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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE **ASX:ABU**

23 March 2016

Geophysical Survey Results Enhance Bumblebee Prospect

ABM Resources NL ("ABM" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that results have been received for an electromagnetic (EM) survey completed by Independence Group NL ("IGO") at the Bumblebee Prospect that have further enhanced the potential of this promising exploration target.

Highlights

- Strong and clear conductor identified
- Coincident with surface geochemical anomaly and mineralised drill intercepts
- 500 metres strike and greater than 200 metres depth extent
- Diamond drilling program and DHEM to follow in the June quarter

The Bumblebee Prospect was discovered in 2015 when initial air-core drilling of a multi-element surface geochemistry anomaly returned significant precious and base metal values, including 7 metres averaging 3.3g/t gold, 37.7g/t silver, 3.2% copper, 0.9% lead, 1.3% zinc and 0.08% cobalt approximately 30 metres below surface (ASX 6 October 2015).

The recent EM survey identified a strong and clear conductor in a position consistent with the geochemical anomaly and the sulphides intersected by the air-core drilling. The conductor has a strike length of approximately 500 metres as shown in Figure 1 below.

The conductor has been modelled as a series of three contiguous plates along its strike. The middle plate, centred on easting 588,300mE, starts at 110 metres below surface and has been interpreted to have a steep southerly dip and an unconstrained depth extent of between 200 and 400 metres. The central plate is shown in cross-section in Figure 2, together with the air-core drill intercepts and preliminary interpretation of mineralisation.

The modelled conductor displays characteristics consistent with being associated with mineralisation, however in the absence of deeper drilling there is no conclusive evidence that the source of the conductor is the extension of mineralisation intersected in the air-core program. IGO are planning to drill a series of diamond holes to test the conductor and provide further information on its location, size and source. Down hole EM (DHEM) surveys will be carried out on these planned holes with the aim of further defining the target. This work is expected to be performed in the June quarter of 2016.

In addition to enhancing the prospectivity of the Bumblebee Prospect and providing a clear target for further drilling, the EM program appears to indicate that soil geochemistry and ground electromagnetic surveying could be effective and efficient exploration tools at the Lake Mackay Project.

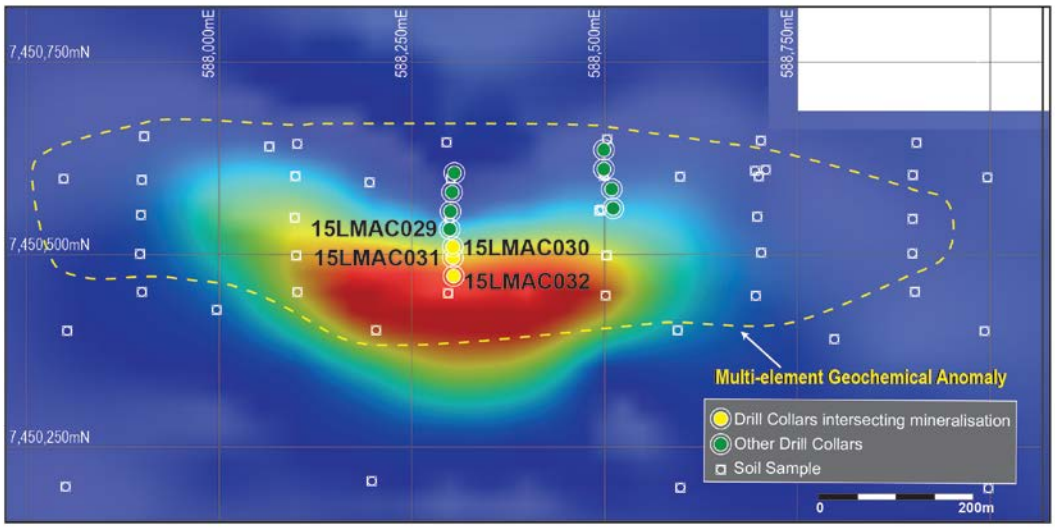

Figure 1: Mid time channel 17 (3.1ms) showing the main central conductor

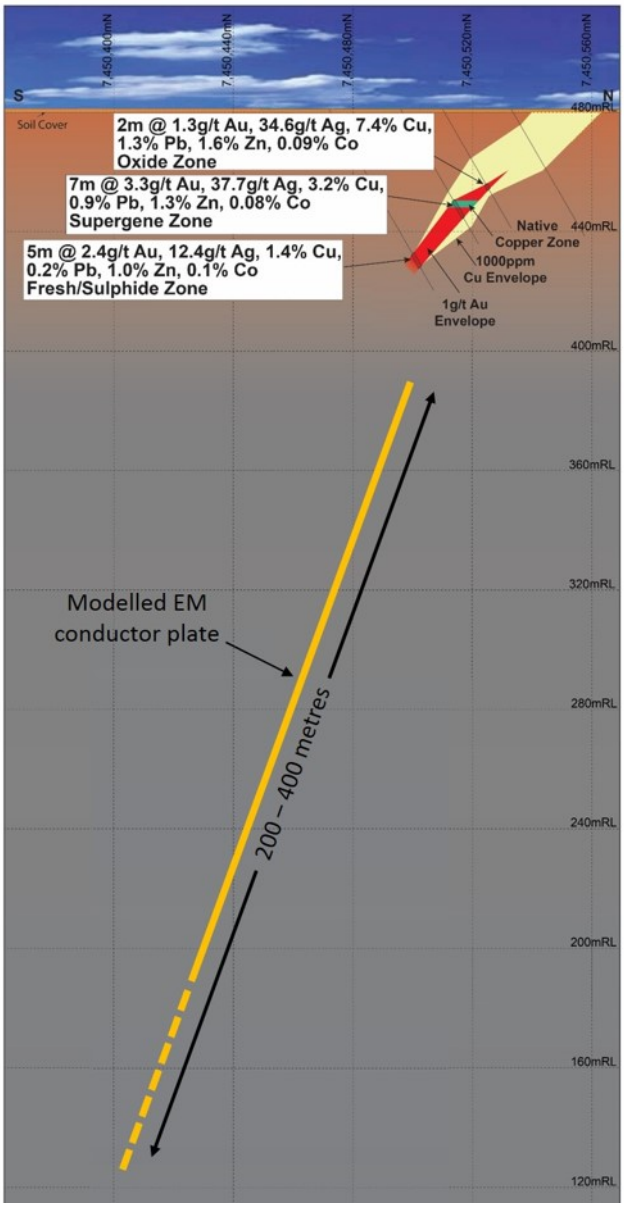

Figure 2: Cross-section on 588,300mE showing modelled plate and air-core drill hole intercepts

Location and Ownership

The Bumblebee Prospect is located within the Lake Mackay Project on exploration licence EL24915, a tenement wholly owned by ABM. IGO are conducting exploration on ABM's Lake Mackay tenements under an agreement executed in August 2013 (ASX release of 21 August 2013) under which IGO can elect to enter into a farm-in and joint venture agreement over the tenements. This agreement was extended in late 2015 (ASX release of 7 December 2015).

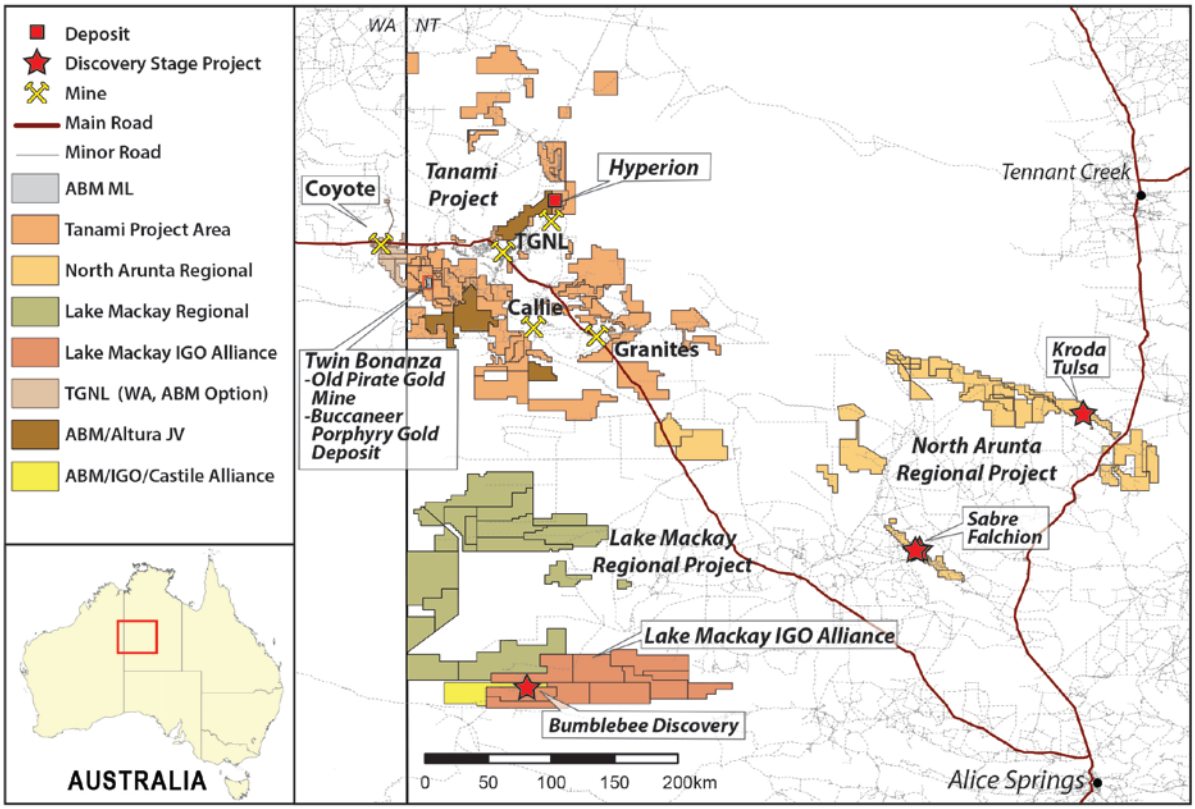

Figure 3: ABM project location plan

Bumblebee is situated close to the northern boundary of EL24915, however the mineralisation and the EM conductor have been interpreted to dip south towards the centre of the tenement. Exploration licence application EL29748, held by Castile Resources Pty Ltd ("Castile"), a subsidiary of Metals X Limited, is situated immediately north of EL24915. ABM and IGO have entered into a joint venture and farm-in agreement with Castile whereby they have the right to earn an interest up to 76.925% (pro-rata IGO 70% and ABM 30%) in EL29748.

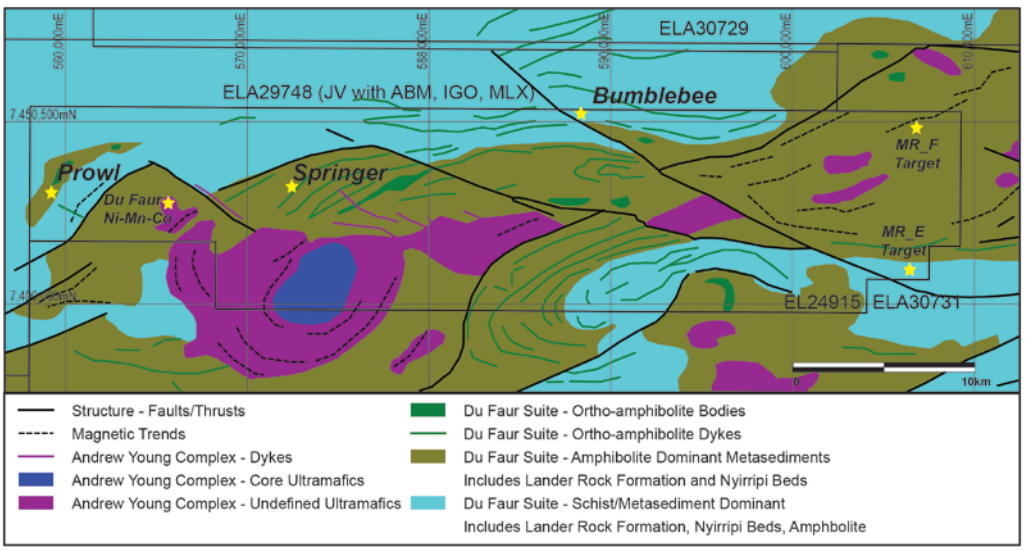

Figure 4: EL 24915 geology plan

Details of the EM Program

Eight lines of slingram moving loop EM (MLEM) were completed over an area of geochemical anomalism defined by the soil sampling on EL24915. The completed lines did not fully cover the extent of the soil geochemical anomaly, though they did cover the strongest parts as well as the zone of mineralisation intersected in the 2015 aircore drilling. 200m square loops were used with 100m station spacing and 200m line spacing. A further three lines of infill MLEM surveying was completed to help define a large anomaly identified and ensure a robust drill target could be obtained. On completion of the program, 125 stations of MLEM for 11.4 line km of MLEM had been completed. All data have been collected in GDA94 MGA zone 52. Table 1 below shows the equipment and system configuration.

Table 1: Bumblebee MLTEM survey parameters

Configuration	Slingram
Loop Size	200m
Line Spacing	200m
Station Spacing	100m
Total line km	11.4
Receiver system	Smartem24 EMIT Fluxgate – Bz (up), Bx (north), By (west)
Sensor Location	200m north of loop Centre
Transmitter	IGO TEX II
Effective current	~60A
Frequency	1Hz

Signed

Brett Lambert
Managing Director

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to recent exploration results from the Lake Mackay Project is based on information compiled by Independence Group NL and reviewed / checked by Mr Alwin van Roij who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr van Roij is a full time employee of ABM Resources NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr van Roij consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1- Bumblebee MLEM

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	• A small orientation electromagnetic (EM) survey was undertaken over the Bumblebee prospect on the Lake Mackay project. Eight lines of slingram moving loop EM were completed using 200m square loops, with 100m station spacing and 200m line spacing. • The survey was designed with the aim to identify a discrete conductor potentially indicative of buried sulphides intersected in the 2015 air-core drilling program (ASX 6 October 2015). The survey was designed to ensure to be a representative test across the larger soil geochemical anomaly. • The survey was undertaken to identify a discrete conductor to allow further drill targeting. No new drilling was carried out.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Logging	• *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 logged.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken • The geophysical equipment used the slingram configuration with the following parameters:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.* • *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.*	o Receiver system: Smartem24 EMIT Fluxgate – Bz (up). Bx (north), By (west) o Sensor location: 200m north of loop centre o Transmitter: IGO TEX II o Effective current: ~60A o Frequency: 1Hz • Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant results detailed in this report have been compiled by Independence Group NL in house geophysics team and reviewed by ABMs senior exploration geologist. • Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken • Primary geophysical data was captured electronically in the field and transmitted to the company on a regular basis. • No data adjustment is undertaken
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken • All data have been collected in GDA94 MGA zone 52. • Level of topographic control offered by the handheld GPS was considered sufficient for the work undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• MLEM data was acquired using 200m square loops with 100m station spacing and 200m line spacing. • Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. • Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
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.* • *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.*	• The orientation of the geophysical survey was designed to be unbiased with respect to known geology and structures. Stations were on north-south lines. • Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 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 EM work described in this Report was undertaken on EL24915 in the Lake Mackay project area. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. • ABM and Independence Group NL ("IGO") entered into a multi-phase agreement covering the Lake Mackay Project on 21 August 2013, which was extended in December 2015. • Phase1 – Option Phase (ABM retains 100% interest). IGO earns the right to proceed to Phase 2 by spending $1.6 million on exploration expenditure within 5 years. • Phase 2- IGO has the option to enter into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with ABM to earn a 70% interest in the project. This would involve making a $1M cash payment to ABM or subscribing for $1.5M ABM shares in placement with a 6 month escrow period and spending $6M on exploration on the project over 4 years.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historically, large parts of the Lake Mackay project area have been moderately explored since 1996 by Newmont Pty Ltd and then Tanami Gold NL. Hundreds of surface samples were collected and Vacuum-RAB-AC drill holes completed, mainly within the areas of residual soils close to known intercepts. • A number of prospects were identified from this work and more moderate levels of shallow RAB, and various geophysical surveys were completed. This exploration identified some sub-economic gold (Au) occurrences, although follow-up work was not completed at that time. • ABM followed up these anomalies and conceptual targets in 2011 with targeted and reconnaissance RC drilling, this verified the Tekapo Au and Cu anomalism. • EL24915 was previously explored by BHP in the South Tanami JV. BHP flew a Geotem survey in 1999 and did ground EM and drilling in 2004 targeting Ni sulphides.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is considered highly prospective for orogenic shear hosted gold deposits based on similarities that exist between the West Arunta and the Granites- Tanami Block with respect to gold deposition timing and structural settings.
		• The region is also considered to have potential for a range of commodities and mineralising styles. These type of deposits include:
		  • IOCG
		  • Porphyry/intrusion related gold and base metals (including IRG)
		  • Ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *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.*
		• A summary of geophysical work referred to in this Report is presented in Section 1 and Figure 1 and 2.
		• No information has been excluded

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling or geochemical sampling was undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable as no drilling or geochemical sampling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures 1 – 2 of this Report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Refer body of announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Independence Group NL is proposing to drill test the identified conductor with a diamond drilling program in the June quarter. • Figures 1 – 2 display areas of interest and future drilling areas, specifically the depth component on Figure 2.