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

19 December 2017

Significant Progress Results from Suplejack RC Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

1,608 metres of RC drilling into four targets on our 100% owned Suplejack Project:

- Eight out of ten holes intersected strong mineralisation
- Multiple structures intersected in several holes
- Results of four of ten holes drilled have been returned and are reported
- Seuss Fault
  - 2.5m[1] @ 11.7g/t gold **and** 4m @ 26.6g/t gold (SSRC100044)
  - 13m @ 7.3g/t gold including 7m @ 12.7g/t gold (SSRC100047)
- Tethys – Seuss Intersection
  - 5m @ 8.5g/t gold (SSRC100045)
  - 12m @ 2.6g/t gold (SSRC100046)
- Hyperion South
  - Strike length of mineralisation drilled has increased to over 600m
- Results for six holes into the remaining two targets are expected within the next two weeks

ABM Resources ("ABM" or "Company") is pleased to advise results from RC drilling for two of the four targets drilled at the Suplejack Project in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory.

ABM's Managing Director, Matt Briggs, said:

"Eight out of the ten holes drilled intersected strong mineralisation. The shoots on the Seuss Fault produce remarkable intersections at higher grades than previously seen at Suplejack. The Project continues to grow as RC drilling is expanding into the areas highlighted by recent aircore drilling. Mineralisation is now extending hundreds of metres beyond the previous Resource and is continuing to deliver great results."

"Drilling at Hyperion South has now increased the strike length of mineralisation intersected to over 600m. The Seuss Fault has been RC drilled along 350m of a total of 1.3km of anomalous gold defined this year by aircore drilling."

"We will complete the next Suplejack Resource update during the first Quarter of 2018 which will include these results and result from the previous successful RC program. Drilling will resume at Suplejack and the Capstan project once the wet season breaks."

Table 1: Suplejack Project Progress Results Highlights

Hole ID	From (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Interval Width (m)[1]	Grade (g/t gold)	Lode
SSRC100047	**105**	**13**	**13**	**7.3**	Seuss
SSRC100046	**145**	**12**	**12**	**2.6**	Tethys
SSRC100045	**120**	**5**	**5**	**8.5**	Tethys
SSRC100044	**52**	**4**	**2.5**	**11.7**	Seuss
	87	**7**	**4**	**26.6**	Tethys HW / Seuss
	107	5	5	1.3	Tethys

[1] Estimated true width (4m downhole – 2.5m true width)

Background

The Hyperion-Tethys Prospect is situated within the emerging camp-scale Suplejack Project on exploration license EL9250 (Figure 1). The area has historically received sporadic exploration with many prospective targets yet to be tested with bedrock drilling. Shallow historic drilling often ended in the depleted oxide zone and failed to effectively test the area.

Drilling identified the Seuss Fault in December 2016 with the first diamond result of **13m @ 5.6g/t** gold (ASX announcement 7 December 2016). Subsequent RC drilling confirmed continuity of the structure with key intersections that include **5m @ 60.9g/t, 6m @ 19.4g/t, 3m @19.9g/t and 7m @ 4.7g/t** gold (ASX announcement 23 June 2017).

Aircore drilling in July 2017 identified potential extensions to the Seuss mineralisation with best result of **1m @ 1.8g/t** gold intersected in aircore to the south of the Seuss RC program (ASX announcement 13 September 2017).

The Company is systematically growing the shallow Resources at Suplejack by extending the known structures and identifying additional high grade shoots. The Resource, last updated in February 2017, is 4.51 million tonnes at 2.1 g/t Au for 309,900 ounces of gold above a 0.8 g/t cut-off (ASX announcement 20 February 2017)

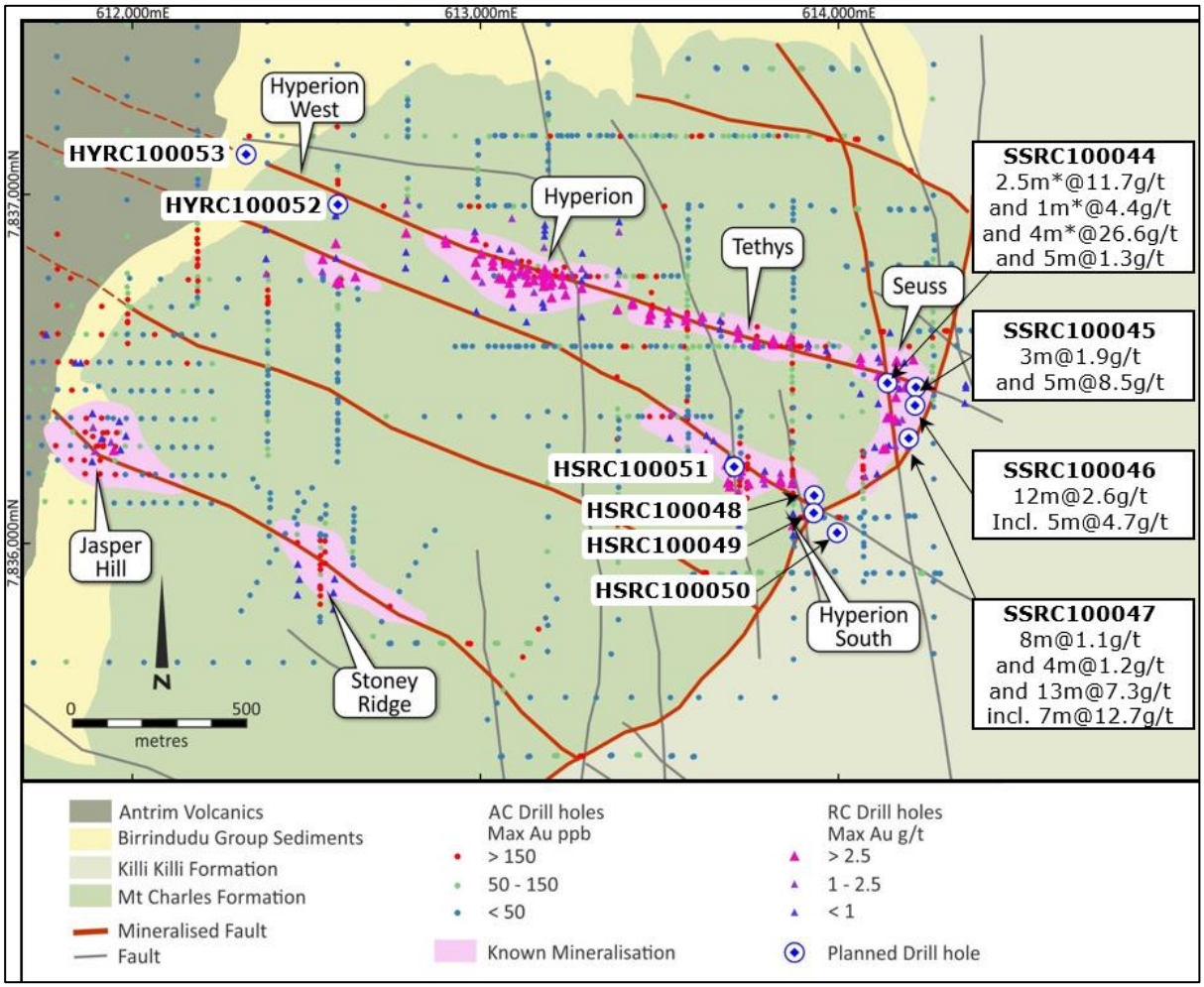

Figure 1. Suplejack RC program drilling locations (*estimated true width)

Figure 2. Seuss Fault Long Section with recent results (black highlights)

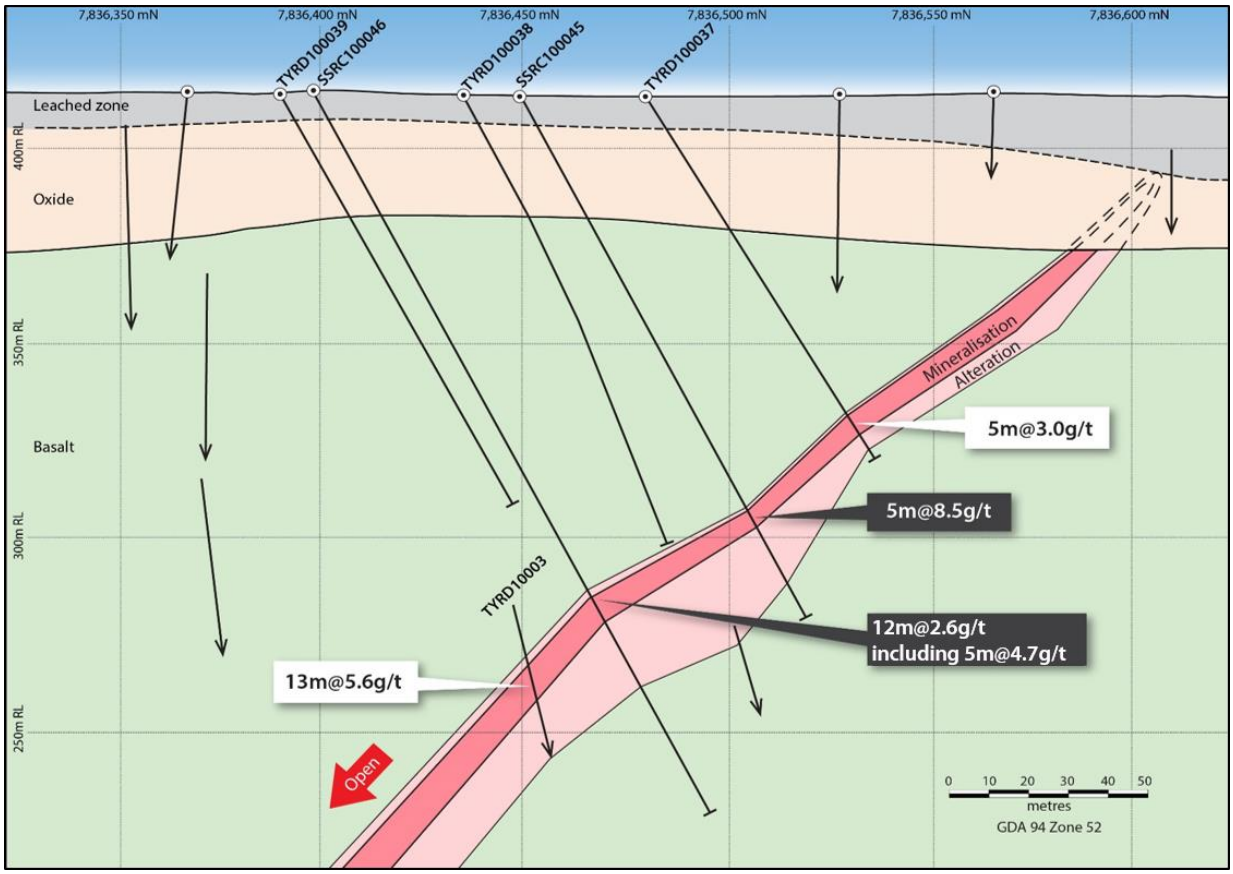

Figure 3. Tethys Structure Cross Section 614230mE with recent results (black highlights)

Results

Results for four holes of ten RC holes drilled during November 2017 have been returned. These holes were aiming to test the interpreted shoots on the Seuss Fault, the Tethys Structure and the Tethys Seuss Fault intersection. All targets were successfully intersected with strong mineralisation (quartz breccia and arsenopyrite) observed in these four holes (Table 2):

- Seuss Fault (Figure 2)
  - 2.5m @ 11.7g/t and 4m @ 26.6g/t gold (SSRC100044)
  - 13m @ 7.3g/t gold including 7m @ 12.7g/t (SSRC100047)
- Tethys – Seuss Intersection (Figure 3)
  - 5m @ 8.5g/t gold (SSRC100045)
  - 12m @ 2.6g/t gold including 5m@4.7g/t (SSRC100046)

Seuss Fault - SSRC100047 intersected the targeted shoot within mafic sediment. This result confirms the interpreted plunge of mineralisation over 350 metres. The shoot is open down plunge to the south (Figure 2).

Tethys Fault – Two holes were drilled to confirm the position of the Tethys Structure to the East of Seuss. These holes have returned intersections of 12m @ 2.6g/t from 145m including 5m @ 4.7g/t from 150m (SSRC100046) and 5m @ 8.5g/t from 120m (SSRC100046). This was previously thought to have been tested by RC drilling. Previously drilled holes TYRC100038 and TYRC100039 were drilled too far south and failed to intersect the structure (Figure 3). These new results demonstrate that the Tethys structure is open to the East.

Tethys Fault intersection – SSRC100044 has confirmed the intersection of the Seuss Fault and Tethys Structure yields high grade mineralisation as previously intersected. Two zones of mineralisation were intersected shallow in the hole; 2.5m (4m downhole) @ 11.7g/t from 52m and 4m (7m downhole) @ 26.6g/t gold from 87m. These results are adjacent a result of 5m @ 60.9g/t, and up plunge of results of 3m @ 19.9g/t and 6m @ 19.4 intersected in the last RC program (ASX announcement 23 June 2017). This high grade plunge has been RC and diamond drilled for 300m and is open at depth (Figure2).

Additionally four holes were drilled at Hyperion South and two holes at Hyperion West. The holes drilled to the East of Hyperion South have increased the strike length drilled to over 600m with strong mineralisation including quartz breccia, alteration, arsenopyrite and elevated XRF results typical of mineralisation seen at Seuss and Hyperion. Drilling at Hyperion West intersected narrow zones of structure and veining. Assay results for these remaining two targets are expected to be reported within the next two weeks.

Table 2: Suplejack Project Progress Drill Intercepts and Observations

Hole ID	From (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade (g/t gold)	Lode
SSRC100047	58	8	8	1.1	Seuss HW
	87	4	4	1.2	Seuss HW
	105	**13**	**13**	**7.3**	**Seuss**
including	110	7	7	12.7	
SSRC100046	145	12	12	2.6	**Tethys**
including	**150**	**5**	**5**	**4.7**	
SSRC100045	86	3	3	1.9	Tethys HW
	120	**5**	**5**	**8.5**	**Tethys**
SSRC100044	**52**	**4**	**2.5**	**11.7**	**Seuss**
	68	2	1	4.4	Halo
	87	**7**	**4**	**26.6**	**Tethys HW/Seuss**
	107	5	5	1.3	Tethys
HSRC100048	125	6	Quartz breccia and arsenopyrite - Awaiting Results		Hyperion South

Hole ID	From (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade (g/t gold)	Lode
HSRC100049	175	10	Quartz breccia and arsenopyrite - Awaiting Results		Hyperion South
HSRC100050	52	8	Quartz veining and arsenopyrite - Awaiting Results		Hyperion South
HSRC100051	124	5	Quartz breccia and arsenopyrite - Awaiting Results		Hyperion South
HYRC100052	46	2	Pyrite - Awaiting Results		Hyperion West
HYRC100053	94	1	Pyrite - Awaiting Results		Hyperion West

All intercepts calculated with a 0.5g/t gold cut-off, minimum intercept of 1 metre and maximum 2 metres of internal waste unless strong geological continuity is demonstrated

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 has implemented 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 21,000km^2 Tanami Project area[2] and includes:

- Systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- Drilling of advanced prospects on the Suplejack Project
- Assessment of existing resources and
- Exploring opportunities for joint ventures and divestment of early stage targets

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.

Associated Announcements

07/12/2016 Exploration Update Suplejack Drilling Results
20/02/2017 Suplejack 53% Increase in Resource to 309,900 Ounces of Gold
23/06/2017 Final Results - Suplejack RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling
13/09/2017 Suplejack Reconnaissance Aircore Drilling Results
20/11/2017 RC Drilling has Commenced at the Suplejack Project
29/11/2017 Managing Director's Presentation to Shareholders

[2] Area managed by ABM excluding the Lake Mackay JV and North Arunta Projects

APPENDIX 1 SUPLEJACK DRILL HOLE COORDINATES

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]
SSRC100044	Seuss	RC	180	614161	7836459	411	-60	48
SSRC100045	Seuss	RC	156	614230	7836449	420	-61	357
SSRC100046	Seuss	RC	210	614232	7836399	415	-62	353
SSRC100047	Seuss	RC	138	614213	7836299	407	-60	286
HYRC100052	Hyperion	RC	102	612585	7836976	419	-60	356
HYRC100053	Hyperion	RC	120	612322	7837115	416	-60	355
HSRC100048	Hyperion	RC	156	613944	7836136	411	-58	357
HSRC100049	Hyperion	RC	198	613944	7836091	411	-60	354
HSRC100050	Hyperion	RC	150	614011	7836033	411	-59	355
HSRC100051	Hyperion	RC	198	613712	7836222	413	-61	313

[1] GDA 94 Zone 52
[2] Magnetic

APPENDIX 2 SUPLEJACK RC JORC TABLES

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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.*	*ABM has used a dedicated reverse circulation (RC) rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically and all samples submitted for assay. 10 RC holes for 1,608 metres were drilled in this reported programme.*
	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	*RC samples were taken using a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 3kg samples were submitted to the lab. At the end of hole (EOH) an additional 1 m 2-3 kg spear sample was collected for multi-element analysis.* *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).*	*RC drilling was undertaken with a Schramm 450. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 500m, using a 350psi, 900cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were drilled with a 5 3/4" diameter bit.*

Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	*Size of the sample was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is apparent. Recoveries from drilling were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	*Drillers used appropriate measures to generate consistent sample volumes.* *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.	*With recoveries over 90% sample bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material occurring. 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.*
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 drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop with Maxwell Logchief data capture system. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and 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. 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.*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	*1 metres RC samples were split with a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry. At the end of hole (EOH) an additional 1 m 2-3 kg spear sample was collected.*
	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 were taken every 20 samples. Standards and blanks were inserted 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.	*Samples were split using a rig mounted Sandvic static cone splitter, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure consistent sample collection. Field duplicates are collected every 20 samples.*
	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 expected mineralisation, ABM use a lead collection fire assay, read by ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy), with a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au.*
	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 all downhole samples. 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 20 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.	*The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling will be completed.*
	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.*	*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.* *Down hole surveys that recorded dip and azimuth have been completed in all drill holes using a downhole gyro tool on a single shot mode. Surveys are taken every 30m and at the end of hole position.*
	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 is on a nominal 80m x 40m grid.*
	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.	*Sample spacing, incorporating previous ABM RC drilling, is sufficient to provide geological and/or grade continuity.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing is applied.
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 mineralised structures as orthogonally as possible. The dominant drill azimuth was 360 degrees azimuth which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted stratigraphic. The drill angle was switched to 270 degrees azimuth targeting the Seuss structure directly underneath outcrop. 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.*
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

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 and steeply dipping mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale). Mineralisation is controlled by 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	Material information at the time of publishing is included. Program results are incomplete however progress results are reported due to the market sensitive content.

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 0.5 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. This is typically using a 0.5g/t gold cut-off, minimum intercept of 1 metre and maximum 2 metres of internal waste unless strong geological continuity is demonstrated*[1]
	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. Downhole widths, and estimates of true widths where significantly different, are reported.*
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. An update to the Resource is planned in Quarter 1 2018 along with further RC drilling aiming to control to grow Resources at the Suplejack Project during 2018.*

APPENDIX 3 SUPLEJACK PROJECT - MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE - FEBRUARY 2017

Area	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	Million t	Au g/t	Oz	Million t	Au g/t	Oz	Million t	Au g/t	Oz
	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Oxide									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.04	1.70	2,300	0.21	3.01	20,500	0.25	2.79	22,800
Seuss				0.17	2.48	13,600	0.17	2.48	13,600
Hyperion South				0.03	1.19	1,300	0.03	1.19	1,300
Total	0.04	1.7	2,300	0.42	2.65	35,400	0.46	2.56	37,700
Transitional									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.30	1.69	16,400	0.78	2.16	54,200	1.08	2.03	70,600
Seuss				0.14	2.78	12,800	0.14	2.78	12,800
Hyperion South				0.09	1.31	3,800	0.09	1.31	3,800
Total	0.30	1.69	16,400	1.00	2.17	70,800	1.32	2.06	87,200
Fresh									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.59	2.72	51,600	1.59	1.69	86,100	2.18	1.97	137,600
Seuss				0.31	3.07	30,900	0.31	3.07	30,900
Hyperion South				0.25	2.07	16,400	0.25	2.07	16,400
Total	0.59	2.72	51,600	2.15	1.93	133,400	2.74	2.10	184,900
Deposit Total									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.93	2.34	70,200	2.58	1.94	160,800	3.51	2.04	231,000
Seuss				0.63	2.85	57,300	0.63	2.85	57,300
Hyperion South				0.37	1.80	21,500	0.37	1.80	21,500
Total	0.93	2.34	70,200	3.58	2.08	239,600	4.51	2.14	309,900

Table 1 – Suplejack Project Area reported above 0.8g/t cut-off and above the 230mRL. Resources may not sum to equal totals due to rounding