

HIGH GRADE INTERSECTIONS AND EXTENSION OF KNOWN MINERALISATION AT REDBACK DEPOSIT

Gold intersections up to 48.4 g/t and confirmation of continuity of high-grade mineralisation domain at Redback Deposit.

- Assay results from the first three Diamond Drill holes from the ongoing ~2,500m infill and resource extension Diamond Drill campaign at Redback Gold Deposit, and the first of the Diamond Drill tails, testing the Redback Shear zone have been received.
- All drill holes intersected gold mineralisation. Significant gold intercepts include:
 - 16.3m @ 9.3 g/t Au from 229m (RBDD003)
incl. 5.5m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 229.5m
and 5.8m @ 17.9 g/t Au from 240m, incl 1m @ 48.4 g/t Au from 240m
 - 2.0m @ 10.1 g/t Au from 258m (RBDD003)
incl. 1m @ 15.1 g/t
 - 13.0m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 232m (RBDD002)
incl. 2.0m @ 6.9g/t Au
- Visible gold observed within RBDD003 high grade zone of 5.8m @ 17.9 g/t gold.
- Redback Diamond Drilling programme on-going, with assay results to be provided as received.
- Redback Shear Zone Diamond Drill tail confirms ~20% increase in known alteration and mineralisation strike length at Redback Deposit.
- Results highlight opportunities to model discrete high-grade domains at the Redback Deposit in future Mineral Resource Estimate update.
- Maiden Diamond Drill programme completed at the Company's recent S5 discovery with assays expected to be received during February/March.

Maximus Resources Limited ("Maximus" or "the Company", ASX:MXR) is pleased to announce the initial diamond drill results from the ongoing Diamond Drill programme at the Company's Redback Gold Deposit ('Redback'), within Maximus' Spargoville tenements, located 24km from Kambalda, Western Australia's premier gold and nickel mining district.

Initial Diamond Drill results extend a high-grade domain within the Redback Deposit and increases confidence of extension of the Redback alteration and mineralisation system.

The results received relate to the first three holes, of an ~11-hole diamond drill programme, testing internal high-grade shoots and incremental extensions to the existing resource limits.

Included in the results, is the first of ~5 diamond-tails, testing the potential structure between Redback and Wattle Dam Gold Mine, 600m to the north-northwest.

The initial results demonstrate the potential for further delineation of high-grade shoots at Redback and along-strike continuation of the alteration and mineralisation system. Maximus' Managing Director Tim Wither said:

"These initial diamond drill results from the infill and resource extension drill programme greatly increases our confidence in the gold potential at Redback."

"Together with the initial diamond-tail results, showing broad mineralisation and intense alteration along the interpreted shear zone corridor towards Wattle Dam, these validate our thoughts that there is a much larger mineral system in the Wattle Dam area."

REDBACK DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME

The drilling results from Redback form part of a short-term strategy aimed at building value by increasing the gold resource at Redback and expanding the Company's future development options.

The initial three holes completed are part of a ~2,500m diamond drill programme currently underway at the Redback Gold Deposit, designed to confirm and extend interpreted high-grade domains of the Redback Deposit, while completing resource infill drilling to provide validation of a new geological interpretation of the Redback Deposit.

The Redback Diamond Drill programme has been conducted in conjunction with the maiden diamond drilling at the Company's recent gold discovery at the S5 Prospect. 6 Diamond Drill-holes have been completed for 901m with assays results to be provided as received.

In addition to the continuation of Redback diamond drilling programme, the remaining diamond-tails are planned to test continuation of structure between Redback and the Wattle Dam Gold Mine, 600m northwest of the Redback Deposit.

REDBACK DEPOSIT

The Redback Gold Deposit, with a JORC compliant (2012) inferred resource of 440,000 t @ 3.0 g/t Au for 42,900 oz¹ is located approximately 600 metres south-southeast of the previously mined high-grade Wattle Dam Gold Mine.

Local geology at Redback is similar to that observed at the high-grade Wattle Dam Gold Mine with a high component of visible gold hosted within deformed ultramafic lithologies (komatiite). The high-grade gold mineralisation often occurs proximal to the contacts between both felsic intrusives, the ultramafic intrusives and interflow metasediments.

Gold mineralisation at the Redback Gold Deposit has been modelled as three subparallel and near vertical domains, with recent reinterpretations comprising of well-developed eastern and western structures which are connected by linking shears/mineralised domains.

Initial drill results demonstrate that the Redback Gold Deposit remains open along strike to the north-northwest and down plunge, which are being tested within this initial diamond drill programme.

RESULTS / ANALYSIS

All drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation as shown below in Table 1. Complete drill-hole details are tabulated in the attached JORC Table 1.

¹ ASX Announcement (ASX:MXR) – 11/4/2017 - Maximus achieves major Resource milestone and 30 June 2017, Quarterly report including table 1

Visible gold was observed within the high-grade zone of 5.8m @ 17.9 g/t gold (RBDD003) as shown in Figure 1.

Drill-holes RBDD001 – 003 were designed to pass through the prospective corridor of deformed ultramafics situated between the eastern and western felsic intrusives (Figure 2 & Figure 3). The felsic intrusives are not mineralised although they do exhibit strong deformation fabrics and alteration.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down-hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Down-hole Grade x Thickness (gm)
RBDD001	160.0	164.0	4.0	1.5	6.0
RBDD002	232.0	245.0	13.0	1.9	24.7
<i>incl.</i>	<i>241.0</i>	<i>243.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>13.8</i>
RBDD003	229.5	245.8	16.3	9.3	151.6
<i>incl.</i>	<i>229.5</i>	<i>235.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>36.9</i>
	<i>240.0</i>	<i>245.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>103.8</i>
and	258.0	260.0	2.0	10.1	20.2
<i>incl.</i>	<i>259.0</i>	<i>260.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.1</i>
RBRC001	307.0	336.0	29.0	0.5	14.5
<i>incl.</i>	<i>329.0</i>	<i>335.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>6.6</i>
and	347.0	357.0	10.0	0.5	5.0

Table 1. List of significant intersections. A single sample of 1.0m @ 48.4 g/t Au (240.0-241.0m) was returned in RBDD003.

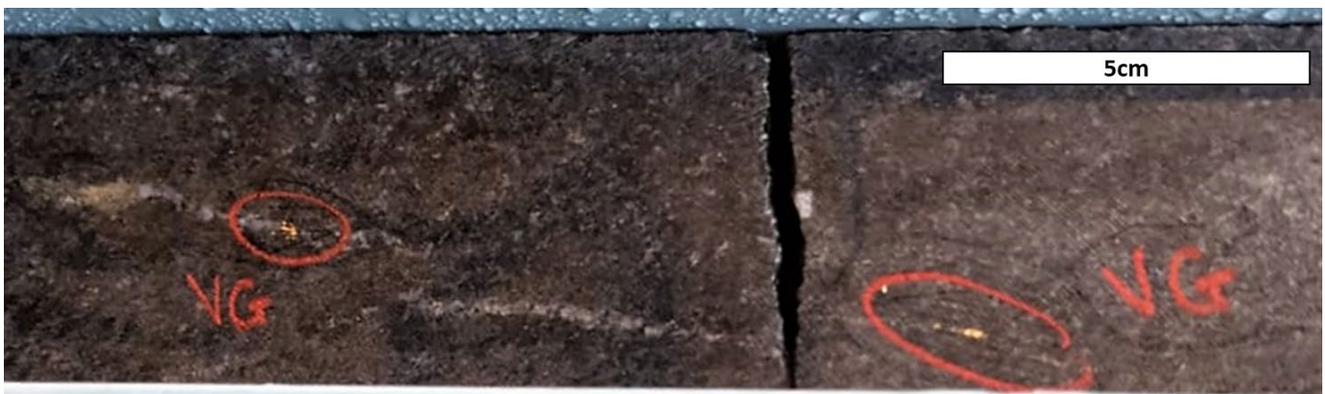


Figure 1. Visible gold occurrence in RBDD003 drill-core, at 241m. Visible gold does not characterise all mineralised intercepts at Redback. Note that there are reports that visible gold was encountered in several drill-holes by the former owner. These have been validated both by observation of remaining core and core photos.

At both the eastern and western contacts of the ultramafic wedge, previously inferred shear-zones have been confirmed by the drilling with mineralisation commonly accompanied by pyrrhotite. Four domains of mineralisation are interpreted to link between the eastern and western contact-related shear-zones (Figure 2 & Figure 3).

The drill-programme was designed to improve the confidence in the Redback gold resource and to better delineate high-grade shoots within the Redback system.

Drill-hole RBRC001 (Figure 2) is a diamond-tail on a RC pre-collar designed to test continuity of structure between Redback and Wattle Dam along the inferred Redback Shear. This drill-hole intersected intense biotite and silica alteration adjacent to interflow sediments that contained

significant pyrrhotite and pyrite. The alteration zone also encompassed narrow felsic intrusives with highly sulfidic sheared contacts. Although the gold grades returned were relatively low, this remains some of the strongest alteration observed by Maximus geologists in the broader Wattle Dam programme to date. The intercepts situated 40m along strike from the northern extent of the known mineralisation. This intersection is also the deepest at Redback at 300-320m below surface. Redback remains open at depth south of this drill-hole.

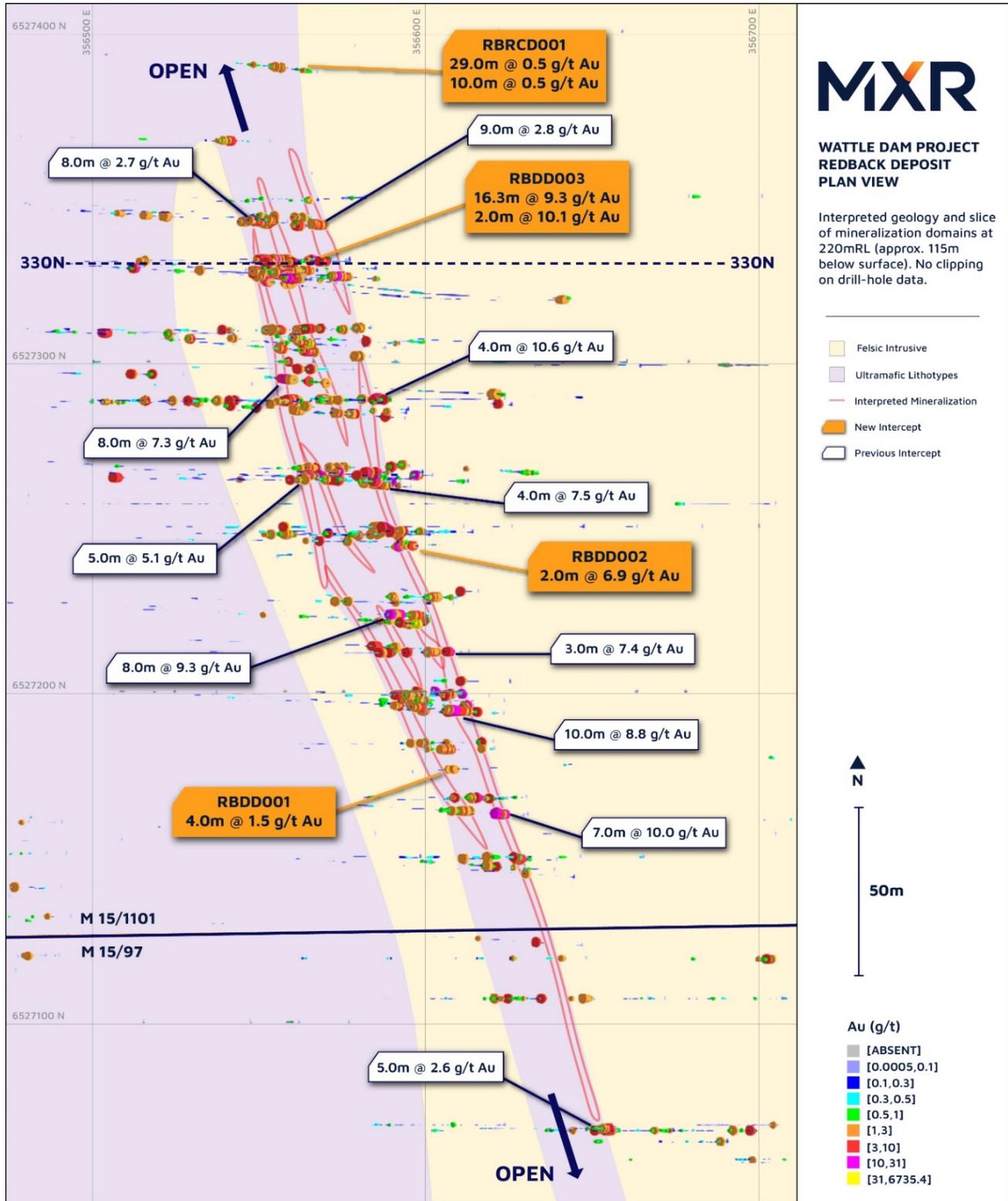


Figure 2. Plan view of the Redback Deposit area illustrating geology at 220m RL (115m below surface) and drill-hole data. Selected intersections, in addition to the reported drill-results, are labelled for broader context.

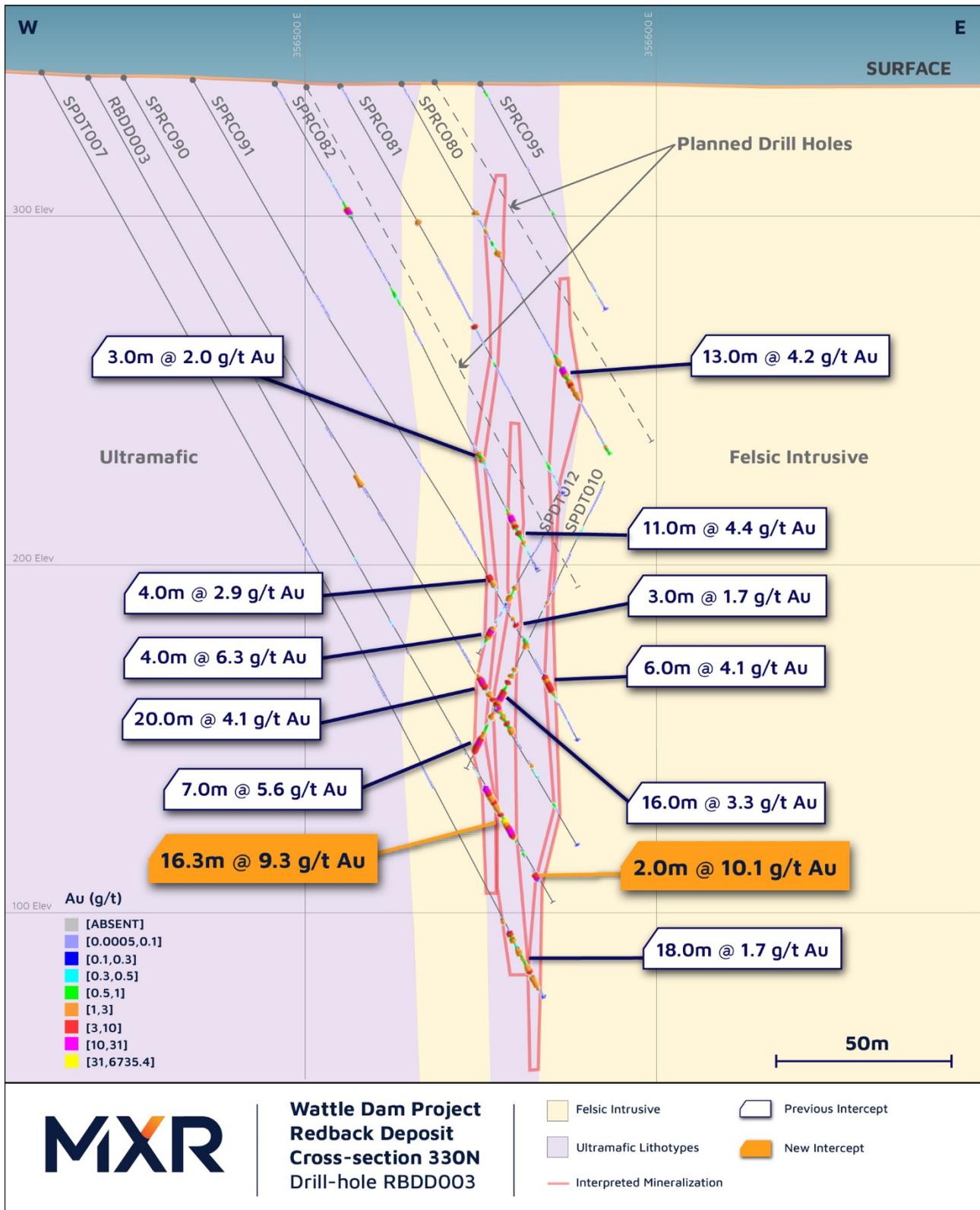


Figure 3. Cross-section through Redback at 330N (6527330mN), looking north. The section clipping window is 15m.

FORWARD PLAN AT REDBACK DEPOSIT

- **Diamond Drilling** – The remaining holes of the ~2,500m drill programme will be completed by mid-March 2021 and assays results provided as received. A second phase

diamond drill programme is proposed following assessment of the initial phase of the Redback infill/extension programme.

- **Updated Mineral Resource Estimation** – a revised Mineral Resource Estimate is planned to be undertaken on completion of the second phase diamond drill programme.
- **Flora and Fauna Survey** – DMIRS requires that spring and autumn Flora and Fauna surveys accompany Mining Proposals. Spring field surveys have been completed, with Autumn field surveys scheduled in the greater Redback area, including the oxide gold resources at Eagles Nest and Hilditch, in preparation for the submission of a Mining Proposal.

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 Redback Drilling program gold assays 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.

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 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 Redback Deposit 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. 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. 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 due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core-recovery is recorded as a fundamental part of the logging process. Core recovery at Redback 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' in the assay database. This has not occurred within the mineralised domains.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill-core is logged to a standard appropriate for update of the resource estimate later in 2021. Logging is qualitative, and all core is photographed prior to cutting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • All core is logged both geologically and for selected geotechnical parameters.
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 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.
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 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 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. • 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.
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, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections have been verified for the current program by several Maximus Resources employees. • No air-core, RC holes have been twinned in the current program. • Assay data is held temporarily in spreadsheet form prior to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>incorporation into the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As described above, averaging of re-assay by fire-assay (4 separate aliquots) was used to counter the effects of variability due to coarse gold.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial data presented in this report are in grid system: MGA_GDA94 zone 51 South.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current drill-programme is designed to test the geological model for Redback, infill any gaps that would compromise modelling, and achieve incremental extensions to the mineralised domains where possible. Legacy drilling at Redback was on 15m, 20m, and 30m spaced sections. Close-spaced drilling is required with the mineralisation having coarse-gold affinity. Drill-holes as designed largely conform to these pre-existing drill-sections. No sample compositing has been applied or is known to have occurred in prior drill-programmes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralised domains at Redback are subvertical 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. Drillholes are drilled toward both east and west across the mineralised domains and no preferential bias of grade to drill-hole orientation is recognized.
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 and contractors.
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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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 park 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 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Redback Deposit was discovered by Tychean Resources who benefited from knowledge gained of the Wattle Dam deposit by Ramelius Resources. Surficial prospecting and shallow pits cover a significant area of the surface and this occurred from the late 1980's (ACM Gold Limited) through to ca. 2012. WMC drilled the southern extension to the now known Redback system (south of M15/1101) in 1992.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Redback Deposit occurs 600m to the SSE of the Wattle Dam Open Pit. Maximus Resources believes that the Redback and Wattle Dam, and S5 prospect which intervenes; are expressions of an orogenic gold event with preferential mineralisation 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. Redback mineralised domains occur proximal to sheared contacts between ultramafics and felsic intrusives, and as a series of linking domains between the dominant eastern and western domains. The mineralisation at Redback comprises pyrrhotite-rich veining and chlorite-biotite alteration as well as coarse gold occurrences on the margins of irregular quartz-carbonate veins.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a</i> 	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																		
	<p><i>tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HoleID</th> <th>Drill 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> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RBDD001</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356704.0</td> <td>6527180.0</td> <td>333.0</td> <td>-53.6</td> <td>270.8</td> <td>201.1</td> <td>GPS coordinates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RBDD002</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356710.0</td> <td>6527243.0</td> <td>336.0</td> <td>-61.4</td> <td>272.6</td> <td>315.1</td> <td>GPS coordinates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RBDD003</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356440.0</td> <td>6527330.0</td> <td>337.0</td> <td>-61.5</td> <td>90.9</td> <td>291.3</td> <td>GPS coordinates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RBRCD001</td> <td>RC/DDH</td> <td>MGA94_51</td> <td>356418.1</td> <td>6527400.3</td> <td>336.1</td> <td>-60.4</td> <td>95.3</td> <td>362.5</td> <td>RC precollar to 168m. Surveyed collar</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A table of intercepts is included in the text of the report. 	HoleID	Drill Type	Grid System	Easting	Northing	RL	Incl.	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Comments	RBDD001	DDH	MGA94_51	356704.0	6527180.0	333.0	-53.6	270.8	201.1	GPS coordinates	RBDD002	DDH	MGA94_51	356710.0	6527243.0	336.0	-61.4	272.6	315.1	GPS coordinates	RBDD003	DDH	MGA94_51	356440.0	6527330.0	337.0	-61.5	90.9	291.3	GPS coordinates	RBRCD001	RC/DDH	MGA94_51	356418.1	6527400.3	336.1	-60.4	95.3	362.5	RC precollar to 168m. Surveyed collar
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<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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. 																																																		
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reported intercepts are down-hole lengths in metres. • For Redback intersections, true width is approximately 50% that of quoted intersections. 																																																		
<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 map are included in the report so as to provide geological context and spatial representation of the drill results. 																																																		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> 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"> 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"> No test-work of mineralised material has been conducted apart from routine assays.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report presents results from 3 holes out of a programme of ca. 11 planned in this phase of drilling at Redback. The reported diamond-tail (RBRCD001) was drilled to complete a hole testing the area between Redback and the Wattle Dam open pit. This programme is ongoing.