

**REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
KIHABE-NXUU Zn, Pb, Ag, Ge, V PROJECT, BOTSWANA**

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Potential Significant Power, Capex and Treatment Cost Reductions***
- ***STEINERT Sensor Sorter Process Results very positive***
- ***Energy Efficient Multishaft Mills, designed by Energy and Densification Systems (Pty) Ltd to be tested***

SENSOR SORTER TEST WORK ON NXUU DEPOSIT CONDUCTED BY STEINERT

During the quarter the Company received very encouraging results from preliminary Sensor Sorter test work conducted by STEINERT on 10 samples from the Nxuu Deposit.

STEINERT'S Executive Summary concluded "The test work results of the samples presented are very promising. With such positive results, STEINERT recommends Mount Burgess Mining proceed to a bulk test to confirm the sorting results".

The test work involved the use of an x-ray transmission sensor to measure atomic density, together with a 3D laser sensor to determine mineral particle sizes in order to target densely mineralised domains in the samples. The samples containing these densely mineralised domains were then separated into a concentrate, separating them from the non-mineralised or insignificantly mineralised portions of the samples.

PURPOSE OF THE SENSOR SORTER TEST WORK

The Company embarked upon this test work for the purpose of improving where possible, the potential profitability of the project, as well as reducing power requirements, water requirements and the impact on the environmental footprint of the Project.

Zinc, Lead, Silver, Germanium and Vanadium Pentoxide mineralisation in the Nxuu Deposit occurs in a totally oxidised Quartz Wacke.

The ten previously crushed samples the subject of this Sensor Sorter test work (refer to ASX announcement 28 May 2019 for samples selected) were selected specifically for the following purposes:

- **TEST WORK ON V₂O₅** - To confirm what proportion of barren Quartz Wacke can be separated and rejected from the total mass immediately after crushing product from the V₂O₅ mineralised zones. This could then determine a smaller volume of upgraded V₂O₅ concentrate, which only then need be subject to the more costly process of milling.

- **TEST WORK ON LOW GRADE Zn/Pb ZONES** - To confirm what proportion of barren Quartz Wacke can be separated and rejected from the total mass immediately after crushing product from some of the known lower grade Zn/Pb zones. This could then determine a smaller volume of upgraded Zn/Pb concentrate from these lower grade zones, which only then need be subject to the more costly process of milling.

TEST WORK RESULTS

The results showed that of the total mass of the size fraction of + 10mm from all ten samples subjected to this test work, an average of 49% of the sample mass was rejected as barren or insignificantly mineralised Quartz Wacke, leaving 51% of mineralised Quartz Wacke available for milling and processing.

This separation process delivering a mineralised concentrate of only 51% of the volume crushed, resulted in an **overall average increase** in metal concentrate grades of the fraction separated by the ore sorter as follows:

- Vanadium Pentoxide 64% increase
- Lead 67% increase
- Zinc 41% increase
- Silver 19% increase

The resulting average recovery to concentrate was as follows:

- Vanadium Pentoxide 87%
- Lead 86%
- Zinc 78%
- Silver 64%

OUTCOME OF TEST WORK RESULTS

The results of this test work determined the following:

- **SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN CAPITAL AND TREATMENT COSTS** - It is estimated that with the rejection of 49% of the primary crushed Quartz Wacke prior to milling and further downstream treatment, capital costs, power costs and treatment costs for the project could be reduced by approximately 40%.
- **UPGRADE IN PRE-CONCENTRATED ZINC AND LEAD GRADE LEVELS** - With such increases in pre-concentrate grades, it is now believed that additional grades of Zinc and Lead will be recovered from those zones not previously included in recoverable grade estimates, when applying a 1% Zinc equivalent low cut.
- **REDUCTION IN REQUIRED WATER CONSUMPTION** – With a 49% reduction in treatment tonnage, there will be a significant reduction in potential water requirements.
- **REDUCTION IN ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT** – With a 49% reduction in treatment tonnage, there will be a significant reduction in the potential environmental impact of the project.

See attached Appendices (1-7) showing Nxuu Deposit Drill Hole map and individual drillhole profiles detailing the intersections selected for the above test work.

FURTHER ORE SORTING TEST WORK TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE NXUU DEPOSIT

The Company plans for further test work to be conducted by STEINERT as follows:

- Test work to be conducted on the fines fraction of 4mm – 10mm, resulting from separation from the above +10mm size fraction test work.
- Bulk test work to be conducted on ½ HQ diamond core in order to test for barren rejection and upgrade of mineralised concentrate prior to milling of **average grade Zn/Pb zones**. These are higher grade than the Zn/Pb zones previously tested. Previous test work, as detailed above and announced to the market on 2 July 2019, only tested **lower grade Zn/Pb zones**.

GRADE ENGINEERING TEST WORK ON THE NXUU DEPOSIT

The Company also plans for milling test work to be conducted by Energy and Densification Systems (Pty) Ltd (EDS), based in South Africa. EDS designs and manufactures the Multishaft Mill, which can operate far more economically than Ball Mills, SAG Mills and Rod Mills, if the mill feed is amenable to high-speed impact milling. If amenable, this type of milling will significantly reduce power requirements and operational costs with the following advantages:

- Energy Efficiency (up to 75% better efficiency)
- Reduced Capital Costs
- Smaller Footprint (1m x 2m x 2.5m)
- No civils required (can be placed on skids/trailer)
- Low weight (no heavy crange required)
- Quick installation time

The Nxuu Deposits mineralisation is hosted within a totally oxidised Quartz Wacke which is very friable. The Company believes that after crushing and rejection of the barren quartz wacke through the STEINERT Sensor Sorter process, there is a good chance that the significantly reduced mill feed will be amenable to the high speed impact milling process. This being the case there will be a further significant decrease in power requirements and processing costs.

PROJECT POWER PROPOSAL

On 24 June 2019, the Company announced to the market that it had submitted three proposals to the Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) for a power link line from the national grid to the project. The Company has now been informed by the BPC that of the three alternative proposals, the BPC has selected the one designed to also allow local villages within the area to access grid power from the project link line.

This proposal, allowing local villages to access grid power, will involve contributory funding for the link line from the Botswana Government. The Company has yet to be advised of the proportion of such funding, as well as an estimated KW/hr rate.

The Company is also in discussion with various parties in regard to solar/hybrid power for the project.

CORPORATE

During the quarter the Company has:

- Raised \$37,000 through the placement of 9,250,000 shares at an issue price of 0.4 of a cent.
- Received \$70,200 from an R&D Tax Incentive Refund
- Received \$14,000 by way of loan funding from Directors

Since the end of the Quarter a further \$65,000 has so far been committed by way of a share placement to sophisticated investors for the issue of shares at an issue price of 0.2 of a cent.

NXUU DEPOSIT

ZINC, LEAD, SILVER, GERMANIUM, VANADIUM

MINERALISATION

DRILL HOLE MAP

NXUU DEPOSIT

COMPLETED DRILL HOLES

COMPLETED DRILL HOLES

CONTAINING VANADIUM

SHOWING **RECOVERABLE****Zn/Pb WIDTHS****RECOVERABLE V2O5 WIDTHS**

COMPLETED DRILL HOLES

CONTAINING **V2O5****INTERSECTIONS****OVER 1,000 ppm**

PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

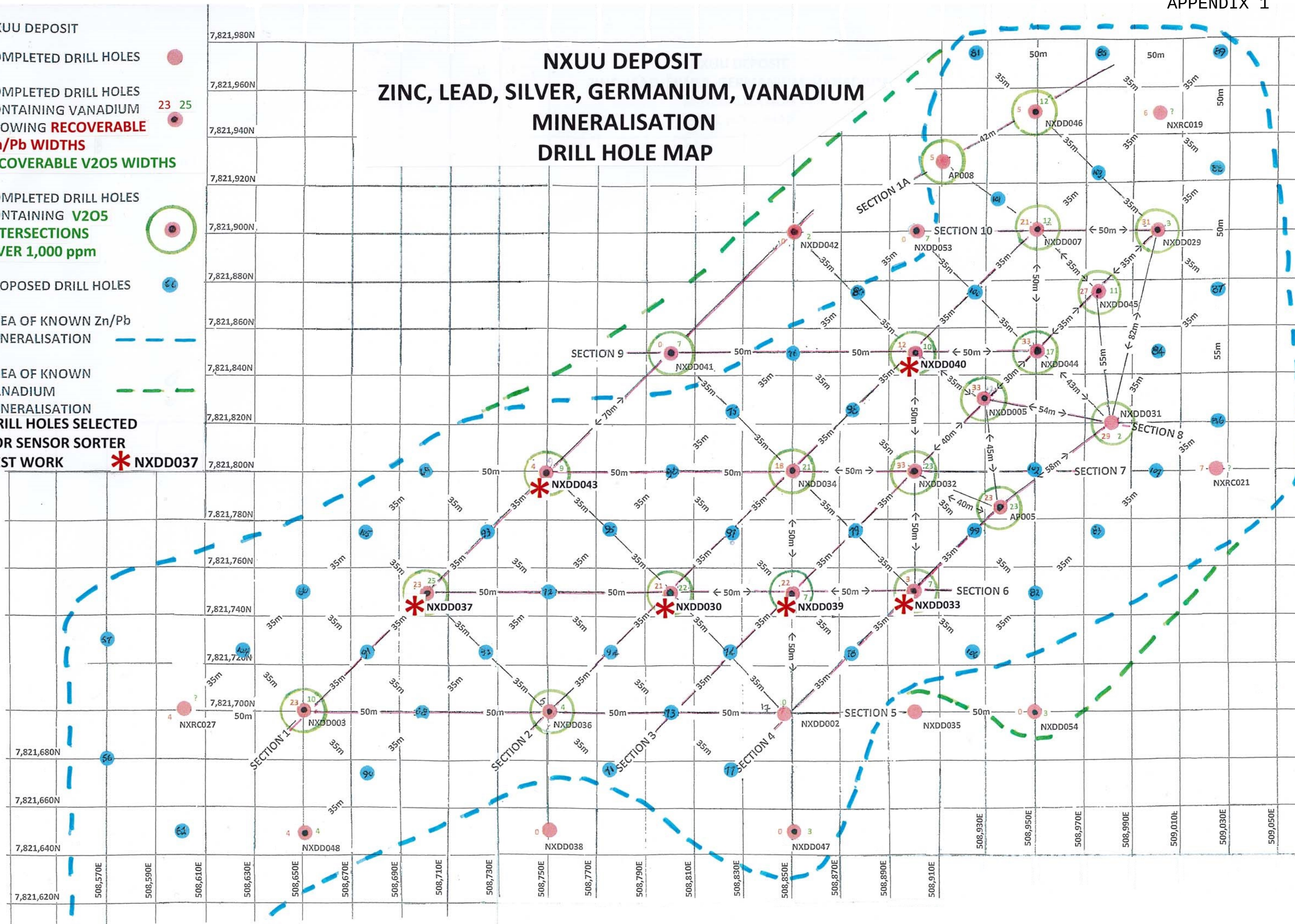
AREA OF KNOWN Zn/Pb

MINERALISATION

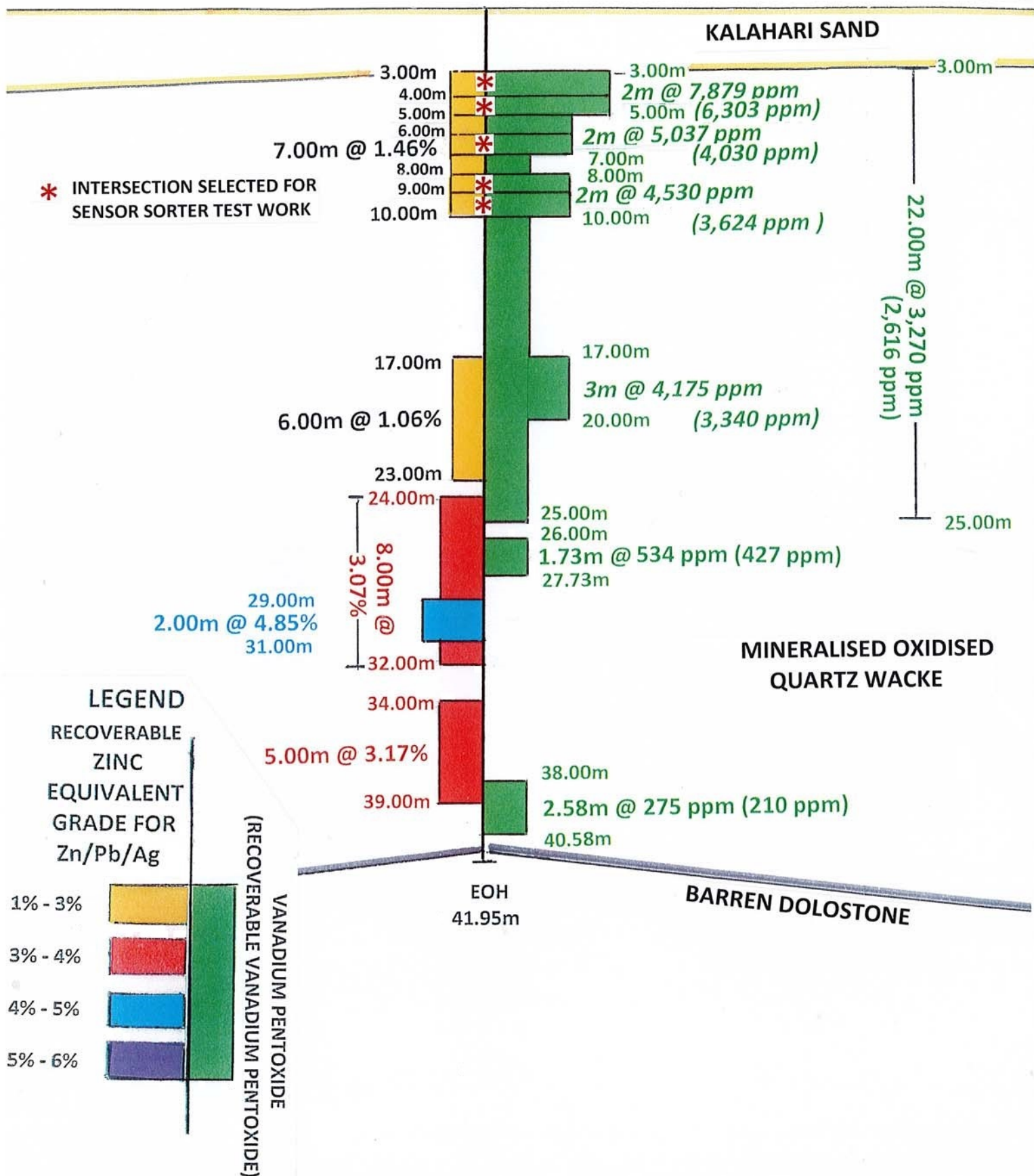
AREA OF KNOWN

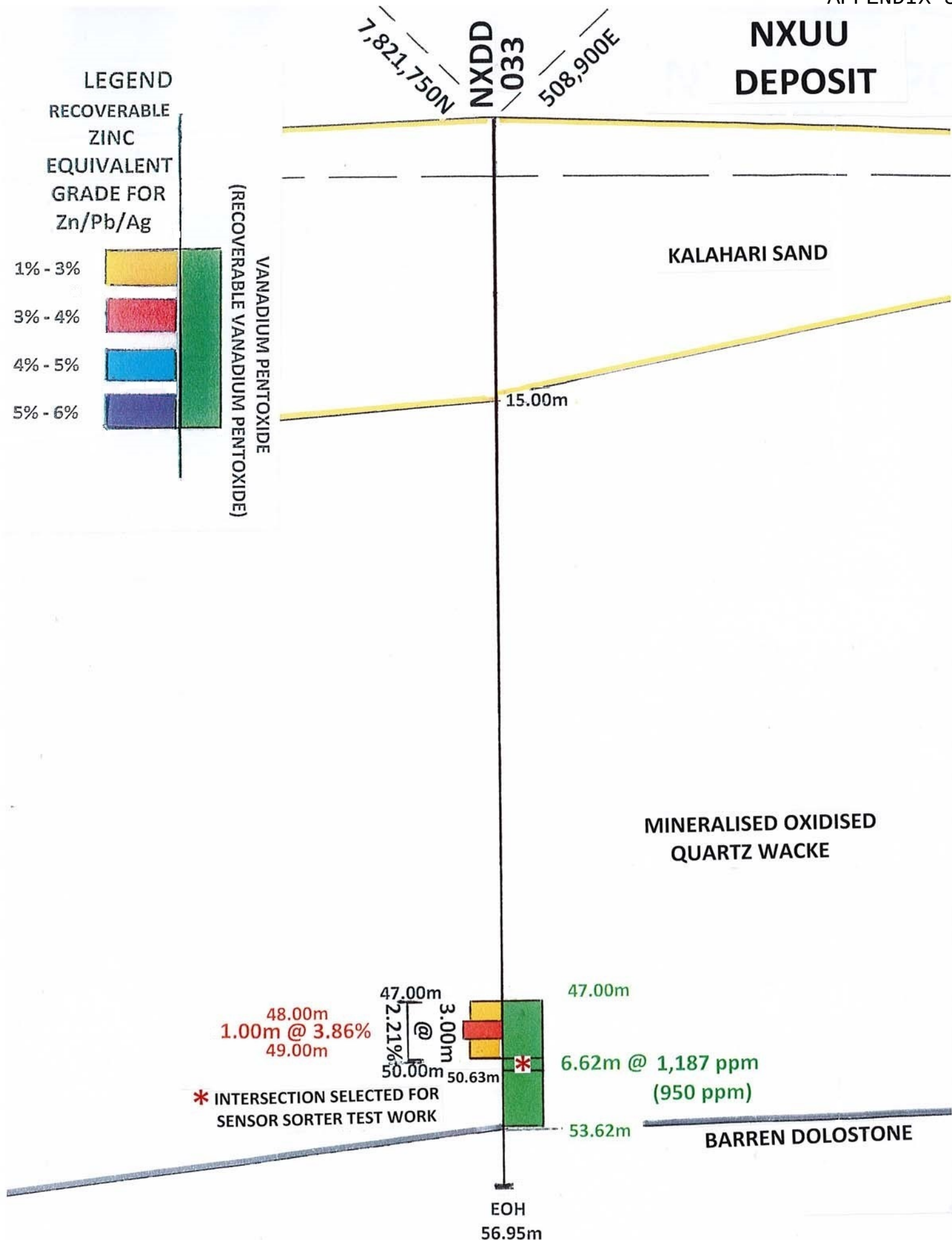
VANADIUM

MINERALISATION

DRILL HOLES SELECTED**FOR SENSOR SORTER****TEST WORK***** NXDD037**

NXUU DEPOSIT





LEGEND

RECOVERABLE
ZINC
EQUIVALENT
GRADE FOR
Zn/Pb/Ag

1% - 3%

3% - 4%

4% - 5%

5% - 6%

VANADIUM PENTOXIDE
(RECOVERABLE VANADIUM PENTOXIDE)

* INTERSECTION SELECTED FOR
SENSOR SORTER TEST WORK

23.00m @ 1.47%

MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE

33.00m

BARREN DOLOSTONE

EOH
41.95m

NXDD037

7,821,750N

508,700E

NXUU
DEPOSIT

KALAHARI SAND

3.00m

7.00m

10.00m

15.00m
16.00m

15.00m @
1,398 ppm
(1,118 ppm)

22.00m
23.00m
24.00m
25.42m

1.00m @ 210 ppm
(168 ppm)

4.58m @ 305 ppm
(244 ppm)

30.00m
31.00m

3.00m @ 325 ppm
(260 ppm)

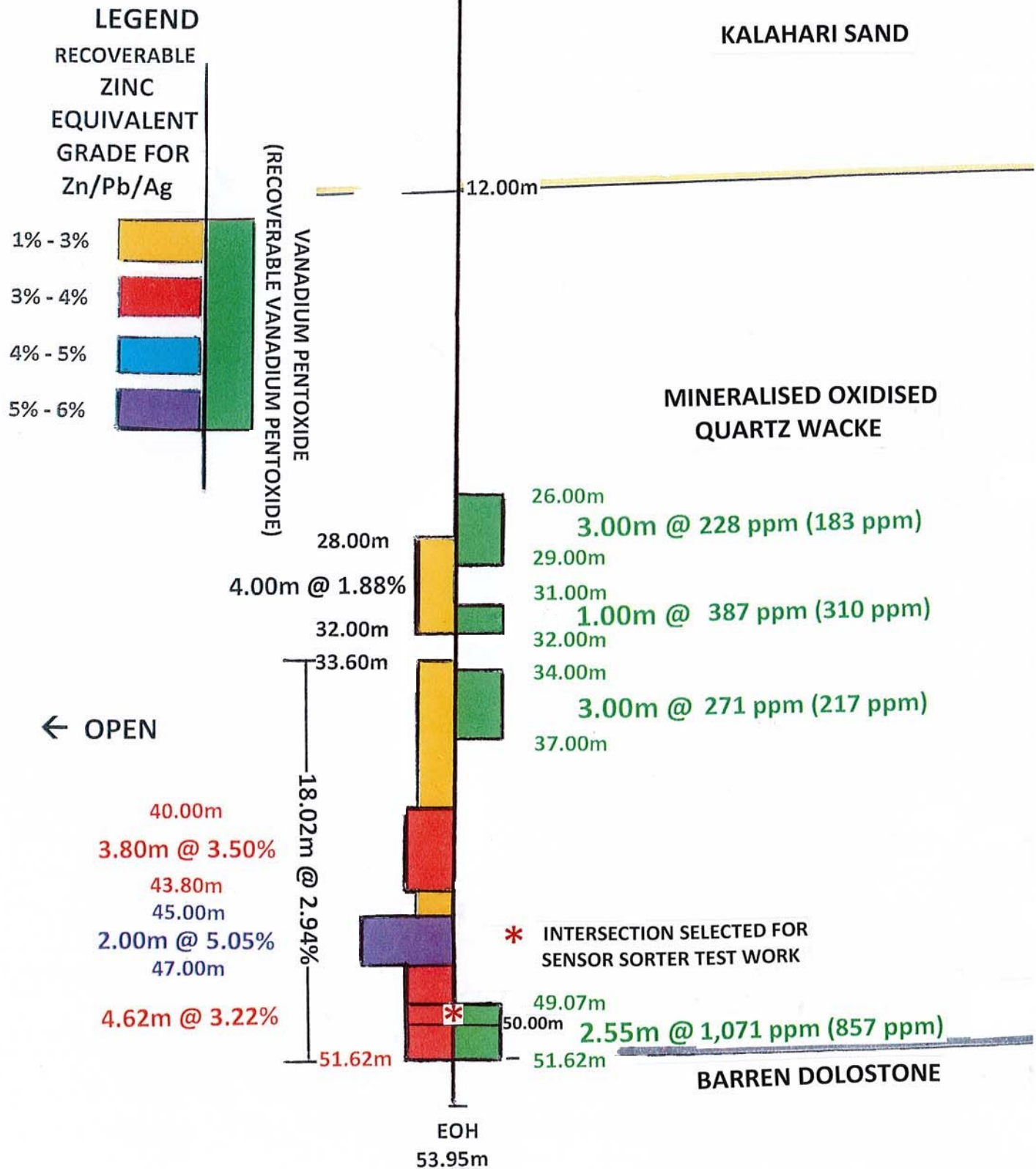
36.00m
37.00m

1.00m @ 232 ppm
(186 ppm)

39.00m
40.00m

1.00m @ 298 ppm
(238 ppm)

NXUU DEPOSIT



NXUU DEPOSIT

1,821,850N

NXDD040

508,900E

LEGEND
RECOVERABLE
ZINC
EQUIVALENT
GRADE FOR
Zn/Pb/Ag

1% - 3%
3% - 4%
4% - 5%
5% - 6%



(RECOVERABLE VANADIUM PENTOXIDE)
VANADIUM PENTOXIDE

KALAHARI SAND

5.15m

1.80m @ 3.99%
22.94m
23.62m

5.67m @ 3.23%

29.29m

21.14m
11.68m @ 2.82%
33.00m

* INTERSECTION SELECTED FOR
SENSOR SORTER TEST WORK

19.70m
1.44m @ 257 ppm (206 ppm)
21.14m
22.00m
1.62m @ 900 ppm (720 ppm)
23.62m

29.88m
31.00m
4.12m @ 3,925 ppm (3,140 ppm)

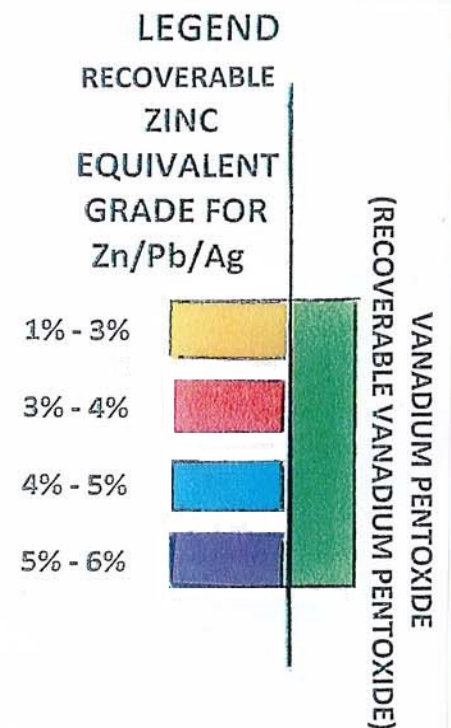
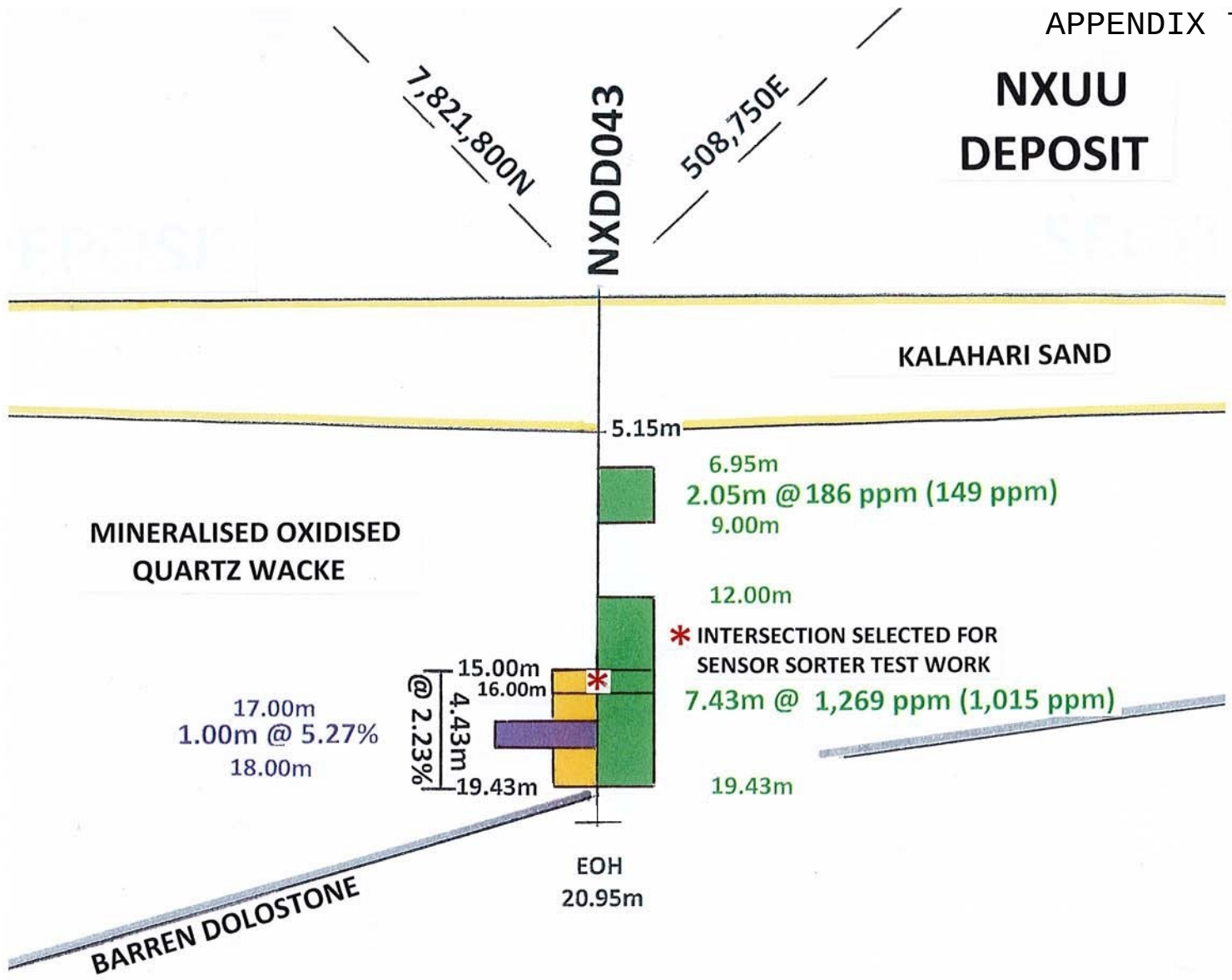
34.00m
35.00m
3.35m @ 1,599n ppm (1,279 ppm)
38.35m

MINERALISED OXIDISED
QUARTZ WACKE

BARREN DOLOSTONE

EOH
38.35m

NXUU DEPOSIT



Forward Looking Statement:

This report contains forward looking statements in respect of the projects being reported on by the Company. Forward looking statements are based on beliefs, opinions, assessments and estimates based on facts and information available to management and/or professional consultants at the time they are formed or made and are, in the opinion of management and/or consultants, applied as reasonably and responsibly as possible as at the time that they are applied.

Any statements in respect of Ore Reserves, Mineral Resources and zones of mineralisation may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they contain estimates that the Company believes have been based on reasonable assumptions with respect to the mineralisation that has been found thus far. Exploration targets are conceptual in nature and are formed from projection of the known resource dimensions along strike. The quantity and grade of an exploration target is insufficient to define a Mineral Resource. Forward looking statements are not statements of historical fact, they are based on reasonable projections and calculations, the ultimate results or outcomes of which may differ materially from those described or incorporated in the forward looking statements. Such differences or changes in circumstances to those described or incorporated in the forward looking statements may arise as a consequence of the variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors relative to the exploration and mining industry and the particular properties in which the Company has an interest.

Such risks, uncertainties and other factors could include but would not necessarily be limited to fluctuations in metals and minerals prices, fluctuations in rates of exchange, changes in government policy and political instability in the countries in which the Company operates.

Other important Information

Purpose of document: This document has been prepared by Mount Burgess Mining NL (MTB). It is intended only for the purpose of providing information on MTB, its project and its proposed operations. This document is neither of an investment advice, a prospectus nor a product disclosure statement. It does not represent an investment disclosure document. It does not purport to contain all the information that a prospective investor may require to make an evaluated investment decision. MTB does not purport to give financial or investment advice.

Professional advice: Recipients of this document should consider seeking appropriate professional advice in reviewing this document and should review any other information relative to MTB in the event of considering any investment decision.

Forward looking statements: This document contains forward looking statements which should be reviewed and considered as part of the overall disclosure relative to this report.

Disclaimer: Neither MTB nor any of its officers, employees or advisors make any warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability and completeness of the information contained in this document. Nothing in this document can be relied upon as a promise, representation or warranty.

Proprietary information: This document and the information contained therein is proprietary to MTB.

Competent Person's Statement:

Mr Chris Campbell-Hicks, Metallurgist, FAusIMM (CP Metallurgy), MMICA, Non-Executive Director of the Company, who reviewed the content of the announcement, has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2102 Edition of the JORC Code and has consented to the inclusion in respect of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Campbell-Hicks has for a number of years whilst working with Coffey Mining and other consultancies and companies made contributions to numerous Scoping Studies, Pre-feasibility Studies and Feasibility Studies under the 2004 JORC Code, the 2012 JORC Code and the Canadian National Instrument (NI 43-101). As such he qualifies as a Competent Person for reporting on matters pertaining to metallurgy, process engineering and interpretation of test work results and data for the establishment of Design Criteria for such studies.

The following extract from the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 is provided for compliance with the Code requirements for the reporting of drilling results.

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.	Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Holes HQ Diamond Core was marked and collected in sample trays, visually logged and cut in half. Samples were collected as nominal 1m intervals but based on visible geology with minimum samples of 0.3m and maximum samples of 1.3m. Half of each core was retained on site in core trays and the other half was double bagged and sent to Intertek Genalysis Randburg, South Africa where they were crushed. A portion of each intersection sample was then pulverised to p80 75um and sent to Intertek Genalysis for assaying via ICPMS/OES for Ag/Co/Cu/Ga/Ge/In/Pb/V/Zn. Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Samples submitted to for Metallurgical Test Work The remainder of the crushed samples were then sent from Intertek Genalysis Randburg to Intertek Genalysis Maddington, Western Australia where they were then collected by the Company for storage. Samples from various intersections from six drill holes NXDD030, NXDD033, NXDD037, NXDD039, NXDD040 and NXDD043, as shown in Figure 1 of the Company's announcement of 28 May 2019 to ASX, were selected by the Company for submission to for sensor sorter metallurgical test work. These samples were chosen to determine if Sighter Test Work developed by STEINERT could be used to pre-concentrate zinc, lead, silver, germanium and vanadium pentoxide mineralization prior to milling and flotation. Results of the Steinert Metallurgical Test Work were reported to the market on 2 July 2019.
	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).	Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Holes HQ diameter triple tube was used for diamond core drilling. As all holes drilled into the Nxuu deposit were vertical holes the diamond core was not orientated.
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	Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Holes Sample recoveries were in general high and no unusual measures were taken to maximise sample recovery other than the use of triple tube core. Mount Burgess believes there is no evidence of sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.	Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Core Holes Holes were logged in the field by qualified Geologists on the Company's log sheet template and of sufficient detail to support future mineral resource estimation: Qualitative observations covered Lithology, grain size, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure. Quantitative logging included vein percent. SG calculations at ~5m intervals were taken in the DD holes. All holes were logged for the entire length of hole. Logs are entered into MTBs GIS database managed by MTB in Perth.

Criteria	JORC code explanation	Commentary
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	Mount Burgess Mining Diamond Holes HQ Core was sawn in half on site. Half of each core was retained on site in core trays and the other half was double bagged and labelled noting Hole# and interval both within the bag and on the bag. Sample bags were then placed in larger bags of ~40 individual samples and the larger bag also labelled describing the contents. Field duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. All samples currently being reported on were assayed for Ag/Co/Cu/Ga/Ge/In/Pb/V/Zn.
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, hand-held XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation etc. • nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All Mount Burgess Samples All samples, when originally assayed, were sent to Intertek Genalysis Perth, for assaying according to the following standard techniques: (a) Ore grade digest followed by ICP – OES finish for Silver, Lead, Vanadium & Zinc (b) Nitric acid/hydrofluoric acid specific digest for Germanium and Indium (c) Also 4 acid digest for silver, lead, zinc, germanium and gallium followed by AAS All samples submitted for the Steinert Test Work, once separated through the Sensor Sorter process, were then submitted to NAGROM Laboratories for the upgraded concentrates to then be assayed by mixed acid digest with ICP finish for Vanadium, Lead, Zinc and Silver. Mount Burgess quality control procedures include following standard procedures when sampling, including sampling on geological intervals, and reviews of sampling techniques in the field. The current laboratory procedures applied to the Mount Burgess sample preparation include the use of cleaning lab equip. w/ compressed air between samples, quartz flushes between high grade samples, insertion of crusher duplicate QAQC samples, periodic pulverised sample particle size (QAQC) testing and insertion of laboratory pulp duplicates QAQC samples according to Intertek protocols. Intertek inserts QA/QC samples (duplicates, blanks and standards) into the sample series at a rate of approx. 1 in 20. These are tracked and reported on by Mount Burgess for each batch. When issues are noted the laboratory is informed and investigation conducted defining the nature of the discrepancy and whether further check assays are required. The laboratory completes its own QA/QC procedures and these are also tracked and reported on by Mount Burgess. Acceptable overall levels of analytical precision and accuracy are evident from analyses of the routine QAQC data
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.	All Mount Burgess Samples Assay results for samples were received electronically from Intertek Genalysis and uploaded into MTB's database managed by MTB at its Perth Office. Analytical results for Vanadium (V) from diamond core holes being reported on have now been converted to V2O5 (Vandium Pentoxide) by multiplying the Vanadium grades by 1.785.

Criteria	JORC code explanation	Commentary
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 Mount Burgess Holes Drill hole collar locations were recorded at the completion of each hole by hand held Garmin 62S GPS with horizontal accuracy of approx. 5 metres • Positional data was recorded in projection WGS84 UTM Zone 34S. The accuracy provided by the system employed is sufficient for the nature of the exploratory program. Downhole surveys were not conducted.
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.	All Mount Burgess Holes Mount Burgess drilling campaigns were undertaken to validate historical drilling as well as to acquire further data for future resource estimation.. The data spacing and distribution is currently insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the estimation of Mineral Resources compliant with the 2012 JORC Code. Additional drilling is planned to determine the extent of mineralisation and estimate a Mineral Resource compliant with the JORC Code. Sample compositing was conducted on four Nxuu deposit drill holes, following receipt of assays from Intertek Genalysis, for the purpose of mineralogical and metallurgical test work.
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.	All Mount Burgess Holes Mineralisation was typically intersected at -90 degrees at the Nxuu Deposit and the Company believes that unbiased sampling was achieved.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All Mount Burgess Holes Samples were taken by vehicle on the day of collection to MTB's permanent field camp, and stored there until transported by MTB personnel to Maun from where they were transported via regular courier service to laboratories in South Africa.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	All Mount Burgess Holes An independent Geologist was engaged to review sampling and logging methods on site at the commencement of the program.

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 Kihabe-Nxuu Project is located in north-western Botswana, adjacent to the border with Namibia. The Project is made up of one granted prospecting licence - PL 43/2016, which covers an area of 1000 sq km. This licence is 100% owned and operated by Mount Burgess. The title is current at the time of release of this report, with a renewal granted to 31 December 2020 with a right to apply for a further two year renewal to 31 December 2022.
	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.	PL 43/2016 is in an area designated as Communal Grazing Area. The licence is in good standing and no impediments to operating are currently known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Geological Survey of Botswana undertook a program of soil geochemical sampling in 1982. As a result of this program, Billiton was invited to undertake exploration and drilling activities in and around the project area. Mount Burgess first took ownership of the project in 2003 and has undertaken exploration activities on a continual basis since then.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kihabe-Nxuu Project lies in the NW part of Botswana at the southern margin of the Congo craton. The Gossan Anomaly is centred on an exposed gossan within the project. To the north of the project are granitoids, ironstones, quartzites and mica schists of the Tsodilo Hills Group covered by extensive recent Cainozoic sediments of the Kalahari Group. Below the extensive Kalahari sediments are siliciclastic sediments and igneous rocks of the Karoo Supergroup in fault bounded blocks.
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 If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not	Information material to the understanding of the exploration results reported by Mount Burgess is provided in the text of the public announcements released to the ASX. No material information has been excluded from the announcements.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 should be clearly stated.	All Mount Burgess Holes No data aggregation methods have been used. Vanadium results are reported without a top cut but the Company has used 100 ppm as a bottom cut. Vanadium Pentoxide results are reported by multiplying the Vanadium results by 1.785.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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').	All Mount Burgess Holes The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is typically at -90 degrees at the Nxuu Deposit which is considered representative from a geological modelling perspective.
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.	Billiton Percussion Holes pre-fixed AP The Company has no available information for these holes other than collar and survey data and assay results All Mount Burgess Holes Appropriate maps, sections and mineralised drill intersection details are provided in public announcements released to the ASX. Refer to the Company's website www.mountburgess.com.
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.	Exploration results reported in Mount Burgess public announcements and this report are comprehensively reported in a balanced manner.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations,	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geophysical survey results, geochemical survey results, bulk samples – size and method of treatment, metallurgical test results, bulk density, ground water, geotechnical and rock characteristics, potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	Further works planned at the Project include additional drilling and surface mapping at the Kihabe-Nxuu Zinc/Lead/Silver/Germanium and Vanadium Project. Further metallurgical test work will be conducted, including bulk testing.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

MOUNT BURGESS MINING N.L.

ABN

31009067476

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2019

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(28)	(44)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(17)	(68)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(65)	(177)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	-	-
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	70	70
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(40)	(219)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-

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Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	37	181
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	14	69
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(10)	(22)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	41	228

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	34	26
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(40)	(219)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	41	228
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	35	35

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	35	34
5.2 Call deposits	-	-
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	35	34

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2

6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

n/a

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

-

-

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2

7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

n/a

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

-

-

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8.	Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	10	2
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4	Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

n/a

9.	Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	_*
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	17
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	17
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	Total estimated cash outflows	34

*Subject to funding

10.	Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced				
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased				

- Botswana license PL 43/2016 has been held 100% since January 2016 by Mount Burgess (Botswana) (Proprietary) Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mount Burgess Mining.
- As at 31 December 2018 the licence was renewed until 31 December 2020 with a further right to renew to 31 December 2022.
- PL 43/2016 covers an area of 1,000 sq km and is situated in Western Ngamiland, Botswana.
- No tenements were acquired or disposed of during the quarter. No farm-in or farm-out agreements were negotiated during the quarter.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms

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Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and
policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: Serene Chau Date: 30 July 2019
(Director/Company secretary)

Print name: Serene Chau

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.