

ASX Announcement

12/04/2017

Ground-breaking WA drill campaign adjacent to Australia's former highest grade gold mine

HIGHLIGHTS

- Eastern Goldfields drill program to commence immediately after Easter on Spargoville project area immediately east of open pit at former Wattle Dam gold mine – now wholly-owned by Maximus
- Target area has had no substantive resource drill-out
- Drilling targeting a repeat of the Wattle Dam gold structures that led to mining
- Ground-breaking campaign comes as Maximus this month reached milestone of 100,000 plus gold ounce inventory for its Spargoville project

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is pleased to announce a ground-breaking drilling program for its wholly owned Wattle Dam gold project within its broader Spargoville tenement holdings, 55km south of Coolgardie in WA's Eastern Goldfields.

The key drill focus is the area immediately adjacent to the eastern wall of the former high grade Wattle Dam open pit – in recent times, Australia's highest grade gold mine.

Maximus considers that repeat mineralised structures identical to those that hosted the Wattle Dam high grade gold deposit could be present in the footwall, immediately east of the previously mined open pit, where exploration drill coverage to date has been sparse. An earlier RAB traverse, consisting of a single line of shallow RAB holes extending from the Wattle Dam Pit to the core farm area, intersected a thick sequence of ultramafics and minor interflow sediments, before intersecting an Ultramafic/granite contact.

The high grade lodes at Wattle Dam were associated with the interflow sediments within the ultramafics, while the ultramafic/granite contact is a similar setting to the mineralisation at Maximus' Redback gold deposit, just 500m to the south and directly along strike.

The historical RAB drill line returned a highly anomalous result of 24m @ 0.3 g/t gold at this contact position. This result is similar to those early exploration results reported at Redback, which led to its subsequent discovery and gold resource definition. No additional drilling has been undertaken in the target drill area east of Wattle Dam (see Figure 1) - opening the potential for a significant discovery in the target area.

While extensive exploration and development drilling was undertaken to define the Main Lode at Wattle Dam, mined through to 2014, only sparse exploration drilling was extended east into the footwall towards the core farm. (See Figure 1)

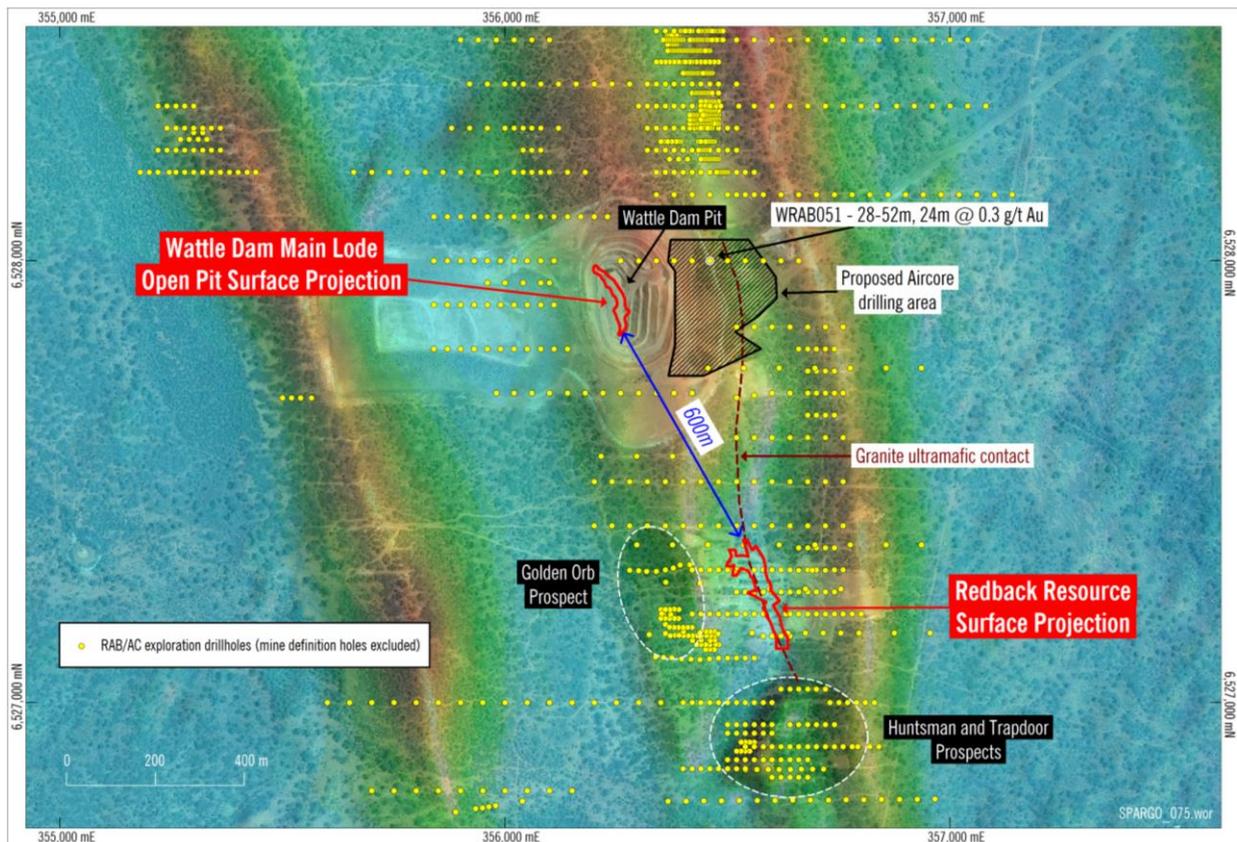


Figure 1: Past exploration drillholes at Wattle Dam on TMI Image, and Google Earth map. Also shown is the granite/ ultramafic contact extending northwards from the Redback deposit through the target drill area (black shaded polygon)

Future Activities

Maximus submitted, and has received the necessary approvals, to complete a significant Aircore and RC drill program at Wattle Dam, on the assumption that positive results are returned from the initial scheduled drill program commencing immediately following the Easter long weekend. The decision to continue with an even more extensive drill program will depend on early geological logging and assay results.

Given the sparse density of exploration data in this area, the Company is very keen to begin a structured drilling program in an attempt to identify a repeat of the HG Wattle Dam shear structure literally a stone's throw from the original Wattle Dam mine.

The Wattle Dam project is located 55km from Maximus' Burbanks gold treatment plant (see Figure 2). The Burbanks plant has a capacity of 180,000 tonnes per annum and is currently undergoing refurbishment, with completion imminent.

It is the Company's intention to utilise the Burbanks mill to toll treat 3rd party ore feed whilst it defines and progresses its own gold resources through the feasibility, approval and production process.

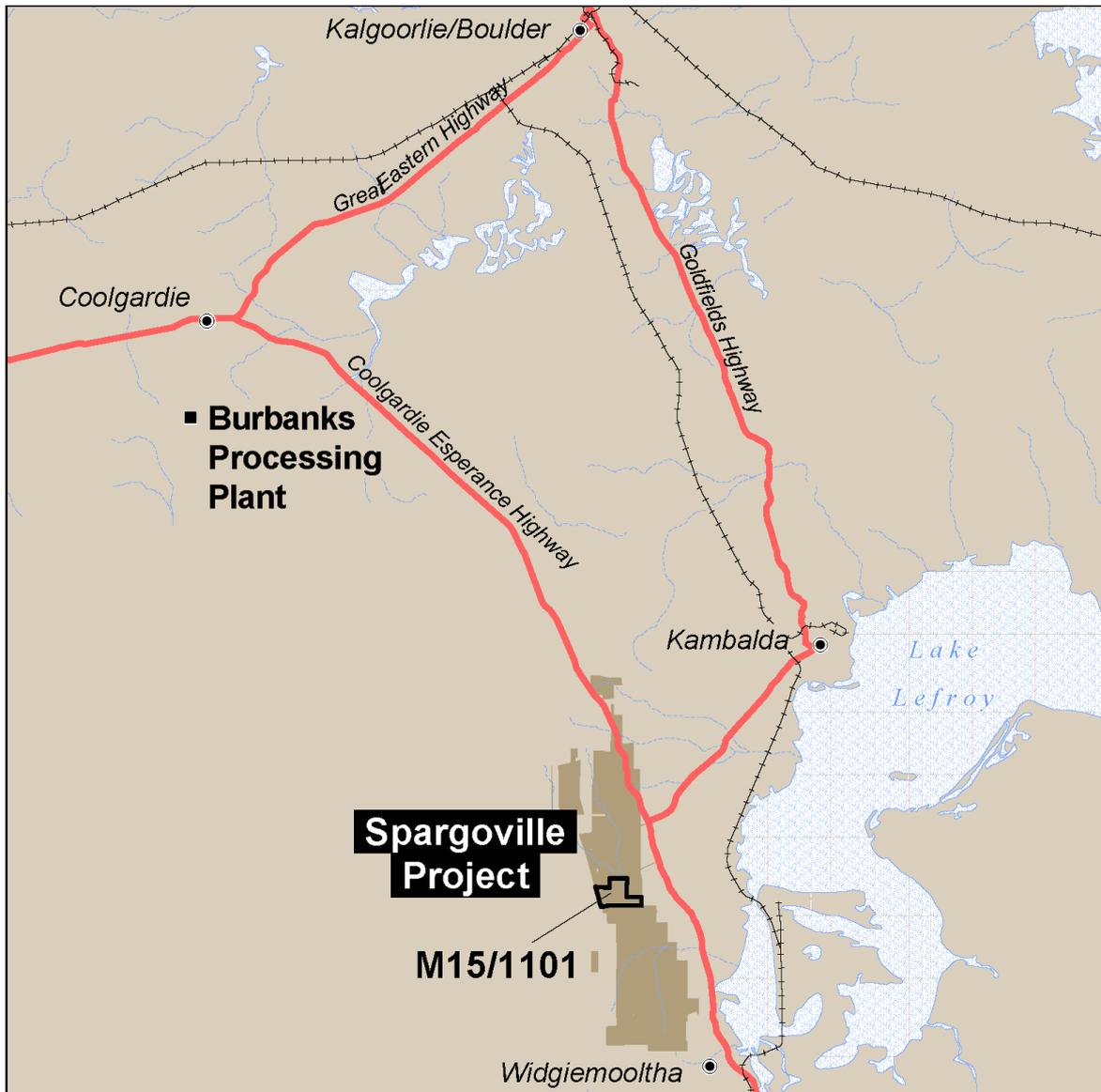


Figure 2: Location of the Wattle Dam Gold Mine and the greater Spargoville Project relative to the Burbanks Processing Plant.

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Further information relating to Maximus Resources Limited and its diversified exploration projects will be found on Maximus' website: www.maximusresources.com

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Hogan who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate has been compiled by Dr Graeme McDonald who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Both Mr Hogan and Dr McDonald have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration, and the activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). This report is issued in the form and context in which it appears with the written consent of the Competent Persons.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources and consists of rotary air blast drilling. Samples were collected at one metre intervals via a cyclone and laid out in rows of 10 on the ground. All drill hole samples were composite sampled over maximum of four metres. Samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories Services for analysis for Au using aqua regia digestion with a flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources and consists of rotary air blast drilling. For the Ramelius drilling refers to DMP Item Number A73069
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No recoveries were recorded
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical rotary air blast holes were logged in full, but not to a level to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies, nor metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources

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<i>techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p><i>taken.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>and consists of rotary air blast, no reference to sub sampling, nor was the presence of water recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected via a cyclone No splitting was undertaken
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<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 acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources and consists of rotary air blast, were assayed by partial leach techniques.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources and consists of rotary air blast No significant intersections reported No holes were twinned, exploration drilling only
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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"> All coordinates are in GDA 94, MGA Zone 51. No topographic control used.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources and consists of rotary air blast drill holes along a single traverse, with hole spacings of 40m. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation has been undertaken. All drill hole samples were composite sampled over maximum of four metres.
<i>Orientation of</i>	<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources and consists of rotary air blast drill holes along a single traverse, with

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<i>data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p><i>the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	hole spacings of 40m, orientated perpendicular to geological strike.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources; no sample security measures were reported.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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"> To date there has been no external audit of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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 project referred to in this report is Mining Lease M1501101. Mining Lease M15/1101 is held 100% by Maximus Resources This tenement is in good standing.
<i>Exploration by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramelius Resources mined the Wattle Dam Gold Mine between 2008 and 2012
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is within a poorly outcropping Archaean volcano-sedimentary secession of felsic-intermediate volcanics and chemical sediments adjacent to the Spargoville Shear Zone. The Style of mineralisation is massive and disseminated gold mineralisation.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted and Ramelius Resources and consists of rotary air blast. The results of holes are referenced in the report. All information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been discussed in the text.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intersection reported are weighted averages, no top cuts have been applied No metal equivalents have been used in the reporting.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling referred to was conducted by Ramelius Resources and consists of rotary air blast drill holes along a single traverse, with hole spacing's of 40m, orientated perpendicular to geological strike.
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"> See figures attached to this report.
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"> All results available of significance have been reported within this report.
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"> N/A
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 planned is drilling.