could be traced over 300

metres in extent, the narrow width of the mineralised zones (average of less than one metre) downgraded economic potential.

Getty Oil completed costeaning and RC drilling at Deadmans Creek, one kilometre north of Orient West. Low grade tin mineralisation was encountered at surface however only one drill hole intersected elevated tin values.

Mareeba Mining completed three diamond holes at Montalbion however no details of this work are available. GNMC undertook channel sampling around mine and outcrop exposures and completed one open percussion hole that failed to intersect mineralisation.

At Confederation, a number of drilling campaigns have been conducted in the area by GNMC, Newmont, NQM and Monto in an effort to define economic copper mineralisation.

Monto considered the Confederation area a primary target for exploration due to proximity to the Baal Gammon copper mine and known copper mineralisation identified by previous explorers. A secondary aim was to determine the extent of tin mineralisation in the area. Drilling of the Confederation prospect by Monto was completed during April and May, 2012. The drill programme consisted of 16 reverse circulation (RC) holes, four of which took the form of pre-collars for subsequent diamond drilling. Total metres drilled was 2,099m with the deepest hole MRCD002 being 207m. Townsville based Associated Exploration Drillers (AED) conducted both RC and diamond drilling. Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories, Townsville. The Confederation drilling programme was completed as Kagara, the Baal Gammon Mine operator, went into voluntary administration and the mine was placed on care and maintenance. Monto decided not to continue exploration efforts at Confederation until the future of Baal Gammon had been decided and the mine recommenced operation.

Several holes returned significant intersections particularly at Consolation, at the western extent of the drill tested area. The best intersections were from MRC013, including 6m at 4.33% Cu, 1.25% Sn, 106.3ppm Ag and 301.6ppm In and 31m at 0.80% Cu, 0.11% Sn, 24.3ppm Ag and 52.9ppm In.

Numerous other tin and base metal targets have been explored and drill tested throughout the tenement during the 1970's and 1980's.

During the early 1990's Dominion Mining undertook regional mapping and rock chip sampling for gold mineralisation. A number of elevated gold results were returned from narrow gossanous outcrop. Exploration was abandoned when Dominion was acquired by Plutonic Resources in the mid-1990's.

Prior work by Monto within EPM 14016 has entailed the purchase of Worldview 2 satellite imagery, reprocessing of aeromagnetic data, and the compilation of historic exploration and mining data.

Monto commissioned a highly experienced Brisbane-based geophysicist who has completed the re-processing of 100m line spacing aeromagnetic data flown in 2006. This information has proven invaluable, through the analysis of 3D depth slices, in identifying the location and depth of igneous intrusions responsible for the mobilisation of tin-bearing fluids in the area.

Monto has been compiling historic hard copy drilling, geochemistry and mining data into a digital database to determine the extent and effectiveness of previous exploration and to prioritise areas for immediate further exploration work. As previous exploration work and mining was undertaken during the 1960's to 1980's, local grids were utilised that were not georeferenced. Monto has georeferenced some of this data through field surveys using a hand held GPS, however due to the age of the data, in many cases hole collars and mine features cannot be accurately located.

The compilation work has identified areas of elevated tin and associated pathfinders in geochemistry surveys that require further investigation and significant drill hole intersections at various prospects that have never been revisited, including 4m at 0.5% Sn and 9m at 0.4% Sn at Lamb, 7m at 0.2% Sn at Sunburst, 13m at 0.2% Sn at Mixture, 9m at 0.5% Sn and 4m at 0.4% Sn at Ivy and 6m at 0.2% Sn at Elizabeth. Maximum depth of drilling for all of the above prospects is 50m, therefore there is good potential to find strike and depth extensions to mineralisation.

6. MONTO EXPLORATION FOR THE CURRENT ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Ongoing data compilation and field reconnaissance has identified several areas for follow up exploration work for tin and gold. Some of these areas received exploration attention during the current anniversary year as outlined below.

Exploration for the current year has included the collection of 3,456 soil samples covering the southern extent of the historic high grade Kitchener trend of workings and east to the underexplored Featherbed Volcanic Group of rocks, and also detailed rock chip sampling at Kitchener South, Orient Camp – Deadmans Creek, Montalbion and the Gibbs Creek areas with a total of 265 rock chip samples collected.

As minimal previous exploration had been undertaken over the Featherbed volcanics and associated intrusives it was decided to cover the area with soil sampling. The sampling grid covered the volcanic hosted Orient Camp Group of workings and the Deadmans Creek Prospect, and extended to the sediment hosted southern Kitchener Trend and base metal Callao mine area.

Initial sampling over the main area of known mineralisation was at 200 by 20 metre spacing. To the east of Orient Camp, where no workings are present, the soil grid was completed at 400 by 50 metre spacing. Several tin and multielement anomalies were defined and have been followed up with rock chip sampling.

Samples were sieved in the field to minus 0.5mm and collected in a zip lock plastic bag. Analysis was undertaken in-house using a Delta hand held XRF mounted in a docking

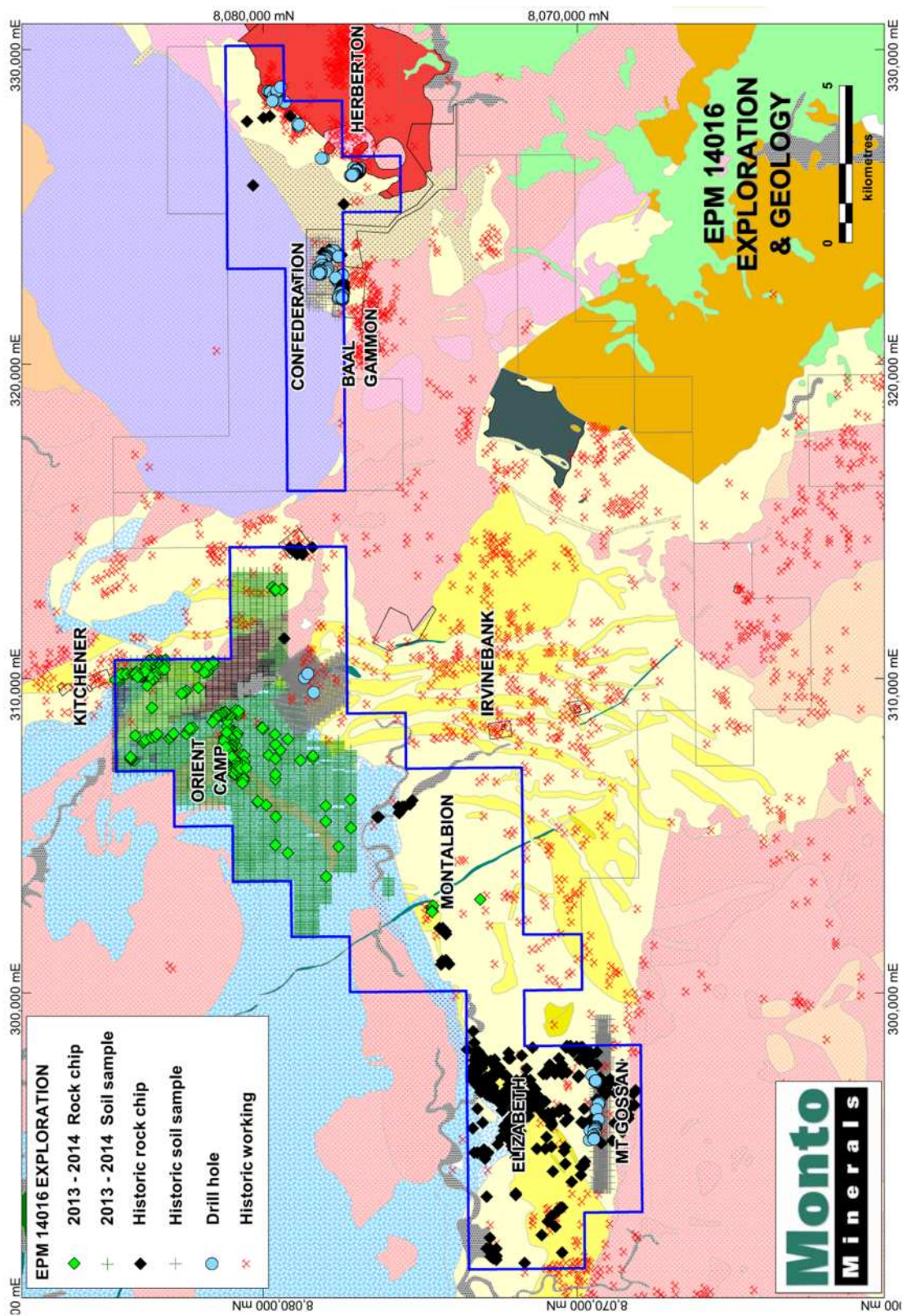


Figure 2. EPM 14016 Geology and Exploration Coverage

chamber. Routine QAQC is undertaken by despatching selected samples to a commercial laboratory.

Analytical results for all elements are normalised against lithology (either sediment, granite or volcanic) and are displayed as percentile ranges as shown in Figure 3.

Discrete tin anomalies are defined at several locations within the Stannary Hills Zone associated with historic workings; Telegraph-Great Western-Thea-Evelyn (Kitchener South Trend), at Calleo Pb-Ag-Zn-Cu mine, a linear trend of un-named mines 850m west of Calleo (Yorkies Cutting). Two anomalies have been defined in an area of no workings, 1200m south of Great Western (Yorkies North) and west of Deadmans Creek (Bluebell Creek). A linear north-south multielement anomaly occurs west of the Katherine Sn-Pb mine (Bock Creek). The stronger tin and multielement anomalies within sediments are associated with the arenitic (Dh/a) lithologies of the Hodgkinson Formation.

Extensive tin anomalies within the Orient Camp Zone are found at Orient East, extending north to Deadman Creek, at Orient West, and a low level anomaly at Gibbs Creek. A multielement anomaly is located immediately west of the sediment hosted Humbug Cu-Ag-Pb-W-Zn mine. Anomalies within the volcanics appear to be associated with lithologies or lithological contacts, although locally the mineralisation transverses the contacts.

At the Kitchener South Trend area a 1500m NNW-SSE linear tin anomaly extends from the northern EPM boundary (extent of soil sampling) and encompasses the General White-Telegraph-Great Western-Thea and Evelyn Sn-Ag-Pb-Cu-Zn mines. The anomaly is terminated by a ?late northwest-southeast trending regional-scale fault. The tin anomaly is encompassed by a broad north-south Pb-Zn-Cu anomaly that extends as far south as the Yorkies North anomaly and is terminated at the Hales Siding Granite contact, an overall extent of 3300m.

Monto has collected 74 rock chip samples covering the Kitchener South anomaly. Eleven samples returned anomalous tin values, to 0.58% Sn. Only two of the anomalous samples were from historic workings. Most samples were of iron altered and sericitic outcrop containing ferruginised (after sulphide) veinlets. This mineralisation would not have been a target for previous prospectors/miners. The most coherent zone of rock chip tin anomalism is a linear trend north and south of the Great Western mine, within arenitic sediments. The great Western Orebody is recorded as striking at 095°. The tin anomalous samples are associated with elevated Pb-As-Ag-Zn±Cu±Bi±In±Sb. It should be noted that over half the samples collected returned Pb values greater than 0.1%. Further work is required in this area to determine the extent and potential of sulphide stringer mineralisation that appears to be associated with tin mineralisation.

At Callao the soil anomaly is coincident with a north-south trend of small Pb±Ag±Zn±Cu mines hosted by a north-south oriented arenitic unit. Tin results are low apart from values of 330ppm Sn and 129ppm Sn immediately north and south respectively of the Callao mine. The trend of workings is coincident with a strong Pb-As-Zn-Cu soil anomaly over 1400m north-south, the extent of soil sampling in this area. Monto collected 7 rock chips to

determine tin potential. All samples were anomalous for Pb (to 1.13%) and Zn (to 0.25%) and weakly anomalous for Cu and As. The only elevated tin value was 0.26% from strongly haematitic sandstone.

At Orient East a strong coincident Sn-Ag-As-Cu-Pb-Zn-Co-Cr-Sb anomaly is centred on historic Pb-Ag-Zn workings hosted by rhyolite adjacent to the contact with Hales Siding Granite. Rock chip sampling focused on determining low grade, large tonnage tin potential by sampling wall rock adjacent to mineralisation and areas of no or minimal workings. All lode samples (from dumps and outcrop) returned elevated Ag to 391ppm, As to 5.9%, Pb to 13.6%, Sb to 0.16%, Zn to 8.5% and Sn to 2.35%. Of interest are the similarly elevated values returned from samples of altered host rock, Ag to 202ppm, As to 14.4%, Pb to 9.3%, Sb to 0.24%, Zn to 0.33% and Sn to 1.28%. Further sampling is required to determine the extent of tin mineralisation. Historic sampling has also noted the presence of gold. The associated Cu values in the samples, although of low level, may indicate tin as stannite.

The Deadmans Creek Prospect is the northern continuation of the Orient East trend. The soil anomaly in this area is constrained by a northwest-southeast lineament to the west and the rhyolite-sediment contact to the east. The As-Cu-Pb-Sn-Zn-Co-Cr±Ag±Bi±Cd anomaly extends to the northern extent of Monto's tenement. Pb-Sn anomalism does not extend as far north as other elements. The area was explored by Getty Oil during the 1980's, the company undertaking costean sampling and drilling. Best interval in a costean was 15m at 0.15% Sn. Best intervals in drilling were 4m at 0.12% Sn from 32m and 10m at 0.14% Sn from 12m.

Monto undertook rock chip sampling north and south of Getty's drilling area. Samples immediately north and south of Deadmans Creek Prospect returned the highest values, to 0.75% As, 0.75% Pb, 0.21% Zn and 556ppm Sn. A sample of sheared granite adjacent to the sediment contact north of Deadmans Creek returned 108ppm Ag, 17.3% As and 226ppm Bi. Elevated As (4.4%) and Bi (143ppm) were also returned along the northern extent of the main anomalous soil trend, however values for other elements are low. Further reconnaissance work is warranted in this area.

At Orient West a strong coincident Sn-Ag-As-Cu-Pb-Zn-Co-Cr-Sb anomaly is centred on historic Pb-Ag-Zn workings. Mineralisation is hosted by rhyolite along the contact of the Halpin Granite with mineralisation occurring within both units. Mineralisation is associated with a series of narrow (generally less than one metre) parallel quartz-sulphide lodes. Mineralisation at Orient West is oriented NNE-SSW and E-W. The soil anomaly extends east to the Orient East area, covering an area of no workings, the Orient Central Prospect.

Rock chip sampling has been undertaken at Orient West to determine low grade, large tonnage tin potential. Lode material was repeatedly high in Ag to 746ppm, As to 28.1%, In to 606ppm, Pb to 19.3%, Sb to 3810ppm, Sn to 1.98%, Zn to 22.56% and with best results of Bi to 2321ppm, Cd to 443ppm and Cu to 0.56%. Country rock away from the main workings generally did not carry elevated values apart from low levels of lead. Adjacent to mineralisation, elevated values were Ag to 450ppm, As to 10.4%, Bi to 243ppm, Cd to 267ppm, Cu to 0.52%, In to 282ppm, Pb to 11.3%, Sb to 1.57%, Sn to 0.82% and Zn to

0.39%. Tin has previously been noted as occurring as stannite, however not all elevated Sn results have correspondingly high Cu, therefore it is expected that cassiterite also occurs.

Two diamond holes drilled at Orient West were resampled and analysed in house to determine the extent of tin mineralisation. Elevated tin values were only present coincident with the massive sulphide base metal lodes, however it should be noted that the holes analysed (only four are in Monto's possession) were the final holes drilled and were testing extensions and did not target the main mineralised zones.

Based on the extent of low level tin values returned from rock chip sampling, in conjunction with high silver and indium values, further work is warranted at Orient West.

Orient Central is defined by an 800 metre zone located between Orient East and Orient West and with the same coincident soil geochemistry signature. No workings are present in this area. Rock chip sampling was undertaken to determine tin potential. Most samples were of altered rhyolite with no obvious quartz veining or gossan development. Several elevated tin values were returned however, as the sample was of altered outcrop, no orientation could be determined. All elevated tin values were associated with anomalous lead and elevated antimony. Other samples returned high results for other elements, with low tin values, to 108ppm Ag, 1.9% As, 177ppm Bi, 87ppm In, 5.5% Pb, 0.83% Sb and 1.23% Zn.

The Gibbs Creek area is defined by a low tenor tin in soil anomaly associated with the southwest extent of the Halpin Granite of the Featherbed Group, this unit associated with the Orient West mineralisation. There is no response for most other elements for soil samples collected in this area. Reconnaissance of the area failed to recognise any significant alteration or veining. The only elevated value returned was As to 140ppm and a maximum of 298ppm for tin. No further work is warranted in this area.

Humbug is a discrete tin soil anomaly with coincident higher tenor As-Cu-Pb-Zn-Sb anomalism located in felsic volcanics immediately north of the sediment contact. Although a number of tin mines occur in sediments near the contact there are no workings recorded in the Featherbed Volcanics in this area. Four samples of weathered felsic volcanics with some minor quartz veining were collected in the area of soil anomalism. The samples were distinguished by their remarkable lack of metal content. No further work is warranted in this area.

Other work completed by Monto has been in the Montalbion area. As mentioned previously, the Montalbion area shows potential for IRGS mineralisation.

Records for the Rio Tinto mine at Montalbion show 1.1kg of gold bullion production. Great Northern Mining Corporation (GNMC) undertook channel and selective rock chip sampling along surface exposures at Montalbion, returning broad zones of anomalous gold mineralisation. Monto collected samples of gossan and wall rock breccia material with gold present in all samples, up to 1.26ppm Au from Rio Tinto ore material and elevated values to 0.26ppm Au from wall rock in the workings at Albion.



An appraisal of all data for Montalbion has highlighted the presence of indicators for IRGS mineralisation including the multielement geochemistry signature (As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Pb, Sb, Zn), the presence of a distinct magnetic low (indicating an intrusive at depth), breccia pipe style mineralisation, reported gold mineralisation and the presence of a series of (sheeted) massive quartz and chalcedony veins.

Monto has applied for a collaborative drilling grant to test the potential of the Montalbion area.

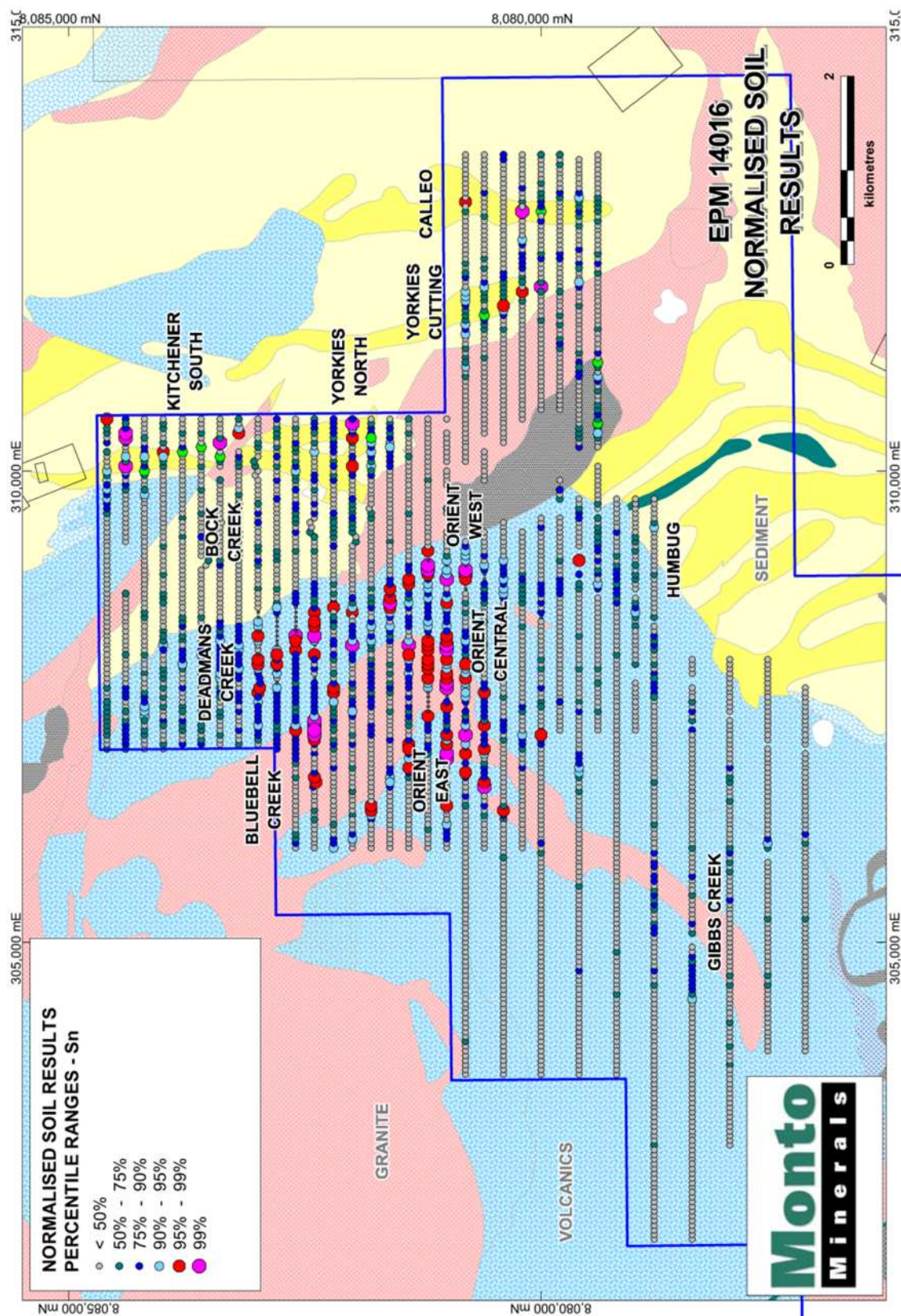


Figure 3. Normalised Soil Geochemistry Results

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