



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

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6 February 2014

Sixty-five gold anomalies identified in first pass regional surface exploration at Lake Mackay Regional Project

ABM Resources NL ("ABM" or "The Company") is pleased to announce that it has compiled and assessed the first round of geochemical soil sampling results provided by Independence Group NL (ASX:IGO) ("IGO" or "Independence") from the Lake Mackay regional project alliance.

First pass 800m x 800m BLEG¹ soil sampling at Lake Mackay Regional Alliance

- 65 individual gold anomalies (from soil sampling) from 3592 sample locations.
- Tekapo area cluster – 14 anomalies over an area 20km by 15km.
- Terry's Pit area cluster – 4 anomalies over an area 8km by 5km.
- Follow up and infill work complete in some areas with results pending.

Darren Holden, Managing Director of ABM Resources said, "It is just over 5 months since ABM signed the exploration alliance with Independence. We have been very impressed at how quickly IGO has covered vast tracts of some of the most under-explored Proterozoic terrane in Australia. Utilising low-level detection soil geochemistry techniques, the alliance has already identified 65 anomalies and infill work has commenced. The Tekapo and Terry's Pit areas have extensive anomalism indicating potentially large mineralised cells and other areas have generated several coherent anomalies warranting further work. We look forward to seeing further results from Independence as they hone in on specific targets."

Lake Mackay Regional Geochemistry Programs

To date a total of 3592 soil geochemistry samples have been collected, assayed and compiled. This covers an area of over 2000 square kilometres. The samples are being collected on an 800 metre by 800 metre grid over areas cleared for access by the Central Land Council. The principal methodology is BLEG (bulk leach extractable gold) which is a low-level detection technique potentially able to pick targets through possible post-mineral / transported cover or complex regolith environments. Work has commenced on several anomalous areas noted in the first pass work with infill on 400 metre by 200 metre grids. The current technique is only applicable to gold anomalism; however, samples are also retained for base-metal targeting work.

A total of 65 gold soil anomalies have been generated covering an area in excess of 80 square kilometres. Due to the techniques applied, absolute gold values are not meaningful in a regional context and anomalies are presented as percentile ranking (Figure 1).

¹ Bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) low-level detection soil geochemistry technique.

Of particular note is a cluster of 14 anomalies spread over an area of 20 by 15 kilometres around the known Tekapo prospect, where ABM previously reported drill intercepts including 16 metres averaging 3.4g/t gold and 4 metres averaging 2.6% copper (refer release 7/01/2010). In addition, large anomalies in a zone 8 kilometres long were noted in the vicinity of the Terry's Pit prospect where noted explorer Michael Terry discovered gold in the 1920s.

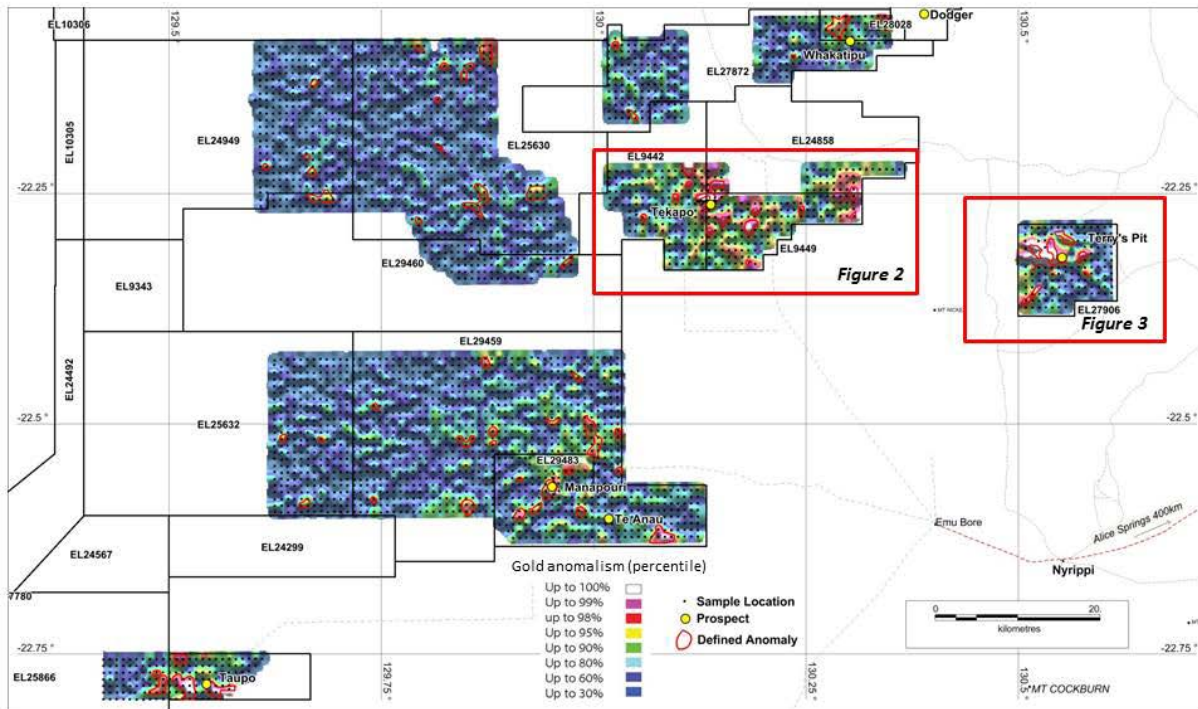


Figure 1. Lake Mackay regional geochemistry grids coloured by gold anomalism (percentile) from IGO work.

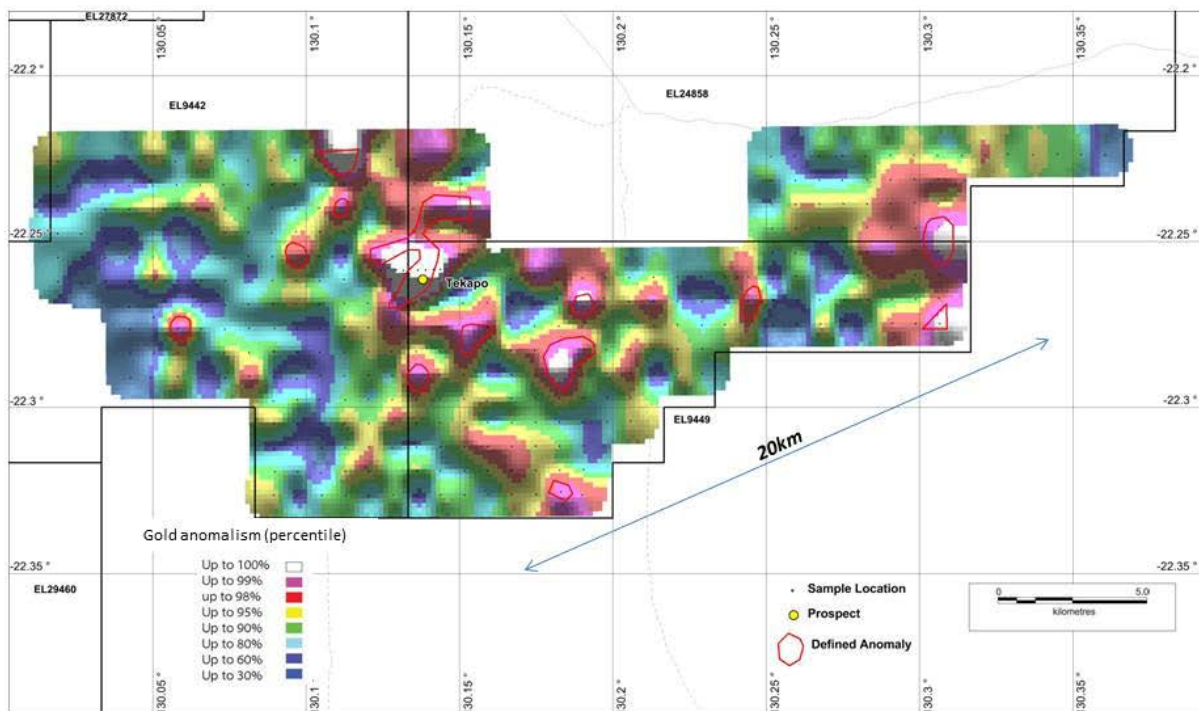


Figure 2. Lake Mackay regional geochemistry grids (Tekapo prospect environs).

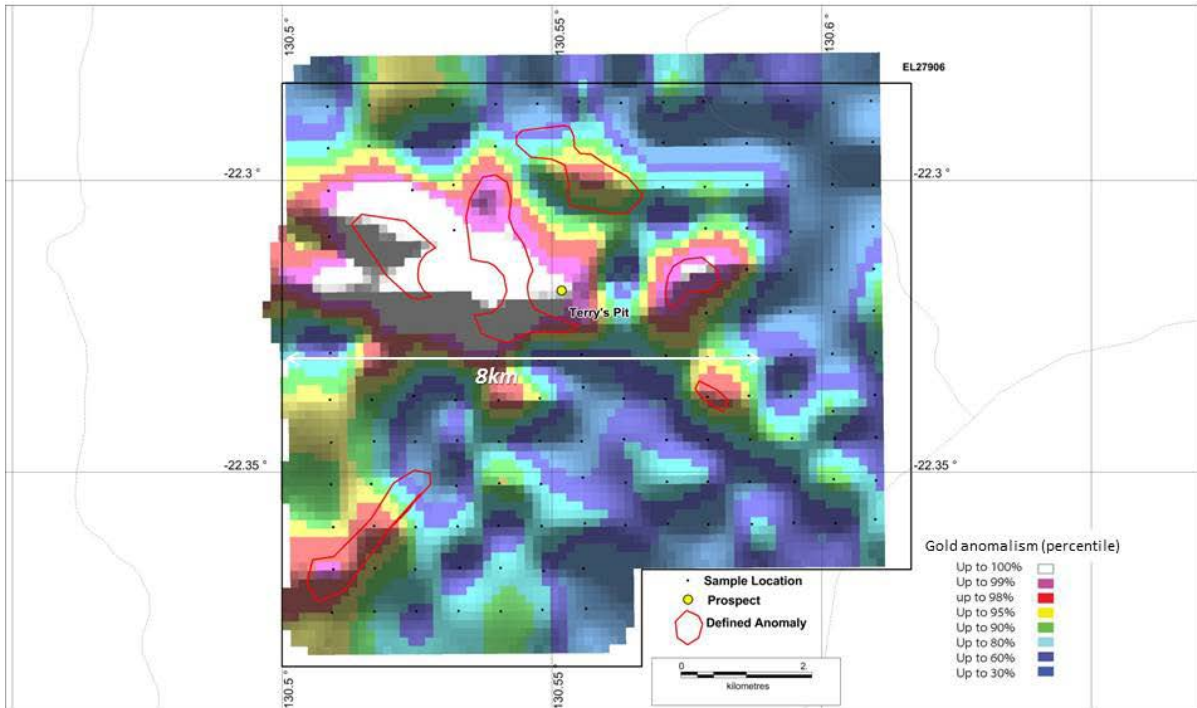


Figure 3. Lake Mackay regional geochemistry grids (Terry's Pit prospect environs).

Background to the transaction with Independence

ABM acquired the Lake Mackay Project area from Tanami Gold NL in late 2009. The area, at the time of acquisition, consisted mainly of exploration license applications. Through negotiation with the traditional owners, via the Central Land Council, ABM successfully entered into exploration access agreements and licenses were subsequently granted. ABM has conducted initial scout drilling programs in the area but due to the Company's focus on the Twin Bonanza Gold Camp (including the Old Pirate Gold Project) located some 300 kilometres to the north of Lake Mackay the Company opted to find a suitable partner for Lake Mackay.

In August 2013, ABM announced that it had entered into an alliance agreement with Independence. Independence is currently in the initial option phase where it is spending \$1.6M to earn the right to enter a joint-venture. Rather than focus around known occurrences, IGO has elected to build a regional picture of the geology and geochemistry. Refer to the announcement dated 21/08/2013 for further details on the ABM / IGO alliance.

Regional Geology and Prospectivity

The Lake Mackay Regional Project is located in the Northern Territory between 400 and 500 kilometres west of Alice Springs. The area is accessible via un-sealed roads and is proximal to the Nyrippi community.

The Project consists of some of the most under-explored Proterozoic mineral belts in Australia and is part of the Arunta geological region, a Proterozoic domain covering a large part of Central Australia. The Lake Mackay area comprises metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, volcanic and felsic to mafic intrusive rocks. Several significant tectonic to regional scale structures (e.g. faults) are inferred from regional geophysical data. Geologically there are comparisons between the Lake Mackay area and the Tanami Region as well as other Proterozoic belts including the Albany-Fraser Orogen (host to Nova-Bollinger nickel discovery) and the Stuart Shelf (host to Prominent Hill and Olympic Dam deposits).

Previous work has led to the identification of gold and base metal mineralisation in several areas in the Lake Mackay project providing sufficient evidence that mineralising fluids were active through this belt of rocks. However, due to its remoteness the area has not received the same level of exploration attention as other parts of Proterozoic Australia.

About ABM Resources

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

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

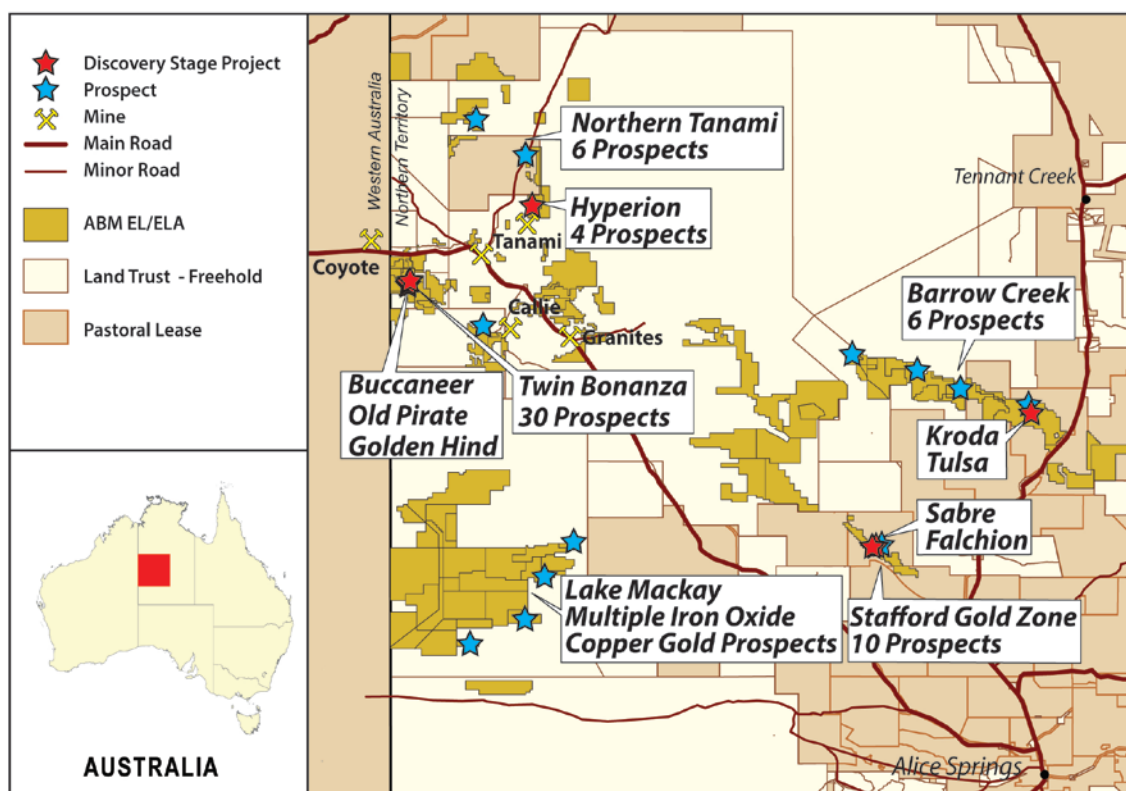


Figure 4. ABM Project Location Map in Northern Territory.

Signed

Darren Holden – Managing Director

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to previous drill results (Tekapo) (announced previously and before 1st December 2013) is based on information compiled by Mr Darren Holden who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Holden is a full time employee of ABM Resources NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Holden consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement relating to recent Exploration Results (soil geochemistry work) is based on information provided by Independence Group NL and compiled by Mr Darren Holden who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Holden is a full time employee of ABM Resources NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Holden consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is reconnaissance soil sampled on nominal 800m x 800m grid spacing. The sample is uniformly collected from the surface to 20cm depth. The samples are sieved through 0.4mm on site to reduce the sample size. The sample positions are determined by a handheld GPS which records the sample number at the time of sample collection. Sample holes are backfilled upon completion of the sample. A sample description is recorded to specify if it is taken from an area with soil, lag or outcrop in close vicinity to the sample site. Follow up sampling is conducted on more detailed grid spacing using the same sampling technique. The samples are dried and sieved to recover a representative 50g of material at a sample preparation laboratory. A 20g sub-sample is used for analysis by BLEG with an MS finish for all samples. Au and Ag are included. Some samples are selected for additional assaying by Aqua Regia with ICP-OES/MS finish. A 10g sub-sample is utilised and the elements included are As, Bi, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn. Additional material is available for check assaying of either BLEG or Aqua Regia analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Results presented are surface geochemistry, not drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Results presented are surface geochemistry, not drilling.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Results presented are surface geochemistry, not drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicate samples are collected every 50 samples, with the material collected from the same sample site. Fine fraction material is utilised to attempt to reduce the diluting effect of the transported sand cover at surface. This is not industry standard but is being attempted to try and utilise surface geochemistry in areas that were previously considered unsuitable for soil sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both BLEG and Aqua Regia are partial digestion techniques. BLEG is suitable for reconnaissance Au exploration at a lower detection limit than Aqua Regia. Aqua Regia should be suitable for base metal exploration and for Au pathfinder elements. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards and blanks using certified reference materials. Independence Group also provides reference samples that are inserted every 50 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample coordinates are record on the GPS and recorded on the sample sheet. This is entered into Excel and reviewed by the project manager prior to being submitted to the database. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to the assay data used in this report. Assay data are presented as 'percentile' values in this report. Percentile ranking is a statistical treatment in which the raw data is ranked, and 'percentile' values are assigned to each sample based on the population minima and maxima. An 'uneven' percentile distribution, including the 30, 60, 80, 90, 95, 98, 99 and 100 percentiles has been used.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample points were recorded using Garmin handheld GPS. Expected accuracy is + or – 5m for easting and northing. The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 52), local easting and northing are in MGA. Handheld GPS is adequate for soil sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal soil sample spacing for reconnaissance is 800m x 800m. This is intended to identify a large mineralized system. No sample compositing has been applied to the soil samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil sampling is only intended to provide a surface soil sample. The initial grid sampling should not have any ample bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil samples are transported from the field to the sample preparation laboratory in Alice Springs by Independence Group personnel. Once the samples are sieved they are transported to Perth using the laboratories standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of initial BLEG results concluded that Au and Ag were the only elements appropriate for BLEG analysis in the Lake Mackay environment.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake Mackay Project is located in the Northern Territory of Australia 400km – 500km west of Alice Springs and is proximal to Nyrippi. The Project currently consists of the following granted tenements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL9343, EL9442, EL9449, EL10305, EL10306, EL24299, EL24492, EL24567, EL24858, EL24915, EL24949, EL25630, EL25632, EL25866, EL27780, EL27872, EL27906, EL28028, EL29459, EL29460, EL29483 The tenements are 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 – Option Phase (ABM retains 100% interest). IGO earns the right to proceed to Phase 2 by spending \$1.6 million on exploration expenditure within 2 years. Phase 2- IGO has the option to enter into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with ABM to earn a 70% interest in the project. This would involve making a \$1M cash payment to ABM or subscribing for \$1.5M ABM shares in a placement with a 6 month escrow period and spending \$6M on exploration on the project over 4 years. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. A bank guarantee of \$112,857 is held by the Department of Mines and Energy NT for the tenements. Ultimately the company does not see any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically, large parts of the Lake Mackay project area have been moderately explored since 1996 by Newmont Pty Ltd and then Tanami Gold NL. Hundreds of surface samples were collected and Vacuum-RAB-AC drill holes completed, mainly within the areas of residual soils close to known intercepts. A number of prospects were identified from this work and more moderate levels of shallow RAB, and various geophysical surveys were completed. This exploration identified some sub- economic gold (Au) occurrences. Follow-up work was not completed at that time. ABM followed up these anomalies and conceptual targets in 2011 with targeted and reconnaissance RC drilling. This verified the Tekapo Au and Cu anomalism.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 as having potential for a range of commodities and mineralising styles. These type of deposits include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOCG Porphyry/intrusion related gold and base metals (including IRG) Ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Results presented are surface geochemistry, not drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No techniques have been used to aggregate or alter the raw assay data. Geochemical results have been presented in a percentile ranked format, however this is a statistical ranking based on un-modified raw data.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. Results presented are surface geochemistry, not drilling.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. Results presented are reconnaissance geochemistry results only and no significant discovery reported.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All regional geochemistry results from first phase presented in map form in Figure 1. Historic results have not been included as the new results supersede historic results as a single and internally consistent dataset.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional geological description included in the body of this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As reported in the body of this report with infill geochemistry being completed / compiled.