

ASX Announcement

15th June 2016

Lithium Exploration Update at Spargoville Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Spodumene confirmed at Lefroy Prospect**
- **XRD analysis supports MXR's visual interpretations of drill chip samples**
- **Further XRD analysis underway at target 1**

Maximus Resources Limited ("MXR" or "the Company") is pleased to update the market of its ongoing exploration programs at the Spargoville Lithium Project.

The Spargoville Lithium Project lies on the northern portion of the Southern Yilgarn Tantalum-Tin-Lithium Province, in the vicinity of two major Lithium Projects; Mt Marion (Neometals), and Lepidolite Hill (Lithium Australia) (see figure 1). Neometals' neighboring Mt Marion project reported a total Mineral Resource of 23.24Mt @ 1.39% Li₂O (NMT ASX release 29/01/2016) and is currently undergoing mine construction. The Mt Marion project is situated approximately 20km north, along strike of the Company's Lefroy and Landor Lithium prospects. See figure 1.

As outlined in its recent announcement to the ASX dated 23/5/2016, the company advised that X-Ray diffraction (XRD) analysis would be undertaken on selected samples to confirm the presence of, and range of lithium bearing minerals present (i.e. lepidolite, petalite, spodumene).

The XRD analysis was conducted on a series of samples of pegmatite drilled during previous gold and nickel exploration programs. The samples analysed were taken from representative chip trays collected during the drilling programs and securely stored at Wattle Dam. The pegmatite intervals noted in the drill logs and in the chip trays report pegmatite thicknesses ranging between 6m and 13m.

The results of the XRD analysis confirm that spodumene is present in these drillholes.

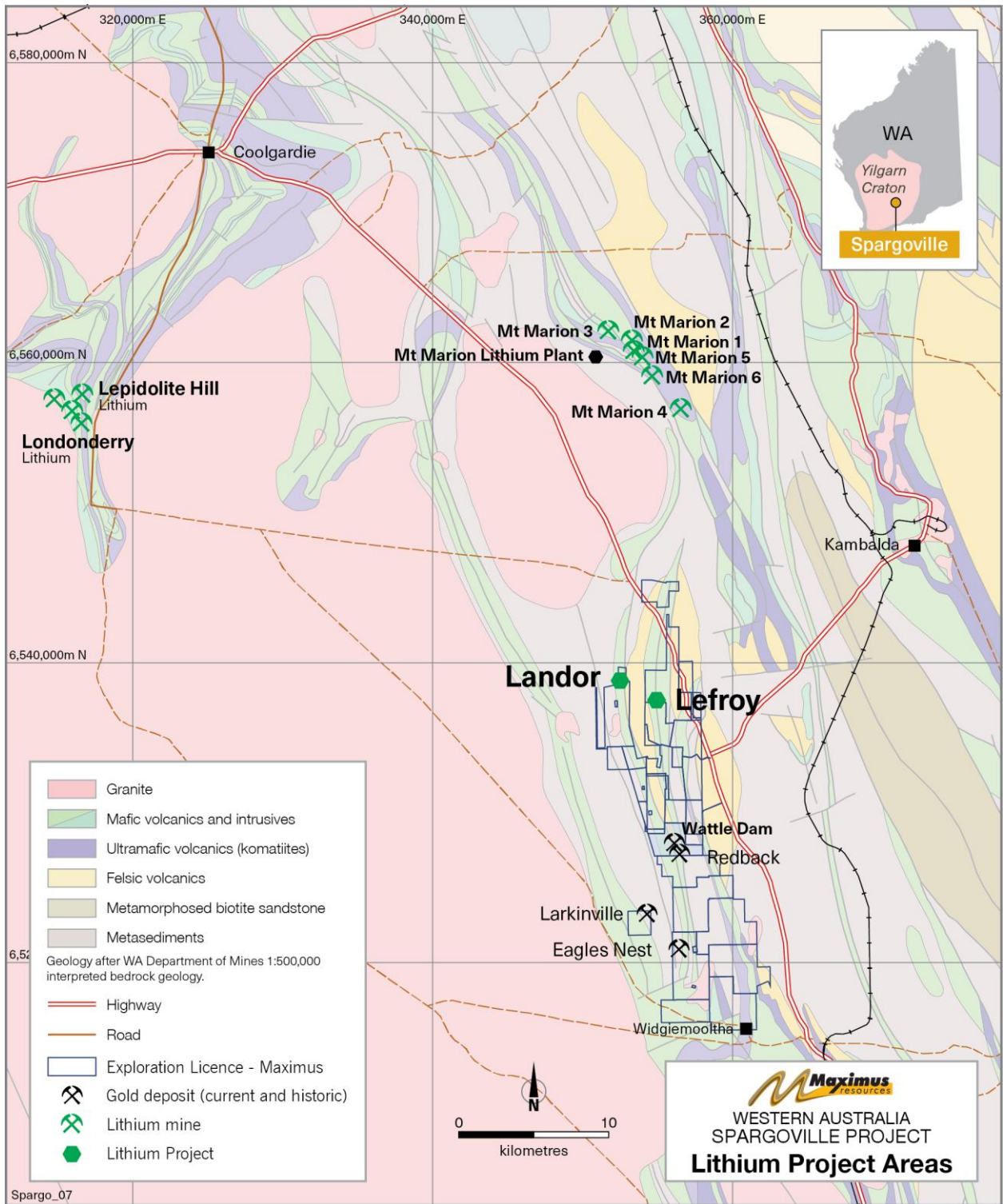


Figure 1: Location of Lefroy and Landor Lithium prospects.

Sample ID	Phase	Formula	Abundance
HRC054 123m-127m	Amphibole	(Na,Ca) ₂ (Fe,Mg,Al) ₅ (Si,Al) ₈ O ₂₂ (OH) ₂	Trace
	Chlorite	(Fe,Al,Mg) ₆ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₈	Minor
	Mica	(K,Ca,Na,Li)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Major
	Potassium feldspar	KAISi ₃ O ₈	Major
	Quartz	SiO ₂	Major
	Mixed layer clay		Minor, possibly
	Sodium feldspar	NaAlSi ₃ O ₈	Major
	Spodumene	LiAlSi₂O₆	Trace
Sample ID	Phase	Formula	Abundance
HRC078 91m-92m	Amphibole	(Na,Ca) ₂ (Fe,Mg,Al) ₅ (Si,Al) ₈ O ₂₂ (OH) ₂	Trace
	Chlorite	(Fe,Al,Mg) ₆ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₈	Trace
	Mica	(K,Ca,Na,Li)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Major
	Potassium feldspar	KAISi ₃ O ₈	Major
	Quartz	SiO ₂	Major
	Sodium feldspar	NaAlSi ₃ O ₈	Major
	Spodumene	LiAlSi₂O₆	Minor
	Sample ID	Phase	Formula
HRC079 101m-102m	Chlorite	(Fe,Al,Mg) ₆ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₈	Trace
	Mica	(K,Ca,Na,Li)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Minor
	Potassium feldspar	KAISi ₃ O ₈	Major
	Quartz	SiO ₂	Major
	Sodium feldspar	NaAlSi ₃ O ₈	Major
	Spodumene	LiAlSi₂O₆	Major
	Sample ID	Phase	Formula
HRC081 162m-163m	Chlorite	(Fe,Al,Mg) ₆ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₈	Trace
	Mica	(K,Ca,Na,Li)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Major
	Potassium feldspar	KAISi ₃ O ₈	Major
	Quartz	SiO ₂	Major
	Sodium feldspar	NaAlSi ₃ O ₈	Major
	Spodumene	LiAlSi₂O₆	Minor
	Sample ID	Phase	Formula
HRC082 177m-178m	Chlorite	(Fe,Al,Mg) ₆ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₈	Trace
	Mica	(K,Ca,Na,Li)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Minor
	Potassium feldspar	KAISi ₃ O ₈	Minor
	Quartz	SiO ₂	Major
	Sodium feldspar	NaAlSi ₃ O ₈	Major
Sample ID	Phase	Formula	Abundance
LFR011	Mica	(K,Ca,Na,Li)(Al,Mg,Fe) ₂ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Minor
	Potassium feldspar	(K,Na) (Al Si ₃ O ₈)	Major
	Quartz	SiO ₂	Trace, possibly
	Sodium feldspar	NaAlSi ₃ O ₈	Major

Table1: XRD Results

Abundances are indicative and are designated as follows:

Dominant	>50 weight %
Major	>10 weight %
Minor	<10 weight %
Trace	<1 weight %
Possibly	may be present, designation is not unambiguous

Sample ID	East	North	Depth	Spodumene Content	Comments
HRC054 123m-127m	355180	6537220	123-127m	Trace	Within a 10m wide pegmatite
HRC078 91m-92m	355149	6537306	91-92m	Minor	Within a 13m wide pegmatite
HRC079 101m-102m	355196	6537307	101-102m	Major	Within a 8m wide pegmatite
HRC081 162m-163m	355228	6537150	162-163m	Minor	Within a 7m wide pegmatite
HRC082 177m-178m	355253	6537132	177-178m	none	Within a 6m wide pegmatite
LFR011	355061	6537554	0m	none	Rock from target 1

Table 2: Sample details

The spodumene bearing pegmatite confirmed by these XRD results is located approximately 750m south-east of the lithium rich pegmatite discovered at Target 1, and reported to the ASX on the 23rd of May 2016, “Maiden High Grade Lithium Discovery at Spargoville Project in WA.”

At Target 1, rock chip results averaging 3.55% Li₂O occur over 200m of strike were returned from lepidolite rich lithium bearing samples. XRD analysis is currently underway on samples from Target 1 to determine the contribution of spodumene to these high grade results.

Recent field work has identified lithium bearing pegmatite at Target 3, some 150m north of Target 1, and initial sampling results are awaited.

The company is highly encouraged by the confirmation of spodumene as well as lepidolite returned from earlier sampling over a wide area. There is no doubt that the Lefroy Prospect contains highly sought after LCT pegmatite’s and lies along strike of the Mt Marion Lithium Deposits, demonstrating the location’s prospectivity.

Once all sampling results are received and interpreted, MXR will finalise preparations for the next phase of on-ground exploration. In anticipation of the positive results from Target 1, the company sought, and has now received approval to conduct drilling on Target 1. Further drill approvals will be sought, as each target is advanced.

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Further information relating to Maximus Resources Limited and its diversified exploration projects will be found on Maximus’ website: www.maximusresources.com

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Hogan who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration, and the activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). This report is issued in the form and context in which it appears with the written consent of the Competent Person.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<i>Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected</i>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<i>Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected</i>
	<i>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.</i>	<i>100g samples were collected from from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling placed inside individually uniquely numbered calico bags and secured. The bags were transported to Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, WA for sample preparation. Subsequent analysis was conducted by Intertek in Perth WA. <i>In the laboratory, samples are crushed and pulverized to produce an homogenous subsample for analysis via X Ray diffraction</i></i>
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<i>Not applicable Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected</i>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<i>Not applicable Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected</i>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<i>Not applicable Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected.</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>	<i>Not applicable Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected.</i>
	<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>XRD samples have been described geologically, but not to a level of detail suitable for Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies.</i>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<i>Logging was restricted to describing individual samples collected.</i>
Logging	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<i>Not applicable Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<i>No core was collected.</i>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<i>Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<i>Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.</i>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples</i>	<i>No sub sampling occurred.</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>No field duplicate samples were collected.</i>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of minerals present for the exploration method.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<i>Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was XRD.</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>Not Applicable.</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>	<i>None</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<i>The results were checked by the Exploration Manager.</i>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<i>All field logging is carried out on paper logs. Logging data is entered into a spreadsheet, then electronically to the Database Geologist in the office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Access database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.</i>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<i>None</i>
Location of data points	<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>sample locations were determined by reference to the drill logs</i>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<i>Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.</i>
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<i>No RL's were measured.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<i>Samples were from representative drill chips collected during historical drilling. Samples of approximately 100g were collected</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>No mineral resource or reserve estimation has been undertaken. Rock chip sample results are not suitable for incorporation into mineral resource or ore reserve estimations.</i>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<i>No sample compositing has been applied.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	XRD chip sampling is of a reconnaissance nature only, and it is not possible to determine whether such sampling has achieved an unbiased sampling of possible structures.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been determined.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (ten calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The work described in this report was undertaken on Mining Leases M1501323, M1501448, M1501770 and M1501769, Exploration Licence E1500967 and Prospecting Licence P1504884, all held 100% by Maximus Resources. (except for M15/1448 held Maximus Resources 90%, Bullabulling 10%)
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	The tenements are in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Lefroy Prospect was first investigated by Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS) in 2006 as mining commenced at the Wattle Dam gold mine. The prospect was identified from a routine 200m x 40m gold and nickel exploration auger drilling program. Multi element assays from this auger program returned approximately 100 times background results for Tantalum and Niobium, along with elevated Lithium values. Pegmatite sampling of available drill hole spoils and outcrop was conducted by Kinloch Resources in 2012. Mitchell, M.S., 2012, M15/1448 & M15/1770 Final Report. Unpublished report to Ramelius Resources.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology is dominated by Archean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary lithologies, intruded by granites and pegmatite dykes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <p>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</p> <p>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <p>dip and azimuth of the hole</p> <p>down hole length and interception depth</p> <p>hole length.</p> <p>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.</p>	A summary of all XRD sampling referred to in this report is presented in Tables 1 and 2.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	results are presented without any weighting and/or cut-off grades applied.
	<p>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.</p>	results are presented without any weighting and/or cut-off grades applied.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated.</p> <p>The geometry of the mineralisation is unknown.</p> <p>Not applicable, as only XRD results have been included in this report.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	Not Applicable, no drilling undertaken
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	A summary of all sampling referred to in this report is presented in Tables 1 & 2.
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	All relevant data has been included within this report.
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	further surface sampling and drilling of prospective rock types.