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

20 February 2017

SUPLEJACK: 53% INCREASE IN INDICATED AND INFERRED RESOURCES TO 309,900 OZ OF GOLD

ABM Resources NL ("ABM" or the "Company") is pleased to announce an increased Mineral Resource estimate for the Suplejack Project

Highlights

- Suplejack Mineral Resource increases to 309,900 ounces, representing a 53% increase in ounces of gold
- JORC 2012 Code compliant Mineral Resource of 4.51 million tonnes at 2.1 g/t Au for 309,900 ounces of gold above a 0.8 g/t cut-off and within 180 metres of surface
- First declaration of Indicated Resource at Suplejack of 0.93 million tonnes at 2.34 g/t Au for 70,200 ounces of gold
- First Resources declared on the recently discovered Seuss Fault
- Resource now based 100% on reverse circulation and diamond drilling
- Grade estimation generated by independent specialists, Optiro Pty Ltd, under ABM's guidance
- Drilling to recommence at Seuss as soon as the wet weather breaks

Managing Director Matt Briggs said "A high quality Resource estimate gives ABM confidence in the continued growth at Suplejack towards the company's target for the project to be a standalone operation. I am excited to get the rigs back out to Seuss and the surrounding targets to continue growing the Resources at Suplejack. RC drilling will recommence at Suplejack as soon as the wet season breaks. Initial drilling will test strike extensions of Seuss and structures parallel to Hyperion-Tethys."

Background

The Hyperion-Tethys Prospect is situated within the emerging camp-scale Suplejack Project on exploration license EL9250 (Figure 1). The area has historically received sporadic exploration with many prospective targets yet to be tested with bedrock drilling. Shallow drilling often ended in the depleted oxide zone testing the area ineffectively. Recent RC and diamond drilling in 2016 has delineated 4 shoots on the Hyperion-Tethys Structure over its 1.3km length and defined the first Resources at Seuss. As part of its focused exploration strategy ABM is growing Resources at Suplejack and progressing the discovery of new standalone projects.

Resource update

The 2017 Resource declaration totals 4.51 million tonnes at 2.14 g/t for 309,900 ounces of gold. Resources are quoted above a 0.8g/t Au cut-off and above the 230mRL (160-180m vertically below surface) to limit the inventory reported to align with the future prospects of eventual economic open pit extraction.

Drilling completed during late 2016 led to the declaration of the first Resources at Seuss, Resource growth at Hyperion-Tethys and an updated geological interpretation on Hyperion South. Suplejack now has its first Indicated Resource of 0.93 million tonnes at 2.34 g/t for 70,200 ounces of gold. The statement also includes the first Resources declared on the recent Seuss discovery of 0.63 million tonnes at 2.85 g/t for 57,300 ounces of gold. Resource details of each structure and their classification are outlined in Table 1.

Suplejack Project - Mineral Resource Estimate - February 2017

Area	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	Million t	Au g/t	Oz	Million t	Au g/t	Oz	Million t	Au g/t	Oz
	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Oxide									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.04	1.70	2,300	0.21	3.01	20,500	0.25	2.79	22,800
Seuss				0.17	2.48	13,600	0.17	2.48	13,600
Hyperion South				0.03	1.19	1,300	0.03	1.19	1,300
Total	0.04	1.7	2,300	0.42	2.65	35,400	0.46	2.56	37,700
Transitional									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.30	1.69	16,400	0.78	2.16	54,200	1.08	2.03	70,600
Seuss				0.14	2.78	12,800	0.14	2.78	12,800
Hyperion South				0.09	1.31	3,800	0.09	1.31	3,800
Total	0.30	1.69	16,400	1.00	2.17	70,800	1.32	2.06	87,200
Fresh									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.59	2.72	51,600	1.59	1.69	86,100	2.18	1.97	137,600
Seuss				0.31	3.07	30,900	0.31	3.07	30,900
Hyperion South				0.25	2.07	16,400	0.25	2.07	16,400
Total	0.59	2.72	51,600	2.15	1.93	133,400	2.74	2.10	184,900
Deposit Total									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.93	2.34	70,200	2.58	1.94	160,800	3.51	2.04	231,000
Seuss				0.63	2.85	57,300	0.63	2.85	57,300
Hyperion South				0.37	1.80	21,500	0.37	1.80	21,500
Total	0.93	2.34	70,200	3.58	2.08	239,600	4.51	2.14	309,900

Table 1 – Suplejack Project Area reported above 0.8g/t cut-off and above the 230mRL. Resources may not sum to equal totals due to rounding

Data validation, geological interpretation and modelling were completed by ABM geologists. To ensure the highest standard of grade estimation, industry leading experts at Optiro Pty Ltd were commissioned to generate the grade estimate and Resource tabulation.

Resources added during the period exceed the difference between the 2017 and 2012 Resource models. The previous Resource declared in 2012 (ASX 12 April 2012) was interpreted using Leapfrog generated grade shells. The volumes predicted, in particular those based on single isolated drill holes at Hyperion and Hyperion South, were not supported by the drilling completed by ABM in 2016. The 2017 model honours the shoot controlled nature of mineralisation, the thicknesses intersected in drilling, and forms a robust platform to grow the deposit in the future.

Seuss is open in all directions (Figure 6b). A historic RAB hole drilled 600 metres to the north of the Seuss Resource intersected 3 metres at 0.55g/t gold from 24 metres. This is now interpreted to be the along

strike continuation of the Seuss structure, providing encouragement that the structure continues to the North. Future drilling will confirm if this is Seuss or a structure analogous to Hyperion-Tethys.

Hyperion-Tethys is open along strike and at depth, although the structure is trending into areas of basalt cover. These extensions are a lower priority while ABM has shallower targets to test, such as those illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

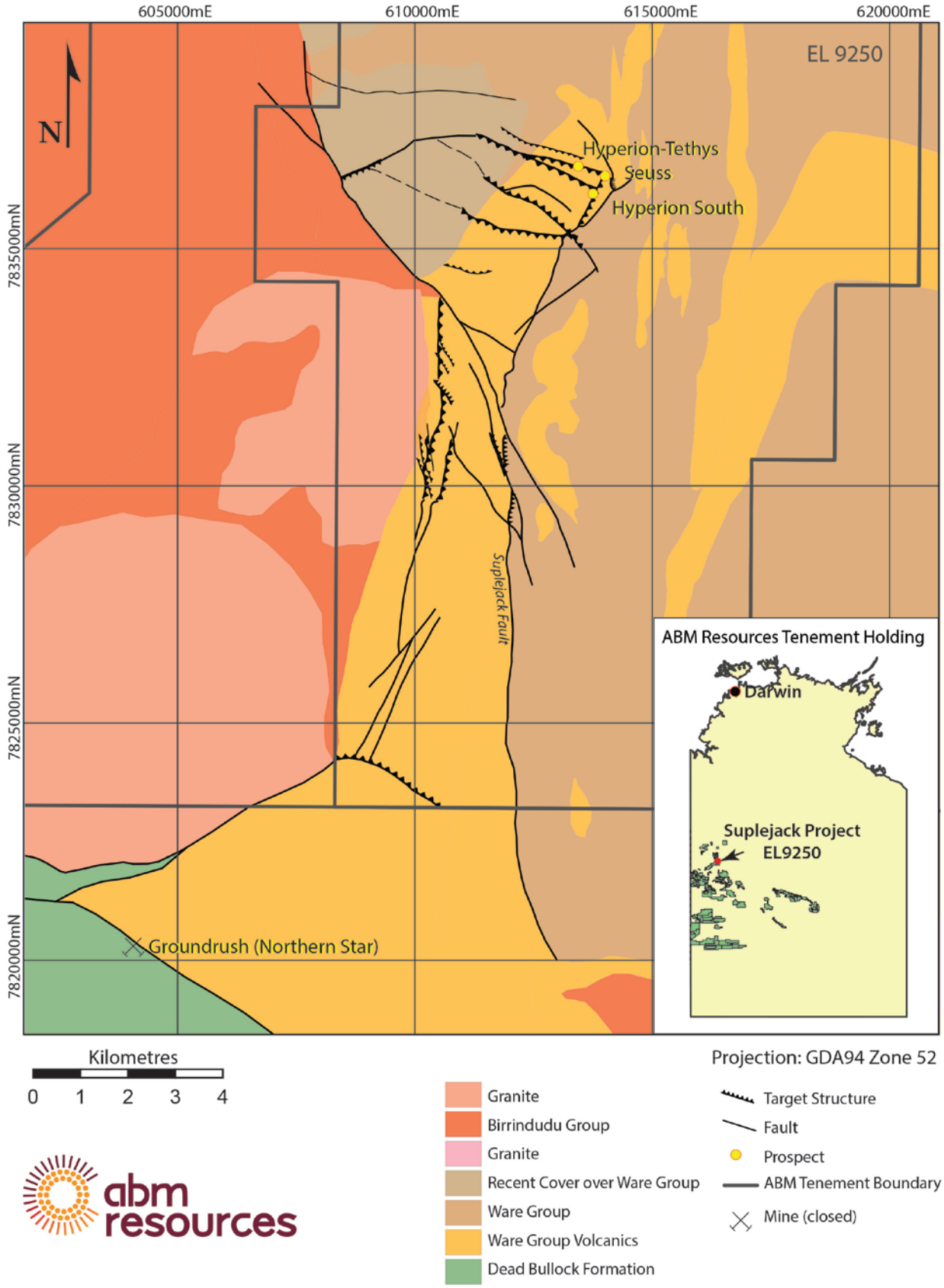

Figure 1 – Southern Suplejack Project Area and structures being targeted in planned 2017 drilling

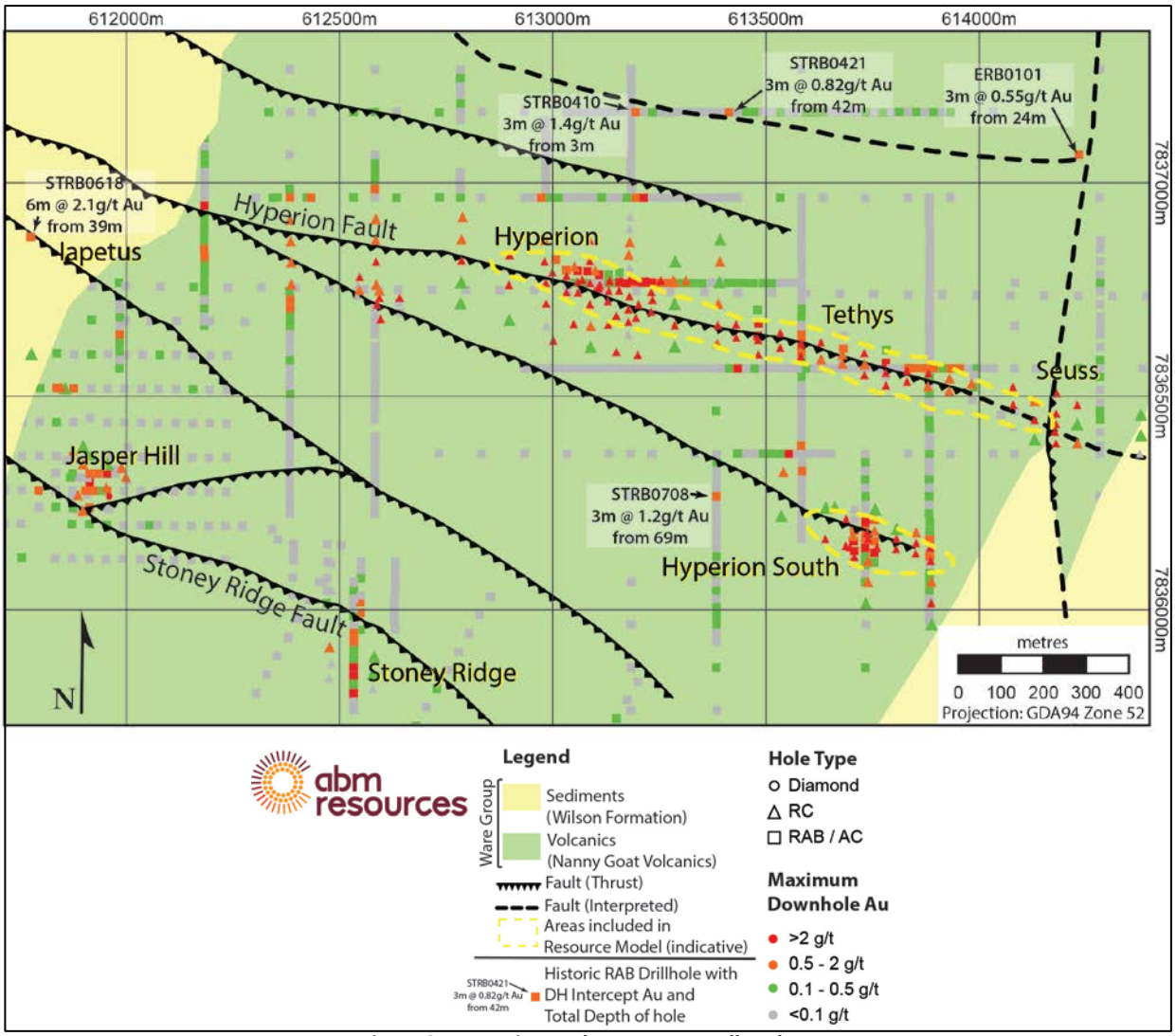

Figure 2 – Hyperion-Tethys Prospect collar plan

Geology

Gold mineralisation at Suplejack has geological similarities to the nearby Groundrush Gold Deposit, which is located 19 kilometres to the south west of the Hyperion-Tethys Prospect. The mineralisation is principally hosted in structurally controlled quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins in shear zones hosted within dolerites and occasionally intruded by granitic dykes.

The mineralisation at the Hyperion and Tethys prospects and Hyperion South is associated with a structural break between regional North-South trending thrust faults. At the Hyperion Prospect, this is a shear zone hosted in differentiated dolerite, typically intruded by granitic dykes. These granitic intrusions are absent at Tethys. The shear zone generally trends at approximately 106 degrees (Figure 2) and dips towards the south at 60-80 degrees (Figure 3). The structure is typically between 4 to 13 metres thick with an average of approximately 6 metres true width.

Drilling has defined the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation over a strike length of 1,300 metres. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of at least 250 metres below surface. In some areas mineralisation is leached in the upper parts of the system with mineralisation tenor increasing from 20 metres below surface.

Mineralisation is characterised by a visible shear texture, quartz veining, and pyrite. The shear is recognized by an increase of quartz veining and the intrusion of one or two parallel felsic dykes. Other identifiers are strong structural deformation in diamond core, and visible fabric development in RC chips, as well as typically elevated arsenic readings from handheld XRF data.

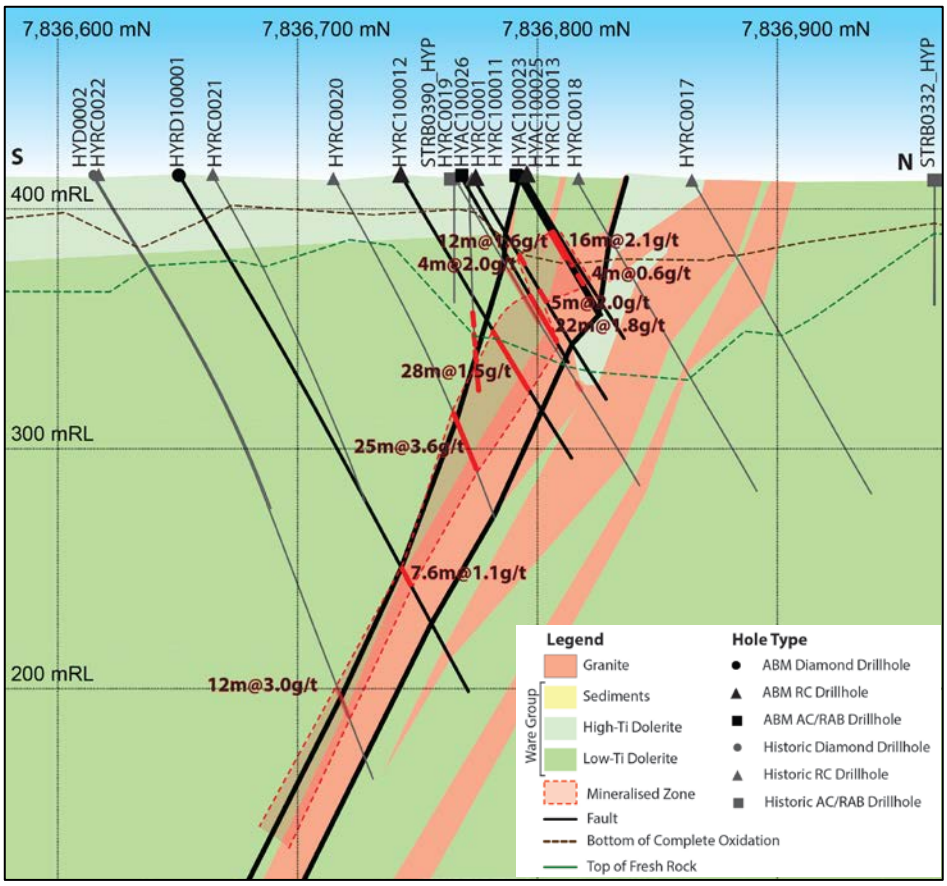

Figure 3 – Hyperion Cross Section 613080 metres East

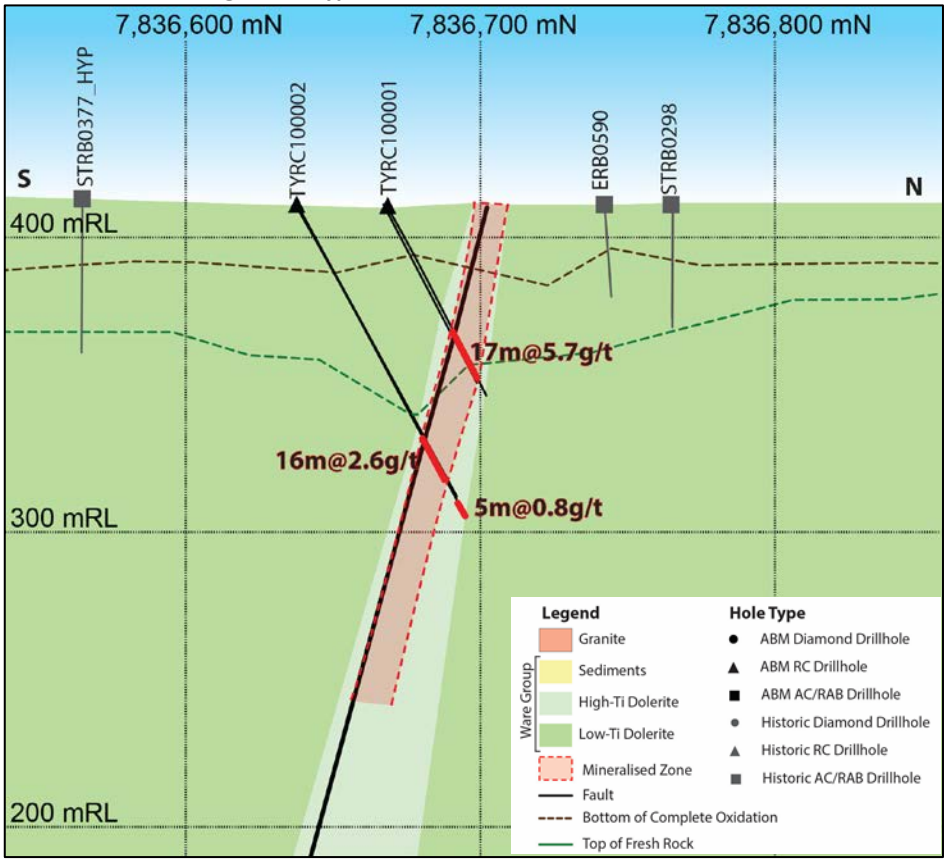

Figure 4 -Tethys Cross Section 613430 metres East

Observations from diamond core are correlated with RC logs to create a structural framework. Fault zones are modelled when they are continuous from hole to hole and section to section. This results in a consistent interpretation of the Hyperion-Tethys Fault, hangingwall structures, and less extensive footwall structures.

A similar, approximately parallel structure runs through the Hyperion South prospect, 300 metres to the South. Fine grained sediments are also encountered in addition to dolerites. The presence of sediments alternated with differentiated dolerite at the Hyperion South prospect results in a shorter strike extent of mineralisation at Hyperion South, and an en echelon style of vertically stacked zones of mineralisation (Figure 5).

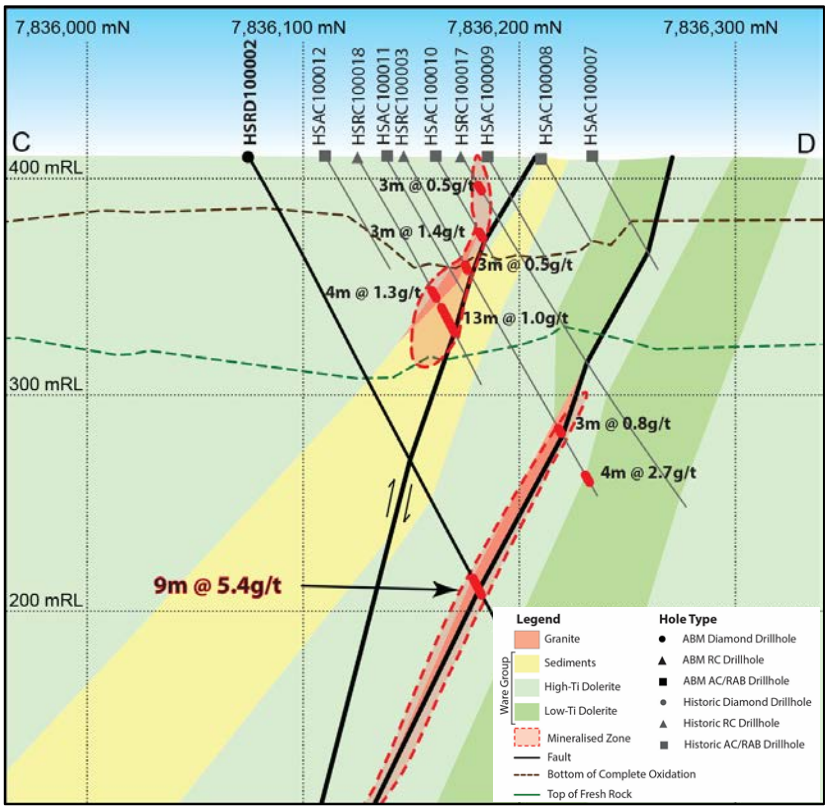

Figure 5 – Hyperion South: Vertically stacked mineralisation on section 613700 metres east

The Seuss structure is silica-sericite-pyrite altered dolerite with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining and sulphide laminations. The structure strikes North-South and dips 65 degrees to the East. The mineralisation is typically 6-13 metres thick with an average of approximately 9 metres true width. Mineralisation is consistently identified in diamond drilling and extrapolated through ABM's RC drilling where possible based on similar logged features.

Drilling

Drilling considered for the resource estimation work consists of a number of types and phases including

- RC and diamond drilling completed by Newmont up to 2006,
- RC and diamond drilling undertaken by ABM in 2010, 2011 and 2016, and
- Aircore drilling undertaken by ABM in 2015.

All RC drilling by ABM in 2010, 2011 and 2016 was 5 5/8" diameter. The 2016 diamond drilling was completed with 5 5/8" RC precollars with face sampling bits then extended with NQ3 diamond core. Core is oriented by Reflex Ace orientation tool.

All ABM drill holes were surveyed every 30m with a Reflex EZ-Trac Single Shot Surveying camera with the exception of three holes at Hyperion South, where downhole surveying equipment was faulty.

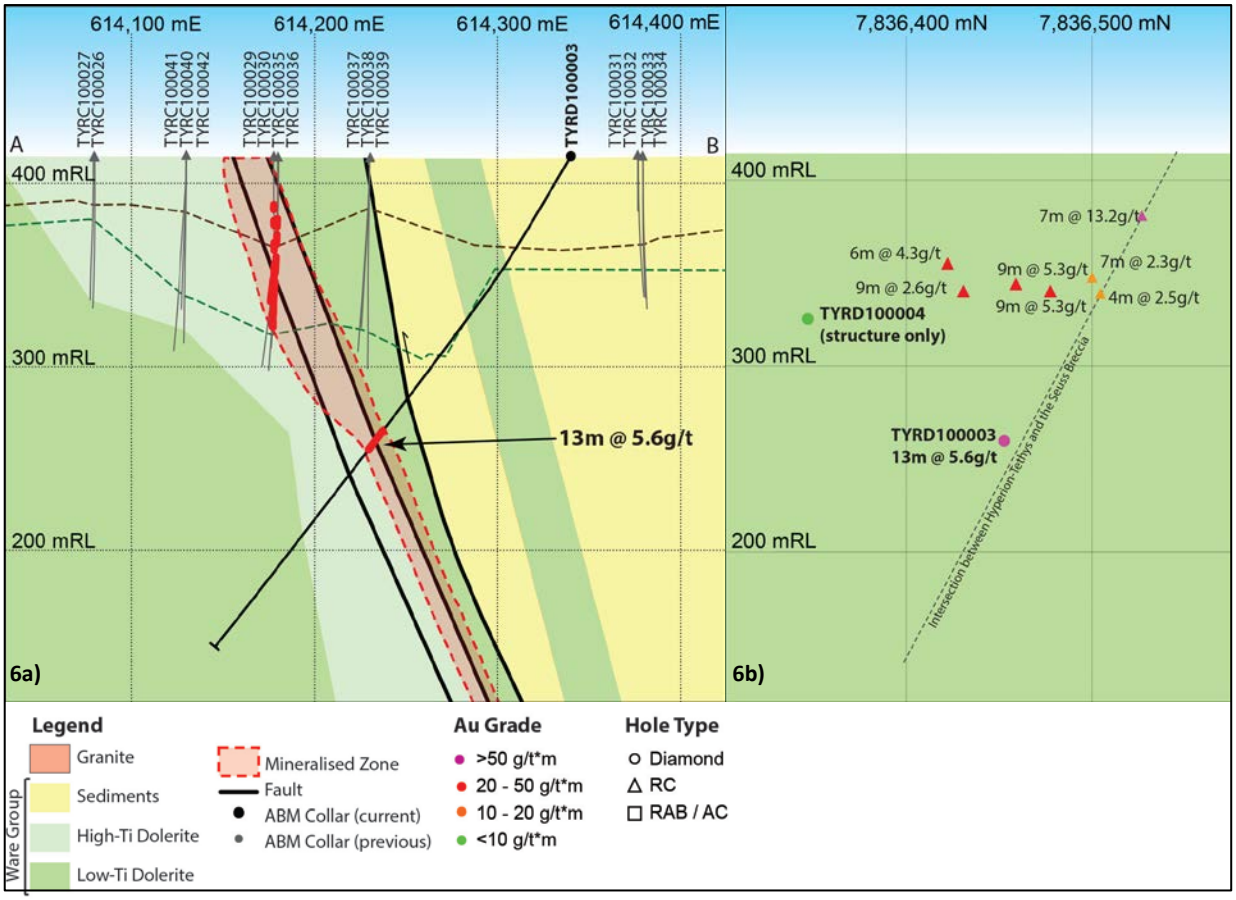

Figure 6 – Seuss Breccia: a) Cross section 7836460 metres North and b) Longitudinal projection

Aircore and historic RAB drilling were used to guide the trend of mineralisation but did not directly influence volumes or grades estimated. Aircore and RAB drilling result in lower quality samples suitable for reconnaissance exploration and industry practice is to exclude these from grade estimation for Resource declaration when possible. Testing of the Resource model to the inclusion and exclusion of aircore drilling resulted in an immaterial change in the inventory estimated.

Sampling and drilling techniques

All RC samples were taken using a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a rubber cyclone. Samples were split into 3 aliquots in 2010 and 2011, with one sample sent to the lab for assay, one stored and retained for QA/QC purposes, and one remaining at the drill site. The 2016 RC samples were split into two aliquots; one sent to the lab for assay and one remaining at the drill site. Sample size was monitored at the drill site by the responsible geologist to ensure adequate recovery.

Upon completion of orientating and geological logging, diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.1 metres, generally 1 metre), with the remaining half core retained on site.

Assaying

All RC drill samples have been analysed for gold by ALS. All diamond core and pre-collar samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas. For low detection, ABM use a lead collection fire assay, read by ICP-AES, using a 40g sample charge (Bureau Veritas) or a 50g sample charge (ALS) with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au. ABM routinely submits field duplicates,

standards and blanks and additionally ALS and Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. All standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.

Estimation

Drilling data available as at 31 December 2016 was considered for Resource estimation. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out by Optiro on the drill database validated by ABM. Only RC and diamond drilling was used in the estimation. Variography was completed on 1 m downhole composites to model the spatial continuity of the grades within mineralised domains. Estimation of gold was completed using ordinary kriging (OK) into 10 mN by 10mE by 5 mRL parent blocks. Top cuts of between 4 and 20 g/t gold were applied before estimation, based on a domain by domain evaluation. Up to three search passes were utilised; the first and second passes were set to the range of the domain variogram and used a minimum of 8 and 4 samples respectively. The final search pass was extended to five times that of the initial search in order to estimate all blocks. By volume, a total of 76% of the resource was estimated in the first and second search passes.

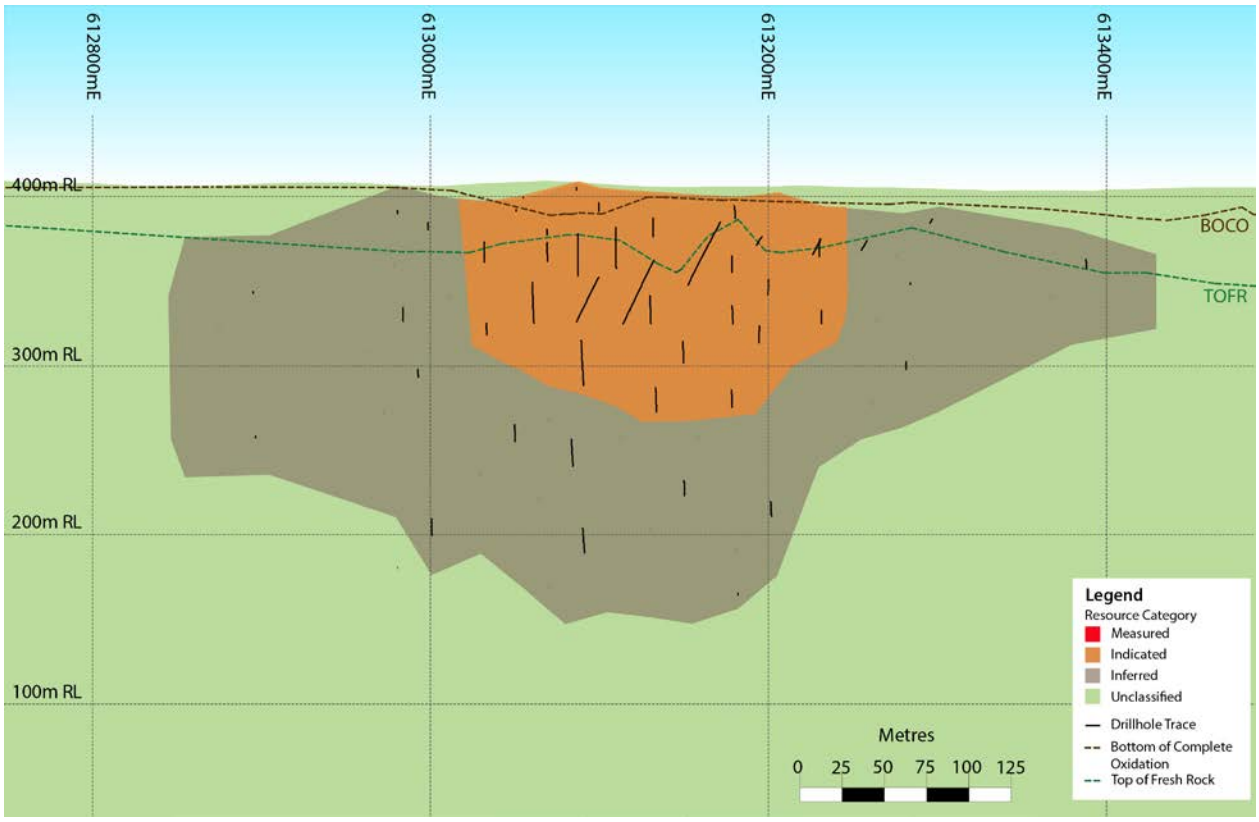

Figure 7 – Long section illustrating the areas of Indicated and Inferred Resource and drill traces at Hyperion. All other areas reported are classified as Inferred Resource

Classification

The Mineral Resource was classified in accordance with JORC 2012, based on the confidence in geological continuity, drill hole spacing and geostatistical measures. The Resource classification was proposed by Optiro and reviewed by ABM geologists. Indicated Resources are classified where the maximum drill hole spacing is less than 50 m, combined with demonstrated continuity of thickness and gold grade within adjacent drill holes. Due to the consistency of the structure, alteration and veining throughout the deposit, all other mineralised areas drilled to a current spacing of 100 m or less have been classified as an Inferred Resource. This includes extrapolation to a maximum of half the section spacing beyond current drilling. (Figure 7). No Measured Resources have currently been defined.

Mining method and cut-off grades

ABM believes the use of 0.8g/t gold as a reporting cut-off is appropriate for deposits which could potentially be eventually extracted through selective open pit mining. This reflects the current spot price of A$1600/ounce and potential future increases consistent with industry reporting practices. Resources have been quoted to a maximum depth of 180 metres below surface, the maximum likely depth of an open pit on this style of deposit. As the project is at an early stage no open pit optimisation or economic evaluation studies have been completed.

Comparison with the previous Resource estimate

ABM's previous ASX Release related to the Suplejack Resource announced on 12 April 2012. The following tabulation represents key changes in the methods or parameters employed in the creation of the updated Resource model. The 2012 Resource was interpreted using Leapfrog generated grade shells. The volumes predicted, in particular those based on single isolated drill holes at Hyperion and Hyperion South, were not supported by the drilling completed by ABM in 2016.

Area	2012 Resource	2017 Resource
Drilling methods	Aircore, RC and diamond drilling used	Exclusively RC and diamond drilling
Geological domaining	Leapfrog grade shells visually compared to geological data	Sectional interpretation and wireframing based on intervals selected considering structural textures, veining, alteration, and gold and arsenic assay values
Composite top cuts	50g/t	Between 4 g/t and 20 g/t Au (based on domain)
Minimum samples required for estimation	2 samples	8 samples
Estimation Method	Inverse distance squared	Ordinary kriging
Specific Gravity (fresh)	2.55-2.65	2.87
Constraint applied to reflect potential eventual mining method	Cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t	Cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t and reported above the 230mRL

Table 2 – Differences between the 2012 and 2017 Resource Reports

Details of the changes between the 2012 and 2017 model are outlined in Appendix 2.

Matt Briggs
Managing Director

About ABM Resources

ABM is an established gold exploration company with a successful track record of discovery in one of Australia's premier gold mining districts. The Company owns gold resources and extensive prospective land holdings in the Central Desert region of the Northern Territory. The new Company leadership is implementing a strategy of aggressive cost management initiatives and is developing a disciplined, tightly focused exploration strategy. Activities are currently focused on the Company's under-explored 36,000 km^2 Tanami Project area and includes:

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement and Appendix that relate to data and geological modelling included in Mineral Resource estimates is based on information reviewed by Mr Alwin van Roij who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr van Roij is a full time employee of ABM Resources NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr van Roij consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement and Appendix that relates to grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates is based on information reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Glacken is a full time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd 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 Glacken consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

This release may include aspirational targets. These targets are based on management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this document. Targets are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of ABM Resources NL, that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. ABM Resources NL makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release.

Appendix 1: 2017 Mineral Resource Statement for Suplejack

Suplejack Project - Mineral Resource Estimate - February 2017

Area	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	Million t	Au g/t	Oz	Million t	Au g/t	Oz	Million t	Au g/t	Oz
	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Oxide									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.04	1.70	2,300	0.21	3.01	20,500	0.25	2.79	22,800
Seuss				0.17	2.48	13,600	0.17	2.48	13,600
Hyperion South				0.03	1.19	1,300	0.03	1.19	1,300
Total	0.04	1.7	2,300	0.42	2.65	35,400	0.46	2.56	37,700
Transitional									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.30	1.69	16,400	0.78	2.16	54,200	1.08	2.03	70,600
Seuss				0.14	2.78	12,800	0.14	2.78	12,800
Hyperion South				0.09	1.31	3,800	0.09	1.31	3,800
Total	0.30	1.69	16,400	1.00	2.17	70,800	1.32	2.06	87,200
Fresh									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.59	2.72	51,600	1.59	1.69	86,100	2.18	1.97	137,600
Seuss				0.31	3.07	30,900	0.31	3.07	30,900
Hyperion South				0.25	2.07	16,400	0.25	2.07	16,400
Total	0.59	2.72	51,600	2.15	1.93	133,400	2.74	2.10	184,900
Deposit Total									
Hyperion-Tethys	0.93	2.34	70,200	2.58	1.94	160,800	3.51	2.04	231,000
Seuss				0.63	2.85	57,300	0.63	2.85	57,300
Hyperion South				0.37	1.80	21,500	0.37	1.80	21,500
Total	0.93	2.34	70,200	3.58	2.08	239,600	4.51	2.14	309,900

Table 1 – Suplejack Project Area reported above 0.8g/t cut-off and above the 230mRL. Resources may not sum to equal totals due to rounding

Appendix 2: Resource Comparison Table

Suplejack Project - Mineral Resource Estimate										2017-2012 Comparison					
February 2017										2012			Change in Total Resource		
Deposit	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	Mt	Au g/t	Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Oz	%	%	%
	Indicated			Inferred			Total			Inferred			Indicated and Inferred		
Hyperion-Tethys	0.93	2.34	70,200	2.58	1.94	160,800	3.51	2.04	231,000	2.209	2.06	146,600	59%	-1%	58%
Seuss				0.63	2.85	57,300	0.63	2.85	57,300						
Hyperion South				0.37	1.80	21,500	0.37	1.80	21,500	0.768	2.25	55,500	-52%	-20%	-61%
Total	0.93	2.34	70,200	3.58	2.08	239,600	4.51	2.14	309,900	2.977	2.11	202,200	52%	1%	53%

Mt = million tonnes; Both Mineral Resources are reported above a 0.8g/t cut-off. Totals may vary due to rounding.

Appendix 3: Previous and Relevant Suplejack ASX Announcements

Date of Announcement	Announcement Title	Significance
7/12/2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack Drilling Results	Exploration Results
11/10/2016	ABM Strategy Update and Suplejack Diamond Drilling Underway	Exploration Results
25/08/2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack and Lake Mackay	Exploration Results
27/07/2016	Exploration Update – Suplejack and Lake Mackay	Exploration Results
26/08/2015	New Discovery at Hyperion East	Exploration Results
16/04/2012	3.3 Million Ounces Gold in Resources	Previous Resource Report

Appendix 4 SUPLEJACK JORC TABLE 1 DECLARATION

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.*	• *Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques are used to obtain 1m samples when mineralisation is anticipated. Pre-collars for diamond tails are speared into 3m composites and do not fall within the grade wireframes. Aircore drilling samples were speared into 1m or 3m composites depending on whether mineralisation was expected.* • *Diamond core at NQ3 diameter was collected through interpreted target zones.* • *RC samples were split into calico bags using a cone splitter at 1m intervals to produce nominal 2.5kg samples. The 2.5kg samples were pulverised by the lab to produce a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay, with the remainder left on site for logging purposes by ABM geologists.* • *The RC cyclone was cleaned out at 6m intervals and thoroughly at the end of each hole to ensure appropriate sample representivity.* • *Upon completion of orientating and geological logging; diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample, with the remaining half retained on site.* • *Speared RC-precollar and Aircore samples produced a nominal 2.5kg sample with remaining sample piles retained on site.* • *Speared samples are not used in resource estimation.* • *Samples were pulverised by the lab to produce a 40g or 50g charge for fire assay.* • *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).*	• *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.* • *ABM diamond drilling, including pre-collar was undertaken with a Sandvik DE840. This rig has a depth capability of approximately 500m (RC) or 2,000m (NQ3), using a 500psi, 900cfm Sullair compressor and auxiliary booster. RC precollars were drilled with 5 5/8" diameter bit and diamond core with NQ3.* • *Core is oriented by Reflex Ace orientation tool. Core runs are reduced in broken ground to increase the number orientation marks.* • *Aircore holes were drilled with a Schramm drill rig that has a depth capacity (in favourable conditions) of 120 metres, using 250psi, 740cfm air capacity.* • *Aircore hole diameters vary, depending on the bit used. The*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 good recoveries sample bias is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material occurring.* • *Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground.* • *Aircore drill cuttings were collected from the rig mounted cyclone and placed on the ground for further sampling. 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.* • *Speared samples from Aircore and RC pre-collars are not included in resource estimation*
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 or in the core yard by a geologist using a laptop with Maxwell Logchief data capture system. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, magnetic susceptibility, ore mineral content and style of mineralisation, and quartz content and style of quartz were collected.* • *Diamond core is also logged for structure, geotech and specific gravity* • *Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and style, style of mineralisation and quartz content has also been captured for historic drill holes.* • *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, specific gravity, 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*	• *RC samples were split with a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Pre-collar samples were speared as 3m composites using a PVC tube. One pre-collar was speared as 1m intervals in an area of possible mineralisation.* • *All intervals were sampled dry.* • *Diamond core was cut by Almonte core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half retained on site.* • *Aircore 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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*orientations and locations through the spoil.* • *RC and Aircore field duplicates were taken every 50 samples. RC, Aircore and diamond samples have a blank or standard inserted every 50 samples. Blank material was sourced from a quarry in Alice Springs – this material matches that previously 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). 40g or 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 RC and Aircore drill samples have been analysed for gold by ALS. All diamond core and pre-collar samples have been analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas.* • *For low detection, ABM use a lead collection fire assay, read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, using a 40g sample charge (Bureau Veritas) or a 50g sample charge (ALS) with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au.* • *In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, ALS and Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks. Standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Significant intersections were calculated independently by the database administrator and senior exploration geologist.* • *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.* • *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 a full time Database Administrator 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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 ± 3m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (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. Collar locations were 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 single-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.*	• *Existing drilling spacing is predominantly at 25 - 50m spaced lines with 20 – 40m spaced holes. Diamond drill holes were designed to extend down dip or down plunge by 40 – 80m distances.* • *Sample spacing is sufficient to provide geological and grade continuity.* • *No sample compositing was applied – with the exception of RC pre-collars not designed to intersect mineralisation. No 3m composite pre-collar samples fall within grade wireframes. No compositing has been applied to mineralised intersections.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South are 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.* • *The Seuss structure trends roughly N-S and dips to the east at ~75º. Drilling to the west therefore eliminates potential bias and intersects mineralisation at roughly true widths. The initial 'discovery drill line' on Seuss comprises 5 RC holes drilled to the north and therefore do not intersect mineralisation at an optimal angle.* • *RC holes previously reported (ASX 26 Jul 2016) now reinterpreted to be the Suess structure are re-reported (ASX 02 Dec 2016) as true width intersections.*
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 Adelaide, via 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 lab visits to the Perth laboratory facilities and found no faults.* • *QA/QC review of laboratory results is ongoing as results are finalized with no standards or blanks performing poorly to*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		date. ABM has also conducted annual reviews at the end of every calendar year, and found no significant statistical outliers.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *Suplejack prospects are located on EL 9250 in the Northern Territory. The tenement is wholly owned by ABM, and subject to the 'Granites' agreement between ABM and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). The Exploration Lease transferred to ABM in December 2009.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *The target area was first recognised in this district by surface geochemistry and shallow lines of RAB drilling in the late 1990s by Otter Gold NL. North Flinders, Normandy NFM and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently all conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to ABM) completed in 2005. Previous exploration work provided the foundation on which ABM based its exploration strategy.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Geology at Suplejack consists of a mafic stratigraphic package and occasional steeply dipping sedimentary rocks (sandstone and shale); in places intruded by granite dykes.* • *Mineralisation is disseminated and coarse gold within a shear zone in the proximity of a larger granite intrusion into a sequence of N-S trending mafic units.*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the*	• *Summaries of all material drill holes are available within the Company's ASX releases.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Grade averages calculated on diamond core sampled at varying intervals are weighted by the sample length.* • *ABM does not use grade truncations for reporting of exploration results.* • *ABM reports significant intercept values at 0.5g/t Au. The 0.5g/t Au is an average of all continuous values which collectively average greater than 0.5g/t Au, with no more than 3 continuous metres below this cut-off.* • *The initial 'discovery drill line' on Seuss comprises 5 RC holes drilled to the north and therefore do not intersect mineralisation at an optimal angle.* • *These RC holes previously reported (ASX 26 Jul 2016) now reinterpreted to be the Suess structure are re-reported (ASX 02 Dec 2016) as true width intersections.*
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').*	• *Host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled so as to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible.* • *Intercepts reported are down hole length, which is considered equivalent to the true width of mineralisation. Any previous drilling intersecting mineralisation at less optimal angles are re-calculated and reported as true widths (ASX 02 Dec 2016).*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Maps and tables are located within the report or associated appendices, and released with all exploration results.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *The Company reports all assays as they are finalised by the laboratory and compiled into geological context.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *The Company reports all other relevant exploration results.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *The consistency, grade, and shallow depth of the intersections at Seuss to date warrants further drilling to extend the structure along strike to the north and south in the 2017 drilling season.* • *Seuss drilling, extensional drilling at Hyperion, Tethys and Hyperion South, and drill testing of additional target structures will be designed upon completion of the 3D geological interpretation*

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• *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). 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 a full time Database Administrator and external contractors 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.* • *Drilling and surface sampling data is collected and recorded by geologists in the field using Toughbook computers with Maxwells Logchief data entry software. Logchief includes full sets of data validation rules and library codes as part of the integration with Datashed and the underlying SQL Server database. The data is exported as xls spreadsheets from Logchief and emailed directly to the Database Manager. Original copies of the data entry spreadsheets and laboratory assay data files (both PDF and .csv format files) are stored in a folder on the ABM Server, and these can only be accessed by the Database Administrator* • *The data was provided to Optiro in the form of a series of spreadsheets which were imported into a Mineral Resource Access Database. All data was validated during import into Datamine Studio 3.*
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person*	• *No site visit has been undertaken by the Competent Person Mr Ian Glacken of Optiro Pty Ltd. ABM believes that there is*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and the outcome of those visits. • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	*little information to be gained by a site visit.*
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• *Mineralisation is hosted primarily in a mafic host rock, interspersed with variable granite intrusions.* • *A series of 3D wireframes delineating mineralisation was generated by ABM geologists using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au threshold. A maximum of 3 m internal waste was allowed, as long as the combined grade exceeded 0.5 g/t. Narrow intervals of less than 0.5 g/t gold were occasionally included when geological and/or structural continuity was demonstrated. All available data (excluding RAB drillholes) was used in the interpretation. Extrapolation of mineralisation was limited to approximately half the drill spacing.* • *One historical hole, HYRC0026, is thought to be incorrectly located some 18.5 m to the south of the current interpretation. For the purpose of this estimation, this hole has been shifted 18.5 m north to match the current interpretation, maintaining the intersection width. A check survey will be attempted on this hole in the next field session. The area of the resource affected by this hole has been classified as Inferred only.* • *Overall the Hyperion-Tethys mineralisation trend is consistent in strike and dip between sections. The Hyperion South mineralisation is less consistent, and of lower grade. The Seuss structure has been successfully mapped on surface to a total strike distance of over 300 m. Overall there is strong geological confidence in the interpretation.* • *Currently, no alternative interpretations have been considered.* • *The Hyperion-Tethys trend consists of a central structure (of higher grade) with adjacent hangingwall and footwall zones (lower grade).* • *Structures were grouped for domain analysis according to orientation, geology and grade.* • *The Competent Person has confidence in the interpretation of geology and mineralisation at the deposit.*
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• *The main mineralised lode at Hyperion has a strike length of 550 m and is defined to an average depth of 175 m below surface. The average width of mineralisation is 10 m. Less continuous and narrow footwall mineralisation is identified within the same strike length and within 100 m from surface. A number of minor, flat lying footwall lodes extend to the north.* • *Tethys mineralisation extends along strike from the Hyperion trend. Currently it is defined along strike to a total of 900 m. The western hangingwall is the most consistent structure, accounting for approximately 600m of strike extent, with two parallel lodes present in the footwall position. Two additional lodes continue to the east along the Tethys structure with approximately 300 m of strike extent. All lodes are defined to a depth of 150 m. The average lode width is 3 m, with a maximum of 15 m.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Hyperion South wireframes represent a stacked set of en echelon style mineralisation trends. Each lode averages 200 m along strike and 100 m depth extent. Their width is typically 3 m, with a maximum of 13 m.* • *Mineralisation at Seuss trends north-south and is currently defined along a 230 m strike length, down to a depth of 215 m below surface. The Seuss structure outcrops at surface and has an average width of 10 m.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• *Estimation of Au (ppm) was completed in Datamine Studio 3 using ordinary kriging (OK) into parent blocks of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL. Sub-celling down to 0.5 mE by 0.5 mN by 0.25 mRL was employed at domain boundaries to ensure adequate volume resolution. The Competent Person believes that the OK approach reflects standard industry practice and is entirely appropriate for the nature and characteristics of the mineralisation being evaluated.* • *Only RC and Diamond drill hole data was used in the estimation. All samples were composited to 1 m downhole intervals.* • *A total of 17 lodes were estimated utilising hard estimation boundaries. Individual lodes were grouped into six domains based on geology, orientation and mean grades for variography and top cut analysis.* • *Top cuts were applied to each domain, reducing the effect of outlier values on the estimation. Top cut selection was based on the results of a population disintegration analysis and review of the domain statistics. For each domain, no more than the top 2.5% of the data was top cut. Top cut values range from 4 to 20 g/t Au.* • *Variogram analysis was completed using Supervisor software. Normal scores transformation were used with the results back-transformed before use. The directions of grade continuity confirmed the interpreted geological continuity. Ranges varied from 53 m to 110 m in the Major direction, 36 m to 53 m in the Semi-major direction and 4 m to 7.8 m in the Minor direction. Minor domains utilised borrowed variography from geologically similar domains, orientated appropriately.* • *Domain boundary analysis was completed on the main Hyperion-Tethys domain to assess the effects of the oxidation profile on grade behaviour. For lodes with greater than 50 samples, a hard estimation boundary between the oxide (+transitional) and fresh profiles was used. All other lodes utilised a soft boundary approach.* • *Kriging neighbourhood analysis was performed to determine the block size, sample numbers, discretisation and search ellipse sensitivity.* • *A total of three search passes were used, with the search ellipse preferentially oriented for each lode. The first search pass set to the range of the variogram for each domain using a range of 8 to 24 samples. The minimum sample number was reduced to 4 samples in the second pass. The third search pass was expanded to 5 times the range of the variogram utilising 4 to 24 samples. A maximum of 4 samples*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		per drillhole was employed. Discretisation was set to 5 (E) by 5 (N) by 2 (RL). • *A total of 54% and 22% of the total resource was estimated in the first and second passes (the range of the variogram). The remaining 24% was estimated in the third pass. Unestimated blocks (<0.01%) were set to the domain average.* • *The estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data and comparisons were carried out against the drillhole data and by northing and easting slices. Global comparison between the declusterd input data and the block grades for the main lodes is considered acceptable (±10%).* • *The previous estimate of the Suplejack project (Hyperion and Hyperion South mineralisation) was completed by SRK in 2012. The interpretation was based on a series of 3D grade shells generated in Leapfrog with grade estimated using ID estimation techniques. Since 2012 an additional 64 RC/RCD holes (for 7494 m) have been drilled and used in the 2017 resource estimate. The current 2017 resource is based upon sectional interpretation of discrete lodes rather than the large grade shells of the 2012 resource. Due to the additional drilling and changes in the interpretation the 2012 and 2017 Mineral Resources cannot be directly compared.*
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• *Tonnages have been estimated in situ, on a dry basis. The moisture content has been assumed based upon similar deposits.*
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• *The Mineral Resource has been reported using a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off and above 230 mRL. This is assumed to be the economic parameters of an open pit operation and is based upon reasonably-assumed economic parameters and similar deposits.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• *The Mineral Resource has been reported using a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off and above 230 mRL. This is assumed to be the economic parameters of an open pit operation. No optimisation for resource constraint purposes has been attempted.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining*	• *No detailed metallurgical testwork has yet been completed at the Suplejack Project; however, all nearby Tanami pits have been successfully mined up to the depth of oxide, with some ores being more refractory than others. The best analogue*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>closest to Suplejack is the Groundrush deposit, which has been mined to depths of up to 150 m below surface. Occasional elevated arsenopyrite has been recognised, but is not expected to materially affect metallurgical amenability within weathered material.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• Ore is likely to be processed at an existing processing plant with process residue disposal infrastructure in place. Waste material will likely be stored adjacent to excavation works. Levels of arsenic and other elements in waste material are generally low and are not expected to complicate waste handling processes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• A total of 230 density measurements were collected from diamond core at the Suplejack project. Weathering and lithology were recorded, and specific gravity was calculated from dry and wet core weights. A wax was used to cover pores when taking wet core weights, to account for void spaces.
• Densities have been assigned based on rock and/or material type and are averages for each domain from the measurements taken.
• Assigned values compare with values quoted from nearby projects (Tregony and Groundrush).
<table><tr><td>Domain</td><td>Rock Type</td><td>SG</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Transported</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Oxide</td><td>2.2</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Transition</td><td>2.5</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Fresh</td><td>Granite</td><td>2.7</td></tr><tr><td>Sediments</td><td>2.8</td></tr><tr><td>Mafics</td><td>2.92</td></tr><tr><td>Mineralisation</td><td>2.87</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie</td><td>• A combination of drill spacing, confidence in the geological interpretation and estimation quality measures were used to classify the resource.
• No Measured category has been defined.
• Approximately 18% of the resource (total resource, at 0 g/t</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	*cut-off) has been classified as Indicated. Areas where the drill spacing was closer than 50 m by 50 m, strong confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralisation and where the kriging efficiencies were better than 30% were classified as Indicated. 98% of the total Indicated resource has been estimated in the first pass.* • *The remaining 82% of the total resource, at 0 g/t) was classified as Inferred.* • *The classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• *The Mineral Resource has been audited internally as part of normal validation processes by Optiro.* • *There has been no external review of the Mineral Resource estimate.*
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• *A total of 98% of the Indicated Resource was estimated in the first search pass and is considered to have a high level of confidence. The Inferred portion of the resource has lower confidence due to the limited drill information. In consideration of the block size, drill spacing and good geological and grade continuity, the model is believed to be suitable for local (annual to quarterly) grade estimates. There has been no production for calibration of the classification.*