ASX Announcement

21st December 2016

Maximus intersects significant widths of high grade gold at Larkinville Deposit in Western Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recent drill program identifies high grade intercepts including 13m @ 5.2g/t from 34m, and 2m @ 6.0g/t from 46m
- Gold grades of up to 23.9g/t reported
- Drilling confirms primary mineralisation style and occurrence of high grade zones within the orebody
- Resource model is currently being updated to include latest drilling results, with revised Resource to be completed in Q1 2017
- Metallurgical ore samples collected for recovery analysis
- Larkinville ore intended for mining and processing through Maximus' recently acquired nearby Burbanks gold treatment plant

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is pleased to update shareholders following completion of the 13 hole infill and extensional Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program on the company's Larkinville Deposit, part of its high grade Spargoville gold project south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

A maiden JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate totalling 10,660 ounces on the Larkinville deposit was announced to the ASX on the 8th of November 2016 (See table 1 below).

Classification	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ozs
Inferred	142,300	2.33	10,660
Total	**142,300**	**2.33**	**10,660**

Table 1: Larkinville Mineral Resource estimate by classification (Au > 0 g/t).

Drilling Summary

The recently completed 13 hole, 1,027 metre drill program was undertaken to confirm and update the geological interpretation, supply a sufficient ore sample for metallurgical test work and provide additional data to upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate to Indicated.

Summary of Results

The results confirm the earlier resource model and support the interpretation of a thicker, high grade central portion of the orebody. This zone contains individual assay results up to 23.9g/t gold and is indicative of the coarse high grade gold identified across the Spargoville field. The company will now re-assay selected high grade intervals with a 1kg screen fire assay technique. This method is commonly utilised when the presence of coarse high grade gold is suspected, and results are considered more reliable to those reported from initial 50g fire assay sample size results reported here.

All significant results are reported in Table 2

The Larkinville ore body strikes north-west and dips at 65-70 degrees to the south-west, and extends for over 300m in strike length. The ore body currently extends to 60m below surface (See Figure 1). The ore body remains open to the south and down plunge to the north (See Figure 1).

The current defined Mineral Resource estimate is situated entirely on granted Mining Lease M15/1449, with MXR holding 75% of the gold rights.

An updated Mineral Resource can now be estimated, including an Indicated category to be calculated for the Larkinville deposit.

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

The Larkinville deposit is located 57km from Maximus' recently acquired Burbanks gold treatment plant (See figure 2). 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 the Maximus' intention to utilise the Burbanks mill to initially toll treat 3rd party ore feed to generate maiden revenues whilst it defines and progresses its own gold resources through the feasibility, approval and production processes.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From(m)	To(m)	Length(m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
MXLWRC001	354360	6523270	354	-60	90	60	40	46	6	1.8
MXLWRC002	354340	6523270	354	-60	90	80	53	59	6	1.5
and							66	67	1	7.9
MXLWRC003	354395	6523220	354	-60	90	68	34	47	***13***	***5.2***
incl							36	37	***1***	***23.9***
MXLWRC004	354375	6523220	354	-60	90	86	55	61	6	3.1
and							79	81	2	5.2
MXLWRC005	354420	6523180	354	-60	90	77	31	35	4	2.6
and							46	48	2	6.0
MXLWRC006	354400	6523180	354	-60	90	86	51	52	1	1.1
MXLWRC007	354370	6523180	354	-60	90	110	NSI			
MXLWRC008	354450	6523140	354	-60	90	68	39	41	2	5.6
MXLWRC009	354430	6523140	354	-60	90	80	60	61	1	5.9
MXLWRC010	354390	6523140	354	-60	90	107	NSI			
MXLWRC011	354480	6523100	354	-60	90	60	39	44	5	1.6
MXLWRC012	354460	6523100	354	-60	90	86	60	65	5	1.8
MXLWRC013	354510	6523080	354	-60	90	59	NSI			

Table 2 : Drilling Results, down hole widths reported.

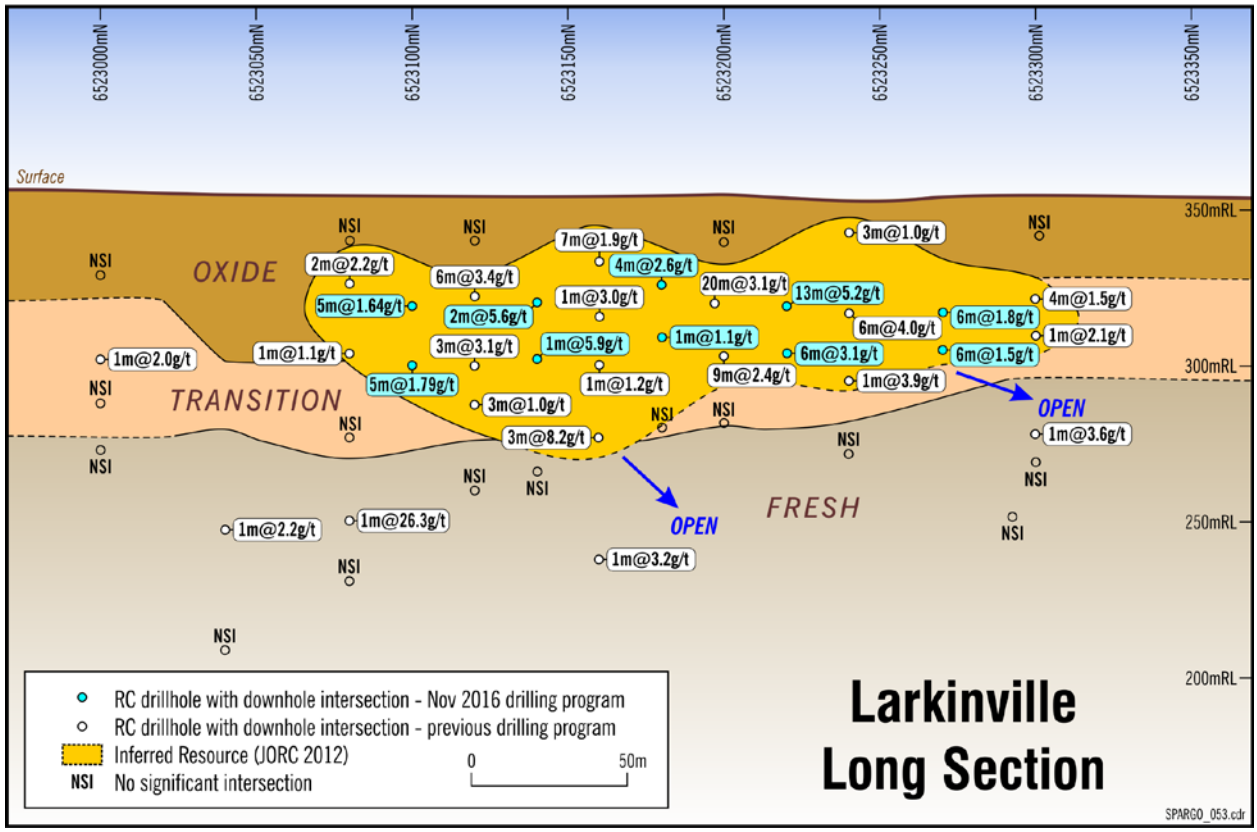

Figure 1: Larkinville Mineral Resource estimate - long section with recent drill holes and mineralised intervals shown in blue.

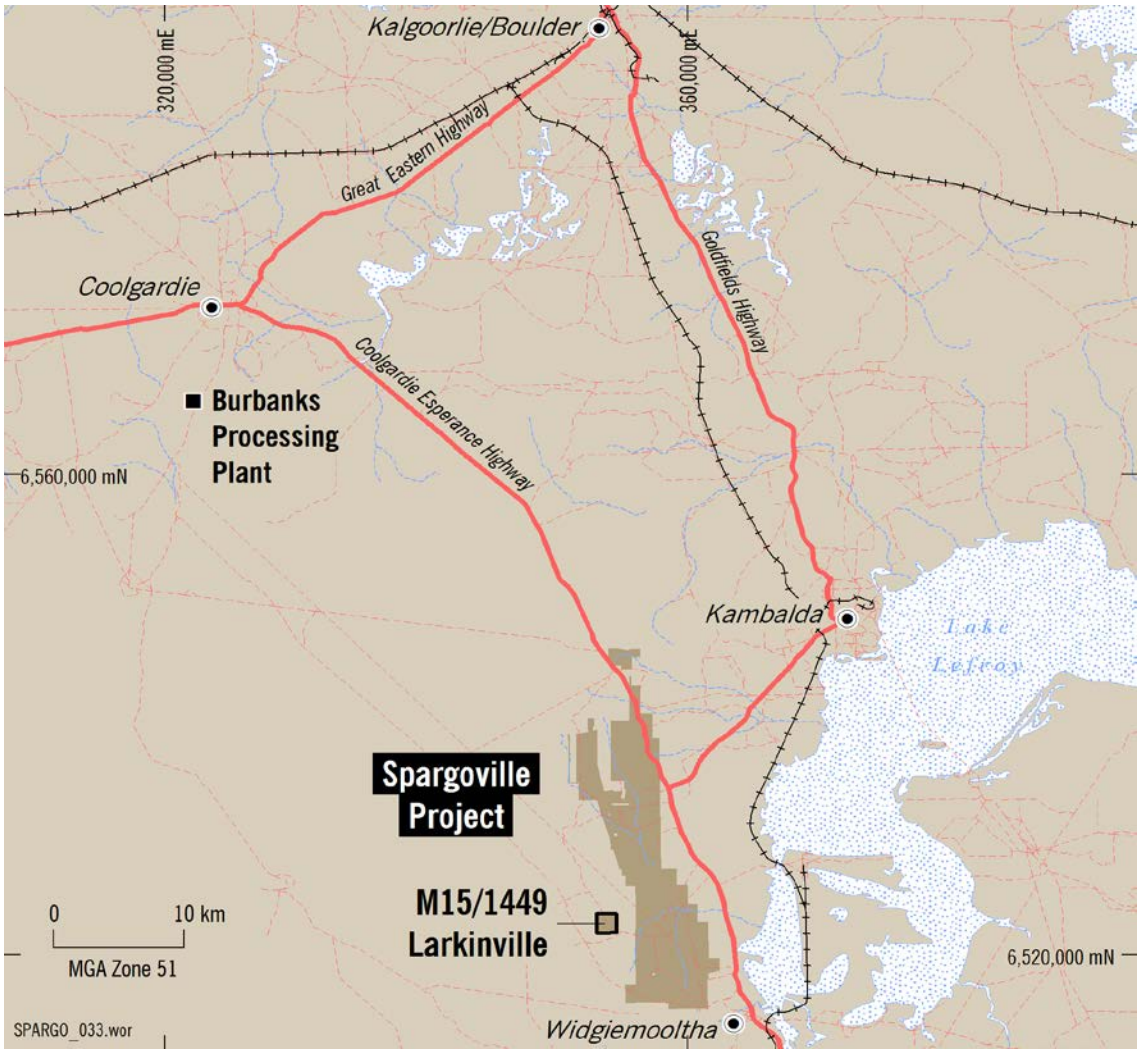

Figure 2: Location Map

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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 or Ore Reserves 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.

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. Thirteen holes were drilled as part of the programme. All drill holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cyclone at intervals of every one metre.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under Maximus' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	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.	RC holes were drilled with a 4.75 inch face-sampling bit, 1msamples collected through a cyclone and splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample that was sent to the laboratory for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised 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, owned and operated by Kennedy Drilling, was used to collect the 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.*	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling. Sample recoveries were estimated for each metre of sample based upon an expected volume of sample recovered. All recovery estimates are noted in the logs. Samples 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 are collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	All RC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. There was no discernable change in the sample recoveries between mineralised, and un mineralised samples.
	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 the Maximus logging scheme. 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 Representative samples not for assay samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray as a geological reference.
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.	One-metre drill samples from a rig mounted cyclone are channelled through a splitter, and an average 2-3kg sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the green plastic bag containing the bulk reject for that metre sample.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um. A nominal 50g was used for the analysis by Fire Assay. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	Duplicate field samples were collected at a rate of approximately 1 in 50 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	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.	One metre samples are split on the rig using a riffle-splitter. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling.
	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 to be inserted at a rate of 2 Standards per 100 samples, and one blank per 100 samples. Field Duplicates are inserted at a rate of approximately1 in 50. For the programme reported the assays were part of a total sample submission of 685 samples. At the Lab, regular assay Repeats Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQC software. 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 assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were employed during this part of the programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is directly entered into a spreadsheet, then electronically to the Database Manager in the office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in an Access database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
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.*	RC locations were determined by hand held GPS with an accuracy of 4m in Northing and Easting.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection isGDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No RL's were measured with the aid of differential GPS
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drillholes reported are spaced along traverses 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.	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 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All holes were drilled approximately-60 degrees angled to the east (090).
	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 holes have been drilled relatively perpendicular to a moderately west dipping mineralised structure (approximately 65° to the west) and as such the reported intersection lengths are considered to be a close approximation of the true thickness of mineralisation. The true thickness are estimated to be not less than 85%of the reported down hole intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, 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 in the programme.

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 drilling occurred within tenement M15/1449, which is owned 75% by Maximus Resources and 25% by Pioneer Resources for all minerals except Nickel, where Maximus holds 80% of the Ni rights.
	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 prospecting with several deposits located and mined within the region. 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 anomalism 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.*	Regionally 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 hole locations drilled as part of this programme are identified in Table 2.Results for all new holes are tabulated in Table 2 and displayed on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	long section.
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 above1ppm Au, with maximum internal dilution of 2 metre and minimum width of 1 metre. 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. In addition; composite internal intervals above 1 ppm and 10 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1 metres with from and to depths recorded. 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 should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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 of the mineralisation is not known with certainty at this stage, however it is interpreted mineralisation is hosted in steeply west dipping shear zones.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported*	Appropriate diagrams are included as part of the accompanying release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 results above 1g/t have been reported.
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 for this drilling program.
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.*	Follow-up RC drilling will be completed to determine extent of mineralisation along strike and down dip. Significant gold intersections from this programme will be re-analysed via screen Fire Assay.