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

18 July 2016

Exploration Update – Suplejack Project

ABM Resources NL ("ABM" or the "Company") is pleased to report that the recently announced (ASX 2 June 2016) reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Suplejack Project has been completed with a total of 84 holes for 8,346 metres drilled. All assay results from the Tethys Prospect, which is situated on the Hyperion trend to the east of the current resource (see appendix for details) and was the primary target of this drilling program, have now been received.

Highlights

- 22 of the 33 holes completed at Tethys returned significant gold intercepts, including:
  - **Hole TYRC100001 – 17 metres at 5.74g/t gold**
  - **Hole TYRC100003 – 26 metres at 2.56g/t gold**
  - **Hole TYRC100006 – 21 metres at 2.89g/t gold**
  - **Hole TYRC100028 – 7 metres at 13.17g/t gold**
  - **Hole TYRC100030 – 18 metres at 4.52g/t gold**
- The drilling results confirm that gold mineralisation on the Hyperion trend extends over a strike length of at least 1,300 metres
- All mineralisation at Tethys/Hyperion remains open at depth
- Follow-up RC and diamond drilling is planned

The Tethys Prospect is situated within the Suplejack Project area on exploration license EL9250 in the northern Tanami. The latest drilling indicates that Tethys represents a significant extension of the Hyperion mineralised system.

Geology at Hyperion consists of steeply dipping sedimentary rocks (sandstone and shale), dolerite and basalt. Mineralisation is considered to be associated with a granite dyke or sill and is typically evidenced by quartz veining and elevated alteration of the host rocks. The upper parts of the system are generally leached, with mineralisation tenor increasing from 20 metres depth.

In the recent drilling program, 33 RC holes were completed for a total of 3,288 metres. The drill holes were designed to confirm and extend gold mineralisation identified by air-core drilling in 2015 (ASX 26 August 2015). This objective was achieved with 36 significant gold intercepts returned from 22 of the 33 completed holes. Collar positions for the new RC holes are shown in Figure 1 below with selected major intercepts labelled. Drill hole coordinates and details of all significant intercepts are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in the appendix.

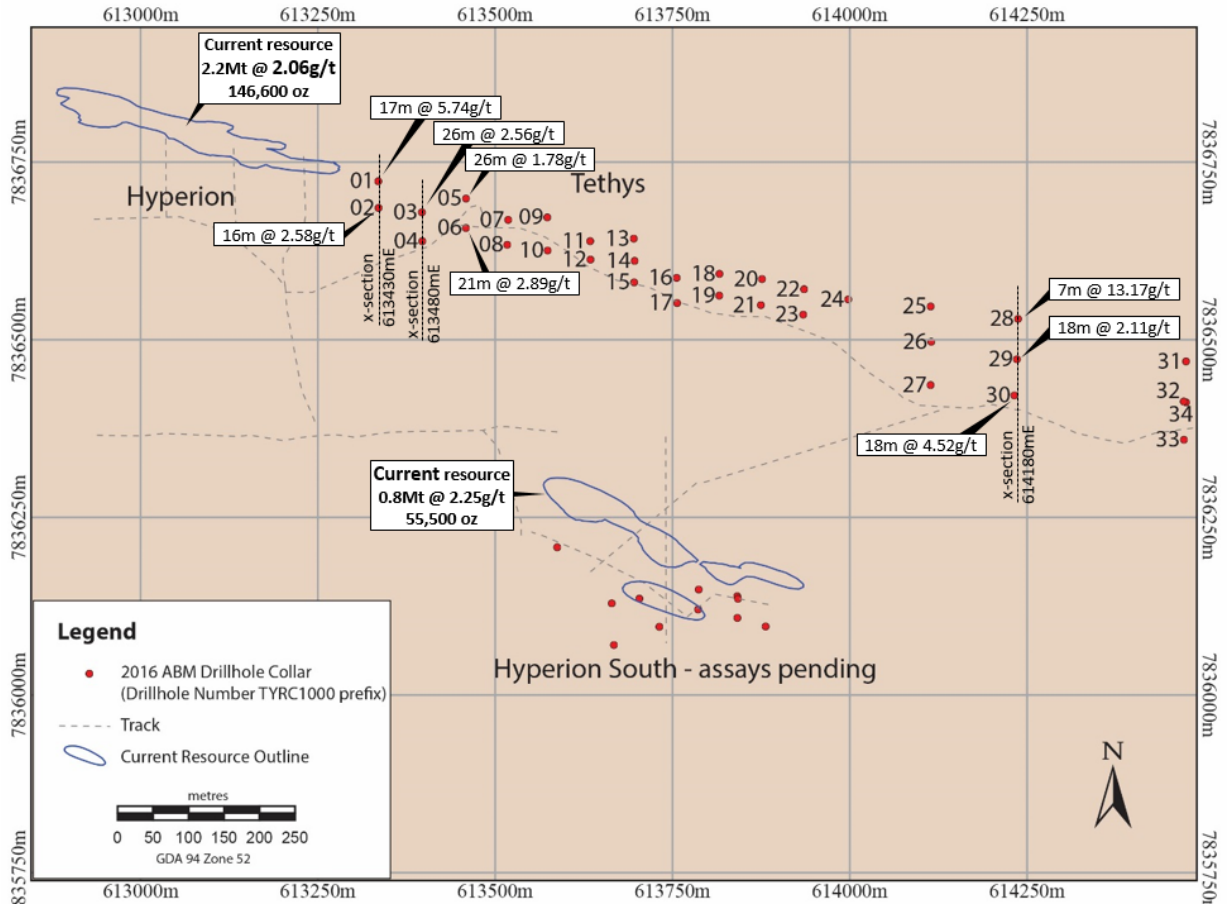

Figure 1: Hyperion Trend Drill Collar Plan with Major Drill Intercepts

Two holes drilled down dip from the initial air-core discovery holes on cross-section 613480mE extended mineralisation at depth, as shown in Figure 2. Two holes drilled 50 metres to the west returned broad, high grade intercepts, as shown in Figure 3, indicating potential for extending mineralisation further towards the current Hyperion resource.

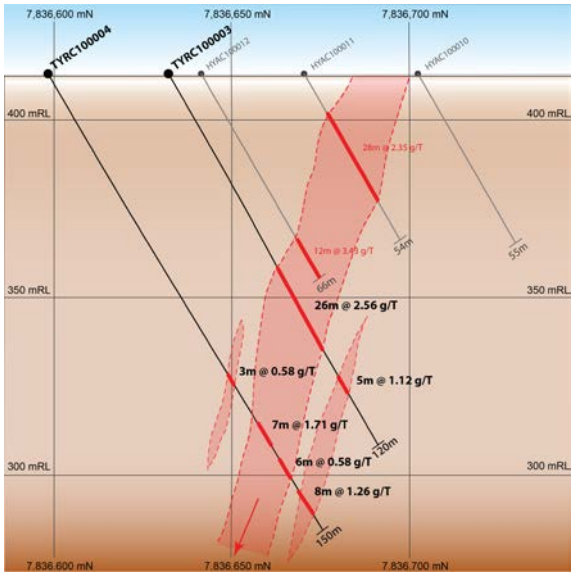

Figure 2: Tethys Cross-section at 613480mE

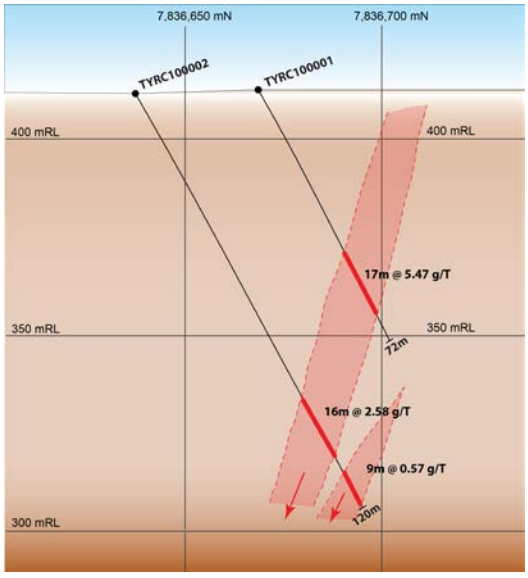

Figure 3: Tethys Cross-section at 613430mE

Drilling also extended mineralisation eastward as far as 614180mE, where some of the strongest intercepts were returned, as shown in Figure 4. However as can be seen in the cross-section, there is an apparent discontinuity in the interpreted mineralisation, with the main intercept in hole TYRC100030 (18 metres at 4.52g/t) not in alignment with mineralised intersections in holes TYRC100028 and TYRC100029. This suggests possible displacement by faulting, a sudden flattening of dip or emergence of an additional parallel body of mineralisation.

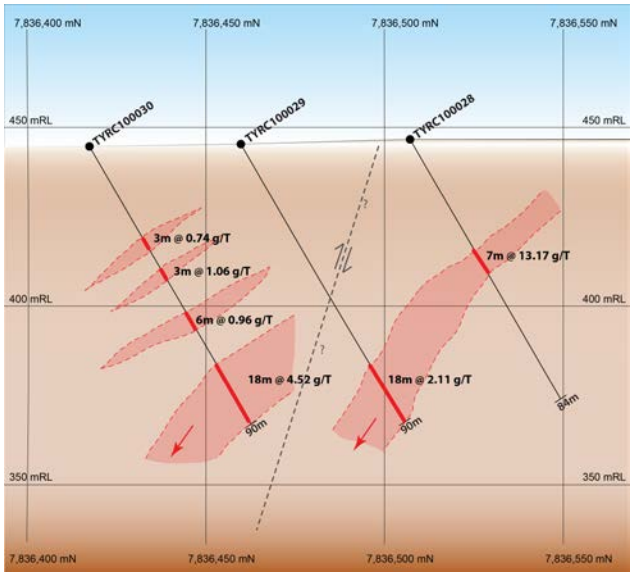

Figure 4: Tethys Cross-section at 614180mE

It is intended to drill an additional two RC holes on this section up and down dip of TYRC100030 and a line of three holes 50 metres along strike to both the east and west in order to help interpret the apparent change in geometry and potentially extend the high grade mineralisation intersected in this hole. The RC drilling rig utilised in the recent program has remained in the area, which should enable this follow-up drilling to be carried out in the near term.

Significant mineralisation has now been identified on the Hyperion trend over a strike length of 1,300 metres, albeit with three apparent breaks in high grade mineralisation as shown in the long section in Figure 5. There is currently a 200 metre gap in drilling between TYRC100030 and a line of three holes to the east that did not generate any significant intercepts, providing scope for a material extension in this direction. It is not yet known whether the line of sub-grade holes on section 614380mE represents the potential limit of mineralisation or is simply another break in the strongly mineralised system.

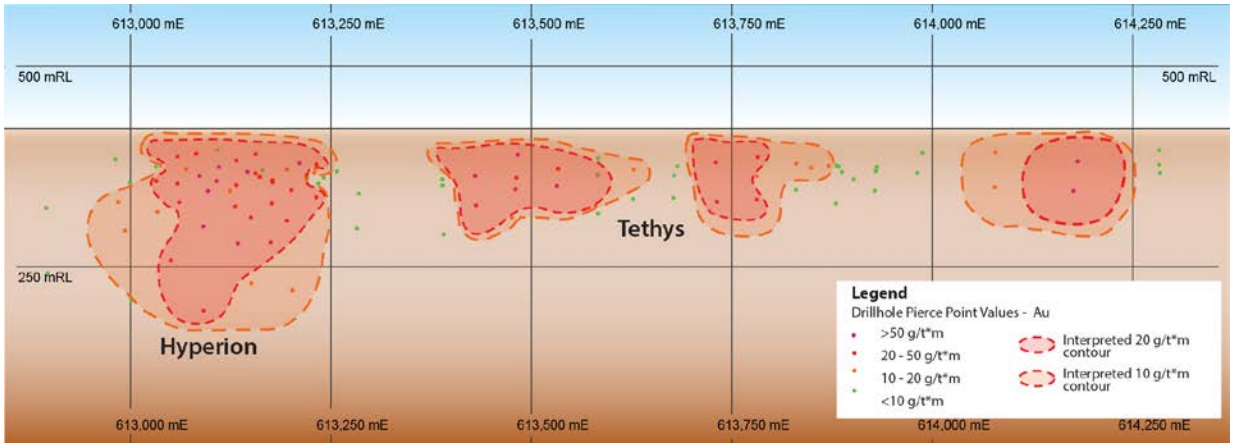

Figure 5: Hyperion long-section with drill hole pierce points

Mineralisation on the Hyperion trend remains completely open at depth, with the deepest hole within the current resource little more than 200 metres below surface and drilling at Tethys generally shallower than 100 metres.

A detailed mapping and re-logging program is currently underway at Suplejack in order to develop an alteration profile for the Hyperion area that may assist in targeting further mineralisation. A limited diamond drilling program is also proposed to further improve the company's understanding of the geology of this mineralised system.

Brett Lambert
Chief Executive Officer

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Mineral Resource estimates and 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.

Appendix

Hyperion Gold Project Resource estimate 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 ASX release 16th April, 2012 for details.
Re-reported in 2013/14 and 2014/15 Annual Reports to be compliant with JORC 2012.

Table 1: Tethys Drill Hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth	East[1]	North[1]	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth[2]
TYRC100001	RC	72m	613430	7836669	412	-60°	357°
TYRC100002	RC	120m	613430	7836637	412	-60°	357°
TYRC100003	RC	120m	613481	7836632	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100004	RC	150m	613482	7836598	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100005	RC	72m	613533	7836648	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100006	RC	114m	613533	7836614	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100007	RC	72m	613583	7836623	419	-60°	357°
TYRC100008	RC	120m	613582	7836594	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100009	RC	72m	613629	7836626	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100010	RC	120m	613629	7836587	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100011	RC	90m	613679	7836598	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100012	RC	120m	613680	7836577	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100013	RC	72m	613730	7836601	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100014	RC	120m	613731	7836575	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100015	RC	132m	613731	7836550	412	-60°	357°
TYRC100016	RC	96m	613781	7836555	412	-60°	357°
TYRC100017	RC	132m	613781	7836526	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100018	RC	72m	613831	7836560	414	-60°	357°
TYRC100019	RC	120m	613831	7836535	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100020	RC	96m	613881	7836554	414	-60°	357°
TYRC100021	RC	120m	613880	7836523	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100022	RC	90m	613931	7836542	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100023	RC	120m	613929	7836512	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100024	RC	60m	613982	7836530	413	-60°	357°
TYRC100025	RC	90m	614079	7836522	415	-60°	357°
TYRC100026	RC	96m	614080	7836480	414	-60°	357°
TYRC100027	RC	90m	614079	7836430	412	-60°	357°
TYRC100028	RC	84m	614182	7836507	416	-60°	357°
TYRC100029	RC	90m	614181	7836460	414	-60°	357°
TYRC100030	RC	90m	614178	7836417	414	-60°	357°
TYRC100031	RC	96m	614379	7836457	420	-60°	357°
TYRC100032[3]	RC	36m	614377	7836410	420	-60°	357°
TYRC100033	RC	90m	614377	7836366	421	-60°	357°
TYRC100034	RC	90m	614379	7836409	423	-60°	357°

1. GDA94 zone 52
2. Magnetic
3. TYRC100032 was not completed and was substitued by TYRC100034

Table 2: Tethys Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Vertical Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)	Gram Metres (grade x width)
TYRC100001	41	47	64	17	5.74	97.64
TYRC100002	77	89	105	16	2.58	41.34
TYRC100002	95	110	119	9	0.57	5.13
TYRC100003	55	63	89	26	2.56	66.55
TYRC100003	85	98	103	5	1.12	5.61
TYRC100004	86	99	102	3	0.58	1.73
TYRC100004	100	115	122	7	1.71	12.00
TYRC100004	110	127	133	6	0.57	3.42
TYRC100004	119	137	145	8	1.26	10.12
TYRC100005	20	23	29	6	1.22	7.33
TYRC100005	31	36	62	26	1.78	46.39
TYRC100006	19	22	26	4	0.70	2.80
TYRC100006	55	64	85	21	2.89	60.75
TYRC100006	79	91	96	5	0.84	4.18
TYRC100007	47	54	70	16	1.30	20.83
TYRC100008	82	95	105	10	1.46	14.56
TYRC100009	42	48	53	5	2.26	11.32
TYRC100010	79	91	94	3	1.08	3.24
TYRC100013	23	27	32	5	4.70	23.50
TYRC100013	33	38	61	23	0.84	19.34
TYRC100015	73	84	101	17	1.83	31.17
TYRC100016	45	52	61	9	1.24	11.17
TYRC100017	75	87	95	8	3.35	26.81
TYRC100017	86	99	103	4	2.20	8.80
TYRC100018	30	35	46	11	1.06	11.62
TYRC100018	43	50	54	4	1.84	7.38
TYRC100019	64	74	80	6	1.02	6.13
TYRC100021	81	93	97	4	0.51	2.03
TYRC100025	21	24	26	2	8.21	16.41
TYRC100026	62	72	78	6	1.84	11.04
TYRC100028	31	36	43	7	13.17	92.22
TYRC100029	62	72	90	18	2.11	37.92
TYRC100030	26	30	33	3	0.74	2.23
TYRC100030	35	40	43	3	1.06	3.17
TYRC100030	47	54	59	5	0.96	4.81
TYRC100030	61	71	89	18	4.52	81.44

Intercept based on a 0.5g/t cut off grade with up to 3 metres of included sub-grade

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Tethys Drilling Results

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 to produce nominal 2.5kg samples. The 2.5km 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, alteration, ore mineral content and style of*

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.*	*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 (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• *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 results warrant, follow-up drilling will be*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*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 infills the key target area to 50m spaced lines, with holes spacings of around 25m. Easternmost drill lines were designed as a presence test only, with a line spacing of 100m and holes approximately 50m apart.* • *Sample spacing is sufficient to provide geologic and grade continuity.* • *No sample compositing was applied at Tethys.*

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.*	• *Tethys 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.*
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.*	• *Tethys 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 Tethys consists basalt and occasional steeply dipping sedimentary rocks (sandstone and shale); in places intruded by granite dykes.* • *Mineralisation is disseminated and coarse gold within a shear zone in the proximity of a larger granite intrusion into a sequence of N-S trending mafic units.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 above 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 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.*