ASX Announcement

1st March 2017

Increased Mineral Resource at Maximus' Larkinville gold deposit in Western Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mineral Resource totalling 119,700 tonnes @ 3.02 g/t for 11,600 ozs
- Majority of the Mineral Resource within Indicated category
- Metallurgical ore samples currently analysed to confirm gold recoveries

Resource Update

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX: MXR) is pleased to inform shareholders of an updated JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate at the Larkinville prospect within the Company's Spargoville gold project , following completion of a recent Reverse Circulation RC drilling program (See table 1).

The Larkinville deposit is located on the Kunanalling Shear, approximately 5km south-west of the previously mined high grade Wattle Dam gold mine, now held 100% by Maximus.

Classification	Tonnes	Au g/t	Oz
Main Lode			
Inferred	-	-	-
Indicated	112,250	2.91	10,500
Lower Lode			
Inferred	7,450	4.60	1,100
Indicated	-	-	-
Total	119,700	3.02	11,600

Table 1: Larkinville Mineral Resource estimate by classification (Au > 1.0 g/t).

The updated Mineral Resource estimate totalling 119,700 tonnes @ 3.02 g/t for 11,600 ounces of gold is based on 36 (RC) drill-holes completed by previous explorers including Ramelius Resources, and 13 RC drillholes completed by Maximus in November 2016. Results of the Maximus' drilling were documented in the Company's ASX release dated 21/12/2016.

The recent infill drilling by Maximus was designed to validate the previous Mineral Resource estimate. Mineralised intersections were slightly thinner than expected, resulting in a slight decrease in overall tonnes. However, the average grade of the Mineral Resource estimate has increased significantly. This

is in part due to the inclusion of Screen Fire Assay results obtained for the latest Maximus drill intersections. Screen Fire Assaying (based on 1kg of sample) is a common and more reliable technique in areas where coarse gold is suspected. Recent Screen Fire Assay results from Larkinville are consistently higher than the original 50g Fire Assay results (see Appendix 1 for full list). Panning of several high grade RC chip samples confirmed the presence of coarse free gold (see Figure 2).

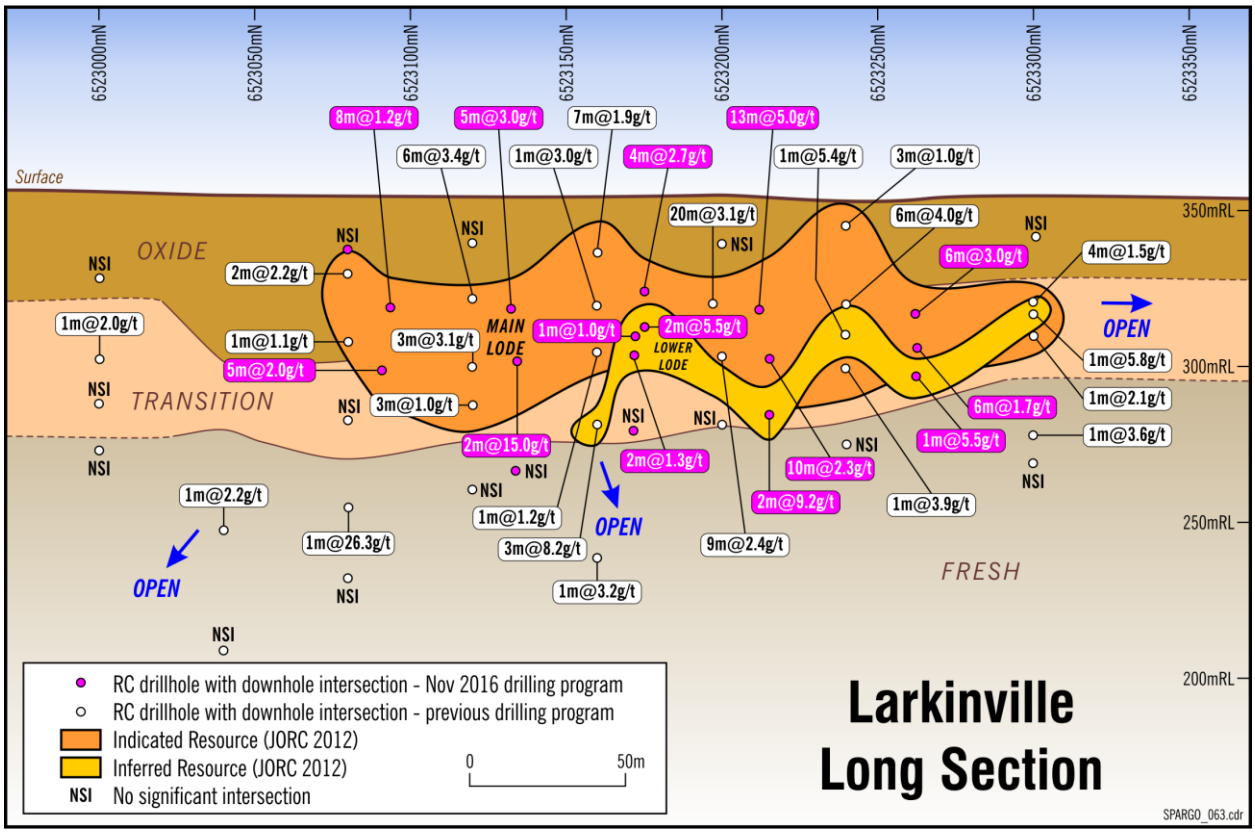

Figure 1: Larkinville Mineral Resource estimate - long section

Figure 2: Photo of coarse gold panned from RC chips from drillhole MXLWRC003 (43-44m) with Screen Fire Assay of 24.2 g/t Au.

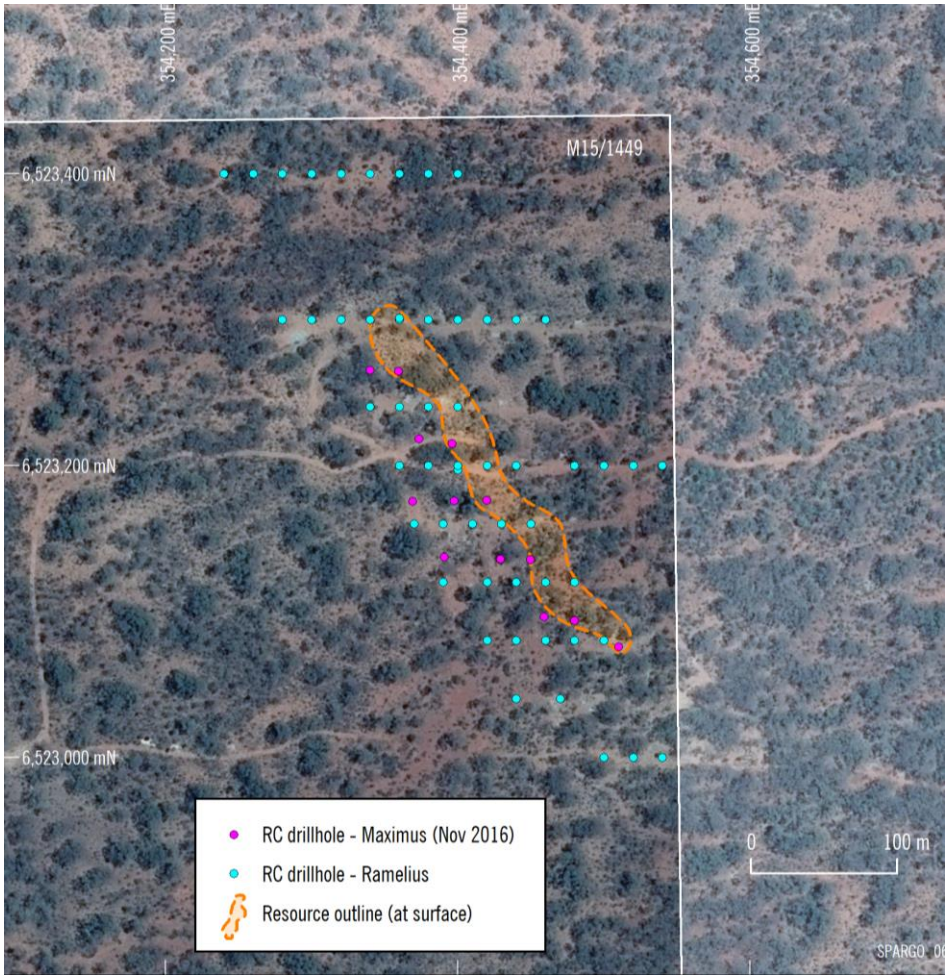

Figure 3: Map displaying the location of all drillhole collars and the surface projection of the Mineral Resource estimate.

The ore body strikes north-west and dips at 65-70 degrees to the south-west, and has a strike length of approximately 240m. The mineralisation currently extends to 80m below surface and remains open along strike and at depth to the north (see Figures 1 and 3).

The current defined Mineral Resource estimate is situated entirely on granted Mining Lease M15/1449, held 75% by MXR And 25% by Pioneer Resources Limited.

Future Activities

Analysis of samples collected for metallurgical assessment has commenced with preliminary results anticipated in early April 2017.

The Larkinville deposit is located 57km south of Maximus' recently acquired Burbanks gold treatment plant (see Figure 4). Burbanks has a capacity of 180,000 tonnes per annum and is currently being refurbished with an anticipated completion time of Q1 2017.

It is Maximus' intention to utilise the Burbanks mill to initially toll treat 3rdparty ore feed to generate maiden revenues whilst it defines and progresses its own gold resources through the feasibility, approval and production processes.

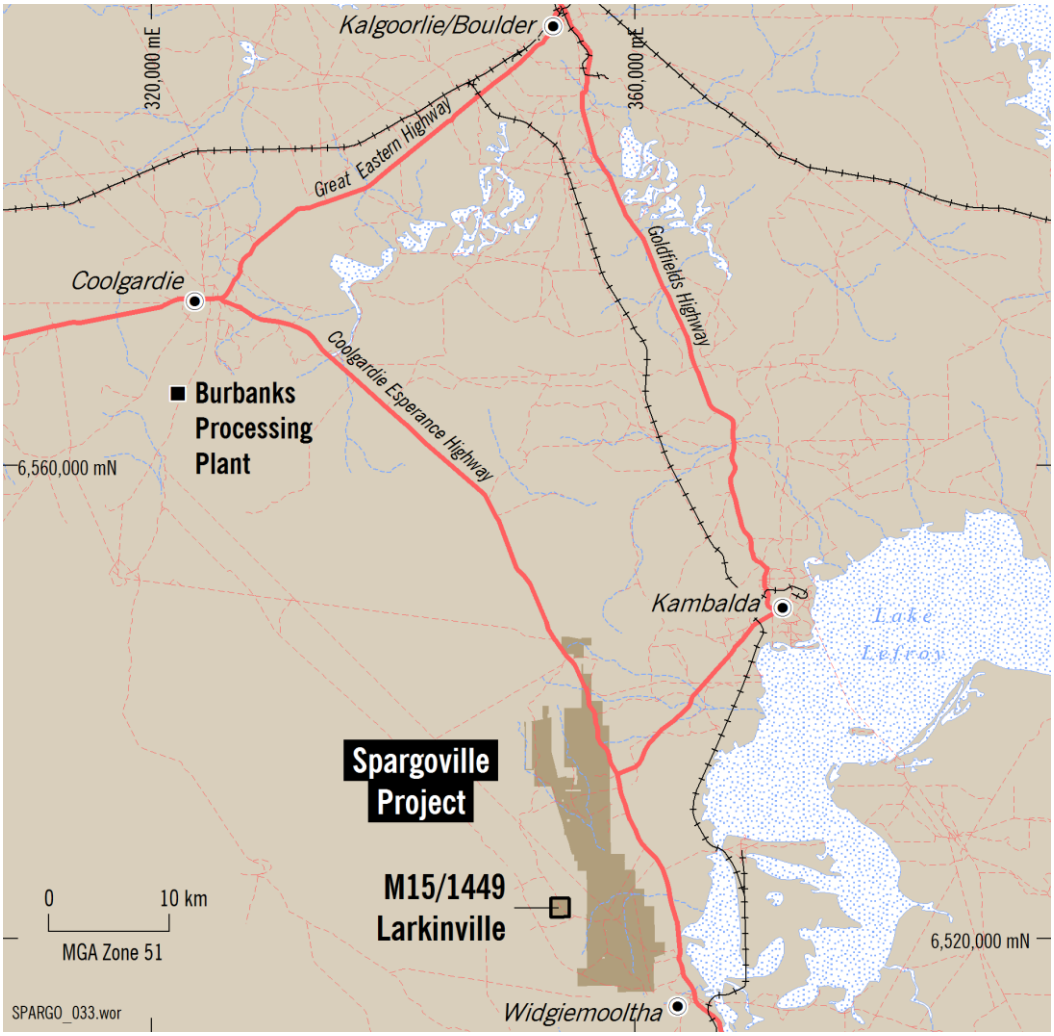

Figure 4: Location Map of Larkinville project and Burbanks Treatment plant

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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 in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information 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 undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). This report is issued in the form and context in which it appears with the written consent of the Competent Person.

Appendix 1 – Screen Fire Assay results for mineralised intersections from Maximus drilling compared to original Fire Assays.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Original 50g Fire Assay (ppm Au)	1 kg Screen Fire Assay (ppm Au)
MXLWRC001	39	40	3306	0.54	0.56
MXLWRC001	40	41	3307	2.01	2.54
MXLWRC001	41	42	3308	0.81	1.64
MXLWRC001	42	43	3309	0.98	1.24
MXLWRC001	43	44	3310	1.18	2.27
MXLWRC001	44	45	3311	2.37	1.99
MXLWRC001	45	46	3312	3.43	8.39
MXLWRC001	46	47	3313	0.95	0.95
MXLWRC002	53	54	3384	1.24	1.47
MXLWRC002	54	55	3385	2.79	3.61
MXLWRC002	55	56	3386	0.77	0.87
MXLWRC002	56	57	3387	0.78	0.43
MXLWRC002	57	58	3388	1.86	2.10
MXLWRC002	58	59	3389	1.32	1.59
MXLWRC002	66	67	3397	7.91	5.48
MXLWRC003	33	34	3446	0.58	0.63
MXLWRC003	34	35	3447	1.58	1.77
MXLWRC003	35	36	3448	5.12	5.82
MXLWRC003	36	37	3449	23.99	9.88
MXLWRC003	37	38	3450	4.79	5.83
MXLWRC003	38	39	3452	2.41	2.93
MXLWRC003	39	40	3453	1.63	2.06
MXLWRC003	40	41	3454	2.55	4.17
MXLWRC003	41	42	3455	1.20	1.37
MXLWRC003	42	43	3456	1.13	1.24
MXLWRC003	43	44	3457	17.58	24.21
MXLWRC003	44	45	3458	1.89	2.46
MXLWRC003	45	46	3459	2.08	1.93
MXLWRC003	46	47	3460	1.09	1.45
MXLWRC003	47	48	3461	0.64	0.70
MXLWRC003	48	49	3462	0.73	0.99
MXLWRC003	49	50	3463	0.61	0.69
MXLWRC003	57	58	3472	0.73	0.82
MXLWRC003	58	59	3473	0.65	0.57
MXLWRC004	55	56	3541	3.35	1.54
MXLWRC004	56	57	3542	1.86	2.20
MXLWRC004	57	58	3543	0.80	1.37
MXLWRC004	58	59	3544	5.37	4.75
MXLWRC004	59	60	3545	3.57	4.11
MXLWRC004	60	61	3546	3.56	4.71
MXLWRC004	61	62	3547	0.30	0.31
MXLWRC004	62	63	3548	0.20	0.20
MXLWRC004	63	64	3549	0.10	0.11
MXLWRC004	64	65	3550	2.03	4.19
MXLWRC004	79	80	3567	2.13	2.18
MXLWRC004	80	81	3568	8.30	16.3
MXLWRC004	81	82	3569	0.74	0.75

MXLWRC004	82	83	3570	0.60	0.61
MXLWRC004	83	84	3571	0.28	0.27
MXLWRC004	84	85	3572	0.51	0.43
MXLWRC005	31	32	3607	1.52	1.53
MXLWRC005	32	33	3608	2.71	3.15
MXLWRC005	33	34	3609	4.35	4.37
MXLWRC005	34	35	3610	1.73	1.92
MXLWRC005	35	36	3611	0.67	0.65
MXLWRC005	45	46	3621	0.61	0.59
MXLWRC005	46	47	3622	8.69	9.22
MXLWRC005	47	48	3623	3.28	1.81
MXLWRC006	51	52	3709	1.08	0.94
MXLWRC006	52	53	3710	0.62	0.53
MXLWRC006	57	58	3715	1.08	1.35
MXLWRC006	58	59	3716	0.54	1.17
MXLWRC006	68	69	3727	0.69	0.77
MXLWRC006	69	70	3728	0.88	0.93
MXLWRC006	70	71	3729	0.76	0.86
MXLWRC006	71	72	3730	0.82	1.01
MXLWRC006	72	73	3731	0.78	0.91
MXLWRC008	36	37	3899	1.37	1.74
MXLWRC008	37	38	3900	0.26	0.36
MXLWRC008	38	39	3902	0.29	0.33
MXLWRC008	39	40	3903	2.80	4.73
MXLWRC008	40	41	3904	8.29	7.71
MXLWRC009	59	60	3995	0.65	22.78
MXLWRC009	60	61	3996	5.88	7.24
MXLWRC011	36	37	4168	0.67	1.00
MXLWRC011	37	38	4169	0.23	0.43
MXLWRC011	38	39	4170	0.75	0.81
MXLWRC011	39	40	4171	2.92	1.26
MXLWRC011	40	41	4172	1.20	1.34
MXLWRC011	41	42	4173	1.95	2.74
MXLWRC011	42	43	4174	0.77	0.80
MXLWRC011	43	44	4176	1.38	0.96
MXLWRC012	60	61	4256	1.70	0.93
MXLWRC012	61	62	4257	2.35	2.97
MXLWRC012	62	63	4258	0.96	1.01
MXLWRC012	63	64	4259	0.58	1.46
MXLWRC012	64	65	4260	3.36	3.60

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	*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.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation (**RC**) Drilling. All drill holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cyclone.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All documentation indicates that sampling was undertaken as per industry best practice.
	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.	All RC holes were drilled with a 4.75 inch face-sampling bit. Ramelius samples were collected over 1m intervals through a cyclone and splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. They were fully pulverized to produce a sample for Leachwell or Aqua Regia digest, both with an AAS finish. All Tychean samples were collected over 4m intervals through a cyclone and splitter. Samples were fully pulverised at the lab to produce a 25g charge for Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish for gold. Maximus samples were fully pulverized at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	An RC drilling rig was used to collect all samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 4.75 inches (12.1 cm).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Evidence of RC chip sample recoveries has not been sighted for historical drilling. All Maximus samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered. Sample recoveries were estimated for each metre of sample based upon an expected volume. Sample recoveries were >90%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. RC samples were collected through a cyclone and splitter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at the rig, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the lab samples up to 3kg collected.
	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.	No apparent sample bias or material loss was documented to have taken place during drilling activities.
	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.	All chips were geologically logged by geologists using company specific logging schemes. This level is considered appropriate to support the Mineral Resource estimate. No geotechnical logging was undertaken.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
Logging	*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All drill samples collected from a rig mounted cyclone were passed through a splitter, and an average 2-3 kg sample collected in a pre numbered calico bag. The majority of all samples were collected dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All Ramelius samples were prepared at the Intertek (Genalysis) Laboratory in Kalgoorlie and Tychean samples at the Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth. Maximus samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um. The procedures are commonly used within the industry for this type of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	Ramelius and Tychean did not use field based QAQC procedures but relied upon laboratory standards and repeats. Maximus duplicate field samples were collected at a rate of approximately 1 in 50 samples. No apparent issues were reported.
	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.	Sample collection from the cyclone is routinely monitored by the rig geologist. Samples for the laboratory are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. Ramelius

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reassayed 46 field resplit samples of higher grade intervals to determine the repeatability of the respective metre intervals. No significant issues were identified.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	There is potentially coarse gold in the system, however observed grades are not excessive. Therefore the sample sizes are considered appropriate given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
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.*	All Ramelius samples were analysed at the Intertek (Genalysis) Laboratory in Perth via either 200g or 10g Leachwell or Aqua Regia digest both with an AAS finish. The Tychean samples were analysed at the Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth with a nominal 25g sample used for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish. Maximus samples were analysed for gold at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth via a 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish. Subsequent Screen Fire Assays were collected on mineralised Maximus intersections.
	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.	Not Applicable.
	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.	At the Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. Ramelius and Tychean did not use field based QAQC procedures but relied upon laboratory standards and repeats. Ramelius did reassay 157 pulps via a different technique to determine the robustness of the techniques used. Maximus protocol for RC programmes id for Field Standards (CRM's) and Blanks to be inserted at a rate of 2 Standards and 1 Blank per 100 samples. Field duplicates are inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 50. No significant issues were identified.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results from the drilling have been checked and verified by the Maximus Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were used during the resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	It is uncertain how Ramelius and Tychean recorded, documented and stored the primary data. Maximus have obtained the data in database form when the tenement was acquired. The data in the database, including assays, has been verified against primary electronic files. All Maximus field logging is directly entered into a spreadsheet and loaded into an Access database system. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. When check and repeat assays have been undertaken, the gold value is averaged. The average Au field within the database is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. Where Screen Fire Assays exist they are used as the primary assay.
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.*	Maximus RC collars were determined by differential GPS with an accuracy of 1m in Northing and Easting. Down hole surveys including dip and azimuth were acquired by down hole camera. All Ramelius and Tychean RC collars were determined by hand held GPS. Down hole surveys for the Tychean drilling were obtained via single shot camera, recording dip and azimuth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's for Maximus holes were measured with the aid of differential GPS. RL's for Ramelius and Tychean holes were determined with the aid of a hand held GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drillholes are spaced along traverses approximately 20m apart.
	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.	The spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All sample intervals within the mineralised zone are 1m. Therefore, no sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	The orientation of the drill lines (90° azimuth) is at an angle to the strike of the mineralisation (320°). It is unlikely that the orientation of the drilling has resulted in biased sampling of the mineralisation. The majority of holes were drilled at approximately -60° angled to the east.
	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.	It is unlikely that the orientation of the drilling has resulted in biased sampling of the mineralisation. However, the reported intersection lengths are considered to be slightly greater than the true thickness of mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	It is uncertain what measures were taken by Ramelius and Tychean to ensure sample security. Maximus samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and transported by company employees to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their Laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage.

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 Mineral Resource and RC drilling are located within tenement M15/1449, which is owned 75% by Maximus Resources and 25% by Pioneer Resources.
	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	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The ML and surrounding area has been subject to historical gold prospecting with several deposits located and mined within the region.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
parties		The Larkinville deposit was identified via regional auger and subsequent Aircore drilling completed by Ramelius Resources in the period 2006-2007. In 2008 Ramelius completed RC drilling in order to evaluate the identified gold anaomalism with significant results. Tychean Resources drilled a deeper RC hole in 2014 but failed to intersect mineralisation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology is dominated by Archean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by granites and pegmatite dykes. Hydrothermal vein and shear related gold mineralisation is being targeted by the exploration. Locally the geology is dominated by volcaniclastics metamorphosed into a felsic biotite-quartz-garnet schist.
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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The mineralisation has been defined by a total of 49 RC holes for a total of 4,852m. Hole locations are shown in Figure 2 of the release and details of all drilling have been released previously. Intersections are shown on the long section (Figure 1) within the accompanying release.
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.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 1 ppm Au, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metre. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results or used in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	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.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. All sample intervals are 1m in length and as such all intervals and grades are considered equally.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values	No metal equivalent values are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
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').*	It is interpreted that the mineralisation is hosted within a moderately west dipping shear zone. The orientation of the drill lines (90° azimuth) is at an angle to the strike of the mineralisation (320°). The majority of holes were drilled at approximately -60° angled to the east. The reported intersection lengths are considered to be slightly greater than the true thickness of mineralisation.
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.*	Appropriate diagrams are included as part of the accompanying release, including a plan of drill hole collar locations and defined Mineral Resource areas as well as a representative long section.
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.*	All Screen Fire Assay results for mineralised intersections from the Maximus drilling have been included in Appendix 1 within the accompanying release.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	See comments below in Section 3 regarding bulk density estimates.
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.*	Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth to the north. Follow-up infill RC drilling will be completed to determine the extent of the thicker higher grade zones. Samples have been collected for metallurgical testwork.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	All data is stored in an Access database system, and maintained by the Database Manager. A separate drillhole database was created in Micromine for the purposes of undertaking the Mineral Resource estimate. A physical check of this database with original assay and data files has been undertaken. No errors have been identified.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit has been undertaken by the Competent Person, including supervision of the most recent drilling. The Competent Person is satisfied with the data quality, procedures and geological interpretation.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Review of the data on geological cross sections (20m apart) was undertaken and a number of relatively simple geological models were considered. The main controlling indicator was Au grade and a nominal 1 ppm minimum cut-off was used in the interpretation of the mineralised envelope. The final model has interpreted the mineralised zone as a single larger Main Lode with a smaller but higher grade Lower Lode. The Main Lode in particular shows good continuity along strike.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Mineralisation at Larkinville extends in a NW – SE direction for up to 240m with a true width varying between 1m and 18m. The mineralisation extends from surface down to a modelled depth of 80m below the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes*	A rotated block model was created to represent the mineralised envelope. Blocks were aligned towards 320◦ and flagged by oxidation state and SG. The gold grade was estimated into a block model with a cell size is 2.5mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL with sub-celling to a minimum of 0.5mE x 1mN x 0.5mRL. Grade was estimated to the parent block. Due to the relatively narrow nature of the mineralised envelope, small sub-cells were required to be able to best represent the wireframe model boundaries.

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	appropriate account of such data. *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	An Inverse Distance (power = 2) estimation was used with an anisotropic search ellipse created to reflect the orientation and proportions of the mineralised lode. The Mineral Resource estimate is constrained by hard boundaries as defined by the wireframe representing the extent of the mineralisation. No top cut was applied as the high grades present are considered material. The coefficient of variance is low and good for a gold deposit and indicative of a single population. The block model has been validated along sections and provides a good correlation with existing drillhole data and with the wireframe reference model. Various geological interpretations were considered with negligible effect on the global estimate. The Mineral Resource estimate was undertaken using Micromine.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A gold cut-off grade of 1g/t Au has been used in reporting the Mineral Resource estimate.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	It has been assumed that a traditional open cut selective mining method of drill, blast, load and haul with be used.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions*	Metallurgical testwork is currently underway to determine gold recovery rates.

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	regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The mineralisation is located on a granted mining lease. Although there have been no environmental studies undertaken, there are multiple similar mining and processing operations in the region, therefore it is considered likely that any environmental impacts will be manageable.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	No direct SG determinations have been undertaken. The values used are based on similar deposits elsewhere within the region. Bulk density estimates used are : oxide = 2.0 t/m^3, transitional = 2.5 t/m^3, fresh = 2.8 t/m^3
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Larkinville Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred and Indicated. Factors taken into account include drill spacing, mineralisation continuity and estimation quality. The Mineral Resource classification reflects the views of the Competent Person.
Audits or	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No third party audits or reviews of the Mineral Resource estimate have

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reviews		been completed at this time.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Mineral Resource estimate is considered to be a global estimate. The Mineral Resource is volume constrained by the geological interpretation. The Main Lode is Indicated due to the current drill spacing and geological and grade continuity. The Lower Lode is Inferred, and constrained by a small number of drillholes. Therefore, the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate is more sensitive to change via further infill drilling. As would be expected, the Mineral Resource estimate is sensitive to grade variability. Currently no top-cut has been applied. With additional data the influence of the small number of higher grade assays needs reviewing as modelling has shown that the Mineral Resource is sensitive to a top cut.