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

26th August 2015

Hyperion Drill Results with 21 metres @ 4.42g/t gold & New Discovery at Hyperion East

ABM Resources NL ("ABM" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration at the Hyperion Gold Project located in the Northern Territory, Australia.

Hyperion Gold Project Highlights

- Located 17 kilometres northeast of Tanami Gold / Northern Star's Groundrush Gold Mine.
- Step out drilling along strike from Hyperion Central adds **new discovery at Hyperion East:**
  - **21 metres averaging 2.84g/t gold** 300 metres along strike from Hyperion Central zone (13 metres below surface) including:
    - **9m averaging 5.77g/t gold**
  - **12 metres averaging 3.43g/t gold** also 300 metres along strike (47 metres below surface with hole ending in mineralisation)
  - **12 metres averaging 3.03g/t gold** 600 metres along strike (26 metres below surface) including:
    - **6 metres averaging 4.64g/t gold**
- Main Hyperion Central zone infill drill results include:
  - **25m averaging 3.83g/t gold** (48 metres below surface) including:
    - **21 metres averaging 4.42g/t gold**
  - **26 metres averaging 2.33g/t gold** (44 metres below surface) including:
    - **7m averaging 4.01g/t gold** and
    - **1m averaging 24.3g/t gold**
  - **25 metres averaging 1.51g/t gold** (23 metres below surface) including:
    - **14 metres averaging 2.33g/t gold**
- Planning next round of drilling to update resource and follow up new discoveries / extensions.

All holes drilled from south to north on 60 degree angle intersecting a structure interpreted to dip to the south by 60 to 80 degrees. Hence true width is estimated to be 70 to 80% of intersected width.

Darren Holden, Managing Director of ABM said, "The Hyperion Gold Project has returned some excellent results in this latest round of drilling. Of particular significance are the large step outs with the new discovery at Hyperion East which we look forward to following up shortly."

Hyperion Gold Project

The Hyperion Gold Project has a current Inferred Resource estimation of 2.98 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.11g/t gold for 202,200 ounces. The project is located in the northern Tanami approximately 17 kilometres from the Groundrush Gold Mine (Tanami Gold NL with Northern Star Resources Ltd). Geology at Hyperion consists of steeply dipping sedimentary rocks (sandstone and shale), dolerite and basalt, as well as a granite dyke or sill associated with mineralisation. Mineralisation is leached in the upper parts of the system with mineralisation tenor increasing from 20 metres depth.

ABM recently completed 45 aircore drill holes to an average depth of 60 metres at Hyperion. Of the 45 holes, 23 intersected mineralisation (>0.5g/t gold cut-off). The aim of the drill program was to infill in the near-surface and to test along strike extensions.

Drilling at Hyperion East along strike from the main Hyperion Central zone added potentially two new zones of mineralisation (Figure 1 & Figure 2). Hole HYAC100011 intersected 21 metres averaging 2.84g/t gold (0.5g/t gold cut-off) including a higher grade section of 9 metres averaging 5.77g/t gold. Hole HYAC100012 intersected 12 metres averaging 3.43g/t gold directly beneath HYAC100011, and also ended in mineralisation (Figure 1). Drilling is being planned to follow up on these new discoveries.

Furthermore, as noted in the highlights section above, infill drilling on the main Hyperion Central zone intersected wide zones of mineralisation including an intersection of 21 metres averaging 4.42g/t gold in HYAC100022 (refer Figure 2 & 3 and Appendix 1).

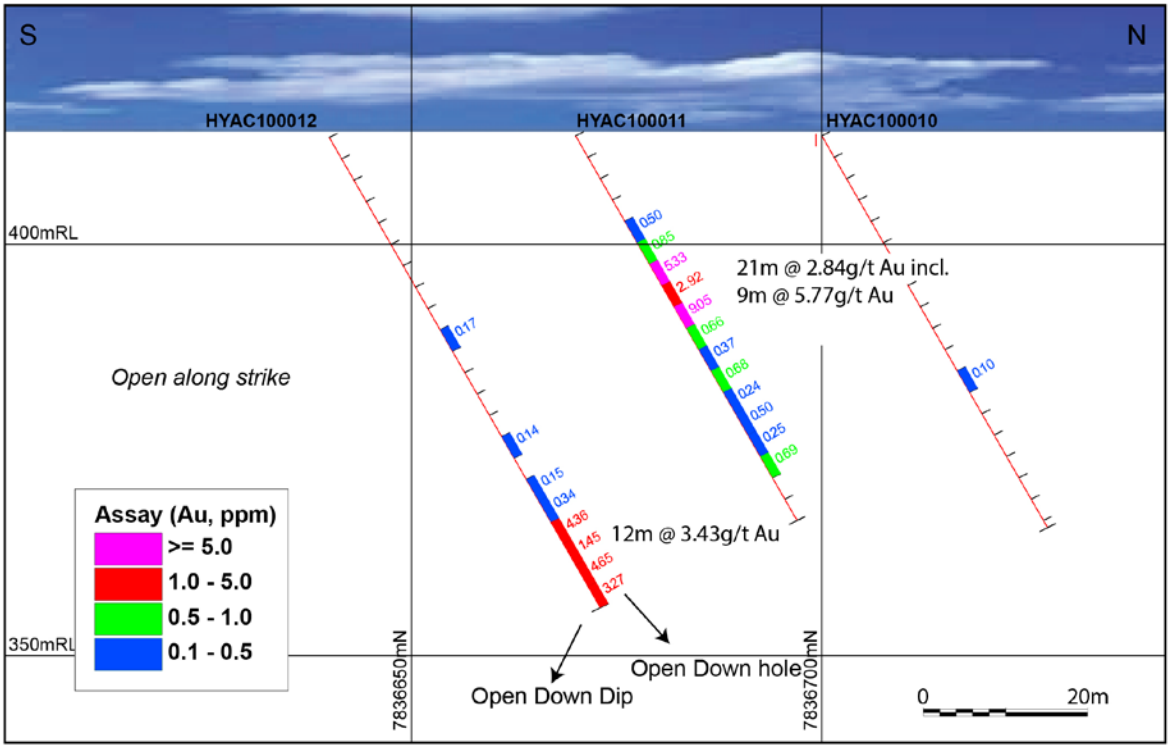


Figure 1. Cross-section through the Hyperion East new discovery 300m along strike from the main Hyperion Central zone. Each assay interval represents 3 metres.

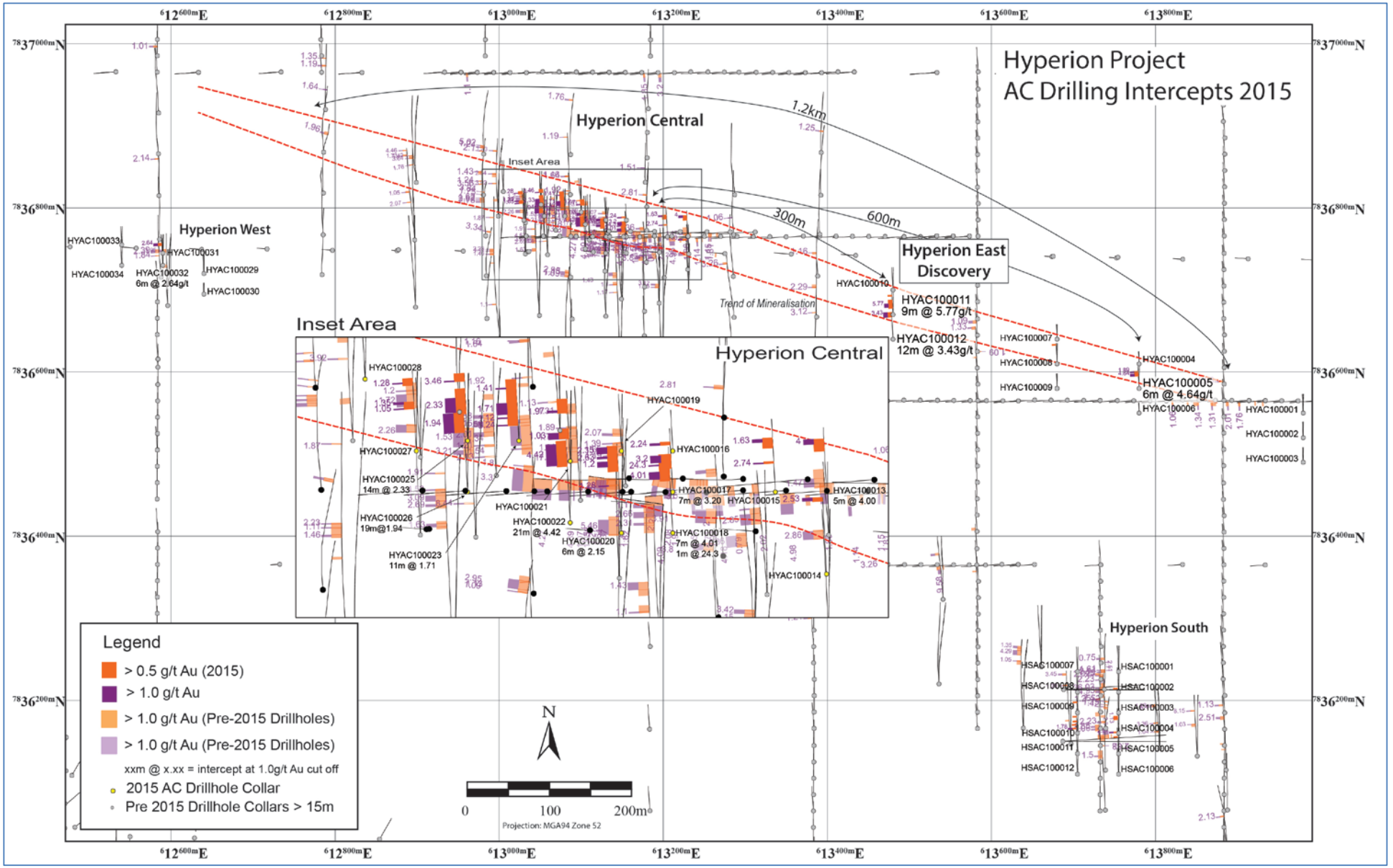


Figure 2. Hyperion Gold Project drilling, 2015. Plan view.

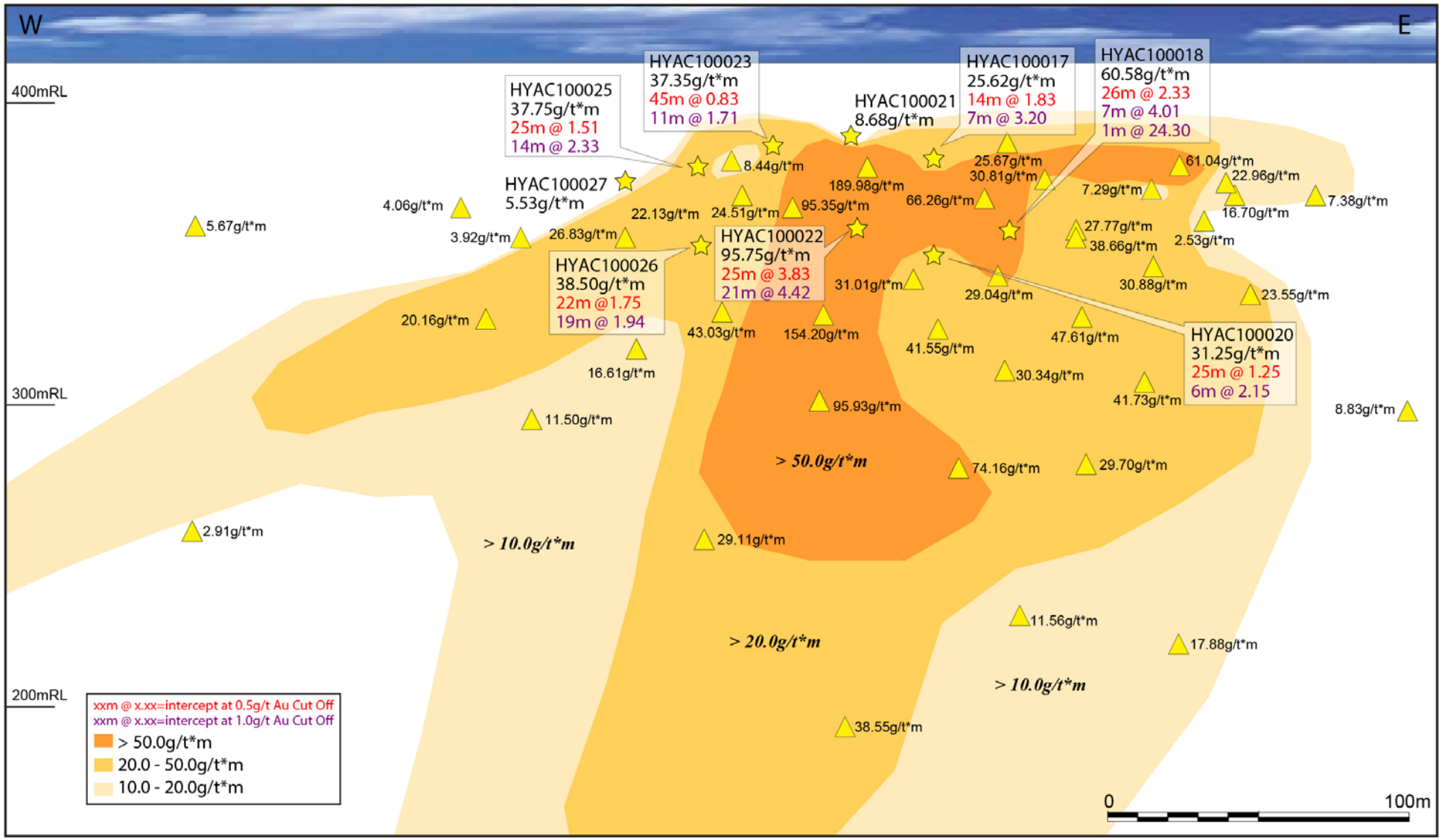


Figure 3. Long Section view north of drilling at main Hyperion Central zone with new drilling highlighted and labelled.

Other Pending Results

ABM has now completed its mid-year drill program. Assay results from drilling at the Twin Bonanza Gold Project including drilling from the Buccaneer Porphyry Gold Deposit, the Black Cat Prospect, the Casa Prospect and the Vampire Prospect are pending receipt and compilation. ABM intends to follow up with further drilling shortly.

About ABM Resources

ABM is 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 production scenarios such as the Old Pirate High-Grade Gold Deposit, large scale discoveries such as the Buccaneer Porphyry Gold Deposit, 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.

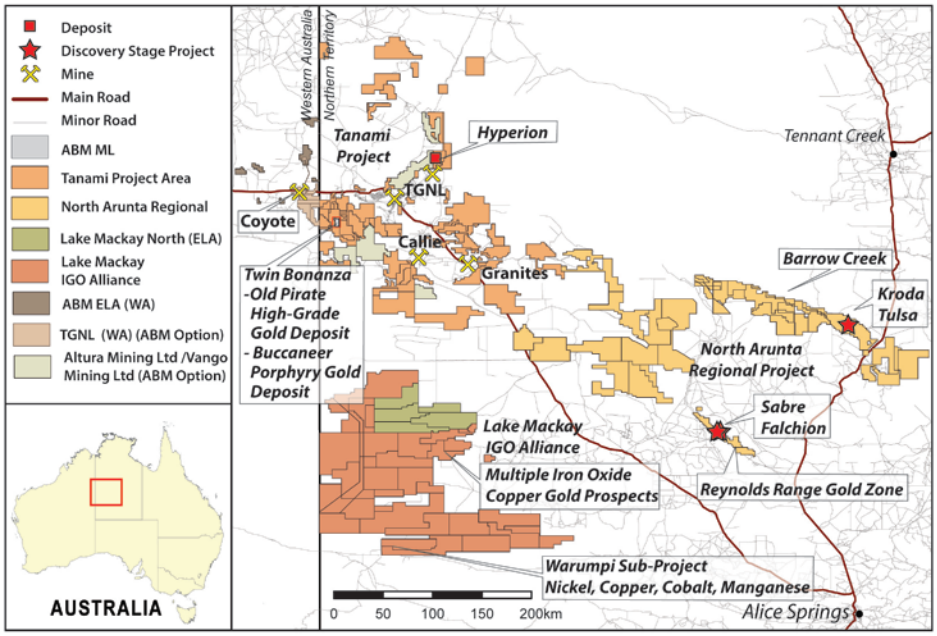
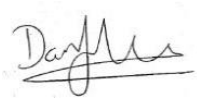


Figure 4. ABM's land position in the Central Desert.

Signed



Darren Holden – Managing Director

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr Darren Holden and Mr Alwin Van Roij who are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Holden and Mr Van Roij are full time employees of ABM Resources NL and have 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 Holden and Mr Van Roij consent 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 mineral resource estimation is based on information reviewed 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.

APPENDIX 1. Drill Hole Details

Table A.1 Hyperion drill results 2015 at 0.5g/t gold cut-off

Hole ID	Vertical Depth from surface	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gram Metres (Grade * Width)
HYAC100022	48	55	80	25	3.83	95.75
HYAC100018	44	51	77	26	2.33	60.58
HYAC100011	13	15	36	21	2.84	59.64
HYAC100012	47	54	66	12	3.43	41.16
HYAC100026	50	58	80	22	1.75	38.50
HYAC100025	23	26	51	25	1.51	37.75
HYAC100023	13	15	60	45	0.83	37.35
HYAC100005	26	30	42	12	3.03	36.36
HYAC100020	52	60	85	25	1.25	31.25
HYAC100017	20	23	37	14	1.83	25.62
HYAC100013	35	40	52	12	1.91	22.92
HYAC100032	42	48	54	6	2.64	15.84
HYAC100021	41	47	61	14	0.62	8.68
HYAC100014	61	71	75	4	2.09	8.36
HYAC100021	19	22	32	10	0.80	8.00
HSAC100005	44	51	54	3	2.57	7.71
HYAC100015	37	43	53	10	0.73	7.30
HYAC100027	36	41	48	7	0.79	5.53
HYAC100025	50	58	66	8	0.69	5.52
HYAC100017	40	46	49	3	1.81	5.43
HSAC100011	52	60	63	3	1.78	5.34
HSAC100004	29	33	42	9	0.49	4.41
HYAC100015	24	28	30	2	1.78	3.56
HYAC100027	55	64	71	7	0.44	3.08
HSAC100010	34	39	42	3	0.97	2.91
HSAC100005	34	39	42	3	0.84	2.52
HSAC100009	21	24	27	3	0.81	2.43
HYAC100008	39	45	48	3	0.74	2.22
HYAC100011	39	45	48	3	0.69	2.07
HSAC100010	23	27	30	3	0.67	2.01
HSAC100011	60	69	72	3	0.57	1.71
HSAC100003	49	57	60	3	0.52	1.56

Table A.2 Hyperion drill results 2015 at 1g/t cut-off

Hole ID	Vertical Depth from surface	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gram Metres (Grade * Width)
HYAC100022	48	56	77	21	4.42	92.82
HYAC100011	16	18	27	9	5.77	51.93
HYAC100012	47	54	66	12	3.43	41.16
HYAC100026	50	58	77	19	1.94	36.86
HYAC100025	24	28	42	14	2.33	32.62
HYAC100018	46	53	60	7	4.01	28.07
HYAC100005	26	30	36	6	4.64	27.84
HYAC100018	57	66	67	1	24.30	24.30
HYAC100017	25	29	36	7	3.20	22.40
HYAC100013	41	47	52	5	4.00	20.00
HYAC100023	23	26	37	11	1.71	18.81
HYAC100032	42	48	54	6	2.64	15.84
HYAC100020	68	78	84	6	2.15	12.90
HSAC100005	44	51	54	3	2.57	7.71
HYAC100014	62	72	75	3	2.53	7.59
HYAC100021	19	22	28	6	1.03	6.18
HYAC100020	56	65	70	5	1.20	6.00
HYAC100005	34	39	42	3	1.89	5.67
HSAC100011	52	60	63	3	1.78	5.34
HYAC100020	63	73	75	2	2.63	5.26
HYAC100023	13	15	16	1	5.24	5.24
HYAC100015	42	49	52	3	1.63	4.89
HYAC100017	40	46	48	2	2.24	4.48
HYAC100021	42	48	50	2	1.97	3.94
HYAC100025	50	58	59	1	3.46	3.46
HYAC100015	24	28	29	1	2.74	2.74
HYAC100027	40	46	48	2	1.35	2.70
HYAC100023	44	51	52	1	1.41	1.41
HYAC100020	40	46	47	1	1.28	1.28
HYAC100027	57	66	67	1	1.28	1.28
HYAC100023	19	22	23	1	1.12	1.12
HYAC100027	36	41	42	1	1.05	1.05

Table A.3. Hyperion 2015 Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	East (GDA94 Zone 52)	North (GDA94 Zone 52)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth
HSAC100001	AC	63	613755	7836235	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100002	AC	60	613755	7836210	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100003	AC	60	613755	7836185	408.6	-60	357

Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	East (GDA94 Zone 52)	North (GDA94 Zone 52)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth
HSAC100004	AC	60	613755	7836160	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100005	AC	63	613755	7836135	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100006	AC	63	613755	7836110	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100007	AC	60	613705	7836235	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100008	AC	45	613705	7836210	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100009	AC	60	613705	7836185	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100010	AC	60	613705	7836160	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100011	AC	72	613705	7836135	408.6	-60	357
HSAC100012	AC	60	613705	7836110	408.6	-60	357
HYAC100001	AC	46	613980	7836550	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100002	AC	39	613980	7836520	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100003	AC	36	613980	7836490	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100004	AC	30	613780	7836610	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100005	AC	54	613780	7836580	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100006	AC	25	613780	7836550	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100007	AC	36	613680	7836640	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100008	AC	50	613680	7836610	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100009	AC	36	613680	7836580	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100010	AC	55	613480	7836700	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100011	AC	54	613480	7836670	413.2	-60	357
HYAC100012	AC	66	613480	7836640	413	-60	357
HYAC100013	AC	63	613230	7836765	413	-60	357
HYAC100014	AC	75	613230	7836725	413	-60	357
HYAC100015	AC	71	613205	7836765	413	-60	357
HYAC100016	AC	40	613155	7836785	413	-60	357
HYAC100017	AC	62	613155	7836765	413	-60	357
HYAC100018	AC	84	613155	7836745	413	-60	357
HYAC100019	AC	55.5	613130	7836785	413	-60	357
HYAC100020	AC	87	613130	7836745	413	-60	357
HYAC100021	AC	69	613105	7836780	413	-60	357
HYAC100022	AC	81	613105	7836750	413	-60	357
HYAC100023	AC	66	613080	7836790	413	-60	357
HYAC100025	AC	66	613055	7836790	413	-60	357
HYAC100026	AC	90	613055	7836765	413	-60	357
HYAC100027	AC	78	613030	7836785	413	-60	357
HYAC100028	AC	76	613005	7836820	413	-60	357
HYAC100029	AC	45	612640	7836720	413	-60	357
HYAC100030	AC	27	612640	7836695	413	-60	357
HYAC100031	AC	36	612590	7836745	413	-60	357
HYAC100032	AC	75	612590	7836730	413	-60	357
HYAC100033	AC	45	612540	7836755	413	-60	357
HYAC100034	AC	63	612540	7836730	413	-60	357

APPENDIX 2. Hyperion Resource Estimation

Hyperion Gold Project Resource estimation without top-cut			
0.8g/t cut off	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Hyperion Central	2,209,000	2.14	152,100
Hyperion South	768,000	2.71	66,800
Total	**2,977,000**	**2.29**	**219,000**
2g/t cut-off	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Hyperion Central	875,000	3.36	94,400
Hyperion South	272,000	5.37	47,000
Total	**1,147,000**	**3.83**	**141,400**

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

*Note - totals may vary due to rounding. Refer press release 16th April, 2012 for details. Re-reported in Annual Report 2013/14 to be compliant with JORC 2012.

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Appendix 3. 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 aircore and slimline RC drilling techniques to obtain 1m samples.* • *Samples were collected in the field using the 'hand spearing' technique.* • *In the central part of Hyperion, where consistent mineralisation was expected, samples were collected at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis.* • *At all remaining drill holes, 1m drill cutting samples were composited in the field to form 3m composites.*
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).*	• *2015 drilling comprises aircore and slimline RC, drilled with a Schramm drill rig that has a depth capacity (in favourable conditions) of 120 metres, using 250psi, 740cfm air capacity.* • *Hole diameters vary, depending on the bit used. The aircore blade bit has a diameter of 90mm. In addition to the aircore blade, two percussion hammers have been used, in areas where the blade bit is unable to penetrate; a Sandvik RE35 hammer with an 89.5mm diameter bit and a Sandvik RE540 hammer with a 111mm diameter bit. Both hammers allow the use of through-the-bit sampling.* • *Previously, ABM RC drilling was completed with either a Schramm 685 or Atlas Copco RC rig. Both rigs had a depth capability of approximately 600m, using a 1000psi, 1350cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. Holes were 5 5/8" diameter.* • *Historic drilling was vacuum, AC, RAB, RC, or diamond. Specifics of drilling techniques are unknown, except diamond drilling was NQ.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *In the current program, drill cuttings were collected from the rig mounted cyclone and placed on the ground for further sampling.* • *Sample size, as delivered from the splitter, was monitored and assessed by the supervising geologist on site.* • *Sample size varies, dependent on the drill bit used. See the description of bit diameters above.* • *For the current program, which has been undertaken for the purpose of exploration, the variation in sample size is not seen as significant.* • *Previous ABM RC samples were taken using a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Samples were split into 3 aliquots, with one sent to the lab for assay, one stored and retained for QA/QC purposes, and one remaining at the drill 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.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *ABM drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop with Maxwell Logchief data capture system. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected.* • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. 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 qualitative 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.*	• *In the current Aircore / Slimline RC program, samples have been recovered using the 'hand spearing' technique. Drill spoils are collected from the drill rig by the drill offsider, and are placed on the ground. ABM staff use a 'spear'; a length of 50mm (diameter) PVC pipe to cut through the drill spoil, collecting a representative sample by cutting through the drill spoil several times, in varied orientations and locations through the spoil.* • *At Hyperion in zones of known mineralisation, samples were collected at 1 metre intervals to provide a better spatial resolution on mineralisation. Elsewhere, to reduce analytical costs, samples were composited to 3 metre composites.* • *To form a composite sample, 3 x 1 metre drill spoil piles are 'speared' into a single sample bag, with similar volumes of material taken from each of the 3*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spoil piles. • *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.* • *Historic drill results were fire assayed, but the specifics of used techniques are not known. Given the consistency with ABM's results, historic methods are considered to have been appropriate, and are considered equivalent to ABM's.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Significant intersections were calculated independently by both a project geologist and the Managing Director.* • *The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling will be completed.* • *ABM has previously used diamond drilling to twin RC holes at Old Pirate, Golden Hind and Buccaneer, and has found geology and assays to be consistent with variations acceptable within the context of the deposit. ABM assumes that the targets currently being tested will perform similarly.* • *For drilling data, ABM uses the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.* • *The current drill program has not been downhole surveyed. At the early exploration stage, downhole survey control is not deemed necessary.* • *The grid system used 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.*	• *Drill spacing varies, with a maximum drill density of 25m x 25m.* • *Drilling at the Central zone of mineralisation at Hyperion was designed to infill to a 25m x 25m grid. Other drilling is to line spacings of 50m or 100m.* • *Sample spacing is sufficient to provide geologic and grade continuity.* • *At the central zone of Hyperion, no sample compositing was applied.* • *Samples for remaining holes were composited to 3m. Compositing details are provided above.*
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• *Hyperion is hosted in a shear zone intruded by granite sills. The structural zone and associated mineralisation trends ESE – WNW and dips to the south at*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	• *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.*	*~75º. The drilling intersection to the north therefore eliminates potential bias and intersects mineralisation at across the zone and not down the zone.*
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 fortnightly 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.*	• *Hyperion is 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 Hyperion consists of steeply dipping sedimentary rocks (sandstone and shale) and basalt, in places intruded by granite dykes.* • *Mineralisation is disseminated and coarse gold within a shear zone intruded by a granite dyke in the proximity of a larger granite intrusion into a sequence of*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 two significant intercept values; 0.5g/t Au and 1.0g/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 5 continuous values below this cut-off. The 1.0g/t Au cut-off is an average of all continuous values which collectively average greater than 1.0g/t Au, with no more than 2 continuous values below this cut-off.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory and compiled into geological context.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *Following receipt of assays, and interpretation of results, ABM will plan follow-up work to verify those results and to infill and extend as required.*