ASX Announcement

26/07/2017

Wattle Dam East Drilling Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- Highly encouraging gold assays up to 1.7 g/t intersected in Wattle Dam East drilling
- Broad Intersections up to 12 metres recorded indicating significant potential
- Mineralisation associated with structural corridor linking Redback deposit along strike to the south

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is pleased to update shareholders on the recently completed drilling program at the Wattle Dam project, 55km south east of Coolgardie (Figure 1). All assays have now been received, verified and the data has been assessed.

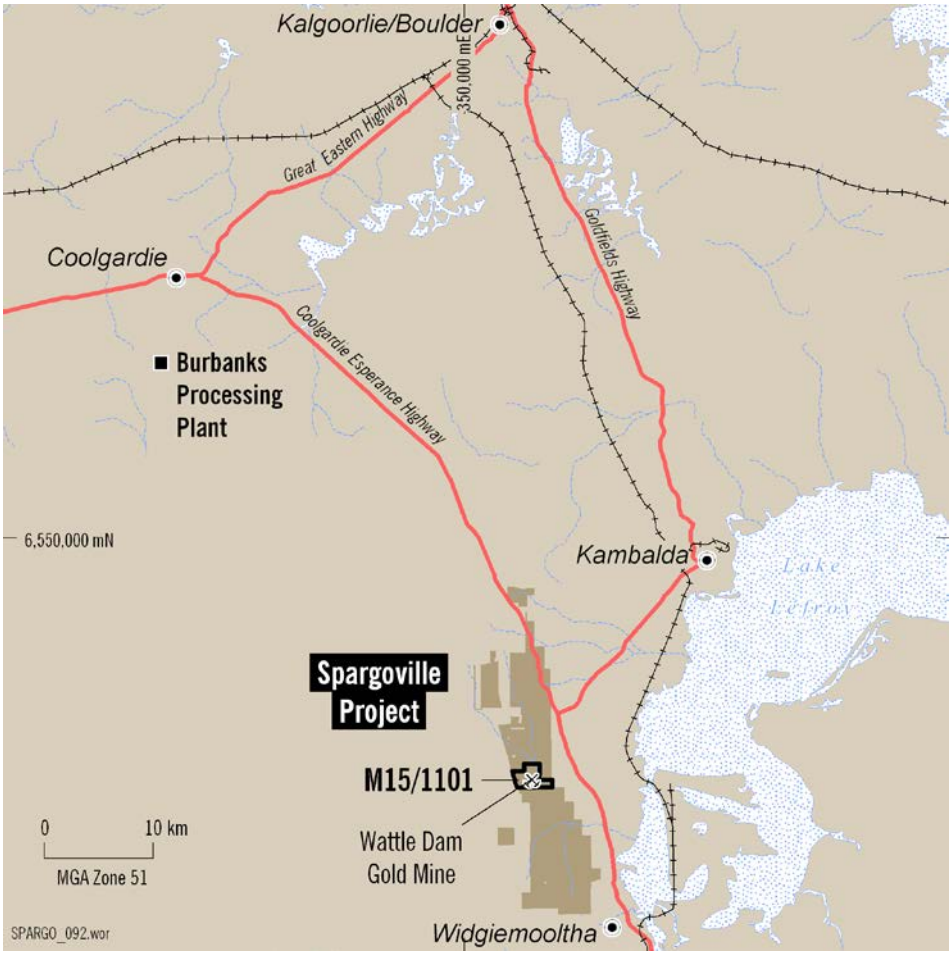

Figure 1: Location of the Wattle Dam Gold Mine and the greater Spargoville Project .

The drill program targeted repeat mineralised structures immediately east of the previously mined Wattle Dam open pit, identical to those that hosted the high grade gold deposit. Previous exploration drill coverage in the area was considered to be inadequate.

A total of 4 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 60 Aircore (AC) holes were drilled to the east of the Wattle Dam pit for a total of 3,334m (See figure 2). Highly encouraging results were reported including RC hole MXWDRC03, which returned highly anomalous gold assays **from 20m** to the end of hole at **100m**. Some of the more significant zones are highlighted in Table 1 and include **10m @ 0.76** g/t from 20m including **3m @ 1.10 g/t** from 25m. The last 10m of the hole intersected a sulphide bearing ultramafic unit with the best result of 3m @ 0.97 g/t from 91m.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Length	Gold Grade (g/t)
MXWDRC02	356670	6527850	340	-60	90	100	83	84	1	0.53
MXWDRC03	356480	6528000	340	-60	90	100	**20**	**30**	**10**	**0.76**
incl							**25**	**28**	**3**	**1.10**
and							**46**	**48**	**2**	**1.32**
and							**71**	**76**	**5**	**0.63**
and							**91**	**94**	**3**	**0.97**
MXWDRC04	356450	6528000	340	-60	90	100	65	67	2	0.93
and							77	78	1	1.06
MXWDAC01	356540	6528040	340	-60	90	49	36	40	4	0.86
MXWDAC05	356462	6528040	340	-60	90	37	**16**	**28**	**12**	**0.63**
MXWDAC08	356600	6527960	340	-60	90	76	64	68	4	0.59
MXWDAC16	356600	6527920	340	-60	90	40	24	32	**8**	**0.93**
MXWDAC22	356484	6527920	340	-60	90	58	32	36	4	0.60
MXWDAC25	356540	6527880	340	-60	90	37	28	32	**4**	**1.72**

Table 1: Significant gold intersections from RC and AC drilling at Wattle Dam east. Table only shows intersections above 0.5 g/t gold.

The most encouraging results from the broadly spaced AC drilling ***include 4m @ 1.72 g/t Au in hole MXWDAC25, 12m @ 0.63 g/t Au in hole MXWDAC05 and 8m @ 0.93 g/t Au in hole MXWDAC16*** (Table 1). The mineralisation identified in this drill program is associated with the contact zone of a north – south oriented felsic intrusive body. The ultramafic/felsic intrusive contact is a similar setting to the mineralisation at the Redback deposit, some 500m to the south, and directly along strike (See figure 3). The Redback deposit contains a JORC 2012 compliant Resource estimate of 42,900 0unces.

All holes were drilled to the east at an angle of -60°. RC holes were drilled to a predetermined depth into fresh rock and AC holes were drilled through oxide and transitional material to refusal. Only those drill holes with assays above 0.5 g/t Au are listed in Table 1.

The recent drilling results are considered highly encouraging in view of their proximity to the Wattle Dam high grade gold deposit. These result support the company's interpretation of a mineralised granite ultramafic contact extending from the Redback deposit through to the footwall of the Wattle Dam system to the north (See figure 3).

The company considers this ultramafic contact to be an important target on which to concentrate further drilling activities, and holds the potential to extend the Redback deposit to the north towards Wattle Dam, significantly increasing the prospectivity of this mineralised system.

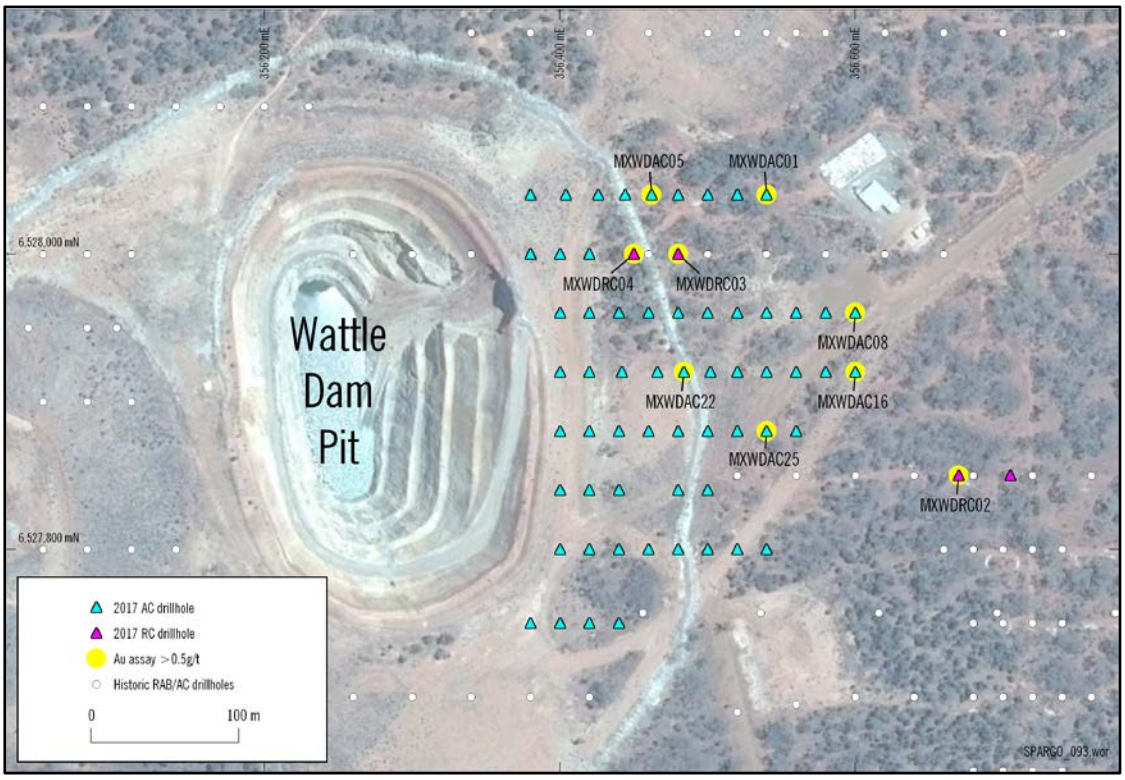

Figure 2: Current and past exploration drill holes at Wattle Dam on Google Earth map.

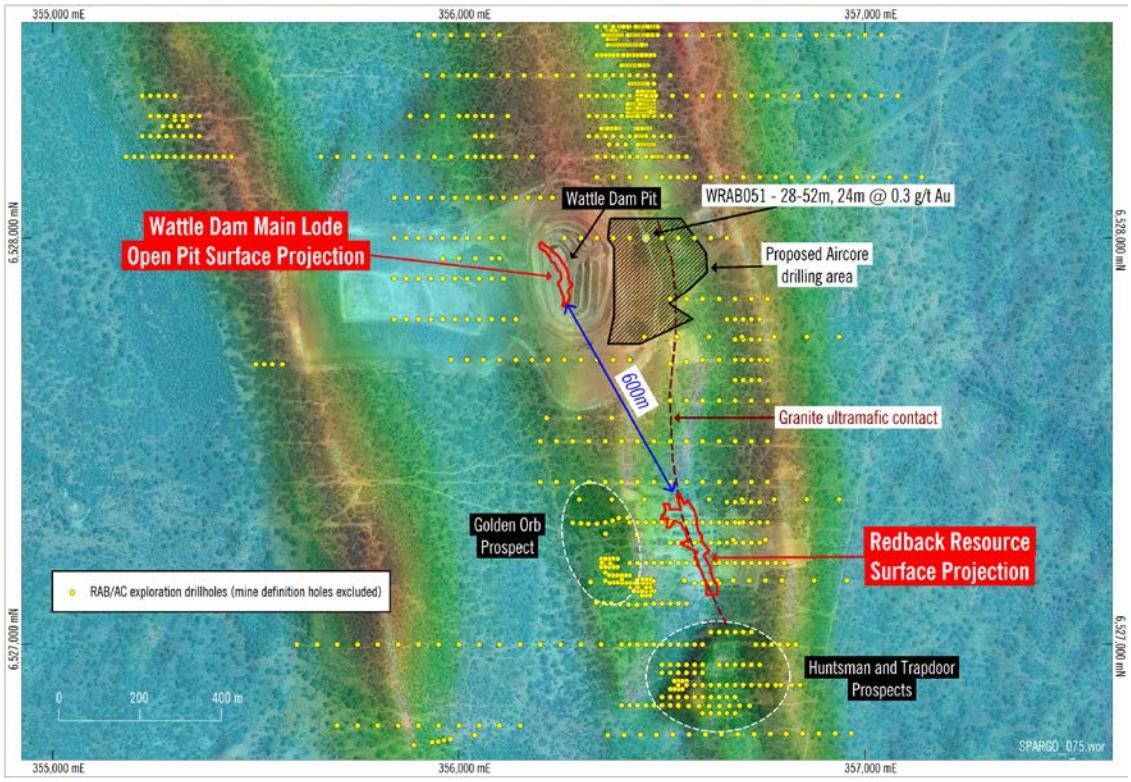

Figure 3: Current and past exploration drill holes at Wattle Dam on Google Earth map. Shaded "proposed aircore drill area" Mid May drill program (see figure 2)

Future Activities

The extensive drilling database and diamond drill core associated with the company's Spargoville gold project continues to be assessed for possible development opportunities. In particular, in situ mineralisation associated with the identified and unmined Western and South lodes at Wattle Dam

will be further investigated to identify surface drilling positions to intersect atypical biotite altered ultramafics akin to those that hosted the Wattle Dam high grade main lode (north lode).
Once surface drill positions are identified, the company will apply for the necessary permits to undertake an RC drilling program to infill mineralisation within the known biotite alteration zone at South lode prior to preliminary resource estimation.

The Wattle dam project is located 55km from the company's Burbanks gold Treatment plant. The Burbanks plant, acquired by the Company in August 2016 has a capacity of 180,000 tonnes per annum.

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.

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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 undertaking, 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	*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**) and Aircore (AC) Drilling. All RC drill holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cyclone. AC samples were collected from sample piles placed directly on the ground.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All 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. RC samples were collected over 1m intervals through a cyclone and rotary splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. AC 4m composite samples were collected from individual 1m sample piles via a scoop. All samples were fully pulverized to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish and analysed for gold.
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).*	RC and AC drilling techniques were used to collect all samples.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries were visually estimated for each metre. All recovery estimates are noted in the logs. The majority of sample recoveries were >95%.
	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 rotary splitter at the rig, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag. AC samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		also collected via a cyclone and placed directly on the ground. 4m composite samples were created by collecting a representative scoop of material from each 1m pile.
	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 Maximus geologists using company specific logging schemes. RC samples were logged at 1m intervals and AC samples were logged at 2m intervals. No geotechnical logging was undertaken.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC and AC 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 RC drill samples collected from a rig mounted cyclone passed through a rotary splitter, and an average2-3kgsamplecollected in a pre-numbered calico bag. 4m composite AC samples of 1-2 kg were created by collecting a representative scoop of material from each 1m pile. The majority of samples were collected dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All 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	For the RC drilling a duplicate field sample was inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 50 samples. No apparent issues were reported. No duplicates were used as part of the AC drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. 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 samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. A nominal 50g charge was used for analysis by Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish. The method is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation.
	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.	Maximus protocol for RC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 2 Standards per 100 samples, and one blank per 100 samples Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately1 in 50. No company based QAQC was used for the AC drilling program. At the Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results have been checked and verified by the Maximus Exploration Manager.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying		
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is entered into directly into a spreadsheet, then electronically to the Database Geologist in the office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Access database system, and maintained by the Database Manager. The data in the database, including assays, has been verified against primary digital files.
	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.
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.*	All drill hole collar locations were determined by hand held GPS. End of hole surveys for the RC drilling were obtained via single shot camera, recording dip and azimuth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection isGDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's for 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 at approximately 20m intervals along traverses approximately 40m 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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All RC sample intervals are 1m and no sample compositing has been applied. All AC samples represent a maximum 4m composite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology and mineralisation. All 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 considered that the majority of holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the regional geology and as such the reported intersection lengths are considered to approximate the true thickness of mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected and transported by company transport 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 RC and AC drilling are located within tenement M15/1101, which is owned 100% by Maximus 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 WADMP.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The ML and surrounding area has been subject to historical gold exploration with several deposits located and mined within the region. Since the mid 1980's numerous companies including BP Minerals, Selcast, Bateman Pty Ltd, Black Mountain Gold, ACM Gold, and Spinifex Gold all undertook gold and nickel exploration in the area. Defining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		numerous anomalies. Since 2003 Ramelius Resources explored for gold and identified and subsequently mined the Wattle Dam gold deposit between 2006 – 2012.
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 similar to the nearby Wattle Dam gold mine is being targeted by the exploration.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	A total of 4 RC and 60 AC holes were drilled for a total of 3,334m. Hole locations are shown in Figure 2 of the release and details of all drilling have been included within this Figure and in the text. RC holes were drilled to a planned depth and AC holes were drilled until refusal.
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 0.5ppm Au, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metres. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	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 RC sample intervals are 1m in length and as such all intervals and grades are considered equally. The AC intervals are based on 4m composite samples. All intervals are reporting above 0.5ppm Au.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	The geometry and continuity of the mineralisation intersected is unclear at this stage. As such the reported intersection lengths represent down hole lengths only and the true width of the mineralisation is unknown.
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.
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.*	Significant intersections are shown in the results table. All of these results are for intersections above 0.5 ppm Au. All other results are below this cut-off value and have not been included as discussed in the text.
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.*	Not Applicable.
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.*	No immediate further work or drilling is planned based on these results. At some stage re-sampling and assaying of 1m AC samples will be undertaken to better understand the significant 4m composite sample results.