Level 1, 141 Broadway
Nedlands WA 6009, AUSTRALIA

T +61 8 94239777 F +61 8 9423 9733
admin@abmresources.com.au
abmresources.com.au

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

13 September 2017

Suplejack Reconnaissance Aircore Drilling Results

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final results have been returned for the Suplejack Reconnaissance Aircore drilling in the southern Suplejack area
- 6 target areas tested with 179 holes for 8,490 metres completed
- Best results include:
  - SJ0003 – 1 metre at 1830 ppb gold from 14 metres (EOH)
  - SJ0033 – 3 metres at 323 ppb gold from 39 metres
  - SJ0072 – 3 metres at 267 ppb gold from 42 metres
  - SJ0001 – 3 metres at 257 ppb gold from 63 metres
  - SJ0053A – 3 metres at 236 ppb gold from 9 metres
- Extensions to Seuss, Hyperion South and Stoney Ridge intersected
- Pandora and Brokenwood structures confirmed
- 560 historic RAB holes submitted for multi-element geochemistry

ABM Resources (ABM) are pleased to announce that gold results have been finalised on the company's 100% owned Suplejack Project in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory.

Drilling completed was a program of 179 holes with 8,490 metres. This was a reconnaissance program aiming to test for extensions to known structures and to further define rock types and structural intersections interpreted to host mineralised shoots.

In this style of deposit gold is typically constrained to within the mineralised structure so geochemical vectors are used to map the mineralised system. Intersections of >100 ppb arsenic or >50 ppb gold typically define the extents of the systems. Intersections of >200 ppb gold often indicate a mineralised structure has been intersected or is nearby. From this program 35 holes intersected >50 ppb and 11 holes intersected 150 ppb or above with the best intersection of 1 metre at 1830 ppb gold.

The results of the recently completed aircore program have confirmed and extended the known mineralisation within many of the target areas. Drilling indicates strike extensions to Seuss of 500 metres to the north, Hyperion South extending 200 metres to the east, and Stoney Ridge defined over a total of 1,500 metres.

A 3D model of structure, stratigraphy and geochemistry is currently under construction to allow ABM to optimise the next drilling program. The next phase of drilling will be planned when multi-element assaying has been completed.

Background

The Suplejack Project is an emerging camp scale opportunity on exploration license EL9250 located 19 kilometres to the north of the Groundrush deposit. The area has historically received sporadic exploration with many prospective targets yet to be tested with bedrock drilling. Shallow drilling often ended in the depleted oxide zone testing the area ineffectively.

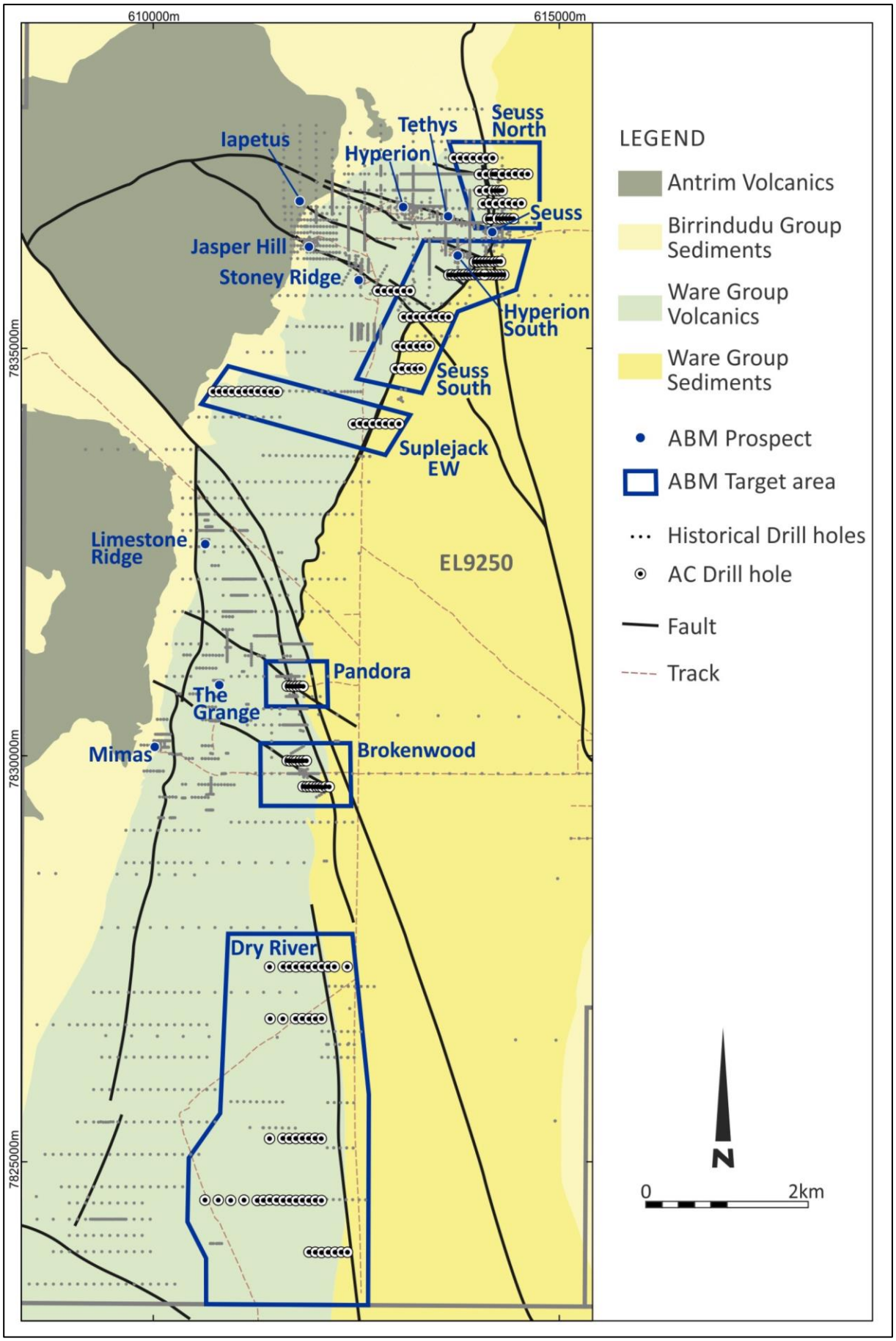

Figure 1: South Suplejack simplified geology plan showing the 2017 drill target areas and completed AC Drilling.

Recent RC and diamond drilling in 2016/17 has delineated 5 shoots on the Hyperion-Tethys Structure over its 1.3km length and defined the first Resources at Seuss. Resources currently modelled are

4.51Mt at 2.1g/t Au for 309,900 ounces of gold (ASX 20 February 2017). As part of its focused exploration strategy ABM is growing Resources at Suplejack and progressing the discovery of new standalone projects.

The goal of current and future exploration in the Suplejack area is to demonstrate that there are multiple structures within a mineralised system that can individually, or collectively, support a standalone mining operation.

Current Reconnaissance Drilling Program

As part of that strategy aircore drilling commenced at Suplejack on the 26th June 2017 and tested 6 target areas with 179 holes for 8,490 metres (Figure 1).

The aircore drilling was designed to identify areas of shallow gold mineralisation in weathered /oxide material that may overlie bedrock primary mineralisation to be tested with follow up aircore or RC drilling. Wide-spaced aircore drilling was completed to "blade" refusal with the holes terminating at the top of the fresh rock. The results of the drilling are of a similar tenor to historic results for first pass drilling and have successfully demonstrated that there are extensions to the known mineralised structures.

Seuss South (54 holes for 2,911 metres)

54 holes for 2,911 metres were drilled over six lines to test for strike continuity to the Seuss Fault to the south. Drill lines were located to target the intersection of the east west structures (Hyperion – Tethys, Hyperion South and Stoney Ridge) and the north south striking lithology which at Seuss is the control to the high grade shoots. Drilling confirmed that the Hyperion South and Stoney Ridge mineralised structures continue to the east and the Seuss Fault continues to the south into the Ware Group sediments (Figure 2).

Two drill traverses tested the intersection of the Hyperion South Structure 160 and 320 metres south of the southern line of drilling in the last RC program into the Seuss Fault that returned an intersection of 19 metres at 0.6g/t gold (ASX 23 June 2017). The structure intersection is coincident with an arsenic anomaly in historic RAB drilling.

SJ0001 returned 3 metres at 257 ppb from 63 metres at the interpreted intersection between Hyperion South and magnetic dolerite. This equates to a 200 metre extension of Hyperion South to the east of the current modelled Resource.

Results for holes SJ0003 (1 metre at 1,830 ppb from 14 metres), SJ0019 (2 metres at 162 ppb from 57 metres), SJ0033 (3 metres at 323 ppb from 39 metres) and SJ0072, (3 metres at 267 ppb from 42 metres) are coincident with the Suplejack West Fault and track this structural contact for a strike length of over 1,500 metres.

The eastern holes on these two sections testing for the southerly continuation of the Seuss Fault into the Ware Group sediments intersected anomalous but lower level results (Figure 2) at the interpreted position.

Two lines, approximately 1,100 metres south of Seuss targeted the intersection of the Stoney Ridge east west structure and the magnetic dolerite unit. SJ0066 (3 metres at 214 ppb from 48 metres) and SJ0067 (1 metre at 137 ppb from 57 metres) confirmed the strike continuation of the structure to the east of previous RC drilling. SJ0072, drilled on the interpreted intersection of the Stoney Ridge structure and the sediment/mafic contact returned 3 metres at 267 ppb from 42 metres (EOH 71 metres) in sediments. The aircore has confirmed the continuation of the structure for a total length of 1,500 metres, however the recent hole intersected the structure within sediment. The more

favourable targeted dolerite-structure intersection is now interpreted to be 120 metres to the northwest and remains untested.

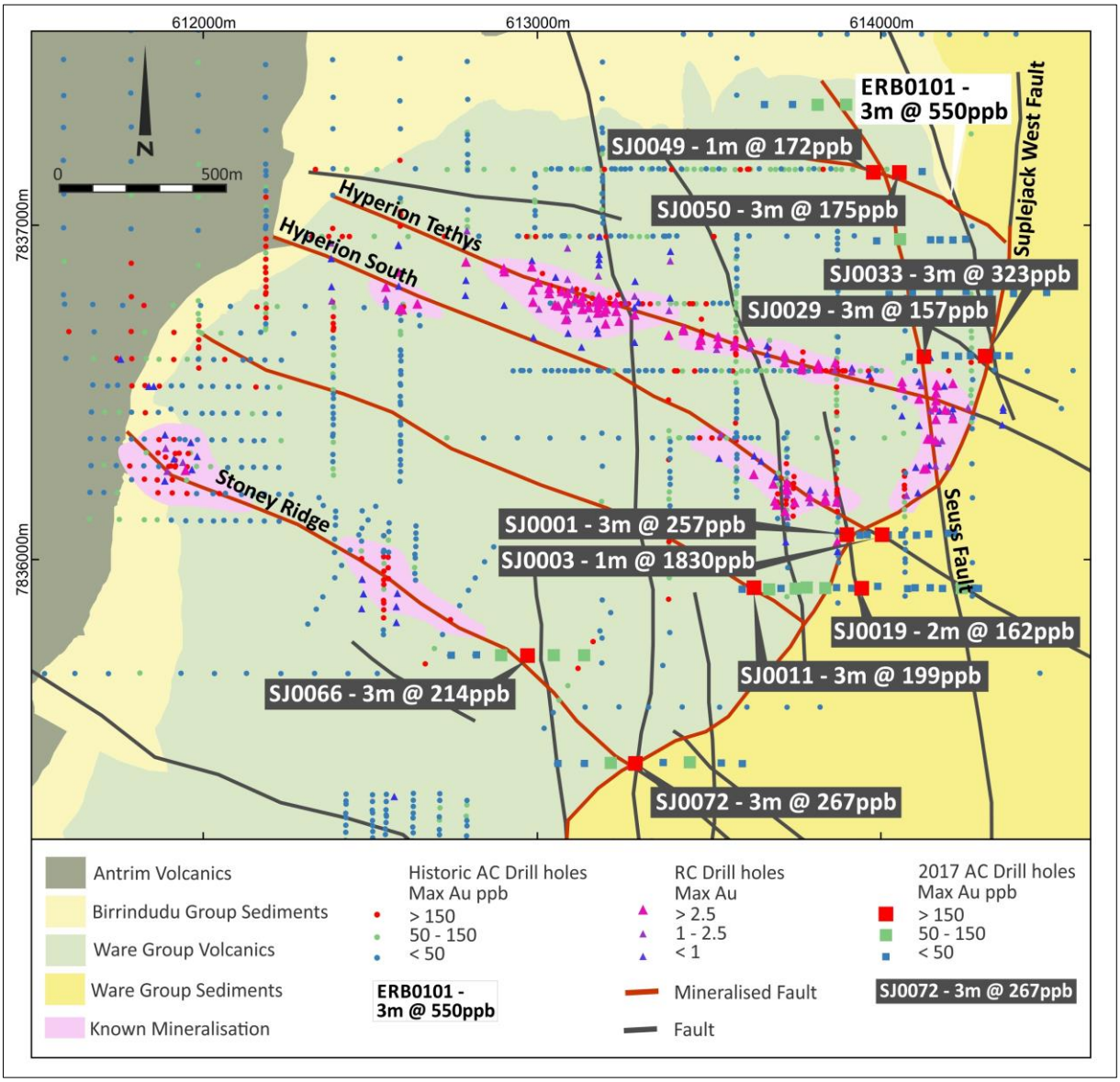

Figure 2: Seuss South and Seuss North simplified geology plan showing the AC drill intersections and mineralised strutcures.

Seuss North (36 holes for 1,583 metres)

RC drilling in April 2017 confirmed the continuity of mineralisation over 320 metres at Seuss. 36 AC holes were drilled on five lines to test the northerly strike continuity of the Seuss Fault. Anomalous gold was intersected on four lines extending the interpreted strike length defined by 500 metres to a total of 820 metres. The intersection of the Seuss Fault and an east-west structure returned mineralised intervals including SJ0049 (1 metre at 172 ppb from 24 metres) and SJ0050 (3 metre at 175 ppb from 30 metres). These two holes are to the east of the historical intersection of 3 metres at 550 ppb and highlight the potential for an east-west striking mineralised corridor to the north of Seuss.

Suplejack EW (19 holes for 990 metres)

This target is a previously untested analogue of the east-west striking Hyperion-Tethys Structure. The target had a similar magnetic signature within the same rock type as the projects to the north. Two lines of drilling (Figure 1) were planned to test this target under shallow sand cover where surface

samples are interpreted to have been ineffective. The targeted structure was not mineralised in the areas tested.

Pandora (6 holes for 221 metres) and Brokenwood (16 holes for 680 metres)

Drilling at Pandora and Brokenwood was designed to test for a NNW strike to the mineralisation which would provide a larger strike corridor for mineralisation within the more magnetic part of the dolerite. Best results from Pandora was hole SJ0112 with 3 metres at 107 ppb from 21 metres and from Brokenwood, SJ0121 3 metres at 126 ppb from 48 metres and SJ0127 2 metres as 124 ppb from 57 metres (Figure 3). These results correlate to east-west magnetic breaks in the stratigraphy. Due to the small footprint of mineralisation no further work is currently planned for these targets.

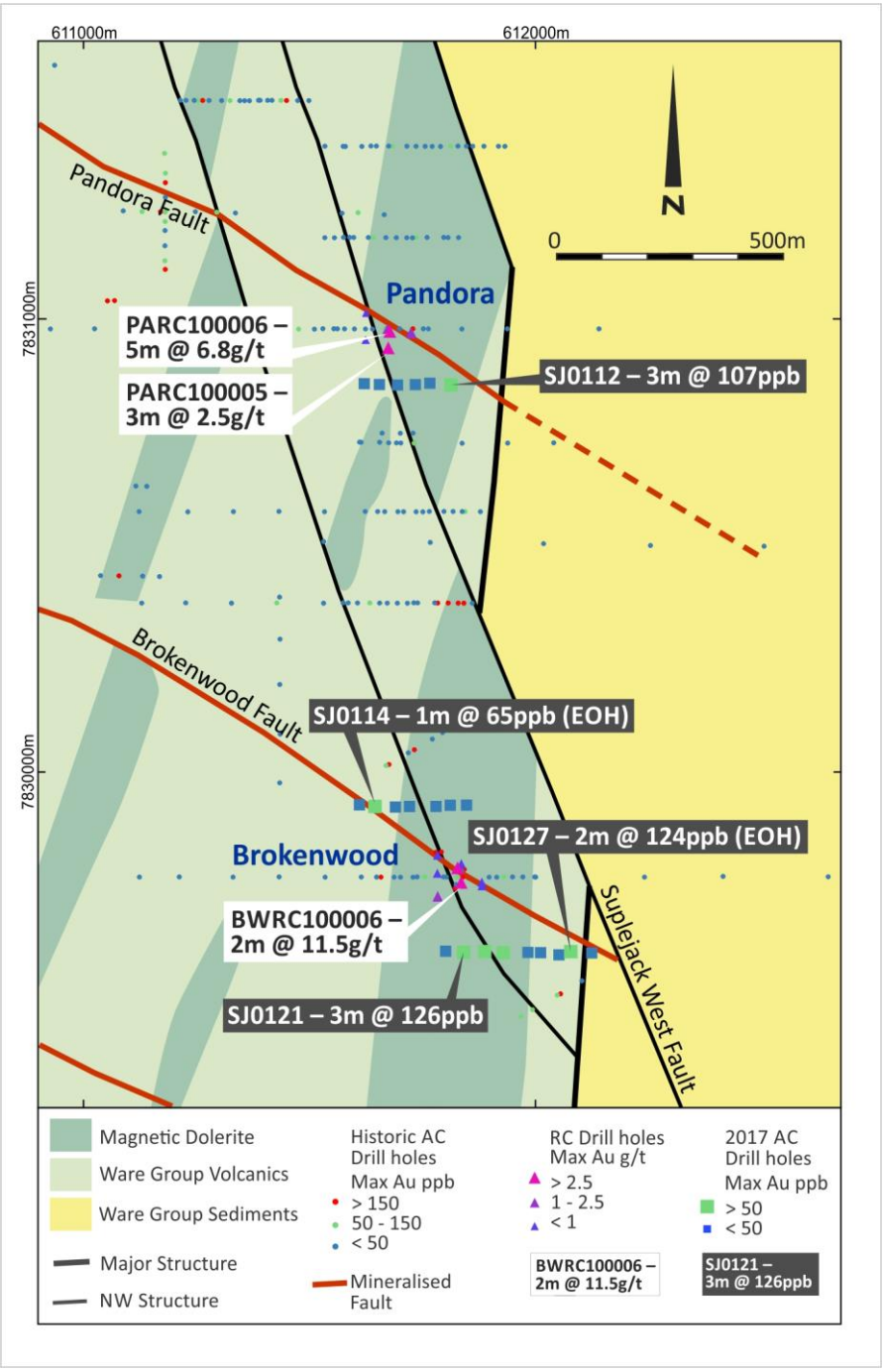

Figure 3: Pandora and Brokenwood simplified geology plan showing the AC drill intersections and mineralised strutcures.

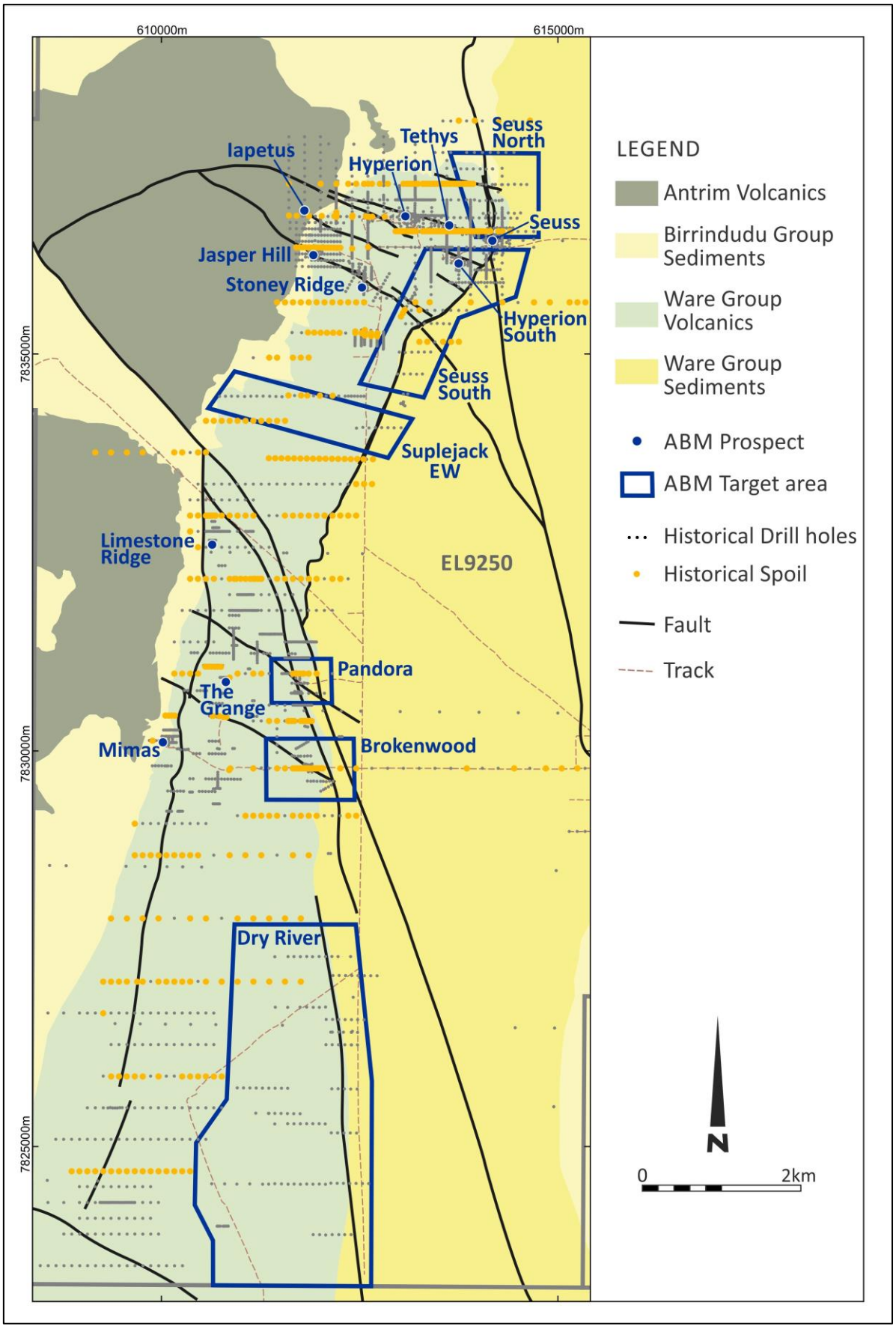

Figure 4: Location of historic spoil piles collected and submitted for multielement geochemistry.

Dry River (48 holes for 2,105 metres)

The planned reconnaissance program tested the intersection of faults with the thickest and most magnetic dolerite in the project area. At Dry River the dolerite extends for 5.8km on ABM's tenement

with no previous bedrock testing. Five lines of drilling on an approximate 640 metre x 80 metre spacing tested the intersection of the dolerite with cross cutting structures.

Best results of 3 metres at 134 ppb from 54 metres in SJ0150 correlates to the largest NNW magnetic break in the stratigraphy. The absence of gold and arsenic anomalies has reduced the priority of the Dry River targets.

Lithogeochemical Sampling

In parallel to the aircore drilling historical drill spoils from 560 RAB holes covering EL9250 have been collected and are being analysed for a suite of multi-elements. These are being assessed in partnership with the CSIRO to geochemically fingerprint the geological sequence to assist future targeting. The coverage of the geochemical sampling and the recently completed aircore drilling is shown in Figure 4. The compilation of the work has already resulted in a revision of the geological interpretation in the area. The study aims to be able to classify rock units based on their whole rock geochemistry and to identify and focus in on the larger scale gold systems in the Tanami.

Future Work

The drilling program has successfully intersected the extensions of the Seuss, Hyperion South and Stoney Ridge mineralisation. A 3D model of structure and stratigraphy and geochemistry is currently under construction to allow ABM to optimise the next drilling program. The next phase of drilling will be planned when multi-element assaying has been completed.

Matt Briggs
Managing Director

About ABM Resources

ABM is an established gold exploration company with a successful track record of discovery in one of Australia's premier gold mining districts. The Company owns gold resources and extensive prospective land holdings in the Central Desert region of the Northern Territory. The Company leadership is implementing a strategy of aggressive cost management initiatives and is developing a disciplined, tightly focused exploration strategy. Activities are currently focused on the Company's under-explored 36,000 km^2 Tanami Project area and includes:

- Drilling of advanced prospects on the Suplejack Project
- Drilling of early stage targets in the Bluebush Project area
- Systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- Exploring opportunities for joint ventures of early stage targets

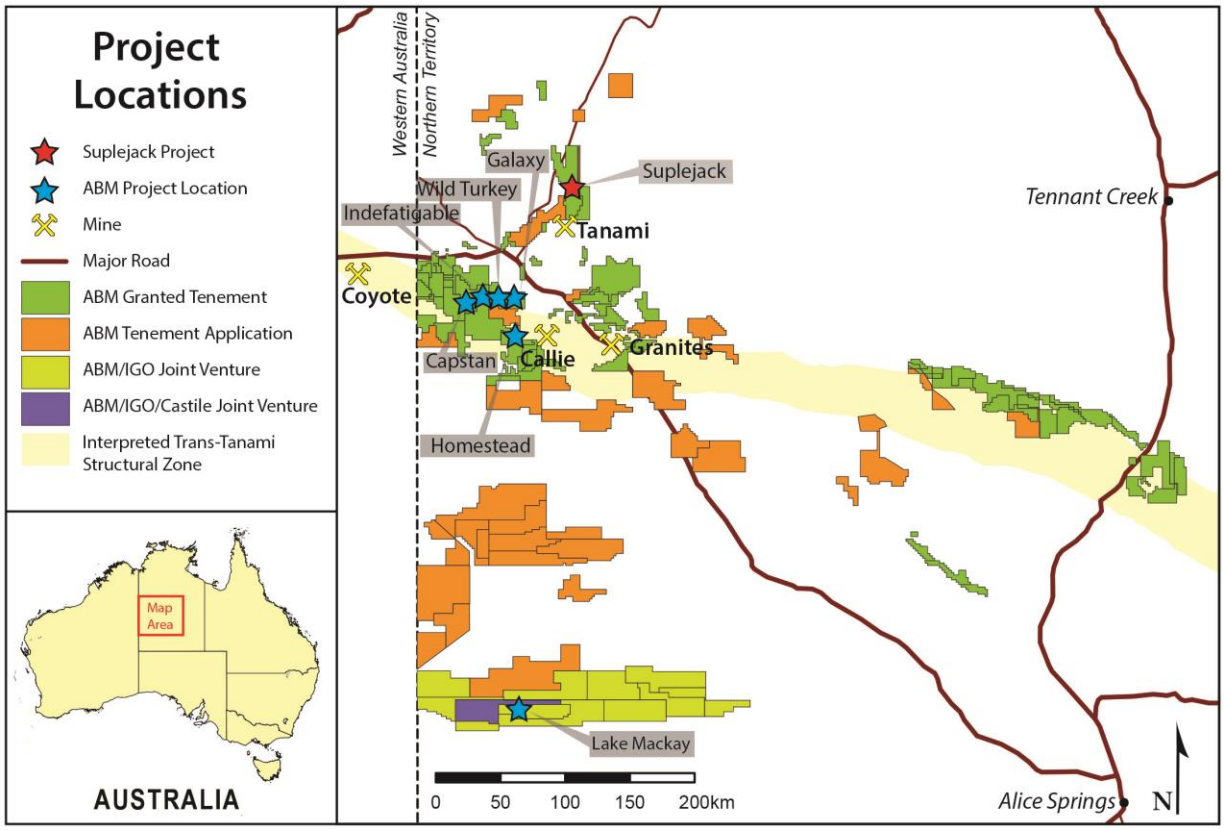

Figure 5. ABM Project Location Map.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration targets and exploration results are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Matt Briggs who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Briggs 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 Briggs consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABM Resource NL confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates included in referenced previous market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Suplejack Drill Hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Target Structure	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]	Interval (m)	From Depth (m)	Result[3] (ppb Gold)
SJ0001	Seuss South	69	613939	7836078	411	-60	270	3	63	257
SJ0002	Seuss South	29	613981	7836078	411	-60	270			NSR
SJ0002A	Seuss South	60	613976	7836077	411	-60	270			NSR
SJ0003	**Seuss South**	**15**	**614019**	**7836078**	**411**	**-60**	**270**	**1**	**14**	**1830**
SJ0003A	Seuss South	27	614019	7836078	412	-60	270			NSR
SJ0004	Seuss South	60	614060	7836078	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0005	Seuss South	60	614101	7836079	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0006	Seuss South	63	614137	7836076	394	-60	270			NSR
SJ0007	Seuss South	60	614181	7836080	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0008	Seuss South	60	614223	7836082	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0009	Seuss South	66	614259	7836082	412	-60	270			NSR
SJ0010	Seuss South	60	613621	7835917	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0011	Seuss South	54	613655	7835918	410	-60	270	3	48	199
SJ0012	Seuss South	51	613700	7835914	412	-60	270	2	48	61
SJ0013	Seuss South	60	613738	7835921	409	-60	270			NSR
SJ0014	Seuss South	60	613779	7835918	410	-60	270	3	48	57
SJ0015	Seuss South	75	613818	7835921	409	-60	270	3	60	66
SJ0016	Seuss South	42	613861	7835919	409	-60	270	1	36	54
SJ0017	Seuss South	46	613899	7835921	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0018	Seuss South	38	613941	7835919	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0019	Seuss South	60	613980	7835918	409	-60	270	2	57	162
SJ0020	Seuss South	60	614017	7835923	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0021	Seuss South	60	614299	7835918	417	-60	90			NSR
SJ0022	Seuss South	60	614259	7835919	412	-60	90			NSR
SJ0023	Seuss South	60	614219	7835918	409	-60	90	1	59	86
SJ0024	Seuss South	60	614177	7835918	412	-60	90			NSR
SJ0025	Seuss South	60	614139	7835920	413	-60	90			NSR
SJ0026	Seuss South	60	614097	7835920	416	-60	90			NSR
SJ0027	Seuss South	60	614060	7835918	393	-60	90			NSR
SJ0077	Seuss South	36	612982	7835037	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0078	Seuss South	34	613056	7835032	405	-60	270			NSR
SJ0079	Seuss South	49	613140	7835036	428	-60	270			NSR
SJ0080	Seuss South	60	613223	7835037	371	-60	270	3	42	70
SJ0081	Seuss South	60	613299	7835038	403	-60	270			NSR
SJ0082	Seuss South	60	613379	7835038	402	-60	270			NSR
SJ0083	Seuss South	62	612959	7834760	404	-60	270			NSR
SJ0084	Seuss South	60	613039	7834760	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0085	Seuss South	59	613123	7834760	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0086	Seuss South	60	613201	7834758	393	-60	270			NSR
SJ0087	Seuss South	60	613274	7834760	408	-60	270			NSR
SJ0028	Seuss North	24	614100	7836607	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0029	Seuss North	36	614137	7836608	416	-60	270	3	0	157
SJ0030	Seuss North	39	614219	7836612	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0031	Seuss North	42	614259	7836609	422	-60	270			NSR
SJ0032	Seuss North	55	614299	7836612	419	-60	270			NSR
SJ0033	Seuss North	58	614339	7836610	416	-60	270	3	39	323
SJ0034	Seuss North	63	614381	7836611	419	-60	270			NSR
SJ0035	Seuss North	60	614420	7836610	417	-60	270			NSR
SJ0036	Seuss North	19	614043	7836794	418	-60	270			NSR
SJ0037	Seuss North	36	614120	7836801	421	-60	270			NSR
SJ0038	Seuss North	52	614202	7836795	422	-60	270			NSR
SJ0039	Seuss North	47	614283	7836802	425	-60	270			NSR
SJ0040	Seuss North	57	614361	7836800	417	-60	270			NSR
SJ0041	Seuss North	71	614438	7836795	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0042	Seuss North	60	614517	7836800	422	-60	270			NSR
SJ0043	Seuss North	19	613999	7836953	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0044	Seuss North	36	614081	7836958	418	-60	270	3	30	84
SJ0045	Seuss North	32	614158	7836956	418	-60	270			NSR
SJ0046	Seuss North	34	614201	7836956	418	-60	270			NSR
SJ0047	Seuss North	43	614244	7836956	416	-60	270			NSR
SJ0048	Seuss North	67	614279	7836958	417	-60	270			NSR
SJ0049	Seuss North	25	613998	7837157	415	-60	270	1	24	172
SJ0050	Seuss North	42	614079	7837157	416	-60	270	3	30	175
SJ0051	Seuss North	60	614161	7837160	423	-60	270			NSR
SJ0052	Seuss North	5	614198	7837161	424	-60	270			NSR
SJ0052A	Seuss North	42	614195	7837158	423	-60	270			NSR
SJ0053	Seuss North	9	614286	7837159	424	-60	270			NSR
SJ0053A	Seuss North	33	614277	7837158	424	-60	270	3	9	236

Hole ID	Target Structure	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]	Interval (m)	From Depth (m)	Result[3] (ppb Gold)
SJ0054	Seuss North	9	614360	7837159	421	-60	270			NSR
SJ0055	Seuss North	9	614440	7837164	422	-60	270			NSR
SJ0055A	Seuss North	63	614440	7837162	418	-60	270			NSR
SJ0056	Seuss North	37	613681	7837358	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0057	Seuss North	28	613760	7837359	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0058	Seuss North	50	613837	7837358	414	-60	270	3	33	60
SJ0059	Seuss North	38	613919	7837358	414	-60	270	3	27	59
SJ0060	Seuss North	28	614005	7837358	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0061	Seuss North	34	614081	7837356	423	-60	270			NSR
SJ0062	Seuss North	3	614161	7837359	424	-60	270			NSR
SJ0177	Seuss North	66	614164	7837357	430	-60	270			NSR
SJ0178	Seuss North	24	614522	7837160	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0179	Seuss North	63	614595	7837160	422	-60	270			NSR
SJ0063	Stoney Ridge	20	612740	7835719	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0064	Stoney Ridge	44	612821	7835720	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0065	Stoney Ridge	60	612902	7835719	414	-60	270	2	48	77
SJ0066	Stoney Ridge	59	612981	7835718	417	-60	270	3	48	214
SJ0067	Stoney Ridge	60	613063	7835719	416	-60	270	1	57	137
SJ0068	Stoney Ridge	48	613142	7835719	412	-60	270	3	33	85
SJ0069	Stoney Ridge	41	613062	7835397	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0070	Stoney Ridge	32	613142	7835397	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0071	Stoney Ridge	43	613220	7835398	412	-60	270	2	31	55
SJ0072	Stoney Ridge	71	613299	7835398	412	-60	270	3	42	267
SJ0073	Stoney Ridge	60	613386	7835400	408	-60	270			NSR
SJ0074	Stoney Ridge	60	613461	7835401	408	-60	270	3	42	92
SJ0075	Stoney Ridge	60	613541	7835398	406	-60	270			NSR
SJ0076	Stoney Ridge	60	613617	7835396	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0088	Suplejack EW	60	610706	7834477	402	-60	270			NSR
SJ0089	Suplejack EW	54	610781	7834478	411	-60	270			NSR
SJ0090	Suplejack EW	29	610858	7834479	411	-60	270			NSR
SJ0091	Suplejack EW	35	610937	7834478	427	-60	270			NSR
SJ0092	Suplejack EW	51	611024	7834475	393	-60	270			NSR
SJ0093	Suplejack EW	61	611103	7834479	398	-60	270			NSR
SJ0094	Suplejack EW	57	611178	7834480	405	-60	270			NSR
SJ0095	Suplejack EW	75	611258	7834480	411	-60	270			NSR
SJ0096	Suplejack EW	60	611341	7834478	408	-60	270			NSR
SJ0097	Suplejack EW	49	611420	7834475	403	-60	270			NSR
SJ0098	Suplejack EW	11	611497	7834472	400	-60	270			NSR
SJ0098A	Suplejack EW	54	611496	7834472	400	-60	270			NSR
SJ0099	Suplejack EW	75	612440	7834075	400	-60	270			NSR
SJ0100	Suplejack EW	42	612521	7834084	400	-60	270			NSR
SJ0101	Suplejack EW	27	612598	7834077	400	-60	270			NSR
SJ0102	Suplejack EW	40	612680	7834081	400	-60	270	3	36	81
SJ0103	Suplejack EW	41	612759	7834081	400	-60	270			NSR
SJ0104	Suplejack EW	60	612837	7834080	400	-60	270			NSR
SJ0105	Suplejack EW	60	612916	7834078	403	-60	270			NSR
SJ0106	Suplejack EW	60	613004	7834079	403	-60	90			NSR
SJ0113	Brokenwood	33	611622	7829924	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0114	Brokenwood	30	611658	7829920	414	-60	270	1	29	65
SJ0115	Brokenwood	36	611702	7829919	415	-60	270			NSR
SJ0116	Brokenwood	33	611734	7829920	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0117	Brokenwood	26	611780	7829920	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0118	Brokenwood	39	611820	7829922	411	-60	270			NSR
SJ0119	Brokenwood	42	611860	7829922	415	-60	270			NSR
SJ0120	Brokenwood	50	611819	7829604	405	-60	270			NSR
SJ0121	Brokenwood	55	611861	7829601	410	-60	270	3	48	126
SJ0122	Brokenwood	56	611898	7829603	421	-60	270	2	30	93
SJ0123	Brokenwood	41	611940	7829600	410	-60	270	3	33	62
SJ0124	Brokenwood	34	611985	7829601	405	-60	270			NSR
SJ0125	Brokenwood	37	612020	7829600	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0126	Brokenwood	48	612057	7829595	412	-60	270			NSR
SJ0127	Brokenwood	60	612099	7829603	411	-60	270	2	57	124
SJ0128	Brokenwood	60	612142	7829600	411	-60	270			NSR
SJ0107	Pandora	27	611622	7830843	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0108	Pandora	32	611664	7830841	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0109	Pandora	45	611702	7830840	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0110	Pandora	42	611741	7830841	403	-60	270			NSR
SJ0111	Pandora	40	611780	7830843	404	-60	270			NSR
SJ0112	Pandora	35	611820	7830840	405	-60	270	3	21	107
SJ0129	Dry River	27	611406	7827378	420	-60	270			NSR

Hole ID	Target Structure	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]	Interval (m)	From Depth (m)	Result[3] (ppb Gold)
SJ0130	Dry River	34	611573	7827380	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0131	Dry River	50	611648	7827380	409	-60	270			NSR
SJ0132	Dry River	36	611730	7827379	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0133	Dry River	30	611810	7827381	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0134	Dry River	35	611883	7827378	410	-60	270			NSR
SJ0135	Dry River	36	611967	7827381	414	-60	270			NSR
SJ0136	Dry River	48	612048	7827381	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0137	Dry River	48	612128	7827381	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0138	Dry River	60	612206	7827380	407	-60	270			NSR
SJ0139	Dry River	60	612365	7827380	397	-60	270			NSR
SJ0140	Dry River	30	611412	7826739	417	-60	270			NSR
SJ0141	Dry River	29	611569	7826737	423	-60	270			NSR
SJ0142	Dry River	35	611726	7826739	421	-60	270			NSR
SJ0143	Dry River	36	611809	7826740	418	-60	270	3	24	64
SJ0144	Dry River	27	611892	7826737	419	-60	270			NSR
SJ0145	Dry River	60	611970	7826737	381	-60	270			NSR
SJ0146	Dry River	48	612048	7826741	418	-60	270			NSR
SJ0147	Dry River	44	611405	7825260	439	-60	270			NSR
SJ0148	Dry River	60	611569	7825263	433	-60	270			NSR
SJ0149	Dry River	45	611648	7825262	436	-60	270			NSR
SJ0150	Dry River	68	611729	7825262	436	-60	270	3	54	134
SJ0151	Dry River	63	611809	7825263	438	-60	270	3	45	56
SJ0152	Dry River	41	611887	7825263	435	-60	270			NSR
SJ0153	Dry River	35	611967	7825263	430	-60	270			NSR
SJ0154	Dry River	51	612044	7825260	428	-60	270			NSR
SJ0155	Dry River	30	610607	7824502	416	-60	270			NSR
SJ0156	Dry River	44	610771	7824501	417	-60	270			NSR
SJ0157	Dry River	33	610925	7824498	415	-60	270			NSR
SJ0158	Dry River	27	611089	7824501	423	-60	270			NSR
SJ0159	Dry River	35	611252	7824497	425	-60	270			NSR
SJ0160	Dry River	60	611328	7824498	423	-60	270			NSR
SJ0161	Dry River	48	611406	7824503	426	-60	270			NSR
SJ0162	Dry River	38	611490	7824501	431	-60	270			NSR
SJ0163	Dry River	49	611573	7824497	427	-60	270			NSR
SJ0164	Dry River	30	611650	7824499	386	-60	270			NSR
SJ0165	Dry River	44	611730	7824496	419	-60	270			NSR
SJ0166	Dry River	31	611810	7824499	423	-60	270			NSR
SJ0167	Dry River	31	611889	7824497	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0168	Dry River	29	611969	7824499	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0169	Dry River	32	612047	7824496	420	-60	270			NSR
SJ0170	Dry River	63	611892	7823860	427	-60	270			NSR
SJ0171	Dry River	60	611970	7823858	417	-60	270			NSR
SJ0172	Dry River	60	612047	7823854	361	-60	270			NSR
SJ0173	Dry River	56	612129	7823858	408	-60	270			NSR
SJ0174	Dry River	66	612213	7823858	413	-60	270			NSR
SJ0175	Dry River	63	612290	7823859	409	-60	270			NSR
SJ0176	Dry River	40	612368	7823858	418	-60	270			NSR

[1] GDA 94 Zone 52

[2] Magnetic

[3]Results are reported above 50ppb to highlight significant results from the program

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	*The sampling has been carried out by angled Aircore (AC) drilling. 179 AC holes for 8,490 metres were drilled in this reported programme.* *AC samples are logged geologically and 3m composite samples submitted for assay.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	*The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under ABM's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. See further details below.*
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	*AC drilling was sampled as 3 m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3 kg composite sample. At the end of hole (EOH) a 1 m 2-3 kg spear sample was collected.* *ABM samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*AC drilling was undertaken with a Mantis 80 mounted on a 6 x 6 Toyota Landcruiser AC drill rig. This rig has a depth capacity of approximately 120m with an on-board Sullair compressor producing 185 cfm @ 200 psi.* *A 3 ½" aircore bit was used.*
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	*Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	*Drillers used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole and/or cross hole contamination in AC drilling.* *The cyclone and buckets were cleaned every 30 m or after wet samples to minimise potential for contamination.*
	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.	*Aircore drilling is designed as a reconnaissance tool to define anomalism in the regolith. Sample recovery does not impact identification of anomalism and consequently no detailed analysis has been undertaken to determine a relationship between grade and recovery for this programme. With sample recovery >90% bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*
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.*	*ABM AC samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected.*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	*Logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. EOH samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	*All holes were logged in full by ABM geologists.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*No core was collected*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	*One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20.* *AC drilling was sampled as 3 m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3 kg composite sample. At the end of hole (EOH) a 1 m 2-3 kg spear sample was collected.* *Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Samples were typically dry with minor wet samples. Wet and dry samples were not mixed in the composites.*
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*All samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*Field duplicates for AC were taken every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed.*
	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.	*Three metre composites are taken from the 1 metre sample piles using a spear which penetrates across the full sample. The pile is sampled in multiple slices from different angles ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total preparation in the pulverisation stage.*
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	*Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 3 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.*
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.*	*ABM use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.*
	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.	*Olympus DELTA handheld XRF was used on a small number of drill holes. Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start up. XRF results are only used for indicative analysis of litho-geochemistry and alteration and to aid logging and subsequent interpretation. 4 acid digest data is also used to assist in litho-geochemical determination.*
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 25-30 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the programme.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the Project Geologist and database administrator.*
	The use of twinned holes.	*No dedicated twin holes have been drilled as this is not considered appropriate for early stage reconnaissance drilling.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	*Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQCReporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. ABM has one sole Database Administrator and an external contractor with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and Resource purposes. No averaging is employed. Assay data below the detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	*The AC hole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS pre- and post- drilling. Handheld GPS reading accuracy is improved by the device 'waypoint averaging' mode, which takes continuous readings of up to 5 minutes and improves accuracy.* *No DH Surveys were collected due to the early stage nature of the drilling style and the shallow drill depths.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	*The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 52.*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the Z rl has been updated based off the 30m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Drill spacing varied dependent on the target being tested. At Seuss North and South, Pandora and Brokenwood drilling was on approximately 40mE spaced drill collars on 320mN spaced lines. The southern section of Seuss South and Hyperion EW was drilled on approximately 80mE spaced drill collars on 640mN spaced lines. Dry River was drilled over five traverses with approximately 80mE spaced drill collars on 640mNto 1000mN spaced lines.*
	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.	*The drilling subject to this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*AC drill samples from this programme were composited from 1 metre piles to 3 metre composites samples.*
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.*	*The orientation of the drill lines was designed to intersect the stratigraphy as orthogonally as possible. The dominant drill azimuth was 270 degrees azimuth which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted stratigraphic.* The drill angle was switched to 90 degrees azimuth targeting the west dipping sediments at Seuss South. As this is early stage drilling the orientation of the drilling to mineralisation is not known.
	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 identified in this data.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by ABM personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express truck and taken to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. ABM personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure. Details regarding sample security of drilling prior to 2010 are not readily available.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*ABM conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in August 2017 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that ABM Resources sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.*

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.	*Suplejack prospects are located on EL 9250 in the Northern Territory. The tenement is wholly owned by ABM, and subject to the 'Granites' agreement between ABM and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). The Exploration Lease transferred to ABM in December 2009.*
	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 tenement is in good standing with the NT DPIR*
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	*The target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to ABM) completed in 2005. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which ABM based its exploration strategy.*
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	*Geology at Suplejack consists of a NS trending mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded steeply dipping sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale Mineralisation is controlled WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphic layering and the Suplejack Shear.* *Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.*
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: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	*Summaries of all material drill holes are available within the Company's ASX releases.*
	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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	*ABM does not use weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations for reporting of exploration results.* *All reported assays have been length weighted with a nominal 0.1 g/t gold lower cut-off. No upper cut-offs have been applied.*
	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.	*Summaries of all material drill holes and approach to intersection generation are available within the Company's ASX releases.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*No metal equivalent values are used.*
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	*From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Where sufficient outcrop exists to inform planning, drill holes are angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible.*
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 and Tables in the body of the text.*
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 exploration results have been 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.	*Multi-element geochemistry and spectral logging studies have been completed on the deposit. These are used to influence the interpretation of the regolith profile and host rock lithology.*
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	*Further work would include improved geological understanding to confirm continuity of mineralisation and could be used as a basis to target extensions of the Resource as it is currently open at depth and in several strike directions.*