



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

ASX:ABU

18th July, 2014

High-Grade Assays up to 161g/t Gold from the Vampire Prospect

ABM Resources NL (“ABM” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on extensional exploration on the wider Twin Bonanza Gold Project detailing assay results from surface sampling at the Vampire Prospect.

Vampire Prospect Surface Sampling Results:

- Located approximately 14 kilometres north of the Old Pirate High-Grade Gold Project.
- Systematic longitudinal surface sampling shows mineralised veins up to 0.6 metres wide.
- High-grade vein structure with:
 - 14g/t gold average grade along a 60 metre naturally out-cropping vein;
 - 161g/t and 157g/t gold peak values;
 - Coarse visible gold sighted.
 - Possible parallel or adjacent structures with samples up to 9.35g/t gold.
 - Open along strike and projected to extend under shallow cover.
- Several other anomalous zones over an area 300 metres by 150 metres.
- Represents the highest grade surface samples collected on the project outside the main Old Pirate Trend.
- Work on-going with follow-up sampling planned.
- Other work on the wider Twin Bonanza Project area on-going.

Darren Holden, Managing Director of ABM said “Once again, scouring this land has yielded a new high-grade gold bearing structure with visible gold at surface. These results from Vampire are the highest grade assay results we have ever received from surface sampling in the wider Twin Bonanza project area outside the Old Pirate trend. As we work towards the development of Old Pirate and the access to the Coyote Gold Plant we will also continue to follow up on the work at Vampire and other targets that potentially provide the opportunity for other complementary discoveries.”

Vampire Prospect Details

The Vampire Prospect is located approximately 14 kilometres north of the Old Pirate High-Grade Gold Project and 5 kilometres east of the ABM's main access road. Geologically the area consists of quartz veins hosted primarily in a sandstone sedimentary sequence. Three kilometres to the south of the Vampire Prospect area is the Syrene Prospect, which consists of a quartz monzonite porphyry intrusion potentially analogous to the Buccaneer Porphyry. Syrene sits on an exploration license application recently acquired from Toro Energy Ltd (refer announcement 14/05/2014).

Previous exploration activity in the Vampire Prospect area included mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling which included assays up to 83g/t gold (refer release 31/01/2011). In the latest round of work ABM sought to conduct more rigorous sampling of the numerous quartz veins in the Vampire Prospect area to attempt to domain and identify which sets of veins are mineralised. Of particular interest was the discovery of visible gold in surface sampling, and systematic longitudinal channel sampling of veins revealed a high-grade structure approximately 60 metres long with variable widths between 20cm and 60cm, which averaged 14g/t gold (refer Figure 1). Peripheral to this structure are other samples up to 9.35g/t gold which may represent other high-grade structures adjacent to the main vein sampled. Only outcropping quartz was sampled and these zones may extend under cover along strike and may be wider than the area observed in the natural outcrop.

Other clusters of outcrop with anomalous grades have also been identified over an area approximately 300 metres by 150 metres (Figure 2).

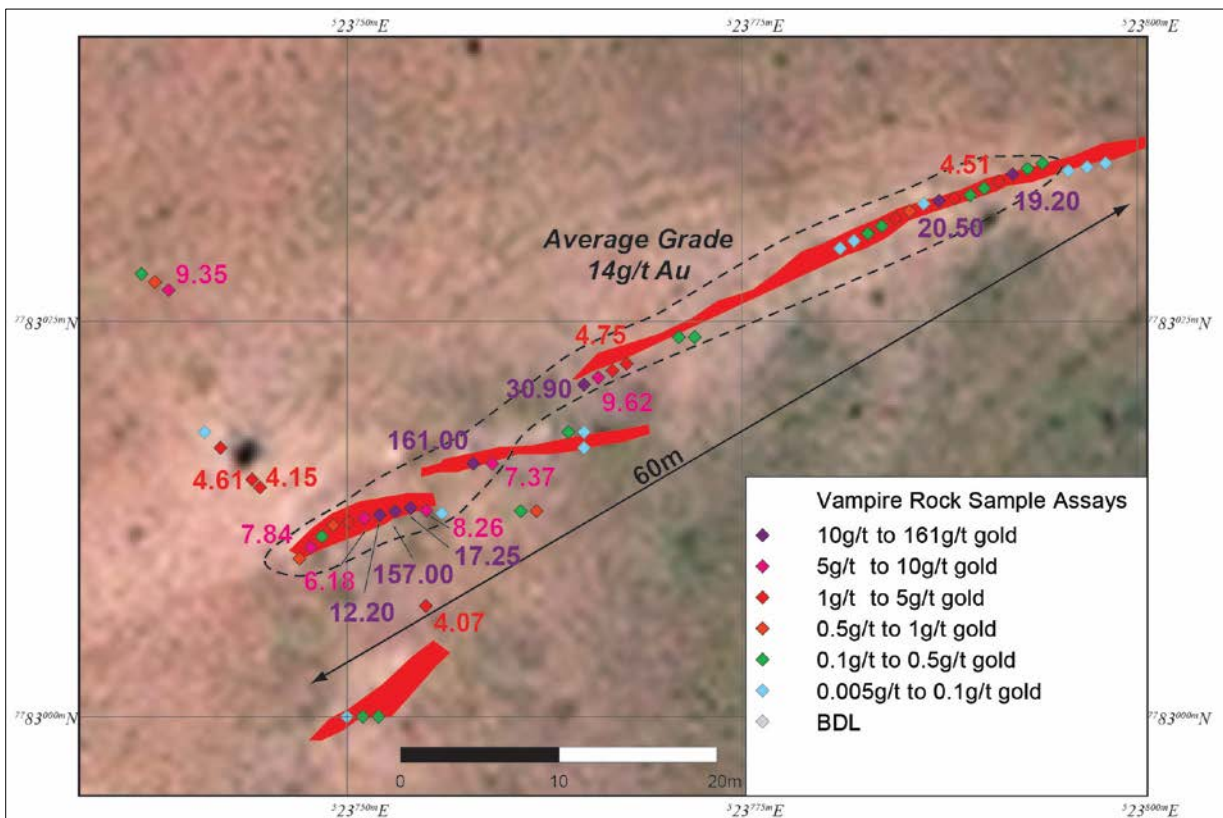


Figure 1. Systematic surface sampling in the Vampire Prospect area. Red outlines are areas of quartz vein outcrop or quartz lag / sub-crop.

This work will be followed up with shallow trenching to follow the gold bearing veins undercover and will potentially be drill tested.

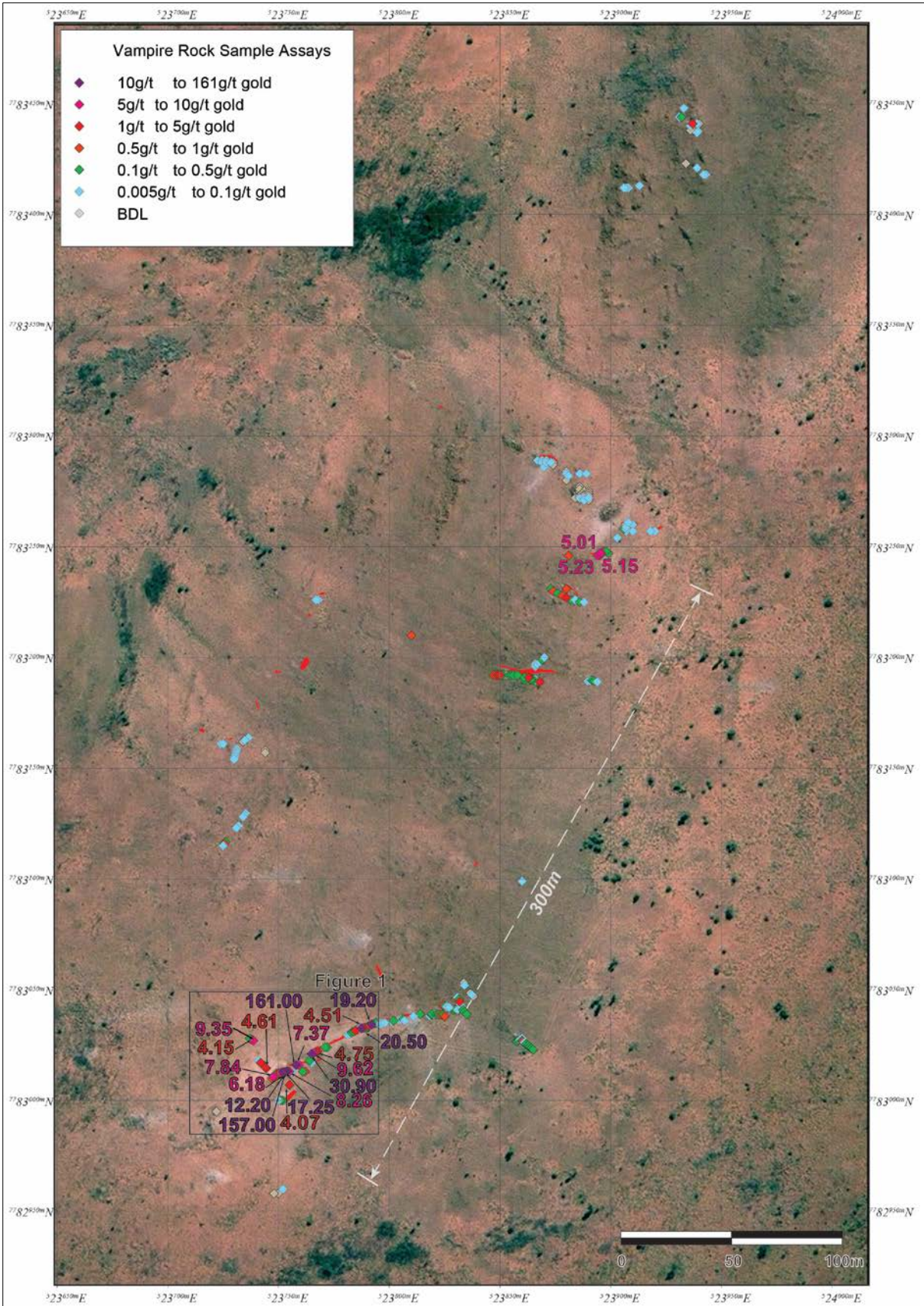


Figure 2. Recent sampling of scatter outcrops in the Vampire Prospect area overlain on aerial / satellite photography.

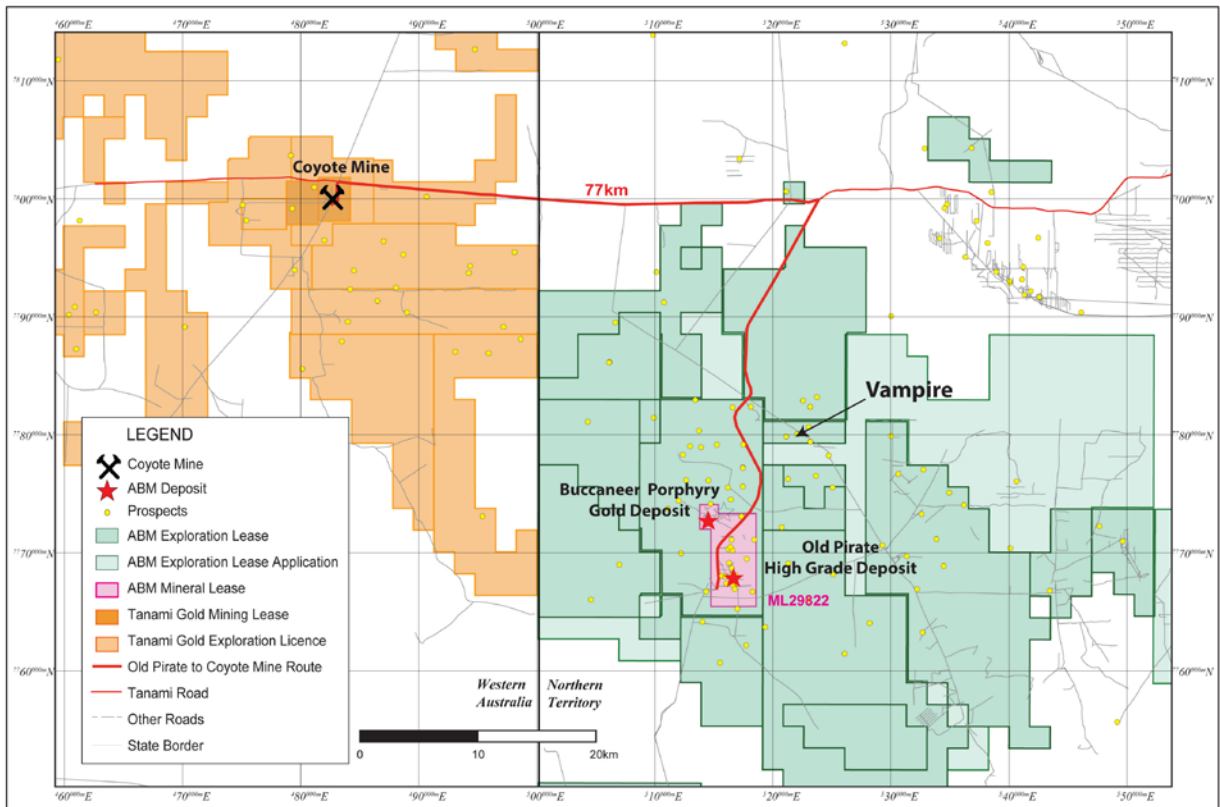


Figure 3. Location map of the Vampire Prospect. Refer release dated 07/07/2014 for relevance to Coyote Mine.

Old Pirate Development Update

Further to the announcement relating to the lease of the Coyote Gold Plant (07/07/2014), ABM has commenced working with Tanami Gold on sourcing the requisite approvals to complete the transaction. Extensional, infill, sterilisation and environmental drilling is on-going at Old Pirate and an update will be presented shortly.

About ABM Resources

ABM is an exploration and development Company advancing several gold discoveries in the Central Desert region of the Northern Territory of Australia. The Company has a multi-tiered approach to exploration and development with a combination of high-grade potentially short-term production scenarios such as the Old Pirate High-Grade Gold Project, large scale discoveries such as the Buccaneer Porphyry, and regional exploration discoveries such as the Hyperion Gold Project.

In addition, ABM is committed to regional exploration programs throughout its extensive holdings including the alliance with Independence Group NL at the regional Lake Mackay Project, and the pending divestment of the North Arunta Project to Clancy Exploration Ltd.

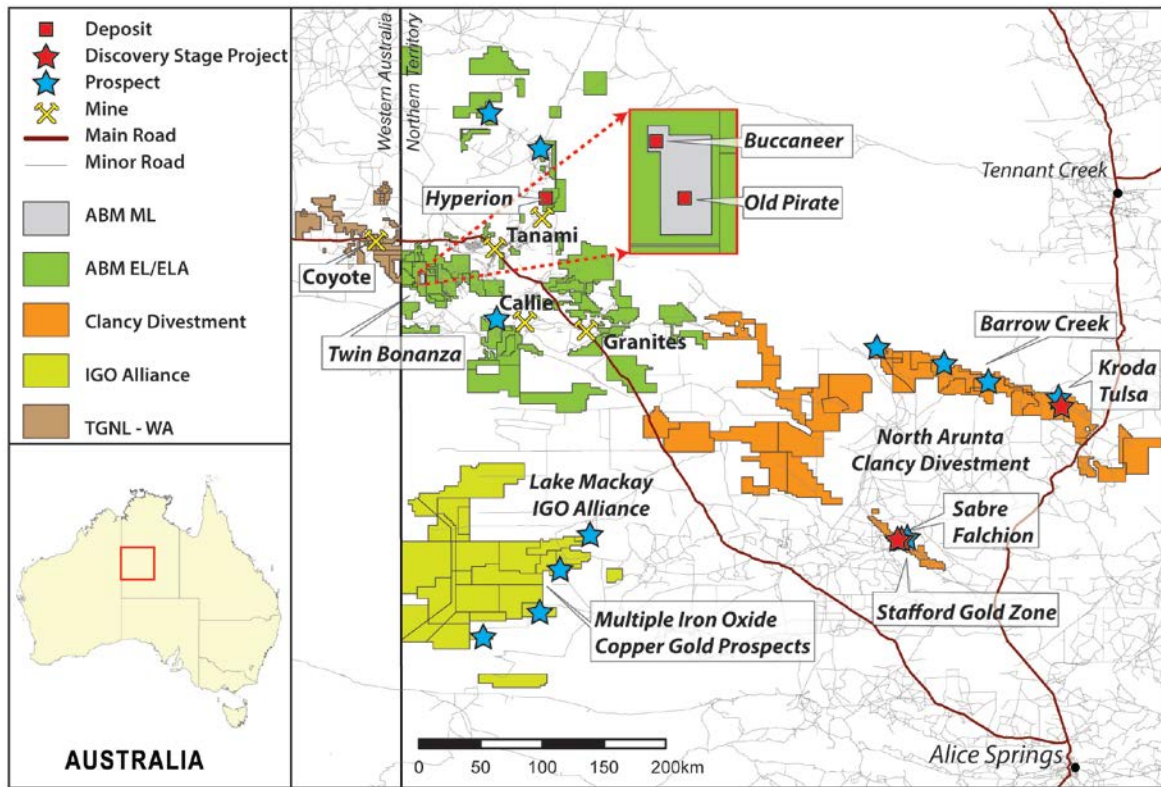


Figure 4. ABM Project Map in the Northern Territory and Area of Interest in Western Australia.

Signed

Darren Holden – Managing Director

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to recent results (exploration sampling) is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr John Ingram who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ingram 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 Ingram consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement relating to results / geological observations (announced previously and before 1st December 2013) is based on information compiled by Mr Darren Holden who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Holden 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 2004 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Holden consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information that refers to Exploration Results in this announcement that was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since last reported.

APPENDIX 1. Details of surface sampling results from the Vampire Prospect.

Note – only assays >0.5g/t Au are presented in the table below. Refer to Figure 2 for all sample locations.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Length	Sample (vein outcrop) Width	Gold (g/t)
VAMP109208	523758	7783016	1.2	0.4	161
VAMP109204	523753	7783013	1	0.4	157
VAMP109213	523765	7783021	1	0.2	30.9
VAMP109168	523788	7783033	1	0.5	20.5
VAMP109163	523792	7783034	1	0.4	19.2
VAMP109205	523754	7783013	1	0.4	17.25
VAMP109203	523752	7783013	1	0.4	12.20
VAMP109214	523766	7783021	1	0.3	9.62
VAMP109231	523739	7783027	1	0.4	9.35
VAMP109206	523755	7783013	1.2	0.3	8.26
VAMP109198	523748	7783011	1.2	0.3	7.84
VAMP109209	523759	7783016	1.2	0.2	7.37
VAMP109202	523751	7783013	1.2	0.4	6.18
VAMP109068	523894	7783246	1	0.4	5.23
VAMP109065	523896	7783247	1	0.4	5.15
VAMP109066	523896	7783247	1	0.4	5.01
VAMP109215	523767	7783022	1	0.6	4.75
VAMP109221	523744	7783015	1	0.3	4.61
VAMP109164	523791	7783034	1	0.3	4.51
VAMP109222	523745	7783015	1	0.2	4.15
VAMP0009	523755	7783007	1	0.5	4.07
VAMP109074	523880	7783227	1	0.4	3.49
VAMP109201	523750	7783012	1	0.5	2.62
VAMP109067	523895	7783246	1	0.4	2.50
VAMP109220	523742	7783017	1	0.2	2.48
VAMP109277	523937	7783441	1	0.1	1.73
VAMP109167	523788	7783033	1	0.3	1.55
VAMP109095	523850	7783192	1	0.3	1.50
VAMP109216	523768	7783022	1	0.1	1.29
VAMP109171	523785	7783032	1	0.5	1.14
VAMP109104	523863	7783191	1	0.1	1.10
VAMP109155	523832	7783045	1.1	0.2	1.08
VAMP109096	523849	7783192	1.1	0.3	1.05
VAMP109113	523868	7783189	1.1	0.1	1.01
VAMP109200	523749	7783012	1	0.5	0.97
VAMP109114	523868	7783189	1	0.1	0.93
VAMP109228	523762	7783013	1	0.2	0.91
VAMP109102	523861	7783191	1	0.1	0.88
VAMP109107	523864	7783190	1	0.1	0.83
VAMP109254	523810	7783210	1	0.2	0.80
VAMP109077	523874	7783230	1	0.4	0.79
VAMP109097	523848	7783192	1	0.3	0.75
VAMP109111	523867	7783189	1	0.1	0.74
VAMP109230	523738	7783027	1	0.3	0.74
VAMP109149	523824	7783043	1	0.3	0.73
VAMP109080	523880	7783231	1	0.2	0.71
VAMP109197	523747	7783010	1.2	0.2	0.67
VAMP109075	523878	7783228	1.2	0.4	0.65
VAMP109188	523825	7783038	1	0.2	0.61
VAMP109069	523881	7783246	1	0.2	0.60
VAMP109098	523847	7783192	1	0.3	0.57
VAMP109247	523726	7783116	1.2	0.3	0.56
VAMP109063	523897	7783248	1	0.4	0.52
VAMP109170	523786	7783032	1	0.4	0.52
VAMP109140	523860	7783027	1	0.5	0.51
VAMP109190	523823	7783039	1	0.4	0.51
VAMP109112	523867	7783189	1	0.1	0.50
VAMP109173	523783	7783031	1	0.5	0.50

APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project comprises rock chip sampling at the Vampire Prospect. Outcropping veins were sampled in a methodical and objective manner, with samples representing the full width of the vein over a nominated length. Samples were collected over nominal 1m intervals of vein strike length. Rock chip sample weights averaged 2.3kg, and were sent to ALS prep facility in Alice Springs where they were crushed and randomised. A master pulp of approximately 400g was then sent to the lab facility (ALS Perth), where a 50g charge was fire assayed. Samples were assayed using the AA-AU26 technique from the master pulp.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling data in this release.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling data in this release.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABM RC samples were geologically logged at the site by a geologist. Data on lithology, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Outcropping veins were logged, and surveyed by geologists with a handheld GPS to ± 3m accuracy. Width, rock unit, quartz percentage, type and texture, colour, alteration and mineralogy were all recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were not sub-sampled in the field. Sub sampling was conducted during Laboratory Prep (ALS Alice Springs), each sample is dried, crushed and a 400g Master Pulp is prepared and dispatched to the analytical laboratory (ALS Perth). A 50g subsample is taken from the Master Pulp for gold determination by fire assay. Rock Chip Sampling QAQC: A standard is inserted every 80 samples. Fifteen certified standards were acquired from Geo Stats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay with detection limit of 0.01g/t Au was used on all samples. All samples were assayed using ALS Fire Assay/AA26 ore-grade method. The quartz veins at Old Pirate, which is the nearest analogue to Vampire, have a statistical high nugget effect, and Vampire is assumed to also have a high nugget effect (coarse visible gold has been observed at Vampire). Replicating assay results may be difficult. ABM has trialled various techniques including screen fire, multi sample fire assay, leachwell and re-splits to gain a better estimate of grade in areas of strong nugget effect. Samples >1g/t are commonly re-assayed multiple times. In addition to standards previously discussed, ALS conducted internal lab checks using standards and blanks. Standards returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widths of samples were measured, and lengths of veins were measured and verified (to 3m accuracy) with a handheld GPS. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to the assay data. For data collection, ABM uses 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The start point for the first sample on a vein was recorded with a handheld GPS with 3m-level accuracy for X, Y, and Z coordinates. Subsequent samples were located utilising a compass bearing and tape measurement. For veins greater than 3m in length the last sample endpoint was also recorded with a handheld GPS with 3m-level accuracy for X, Y, and Z coordinates. The projection used is GDA94, using MGA coordinates in Zone 52.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spacing of the samples varied depending on the complexity of local geology. Sample length was a nominal 1m maximum. Where veins are greater than 1m in width, multiple samples are generally collected such that most samples are close to 1m x 1m in areal extent. Sample spacing is sufficient to provide geologic and grade continuity. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was conducted generally on metre intervals along strike of the outcropping veins. Although no other controls on mineralisation were identified this sampling method is considered to be suitable for this deposit style. This sampling method has been utilised for sampling quartz veins at Old Pirate the nearest analogue to Vampire with no known sample bias noted.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were transported from the field camp to the Granites mine gate by ABM personnel, where they were loaded onto a Toll Express transport truck, and taken to a secure prep facility in Alice Springs using the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABM has conducted several audits of ALS's Perth and Alice Springs lab facilities and found no faults. QA/QC review of lab results is ongoing as results are finalized. ABM has also conducted annual reviews at the end of every calendar year, and found no significant statistical outliers.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vampire Prospect is located on EL 28327, which was granted to ABM in January 2012, and expires in January 2016. The license is wholly held by ABM. This tenement is on Aboriginal Freehold Land. ABM operates under an access agreement with the Traditional Owners / Central Land Council.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prospect was first recognised in outcropping veins in the late 1990s by North Flinders Mines. North Flinders Mines and Normandy NFM completed work in the area, incorporating mapping, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and a modest amount of drilling. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which ABM based its selection of Vampire as a priority target.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vampire is a gold-bearing quartz-vein system hosted by a sequence of intercalated sandstone and conglomerate horizons (river and probably beach sands). Quartz veins ranging from a few centimetres to 0.7 m in width host the gold mineralisation. Mineralisation also comprises large volumes of sediment hosting sheeted and stock-worked veinlets. At this early stage, there are no known key lithological controls on mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tabulation of all of the rock chip sampling completed in the current program is attached in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABM does not use weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations for reporting of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip samples were taken off almost horizontal faces of veins which show evidence of steep dips (between 80 and 90 degrees). Widths of samples are recorded, and are generally no more than 0.7 m. • Intercepts reported are the measured length of the sampled area.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and sections are included with releases of exploration results where appropriate.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company reports all assays as they are finalized by the laboratory and compiled and when context can be established.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company reports all other relevant exploration results.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results from the first round of sampling at Vampire will be followed up with mapping, additional sampling and potentially drilling as other exploration and development priorities permit.