



20 November 2008

The Manager  
Companies Announcements Office  
Australian Securities Exchange  
20 Bridge Street SYDNEY NSW 2000



## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT NARDEE, WA EXPLORATION UPDATE URANIUM, IRON ORE, BASE METALS

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### WINDIMURRA URANIUM

- Further evaluation of the inferred Windimurra Uranium resource is now warranted, following approval by the WA cabinet for uranium mining leases to be granted

#### CANEGRASS IRON ORE

- Latest drilling results confirm potential for an inferred Iron Ore and Vanadium resource

#### NARDEE BASE METALS

- Multiple targets for nickel, copper-zinc and platinum group metals have been identified by new airborne geophysical survey over the Windimurra-Nardee Complexes

### NARDEE PROJECT

Maximus 90% to 100%

#### Windimurra Uranium Prospect

The Windimurra Uranium Deposit is located about 15 km to the northeast of Maximus' Canegrass Iron Ore Prospect (Figure 1).

On 20 December 2007, Maximus announced an Inferred Mineral Resource at the Windimurra Uranium Deposit, of 19 million tonnes averaging 180 parts per million of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> containing 3,400 tonnes (7.5 million pounds) of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Although the resource boundaries were open in

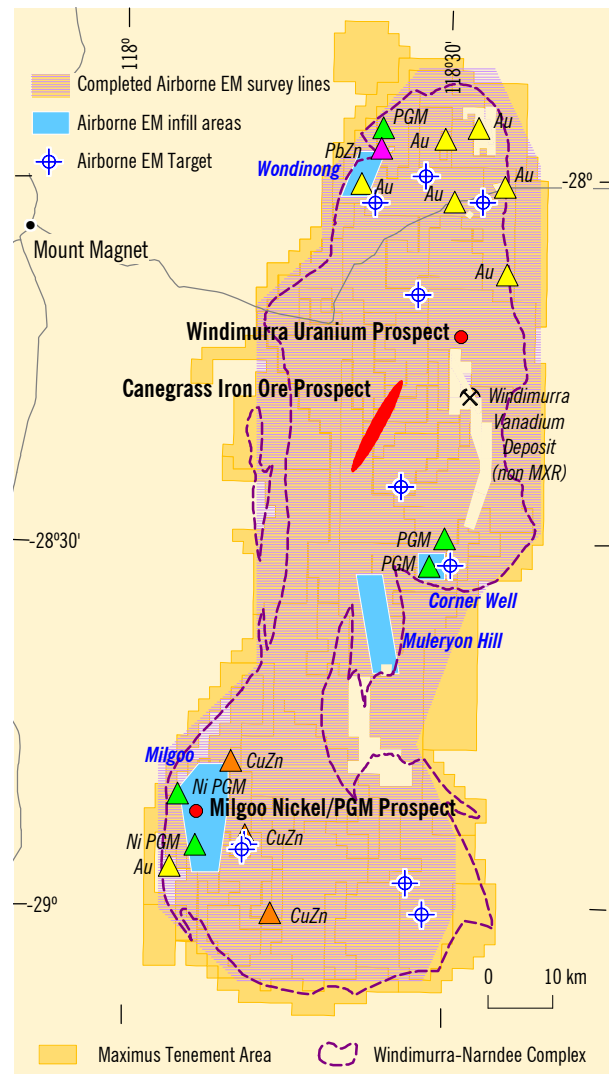


Figure 1 Nardee location map and airborne EM Targets.

at least two directions (Figure 2), extension drilling was suspended due to uncertainty about ultimate mining approvals.

In September 2008, the incoming WA Government clarified the situation on uranium mining such that Maximus is currently considering either continued independent exploration, or a new joint venture arrangement. On 17 November, the WA cabinet approval for mining leases to be granted for all minerals including uranium is a first step in implementing these changes.

### Canegrass Prospect Magnetite

Reconnaissance drilling programs for scoping purposes have been completed (Figure 3). Core hole MNDD4 achieved a near complete intersection of Zones 1–3 before finishing in lower gabbro at 500.7 metres. The reconnaissance RC drilling program included a total of 36 holes for 5,231 metres, mainly on six widely spaced traverses (Figure 3) over the 20 km length of the prospect. Results from both programs confirm that three thick (up to 50 metres) zones containing abundant magnetite (designated Zones 1, 3 and 5) should be a focus for future RC drilling to define inferred resources (Figure 3). Another key finding was the relatively shallow dip of target units of about 20 degrees which enhances the near-surface potential tonnage per vertical metre.

Assays from the diamond and RC drilling programs have recently been received and are being evaluated. Significant iron assays over magnetite-rich intervals in diamond and RC drillholes were tabulated in the September Quarterly report. High iron and vanadium assays over thick intervals were reported from Zone 1, for example, in MNRC64 with 32 metres at 32% iron and 0.67% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. However, high iron and low vanadium assays were reported for thick magnetite intervals higher in the layered sequence including, for example, 72m at 34% iron and 0.02% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in Zone 5 in MNRC38 (Figure 4). These have not been adjusted for density variations and are considered underestimates.

On 25 August 2008, plans to proceed to resource evaluation drilling to define inferred resources in parts of Block 3 North and South were announced (Figure 4). The first phase of this resource drilling will focus on a 1.2 km length of Zone 1 in Block 3 South.

Magnetic concentrates of over 50% iron were readily achieved with preliminary standard Davis Tube tests. Results received for tests completed on bulked samples containing 20 to 40% iron from Zone 3 in MNRC42

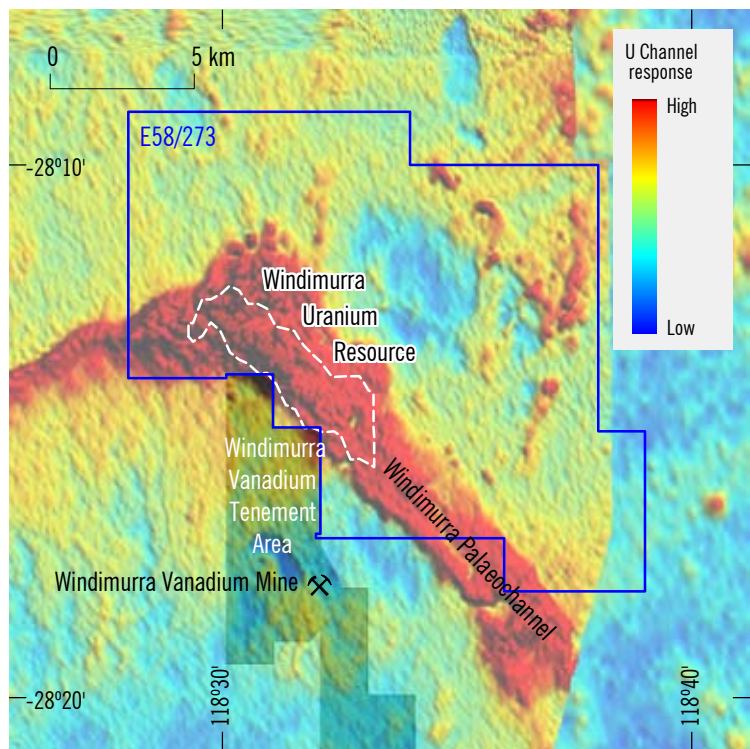


Figure 2 Radiometric anomalies and Resource outline – Windimurra Uranium Prospect.

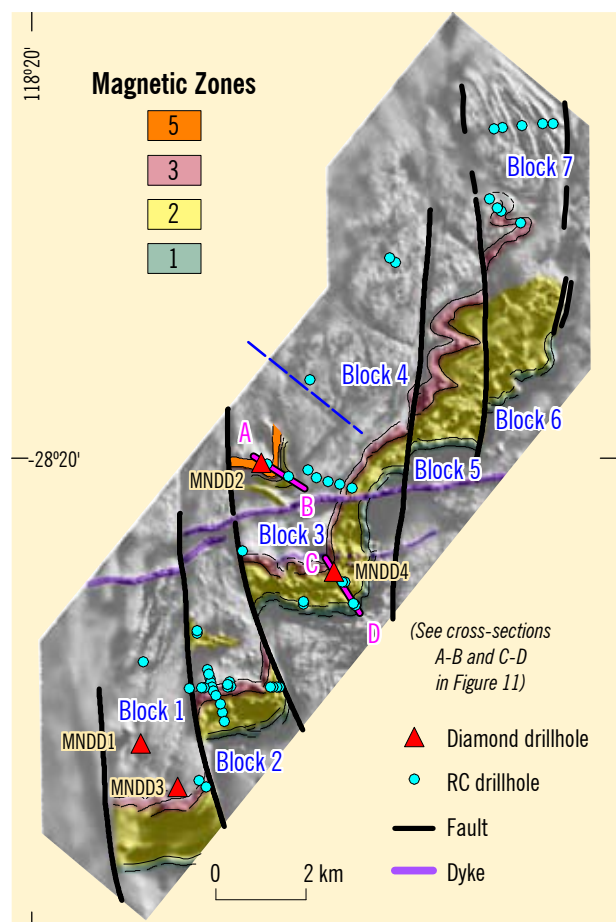


Figure 3 Canegrass map showing zones, drilling and cross section location.

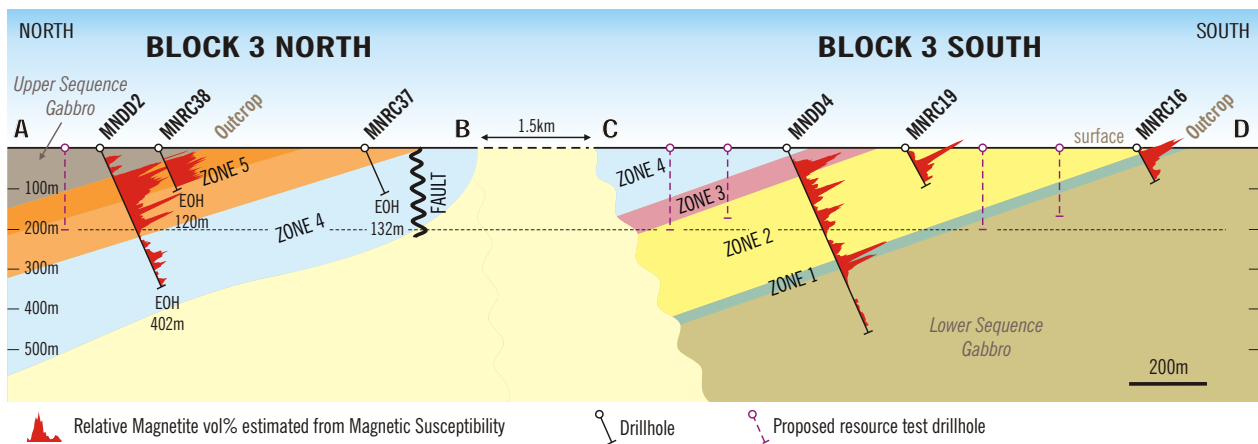


Figure 4 Canegrass cross section Block 3.

and Zone 5 in MNRC38 during the past quarter were reported in the September quarterly report. More metallurgical tests will be needed to determine how extraction of saleable products based on iron, vanadium and titanium values can be achieved.

#### Regional Geophysics – Airborne Electromagnetic and Gravity Surveys

Maximus recently completed a helicopter-borne EM survey (REPTM) of the entire Narndee Project area. The Narndee airborne EM survey was flown on 400 metre spaced east-west lines for a total of 15,000 line kilometres. From preliminary data ten strong anomalies have been identified (Figure 1). More detailed (100 – 200m spaced) infill lines were completed over four areas of known ultramafic rocks, already revealing more anomalies in the Milgoo area. A gravity survey was also completed over the entire Narndee Project Area which is already providing valuable structural information.

More detailed processing and interpretation over coming months is expected to lead to identification of many more anomalies.

**Dr Kevin Wills**

Managing Director

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**For further information please contact:**

Kevin Wills, Ph: 08 8132 7960 or 0419 850 997

Email: kwills@maximusresources.com

Duncan Gordon, Investor relations, Ph: 08 8232 8800

Email: dgordon@adelaideequity.com.au

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr K Wills, an employee of Maximus who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has more than five years of relevant experience in the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and consents to inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears. He qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".