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

23 June 2017

Final Results for Suplejack RC and Homestead Diamond Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final results have been returned for the Seuss Fault RC Program
- Best results at Seuss include:
  - SSRC100008 – 5 metres at 60.9g/t gold
  - SSRC100007 – 6 metres at 19.4g/t gold
  - SSRC100019 – 3 metres at 19.9g/t gold
  - SSRC100015 – 8 metres at 5.4g/t gold and 7 metres at 4.7g/t gold
- Screen fire assaying has confirmed remaining holes are broad lower grade intercepts
- Imminent aircore drilling is set to commence testing:
  - Seuss strike extensions
  - Suplejack targets
- Homestead diamond hole completed:
  - No results above the reportable cut-off were returned

ABM Resources (ABM) advise that results have been finalised for the company's 100% owned Suplejack Prospect and Homestead Target in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory.

Seuss

An RC program of 3,952 metres was completed in April 2017 with the aim of increasing the strike length of the structure previously intersected in November 2016 with a result of 13m at 5.6g/t gold (ASX 7 December 2016). Drilling completed in 2016 and subsequent interpretation resulted in a 53% increase in estimated Mineral Resources on the Suplejack Project to 4.51 million tonnes at 2.1g/t gold for 309,900 ounces of gold above a 0.8g/t cut-off and within 180 metres of surface (ASX 20 February 2017). Preliminary results were reported in ASX announcement dated 8 June 2017.

All results of this program have now returned and are summarised in Table 1. Two mineralised shoots are observed. One plunging shallowly south and a second representing the intersection of the Tethys and Seuss structures (Figure 1). Both shoots remain open at depth. The program has confirmed north-south mineralised structures with strike continuity. More detail is available in ASX announcements dated 20 February 2017 and 8 June 2017.

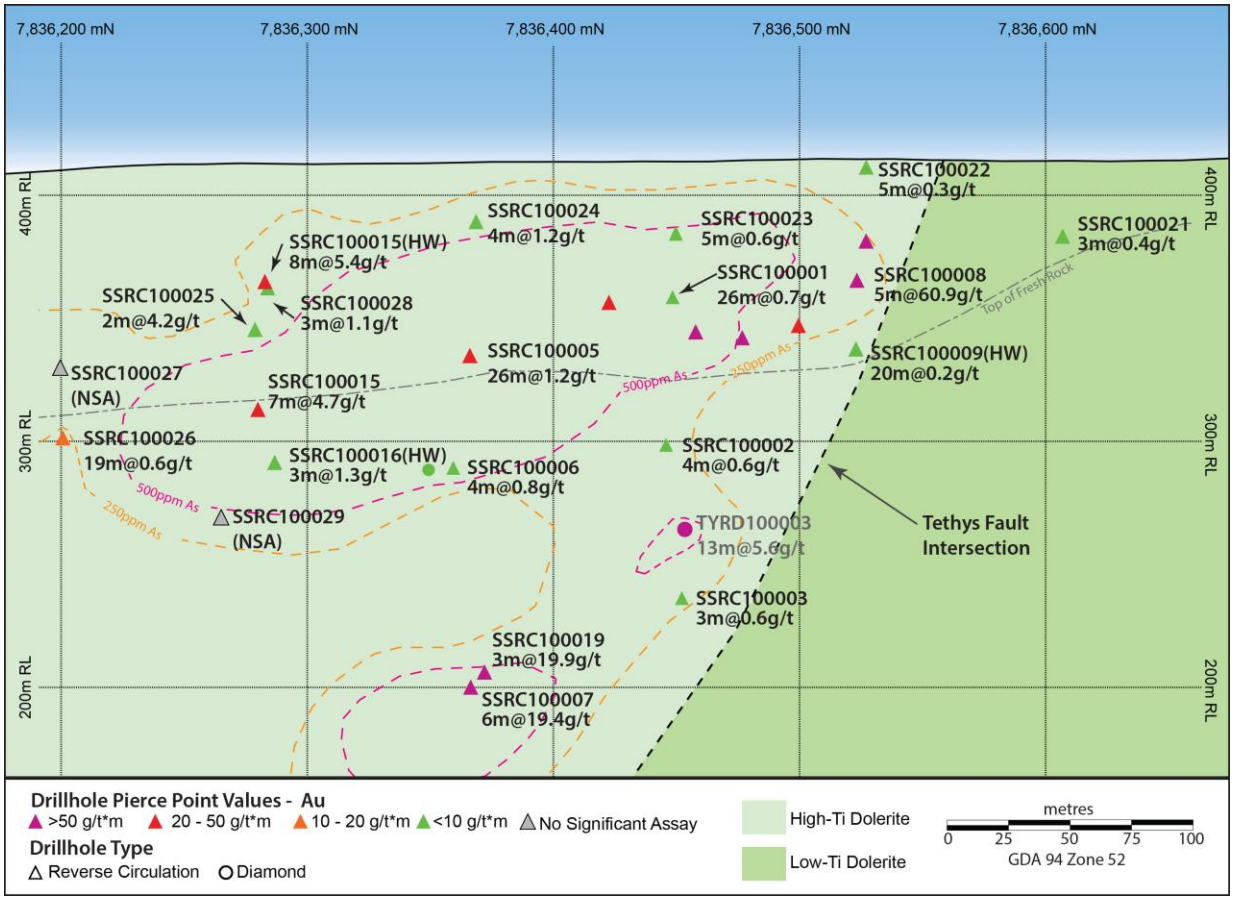

Figure 1. Seuss Long Section

Four holes (SSRC100001 to SSRC100003 and SSRC100006) were submitted for re-assay by screen fire based on high variability in lab replicates and the preliminary assays yielding lower results than expected based on portable XRF arsenic data.

The screen fire results show that the four remaining holes are mineralised but fall outside the high grade shoots. The results of all holes of the program are summarised in Table 1. The current program has started to define the scale of the shoots on the Seuss Fault and additionally introduced the potential for underground mining to be considered in the future if adequate volumes are defined. The immediate priority for future work is to identify additional shallow mineralised structures and to understand the controls of shoots to optimise drilling.

Site preparation has commenced to drill the initial 80 aircore holes of the Suplejack Program. The program is awaiting the arrival of the rig.

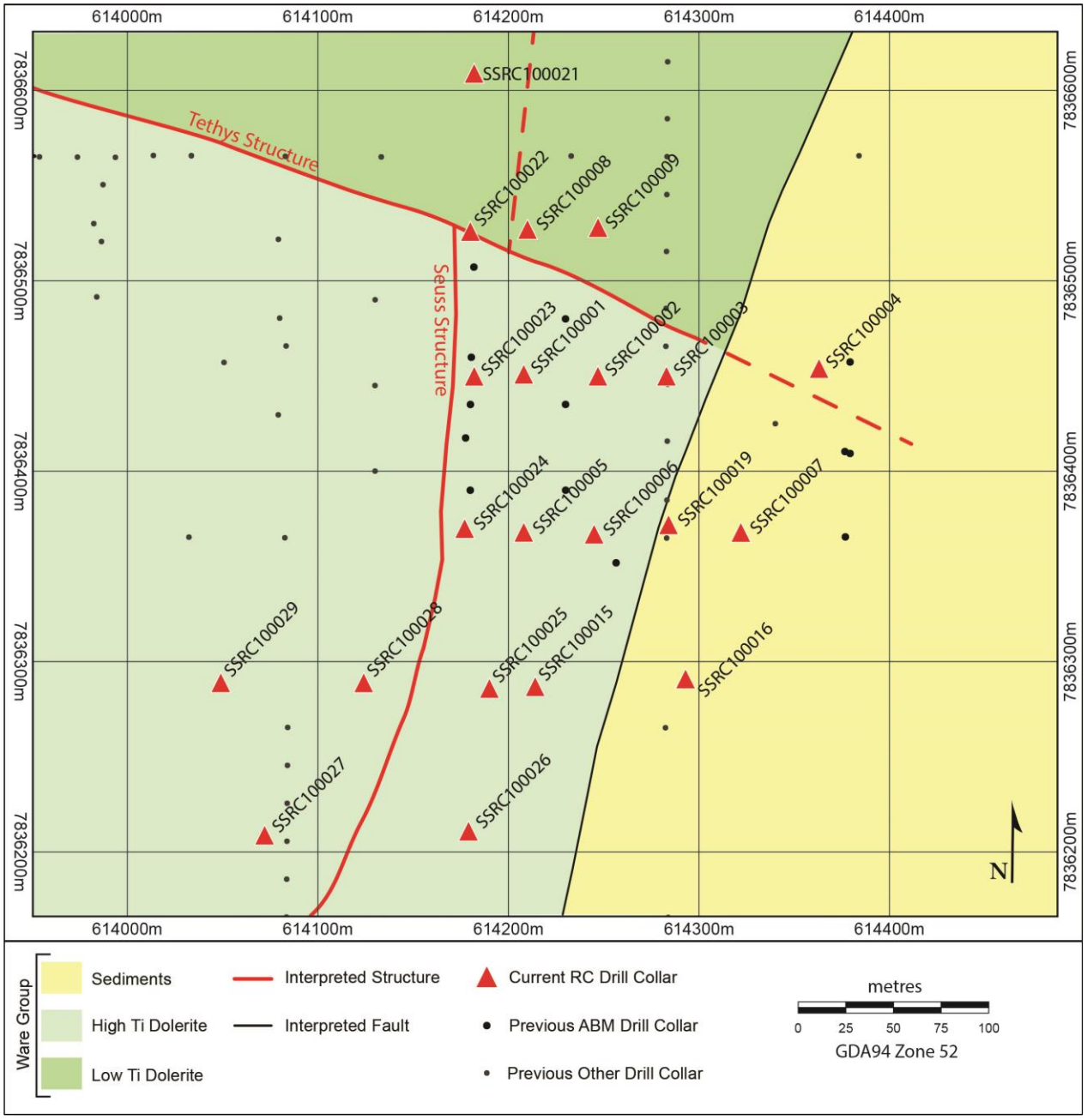

Figure 2. Seuss Collar Plan

Table 1: Suplejack Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Vertical Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade (g/t gold)	Gram Metres (grade x width)	Lode
SSRC100001	57	52	78	26	0.7	18	Seuss[1]
SSRC100002	50	62	66	4	0.6	2	Hanging Wall
SSRC100003	175	200	203	3	0.6	2	Seuss
SSRC100005	78	78	104	26	1.2	31	Seuss
SSRC100006	60	70	74	4	0.7	3	Hanging Wall
SSRC100006	121	139	143	4	0.8	3	Seuss
SSRC100007	**221**	**258**	**264**	**6**	**19.4**	**116**	**Seuss**
SSRC100008	**48**	**54**	**59**	**5**	**60.9**	**305**	**Seuss**
SSRC100009	75	75	95	20	0.2	4	Hanging Wall

Hole ID	Vertical Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade (g/t gold)	Gram Metres (grade x width)	Lode
SSRC100015	49	53	61	8	5.4	43	Hanging Wall
SSRC100015	**101**	**115**	**122**	**7**	**4.7**	**33**	**Seuss**
SSRC100016	126	144	147	3	1.3	4	Hanging Wall
SSRC100019	**211**	**243**	**246**	**3**	**19.9**	**60**	**Seuss**
SSRC100021	31	36	39	3	0.4	1	Seuss
SSRC100022	2	0	5	5	0.3	2	Seuss
SSRC100023	31	34	39	5	0.6	3	Seuss
SSRC100024	24	28	32	4	1.2	5	Seuss
SSRC100025	69	82	84	2	4.2	8	Seuss
SSRC100026	109	129	148	19	0.6	12	Seuss
SSRC100027	NSA – drilled in footwall						
SSRC100028	78	61	64	3	1.1	3	Seuss
SSRC100029	NSA – drilled in footwall						

All intercepts calculated with a 0.5g/t gold cut-off, minimum intercept of 2 metres and maximum 2 metres of internal waste unless strong geological continuity is demonstrated[1]
Updated results are shaded in grey

Homestead Target

The Homestead Prospect is located 30 kilometres west of Callie, and exhibits similar geophysical characteristics to this world class orebody. In 2012 ABM completed soil sampling over the area trialling Deep Penetrating Geochemistry (DPG). The purpose of this technique is to detect mineralisation that is covered by many metres of transported cover and is essentially 'blind' at surface.

Interpretation of whole rock geochemistry results suggest the sediments intersected are Talbot Well Formation from the Birrindudu Group rather than the targeted Dead Bullock Formation.

Results of sampling of this hole have failed to yield anomalous gold or arsenic results. The source of the DPG anomaly is not satisfactorily explained, although it could be related to the pyrite bearing conglomerate at the base of the Talbot Well Sediments. The XRF data suggest the sediments intersected in the hole are reworked Mt Charles Formation, and a possible source of the anomaly.

Collaborative funding has been granted by the Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Resources under the CORE initiative.

No immediate follow up activity is planned for this target.

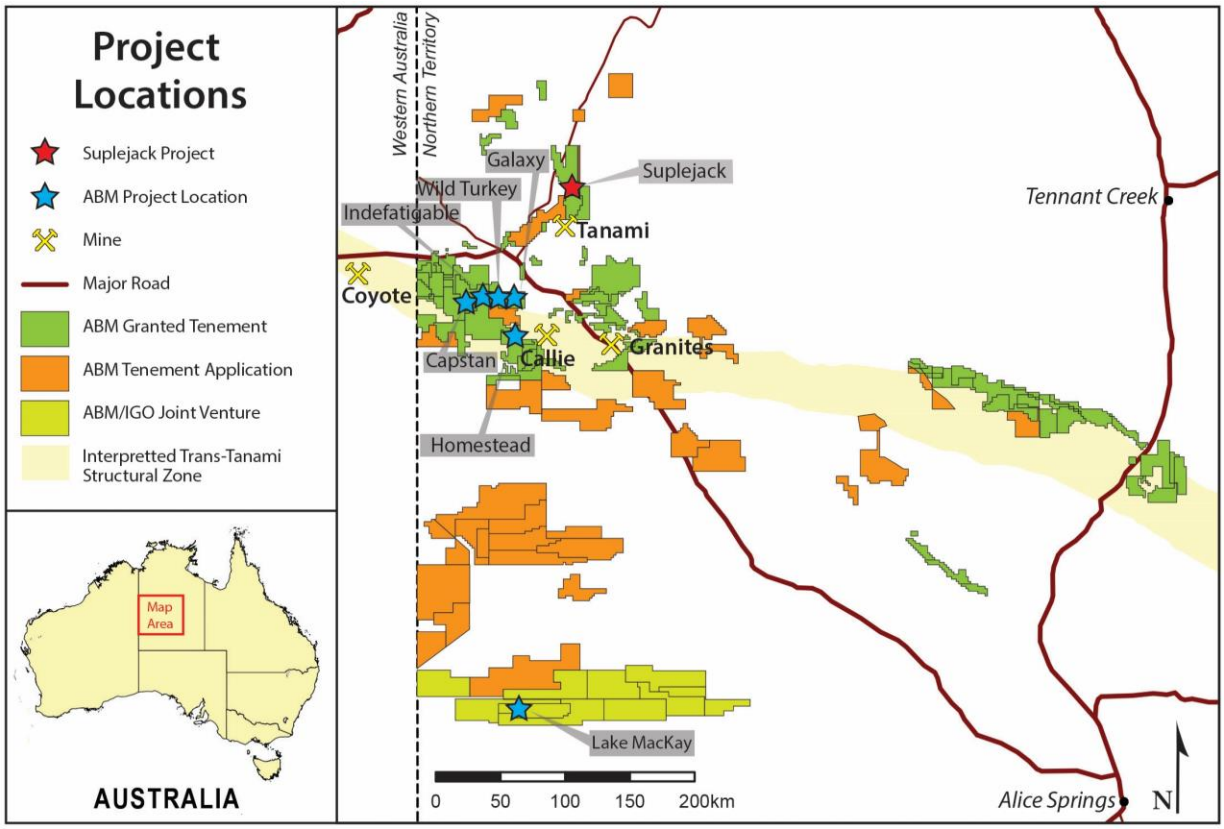

Figure 3. ABM Project Location Map

Matt Briggs
Managing Director

About ABM Resources

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

- Drilling of advanced prospects on the Suplejack Project
- Systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- 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.

Appendix 1: Suplejack Drill Hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Prospect	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]
SSRC100001	Seuss	100	614208	7836451	413	-60	263.3
SSRC100002	Seuss	156	614247	7836450	413	-60	262.3
SSRC100003	Seuss	210	614283	7836450	417	-60	264.3
SSRC100004[3]	Seuss	294	614363	7836454	418	-60	266.3
SSRC100005	Seuss	138	614208	7836368	413	-60	263.3
SSRC100006	Seuss	162	614245	7836367	415	-60	260.3
SSRC100007	Seuss	300	614322	7836368	421	-57	262.8
SSRC100008	Seuss	120	614210	7836527	413	-60	262.8
SSRC100009	Seuss	174	614247	7836528	413	-60	262.8
SSRC100015	Seuss	138	614214	7836287	414	-60	260.8
SSRC100016	Seuss	258	614293	7836291	417	-60	264.3
SSRC100019	Seuss	258	614284	7836372	417	-58	262.8
SSRC100021	Seuss	78	614182	7836609	414	-60	260.8
SSRC100022	Seuss	132	614180	7836526	414	-60	262.8
SSRC100023	Seuss	84	614182	7836450	414	-60	259.8
SSRC100024	Seuss	102	614177	7836370	413	-60	264.3
SSRC100025	Seuss	132	614190	7836286	414	-55	259.8
SSRC100026	Seuss	174	614179	7836211	409	-55	266.3
SSRC100027	Seuss	150	614072	7836209	412	-55	82.3
SSRC100028	Seuss	138	614124	7836289	414	-55	82.8
SSRC100029	Seuss	228	614049	7836289	414	-55	83.8
TYRC100043	Tethys	216	613531	7836553	411	-60	360

[1] GDA 94 Zone 52
[2] Magnetic
[3] SSRC100004 – Abandoned

Appendix 2: Homestead Drill Hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Prospect	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]
HMRD100001	Homestead	276.1	568674	7737924	371	-70	221

[1] GDA 94 Zone 52
[2] Magnetic

Appendix 3: Suplejack JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 dedicated reverse circulation (RC) rig. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain 3m composite samples or 1m samples when mineralisation is anticipated.* • *For target intervals RC samples were split into calico bags using a rig-mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals to produce nominal 3kg samples.* • *Intervals interpreted to be unmineralised 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 30m intervals and thoroughly at the end of each hole to ensure appropriate sample representivity.* • *Samples were pulverised by the lab to produce a 40g charge for fire assay, or for screen 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 RC drilling was undertaken with a Schramm 685. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 600m, using a 1000psi, 1350cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were drilled with 5 5/8" diameter bit.* • *Historic drilling was RAB, RC, or diamond. Specifics of drilling techniques are unknown, except diamond drilling was NQ.*
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.*	• *All ABM RC samples were taken using a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Samples were split into calico bags and sent to the lab for assay; the remainder sample material remaining on site. 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.* • *With recoveries over 90% sample bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material occurring.* • *For the current program, which has been undertaken for the purpose of exploration, the variation in sample size is not seen as significant.*
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 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.* • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, the ratios of multiple lithologies in a single sample 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.*	• *Unmineralised RC samples were speared as 3m composites using a PVC tube.* • *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.* • *Field or crushed duplicates were taken every 50 samples. A blank or standard was inserted, where appropriate, at a minimum of one per 25 samples. For drill samples, blank material was sourced from a quarry in Alice Springs – this material matches that 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 or assayed by screen fire assay*
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.* • *ABM use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au.* • *For expected ore grade, 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.* • *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.* • *Repeat assays for intervals not matching geological observations/pXRF data or had variable lab replicates which were repeated by screen fire assay.*
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 Exploration Manager.* • *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 SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQCReporter 2.2, as the*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• *Drill spacing is on a nominal 80m x 40m grid. Hyperion and Tethys were previously drilled on a 80x80 or 80x40 metre spacing in the areas tested by this program.* • *Sample spacing, incorporating previous ABM RC drilling, is sufficient to provide geological and/or 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 geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South are hosted in a shear zone with strong adjacent alteration. The structural zone and associated 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.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were transported by ABM personnel from the drill locations to where they were*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• *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.* • *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.*	• *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	*greater than 0.5g/t Au, with no more than 2 continuous metres below this cut-off unless geological continuity is demonstrated. In these cases a maximum of three metres may be 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 (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.*
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 grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory and compiled into geological context.*
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 future.* • *RAB drilling is planned to test the strike extensions of Seuss and testing of other targets in the Suplejack Project.* • *The consistency, grade, and shallow depth of the intersections at Seuss to date warrant further drilling to extend the structure along strike.*

Appendix 4: Homestead JORC Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 diamond drill rig.* • *Diamond core at NQ3 diameter was collected through interpreted target zones.* • *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 by roller cone to 50m and no sample was recovered in this interval. Diamond drilling was NQ diameter.*
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.*	• *No sample recovery in the interval rollerconed 0-50 metres. This interval was entirely within the unmineralised cover sequence.* • *Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground.* • *The hole is unmineralised so the grade sample recovery relationship is not applicable.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *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, 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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *Diamond core was cut by Almonte core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half submitted to the NTGS core library as a condition of co-funding.* • *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.* • *ABM use a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au.* • *For expected ore grade, 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.* • *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 Exploration Manager.* • *The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Results do not currently warrant follow-up drilling.* • *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 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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• *The program is a single diamond hole test of a conceptual target.* • *The hole appears unmineralised and there is no imminent risk of Resource or Reserve declaration.* • *No compositing was 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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *The target is conceptual and the hole is exploratory in nature.* • *No structure of note was intersected and any required commentary would be speculatory in nature.* • *The orientation of the structure, if present but not intersected, is unknown.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were transported by ABM personnel from the drill locations to where 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.*	• *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,*	• *The Homestead target is located on EL25192 in the Northern Territory. The tenement is wholly owned by ABM, and subject to the 'Tanami C' agreement between ABM and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*(CLC).*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *The target was recognised in 2012 by ABM following the trial of deep penetrating ionic leach sampling and analysis methodology. There is no other bedrock testing within 2 kilometres of this hole.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The target of the hole was a Callie style target. Typical of Tanami targets, this gold mineralisation is structurally controlled quartz veins hosted within the Dead Bullock Formation.* • *A deposit of this style is not recognised.* • *Interpretation of whole rock geochemistry results suggest the sediments intersected are Talbot Well Formation from the Birrindudu Group rather than the targeted Dead Bullock Formation.*
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 release.*
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.*	• *No averaging was applied.* • *No intervals have been generated.*
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').*	• *No intervals have been 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*	• *Maps and sections are available in previous announcements for the Homestead target.* • *No significant results are reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• *The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory and compiled into geological context.*
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.*	• *Multiple other shallower projects of higher prospectivity will be progressed prior to considering future work on this target.* • *Consideration of the source of the DGP anomaly will be investigated after higher ranked targets have been tested.*