

Maximus hits 19m @ 3.21 g/t gold at Hilditch as development activities advance

- Assay results from a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Hilditch gold deposit return multiple shallow high-grade intersections, including:
 - 19m @ 3.21g/t Au from 16m incl. 6m @ 5.64g/t Au from 18m and 5m @ 3.28g/t Au from 30m (HGRC065)
 - 9m @ 3.11g/t Au from 63m incl. 4m @ 4.84g/t Au from 63m (HGRC068)
 - 15m @ 1.12g/t Au from 24m incl. 1m @ 2.85g/t Au from 25m and 4m @ 2.12g/t Au from 35m (HGRC067)
 - 5m @ 1.61g/t Au from 48m incl. 1m @ 2.02g/t Au from 48m and 1m @ 2.0g/t Au from 51m (HGRC065)
- Representative minable ore-grade intervals have been submitted for metallurgical test work under real-world toll milling protocols with results expected to be received in October. Initial results up to 95.8% recovery of gold.
- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Hilditch gold deposit targeted for October 2024.
- Development studies including geotechnical, environmental, infrastructure, surface water and hydrogeology assessments necessary for the mine approval process are advancing.
- The Hilditch gold project is situated on granted mining tenements, with excellent access to infrastructure, service providers and several toll-treating options within a 60km haulage.
- The Company is in active discussions with potential mining and toll-milling partners.

Maximus Resources Limited ('Maximus' or the 'Company', **ASX:MXR**) is pleased to update shareholders on assay results received from a completed Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Hilditch gold deposit (**Hilditch**) (90% Maximus, 10% Bullabulling Pty Ltd) located on a granted mining tenement 25km from Kambalda, Western Australia

Eleven RC holes (722m) were drilled at Hilditch to investigate recent intersected high-grade zones. The Company has commenced updating the Hilditch Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) to finalise optimised open-pit designs, aiming to secure mine approvals and advance discussions with potential mining and toll milling partners.

Maximus' Managing Director, Tim Wither, commented, "The recent drilling results, including 19m @ 3.21g/t Au from 16m, fall within optimised open pit shells and support the MRE update prior to completing open pit designs. Hilditch offers a promising near-term gold production prospect for Maximus, situated on an approved mining tenement near the Coolgardie-Norseman highway, and within close proximity to multiple regional gold processing facilities.

"These new drilling results successfully expand the high-grade mineralised zones, and significantly improve the economic outlook for Hilditch, with efforts concentrated on advancing open pit development to generate cash flow for the Company, capitalising on the rising gold price environment."



Hilditch Gold Deposit

Hilditch is located on a granted mining tenement adjacent to the Coolgardie-Norseman highway and is proximal to several toll-treating processing plants. The existing 19,500 oz Au @ 1.3 g/t Au mineral resource is shallow, with mineralisation commencing at the surface over a 200m strike length and remains open at depth with significant strike extension to be tested (ASX announcement 19 December 2023). The completed RC drill program was aimed at infill and resource extension to upgrade material classification into the indicated category, before updating the Hilditch MRE.

Gold mineralisation at Hilditch is interpreted to be associated with east-dipping structurally controlled contacts between mafic/ultramafic and volcanoclastic units. Minor interflow sediments are observed within the mafic and ultramafic sequence, similar to that prevalent at the Company's Wattle Dam Gold Project. In the Hilditch region, the rocks show extensive weathering, reaching an average depth of 20 metres below the surface, indicative of full oxidation. From 20 to 40 metres, there exists a transitional zone, and beyond 40 metres, the rock is unweathered and contains primary mineralisation.

Preliminary metallurgical test work indicative of the Hilditch open-pit gold resource is free milling (non-refractory) with exceptional gold recoveries between 91.4% and 95.8%, indicating that the mineable ore is very amenable to conventional Carbon in Leach (CIL) gold processing found throughout Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. Completed metallurgical tests covered various gold grades and oxidation stages, ensuring representative sampling across expected mining depths (ASX announcement 3 July 2024). Further tests are underway to represent real-world toll milling protocols (**Figure 2**).

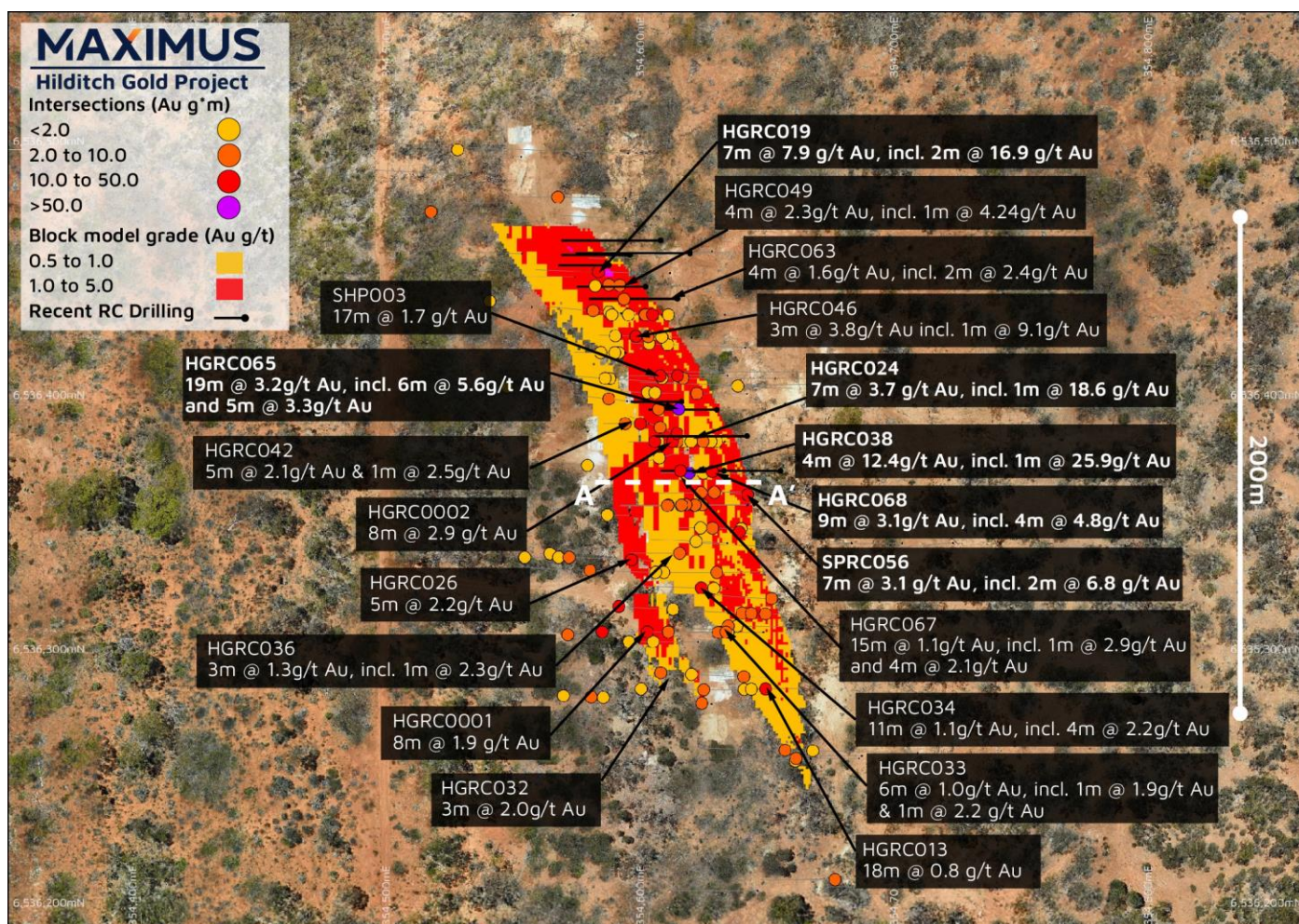


Figure 1 – Hilditch gold deposit significant drill results from recent drilling (gram x metres).



Drilling Results

The latest round of drilling expanded upon previous high-grade intersections near hole HGRC038, which had reported 4m @ 12.44g/t Au from 47m, including 1m @ 25.93g/t Au from 47m (**Figure 1**) (ASX announcement 15 August 2024).

Five RC holes were drilled in proximity to HGRC038. Notably, hole HGRC065, located 25m north of HGRC038, intersected 19m @ 3.21g/t Au from 16m, including 6m @ 5.64g/t Au from 18m and 5m @ 3.28g/t Au from 30m, effectively extending the high-grade zone to the north.

Additionally, hole HGRC068, situated 15m down-dip of HGRC038, intercepted 9m @ 3.11g/t Au from 63m, including 4m @ 4.84g/t Au from 63m. HGRC067 drilled 15m up-dip of HGRC038 returned 15m @ 1.12g/t Au from 24m, with notable intervals of 1m @ 2.85g/t Au from 25m and 4m @ 2.12g/t Au from 35m (**Figure 3**). These results confirm a well-defined, high-grade gold zone within the central part of the deposit, bolstering geological confidence and continuity of high-grade mineralisation.

At the northern limit of the deposit, several drill holes were positioned to the north of previously reported hole HGRC019, which intersected 7m @ 7.9 g/t Au from 51m, including 2m @ 16.9 g/t Au from 52m (ASX announcement 14 June 2022), in an effort to extend the resource along strike. However, drill holes HGRC059 to HGRC061 failed to return significant results, confirming that the mineralisation is closed off along strike to the north.

The best results for this latest resource drill program include:

- 19m @ 3.21g/t Au from 16m incl. 6m @ 5.64g/t Au from 18m and 5m @ 3.28g/t Au from 30m (HGRC065)
- 9m @ 3.11g/t Au from 63m incl. 4m @ 4.84g/t Au from 63m (HGRC068)
- 15m @ 1.12g/t Au from 24m incl. 1m @ 2.85g/t Au from 25m and 4m @ 2.12g/t Au from 35m (HGRC067)
- 5m @ 1.61g/t Au from 48m incl. 1m @ 2.02g/t Au from 48m and 1m @ 2.0g/t Au from 51m (HGRC065)

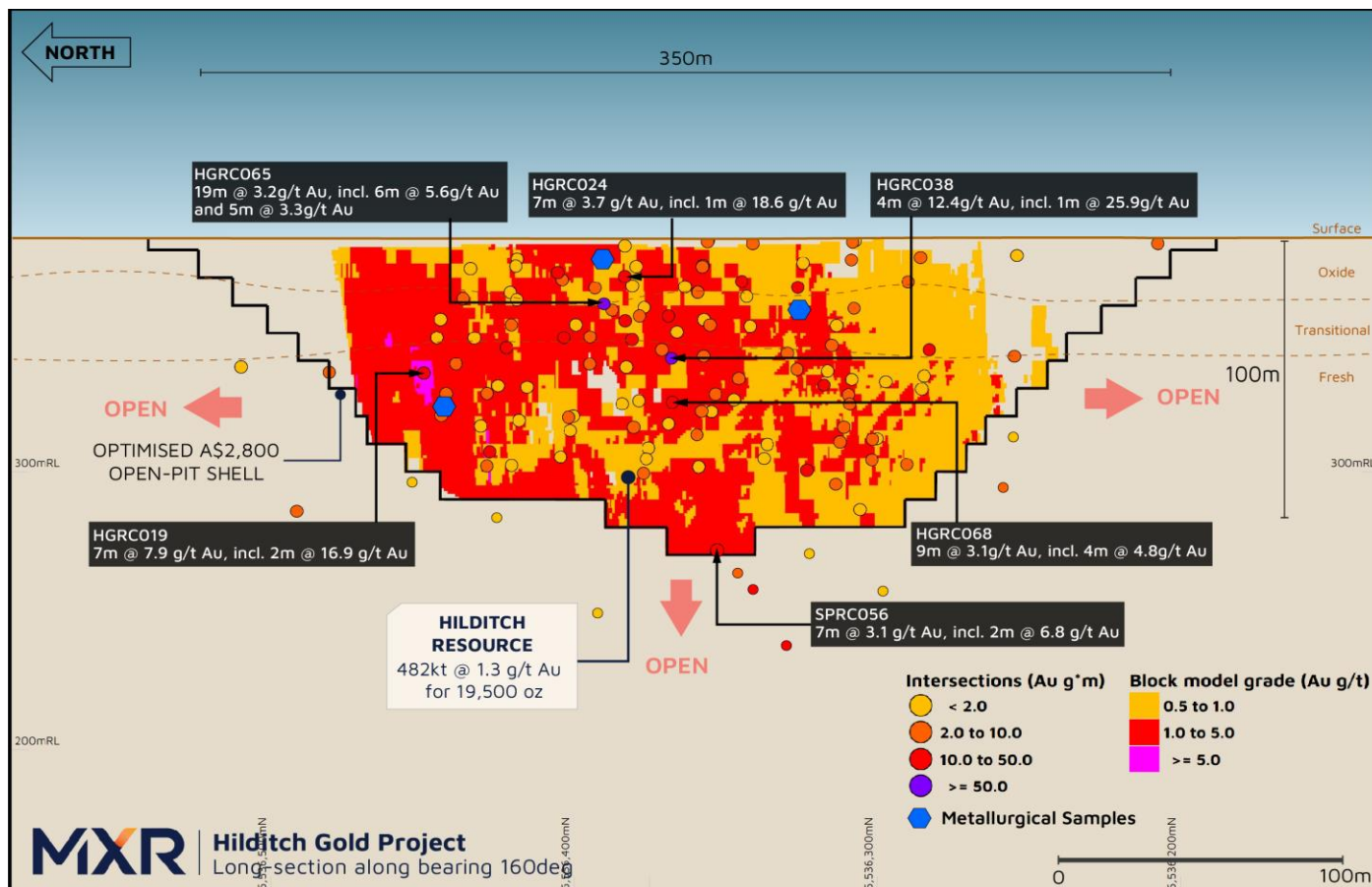


Figure 2 – Hilditch gold deposit long-section with significant drill results and submitted metallurgical samples.



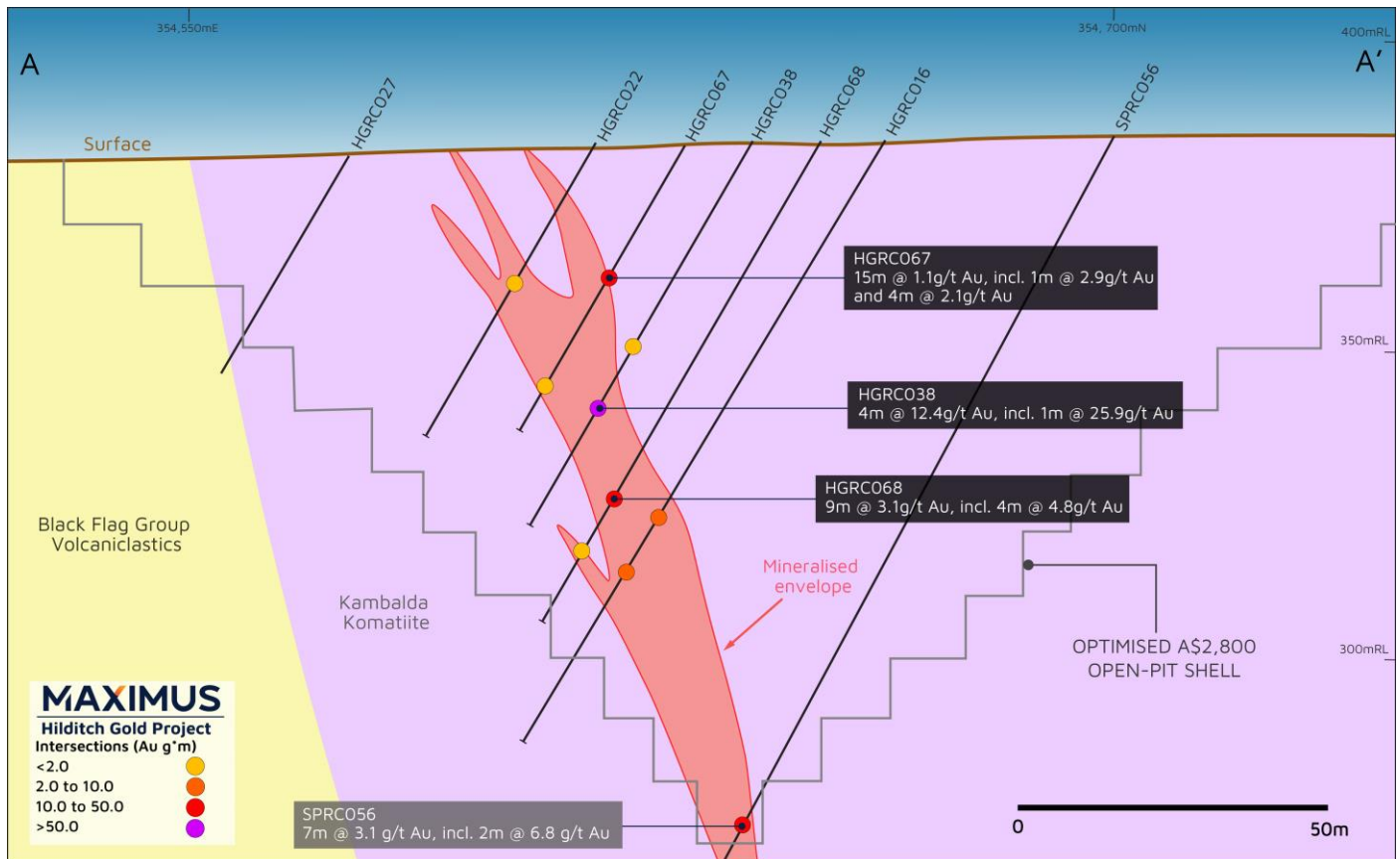


Figure 3 – Hilditch gold deposit – 20m cross-section at 6536370mN. Looking north.

Forward Plan

After receiving the final assay results, the Company has commenced updating the geological model and MRE for Hilditch, before finalising optimised open pit mine designs.

The final assay results for the recently concluded drilling program at Maximus' Eagles Nest gold deposit (ASX announcement 21 August 2024) are still pending and anticipated to be received shortly.

The Company's primary focus remains on near-term gold production, with an emphasis on prioritising shallow infill resource drilling and the completion of necessary development studies, while maintaining a balanced approach with ongoing exploration programs.

Representative minable ore-grade intervals across Hilditch have been submitted for additional metallurgical test work to determine gravity recoveries, grind size and reagent consumption under real-world toll milling protocols, with results expected to be received in October.

Development studies including geotechnical, environmental, infrastructure, surface water and hydrogeology assessments necessary for the mine approval are in progress, with expectations of Mining Proposal submission in the coming months for approval in early CY2025.

Discussions are continuing with potential mining and toll milling partners to fast-track the Company's growing gold resources (**Figure 4**) into open-pit production.



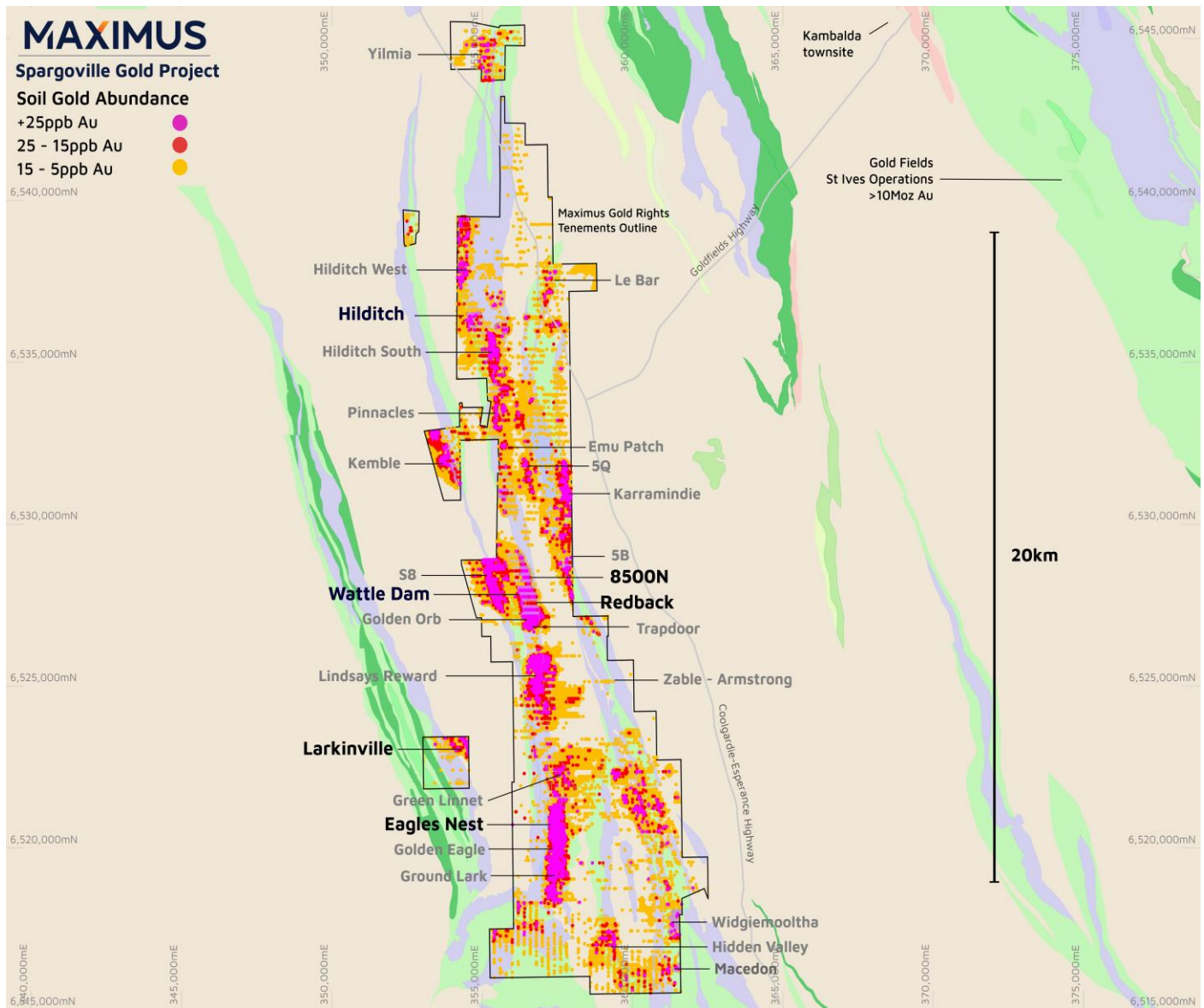


Figure 4 – Location of Spargoville gold resources and gold targets with gold in soils and regional geology.

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

For further information or to ask a question, please visit www.maximusresources.com or contact:

T: +61 8 7324 3172

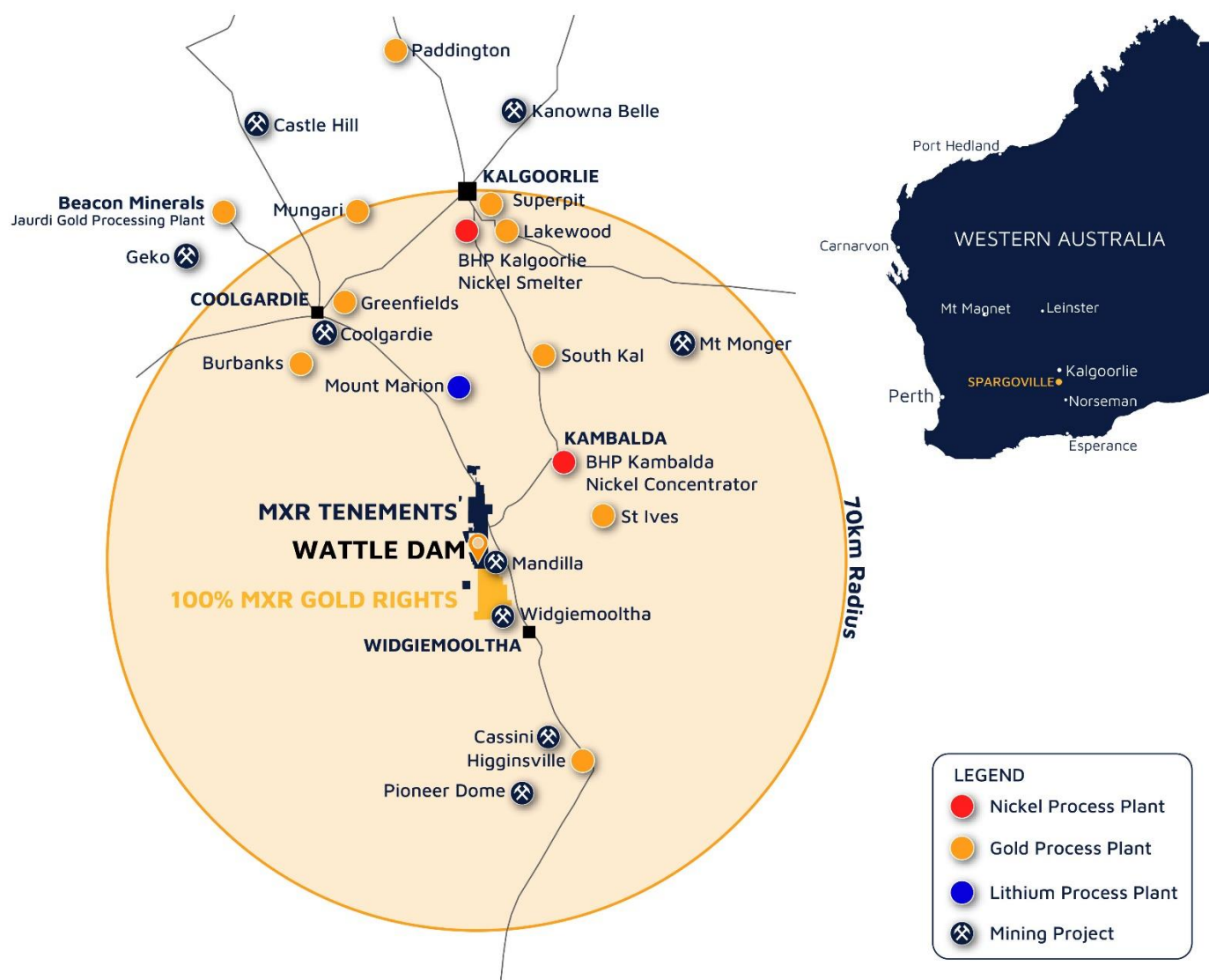
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ABOUT MAXIMUS

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is an Australian mining company focused on the exploration and development of high-quality gold, lithium, and nickel projects. The Company holds a diversified portfolio of exploration projects in the world-class Kambalda region of Western Australia, with **335,000 ounces** of gold resources **across its granted mining tenements**. Maximus is actively growing these Resources while also progressing toward gold production. With a commitment to sustainable mining practices and community engagement, Maximus Resources aims to unlock the value of its projects and deliver long-term benefits to its stakeholders.



Maximus' group gold resources

Spargoville Group Resources by Deposit Location								
RESOURCE	Last update	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
		Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Eagles Nest	Feb-17	150	1.8	530	2.0	680	2.0	42,550
Larkinville	Nov-23	222	1.8	26	1.4	249	1.8	14,040
5B	Nov-16	—	—	75	3.1	75	3.1	7,450
Hilditch	Nov-23	274	1.1	208	1.5	482	1.3	19,500
Wattle Dam Gold Project	Jul-23	3,400	1.4	2,000	1.5	5,400	1.4	251,500
TOTAL		4,046	1.4	2,840	1.7	6,886	1.5	335,040
Notes:								
1. Mineral resources as reported in the ASX announcement dated 19 December 2023.								
2. Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.								

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Maximus Resources. Mr Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information that relates to the gold Mineral Resources for Eagles Nest was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 21 February 2017 titled "Eagles Nest Resource significantly increases". The information that relates to the Mineral Resources for Larkinville was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 19 December 2023 Titled "Maximus group resources grow to 335,000 oz gold". The information that relates to the Mineral Resources for 5B was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 22 November 2016 titled "Maiden Resource Estimate for 5B Project at Spargoville in WA". The information that relates to the Mineral Resources for Hilditch was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 19 December 2023 Titled "Maximus group resources grow to 335,000 oz gold". The information that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Wattle Dam Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 01 August 2023 Titled "Wattle Dam Gold Project Resource increases by 250%".

References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, including; exploration results, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and other mentioned announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed other than as it relates to the content of this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.



APPENDIX A

Table 1. Drillhole collar details from the completed RC drill program.

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	Grid System	Easting	Northing	RL	Incl	Azimuth	EOH depth
HGRC058	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354584	6536454	382	-60	270	40
HGRC059	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354593	6536459	382	-60	270	54
HGRC060	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354605	6536464	382	-60	270	78
HGRC061	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354616	6536459	382	-60	270	96
HGRC062	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354599	6536446	382	-60	270	60
HGRC063	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354611	6536441	382	-60	270	78
HGRC064	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354613	6536401	383	-60	270	40
HGRC065	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354627	6536398	382	-60	270	60
HGRC066	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354639	6536387	383	-60	270	72
HGRC067	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354630	6536373	383	-60	270	54
HGRC068	Hilditch	RC	MGA94_51	354652	6536373	384	-60	270	90

Table 2. Significant intersections - Assays are reported at 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off with 2m internal dilution.

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Intersection	Au g.m
HGRC062	30	32	2	0.62	2m @ 0.62g/t Au from 30m	1.24
HGRC062	38	39	1	0.81	1m @ 0.81g/t Au from 38m	0.81
HGRC063	48	52	4	1.55	4m @ 1.55g/t Au from 48m	6.20
Including	50	52	2	2.44	2m @ 2.44g/t Au from 50m	4.88
HGRC064	34	35	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t Au from 34m	0.56
HGRC065	16	35	19	3.21	19m @ 3.21g/t Au from 16m	60.99
Including	18	24	6	5.64	6m @ 5.64g/t Au from 18m	33.84
Including	30	35	5	3.28	5m @ 3.28g/t Au from 30m	16.40
HGRC065	48	53	5	1.61	5m @ 1.61g/t Au from 48m	8.05
Including	48	49	1	2.02	1m @ 2.02g/t Au from 48m	2.02
Including	51	52	1	2.00	1m @ 2g/t Au from 51m	2.00
HGRC066	28	34	6	1.19	6m @ 1.19g/t Au from 28m	7.14
Including	33	34	1	3.36	1m @ 3.36g/t Au from 33m	3.36
HGRC066	67	68	1	0.81	1m @ 0.81g/t Au from 67m	0.81
HGRC067	24	39	15	1.12	15m @ 1.12g/t Au from 24m	16.80
Including	25	26	1	2.85	1m @ 2.85g/t Au from 25m	2.85
Including	35	39	4	2.12	4m @ 2.12g/t Au from 35m	8.48
HGRC067	45	46	1	3.96	1m @ 3.96g/t Au from 45m	3.96
Including	45	46	1	3.96	1m @ 3.96g/t Au from 45m	3.96
HGRC068	63	72	9	3.11	9m @ 3.11g/t Au from 63m	27.99
Including	63	67	4	4.84	4m @ 4.84g/t Au from 63m	19.36
HGRC068	76	77	1	0.68	1m @ 0.68g/t Au from 76m	0.68

JORC Code, 2012 edition – Table 1 report

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling were undertaken in an industry-standard manner by previous operators (Ramelius Resources Ltd and Tychean Resources Ltd) and currently by Maximus Resources Limited. RC samples were collected directly into calico sample



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>down hole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>bags on a 1.0m basis from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1.0m sample mass typically averages 3.0kg splits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplicate samples were also collected directly into calico sample bags from the drill rig cyclone, at a rate of 1 in every 20. • Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. • RC samples are appropriate for use in a Resource Estimate. • Samples were sent to Intertek in Kalgoorlie, dried and crushed to ~2mm to produce a 500g sub-sample for Photon assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other types, whether the core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy drilling and sampling using RC, rotary air blast (RAB) and aircore (AC) techniques. • Maximus drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 40m to 96m.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill recoveries were high (>90%). • Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes were made in the logs. • There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	<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"> • Logging information stored in the legacy database, and collected in current drill programs includes lithology, alteration, oxidation state, mineralisation, alteration, structural fabrics, and veining. • The logged data comprises both qualitative information (descriptions of various geological features and units) and quantitative data (such as structural orientations, vein and sulphide percentages, magnetic susceptibility) • Photographs of the RC sample chip trays are taken to complement the logging data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were collected on a 1.0m basis from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. The 1.0m sample mass is typically split to 3.0kg on average. The cyclone was blown out and cleaned after each 6 m drill rod to reduce contamination. • Industry standard quality assurance and quality



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise the representativity 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> 	<p>control (QAQC) measures are employed involving certified reference material (CRM) standard, blank and field duplicate samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicate samples were taken via a second chute on the cone splitter. The duplicate samples were observed to be of comparable size to the primary samples. RC field duplicates were inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:25. After receipt of the samples by the independent laboratory (Intertek Kalgoorlie) sample preparation followed industry best practice. Samples were dried, crushed to ~2mm, and split for PhotonAssay. The sample sizes are considered adequate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 include instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximus samples were submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation i.e. drying and crushing where necessary. Samples were then transported to Intertek in Perth for analysis. Analysis for gold was via photon assay (PAAU02). This methodology is considered appropriate for the mineralisation types at the exploration phase. Field quality control procedures comprised of entering commercially certified reference materials (CRMs), and blanks into the sample run at a frequency of approximately 1 in 20. Field duplicates were collected every 1 in 20 samples. Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustments to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have been verified for the current program by Maximus employees. No adjustments were made to assay data. Once data is finalised it is transferred to a database. Templates have been set up to facilitate geological logging. Prior to the import into the central database managed by CSA Global, logging data is validated for conformity and overall systematic compliance by the geologist. Geological descriptions were entered directly onto standard logging sheets, using standardized geological codes. Assay results are received from the laboratory in digital format. CSA Global manage Maximus Resource's database and receive raw assay from Intertek.
Location of data points	<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"> Maximus Resources utilizes handheld GPS to initially locate drill collars. Subsequently, a qualified surveyor is employed to precisely determine the positions of drill-hole collars. This is achieved through the use of a differential global positioning system (DGPS) or real-time kinetics (RTK) GPS. Azimuth and dip directions down the hole are collected using a north-seeking gyro. All the data collected is stored in a grid system known as GDA/MGA94 zone 51.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The topography of the project area and mined open pit is accurately defined by DGPS collar pick-ups and historical monthly survey pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> Vertical drilling tested the flat-lying paleochannel. Angled drilling (-60 towards 270°) tested the interpreted east dipping primary mineralisation. Drill holes are spaced at approximately 20m intervals along 20m spaced section lines. 1m RC samples through the entire hole were sent to the laboratory for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is designed to cross the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Most drill holes are designed at a dip of approximately -60 degrees. No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory by MXR employees.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have yet been completed.

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"> <i>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 parks and environmental settings.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spargoville Project is located on granted leases and licenses consisting of the following: M15/1475, M15/1869, M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1474, M15/1774, M15/1775, M15/1776, P15/6241 for which Maximus has 100% of all minerals and is included in the KOMIR Joint Venture farm-in agreement. M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1769, M15/1770, M15/1771, M15/1772, M15/1773 for which Maximus has 100% of all mineral rights, excluding 20% of nickel rights. L15/128, L15/255, M15/395, and M15/703 for which Maximus has 100% of all minerals, except Ni rights. M15/97, M15/99, M15/100, M15/101, M15/102, M15/653, M15/1271 for which Maximus has 100% of gold rights. M 15/1448 for which Maximus has 90% of all minerals. M 15/1449 for which Maximus has 75% of all minerals.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database is comprised of drilling carried out when the project was under the ownership of several companies including: Ramelius (2005 to 2011) Tychean Resources (2013 – 2015) Maximus Resources Limited (2015 – present)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spargoville Project is located in the Coolgardie Domain within the Kalgoorlie Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The greenstone stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie Terrane can be divided into three main units: (1) predominantly mafic to ultramafic units of the Kambalda Sequence, these units include the Lunnun Basalt, Kambalda Komatiite, Devon Consols Basalt, and Paringa Basalt; (2) intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic sequences of the Kalgoorlie Sequence, represented by the Black Flag Group and (3) siliciclastic packages of the late basin sequence known as the Merougil Beds. The Paringa Basalt, or Upper Basalt, is less developed within the Coolgardie Domain, but similar mafic volcanic rocks with comparable chemistry are found in the Wattle Dam area. Slices of the Kambalda Sequence referred to as the Burbanks and Hampton Formations, are believed to represent thrust slices within the Kalgoorlie Sequence. Multiple deformational events have affected the Kalgoorlie Terrane, with at least five major regional deformational events identified. Granitoid intrusions associated with syntectonic domains are found in the Wattle Dam area, including the Depot Granite and the Widgiemooltha Dome. Domed structures associated with granitoid emplacement are observed in the St Ives camp, with deposition of the Merougil Beds and emplacement of porphyry intrusions occurring during extensional deformation. Gold occurrences associated with the Zuleika and Spargoville shears are representative of deposits that formed during sinistral transpression on northwest to north- northwest trending structures. The local geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. The dominant structural style consists of steep north-plunging isoclinal folds with sheared and attenuated fold limbs. The Wattle Dam Gold Project consists of several gold deposits, namely, Wattle Dam, Redback, Golden Orb and S5. The deposits exhibit a prominent northwards plunge of high-grade shoots and mineralised zones related to regional north-plunging isoclinal folds. The 8500N Paleochannel is a shallow subsurface feature located 5 to 20 metres below surface, with a strike length of approximately 450 metres. The paleochannel lies within the Lefroy Paleodrainage System, a significant ancient drainage network hosting gold deposits such as Neptune, Africa, and Mandilla. Mineralisation, ranging from 1 to 4 metres in



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		<p>thickness, is interpreted to be the result of secondary gold accumulation through alluvial processes within the paleochannel sediments.</p> <p>The Lefroy Lithium Project geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic-ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. Pegmatite bodies intrude the greenstone sequence and are typically shallow dipping towards the east.</p>
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole details are included in Appendix A
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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"> All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. Assays are reported at 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off with 2m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text). All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.



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Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures and Table in the text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced reporting of representative intercepts is illustrated on the included diagrams.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work (RC) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.

