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Exploration Update – Suplejack and Lake Mackay

ABM Resources NL ("ABM" or the "Company") is pleased to report that the remainder of assay results for the 84 hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling program carried out at the Suplejack Project in June have been received. In addition, Independence Group (IGO) has completed drilling and received assay results for eight holes drilled at Lake Mackay.

Highlights

- Anomalous gold values in all eight Suplejack prospects drilled
- Significant gold intercepts at two new prospects, including
  - **Pandora, hole PARC100003 – 9 metres at 6.32 g/t gold**
  - **Brokenwood, hole BWRC100006 – 3 metres at 9.34 g/t gold**
- 1,000 metre, eight hole follow-up RC program completed at Tethys, assays awaited
- Results encourage ABM to step up activities at Suplejack, diamond drilling planned
- Low tenor copper, zinc and lead mineralisation logged in all Bumblebee holes
- Bumblebee interpreted to be a VMS system
- Drilling at Bumblebee has supported the prospectivity of Lake Mackay Project, IGO plan to undertake further exploration including ground and airborne geophysics and soil sampling

Suplejack Project

ABM completed an 84 hole, 8,460 metre RC drilling program at the Suplejack project in June. Results for the first 33 holes, completed at the Tethys Prospect, were received and reported earlier this month (ASX 18 July 2016) demonstrating that gold mineralisation on the Hyperion/Tethys trend continues over a strike length of at least 1,300 metres.

Assay results for the remaining 51 holes (totaling 5,172 metres) in this program have now been received. These holes were drilled to test eight additional prospects within the Suplejack Project and targeted areas of arsenic and or gold anomalism associated with interpreted structures striking parallel to the Hyperion structure.

Drilling at all eight prospects returned anomalous gold intercepts of greater than 0.1g/t, confirming the potential of Suplejack to host a camp scale gold system.

Significantly elevated results were returned from three prospects, Hyperion South, Pandora and Brokenwood. At Hyperion South, drilling targeted extensions of known mineralisation along interpreted trends, and results indicate broad zones of anomalous gold.

ABM's first drilling program at Pandora has returned a peak result of 9 metres at 6.32 g/t gold, with results from Brokenwood including 3 metres at 9.34 g/t gold. Importantly, these results confirm that other east-west striking structures at Suplejack host high tenor gold mineralisation. However, whilst drilling on sections on either side of these high grade intercepts intersected anomalous gold, grade continuity has not yet been demonstrated.

Drilling at Telesto and an un-named prospect east of Brokenwood was particularly encouraging as these holes targeted magnetic stratigraphy with very limited testing to date. Intercalated sediments were intersected with broad zones of anomalous results in areas of moderate quartz veining.

Drill holes were orientated in north-south lines to be roughly at right angles to these structures, where historic drilling has predominantly tested on east-west lines. Samples at Hyperion South were taken at one metre intervals, whereas all other drilling was sampled at three metre composites. All three metre composites that returned grades of greater than 0.1g/t gold are now being submitted for assay on one metre intervals.

Significant and anomalous intercepts for the additional Suplejack prospects are presented in Tables 1 and 2 respectively, with drill hole details and collar locations presented in Table 3.

Following the success of the June drilling program, the Company is stepping up its activity at the Suplejack Project. A 1,000 metre, eight hole follow-up RC program has just been completed at Tethys to further test broad, strongly mineralised zones intersected on section 614180mE. Assays are yet to be received.

Anomalous results at all prospects are currently being analysed in conjunction with alteration mapping, handheld XRF analysis and surface mapping to develop a model for the mineralised system. Diamond drilling will be undertaken to improve understanding of the system and help vector towards the most strongly mineralised zones.

All of the targeted prospects are located on EL9250, an exploration license wholly owned by ABM, and are within 10 kilometres of the Hyperion deposit as shown in Figure 1 below.

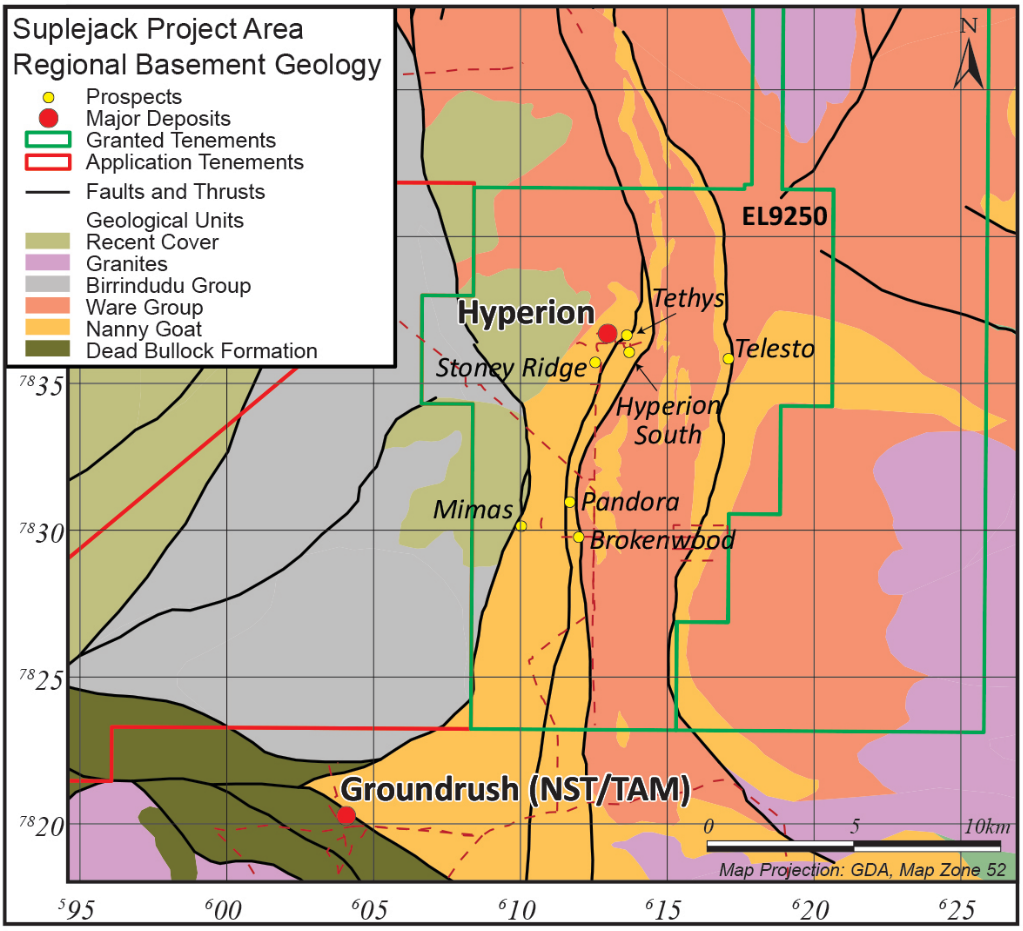

Figure 1: Geology and prospect location plan for the southern portion of the Suplejack Project

Lake Mackay Project

Four diamond and four RC holes for a total of 1,272 metres have been completed by IGO at Lake Mackay.

Four diamond and three RC holes were completed at the Bumblebee Prospect comprising 616.8 metres of RC (including pre-collars) and 517.7 metres of diamond coring for a total of 1,134.5 metres. The holes were designed to test a strong electromagnetic (EM) conductor that coincides with multi-element drill intercepts from initial air-core drilling carried out in 2015 (ASX 23 March 2016).

The conductor defined by the ground EM survey completed in March 2016 was found to be associated with an extensive pyrrhotite rich zone intercepted in the deeper holes. Down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were carried out on each of the holes and detected the pyrrhotite-rich zones and confirmed the conductive plates identified from the ground EM survey.

Low tenor base metal mineralisation, including chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, was logged in all seven holes. Four of the holes returned a total of five intercepts greater than 1% copper, as detailed in Table 4.

Based on the preliminary information available, the Bumblebee Prospect is interpreted as being a modified volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system. Further analysis will be carried out upon receipt of lithogeochemistry and petrographic results to confirm the style of mineralisation.

A single RC hole was also drilled to 138 metres at the Springer Prospect to get fresh samples from below an anomalous gold zone that was identified in the 2015 air-core program. Broad zones of weakly anomalous gold were intersected.

Collar co-ordinates and details of all the Lake Mackay drill holes are presented in Table 5.

The results from Bumblebee were not as strong as had been hoped for, however they confirm the Lake Mackay Project is a belt scale exploration target with potential to host multiple styles of mineralisation. Exploration is at an early reconnaissance stage. The improved understanding of Bumblebee, along with previously identified orogenic gold prospects at Springer and Prowl support the potential prospectivity.

The Bumblebee and Springer prospects are located on exploration license EL24915. IGO are earning a 70% joint venture interest in the Lake Mackay Project, including EL 24915, through the sole funding of exploration to the value of $6 million (ASX 6 May 2016).

In the next phase of work, IGO are planning to carry out further soil sampling and ground EM surveys within EL24915. A Northern Territory Geological Survey co-funded aeromagnetic survey will also be conducted over EL24915 and the adjoining tenement applications.

Brett Lambert
Chief Executive Officer

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results is based on information reviewed and checked 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 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 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.

Table 1: Suplejack Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Vertical Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gram Metres (grade x width)
BWRC100004	42	48	54	6	1.75	10.50
BWRC100006	60	69	72	3	9.34	28.02
HSRC100011	41	47	52	5	0.95	4.77
HSRC100016	74	85	90	5	1.83	9.14
HSRC100016	81	94	97	3	1.39	4.16
HSRC100017	13	15	18	3	0.50	1.51
HSRC100018	61	71	75	4	1.28	5.11
HSRC100018	69	80	93	13	1.04	13.47
HYRC100025	62	72	78	6	0.83	4.95
HYRC100026	55	63	66	3	0.72	2.17
HYRC100027	16	18	21	3	1.04	3.11
HYRC100028	57	66	69	3	0.78	2.33
HYRC100028	65	75	78	3	1.16	3.48
HYRC100028	73	84	87	3	0.96	2.89
PARC100003	26	30	33	3	0.80	2.40
PARC100003	36	42	45	3	0.86	2.59
PARC100003	49	57	66	9	6.32	56.88
PARC100003	73	84	87	3	4.47	13.41
PARC100004	18	21	24	3	0.55	1.66
PARC100004	39	45	48	3	0.90	2.69
PARC100004	68	78	81	3	0.67	2.01
PARC100005	21	24	27	3	3.25	9.75
PARC100005	31	36	39	3	0.78	2.33
PARC100005	60	69	72	3	0.72	2.16
PARC100007	94	108	111	3	0.55	1.64
TLRC100002	44	51	54	3	0.57	1.71

Intercepts based on a 0.5g/t cut off grade with up to 3 metres of included subgrade

Table 2: Suplejack Anomalous Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Vertical Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gram Metres (grade x width)
BWRC100004	42	48	54	6	1.75	10.50
BWRC100006	60	69	99	30	1.07	31.97
HSRC100010	72	83	95	12	0.37	4.50
HSRC100011	74	86	97	11	0.23	2.49
HSRC100011	36	42	62	20	0.42	8.42
HSRC100012A	40	46	60	14	0.18	2.51
HSRC100013	68	78	88	10	0.21	2.09
HSRC100013	16	18	59	41	0.25	10.26
HSRC100014	38	44	55	11	0.17	1.88
HSRC100015	120	139	144	5	0.28	1.42
HSRC100015	21	24	72	48	0.31	14.86
HSRC100016	72	83	113	30	0.67	19.96
HSRC100016	35	40	72	32	0.23	7.35
HSRC100017	12	14	26	12	0.24	2.94
HSRC100017	124	143	157	14	0.26	3.62
HSRC100017	35	40	58	18	0.18	3.29
HSRC100018	60	69	93	24	0.83	19.87
HYRC100025	62	72	78	6	0.83	4.95
HYRC100026	55	63	66	3	0.72	2.17
HYRC100027	16	18	24	6	0.76	4.56
HYRC100028	57	66	87	21	0.47	9.90
HYRC100029	31	36	51	15	0.14	2.12
PARC100003	73	84	87	3	4.47	13.41
PARC100003	13	15	75	60	1.18	70.51
PARC100004	10	12	81	69	0.26	18.01
PARC100005	104	120	126	6	0.22	1.30
PARC100005	55	63	72	9	0.36	3.24
PARC100005	18	21	39	18	0.78	14.09
PARC100007	94	108	117	9	0.33	3.00
SRRC100005	26	30	33	3	0.43	1.28
TLRC100002	34	39	57	18	0.23	4.07

Intercepts based on a 0.1g/t cut off grade with up to 6 metres of included subgrade and a minimum intercept of 1 gram*metre

Table 3: Suplejack Drill Hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Prospect	Total Depth	East[1]	North[1]	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]
BWRC100002	Brokenwood	90m	611780	7829793	418	-60°	357°
BWRC100003	Brokenwood	120m	611779	7829757	417	-60°	357°
BWRC100004	Brokenwood	102m	611823	7829811	416	-60°	177°
BWRC100005	Brokenwood	90m	611831	7829752	415	-60°	357°
BWRC100006	Brokenwood	120m	611831	7829720	412	-60°	357°
BWRC100007	Brokenwood	90m	611876	7829749	414	-60°	357°
BWRC100008	Brokenwood	120m	611876	7829716	415	-60°	357°
HSRC100010	Hyperion Sth	150m	613885	7836147	413	-60°	357°
HSRC100011	Hyperion Sth	120m	613852	7836157	412	-60°	357°
HSRC100012[3]	Hyperion Sth	24m	613853	7836179	410	-60°	357°
HSRC100012A	Hyperion Sth	90m	613852	7836182	412	-60°	357°
HSRC100013	Hyperion Sth	120m	613806	7836166	413	-60°	357°
HSRC100014	Hyperion Sth	78m	613807	7836190	411	-60°	357°
HSRC100015	Hyperion Sth	180m	613760	7836146	412	-60°	357°
HSRC100016	Hyperion Sth	132m	613737	7836179	413	-60°	357°
HSRC100017	Hyperion Sth	192m	613705	7836174	412	-60°	357°
HSRC100018	Hyperion Sth	120m	613707	7836125	412	-60°	357°
HSRC100019	Hyperion Sth	162m	613640	7836239	412	-60°	357°
HYRC100025	Hyperion West	90m	612547	7836780	419	-60°	357°
HYRC100026	Hyperion West	90m	612546	7836749	417	-60°	357°
HYRC100027	Hyperion West	78m	612593	7836747	415	-60°	357°
HYRC100028	Hyperion West	90m	612641	7836731	417	-60°	357°
HYRC100029	Brokenwood East	90m	616201	7829733	388	-60°	357°
HYRC100030	Brokenwood East	120m	616193	7829707	388	-60°	357°
MIRC100001	Mimas	60m	610008	7830159	404	-60°	357°
MIRC100002	Mimas	90m	610009	7830127	403	-60°	357°
MIRC100003	Mimas	60m	610009	7830071	403	-60°	357°
MIRC100004	Mimas	90m	610062	7830149	403	-60°	357°
MIRC100005	Mimas	126m	610060	7830122	404	-60°	357°
MIRC100006	Mimas	60m	610061	7830089	405	-60°	357°
MIRC100007	Mimas	60m	610059	7830056	405	-60°	357°
MIRC100008	Mimas	90m	610110	7830139	403	-60°	357°
MIRC100009	Mimas	90m	610110	7830109	404	-60°	357°
PARC100001	Pandora	90m	611623	7830957	401	-60°	357°
PARC100002	Pandora	120m	611623	7830929	401	-60°	357°
PARC100003	Pandora	90m	611676	7830986	401	-60°	177°
PARC100004	Pandora	90m	611671	7830939	401	-60°	357°
PARC100005	Pandora	132m	611672	7830909	401	-60°	357°
PARC100006	Pandora	90m	611721	7830931	401	-60°	357°
PARC100007	Pandora	120m	611723	7830899	401	-60°	357°
SRRC100001	Stoney Ridge	90m	612477	7835913	415	-60°	357°
SRRC100002	Stoney Ridge	90m	612481	7835875	414	-60°	357°
SRRC100003	Stoney Ridge	96m	612475	7835841	415	-60°	357°
SRRC100004	Stoney Ridge	90m	612581	7835891	416	-60°	357°
SRRC100005	Stoney Ridge	90m	612578	7835851	415	-60°	357°
SRRC100006	Stoney Ridge	84m	612578	7835816	412	-60°	357°
TLRC100001	Telesto	90m	617202	7835730	403	-60°	357°
TLRC100002	Telesto	90m	617202	7835681	400	-60°	357°
TLRC100003	Telesto	90m	617203	7835629	400	-60°	357°
TLRC100004	Telesto	90m	617203	7835580	399	-60°	357°
TLRC100005	Telesto	90m	617202	7835529	400	-60°	357°
TLRC100006	Telesto	90m	617204	7835480	399	-60°	357°

1. GDA94 zone 52
2. Magnetic
3. HSRC100012 was not completed and was substitued by HSRC100012A
4. All holes drilled by reverse circulation (RC)

Table 4: Bumblebee Prospect Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
16BBDD003	28	29.36	1.36	5.4	0.54	0.03	1.04	0.60	0.31
16BBDD003	48.8	49.65	0.85	17.6	0.71	0.23	1.20	0.37	2.25
16BBRC001	105	107	2.00	10.9	0.36	0.04	1.53	0.31	0.92
16BBRC002	56	57	1.00	5.6	3.74	0.07	1.07	0.12	0.49
16BBRC003	125	126	1.00	3.8	0.13	0.08	1.51	0.03	0.30

Table 5: Lake Mackay Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Drill Hole Type	Easting[1]	Northing[1]	mRL	Azimuth[1]	Dip	Total Depth (m)	RC Drilling (m)	DD Drilling (m)	Prospect
16BBDD001	DD (RC pre-collar)	588299	7450382	481	360°	-60°	279.7	89.3	190.4	Bumblebee
16BBRC001	RC	588214	7450480	481	360°	-60°	132	132		Bumblebee
16BBDD002	DD	588308	7450451	481	360°	-60°	114.9		114.9	Bumblebee
16BBDD003	DD	588301	7450488	481	008°	-60°	85.1		85.1	Bumblebee
16BBRC002	RC	588389	7450502	481	004°	-60°	108	108		Bumblebee
16BBRC003	RC	588072	7450534	481	360°	-60°	156	156		Bumblebee
16BBDD004	DD (RC pre-collar)	588099	7450450	481	359°	-70°	258.8	131.5	127.3	Bumblebee
16SPRC001	RC	572726	7446773	473	315°	-60°	138			Springer

1. GDA94 zone 52

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 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques to obtain 1m samples.* • *RC samples were split into calico bags using a cone splitter at 1m intervals at Hyperion South to produce nominal 2.5kg samples. At all other prospects, RC samples were split into calico bags using a cone splitter at 3m intervals, producing a nominal 3kg sample. The samples were pulverised by the lab to produce a 50g charge for fire assay, with the remainder left on site for logging purposes by ABM geologists.* • *The cone splitter was cleaned out at 6m intervals and thoroughly at the end of each hole to ensure appropriate sample representivity.* • *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*	• *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,*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*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.*
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 split with a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone.* • *All intervals 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, 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). 50g 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 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*	• *Significant intersections were calculated independently by both a project geologist and senior exploration staff.* • *The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*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 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 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 ± 5m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 10m (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 multi-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.*	• *Current drilling is predominantly at 50m spaced lines with 20 – 40m spaced holes. Easternmost drill lines were designed as a presence test only, with just a single line drilled and holes approximately 50m apart.* • *Sample spacing is sufficient to provide geologic and grade continuity.* • *Samples at prospects other than Tethys and Hyperion South were taken at 3m composites.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 South is 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. Other targets have seen limited testing with RAB or percussion style drilling techniques. Whilst holes are designed to intersect a structure at right angles, exact orientations of mineralised structures is not known.*
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 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.*	• *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 basalt 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:* 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.*	• *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.*	• *ABM does not use weighted averaging techniques or 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.* • *For the purpose of reporting greenfields exploration results, ABM uses a 0.1g/t cut off with no more than 6 continuous metres below this cut-off. Only intervals greater than 1 gram*metre are listed.*
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').*	• *The majority of drilling is percussion or rotary, and thus the exact geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill angle cannot be determined.* • *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, true width is not known.*
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*	• *The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory and compiled into geological context.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 field mapping and handheld XRF analysis of downhole samples.* • *Diamond drilling is planned to better understand the mineralised system.*

LAKE MACKAY JORC TABLES

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) was undertaken in May-June 2016. 4 holes were drilled entirely with RC, 2 holes were drilled with RC per-collars and DD tails, 2 holes were drilled entirely with DD. • RC Sampling ▪ One metre RC samples were collected with a scoop and composited to four metres to produce a 3kg sample. ▪ Individual metre samples were also sampled where geological logging identified mineralisation. ▪ Samples were dried, pulverised to -75um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample. 10 grams was analysed using aqua-regia digestion with an MS finish for Gold and 32 additional elements. • DD Sampling ▪ The diamond core was quarter cut and a quarter was sampled. The samples were generally 1m in length but varied from a minimum of 0.4m up to a maximum of 1.36m to ensure sampling did not cross geological boundaries. ▪ Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -75um and split to produce a nominal 200 gram sub sample. ▪ The samples were analysed for gold using a 25 gram Lead collection fire assay with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) ▪ Multi-element analysis was completed using a four acid digest on a 0.2g prepared sample with analysis of 33 elements with ICP-OES. ▪ 2 waterbores were drilled and not sampled.
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).*	• A Sandvik DE840 multi-purpose drilling rig, owned and operated by DRC drilling was used. • The RC drilling was conducted with a 127mm face sampling hammer bit. • The diamond drilling was all done with HQ (63.5mm) standard tubes. • The core was orientated using the Reflex ACT III tool.
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.*	• The sample recovery was estimated by the relative size of the piles of drill spoil that were placed on the ground. • Sample quality was recorded during logging (wet\dry samples) and qualitative recovery codes (C=contaminated, G=good, M=moderate, O=oversize, P=poor, U=undersize) were assigned to the samples.
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.*	• The RC chips were logged on 1 metre intervals using the IGO coding system. Lithology, weathering, colour, alteration, veining and mineralisation are logged (Qualitative). Magnetic susceptibility was measured for each 4m composite sample (Quantitative). A representative chip sample was collected for each metre. • Drill core was logged in detail for lithology, weathering, colour, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Geotechnical logging was also conducted (Qualitative). • Magnetic susceptibility was conducted on a 1m interval for the drill core (Quantitative). • Each hole was logged and sampled in full except for 2 holes that were drilled for water bores.

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.*	• For RC, One-metre drill samples were laid out on to the ground in 20m rows, and four-metre composite samples of approximately 3kg were collected using an aluminium scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples (>95%) were dry. • For diamond core, the core was cut and quarter core was sampled. The second quarter core was used as a duplicate sample. • Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Alice Springs. Samples were dried, and the whole sample was crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. 10g was used for analysis. • A duplicate field sample was taken at a rate of 1 in 50. • Field duplicate assay results are reviewed to confirm that the sample results are representative. • For exploration drilling the sample size is considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given that the sample is crushed to -75µm.
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.*	• For RC, Aqua Regia with an MS finish was used, this has a detection limit of 1ppb Au. This is a partial digest that is considered appropriate for detecting anomalous results. Any anomalous samples will be identified and the original 1m splits from the orbital splitter on the rig will be selected for 25g fire assay for Au and four-acid digest for base metals, the same as was used for the core sampling. The fire assay is a total digest and the four-acid is considered a "near total" digest. • No geophysical or XRF results are used in exploration results reported. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards and blanks using certified reference materials. Lab duplicates are also monitored to ensure the sample results are representative. • Independence Group also provides reference samples and blanks that are inserted every 50 samples.
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 checked by Brett Keillor. • No twinned holes were completed. • Primary data was collected in Field Marshall files. Data are imported directly to the database with importers that have built in validation rules. Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files and are merged in the database with sample information. Data are uploaded to a master SQL database stored in Perth, which is backed up daily. Data is reviewed and manually validated upon completion of drilling. • From time to time assays will be repeated if they fail the company QAQC protocols, however no adjustments are made to assay data once accepted into the database.
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 recorded using Garmin handheld GPS and averaging for 90 seconds. Expected accuracy is + or – 3m for easting and northing. The azimuth of the drill collars were measured with a compass using magnetic north and recorded in the database. A clinometer was used to check the dip of the hole at the collar. • Downhole surveying was conducted with the Reflex Ez-trac system. Measurements were collected every 30m during the drilling of the hole and a multi-shot survey was completed at the end of each hole every 6m. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (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.*	• This drilling is not used for resource estimation, it was intended to attempt to identify bedrock sources of multi-element soil geochemical anomalies associated with gold mineralised systems and to test a conductor that was identified from a moving loop electromagnetic survey. • RC samples were composited over 4 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill lines were designed to be perpendicular to the soil anomalies and the EM conductor. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The RC drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and then placed in poly-weave bags. They were transported from the field to the sample preparation laboratory in Alice Springs by XM Logistics and IGO personnel. • The core samples were cut in Alice Springs by Alice Springs Resources with an IGO senior field assistant conducting the sampling of the core once it was cut. The samples were then collected in pre-numbered calico bags and placed in poly-weave bags and delivered to the sample preparation laboratory in Alice Springs. • Once the sample preparation is completed in Alice Springs the samples are transported to Perth for analysis using the laboratories standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Lake Mackay Project currently consists of EL24915: • This tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist. • ABM and Independence Group NL ("IGO") entered into a multi-phase agreement covering the Lake Mackay Project on 21 August 2013. • In May 2016 IGO triggered phase 2 of the agreement to earn a 70% interest in the project. This involved subscribing for $1.5M ABM shares in placement with a 6 month escrow period and spending $6M on exploration on the project over 4 years.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• EL24915 was previously explored by BHP in the South Tanami JV. BHP flew a Geotem survey in 1999 and did ground EM and drilling in 2004 targeting Ni sulphides.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is considered highly prospective for orogenic shear hosted gold deposits based on similarities that exist between the West Arunta and the Granites- Tanami Block with respect to gold deposition timing and structural settings.
		• The region is also considered having potential for a range of commodities and mineralising styles. These type of deposits include:
		  • IOCG
		  • VMS
		  • Ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE

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*	• Included in Table 5 within the current release • No data is excluded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations are used for reporting of exploration results. • Significant intercept in this release are calculated from values above 1% copper. This also covers peak gold results. • Significant intercepts do not include any length of low grade results below the 1% 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').*	• Previous drilling indicated a moderately south dipping geometry. Current holes are angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible.
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 may be defined once assays, geological logs and downhole geophysical data are reviewed.