

MAXIMUS IDENTIFIES FOUR HIGH-PRIORITY NICKEL SULPHIDE EXPLORATION TARGETS

Maximus outlines several high priority targets for Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted nickel sulfide mineralisation across tenement holdings.

- Four high-priority Kambalda style komatiite-hosted nickel sulfide exploration targets identified through on-going geological reviews.
- Maximus tenements feature ~16km of contiguous, under-explored northern extension of the ultramafic belt which hosts Mincor Resources Limited's Cassini nickel deposit and Neometals Limited's Mt Edwards Project (Figure 1).
- Maximus' tenements are underexplored due to previous fragmented ownership, presenting the Company with an excellent opportunity to explore for nickel sulfides in a highly fertile world class nickel district in parallel with the gold exploration.
- Maximus' review highlights several anomalous historical nickel drill intersections which requires further assessment.
 - Hilditch - 2.0m @ 2.4% Ni and 0.5% Cu from 73.0m (HRC025)
 - Hilditch - 4.0m @ 1.8% Ni and 0.5 % Cu from 25.0m (HRC052)
 - Central - 16.0m @ 0.5% Ni incl. 4.0m @ 0.8% Ni from 28.0m (SRRB0520)
 - Andrews Shaft West - 8.0m @ 0.5% Ni from 8.0m (SERAB011)
 - Andrews Shaft West - 16.0m @ 0.5% Ni from 8.0m (SERAB009).
- Assessment of legacy geophysical data and additional Ground Electromagnetic (EM) surveys will be completed this quarter over high-priority nickel targets, in support of plans for future drilling programmes.

Maximus Resources Limited ("Maximus" or "the Company", ASX:MXR) is pleased to provide an update, outlining ongoing geological review which has highlighted several high-priority nickel exploration targets, within the Company's Spargoville tenements, located 25km from BHP's Kambalda Nickel Operation. Priority nickel targets within the Spargoville tenements include:

- Hilditch** - ~300m outcropping/subcropping nickel-bearing gossan adjacent to a 450m soil anomaly with an untested historical EM conductor + nickel intersections up to 4% Ni.
- Highway** - Magnetic anomaly + nickel drill intersections. Directly north of historical 1A nickel mine.
- Central** - ~5km highly prospective stratigraphy between two historical nickel mines. Very limited drilling.

Andrews Shaft - West Prospective ultramafic corridor with shallow nickel anomalies, with no ground-based geophysics conducted over the area of interest.

Maximus’ Spargoville tenement package is highly prospective for Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted nickel sulfide mineralisation. A belt of nickel deposits and mines extends from Mincor Resources’ Cassini Nickel Mine, south of the Widgiemooltha Dome (Figure 1), through to the northern extent of the Maximus tenement package.

Western Mining Corporation (WMC) was highly successful at discovery and development of nickel mines in the region, however WMC never held tenure over the Maximus Spargoville tenements (orange boxes, Figure 1). The belt of nickel deposits in the Mt Edwards district marks the northernmost extent of WMC discovery and development (Zabel Deposit: Figure 1).

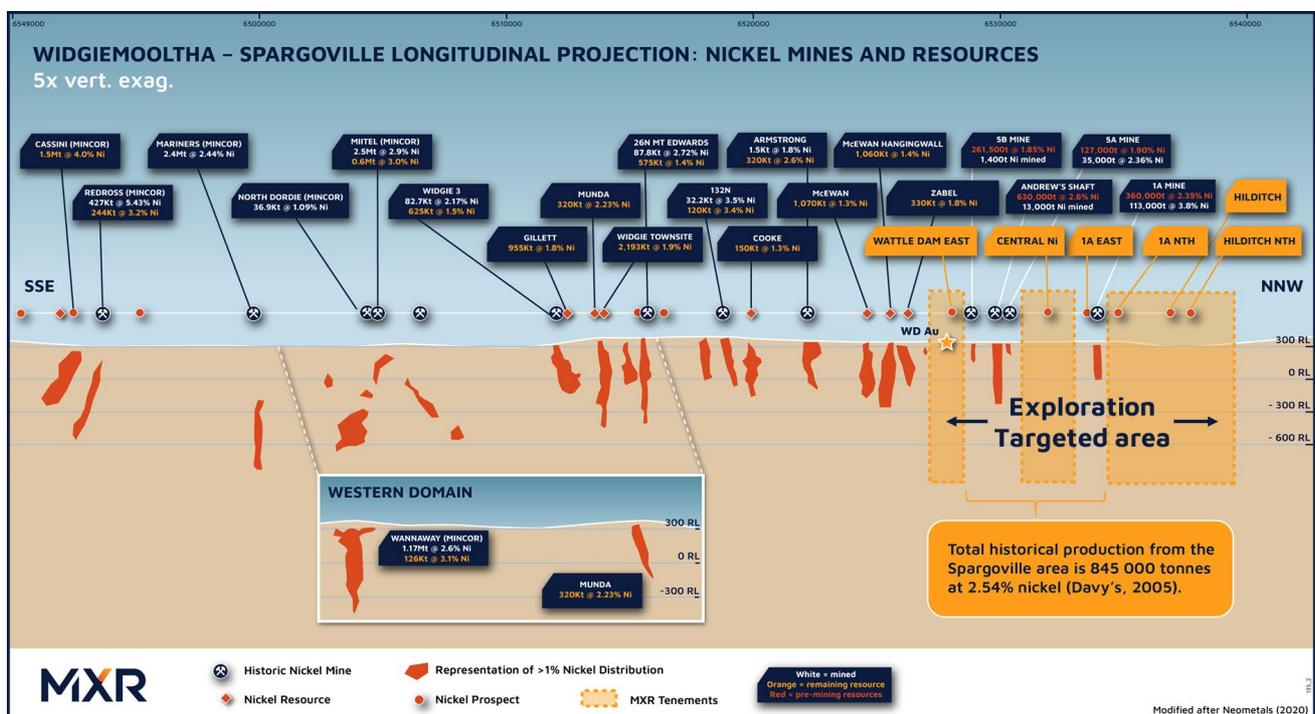


Figure 1. Longitudinal projection of the nickel deposits and mines in the Widgiemooltha – Hilditch belt, looking west. Orange polygons at right of image indicate where Maximus Resources holds key tenements over the prospective trend.

Nickel sulfide mineralisation potential exists in both parallel ultramafic belts traversing Maximus tenements (Figure 2) as demonstrated by nickel prospects (comprising soil and geophysical anomalies) in both belts.

The ultramafic belts show a high level of contrast (Figure 3) with the surrounding lithologies (dominated by volcanoclastic rock-types) and this will be used to Maximus’ advantage through application of novel geophysical analysis to reveal detailed structural setting of the ultramafic host rocks.

HILDITCH – NICKEL

Hilditch covers the extension of the Spargoville Shear ~7.5km north of Wattle Dam Gold Mine and 5km south of Karora Resources’ high-grade Spargos Reward Gold Mine and has both high priority nickel and gold occurrences.

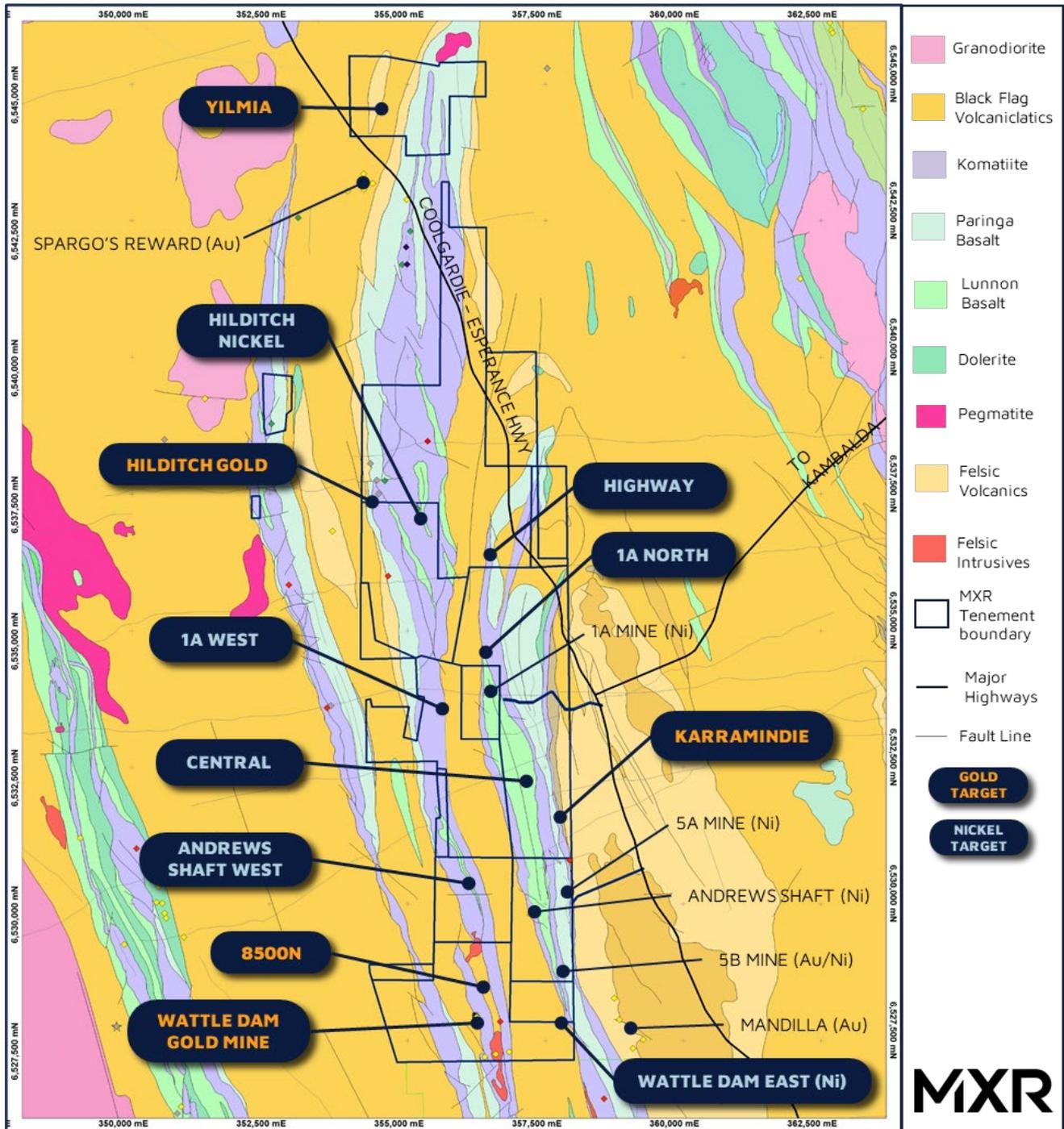


Figure 2. Geological map of the Spargoville tenement package with nickel (blue text) and gold (orange text) prospects annotated.

The Hilditch discovery, north of Wattle Dam, is defined by 300m of outcropping, nickel-rich gossans and an extensive surface geochemical anomaly. Early, shallow drilling of the target has returned some promising results including 2m @ 2.4 % nickel from 73m (HRC025) and 4m at 1.8% nickel from only 25m down-hole (HRC052).

More interestingly however, a recent evaluation of the prospect has revealed the presence of a deeper, yet untested EM conductor.

Pioneer conducted a Moving Loop Electro Magnetic (MLTEM) survey on its tenure on the northern extension of Hilditch and defined three conductors. Conductor WDC-21, a 220m

long, north-south striking feature was identified along strike from Hilditch. Soil sampling and drilling highlighted this area as highly anomalous, with soils results returning >1500 ppm Ni over approximately 450m of strike. However, it was concluded that while the drilling had tested the general area, this drilling had not identified the source of the WDC 21 target. (Maximus Resources ASX announcement - 31 April 2018)

Historical shallow drilling of the target area returned promising nickel intersections including:

- 2.0m @ 2.4% Ni and 0.5% Cu from 74.0m (HRC025)
- 4.0m @ 1.8% Ni and 0.5% Cu from 25.0m (HRC052)
- 2.0m @ 1.2% Ni from 1.0m (HRC002)
- 2.0m @ 1.0% Ni from 74m (HRC041).

The Hilditch target occurs within a highly magnetic ultramafic belt that distinguishes it from the Spargoville ultramafic belt. This may be a function of depth of exhumation of the ultramafic host-package. Significance of the contrasting magnetic intensity warrants additional investigation.

Geological review of the Hilditch nickel target highlights several historical electromagnetic conductors that require follow-up. With advancements of ground-based geophysics and modelling techniques, the application of modern high-powered electromagnetic survey is planned over the existing anomalies, where warranted after technical assessment.

HIGHWAY TARGET – NICKEL

The Highway nickel target area comprises a magnetic anomaly and minor nickel drill intersections, immediately north of the historical 1A nickel mine, for which Estrella Resources holds the nickel rights and Maximus the remaining minerals.

The 1A nickel mine was developed between 1990 and 1993 via a 100m deep vertical shaft and mined on three levels on 30m vertical spacing. Production estimates for the period 1990-92 indicate that 112,000t @ 3.8% Ni was extracted (Breakaway Resources ASX announcement 19 November 2007).

No resource estimate exists for 1A deposit remnant mineralisation, however, mining in the early 1990's extracted only a portion of the identified mineralisation. Subsequent drilling by BRW in 2007/08 identified nickel mineralisation up to 100m below the mine workings and open at depth and along strike. Drillhole intersections from the historical and BRW drilling within the 1A mine (Estrella Resources ASX announcement 28 March 2018) include :

- 3.5m @ 5.4% Ni
- 5.6m @ 4.3% Ni
- 7.29m @ 6.9% Ni
- 2.75m @ 2.1% Ni
- 8.5m @ 3.6% Ni
- 0.9m @ 2.6% Ni
- 0.16m @ 5.1% Ni in an inter-channel position, and
- 0.15m @ 8.5% Ni on the margin of the defined mineralised trend beneath the mine.

The 1A nickel deposit occurs at the komatiite/basalt contact and has other mineralised domains developed due to thrust faulting of the sulfide mineralised contact.

The highway magnetic anomaly extends 250m north of the 1A tenement boundary (Figure 3) and is analogous with anomalies at Estrella's Andrews Shaft and Neometals Zabel nickel deposit in shape, size, and magnitude. A discrete EM conductor occurs to the north of the magnetic anomaly.

Sparse drilling in close proximity to the northern margin of the 1A nickel mine has intersected minor intersections including:

- 0.1m @ 5.0% Ni from 190.95m (1ANDH0002)
- 0.45m @ 2.0% Ni from 195.4m (WRC024).

CENTRAL TARGET – NICKEL

Central Target is ~5km of highly prospective stratigraphy between the 1A nickel mine to the north and Estrella Resources (ASX:ESR) Andrews Shaft to the south (Figure 2).

The Andrews Shaft nickel mine was active between 1974 and 1979, closing due to diminishing nickel prices. The mine comprises a 330m vertical shaft and 6 mine levels. At the lowermost level at base of shaft, the deposit was mined for 320m of strike at ca. 2m wide and 3% Ni with production from the mine estimated at 7,800t Ni in concentrate (BRW ASX announcement 4 September 2008) equivalent to approximately 310,000t @ 2.5% Ni.

An exploration target (pre-mining) of 15,000t contained Ni at a grade of 2-3% Ni was inferred by BRW (2008). Drillhole intersections below the lowermost level of the mine (11 Level at ~330m below natural surface) (Estrella Resources ASX announcement 28 March 2018) include:

- 8.35m @ 3.5% Ni
- 1.25m @ 4.9% Ni
- 2.0m @ 2.6% Ni
- 1.2m @ 2.8% Ni.

Within the Central Target area, two limbs of antiformally folded ultramafics are recognised. The 1A nickel mine is situated on the eastern limb, and the Andrews Shaft nickel mine is located on the western limb (Figure 2). The folded stratigraphy results in two prospective horizons to explore within the Central Target area.

The exploration of the western limb has been dominated by RAB drilling to a maximum depth of ~45m which returned anomalous drill intersections of:

- 4.0m @ 0.8% Ni from 28.0m and 4.0m @ 0.6% Ni from 40.0m (SRRB0520).

Along the eastern limb of the Central Target there has been no reported drilling, except for immediately adjacent to the 1A mine and it's proximal SE extension. Both limbs of the fold are considered prospective for further nickel mineralisation.

ANDREWS SHAFT WEST - NICKEL

Andrew Shaft West is a prospective nickel corridor of continuous stratigraphy directly north of the Wattle Dam Gold project (Figure 2). An internal review of consolidated databases highlights sparse shallow RAB with low-level soil anomalism, with anomalous nickel intersections including:

- 8.0m @ 0.5% Ni from 8.0m (SERAB011)
- 16.0m @ 0.5% Ni from 8.0m (SERAB009).

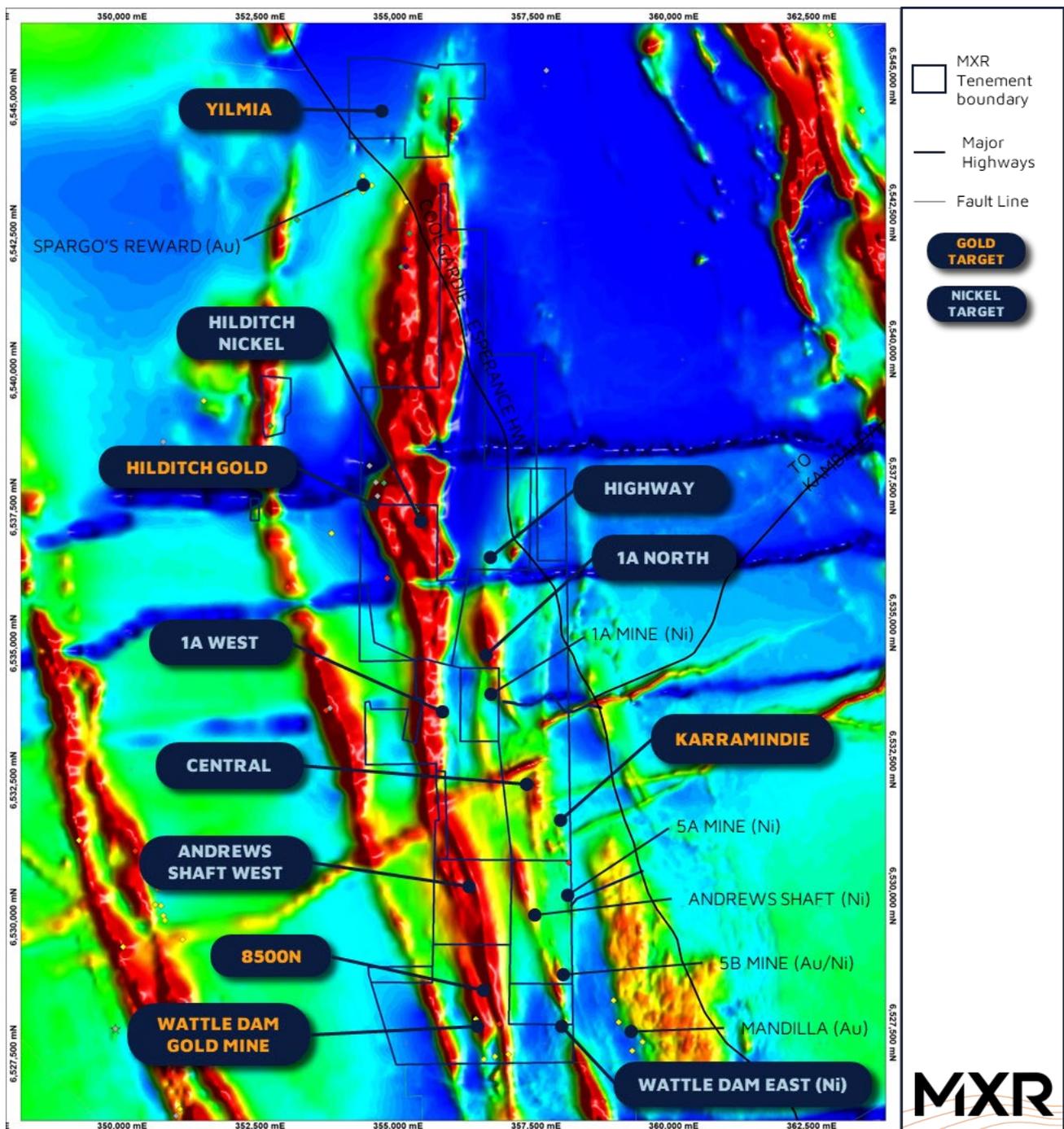


Figure 3. Same map area as Figure 2 illustrating the aeromagnetic (TMI) imagery.

NICKEL EXPLORATION FORWARD PLAN

- **GROUND BASED GEOPHYSICS** – a ground-based Electromagnetic survey will be conducted this quarter with the assistance of leading independent geophysics consultancy GeoDiscovery Group, engaged to provide technical input in the review of legacy data as well as design interpretation of the surveys.
- **GEOCHEMISTRY** – Review of the significant legacy geochemical dataset will be undertaken on a prospect-by-prospect basis to assist with geophysical programme planning and identification of prospective target areas.
- **EXPLORATION DRILLING** – A follow-up drill programme will be planned after review of completed geophysics survey results.

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.

MXR's Spargoville tenements are highly prospective for Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide 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 nickel prospectivity 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 – 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 (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 soil-samples, auger holes, RAB, RC and diamond drill-holes for the Spargoville area has been compiled over several decades and via multiple owners. The database comprises unverified information coupled with recent drilling data with higher confidence. The method of collar survey is not known, however evidence for drilling activity (pads, piles of cuttings) are observed which correlate with the stored drill-hole data. Aircore and RC samples were collected at set nominal intervals and laid on the ground in rows. Details regarding the splitter arrangement and laboratory process are not available for the entirety of the legacy exploration database. The drilling data will be used as an indicator and will be followed-up using best practice drilling, sampling, QAQC, and assaying techniques.
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"> Within the Spargoville Project area, the dominant drilling method has been RAB, with few deeper RC holes as follow-up on selected anomalies. Diamond drill-holes are few and are concentrated proximal to the historic mines.
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"> Not ascertained from the legacy dataset
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 studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging drillholes has been executed appropriately and captured in the drill-hole data base. Not all of the legacy drill-holes have complete logging datasets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>logged.</i>	
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<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"> • Method of sample-splitting at the rig, in legacy drill-holes, is not known. • Limited information is available for analytical techniques applied.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<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"> • Limited information is available for the utilised analytical technique. • Limited information is available for the QAQC (standards and blanks) protocols applied.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections have been verified for the current program by other Maximus employees. • No aircore or RC holes have been twinned in the current program. • No adjustments were made to assay data.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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"> • The method of collar survey/pick-up is not known, and assumed to be hand-held GPS for the majority of collars. • The data is stored as grid system: MGA_GDA94 zone 51. • Topographic control for the area requires validation.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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"> • Drill-hole spacing varies considerably across the tenement package. • Further drilling of prospects with significant intersections may not necessarily result in definition of a mineral resource. • No compositing is known to have occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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"> Drill lines are oriented East-West and approximately perpendicular to the broadly North-South district-scale strike of prospective stratigraphy and structure. No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known for the legacy drill-hole data.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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.)

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<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>List of tenements held</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement No.</th> <th>Project</th> <th>Registered Holder</th> <th>Maximus Resources Interest</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">Spargoville Project</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M 15 / 1475</td> <td>Eagles Nest</td> <td>Maximus Resources Ltd</td> <td>MXR - 100% of all Minerals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M 15 / 1869</td> <td>Eagles Nest South</td> <td>Maximus Resources Ltd</td> <td>MXR - 100% of all Minerals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L 15 / 128</td> <td>Kambalda West</td> <td>Maximus Resources Ltd</td> <td>MXR - 100% all minerals, except Ni rights</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L 15 / 255</td> <td>Kambalda West</td> <td>Maximus Resources Ltd</td> <td>MXR - 100% all minerals, except Ni rights</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M 15 / 395</td> <td>Kambalda West</td> <td>Maximus Resources Ltd</td> <td>MXR - 100% all minerals, except Ni rights</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M 15 / 703</td> <td>Kambalda West</td> <td>Maximus Resources Ltd</td> <td>MXR - 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P 15 / 5912	Larkinville	Maximus Resources Ltd & Essential Metals Ltd	MXR - 75% All minerals + MXR 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1101	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1263	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1264	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1323	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1338	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1474	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1769	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1770	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1771	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1772	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1773	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals + 80% Ni rights																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1774	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1775	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals																																																																																																			
M 15 / 1776	Wattle Dam	Maximus Resources Ltd	MXR - 100% all minerals																																																																																																			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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 database is mostly comprised of work done by previous holders of the above listed tenements. Key nickel exploration activities were undertaken by Selcast (Australian Selection),
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The styles of nickel mineralisation considered prospective in the tenement group includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted sulfide mineralisation at the base of the ultramafic sequence Structurally controlled nickel-sulfide and/or gossan occurring within the ultramafic sequence. These may have gold and arsenic associations.
<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 tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling or sampling information is reported here (legacy information only), and information presented is intended to only demonstrate anomalous geochemistry for the company to follow-up with industry standard and documented drilling and sampling practices.
<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"> Reported intercepts are simple averages where the sample lengths are length-weighted where combining samples of different length. Both nickel and copper are reported separately and as such no metal equivalence calculation is employed.
<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. At this early stage of initial drill-testing, there is insufficient information to ascertain accurate strike and dip of the mineralisation. As a result, the true width of mineralisation cannot be determined at present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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 map indicating prospect locations is included in the body of the announcement
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported intercepts are considered anomalous in the context of early stage exploration activity.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an initial identification of early stage targets and no testwork of mineralised material has been conducted apart from routine assays.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The priority prospects will be systematically evaluated utilising existing geochemical and geophysical datasets. Additional geophysical data acquisition (FLEM) is likely to be required to augment legacy data. Target areas will be refined and drillholes planned for campaign drilling, where warranted.