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

20 November 2017

RC Drilling has commenced at the Suplejack Project

HIGHLIGHTS

1,580 metres of RC drilling has commenced on the following targets on our 100% owned Suplejack Project;

- **Seuss Fault**
  - 700m planned, following up on **5m @ 60.9g/t, 13m @ 5.6g/t** and **7m @ 4.7g/t** gold DD and RC holes
- **Hyperion South / Seuss Intersection**
  - 660 metres planned, following up on **1m @ 1.8g/t** gold aircore hole
- **Hyperion West**
  - 220 metres planned, following up **29m @ 0.2g/t** and **12m @0.3g/t** gold (historical RAB intersections)

ABM Resources ("ABM" or "Company") is pleased to advise that reverse circulation (RC) drilling has commenced on its 100% owned Suplejack Project in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory. The Suplejack Project contains a number of mineralised structures being systematically explored.

Drilling identified the Seuss Fault in December 2016 with the first diamond result of **13m @ 5.6g/t** gold (ASX announcement 7 December 2016). Subsequent RC drilling confirmed continuity of the structure with key intersections that include **5m @ 60.9g/t, 6m @ 19.4g/t, 3m @19.9g/t and 7m @ 4.7g/t** gold (ASX announcement 23 June 2017).

Aircore drilling in July 2017 identified potential extensions to the Seuss mineralisation with best result of **1m @ 1.8g/t** gold intersected in aircore to the south to the Seuss RC program (ASX announcement 13 September 2017).

The compilation of historic data at Hyperion West has identified two significant historic RAB holes that have not been effectively followed up. These are intersections are **29m @ 0.2g/t** and **12m @0.3g/t** gold.

ABM's Managing Director, Matt Briggs, said:

"Our understanding of the Suplejack Project continues to improve. This project alone has multiple targets that have a high potential to deliver. The previous RC results exceeded our expectations with multiple significant intersections. I look forward to the results from this upcoming drilling as we continue to grow the area".

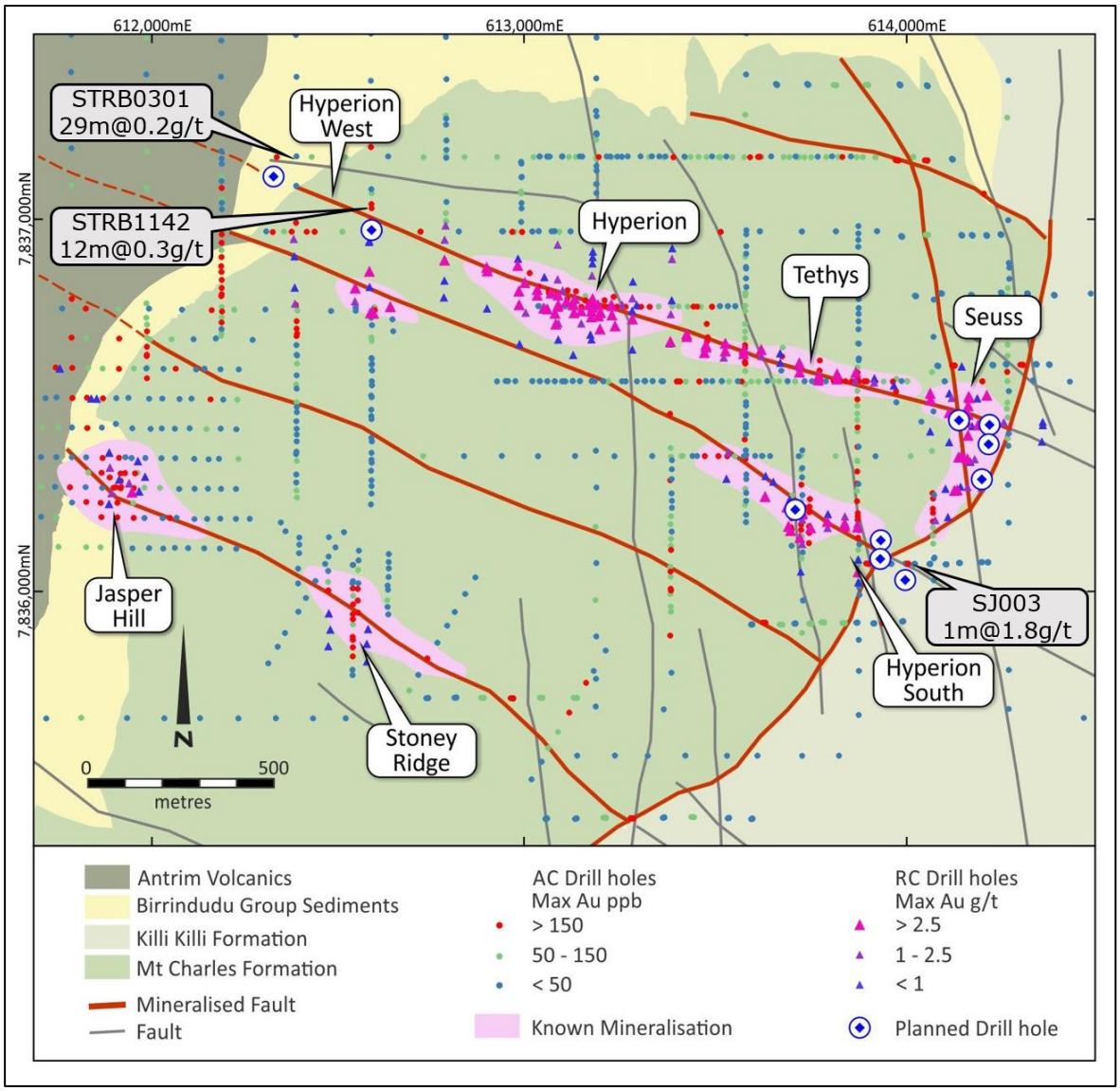

Figure 1. Suplejack RC program drilling locations

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 Company leadership has implemented 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 21,000km^2 Tanami Project area[1] and includes:

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

[1] Area managed by ABM excluding the Lake Mackay JV and North Arunta Projects

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration targets and exploration results are based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Matt Briggs who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Briggs 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 Briggs consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Suplejack Historic RAB Drill Hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	East[1]	North[1]	RL[2]	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Year Drilled	From Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Result[3] (g/t Gold)	Comments
STRB0301	29	612333.6	7837165.8	416	-90	269.5	2003	0	29	0.2	
STRB1142	60	612583.3	7837005.4	415	-90	3.5	2004	36	12	0.3	"Good quartz veins"

[1]*Converted to MGA94 Zone 52*
[2]*Estimated from 30m SRTM data*
[3]*Reported above a 0.1g/t cutoff*

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA – HISTORIC RAB HOLES AT SUPLEJACK

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.*	• RAB drilling has been employed by employees in the historic data presented. • Drillholes have been sampled at various intervals which include multi and single metre composites. • The exact sampling methods cannot be determined, with confidence, from the historic data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• RAB drilling has been employed by previous employees in the historic data presented.
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.*	• Due to the historic nature of the data, recovery cannot be determined with confidence. • The relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been determined.
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.*	• Not all geological data for all drillholes is available. Where data is available, it has been compiled and entered into the company historic database. The data will be unsuitable for use in a Mineral Resource or more advanced study and is to be used as an exploration aid only.
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.*	• The nature of the sub-sampling for the RAB chips has not always been determined due to the historic nature of the data. • The sample preparation and sample size information is not always available due to the historic nature of the data.
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.*	• QAQC protocols are not always provided in the historic data and it is unlikely to be to the same level as current industry standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• The historic data cannot be verified and it has been collected from publicly available sources.
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.*	• The survey method for collar co-ordinates is not always presented in historic data. A program is continuing to attempt to locate holes on the ground and then survey collar coordinates with a hand held GPS.
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.*	• Data has been collected at various spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The historic data is used as a guide to future exploration and at face value has been collected in a manner that is sensible with respect to gross geological trends however more detailed interpretation would be required to assess this further.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Due to the historic nature of the data presented, this cannot be determined.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company reviews, as this is publicly available, historic data.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – HISTORIC RAB HOLES AT SUPLEJACK

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement EL9250 is 100% owned by ABM and is in good standing. An MMP is in place to allow the proposed program. • The data presented has not been collected by ABM however was collected originally on tenements now owned by ABM.
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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Geology at Suplejack consists of a NS trending mafic stratigraphic package with interbedded steeply dipping sedimentary rocks (siltstones and shale Mineralisation is controlled by WNW striking faults at a high angle to the primary stratigraphic layering and the Suplejack Shear). • Granite dykes have intruded up the WNW structures with both the basalt and granite sequences hosting mineralised quartz veins. Mineralisation is disseminated in nature with some coarse gold observed.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Due to the overwhelming volumes of historic data to be compiled and time to do this with diligence, processing is completed on a targeted basis. Drillhole collars relevant to the RAB holes referenced are supplied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • All reported assays have been length weighted with a nominal 0.1 g/t gold lower cut-off. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
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').*	• Mineralisation orientations have not been determined conclusively.
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.*	• Refer to figures in document.
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 historic data is presented for transparency in the motivation of the proposed drilling.
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.*	• Refer to document and prior ASX announcements in particular 28 June 2017.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will include detailed interrogation of historic data and possible follow-up and extension of this work and/or application of trends identified to other sections of the geological regime being investigated. The proposed drill program is also a part of this work as part of the holistic work undertaken for the Suplejack Project.