

DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS – S5 PROSPECT

- Strong gold intersections within wide zones of mineralised stockwork at S5 Prospect – 300m south of the historic high-grade Wattle Dam Gold Mine.
 - Wide mineralised intersections similar to that identified at Wattle Dam stockwork, adjacent to the mined high-grade shoot which produced 430,000 tonnes @ 14.9 g/t Au for 213,650 oz of gold.
 - Visible gold occurrences observed in drill core.
 - Final assay results from diamond drill programme, highlight wide zones of gold mineralisation which carry high-grade intervals including:
 - **10.0m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 76m incl. **1.0m @ 7.3 g/t Au** and **7.5m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 94.5m incl. **1.0m @ 5.7 g/t Au** (S05DD003)
 - **9.0m @ 1.2 g/t Au** from 162m incl. **1.0m @ 5.7 g/t Au** (S05RCD001)
 - **21.2m @ 0.8 g/t Au** from 129m incl. **1.0m @ 10.5 g/t Au** (S05RCD004)
 - Diamond drill programme designed to test potential extensions of the S5 Prospect discovery hole S05RC007 which returned wide high grade gold intersections including:
 - **32.0m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 105m incl. **2.0m @ 6.8 g/t Au** and **13.0m @ 5.9 g/t Au** from 118m incl. **2.0m @ 6.5 g/t Au, 5.0m @ 10.9 g/t Au** and **2.0m @ 3.8 g/t Au.**
 - Exploration RC drilling targeting Redback, Wattle Dam North and regional gold targets, Yilmia and Karramindie, expected to commence during May 2021.
 - Mineral Resource Estimate for Wattle Dam Stockwork underway and expected to be complete in the coming months.
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Maximus Resources Limited ('Maximus' or 'the Company', ASX:MXR) is pleased to provide Diamond Drill (DD) assay results from the recently completed drilling campaign at the S5 Prospect within the greater Wattle Dam Area, located 24km from Kambalda, Western Australia's premier gold and nickel mining district.

Maximus Resources Limited Managing Director, Tim Wither, said: *"These diamond drilling results have successfully defined a mineralised extension from the S5 Prospect discovery hole of 32m @ 3.2g/t, highlighting broad zones of stockwork with high-grade intervals up to 10.5g/t gold.*

"Drill core at S5 prospect has been geologically compelling, with wide zones of alteration up to 61 metres of mineralised carbonate-tremolite-quartz vein stockwork observed, similar to the alteration at Wattle Dam, only 300m to the north.

"S5 prospect was previously unknown due to the wide spaced shallow legacy drilling, highlighting the potential for more high-grade Wattle Dam type discoveries.

"Final assays from the first phase of drilling at Redback and diamond drill hole testing plunge extension for the Wattle Dam South ore zone are expected to be received shortly. We look forward to receiving these results and, in conjunction with the commencement of Wattle Dam Mineral

Resource Estimate, to continue building our understanding of the structural controls within the greater Wattle Dam Area to assist in planning our next phase of drilling.”

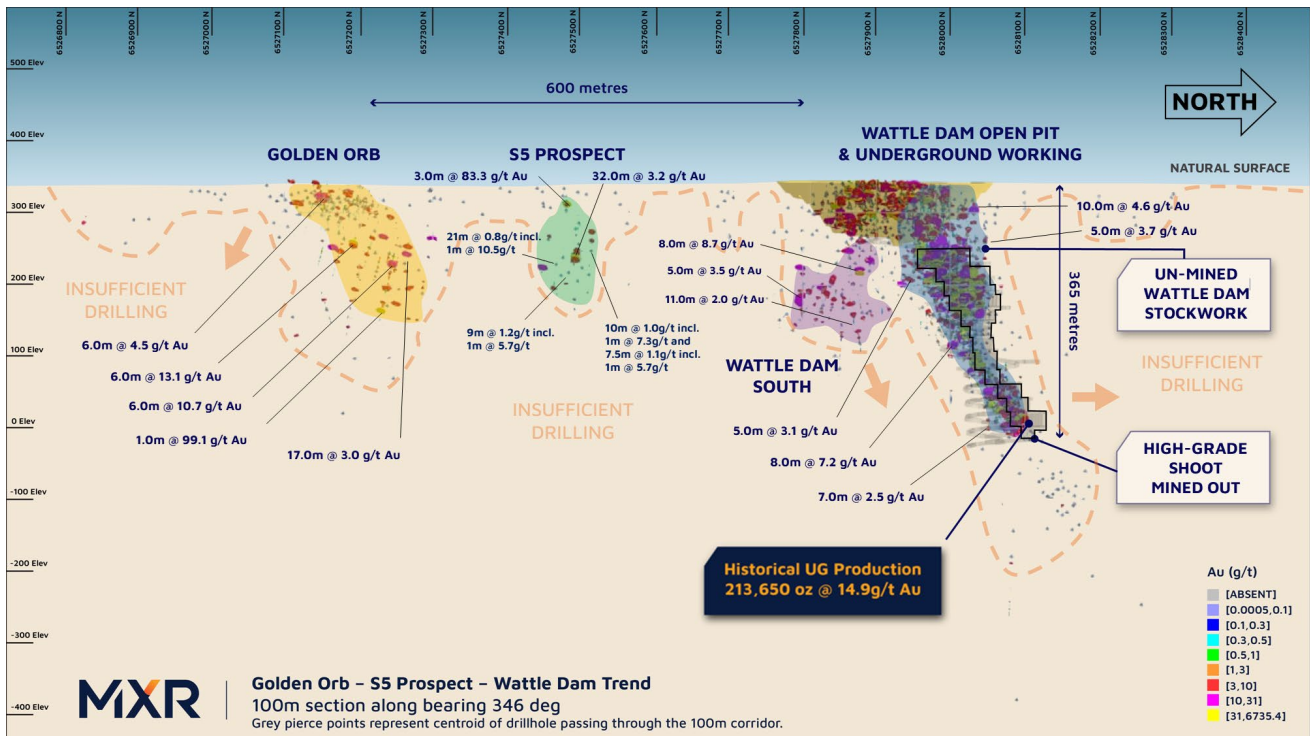


Figure 1. Longitudinal Projection of the Golden Orb - S5 - Wattle Dam trend

S5 PROSPECT DIAMOND DRILL CAMPAIGN

The reconnaissance programme of 6 Diamond Drill holes for 901 metres was completed at the S5 Prospect located 300m south of the Wattle Dam Gold Mine (Wattle Dam).

The S5 discovery hole was drilled in Jan 2021, and included a broad high grade gold intersection of **32m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 105m (S05RC007), which included several higher-grade zones of:

- **6m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 105m incl.
2m @ 6.8 g/t Au and
- **13m @ 5.9 g/t Au** from 118m incl.
2m @ 6.5 g/t Au,
5m @ 10.9 g/t Au,
2m @ 3.8g/t Au (S05RC007).

The recently completed diamond drilling programme successfully outlined extensions (Figures 2-5) to mineralised system identified in the Company’s maiden reverse circulation (RC) drill programme. The extensions to gold mineralisation along the interpreted Western Shear Zone are very encouraging and warrant further drilling.

The S5 prospect stockwork is similar in that observed at Wattle Dam Gold mine and is to be expected given the proximity to Wattle Dam. The Wattle Dam stockwork is characterised by mineralised carbonate-tremolite-quartz vein within a competent rock mass on the western shear zone of Wattle Dam.

The Wattle Dam stockwork mineralisation closely follows the plunge of the Wattle Dam high-grade shoot, suggesting that the mineralisation in the stockwork is likely a fundamental element in the Wattle Dam mineral system.

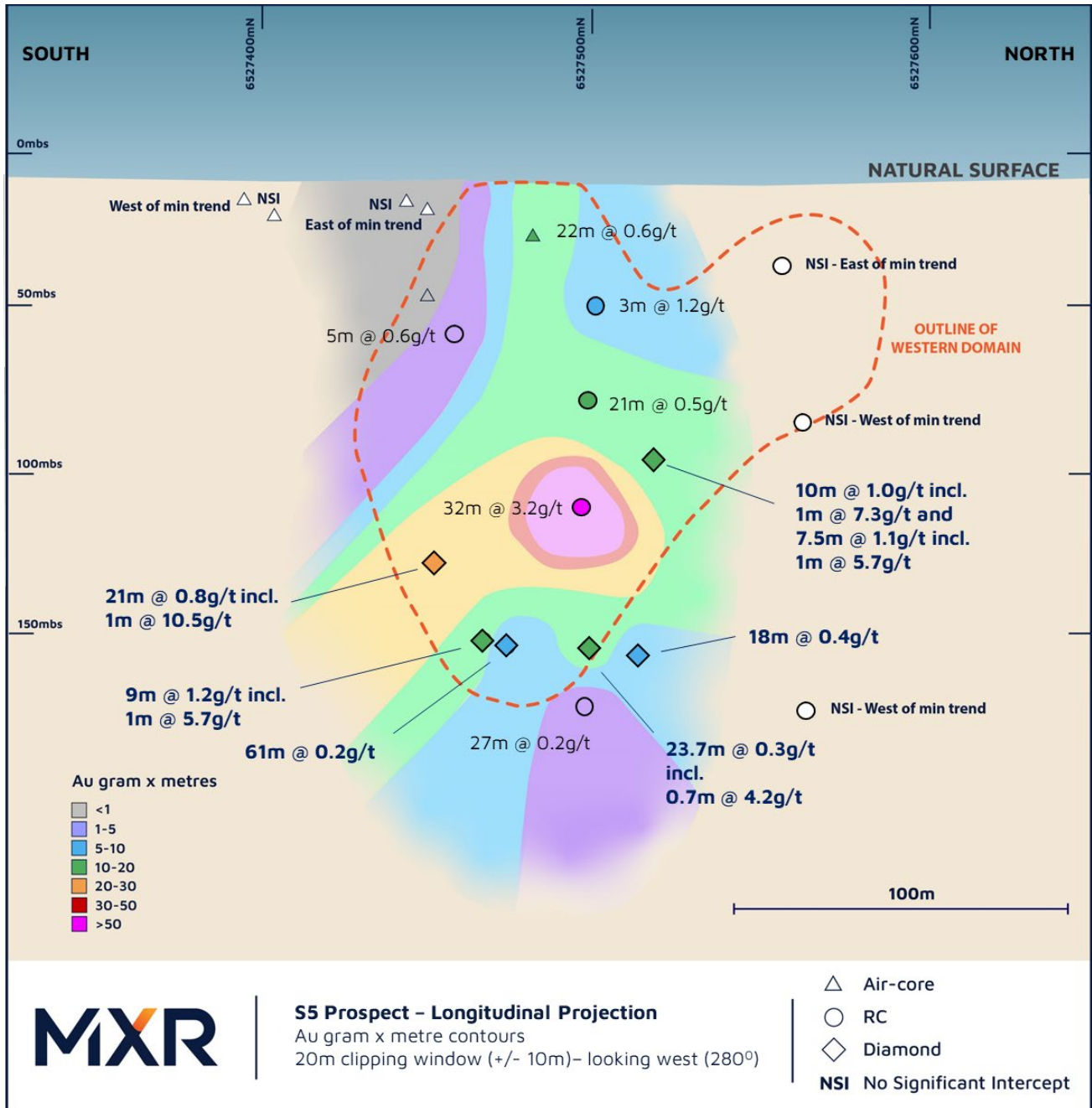


Figure 2. S5 Prospect longitudinal projection showing Au gram x metre contours of the 'Eastern Domain' only, looking west (280°)



Figure 3. HQ Drill hole S05DD003 with visible gold at 80m depth. Visible gold does not characterise all mineralised intercepts at the S5 prospect. Red chinagraph lines are approximately 4mm wide, for scale.



Figure 4. Drilling Contractors Terra Diamond Drilling at S5 Prospect.

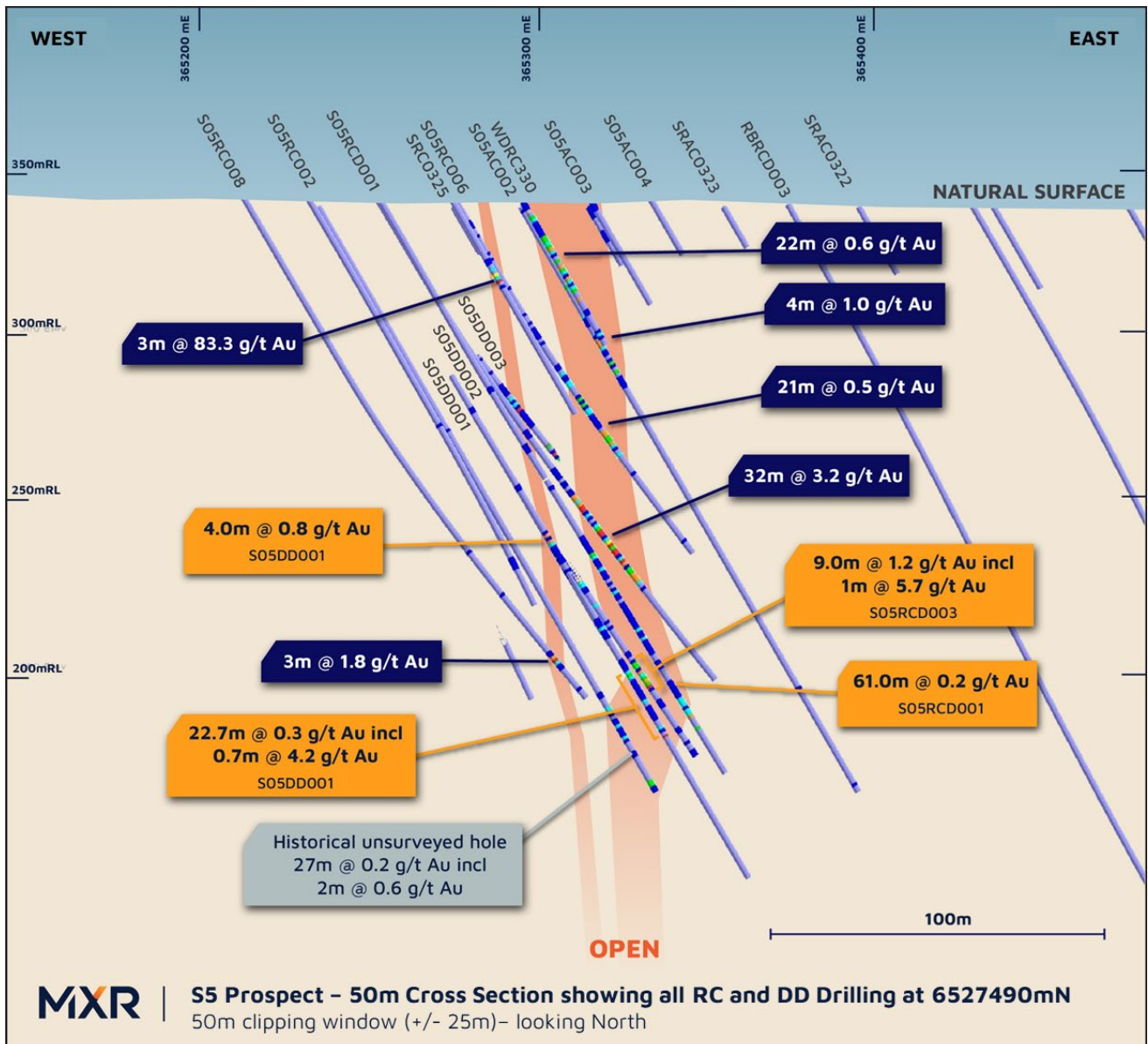


Figure 5. 50m Cross Section at 6527490mN looking north. Cross Section shows all recent RC and DD drilling completed at the S5 Prospect.

FORWARD PLAN AT WATTLE DAM

- **Drill Results** – Assays are pending for the completion of the 1st phase of resource expansion drilling at Redback and plunge extension for Wattle Dam South. Drilling results to be incorporated into geological database to assist understanding structural controls and utilised in future drill programmes.
- **Mineral Resource Estimate** – a Mineral Resource Estimate comprising unmined mineralisation within the stockwork domain of the Wattle Dam Mine is planned to be completed in the coming months. Geological modelling of the known stockwork domain at Wattle Dam will assist in building geological understanding at the S5 prospect to define further exploration programmes.
- **Exploration Drilling** – work is currently underway finalising an exploration programme designed to test near mine targets at Wattle Dam and two regional gold targets: Karamindie and Yilmia. Several drill pads are in preparation and commencement date with drilling contractors to be finalised shortly. The drill programme is expected to take 3 weeks.

This ASX announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors of Maximus Resources.

For further information, please visit www.maximusresources.com or contact:

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ABOUT MAXIMUS RESOURCES

Maximus Resources (ASX:MXR) is a junior mining explorer with tenements located 20km from Kambalda, Western Australia's premier gold and nickel mining district. Maximus currently holds 48 sq km of tenements across the fertile Spargoville Shear Zone hosting the very high-grade Wattle Dam Gold Mine. Mined until 2012, Wattle Dam was one of Australia's highest-grade gold mines producing ~286,000oz @ 10.1g/t gold. Maximus is developing several small high-grade operations across the tenement portfolio, whilst actively exploring for the next Wattle Dam.

In addition to its gold prospects, MXR's Spargoville tenements are highly prospective for Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted nickel sulfide mineralisation. A near contiguous belt of nickel deposits extends from Mincor Resources Limited's (ASX:MCR) Cassini nickel deposit to the south of the Neometals (ASX:NMT) Widgiemooltha Dome/Mt Edwards projects, through Estrella Resources (ASX:ESR) Andrews Shaft Nickel Deposit, to the northern extent of the Maximus tenement package, including Maximus' Wattle Dam East and Hilditch Nickel Prospects.

Competent Person Statement: The information in this announcement that relates to S5 Prospect gold assays and geology outlined within this document is based on information reviewed, collated and compiled by Dr Travis Murphy, a full-time employee of Maximus. Dr Murphy is a professional geoscientist and Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of Deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves. Dr Murphy consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Table 1 - Drill Hole information

Hole ID	Type	Grid System	Easting	Northing	RL	Incl	Azimuth	EOH depth
S05DD001	Diamond	MGA94_51	356247.5	6527500.9	338.3	-58.9	89.6	234.2
S05DD002	Diamond	MGA94_51	356248.6	6527499.5	338.3	-59.1	77.6	234.4
S05DD003	Diamond	MGA94_51	356250.2	6527500.2	338.3	-50.8	75.4	174.0
S05RCD001	Diamond	MGA94_51	356258.3	6527475.1	338.1	-59.7	92.1	198.2
S05RCD003	Diamond	MGA94_51	356248.1	6527458.1	338.3	-59.8	89.6	195.3
S05RCD004	Diamond	MGA94_51	356270.8	6527454.6	337.9	-60.8	92.3	150.2

Table 2 – Diamond Drill intersections calculated at a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down-hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Down-hole Grade x Thickness (gm)
S05DD001	116	119	4	0.8	3.2
<i>and</i>	162	185.7	23.7	0.3	7.11
<i>incl.</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.94</i>
S05DD002	99	104	5	0.3	1.5
<i>and</i>	120	124	4	0.3	1.2
<i>and</i>	159	177	18	0.4	7.2
S05DD003	76	86	10	1	10
<i>incl.</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>
<i>and</i>	94.5	102	7.5	1.1	8.25
<i>incl.</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>
S05RCD001	122	183	61	0.2	12.2
<i>incl.</i>	122	129	7	0.3	2.1
<i>incl.</i>	141	153	12	0.23	2.76
<i>incl.</i>	172	179	7	0.6	4.2
<i>incl.</i>	182.1	183	0.9	0.5	0.45
S05RCD003	127	137	10	0.3	3
<i>and</i>	162	171	9	1.2	10.8
<i>incl.</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>
S05RCD004	86.95	93	6.05	0.4	2.42
<i>and</i>	122	124	2	0.8	1.6
<i>and</i>	129	150.2 (EOH)	21.2	0.8	16.96
<i>incl.</i>	133	134	1	10.5	10.5

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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"> The database of RAB, Air-core, and RC drill-holes for the area encompassing the S5 prospect has been compiled over several decades and via multiple owners. The database comprises unverified information coupled with recent drilling data with higher confidence. New data reported in this document comprises diamond-drilling results for drill-holes in the S5 Prospect area. Samples were submitted to the laboratory as half-core, with nominal 1m samples except where sampled to geological features. Laboratory sample preparation involved crush and split of the sample, and pulverise up to 3kg to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g aliquot was obtained for fire-assay (FA). Where the initial result >2g/t Au, three successive FA repeats are conducted so as to manage the effects of coarse gold on the gold concentration value reported. A 0.5g aliquot was obtained for ICP-MS multielement analysis.
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 includes RAB, Air-core, RC, and Diamond-drilling. The results reported here are for diamond-drillholes drilled HQ to ca. 90m and NQ thereafter. Three of the drill-holes reported are diamond-tails on RC drill-holes drilled in 2020. Diamond core is oriented using the Boart-Longyear TruCore system. Downhole surveys are conducted using a gyro.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core-recovery is recorded as a fundamental part of the logging process. Core recovery at S5 is considered excellent and no issues with grade bias according to recovery are recognized. On the rare occasion that small intervals of core are lost and recorded by the drillers, that interval is recorded as 'No Sample'

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>in the assay database. This has not occurred within the mineralized domains.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill-core is logged to an appropriate standard. • Logging is qualitative, and all core is photographed prior to cutting. • All core is logged both geologically and for selected geotechnical parameters.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill-core is cut in half and half is bagged for submission to the laboratory for analysis. • The cut-line is offset from the bottom-of-hole orientation line so as to maintain good representivity of the sampled half core down the length of the sampled interval. This nominal, pre-determined cut-line therefore excludes any human-induced potential bias as to location of the cut-line.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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"> • All samples are submitted for Gold analysis by Fire-Assay, and multielement analysis by ICP-MS. • Laboratory sample preparation involved crush and split of the sample, and pulverise up to 3kg to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g aliquot was obtained for fire-assay. Where the initial result >2g/t Au, three successive FA repeats are conducted so as to manage the effects of coarse gold on the variability of gold concentration value reported. A 0.5g aliquot was obtained for ICP-MS multielement analysis. • Re-assay of samples that were initially 'over-range' (>10g/t Au) for the selected method, were then re-assayed using the appropriate ore-grade methodology. Variability consistent with coarse gold occurrence was observed and the samples were subject to up to three additional fire-assay runs. An average

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>grade was obtained from the four results obtained from four separate aliquots. This meant that some high-grade samples became lower grade and vice versa, as a function of the transparent averaging method applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Certified Reference Material (CRM) and Blank (Quartz Gravel) were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of one pair (CRM + Blank) every 25-30m. Performance of the CRMs and Blank material are within acceptable limits.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<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"> • Significant intersections have been verified for the current program by several Maximus Resources employees. • No holes have been twinned in the current program. • Assay data is held temporarily in spreadsheet form prior to incorporation into the database. • As described above, averaging of reassay by fire-assay (up to 4 separate aliquots) was used to counter the effects of variability due to coarse gold.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<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"> • Spatial data presented in this report are in grid system: MGA_GDA94 zone 51 South.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<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"> • The current drill-programme is designed to test the extent of mineralization intersected in the preceding RC programme (2020). • Data spacing of the exploration prospect is at a distance appropriate for determining extent of significant mineralization. No resource estimate has been undertaken. • No sample compositing has been applied or is known to have occurred in prior drill-programmes.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<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 the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralized domains at S5 are subvertical to steeply dipping toward the east, and strike NNW. Drillholes are drilled grid east-west and inclinations are normally between 50 and 65 degrees. This is considered an appropriate angle of intersection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples contained within tied calico bags were placed into polyweave bags and these were cable-tied closed. The polyweave bags were taken by road one hours drive to Kalgoorlie and delivered directly to the laboratory. This was undertaken by Maximus Resources employees.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No review or audit has been carried out.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on the Wattle Dam mining license M15/1101. Maximus holds 100% of mineral rights excluding 20% of Ni rights, this 20% is held by Essential Metals Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The S5 Prospect was discovered by Maximus Resources in 2020 during air-core drilling of a soil anomaly along the western shear zone. Maximus Resources benefited from knowledge gained of the Wattle Dam deposit by Ramelius Resources and Redback deposit by Tychean Resources.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The S5 Prospect occurs 300m to the South of the Wattle Dam Open Pit. Maximus Resources believe that the Redback and Wattle Dam, and S5 prospect which intervenes; are expressions of an orogenic gold event with preferential mineralization of competent units within the ultramafic suite and on the margins of interflow sediments. The interplay of both rheology and chemistry is important in the controls on precipitation sites of gold from fluid, as was recognized at Wattle Dam mine. Two domains are recognized at S5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent to the western shear zone, and

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The eastern stockwork domain. • Mineralisation is associated with carbonate-tremolite-quartz veins which occur as apparent stockwork configuration. Visible gold has been observed on the margins of stockwork veins and in microfractures. 																																																															
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hole ID</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Grid System</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>Northing</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Incl</th> <th>Azimuth</th> <th>EOH depth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>S05DD001</td> <td>Diamond</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356247.5</td> <td>6527500.9</td> <td>338.3</td> <td>-58.9</td> <td>89.6</td> <td>234.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S05DD002</td> <td>Diamond</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356248.6</td> <td>6527499.5</td> <td>338.3</td> <td>-59.1</td> <td>77.6</td> <td>234.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S05DD003</td> <td>Diamond</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356250.2</td> <td>6527500.2</td> <td>338.3</td> <td>-50.8</td> <td>75.4</td> <td>174.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S05RCD001</td> <td>Diamond</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356258.3</td> <td>6527475.1</td> <td>338.1</td> <td>-59.7</td> <td>92.1</td> <td>198.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S05RCD003</td> <td>Diamond</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356248.1</td> <td>6527458.1</td> <td>338.3</td> <td>-59.8</td> <td>89.6</td> <td>195.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S05RCD004</td> <td>Diamond</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356270.8</td> <td>6527454.6</td> <td>337.9</td> <td>-60.8</td> <td>92.3</td> <td>150.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A table of intercepts is included in the text of the report. 	Hole ID	Type	Grid System	Easting	Northing	RL	Incl	Azimuth	EOH depth	S05DD001	Diamond	MGA94_51	356247.5	6527500.9	338.3	-58.9	89.6	234.2	S05DD002	Diamond	MGA94_51	356248.6	6527499.5	338.3	-59.1	77.6	234.4	S05DD003	Diamond	MGA94_51	356250.2	6527500.2	338.3	-50.8	75.4	174.0	S05RCD001	Diamond	MGA94_51	356258.3	6527475.1	338.1	-59.7	92.1	198.2	S05RCD003	Diamond	MGA94_51	356248.1	6527458.1	338.3	-59.8	89.6	195.3	S05RCD004	Diamond	MGA94_51	356270.8	6527454.6	337.9	-60.8	92.3	150.2
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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"> • Intercepts are simple averages where the sample lengths are the same, and length-weighted when combining samples of different length. • Only gold is reported and as such no metal equivalence is required. 																																																															
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<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"> • All reported intercepts are down-hole lengths in metres. • True width of intersections is estimated at approximately 50-60% of the down-hole interval. 																																																															

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>		
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cross-section and long-section are included in the report so as to provide geological context and spatial representation of the drill results.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported significant intercepts include both high-grade and low-grade intercepts so as to demonstrate continuity of the prospective domain. • Only significant intercepts are tabulated, and assay results outside of these intervals are not locally anomalous.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No test-work of mineralized material has been conducted apart from routine assays.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area comprising the S5 prospect will be further evaluated in the context of the evolving knowledge of the Greater Wattle Dam Project.