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

7 December 2016

Exploration Update – Suplejack Drilling Results

ABM Resources NL ("ABM" or the "Company") is pleased to advise exploration RC and diamond drilling on the 100% owned Suplejack Project has successfully intersected the structures targeted and confirmed the recently discovered Suess Breccia.

Highlights

- Targeted structures were intersected in all holes
- Significant gold intercepts, including
  - **Suess, hole TYRD100003 – 13 metres at 5.6 g/t gold**
  - **Hyperion South hole HSRD100002 – 9 metres at 5.4 g/t gold**
- The interpretation of Suess as a north-south striking structure is confirmed and open along strike and down dip
- Observations from diamond drilling have resulted in multiple other analogous targets being identified

A total of 7 holes for 1,906 metres of drilling has confirmed the recently discovered Suess Breccia and observations from diamond core aid the understanding of the shoot controls. The data has resulted in the identification of other structures with similar characteristics to those seen in the southern part of the Suplejack Project. Additionally the data will contribute to the update of the Hyperion-Tethys Mineral Resource in the first quarter of 2017.

Background

The Hyperion-Tethys Prospect is situated within the emerging camp-scale Suplejack Project on exploration license EL9250 (Figure 1). RC drilling carried out in June 2016 demonstrated that gold mineralisation extends along the east-west striking Hyperion-Tethys structure for at least 1,300 metres (ASX 18 July 2016). Drilling has confirmed gold mineralisation exhibiting both, strong grades and widths, and potential exists to extend the current resource of 3.0Mt at 2.11 g/t gold for 202,200oz (Appendix 1). The Hyperion-Tethys Prospect was previously drilled to less than an average 80 metres below surface, which has now been extended to depth up to 220 metres below surface.

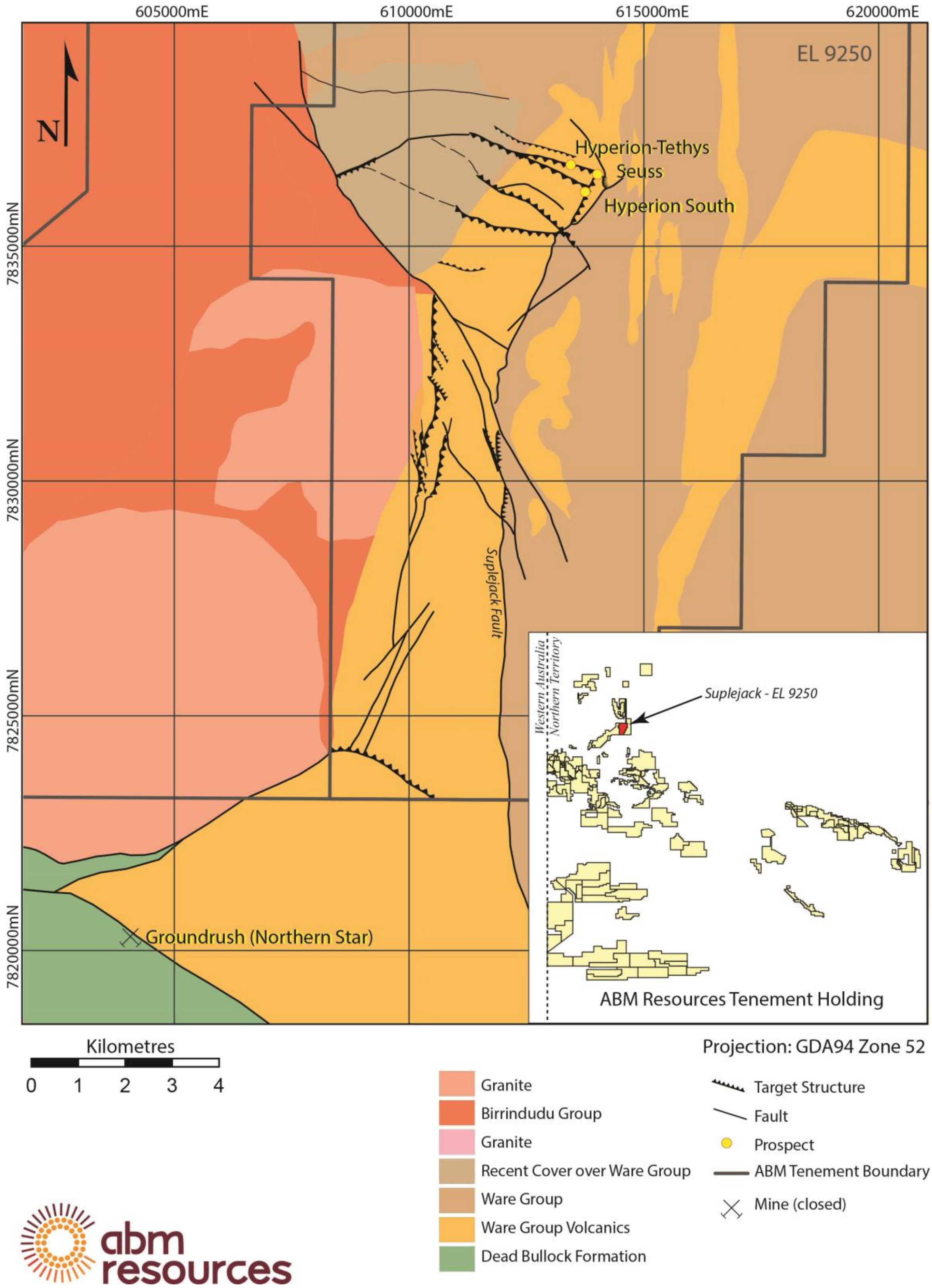

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Figure 1: Geology and prospect location plan for the southern portion of the Suplejack Project

The most recent drilling program, completed in November 2016, has allowed ABM geologists to collect detailed high quality data from diamond core. This confirmed the interpretation of the recently discovered Suess Breccia as a north south-striking structure and aided the understanding of the controls on the shoots on the Hyperion-Tethys Structure.

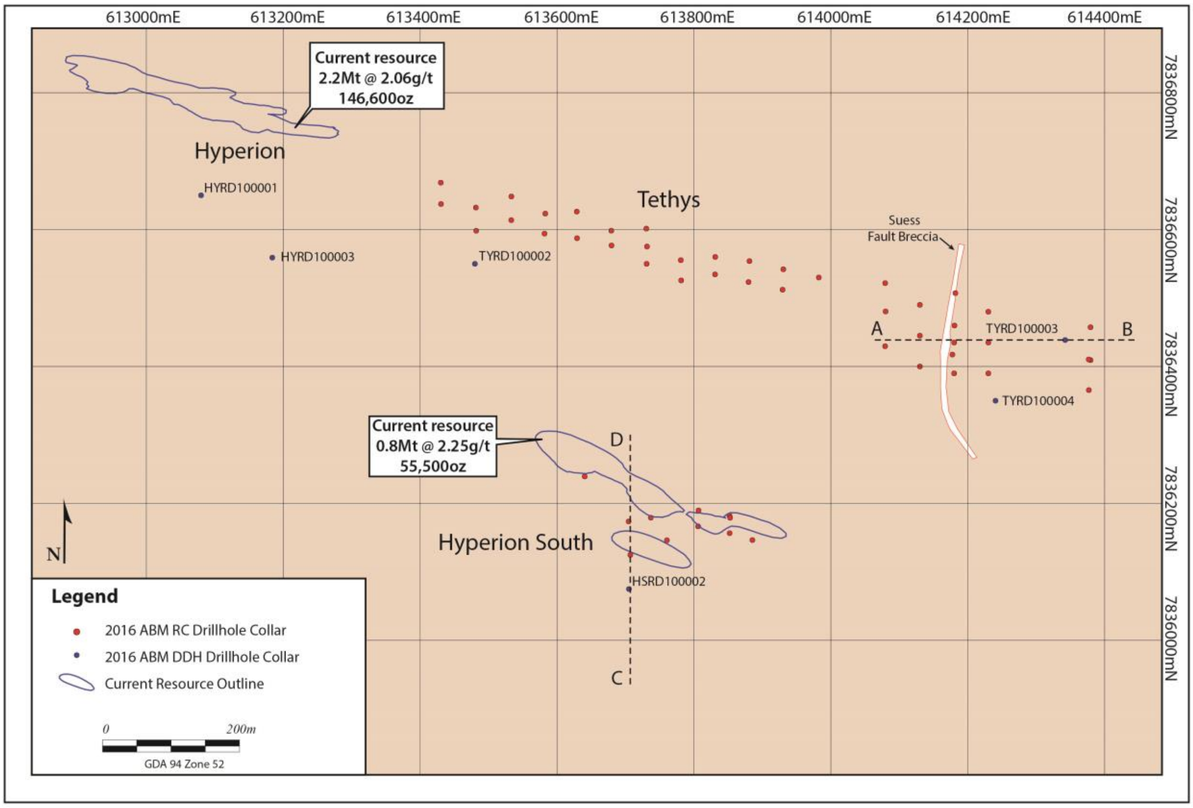

Figure 2: Collar plan of the 2016 Hyperion-Tethys drilling program

The interpretation of Suess is confirmed by the intersection of strong mineralisation in TYRD100003 (Figure 3). Arsenopyrite in a quartz breccia intersected the structure in the targeted depth and returned a result of 13 metres @ 5.6g/t gold at 221 metres downhole. This intersection is 180 metres vertically below surface. The results of the drilling are being incorporated into a Mineral Resource update to be completed and released in the first quarter of 2017.

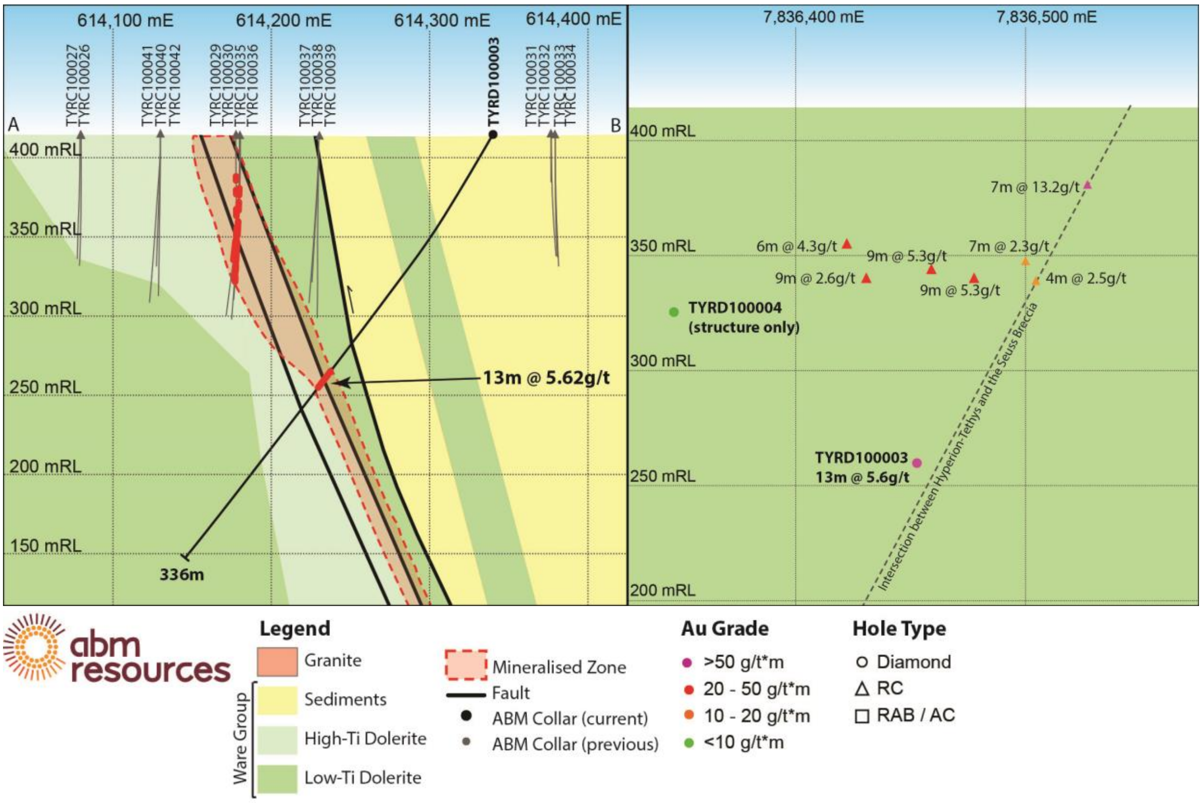

Figure 3: Suess Breccia: a) Cross section 7836460 metres North and b) Longitudinal projection

Drill holes previously reported (ASX 26 Jul 2016), now re-interpreted to be the Suess Breccia, are re-reported in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 3b. The consistency, grade and shallow depth of the intersections to date warrants further drilling to extend the structure along strike to the north and south in the 2017 drilling season.

Drilling confirmed the interpretation of the Suess Breccia to be parallel to stratigraphy and to be likely a splay parallel to the regionally continuous Suplejack Fault. The Suplejack Fault extends for at least 50 kilometres within ABM's tenements, and a majority of this fault has had limited previous drilling.

The understanding of the interplay of structures and stratigraphy has resulted in the re-interpretation of the southern area of the Suplejack Project and the identification of structures with similar characteristics to the Hyperion-Tethys Structure. Multiple target structures (Figure 1) within the Suplejack Project area have been recognised in recent field mapping, re-interpretation of geophysical data and previous reconnaissance sampling programs. The Suplejack Project appears to be a mineralised system with the potential to contain multiple mineralised structures. Hyperion South (Figure 4) is an example of one of these targets, at an early stage of understanding, demonstrating the potential to host significant mineralisation.

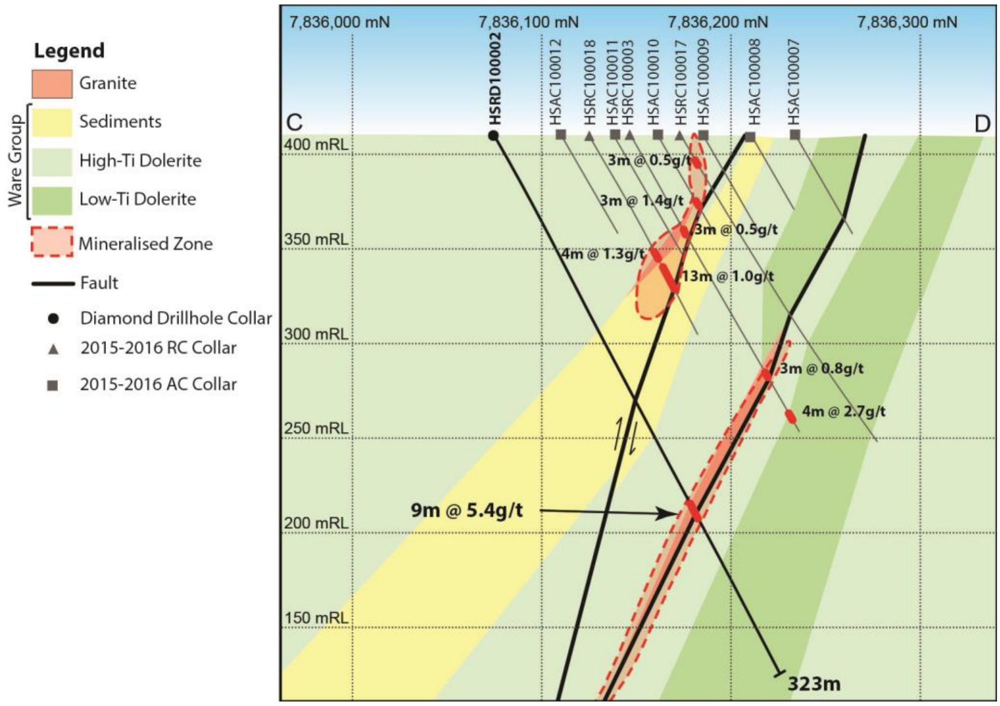

Figure 4: Hyperion South cross section 613700 metres East

The new targets will be ranked within ABM's target portfolio over the coming months and prioritised for drilling in 2017.

Next Steps

- Geological modelling and grade estimation for an update on the Hyperion-Tethys Mineral Resource model in the first quarter of 2017
- Continue definition of the Suess Breccia early in the 2017 drilling season
- Rank and prioritise other Suplejack Project targets as part of the strategic review of ABM's target portfolio

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 new 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 in the Suplejack area
- Systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- Assessment of existing resources and
- Exploring opportunities for joint ventures and divestment of early stage targets

Table 1: Suplejack Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole_ID	Vertical Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval[1] (m)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gram Metres (g/t x m)	Comment
HSRD100002	195	221	230	9	5.5	49	Hyperion South
HYRD100001	165	189	196.6	7.6	1.1	8	Hyperion
HYRD100002	Abandoned before target						Redrilled as HYRD100003
HYRD100003	245	279	284	5	Structure only - NSA		Hyperion
TYRD100002	173	199	203	4	0.8	3	Tethys Hangingwall
TYRD100002	178	205	209	4	1.1	4	Tethys
TYRD100003	150	184	197	13	5.6	73	Suess
TYRD100004	113	134	137	3	Structure only - NSA		Suess

1. Intercepts based on a 0.5g/t cut-off grade with up to 3 metres of included sub-grade

NSA = No interval above reporting criteria

Table 2: Suplejack Drill Hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	RC Precollar Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL(m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]	Comments
HSRD100002	323m	96	613701	7836075	410	-60	356.5°	
HYRD100001	247m	120	613079	7836650	428	-60	356.5°	
HYRD100002	102m		613128	7836611	413	-72	356.5°	Redrilled as HYRD100003
HYRD100003	360m	156	613173	7836552	412	-60	356.5°	
TYRD100002	238m	138	613477	7836549	411	-60	356.5°	
TYRD100003	336m	108	614340	7836425	419	-60	266.5°	
TYRD100004	300m	47	614257	7836352	415	-60	266.5°	

1. GDA94 Zone 52
2. Magnetic
3. All holes drilled by reverse circulation (RC) with Diamond Tail

Table 3: Re-report ASX 26 July 2016 of intersections now interpreted as the Suess Breccia

Hole_ID	Vertical Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	True Width[2] (m)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gram Metres (g/t x m)	Comment
TYRC100036	53	62	72	10	6	4.3	27	Seuss Hangingwall
TYRC100036	66	77	91	14	9	2.6	23	Seuss Structure
TYRC100030	62	74	89	15	9	5.3	49	Seuss Structure
TYRC100035	65	77	91	14	9	5.3	46	Seuss Structure
TYRC100029	61	72	84	12	7	2.3	17	Seuss Structure
TYRC100029	73	86	90	4	4	2.5	10	Tethys Structure
TYRC100028	29	36	43	7	7	13.2	92	Tethys Structure

1. Intercepts based on a 0.5g/t cut-off grade with up to 3 metres of included sub-grade
2. Interpreted true width of the main mineralised interval measured on a section drawn perpendicular to the Suess Breccia

Competent Persons 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.

The information in this announcement and Appendix that relate to Mineral Resource estimates is based on information reviewed by Mr Alwin van Roij who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr van Roij is a full time employee of ABM Resources NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr van Roij consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Hyperion Inferred Resource statement for Hyperion

	Hyperion Gold Project Mineral Resource estimation with 50g/t gold top-cut			
0.8g/t gold cut-off	**Resource Category**	**Tonnes**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Hyperion Central	Inferred Resource	2,209,000	2.06	146,600
Hyperion South	Inferred Resource	768,000	2.25	55,500
Total	Inferred Resource	**2,977,000**	**2.11**	**202,200**
2g/t gold cut-off	**Resource Category**	**Tonnes**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces**
Hyperion Central	Inferred Resource	875,000	3.17	89,100
Hyperion South	Inferred Resource	272,000	4.08	35,700
Total	Inferred Resource	**1,147,000**	**3.38**	**124,800**

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding. Refer to press release 16th April 2012 for details. Re-reported in 2013/2014, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 annual report to be compliant with JORC 2012.

Appendix 2: Suplejack JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*ABM has used a multi-purpose diamond rig. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques are used to obtain 3m composite samples or 1m samples when mineralisation is anticipated.* *Diamond core at NQ3 diameter was collected through interpreted target zones.* *RC samples were speared into calico bags at 3m intervals, producing a nominal 3kg sample. The samples were pulverised by the lab to produce a 40g charge for fire assay, with the remainder left on site for logging purposes by ABM geologists.* *The RC cyclone was cleaned out at 6m intervals and thoroughly at the end of each hole to ensure appropriate sample representivity.* *Upon completion of orientating and geological logging; diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.1 metres, generally 1 metre), with the remaining half retained on site.* *Samples were pulverised by the lab to produce a 40g charge for fire assay.* *Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologists.*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*ABM drilling was undertaken with a Sandvik DE840. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 500m (RC) or 2,000m (NQ3), using a 500psi, 900cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. RC precollars were drilled with 5 5/8" diameter bit and diamond core with NQ3.* *Core is oriented by Reflex Ace orientation tool. Core runs are reduced in broken ground to increase the number orientation marks.*
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*RC sample size was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery. No relationship between sample recovery and grade is apparent.* *With good recoveries sample bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material occurring.* *Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground.*
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	*ABM drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig or in the core yard by a geologist using a laptop with Maxwell Logchief data capture system. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, magnetic susceptibility, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected.* *Diamond core is also logged for structure,*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*geotech and specific gravity* • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, specific gravity, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *RC samples were speared as 3m composites using a PVC tube. One pre-collar was speared as 1m intervals in an area of possible mineralisation.* • *All intervals were sampled dry.* • *Diamond core was cut by Almonte core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half retained on site.* • *RC field duplicates were taken every 50 samples. RC and diamond samples have a blank or standard inserted every 50 samples. Blank material was sourced from a quarry in Alice Springs – this material matches that previously used as a flush material by ALS in Alice Springs. Three certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used.* • *Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed.*
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.* • *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.*	• *All samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas.* • *For low detection, ABM use a lead collection fire assay, read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, using a 40g sample charge with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au.* • *In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. Standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Significant intersections were calculated independently by the database administrator and senior exploration geologist.* • *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.* • *For drilling data, 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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 a full time 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.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Hole collars were laid out with Handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 3m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration drilling.* • *Final hole locations will be determined at the completion of the program using DGPS where practicable. Where DGPS cannot be used, collar positions will be collected with a handheld GPS using waypoint averaging for greater accuracy than conventional GPS points.* • *The projection used is GDA94, using MGA coordinates in Zone 52.* • *Down hole surveys that recorded dip and azimuth have been completed in all drill holes using a Reflex EZ-Trac single-shot camera tool. Surveys are taken every 30m and at the end of hole position.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Existing drilling spacing is predominantly at 25 - 50m spaced lines with 20 – 40m spaced holes. Diamond drill holes currently reported on are designed to extend down dip or down plunge by 40 – 80m distances.* • *Sample spacing, incorporating previous ABM RC drilling, is sufficient to provide geological and grade continuity.* • *Sample compositing of 3m has been applied to RC pre-collars not designed to intersect mineralisation. No compositing has been applied to mineralised intersections.*
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the*	• *Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South are hosted in a shear zone with strong adjacent alteration. The structural zone and associated*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	*mineralisation trends ESE – WNW and dips to the south at ~75º. The drilling intersection to the north therefore eliminates potential bias and intersects mineralisation at across the zone and not down the zone.* • *The Seuss structure trends roughly N-S and dips to the east at ~75º. Drilling to the west therefore eliminates potential bias and intersects mineralisation at roughly true widths.* • *Drill holes previously reported (ASX 26 Jul 2016) now re-interpreted to be the Suess Breccia are re-reported in Table 3.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were transported daily by ABM personnel from the drill locations to the Central Tanami mine site, where twice weekly they were loaded onto a courier truck, and taken to the secure preparation facility in Adelaide, via Alice Springs. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *ABM has conducted several lab visits to the Perth laboratory facilities and found no faults.* • *QA/QC review of laboratory results is ongoing as results are finalized with no standards or blanks performing poorly to date. ABM has also conducted annual reviews at the end of every calendar year, and found no significant statistical outliers.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *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.*
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 mafic stratigraphic package and occasional steeply dipping sedimentary rocks (sandstone and shale); in places intruded by granite dykes.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Mineralisation is disseminated and coarse gold within a shear zone in the proximity of a larger granite intrusion into a sequence of N-S trending mafic units.*
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.* • *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.*	• *Summaries of all material drill holes are available within the Company's ASX releases.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Grade averages calculated on diamond core sampled at varying intervals are weighted by the sample length.* • *ABM does not use grade truncations for reporting of exploration results.* • *ABM reports significant intercept values at 0.5g/t Au. The 0.5g/t Au is an average of all continuous values which collectively average greater than 0.5g/t Au, with no more than 3 continuous metres below this cut-off.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *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.* • *Intercepts reported are down hole length, which is considered equivalent to the true width of mineralisation. Suess results previously (reported as Tethys) drilling intersecting mineralisation at less optimal angles are re-calculated and reported as true widths in Table 3.*
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.*	• *Maps and tables are located within the report or associated appendices, and released with all exploration results.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high*	• *The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory and compiled into geological context.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• *The Company reports all other relevant exploration results.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Further work currently underway includes a 3D geological and structural interpretation for the Suplejack area with the aim of updating the Hyperion – Tethys Mineral Resource in the first quarter of 2017.* • *The consistency, grade, and shallow depth of the intersections at Seuss to date warrants further drilling to extend the structure along strike to the north and south in the 2017 drilling season.* • *Seuss drilling, extensional drilling at Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South, and drill testing of additional target structures will be designed upon completion of the 3D geological interpretation and Mineral Resource update in the first quarter of 2017.*