ASX Announcement

17 February 2017

Maximus intersects further high grade gold at Eagles Nest Deposit in Western Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

- High grade intercepts including 8m@3.72 g/t Au and 5m@3.53 g/t Au intersected
- Individual 1m assays of up to **12.7g/t** reported
- Revised Ore Resource model to be completed in February 2017
- Eagles Nest ore intended as ore supply to Maximus' recently acquired Burbanks gold treatment plant

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX: MXR) is pleased to update shareholders following completion of an infill and extensional Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the company's Eagles Nest Project, part of its high grade Spargoville gold project south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia *(Figure 1)*.

A maiden JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 26,800 ounces at the Eagles Nest deposit was announced on the 1st November 2016 *(See table 1)*. A revised Mineral Resource estimate is currently being finalised and planned for release in February.

Drilling Summary

The 5 hole, 271 metre drill program was undertaken to validate and update the geological interpretation of the Eagles Nest deposit in addition to providing additional data on the southern extension of the existing Resource *(See table 2)*.

The results corroborate the earlier Ore Resource model and support the extension of the mineralisation to the south. The first line of RC drill holes south of the existing resources, includes an intersection of **10m @ 2.12 g/t Au** from 55m in hole MXENRC033, including **5m @ 3.53 g/t Au** from 60m.

Significantly, large thicknesses of shallow mineralisation were also intersected, such as in hole MXENRC035 returning **19m@2.46 g/t Au** from 1m, including **8m@3.72 g/t Au** from 9m. The results for all drilling are reported in table 2 and table 3 with Individual 1m assay results up to 12.7 g/t Au. These high grade results are indicative of the coarse high grade gold identified across the Spargoville gold field.

Classification	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ozs
Indicated	138,200	1.89	8,400
Inferred	269,350	2.12	18,400
Total	**407,550**	**2.04**	**26,800**

Table 1: Eagle's Nest Mineral Resource estimate by Classification (Au > 0 g/t) dated 1/11/2016

Footwall Mineralisation

In addition to the recent drill results, further examination of data from previous drilling programs has identified an additional zone of mineralisation present on adjacent sections within the footwall. Current intersections within this footwall zone include 2m@2.76 g/t Au in hole MXENRC008 and 6m@1.63 g/t Au in hole ENRC019. These results will be examined further as part of the Ore Resource model update.

Historical Results

The current defined Mineral Resource is situated entirely on granted Mining Lease M15/1475, held 100% by MXR *(See figure 2)*. However, the recent acquisition of tenement P15/5545 to the immediate south of the Eagles Nest Mineral Resource will allow the inclusion of historical drilling undertaken by previous explorers to the south on M15/100 *(See table 3)* to be considered in any future Ore Resource upgrade. Between 2008 and 2012, a number of RC holes were drilled along strike to the south of the Eagles Nest mineralisation. Some of these holes intersected mineralisation with details of this drilling included in table 3. Significant results include 4m@2.10 g/t Au in hole ENRC055 and 6m@2.22 g/t Au in hole ENRC037.

It is expected that the inclusion of this additional data will significantly increase the strike length of the known mineralised structure.

Maximus continues to evaluate additional historical intersections within the immediate vicinity of the Eagles Nest Mineral Resource. This is particularly relevant along strike to the north, towards a known nugget field where current drill spacing is still quite coarse. The aim is to identify further high grade shoots similar to that already identified at Eagles Nest and commence drill testing these areas.

Background

The Eagles Nest deposit is situated on the Spargoville shear approximately 7km south of the previously mined high grade Wattle Dam gold mine held by Maximus, and is located 60km from the company's recently acquired Burbanks gold Treatment plant *(See figure 1)*. 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 company's intention to utilise the Burbanks mill to Toll treat 3rd party ore feed whilst it defines and progresses Maximus controlled gold resources through the feasibility, approval and production process.

New Maximus Drill Intersections

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Length	Grade (g/t)
MXENRC033	357437	6520699	356	-60	270	55	*NSI*			
MXENRC034	357458	6520700	356	-60	270	71	55	65	**10**	**2.12**
incl							60	65	**5**	**3.53**
incl							64	65	**1**	**12.72**
MXENRC035	357431	6520739	358	-60	270	35	1	20	**19**	**2.46**
incl							1	2	1	8.71
incl							9	17	8	3.72
MXENRC036	357435	6520761	358	-60	270	30	7	22	15	1.66
incl							11	14	3	2.10
incl							18	20	2	2.65
MXENRC037	357409	6520709	357	-60	180	80	*NSI*			

Table 2: Details of recent Maximus drilling at Eagles Nest

Historical Ramelius Drill Intersections

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Length	Gold Grade (g/t)
ENRC035	357360	6520600	350	-60	270	132	NSI			
ENRC036	357400	6520600	350	-60	270	102	NSI			
ENRC037	357440	6520600	350	-60	270	114	58	64	6	2.20
incl							58	61	3	3.30
ENRC038	357480	6520600	350	-60	270	160	96	99	3	1.80
and							102	106	4	2.21
ENRC039	357360	6520500	350	-60	270	100	NSI			
ENRC040	357400	6520500	350	-60	270	100	NSI			
ENRC041	357440	6520500	350	-60	270	100	NSI			
ENRC042	357480	6520500	350	-60	270	100	70	71	1	2.00
and							78	79	1	1.07
ENRC043	357520	6520500	350	-60	270	100	NSI			
ENRC044	357560	6520500	350	-60	270	100	NSI			
ENRC045	357600	6520500	350	-60	270	106	NSI			
ENRC046	357530	6520600	350	-60	270	184	148	151	3	1.67
ENRC055	357502	6520645	357	-60	270	200	118	122	4	2.10
ENRC056	357528	6520546	357	-55	270	148	113	114	1	1.06

Table 3: Details of historical drilling by Ramelius south of Eagles Nest.

NSI: No significant intersection

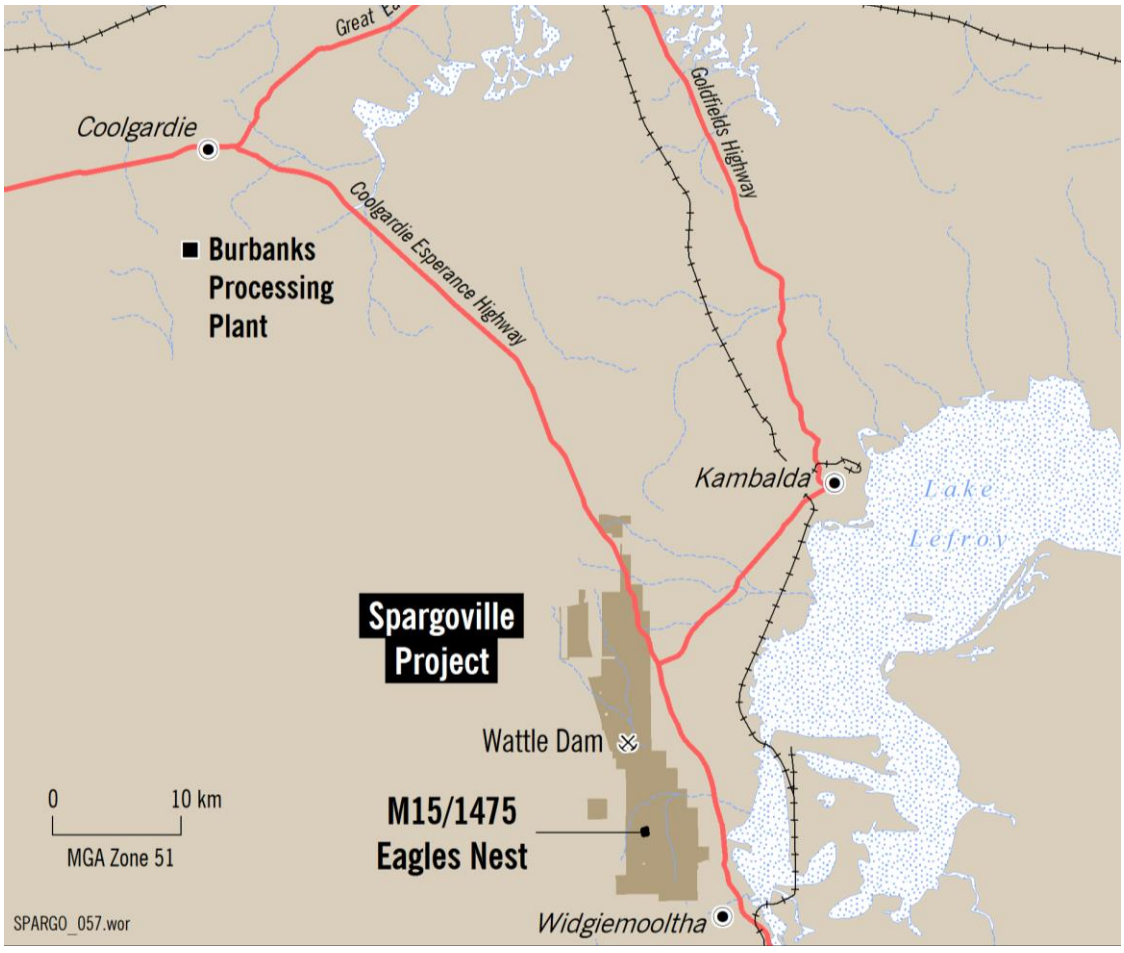

Figure 1: Spargoville and Eagles Nest Location Map

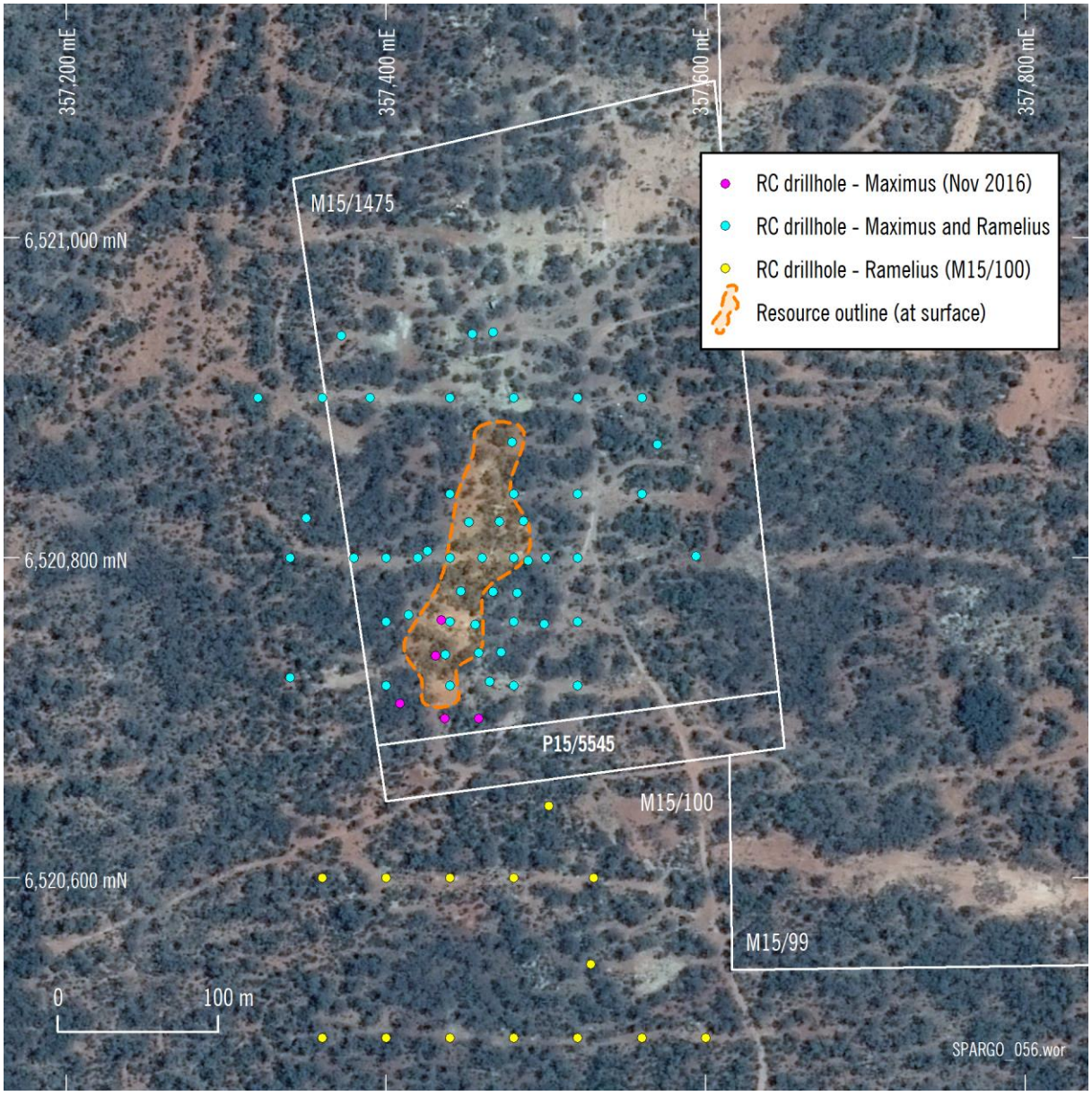

Figure 2: Location of all drillholes used in the Mineral Resource estimate, and the location of the newly acquired tenement (P15/5545) to secure the potential southern extension of the ore body.

For further information contact

Kevin Malaxos on 08 7324 3172
Kmalaxos@maximusresources.com

Duncan Gordon, Adelaide Equity Partners
on 08 8232 8800 or 0404 006 444
dgordon@adelaideequity.com.au

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 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) Drilling. All drill holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cyclone 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.	All documentation indicates that sampling was undertaken as per industry best practice. Sampling of the Maximus drilling was carried out under Maximus' protocols and QAQC procedures. Very good sample recoveries and monitoring of sample splitting should ensure sample representivity. 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, 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. Ramelius samples were fully pulverized to produce either a 200g or 10g sample for Leachwell or Aqua Regia digest both with an AAS finish. All Maximus samples were fully pulverised at the lab 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.*	The majority of samples were dry with only wet samples recorded for the deeper drilling by Ramelius. No significant ground water was encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes recorded. For the Maximus drilling, sample recoveries were visually estimated for each metre. All recovery estimates are noted in the logs. Samples recoveries were >90%. Visual inspection of Ramelius drilling bulk samples for each metre also suggests very good and consistent sample recoveries.
	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 splitter at the rig, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the lab samples up to 3kg collected.

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.	No apparent 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 Ramelius and Maximus 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 1 metre 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 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 (Genalysis) 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 did not use field based QAQC procedures but relied upon laboratory standards and repeats. For the Maximus drilling, a duplicate field samples was inserted 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.	One metre samples collected from the cyclone are split on the rig using riffle-splitter. This is 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 apparent issue with field duplicates were reported.
	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	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or*	All samples were analysed at the Intertek (Genalysis) Laboratory in Perth. For the Ramelius samples the analytical method used was either

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*total.*	200g or 10g Leachwell or Aqua Regia digest both with an AAS finish. For the Maximus samples, a nominal 50g were used for analysis by Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish. These methods are considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. Comparisons between methods are reasonable indicating that the analytical methods adopted report total gold content.
	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 approximately 1 in 50. 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 using QAQCR 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. Ramelius did not use field based QAQC procedures but relied upon laboratory standards and repeats.
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 used during the resource estimation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging data is entered 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.
	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.*	All Maximus RC locations 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 RC locations were determined by hand held GPS and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		confirmed via their positions relative to the Maximus drilling.
	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 holes were measured 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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All sample intervals 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 (270° azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology and mineralisation. The majority of holes were drilled approximately -60° angled to the west.
	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 at an angle to a steeply east dipping mineralised structure and as such the reported intersection lengths are considered to be greater than the true thickness of mineralisation. The true thickness are estimated to be approximately 80%of the reported down hole intersections.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected and transported by company transport to the Intertek (Genalysis) 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 current RC drilling are located within tenement M15/1475, which is owned 100% by Maximus Resources. Historical Ramelius drill holes reported were drilled on an adjacent tenement M15/100. Maximus have the gold rights only to this tenure.
	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 parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The ML has a long, sporadic history of mining dating back to the late 1800,s. Work consisting of sinking several, timbered shafts to 10m in depth, on the identified gold lodes. Production records of this period are unknown, however several large nuggets, ie 70oz, 1130oz are reported in 1930, and another 10oz nugget in 2015 Aircore and RC drilling was completed by Ramelius Resources in the period 2007-2012 and assay data was incorporated into the design of this drilling program undertaken by Maximus Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology is dominated by Archean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies. Hydrothermal vein and shear related gold mineralisation is being targeted by the exploration. The geological setting, rock types, alteration, and nature of the gold are suggestive of a Wattle Dam style of mineralisation.
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*	New Maximus drilling comprises 5 RC holes for 271m. Hole locations are shown in Figure 3 of the release and details of all new drilling have been included. Intersections are shown on the long section (Figure 2) within the accompanying release. Details of historical Ramelius drilling discussed within the release have also been included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explain why this is the case.	
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 and minimum width of 1 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 should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
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 steeply east dipping shear zone. It is considered that the majority of holes have been drilled at an angle to this structure and as such the reported intersection lengths are considered to be greater than the true thickness of mineralisation. The true thickness are estimated to be approximately 80%of the reported down hole intersections.
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.*	Data for all new exploration results are being 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.*	Historical data for all Ramelius RC drilling immediately to the south of Eagles Nest has been included.
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 to the south and down plunge. Follow-up RC drilling will be completed to determine the extent of these open areas.