Level 1, 141 Broadway
Nedlands WA 6009, AUSTRALIA

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

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

11 October 2016

ABM provides strategy update and announces commencement of diamond drilling at Suplejack

Highlights

- ***New leadership team in place and strategic initiatives underway to unlock value within the Company's portfolio***
- ***Implementation of a focussed exploration strategy on ABM's under-explored and highly prospective tenement holdings in the Tanami region***
- ***Divestment process to explore potential monetisation of the Bonanza Project, including Old Pirate and Buccaneer***
- ***Early stage exploration projects being evaluated for joint venture (JV) interest***
- ***Diamond drilling at Suplejack has intersected mineralisation***
- ***Independence Group (IGO) to commence RC drilling at Lake Mackay***

ABM Resources NL ("ABM" or the "Company") provides the following update on the Company's activities.

New Strategy and Leadership

ABM has developed and is executing a clear and focussed strategy to unlock the potential of its large tenement holding in the premier, under-explored Tanami gold mining district. Management and Board are implementing the following key initiatives:

- Rationalise the portfolio through the divestment of assets that no longer fit with ABM's strategy
- Expedite discovery on early stage exploration areas through JV with strong partners
- Aggressive exploration targeting new, world class gold deposits
- Rapidly progressing the highest quality advanced targets to Resource

The new leadership under experienced geologists, Tommy McKeith (Chairman) and Matt Briggs (Managing Director), has seen rapid implementation of ABM's growth strategy. The strategy reflects the shift from mining to a focussed exploration company. Mr McKeith and Mr Briggs bring a combined 50 years of experience in gold exploration and were both involved in the discovery of multiple deposits. They are driving a review of ABM's project areas, targets and approach to exploration, while drilling continues on the high quality prospects at Suplejack (Figure 1). The tenement holding has been split into geological based areas to be ranked and prioritised for work in line with the strategy. As part of this review some projects are already being considered for JV or divestment.

Managing Director of ABM, Matt Briggs, said: "This is the only gold opportunity of its kind in Australia – an unmatched package of highly prospective and under-explored gold country. The company has supportive shareholders and the funding to rapidly progress exploration on the portfolio and add value through discovery."

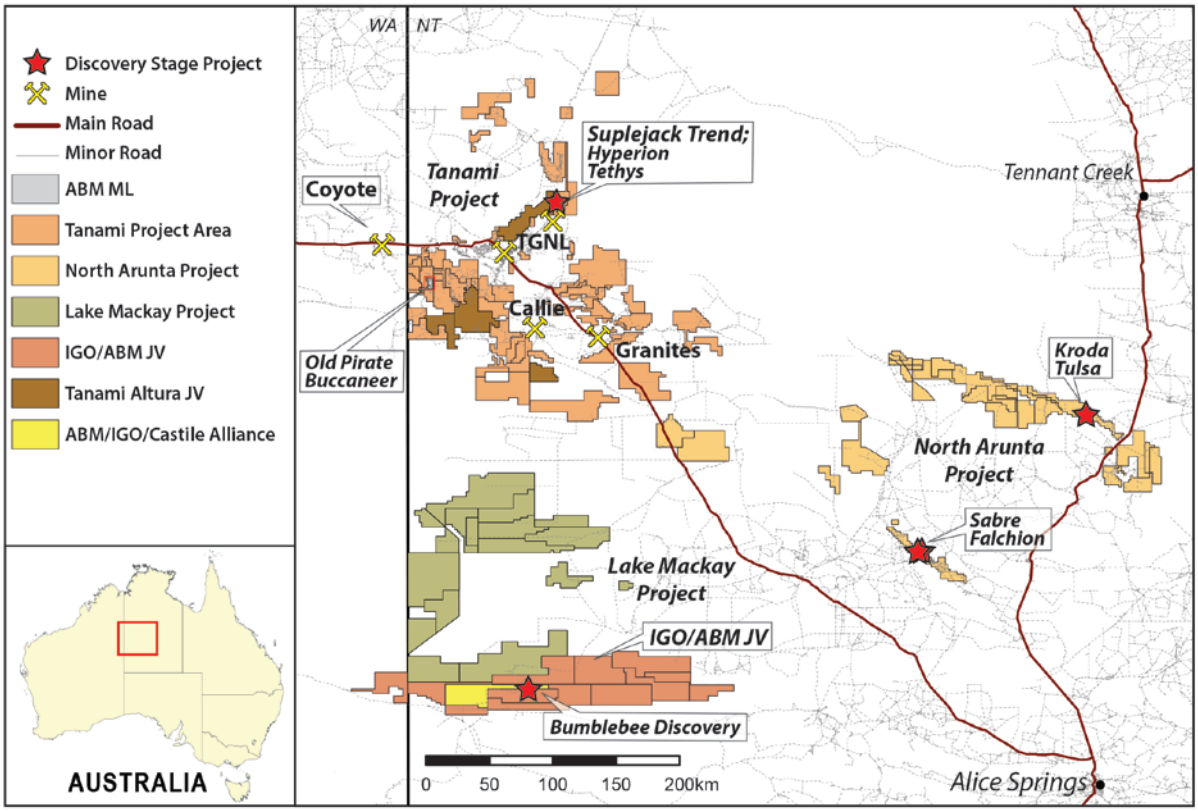

Figure 1: ABM tenement map

Bonanza Divestment Process

Following the receipt of several unsolicited expressions of interest in the Bonanza Project, ABM has commenced a formal process to invite third party interest. The potential divestment would include the Resources at Old Pirate and Buccaneer. Due diligence is currently underway by a number of companies and ABM expects to be in a position to provide a further update to shareholders on the sale process towards the end of the year. Any decision on whether or not to divest, or JV, any assets will depend on whether offers received represent superior value for ABM shareholders. A successful divestment would provide additional funding to expedite exploration and discovery on ABM's highest priority projects.

JV discussions commenced on Tanami

Discussions are underway to JV the South Tanami Project. External funding and technical collaboration would allow the development and testing of earlier stage targets while retaining a material interest in any discoveries made. With a partner, ABM could bring forward a world class discovery while progressing its emerging camp scale opportunity at Suplejack.

Diamond Drilling is underway at Suplejack

The Hyperion-Tethys Prospect is situated within the emerging camp-scale Suplejack Project on exploration license EL9250. RC drilling carried out in June 2016 demonstrated that significant gold mineralisation extends along the east-west striking Hyperion-Tethys trend for at least 1,300 metres (ASX 18 July 2016). Drilling has confirmed gold mineralisation exhibiting both strong grades and widths and significant potential exists to extend the current resource of 3.0Mt at 2.11 g/t gold for 202,200oz (Appendix 2). Suplejack is an emerging camp-scale target containing multiple advanced drilling prospects. The Hyperion-Tethys Prospect was previously drilled to less than an average 80m below surface (Figure 2).

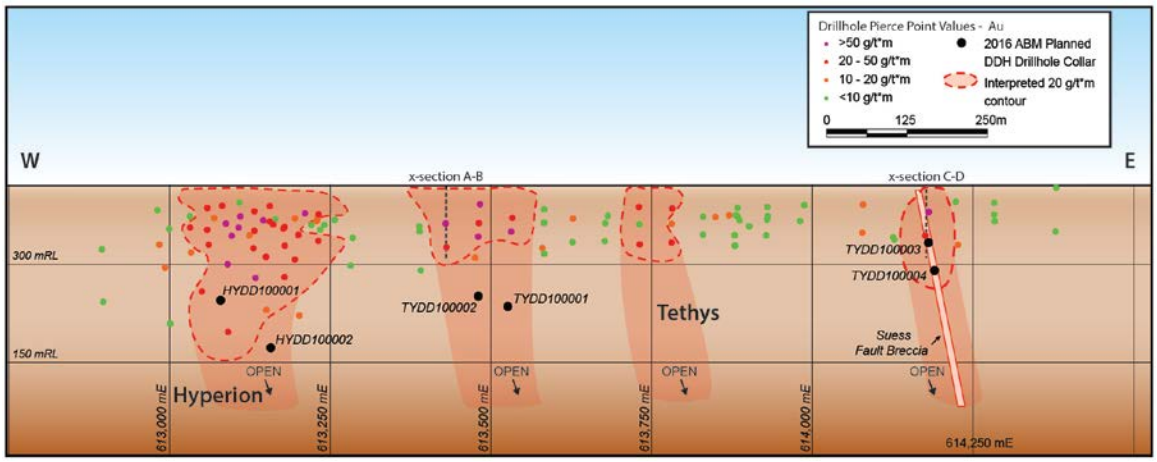

Figure 2: Longitudinal Projection of the Hyperion-Tethys Prospect showing planned drilling intersections

Diamond drilling has commenced on the Hyperion-Tethys Prospect. The program includes drilling approximately 2,000 metres of RC pre-collars and diamond core, and is scheduled to be completed during November 2016. This program aims to improve understanding of the shoot controls along the 1,300 metre trend. Additionally in the current program and in future drilling, ABM aims to significantly extend mineralisation along strike and down dip. The Company is also advancing work on the first of multiple parallel structures identified in the area, including Hyperion South (ASX 25 August 2016).

The first diamond drill hole, HYDD100001, has been completed. This hole intersected strong veining and alteration at the targeted depth confirming ABM geologist's interpretation. Sericite-silica alteration and quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining were intersected over a broad interval with the most intense interval at 190.5 to 200.2 metres (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Core tray photograph of HYDD100001 with depths annotated from 190.5 to 200.2 metres. Note the moderate-strongly silica-sericite-pyrite altered dolerite with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining with sulphide laminations

New Fault Breccia Identified at Tethys (Suess Fault)

The drill program underway will also test the interpretation of a new structure, the Suess Fault. This structure which was identified in surface mapping, has been confirmed as mineralised through assaying of rock chip samples. Assaying for gold returned results of up to 6.3 g/t gold from outcrop (see Appendix 1 for a full listing of surface samples at Suess). The North-South striking structure is mapped for more than 300 metres on surface (Figure 4), and potentially extends under shallow cover to the North and South. Currently a single hole is planned to test the orientation of the new structure however the program will be revised if this hole successfully confirms the interpretation. The intersection of Suess with the Hyperion-Tethys structure is coincident with the multiple intersections/shallowing of dip previously reported on section 614180mE Figure 5 (ASX 25 August 2016).

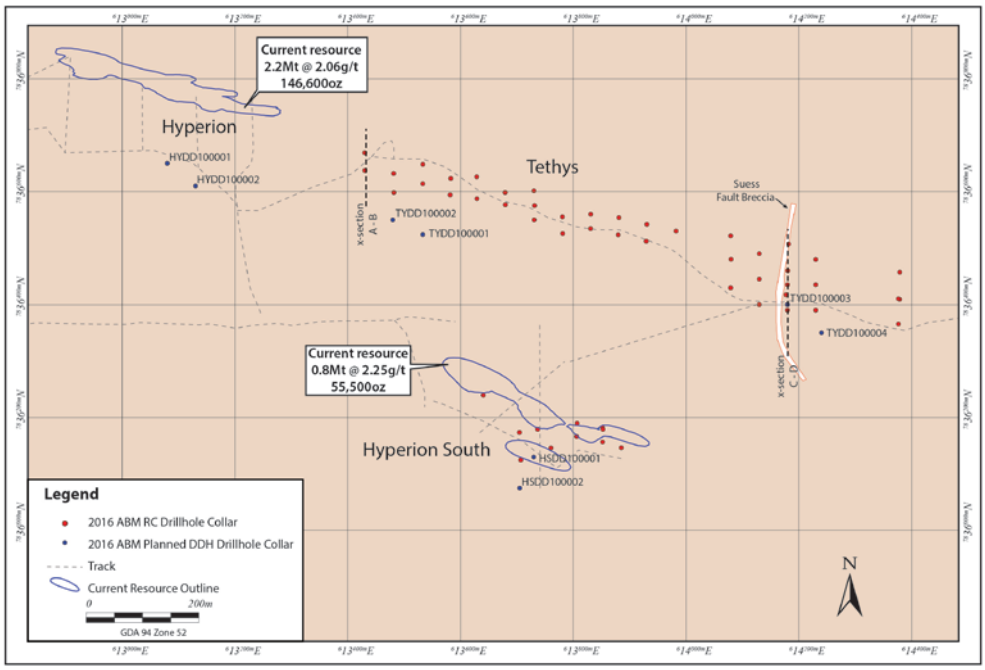

Figure 4: Plan of the Hyperion-Tethys Prospect showing the position of the Suess fault breccia mapped at surface

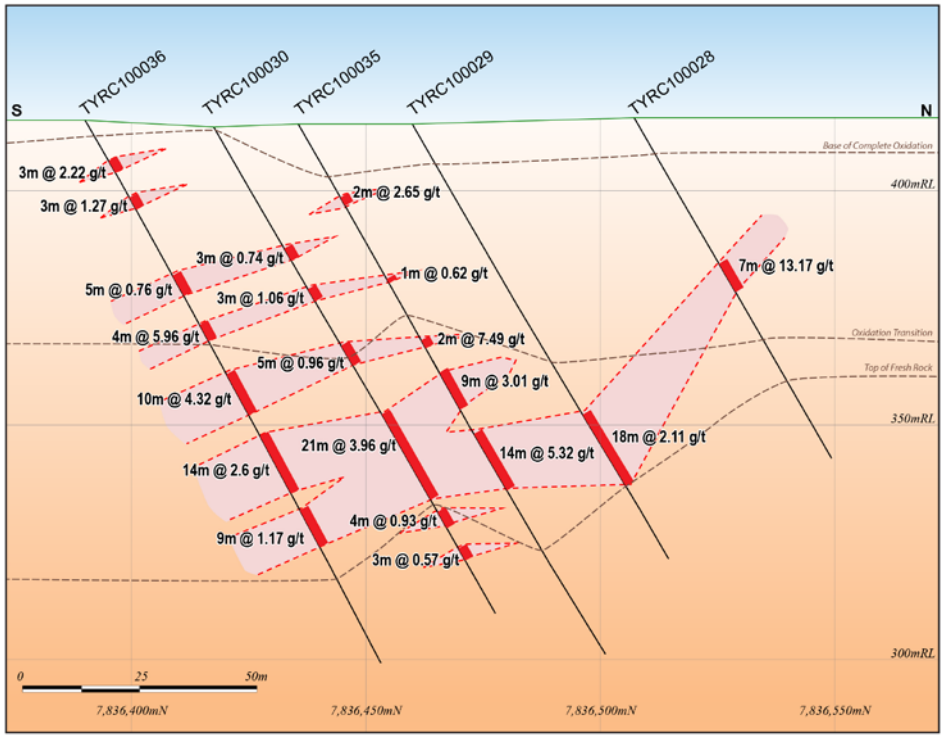

Figure 5: Hyperion-Tethys Cross-section looking west at 614180mE

Lake Mackay JV

IGO are planning to commence a fourteen hole RC drilling program within the Lake Mackay JV area mid-October 2016. This program is scheduled to be completed during November 2016. IGO is earning a 70% interest in ABM's Lake Mackay tenements by sole funding $6 million of exploration expenditure (ASX 6 May 2016).

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 has gold resources and extensive prospective land holdings in the Central Desert region of the Northern Territory. A major transformation of the Company leadership and strategy is underway, including a refreshed board and management team, aggressive cost management initiatives and a disciplined, tightly focused exploration strategy. Activities are currently focussed on the company's under-explored 14,000 km^2 Tanami project area.

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

Appendix 1: Results of rock chip sampling on the Suess Fault. Results of over 1ppm (1g/t) gold are highlighted in bold.

Sample ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Au_ppm
G106708	7836222	614185	415	Not anomalous
G106707	7836226	614185	415	Not anomalous
G106706	7836235	614201	415	Not anomalous
G106073	**7836295**	**614191**	**415**	**1.4**
G106072	7836304	614183	415	0.8
G106071	7836316	614181	415	0.2
G106070	**7836317**	**614179**	**415**	**1.1**
G106069	**7836318**	**614176**	**415**	**1.0**
G106068	**7836318**	**614174**	**415**	**1.0**
G106067	**7836319**	**614173**	**415**	**1.6**
G106066	7836319	614171	415	0.8
G106065	**7836325**	**614170**	**415**	**3.0**
G106064	7836334	614170	415	0.2
G106063	7836339	614163	415	0.1
G106062	7836353	614164	415	0.4
G106061	7836367	614143	415	0.4
G106059	**7836395**	**614165**	**415**	**1.7**
G106060	7836396	614163	415	0.7

Sample ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Au_ppm
G106056	7836400	614165	415	0.9
G106058	**7836401**	**614168**	**415**	**2.2**
G106057	7836406	614168	415	0.7
G106055	7836406	614166	415	0.8
G106054	7836421	614163	415	0.3
G106053	7836422	614161	415	0.3
G106143	7836422	614162	415	0.2
G106052	7836426	614162	415	0.2
G106050	**7836430**	**614171**	**415**	**1.1**
G106142	**7836430**	**614171**	**415**	**6.3**
G106051	7836430	614161	415	Not anomalous
G106141	**7836432**	**614174**	**415**	**1.6**
G106049	7836433	614172	415	0.4
G106075	7836562	614186	415	Not anomalous
G106074	7836565	614189	415	Not anomalous

Appendix 2: Hyperion Inferred Resource statement for Hyperion previously reported in press release 16 April 2012.

	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.

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. 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.*	• *Rock chip samples are taken from outcropping quartz or fault structures using rock hammers.* • *Sample representivity is ensured by sampling across the full width of a vein or structure.* • *Samples collected are typically around the 2 – 3kg in weight and pulverised by the lab to produce a 50g charge for fire assay (AAS finish)* • *A separate split is digested by four acid and finished by ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element detection.* • *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).*	• *Not applicable – no drilling used*
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.*	• *As samples are taken from surface, recoveries are not applicable.* • *Representivity is ensured by sampling across the full width of quartz or fault structures.* • *Sample size is kept constant at around 2 – 3 kg per sample. No relationship between sample size and grade is apparent.*
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 samples were geologically logged on the sample site by an ABM geologist and captured in the 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. 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.*

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.*	• *All rock chips were sampled dry.* • *Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples. A blank or standard was inserted every 50 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 and weighed. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 50g charges were then fire assayed, and a separate aliquot digested by four acid with an ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish.*
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 and multi-element response by ALS Minerals.* • *For low detection, ABM use AU-ICP22, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, using a 50g sample charge with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 10ppm Au.* • *Where higher grades are expected, or where >10ppm Au is reported from AU-ICP22 analysis, samples are assayed by AU-AA26, which is a fire-assay technique with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish, using a 50g sample charge. The lower detection limit is 0.01ppm, and the upper detection limit is 100ppm Au. Where results exceed 100ppm Au, gold is determined by over-dilution with an AAS finish.* • *In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, ALS 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 results were reviewed independently by both a project geologist and senior exploration staff.* • *Samples are not yet verified by drill testing.* • *For surface sampling 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 two Database Administrators and an external contractor with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• *Sample locations are recorded by handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 3m.* • *The projection used is GDA94, using MGA coordinates in Zone 52.*
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.*	• *Rock samples are taken where suitable outcropping material is encountered and is therefore at random spacing.* • *Current surface sample data is not used in mineral resource estimating.* • *No sample compositing is applied*.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• *Orientation of rock chip samples are oblique to the interpreted strike of the structure and across the full width of the outcrop, aiming to remove any sample bias.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were transported daily by ABM personnel from sample locations to the Suplejack camp site, from where they were loaded onto a courier truck weekly, and taken to the secure ALS preparation facility in 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 audits of ALS's Perth and Alice Springs laboratory facilities and found no faults.* • *QA/QC review of laboratory 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.*

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.*	• *The Suess structure falls within the Suplejack project, 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 Suess is consistent with the broader Suplejack area consisting of basalt, dolerite 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• *Results reported are rock chip samples only. No dimension or orientiation data is generated*
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.*	• *ABM does not use weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations for reporting of exploration results.* • *All rock chip results taken at Suess by ABM are reported and no data is excluded*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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).* • *Surface samples are taken across the strike of a structure.*
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.*	• *ABM plans to follow up on recent rock sample results and earlier drilling results.* • *Diamond drilling is currently underway testing down plunge extensions of mineralisation at Hyperion-Tethys.* • *Diagrams highlighting these targets are included in this release.*