GROUP
ANNUAL REPORT

For

EXPLORATION LICENCES
9343, 9442, 9449, 10305, 10306, 24299, 24492, 24567, 24858, 24915, 24949, 25630, 25632, 25866, 27780, 27872, 27906, 28028, 29459, 29460 and 29483

GR165

LAKE MACKAY PROJECT

From
1 November 2014 to 31 October 2015

Holder	ABM Resources NL
Operator	Independence Group NL
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Date	December 2015
Email	joer@abmresources.com.au
Target Commodity	Gold
Datum/Zone	GDA94/ MGA Zone 52
250,000 mapsheet	Highland Rocks (SF52-07), Lake Mackay (SF52-11), Mount Doreen (SF52-12), Mount Rennie (SF52-15)
100,000 mapsheet	Nardudi, Sandford Cliffs, Warburton, Nicker, Egerton, Redvers, Carey, Vaughan, Willie, Ehrenberg

Distribution:
- NT DME - digital
- ABM NL - Perth - digital
- Central Land Council - digital
- Independence Group NL - Perth - digital

File: GR165_13_2015_GA_37

CONTENTS

Page

1.0 ABSTRACT 1

2.0 INTRODUCTION 1

3.0 TENURE 2

4.0 GEOLOGY 4

4.1 Regional Geology 4

4.2 Local Geology 5

5.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION 7

5.1 Year 1 and 2 7
5.2 Year 3 7
5.3 Year 4 8
5.4 Year 5 10
5.5 Year 6 11
5.6 Year 7 12
5.7 Year 8 12
5.8 Year 9 12
5.9 Year 10 13
5.10 Year 11 13
5.11 Year 12 14
5.12 Year 13 15

6.0 EXPLORATION COMPLETED 16

6.1 Surface Sampling 17
6.1.1 Soil Sampling 17
6.1.1.1 Soil Sampling Results 17
6.1.2 Rock Chip Sampling 18
6.1.2.1 Rock Chip Sampling Results 18
6.2 Drilling 19
6.2.1 Drilling Results 20
6.3 Geological Mapping 22

7.0 RECOMMENDATION and CONCLUSIONS 23

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY 24

TABLES

Table 1 Tenement Details
Table 2 Year 4 - Summary of Exploration
Table 3: Year 4 - Lake Mackay RAB and Aircore Drilling Results (>0.1g/t Au)
Table 4: Year 5 - Summary of Exploration
Table 5 Tekapo Prospect Aircore Drilling (1m re-sample results)
Table 6 Year 6 - Summary of Exploration
Table 7 Summary of Exploration 2011
Table 8 Summary of Exploration 2013
Table 9 Summary of Exploration 2014
Table 10 Summary of Exploration 2015
Table 11 Peak -50 μm soil sampling results
Table 12 -50 μm soil sampling most anomalous samples
Table 13 Anomalous rock chip samples 2015
Table 14 Geology summary of targets drilled in 2015
Table 15 Significant drilling intercepts received in reporting period

FIGURES

Figure 1 Project Location & Tenement Locality .....1 : 2,000,000
Figure 2 Interpretive geological cross section of the Bumblebee Prospect.....1: 1,250

PLATES

Plate 1 Interpreted Regional Geology.....1:500,000

APPENDIX 1

Digital Data Files

FILE

GR165_13_2015_GA_01_DrillCollars_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_02_DownHoleSurveys_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_03_DownHoleDetails_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_04_DownHoleAssays_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_05_DownHoleAssaysQAQC_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_06_DownHoleLithology_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_07_DownHoleAlteration_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_08_DownHoleMineralisation_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_09_DownHoleVeining_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_10_DownHoleEvents_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_11_DownHoleMagSus_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_12_DrillCollars.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_13_DownHoleSurveys.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_14_DownHoleDetails.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_15_DownHoleAssays.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_16_DownHoleAssaysQAQC.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_17_DownHoleLithology.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_18_DownHoleAlteration.txt

GR165_13_2015_GA_19_DownHoleMineralisation.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_20_DownHoleVeining.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_21_DownHoleEvents.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_22_DownHoleMagSus.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_23_SurfaceGeochem_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_24_SurfaceGeochemQAQC_2014.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_25_SurfaceGeochem.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_26_SurfaceGeochemQAQC.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_27_Codes.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_28_Vein_Sill_Dyke.tab
GR165_13_2015_GA_29_Traverse.tab
GR165_13_2015_GA_30_Sites.tab
GR165_13_2015_GA_31_Faults.tab
GR165_13_2015_GA_32_LithOutcrop.tab
GR165_13_2015_GA_33_LithBoundary.tab
GR165_13_2015_GA_34_Lithology.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_35_Petrography.pdf
GR165_13_2015_GA_36_FileListing.txt
GR165_13_2015_GA_37_Report.pdf

APPENDIX 2
SURFACE SAMPLE MAPS

Sheet 1	Surface Sampling Location Map	1:250,000
Sheet 2	Surface Sampling Location Map	1:250,000
Sheet 3	-50µm Soil Sampling Au percentiles	1:250,000
Sheet 4	-50µm Soil Sampling Au percentiles	1:250,000

APPENDIX 3
DRILL COLLAR LOCATION MAPS

Sheet 5	Windermere Sth Collar Location Plan	1: 5000
Sheet 6	Prowl Prospect Collar Location Plan	1: 500
Sheet 7	Springer Prospect Collar Location Plan	1: 1500
Sheet 8	Bumblebee Prospect Collar Location Plan	1: 500
Sheet 9	MR_F Prospect Collar Location Plan	1: 1500
Sheet 10	MR_E Prospect Collar Location Plan	1: 1000

APPENDIX 4
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING LOCATION MAP

Sheet 11	Geology Mapping 2014-2015	1: 200,000

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND WARRANTY

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1.0 ABSRACT

ABM's Lake Mackay Project is located approximately 460km WNW of Alice Springs in the western Arunta region. The project comprises of 21 granted Exploration Licences 9343, 9442, 9449, 10305, 10306, 24299, 24492, 24567, 24858, 24915, 24949, 25630, 25632, 25866, 27780, 27872, 27906, 28028, 29459, 29460, and 29483. These tenements are amalgamated for group reporting GR 165/13.

Fourteen of the Lake Mackay Project tenements are currently subject to a Joint Venture Agreement with Deep Yellow Limited (DYL) which has the right to explore the tenements for uranium. No work was undertaken by DYL during the reporting period.

On the 20th August 2013, ABM signed an exploration agreement with the Independence Group NL., Perth (IGO) for ABM's Lake Mackay Project. IGO is currently exploring the Lake Mackay Project for gold.

All on-ground exploration was conducted by IGO during the reporting period ending on 31st October 2015.

Exploration during the reporting period consisted of infill surface geochemical sampling, geological mapping and aircore drilling of targets generated from the soil sampling.

A total of 1,429 soil samples and 98 rock samples were collected from the project in this reporting period. 6 targets identified from the sampling were tested with aircore drilling consisting of 94 holes for a total of 3,258m.

Three out of the 6 targets that were drill tested returned >1g/t Au intercepts. The Bumblebee Prospect was the most significant. The best intercept at the Bumblebee Prospect was 7m at 3.29 g/t Au, 37.7g/t Ag, 3.25% Cu, 0.87% Pb, 1.43% Zn, 0.09% Bi and 0.08% Co from the Supergene zone where native Cu was observed in the drill chips. A preliminary interpretation of the Lithogeochemical data and Petrography of some drill chips suggests that the Bumblebee Prospect may be an Fe poor member of the IOCG deposit clan. Additional drilling and sampling will be required to confirm this.

The field mapping on EL24915 was started but was not completed until after the reporting period and will be included in the next annual report.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Lake Mackay project is centred approximately 460km WNW of Alice Springs (Figure 1). Access to the Project area is via the Tanami Road, then along the Central Mount Wedge-Newhaven-Nyirripi Road. From Nyirripi, access is via graded tracks cleared by previous explorers. The Nyirripi community allow access within the project.

Access to EL24915 is along the Gary Junction Road, then along the track that goes north from the Sandy Blight Junction.

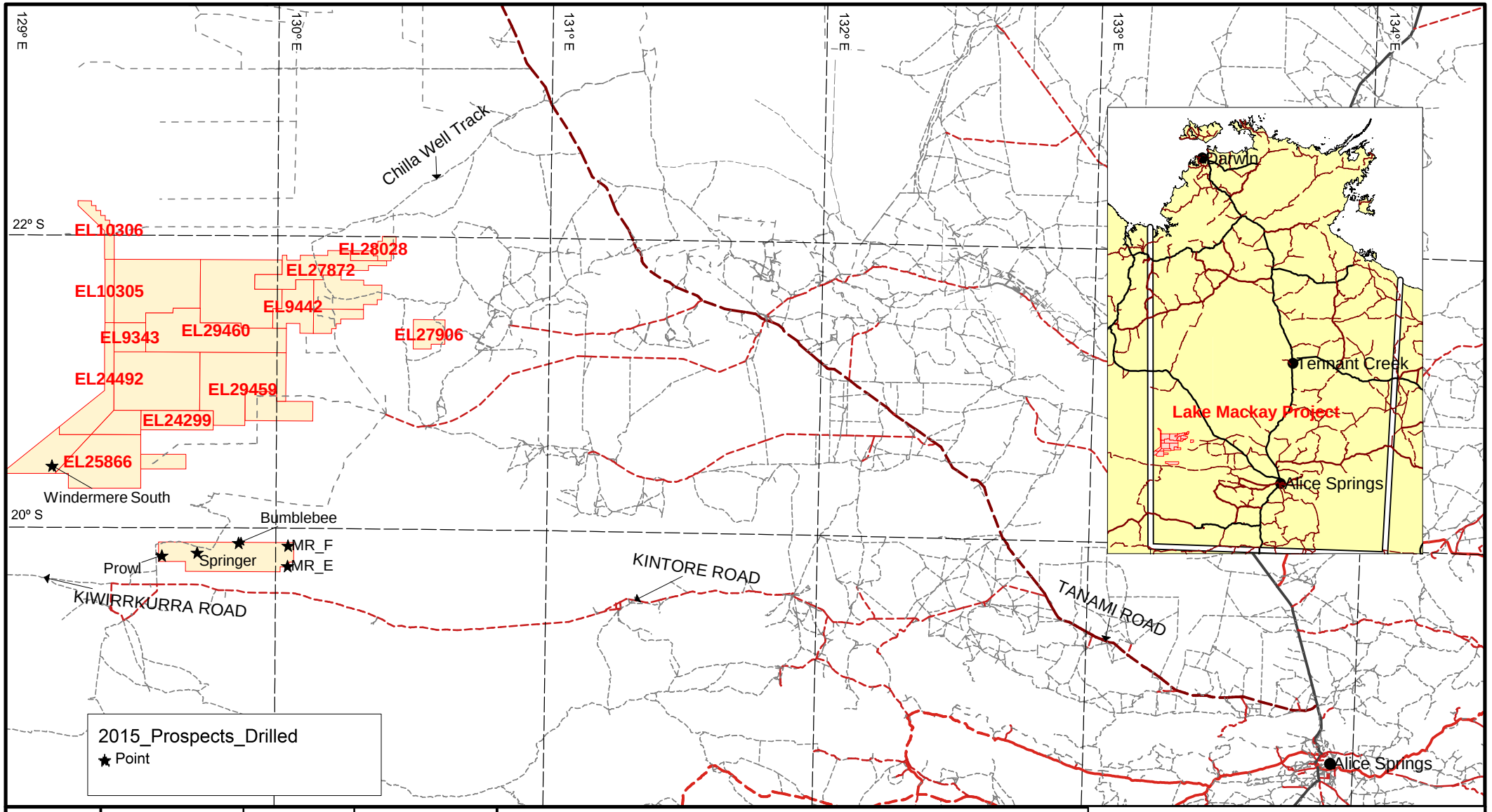

FIGURE 1

ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	DRAWN:
J.Rohde	**Dec. 2015**	**J. Rohde**

1 : 2,000,000

0 40 80 120

(GDA94) kilometres

LAKE MaCKAY PROJECT

Tenement Location EL9343, 9442, 9449, 10305, 10306, 24299, 24492, 24567, 24858, 24949, 25630, 25632, 25866, 27780, 27872, 28028, 29459, 29460, 29483, 27906 and EL24915

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The Lake Mackay Project area lies on the eastern side of the Great Sandy Desert, has little outcrop and comprises sandy cover including sand dunes. Beneath the shallow sand there are Arunta Region rocks consisting of Paleoproterozoic metamorphosed sandstone-siltstone sequences and iron formations of the Lander Group which are considered to be the lateral equivalent to the Tanami Group rocks. The iron formations in particular are the indicative equivalent to the Dead Bullock Formation which is the principal host rock of the multi-million ounce Callie Gold Mine located in the Tanami Region to the north.

This report provides details of exploration during the reporting period carried out by IGO on the Lake Mackay project tenements. There is a joint venture agreement in place with DYL to explore for uranium. DYL has not reached an agreement with the Central Land Council (CLC) so no on ground exploration was completed by DYL.

In August 2013 ABM entered a joint venture agreement with IGO which allowed another quality explorer to substantially advance exploration of the tenement.

The joint venture agreement comprises 2 phases.

During Phase 1, the Option Phase, ABM retains 100% interest while Independence can earn the right to proceed to Phase 2 by:

- Meeting the minimum expenditure commitments, any government rents and charges and any payments and charges to Traditional Owners and the Central Land Council on exploration expenditure.

Phase 1 continues until the earlier of:

- The date which is 12 months after the grant of the last of the Tenement Applications; and
- The date which is 5 years after the commencement date.

During Phase 2 – Independence has the option to enter into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with ABM to earn a 70% interest in the project by:

- Making a $1M cash payment to ABM or subscribing for $1.5M ABM shares in placement with a six month escrow period.
- Spending $6M on exploration on the project over 4 years.

This report covers all exploration on the Lake Mackay project carried out during the reporting period to the 31st October 2015.

3.0 TENURE

In December 2009, ABM Resources NL (ABM) purchased the four Lake Mackay Project tenements (ELs 8696, 8697, 9442 and 9449) from Tanami Exploration NL (TENL) a wholly owned subsidiary of Tanami Gold NL (TGNL).

During April, May and June 2012, a total of 17 new tenements, ELs 9343, 10305, 10306, 24299, 24492, 24567, 24858, 24949, 25630, 25632, 25866, 27780, 27872, 28028, 29459, 29460, and

29483, were granted and added to ABM's Lake Mackay projectIn May 2012 EL 29483 was granted and replaced tenements EL8696 and 8697. ABM is the 100% holder of all the tenements.

On 11 September 2012 all new titles were approved to be amalgamated in the technical reporting group Lake Mackay GR165 and the group reporting ID was updated to from GR 165/10to GR 165/12.

On 20 August 2013 ABM entered an exploration agreement with the Independence Group NL (IGO) in respect of all of ABM's Lake Mackay project tenements. The agreement provides IGO with an option to acquire a 70% interest in the Lake Mackay tenements. IGO has five years to make a decision whether to withdraw or enter into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with ABM to earn a 70% interest in the project.

Exploration Licence was granted on 23 September 2013.

On 14 August 2014 EL27906 and EL24915 were approved to be amalgamated in the technical reporting group GR165 and the group reporting ID was updated to GR165/13.

On 30 August 2014 EL27906 was reduced from 39 Blocks to 20 Blocks.

A number of the Lake Mackay project tenements (* in Table 1) are currently subject to a Joint Venture Agreement with Deep Yellow Limited (DYL) which has the right to explore the tenements for uranium.

The Lake Mackay Project tenements were granted subject to one of three Deeds for Exploration with the Central Land Council (CLC); Lake Mackay A, Lake Mackay B or Lake Mackay JV.

The CLC issued a Sacred Site Clearance Certificate in July 2013 for the majority of the project area with approval granted in September 2013 for the sampling of the Taupo Grid which was in addition to the original areas approved for 2013 sampling.

In October 2013, a further Sacred Site Clearance Certificate was issued covering work within Exploration Licences 25866 and 29843.

In 2014, a Sacred Site Clearance Certificate was issued covering all granted tenements within the Lake Mackay Project.

Tenement details are listed in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 Tenement Details

Tenement No	Tenement Name	Blocks	Km²	Grant Date	Expiry
EL 9343*	Egerton	42	133.4	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 9442*	Superior	72	228.88	22/08/2002	21/08/2016
EL 9449*	Victoria	37	117.56	22/08/2002	21/08/2016
EL 10305*	McEwin Hills	26	84	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 10306*	Russet SW	41	100.36	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 24299*	St Claire	64	202.9	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 24492*	Egerton 2	109	279.08	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 24567*	Egerton South	45	134.7	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 24858*	Erie	85	270.3	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 24915*	Dufaur	164	517.6	23/09/2013	22/09/2019
EL 24949*	Huron	217	689.98	30/04/2012	29/04/2018
EL 25630	Caspian	217	689.92	30/04/2012	29/04/2018
EL 25632	Jordan	228	723.47	30/04/2012	29/04/2018
EL 25866*	Placid	172	532	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 27780*	Placid 2	100	271.51	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 27872	Sunburst	105	334.14	1/06/2012	31/05/2018
EL 27906	Strom	20	63.54	30/08/2010	29/08/2016
EL 28028*	Nicker	30	95.51	30/04/2012	29/04/2016
EL 29459	Sarah	217	688.38	30/04/2012	29/04/2018
EL 29460	Rover	206	655.15	30/04/2012	29/04/2018
EL 29483	Flash	104	329.66	18/05/2012	17/05/2016
TOTAL		2301	7142.04		

*Agreement in place with Deep Yellow Ltd

4.0 GEOLOGY

The Lake Mackay Project comprises less than 3% exposed bedrock. TGNL carried out a 1:250,000 bedrock interpretation in 2003 (Rohde, 2004). Outcrop mapping by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) and drilling by Newmont were combined with aeromagnetics, Landsat and gravity data to interpret the lithology and structure beneath covered areas. TGNL kept gradually updating the reinterpretation process of the regional geology. Plate 1 shows the 2007 version of the regional geology.

4.1 Regional Geology

The Lake Mackay area is part of the Arunta region, a Proterozoic domain covering a large part of central Australia. The Arunta region is very complex due to the superposition of numerous depositional, magmatic, metamorphic and tectonic events. NTGS geological mapping of parts of the Arunta region has been combined with whole-rock elemental geochemistry and zircon U-Pb geochronology to assist with unravelling the lithostratigraphy and geological history of the area. The reviews of the regional implications of this work were presented by Scrimgeour (2003, 2004).

Of interest to gold explorers is whether the geology in the Tanami region, which hosts >10 million oz Au, continues south into the Arunta region. The case for lateral equivalence between the two regions was originally proposed based on gross lithological similarities (Blake et al., 1979), and such correlations have been strengthened based on geophysical continuity and the similarities of depositional and magmatic systems (Green et al., 2003). In general, the Lake Mackay area comprises rocks which are interpreted to correlate with the Au-hosting units in the Tanami region.

The Lake Mackay area comprises strongly deformed and variably metamorphosed siliciclastic sediments which were deposited between 1840 and 1800Ma. These metasedimentary rocks have been assigned to the Lander Group, which is interpreted to be laterally equivalent with the Tanami Group. A regional lithostratigraphy has not been established in the Lander Group due to the lack of continuous outcrop and marker horizons, the high metamorphic grade of many areas and extensive deformation. In some areas, a local lithostratigraphy has been established (Donnellan and Johnstone, 2003), but it has not been possible to extend such local divisions with great confidence.

The Lake Mackay area is interpreted to be part of the lower Lander Group based on geochronological constraints and the presence of putative volcanic-dominated lithologies (linear highly magnetic units). Such constraints are not well established, but if correct the Lake Mackay area would most closely correlate with the lithostratigraphic units, which hosts The Granites and Dead Bullock Soak Au deposits in the Tanami Region.

4.2 Local Geology

The Lake Mackay area comprises two distinct tectonic elements; the Palaeoproterozoic Aileron Province and the Neoproterozoic-Palaeozoic Centralian Superbasin (Walter and Whittaker, 2003). The rocks of the Aileron Province form the basement to the Centralian Basin.

In the Aileron Province, the oldest units comprise a succession of interbedded sandstone, siltstone and mudstone which has been intensely deformed and metamorphosed. These metasediments are considered part of the Lander Group (Yuendumu Supergroup), which extends over much of the northern Arunta region. The Lander Group is generally considered to be part of a very large depositional system with vast regions of probable turbiditic sediments. There are numerous folded and metamorphosed mafic units within the Aileron Province, but it is uncertain whether they are volcanic, and so part of the Lander Group, or later sills. Similar units are known in the Tanami Region. SHRIMP U-Pb dating of detrital zircon from several samples of the Lander Group in the greater Lake Mackay area have interpreted maximum deposition ages of <1860Ma.

In the Lake Mackay area, the Lander Group is metamorphosed from lower greenschist to granulite facies, with granulite and amphibolite facies metasediments confined to discrete domains in the northeast of the area. SHRIMP U-Pb analyses of zircon rims from these granulite-facies metapelites define a significant population at 1806 ± 7 Ma, which is interpreted to be the age of metamorphism. This correlates with the Stafford Event described from further east in the Aileron Province, suggesting that this is an important and widespread event.

The Du Faur suite comprise of metamorphosed dolorite sills and minor pyroxenite that intrude the Lander Formation along the southern margin of the western Aileron Povince to the North of the Central Australian Suture that separates the Aileron and Warumpi provinces. Geochemically, the Du Faur Suite comprises low-K tholeites, suggesting emplacement in a thinning crust/extensional

environment and are from a primitive, depleted mantle source. The age of these is currently unknown but they may have intruded during the Stafford Event between 1810-1790 Ma (Scrimgeour IR, 2013).

In the northeast of the Lake Mackay area, there are siliciclastic-dominated metasediments of the Nicker beds and Reynolds Range Group. These successions postdate the Stafford Event and were probably metamorphosed and deformed during the Yambah Event at about 1780-1770Ma. Metamorphic grade varies in these units from greenschist to amphibolite facies. The Reynolds Range Group (1800-1780Ma) unconformably overlies the Lander Group, though most exposures comprise tectonic slivers preserved adjacent to faults. The Reynolds Range Group comprises a basal quartzite (Mount Thomas Quartzite) and an overlying siliclastic-dominated succession with minor calc-silicates (Pine Hill Formation). Other units within the Reynolds Range Group are unknown in the Lake Mackay area. The Reynolds Range Group has a distinctive strong linear magnetic signature and tracing these features from known outcrop suggests the Reynolds Range Group may be more extensive under aeolian cover. The Nicker beds are only known from immediately north of the Ngalia Basin and are more quartz-rich than the Lander Group. An intercalated felsic volcanic has an interpreted magmatic age of 1772 ± 5 Ma (SHRIMP U-Pb zircon age).

The Nyirripi Beds occur in the south west of EL24915 and consist of a succession of shale and sandstone that have a maximum detrital zircon Shrimp U-Pb age of 1790± 12 Ma. This has undergone granulite-facies contact metamorphism, related to the intrusion of the 1635 Ma Andrew Young Igneous Complex (Scrimgeour IR, 2013).

There are numerous granite bodies in the Lake Mackay area that probably correlate with the 1820-1790Ma granites from the northern Aileron Province, the 1770-1760Ma Carrington Suite and the 1570Ma Southwark Suite. A biotite granite beneath the Vaughan Springs Quartzite in the southeast of the Lake Mackay area has a poorly constrained SHRIMP U-Pb zircon age of 1758 ± 21Ma and is considered to belong to the Carrington Suite. A weakly to moderately deformed garnet-bearing granite (Rapide Granite) in the northwest of the Lake Mackay area has an interpreted magmatic age of c.1600Ma, and so may be part of the Southwark Suite, but also contains significant c.1800Ma zircon possibly indicating an earlier magmatic phase. Megacrystic and porphyritic biotite granite with localised shearing on the eastern margin of Lake Mackay is interpreted on field characteristics to belong to the Southwark Suite. It has an interpreted SHRIMP U-Pb magmatic age of c.1520Ma, and so is the only known granite of this age in the Arunta region. This may indicate that the Southwark Suite was intruded over the 50 my period from 1570-1520Ma, or this granite could be part of a younger, discrete event. Although no 1820-1790Ma granite has been dated in the immediate area it is likely that granite of this age, which is widespread to the north of the Lake Mackay area, extend into the Lake Mackay area. In the southern part of the Lake Mackay area, there are scattered exposures of Vaughan Springs Quartzite, the basal unit of the Neoproterozoic to Palaeozoic Ngalia Basin, which is part of the Centralian Superbasin.

Mafic outcrops, in the south west corner of EL24915, are presently interpreted to form part of the Andrew Young Igneous complex. Mafic lithologies in this area include norites, gabbronorite, microdiorite, anorthosite and plagioclase-andradite-clinopyroxene rock. Throughout this area, there are outcrops of weakly foliated biotite granite, which is interpreted to be genetically related to the mafic rocks. A sample of one of these granites has a SHRIMP U-Pb Zircon age of 1640±6 Ma (Scrimgeour IR, 2013).

5.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

5.1 Year 1 and 2

Exploration in the first year of tenure was carried out by Newmont and in the second year of tenure by Newmont and TENL. Newmont carried out RAB drilling and geochemical sampling in 2004, while TENL completed a data assessment and reconnaissance on the Taupo, Te-Anau, Manapouri and Redbull anomalies.

Newmont took the approach of quickly exploring the vast Lake Mackay area, which is extensively covered by aeolian sand. Initially, the public domain radiometric data were processed to highlight areas where sand cover was shallow and surface sampling could successfully test for basement mineralisation. The radiometrics showed that despite <5 % outcrop, the sand cover was suitably thin over a third to half of the tenement area. Extensive surface sampling was then undertaken with 849 rockchip, 1163 soil, 3397 lag and 113 drill-derived stony lag samples taken. Numerous anomalies were identified from this surface sampling and the most significant ones were followed up with 228 vacuum and 235 RAB holes. The Taupo, Manapouri and Te Anau prospects were outlined.

The best surface sample results from the Lake Mackay tenements were all from the Taupo area. Taupo is located in the southwest corner of EL 8696 and was the highest ranked of Newmont's prospects. Fifteen surface samples returned Au values >100ppb from an area 2x1km, including a 1.2g/t Au rockchip. Follow up vacuum (97 holes) and RAB (174 holes) drilling over an area of 8x5km produced disappointing results with no gold values >0.5g/t.

Manapouri is situated in the south eastern portion of EL 8697 and was discovered on a 68ppb Au lag sample collected by Newmont (repeated at 74.1ppb Au). Five follow up RAB / vacuum holes across the anomaly produced no significant results. The chips are still present and reveal an extremely weathered laterite profile with amphibolite, metasedimentary schist and vein quartz basement.

Te Anau is a 15km long east-west-trending +60ppm arsenic anomaly in the northern central portion of EL 8696 (Figure 1). The anomaly may coincide with the western extension of the Waite Creek Fault or a related structure. Eight lines of vacuum (93 holes) and RAB (32 holes) produced no gold anomalies.

TENL undertook a review of the Lake Mackay tenements in 2004 and generated new drill targets. The discovery of Dodger by TENL in the northeast of the Lake Mackay area provided a new mineralisation style untested by Newmont.

5.2 Year 3

During the third year RAB drilling and two phases of surface sampling were undertaken in the Lake Mackay project area.

RAB drilling tested the projected southwest extension of the Dodger gold prospect on an adjacent tenement - EL 8434 'Nicker'. This program extended onto EL9449 'Victoria' with a total of 51 holes for 1,733 metres being drilled.

RAB results returned 11 samples with >10ppb Au and a maximum of 42ppb Au. A field duplicate of this sample returned 72ppb Au. Gold anomalism is associated with quartz veining in low-grade quartz-rich metasediments (Lander Group), which is consistent with the preferred gold model for the region. Most of the samples were from saprolite and may be depleted in gold. Anomalous copper was returned in samples both associated and not associated with gold anomalism. No significant lead anomalism (Dodger association) was detected. The anomalous area identified by the drilling has been named Whakatipu.

Two phases of surface sampling were completed during Year 3 comprising a total of 391 lag samples and 107 rockchip samples. The first program comprised follow-up sampling of 14 areas identified from Newmont's results, but not subsequently retested. Areas were defined according to anomalous Au, As, Cu, Pb and Zn (top ten percentile). Very positive results were returned from the lag samples during this helicopter-based program including the identification of two new prospects – Tekapo and Ohau. Another 11 samples were also anomalous in either As, Bi, Cu, Pb or Zn and require further investigation. No significant rockchip results were returned.

The second phase of sampling included retesting of the Ohau and Tekapo anomalies and the Taupo area. The aim of this sampling was to constrain the host of mineralisation through bias sampling of lag (analysis of individual components), locate any outcrop around anomalies and increase the footprint size of the original anomaly by further sampling.

At Taupo, the results show that tourmaline-bearing quartz lag is very anomalous in Au, with a best assay returned of 0.3ppm Au. Relative to tourmaline-absent massive vein quartz, the tourmaline-bearing vein quartz is also elevated in Bi, Cu, Pb and Zn. The ferruginous gravel component, however, is even more enriched in As, Cu, Pb and Zn.

At Ohau, bias sampling was very unsuccessful (2 sites for 8 samples) with no discrimination of components possible. Two additional sites near Ohau have been shown to be anomalous.

At Tekapo, Cu-Au mineralisation was shown to be associated with gossanous ironstone, interpreted to be after massive pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-silica rock. Nearby subcrop and the large size of fragments indicate the anomaly is in situ. Systematic sampling away from the main Tekapo anomaly failed to locate any more gossan-massive sulphide, but did uncover significant Cu-Au anomalies (229ppb Au, 140ppm Cu) over 500m away. Best rock chip results were 750ppb Au, 1213pm Cu in LMK112 and best lag results 693ppb Au, 1055ppm Cu in LML060.

5.3 Year 4

In the fourth year of tenure TENL carried out further rock chip and lag sampling at Taupo, Ohau, Manapouri and Tekapo, and RAB / Aircore drilling at Ohau, Taupo, Tekapo and Whakatipu. A summary of all exploration is listed below in Table 2. A total of 17 rock chip samples and 551 lag samples were taken as well as a total of 54 RAB holes completed for 2,149 metres and 160 Aircore holes for 10,018 metres. Best drill results are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Year 4 - Summary of Exploration

Tenement	Tenement No	Prospect	Rock Chip Sampling	Lag Sampling	RAB Drilling	Aircore Drilling
Redvers	EL 8696	Taupo, Ohau	12 samples	460 samples	10 holes, 447 m	123 holes, 7,251m
Redvers North	EL 8697	Manipouri	-	86 samples	-	-
Superior	EL 9442	Tekapo	1 sample	1 samples	14 holes, 593 m	17 holes, 1,247 m
Victoria	EL 9449	Tekapo, Whakatipu	4 samples	4 samples	30 holes, 1,109 m	20 holes, 1,520 m
TOTAL			17 samples	551 samples	54 holes, 2,149 m	160 holes, 10,018 m

A short program of follow-up rock chip and lag sampling at Tekapo increased the size and tenor of the original anomaly. Significant gold anomalism from lag sampling was encountered including:

- 3,126ppb Au, 1621ppm As and 747ppm Cu (LML425)
- 1,382ppb Au, 1208ppm As and 460ppm Cu (LML426)
- 761ppb Au, 2627ppm As and 3941ppm Cu (LML118)

The gold mineralisation is associated with a gossanous ironstone that crops out sporadically over a strike length of approximately 450m on a NNW-SSE strike.

A subsequent aircore drilling program at the Tekapo prospect targeted the gossanous ironstone. Drill assays returned several intersections peaking at 16 metres at 3.4g/t Au from 29 metres in LMA133 (Table 3). Drilling also returned intercepts of 3metres at 1.8g/t Au from 10 metres and 2 metres at 2.0g/t Au from 22 metres in a drill hole locate 240m to the south. The drilling program at Tekapo also comprised wide-spaced step-out drilling which returned weak anomalism along strike of the Tekapo ironstone.

At Taupo a detailed surface geochemical sampling program was undertaken aimed at identifying the source of anomalism and extending/improving anomalism to produce drill targets. The results of the program did not identify any new areas of surface anomalism.

Subsequently a program of RAB / aircore drilling at Taupo was undertaken to test beneath regolith cover for possible extensions to mineralisation in two areas, returning numerous intercepts of weakly anomalous gold peaking at 3m @ 0.136 g/t Au from 76m (Table 3). Wide-spaced scout drilling was also undertaken where transported regolith cover precluded surface geochemical sampling as a first pass test.

The Ohau prospect is defined by a lag geochemistry gold-arsenic anomaly peaking at 102ppb Au. In the fourth year of tenure a follow-up lag sampling program was undertaken, followed by a an aircore drilling program. Drilling beneath the interpreted E-W strike of the peak surface lag anomaly returned a best intercept of 2m at 0.45g/t Au from 32m (Table 3).

At Whakatipu an infill RAB drilling program was undertaken to test a semi-contiguous gold anomaly defined by wide-spaced scout drilling in the previous year. The drilling returned a best result of 8m@44ppb Au from 32 m.

Table 3: Year 4 - Lake Mackay RAB and Aircore Drilling Results (>0.1g/t Au)

Hole_ID	Prospect	From	To	Width	Au ppm	Intercept
LMA0046	Taupo	76	79	3	0.136	3m at 0.136 g/t
LMA0087	Ohau	56	60	4	0.18	4m at 0.18g/t Au
LMA0088	Ohau	32	36	4	0.048	4m at 0.048g/t Au
LMA0089	Ohau	32	34	2	0.45	2m at 0.45g/t Au
LMA0124	Tekapo	10	13	3	1.79	3m at 1.79g/t
LMA0124	Tekapo	22	24	2	2.01	2m at 2.01g/t
LMA0125	Tekapo	23	24	1	0.46	1m at 0.46g/t
LMA0131	Tekapo	24	28	4	0.34	4m at 0.34g/t
LMA0132	Tekapo	40	42.	2	0.14	2m at 0.14g/t
LMA0133	Tekapo	29	45	16	3.42	16m at 3.42g/t

5.4 Year 5

In the fifth year of tenure TENL carried out further Aircore and RAB drilling, lag sampling and rock chip sampling at the Tekapo prospect area to follow up the mineralisation discovered in Year 4. One metre re-samples were conducted over any anomalous gold composite intervals and assayed for gold, arsenic, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, lead and zinc.
A summary of all exploration is listed below in Table 4.

Table 4: Year 5 - Summary of Exploration

Tenement	Tenement No	Rock Chip Sampling	Lag Sampling	RAB Drilling	Aircore Drilling
Redvers	EL 8696	-	-	-	-
Redvers North	EL 8697	-	-	-	-
Superior	EL 9442	14 samples	98 samples	-	10 holes, 941 m
Victoria	EL 9449	-	-	1 hole, 14 m	22 holes, 1,952 m
TOTAL		14 samples	98 samples	1 hole, 14 m	32 holes, 2,893 m

Encouraging copper assays were returned, including wide zones of highly elevated copper (+1000ppm) with a best intercept of 4m at 2.6% Cu from 49m (peaking at 1m at 5.1% Cu from 50m) in TKA0022, where strong malachite / chrysocolla was observed. Coincident gold mineralisation in this zone was subdued with a best assay of 1m at 0.28g/t Au from 47m.

The above drilling was supplemented by a geochemical sampling program that included a step-out systematic lag sampling on 400 x 100m spacing and rockchip sampling. A total of 98 lag samples and 14 rock chip samples were taken. The peak assay of 32.6g/t Au was from rock chip sample LMK142.

Approximately 2.5km north along strike of Tekapo another zone of gossanous ironstone was identified in weathered metasediments. The outcrop was rock chip and lag sampled, and drilled

with one RAB hole for negative results. Later interpretation identified the outcrop lacks quartz veining and breccia and the outcrop probably represents ferruginous lateritic duricrust.

Overall mineralisation was observed in eight holes with a best intercept of 3m @7.27 g/t Au in TKA007. A summary of the best gold mineralisation encountered is listed below in Table 5.

Table 5 Tekapo Prospect Aircore Drilling (1m re - sample results)

Hole Id	From	To	Width	Grade	Intercept
TKA0001	32.00	33.00	1.00	0.74	1m @ 0.74 g/t
TKA0001	39.00	41.00	2.00	0.91	2m @ 0.91 g/t
TKA0001	52.00	53.00	1.00	0.51	1m @ 0.51 g/t
TKA0002	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.74	1m @ 0.74 g/t
TKA0007	14.00	17.00	3.00	7.27	3m @ 7.27 g/t

5.5 Year 6

Exploration during the year included a review, a petrographical investigation as well as a combined ground magnetic and gravity survey. The exploration activities are listed below in Table 6.

Table 6 Year 6 - Summary of Exploration

Tenement	Tenement No	Geological Review	Geophysics	Petrology
Redvers	EL 8696	Review of nature of mineralisation	-	-
Redvers North	EL 8697		-	-
Superior	EL 9442		Ground Magnetics & Gravity Survey	
Victoria	EL 9449		Ground Magnetics & Gravity Survey	7 Thin Sections
TOTAL			53 line km, 31 lines	7

The review concluded that the exploration in the lake Mackay project area should be mindful of IOCG deposit models, and the possibility of encountering either disseminated or massive sulphides.

The interpretation of the geophysical images indicates the following.

- In the vicinity of the Tekapo gossan are some NW-SE structures in the magnetic response, which undergo a NS offset. There are localised magnetic lows near the north and south ends of the mapped Tekapo gossan exposure.
- The residual Bouguer Gravity image shows a localised anomaly of approximately 0.20 mGal at 617100E/7537800N, immediately east of the Tekapo gossan. The NW-SE trends apparent in the magnetics are weakly duplicated in the gravity, but a couple of NE-SW trends are more obvious across the Tekapo prospect area.
- With the exception of the above anomalies there are no other strong magnetic or gravity responses at depth, which are directly associated with the Tekapo gossan area.

The petrological investigation identified the following.

- In four thin sections a sillimanite gneiss and in one an altered granite was observed.
- One section revealed massive pyrite with scattered blebs of fine gold.
- In one section two differing chips exposed anhedral quartz and opaques as well as quartz aggregates with Fe-oxide veinlets, fine visible gold and minor muscovite.
- In one section two differing chips exposed anhedral quartz and opaques as well as quartz aggregates with Fe-oxide veinlets, fine visible gold and minor muscovite.

5.6 Year 7

No on ground was conducted due to TENL's focus on the change from open pit to underground mining at its flagship Coyote gold mine and the onset of the global financial crises in late 2008.

5.7 Year 8

Only ABM undertook exploration including a fieldtrip and the reprocessing of geophysical data due to the sale of EL 8696, 8697, 9442 and 9449 from TENL to ABM. In 2010 ABM commissioned Fathom Geophysics Pty Ltd to reprocess aeromagnetic data covering all their Northern Territory tenements. The reprocessing included the Lake Mackay Project area. Three different methods of processing were applied, the Tanami Structure Detection, the Tanami Remanent Magnetization Analysis and the Tanami Radial Symmetry Processing.

5.8 Year 9

Exploration from 21 Aug 2010 to 30 Oct 2011 included surface sampling, geophysical surveying and drilling. A summary of exploration is listed in Table 7.

Table 7 Summary of Exploration 2011

Tenement	Rock Chip Sampling	Soil Sampling	Gravity Survey	RC Drilling
EL 8696	2	1	26 & 17lines, 1km x 1km centres	4 holes for 1032m
EL 8697			12 lines,1km x 1km centres	5 holes for 1284m
EL 9442			15 lines, ,1km x 1km centres	2 holes for 443m
EL 9449	3		29 lines, x stations,1km x 1km centres	6 holes for 1538m
Total	5	1		17 holes for 4297m

The best overall assay result of 0.037ppm Au came from a subsoil (B) Horizon sample (sample ID TPSL000001) which was collected 300m southwest of the Taupo prospect on EL 8696.

The gravity survey generated four targets which were prioritized and followed up with deep RC drilling.

At the Tekapo prospect area the drilling program encountered several high grade intersections which confirmed and extended the magnitude of previously encountered mineralisation in Tanami Gold NL holes. Geological information has prompted the need for a petrologic study which has been initiated.

At the Manapouri prospect area the drilling program intersected a number of key geological units and provided insight into the distribution and composition of igneous suites, sedimentary deposits, and metamorphic facies. Gold and multi-element results have prompted further work to uncover vectors for economic gold mineralisation.

The maximum assay value returned was 9.7 ppm from a 1m sample interval from a depth of 31m in hole TKRC100003 (Tekapo).

5.9 Year 10

In 2012 all exploration was completed by ABM as DYL was in negotiation with the Central Land Council (CLC) to come to an agreement to allow DYL to explore the tenements.

Due to the large increase of new group tenure area exploration in 2012 focused on the commonly first year of tenure standard activities to determine the exploration fundamentals for the following years. Exploration included office based studies and desktop reviews of the following:

Strategies on logistics.
The engagement of the traditional owners.
Petrographic descriptions of twelve of RC drill-chips.
The regional geology.
Collated Imagery versus GeoEYE imagery.
Applicable regional exploration methods and tests of their effectiveness.
Mineral systems and the economic mineral potential of the region.

The desktop studies concluded:

To help to overcome the fairly limited access to the new tenure area it would best to
assemble a special module,
use conveyor belt sections as well as rubber or plastic gridded devices for the crossing of sand dunes,
build up a network of service providers,
engage traditional owners and offer employment for them
use collated data instead of GeoEYE imagery for orientation purposes

The interpretation of the geophysical imagery and the geology of the tenure area revealed the evidence of very large divergent and dilatant structures throughout. Correlative magnetic depletion and discordant gravity anomalies are abundant.

5.10 Year 11

In 2013 IGO initiated exploration on the project with an orientation sampling program undertaken to select the most appropriate soil sampling technique. This identified -50um BLEG sampling which was initially analysed for Ag, As, Au, Cu, Ni, Zn.

Systematic reconnaissance soil sampling over the areas approved for sampling by the CLC was completed for a total of 3436 samples. 2 rock samples were also collected. LMR00002 was collected from the Tekapo Gossan and returned 0.6g/t Au, 0.7g/t Ag, 0.11% As and 0.37% Cu. A summary of exploration is listed in Table 8.

Table 8 Summary of Exploration 2013

Tenement No	Soil Sample	Rock chip Sample	Total
EL 9343*			
EL 9442*	183		183
EL 9449*	150	1	151
EL 10305*			
EL 10306*			
EL 24299*			
EL 24492*			
EL 24567*			
EL 24858*	51		51
EL 24949*	349		349
EL 25630	713		713
EL 25632	288		288
EL 25866*	70		70
EL 27780*			
EL 27872	254	1	255
EL 28028*	40		40
EL 29459	836		836
EL 29460	119		119
EL 29483	383		383
Total	3436	2	3438

5.11 Year 12

In 2013 IGO initiated exploration on the project with an orientation sampling program undertaken to select the most appropriate soil sampling technique. This identified -50um BLEG sampling which was initially analysed for Ag, As, Au, Cu, Ni, Zn.

Systematic reconnaissance soil sampling over the areas approved for sampling by the CLC was completed for a total of 3436 samples. 2 rock samples were also collected. LMR00002 was collected from the Tekapo Gossan and returned 0.6g/t Au, 0.7g/tAg, 0.11% As and 0.37% Cu. A summary of exploration is listed in Table 8.

Table 8 Summary of Exploration 2013

Tenement No	Soil Sample	Rock chip Sample	Total
EL 9343*			
EL 9442*	183		183
EL 9449*	150	1	151
EL 10305*			
EL 10306*			
EL 24299*			
EL 24492*			
EL 24567*			
EL 24858*	51		51
EL 24949*	349		349
EL 25630	713		713
EL 25632	288		288
EL 25866*	70		70
EL 27780*			
EL 27872	254	1	255
EL 28028*	40		40
EL 29459	836		836
EL 29460	119		119
EL 29483	383		383
Total	3436	2	3438

5.12 Year 13

In 2014 the reconnaissance soil sampling program was completed over all areas that had not been adequately tested.

A total of 12807 soil samples, 133 rock samples, and 3403 drill samples from 145 aircore drillholes for 12290m were collected in the reporting period. In addition to this, the field component of geological mapping was undertaken over four areas of the project. A summary of exploration is listed in Table 9.

Table 9 Summary of Exploration 2014

Tenement	Soil Samples	Rock Samples	Drilling		
			Drillholes	Metres	Samples
EL9343	210	1			
EL9442	856	6	12	974	271
EL9449	1230	18	20	1485	420
EL10305	118				
EL10306	143				
EL24299	306				
EL24492	451				
EL24567	193				
EL24858	245				
EL24915	812	6			
EL24949	103				
EL25630	502	8	5	606	163
EL25632	880	4			
EL25866	737	2			
EL27780	689	1	22	3012	796
EL27872	318	4			
EL27906	887	21			
EL28028	298	28	10	116	49
EL29459	1205	14	19	1421	400
EL29460	731		9	1004	272
EL29483	1893	20	48	3672	1032
Total	**12807**	**133**	**145**	**12290**	**3403**

6.0 EXPLORATION COMPLETED

In this reporting period all on ground exploration was conducted by IGO and consisted of infill soil geochemical sampling, rock chip sampling, surface mapping and aircore drilling.

A total of 1429 soil samples, 98 rock samples, and 1125 drill samples from 94 aircore drillholes for 3258m were collected in the reporting period. In addition to this, the field component of geological mapping was started over EL24915. This was completed after the reporting period and is currently being compiled. This will be reported next year. A summary of exploration is listed in Table 10.

Table 10 Summary of Exploration in 2015

Tenement	Soil Samples	Rock Samples	Drilling		
			Drillholes	Metres	Samples
EL24915	1169	98	89	2781	999
EL24492	6				
EL25866	56				
EL27780	198		5	477	126
Total	**1429**	**98**	**94**	**3258**	**1125**

All of the digital data associated with the work completed during the reporting period is available in Appendix 1.

6.1 Surface Sampling

The surface sampling consisted of infill soil sampling and rock chip sampling over anomalous areas identified from the 2014 soil sampling programs.

6.1.1 Soil Sampling

The infill sampling was focussed on the areas that were reconnaissance sampled later in 2014.

Sampling was conducted by teams of two people, using All Terrain Vehicles (ATV), from mobile camps that were established at several locations throughout the project area along temporary access tracks.

The samples were collected from a depth of 0 to 20cm after scraping the surface to remove any organic matter. Samples were screened on site to <0.4mm for an approximate 3.0kg of fine material. The samples were then submitted to Genalysis in Alice Springs for additional screening to -50µm. Samples were then dispatched to Perth for analysis.

The same analytical technique that was used in 2014 was continued. Bulk Leak Extractable Gold (BLEG) analysis was conducted on 10g of -50µm material for Ag and Au. An Aqua Regia analysis of 0.5g of -50µm material was conducted for As, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb and Zn. Duplicates were collected at 1 in 50 and a company standard was also inserted at 1 in 50. Additional duplicates, standards and blanks were also undertaken by the laboratory as part of their standard in house quality control procedures.

One grid that was targeting Ni had a modified sample collection and analytical technique used. A +2mm sample and a -2mm sample were collected at each site if suitable material was available. If no coarse material was present then just a -2mm sample was collected. These samples were analysed using a 25g Aqua Regia digestion for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr

A total of 1429 infill soil samples were collected in the reporting period. This was done in several phases. Generally, 400m x 200m spaced grid sampling would be undertaken. If anomalous results were confirmed, the sample density was increased to a 50m x 200m grid. The sample location maps are provided in Appendix 2. Sheet 1 and 2.

6.1.1.1 Soil Sampling Results

The infill sampling aided in the upgrading of some of the original reconnaissance soil sample results. This allowed the selection of 6 targets for drill testing. Peak multi-element results from the -50um sampling are displayed in Table 11. The Au percentile results are displayed in Appendix 2. Sheet 3 and 4.

Table 11 Peak -50 µm soil sampling results (GDA 94 Zn 52)

Element	Sample Number	MGA East (m)	MGA North (m)	Value	Peak	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Ag	A431503	588301	7450598	ppb	148.7	15.1	11.1	11.5
As	A431502	588299	7450545	ppm	13.1	2	1.9	0.8
Au	A431372	572702	7446797	ppb	81.71	1.41	0.74	4.21
Bi	A431502	588299	7450545	ppm	3.91	0.31	0.26	0.2
Cu	A431727	572701	7446548	ppm	156.8	23	17.3	17.9
Ni	A429972	558609	7445794	ppm	162.5	12.7	11.2	7.2
Pb	A431502	588299	7450545	ppm	92.1	10.6	10.3	3.8
Zn	A431503	588301	7450598	ppm	78.3	19.8	18.2	8.2

Samples A431502 and A431503 provided the strongest multielement response and the Bumblebee Cu-Au discovery was directly down-dip from A431502 in drill holes 15LMAC030-32. A431372 was the most anomalous Au in soil result and drilling below this intersected narrow Au mineralisation in 15LMAC033-034 at the Springer Prospect. These results are displayed in Table 12.

Table 12 -50 µm soil sampling most anomalous samples (GDA 94 Zn 52)

Sample Number	MGA East (m)	MGA North (m)	Ag (ppb)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
A431502	588299	7450545	59.7	13.1	15.25	3.91	132.7	13.7	92.1	41
A431503	588301	7450598	148.7	8.4	6.03	1.26	103.8	16.3	39.7	78.3
A431372	572702	7446797	24.4	1.3	81.71	0.41	31.5	9.4	7	23.9

6.1.2 Rock Chip Sampling

Rock chip sampling was undertaken by the soil sampling crews and also by geologists during the ground truthing of soil anomalies and mapping. 98 rock chip samples were collected during the reporting period. The location of the rock samples collected in the reporting period are displayed in Appendix 2. Sheets 1 and 2.

The samples were crushed and pulverized at the Genalysis preparation laboratory in Alice Springs and then sent to Perth for 25g Aqua Regia digestion. If results were returned above the threshold then Four Acid digestion was done on those samples. Limited 25g Fire Assay was conducted to test for Pt and Pd in some of the Mn-Ni-Co laterite samples.

A company standard was inserted in each consignment, no duplicates or blanks were inserted. Duplicates, standards and blanks were also undertaken by the laboratory as part of their standard in house quality control procedures.

6.1.2.1 Rock Chip Sampling Results

The anomalous samples are all from EL24915 and are displayed in Table 13. These were defined by having either >20 ppb Au, > 400ppm Cu or > 400 ppm Zn.

The elevated Mn-Ni-Co samples, 15LMRK007, 009 and 017 were from a laterite capping over deeply weathered ultramafics. They are not considered of economic interest and the lack of Cu in the samples downgrades the prospectivity of the underlying units. The elevated Pt in 15LMRK009 is considered to be encouraging for the prospectivity of this area on a more regional scale.

The elevated Au results were coincident with anomalous areas identified from the soil sampling at the Springer and Prowl Prospects. 15LMRK070 is from the Bumblebee Prospect approximately 230m west of the drill discovery.

Table 13 Anomalous rock chip samples 2015

Sample Number	MGA East (m)	MGA North (m)	Au (ppb)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Zn (ppm)
15LMRK007	566786	7445013	<0.1	0.05	11749	47	239348	3936	19	561
15LMRK009	567391	7444594	<0.1	0.05	24703	110	364049	13226	349	709
15LMRK017	567635	7444652	1.3	0.05	7085	67	382774	1898	58	461
15LMRK023	559424	7445697	26.5	0.88	5	4	175	6	<5	6
15LMRK025	559791	7445525	28.5	0.2	2	28	99	8	<5	4
15LMRK037	572599	7446610	342.1	0.97	3	14	63	1	<5	<1
15LMRK046	573008	7446974	952	31	9	47	108	7		4
15LMRK059	572580	7446596	7	8	96	581	58	6		3
15LMRK065	559097	7445346	93	320	2	28	60	2		1
15LMRK070	588065	7450640	2	<2	19	92	265	124		413
15LMRK090	572299	7446395	47	<2	3	21	95	2		<1

6.2 Drilling

Aircore drilling was undertaken by Bostech Drilling Australia utilising Rig 3, which was the same rig used in 2014. This rig was a Drillboss 200 which has capacity to drill aircore to 120m. THe objective of the drilling was to identify bedrock Au mineralization in areas defined by the soil sampling program. This was done over 6 targets. The location of the drill collar locations are shown in Appendix 3, sheets 5-10.

All of the drillholes in EL24915 were drilled at a dip of -60º and the spacing of the collars at each target was determined by the shape and orientation of the soil anomaly that was being tested. In EL24915 there was a shallow weathering profile and RC drilling was required in order to effectively test the soil anomalies. At the Windermere South target in EL27780 drilling was initially done at -60º but was changed to vertical due to the depth of cover and challenging drilling conditions. This target was completed with aircore.

Duplicates were collected at 1 in 50 and a company standard followed by a blank was also inserted at 1 in 50. Additional duplicates and standards were also undertaken by the laboratory as part of their standard in house quality control procedures.

6.2.1 Drilling Results

The drilling results from the program conducted in 2014 were not anomalous, with the exception of Tekapo where intersections confirmed the previous grades but did not provide scope for significant size to the prospect.

The 2015 drilling programme was very successful with bedrock mineralisation confirmed in 3 out of the 6 soil anomalies that were tested.

A summary of the geology of each target area drilled in 2015 is shown in Table 14. Table 15 is a significant intercept table for all drill results received in the reporting period. Results >1g/t Au have been included.

Table 14 Geology summary of targets drilled in 2015

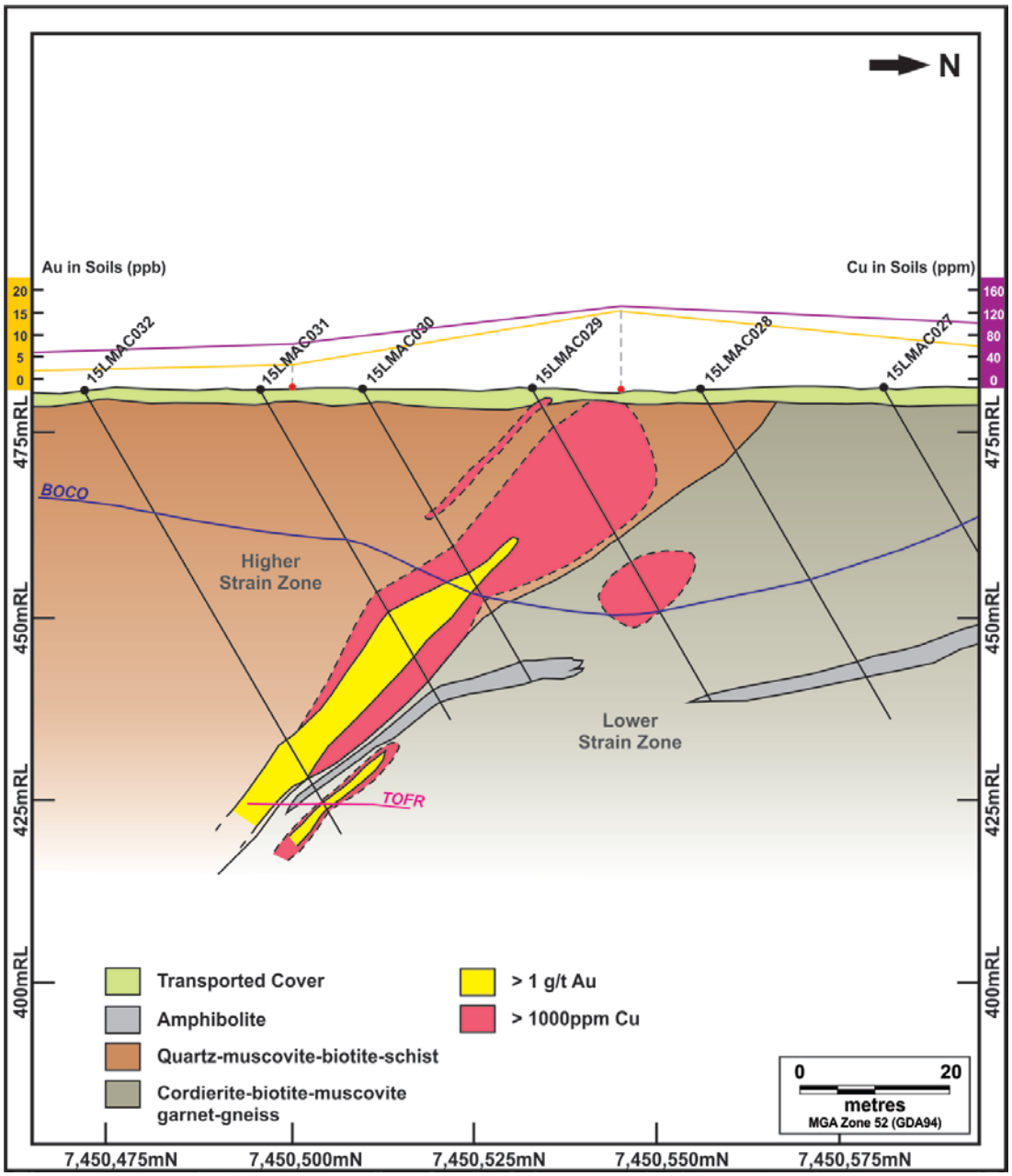
Prospect	Holes	Geology summary
Prowl	19	Thin sand cover over quartz mica schist, quartz arenite (Lander Rock Beds) and amphibolite (Du Faur Suite) with quartz veining. Au mineralisation possibly associated with minor quartz veining near contact between meta sediments and amphibolite
Springer	38	Thin sand cover, minor calcrete over quartz-muscovite-biotite schists (Lander Rock Beds), quartz, biotite-garnet-magnetite gneiss and amphibolite (Du Faur Suite). Mineralisation associated with elevated pyrite within the gneiss near contact with amphibolite.
Bumblebee	11	Thin sand cover over quartz muscovite schist, cordierite-biotite-garnet gneiss (Lander Rock Beds) and Amphibolite (Du Faur Suite). Mineralisation coincident with shear that marks the schist/gneiss contact. Malachite in oxidised zone, Native Copper in supergene zone and Chalcopyrite, Pyrite and Pyrrhotite in fresh rock.
MR_E	5	Amphibolite (Du Faur Suite), Quartz-biotite-muscovite schist (Lander Rock Beds) and Quartz-muscovite-tourmaline pegmatite. Soil anomaly truncated by tenement boundary so not effectively tested at this point.
MR_F	16	Thin sand cover, minor calcrete over gneiss (Lander Rock Beds) and amphibolite (Du Faur Suite) ,
Windermere South	5	Sand cover over Lacustrine evaporitic sediments, on deeply weathered arenites (Lander Rock Beds)

Table 15 Significant drilling intercepts received in reporting period

Prospect	Hole No	Tenement	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Bi (%)	Co (%)
Tekapo	14LMAC058	EL9449	26	34	8	1.89	3.43	0.04	0.03	0	0.03	0
			54	58	4	1.16	0.11	0.09	0	0	0	0
Bumblebee	15LMAC030	EL24915	29	31	2	1.3	34.6	7.43	1.32	1.6	0.08	0.09
	15LMAC031	EL24915	35	42	7	3.29	37.7	3.25	0.87	1.34	0.09	0.08
	15LMAC032	EL24915	56	61	5	2.37	12.4	1.43	0.19	0.97	0.04	0.1
			65	66	1	2.05	2.53	0.03	0.12	0.01	0	NA
Springer	15LMAC033	EL24915	19	20	1	2.75	0.18	0.04	0	0	0	0
	15LMAC034	EL24915	51	52	1	1.35	0.16	0.01	0	0	0	0
Prowl	15LMAC071	EL24915	7	8	1	2.42	<0.05	0	0	0.01	0	0
	15LMAC073	EL24915	27	28	1	3.43	0.46	0.02	0	0.01	0.01	0

The Bumblebee discovery in EL24915 has confirmed the prospectivity of the Lake Mackay Project. This is the first significant Cu-Au drill intercept in the South Western Aileron Province, near the Central Australian Suture. Preliminary Lithogeochemistry and Petrography conducted by Dr Tony Crawford has suggested that this may be a lower Fe end member of the IOCG style of deposit. The Petrography report is provided in Appendix 1. At this stage Bumblebee Prospect may have similarities to the Mt Dore-Mt Elliott trend in the Mt Isa Eastern Succession. Additional drilling and sampling of this prospect will be required before the style can be confidently confirmed. A simplified interpretive cross section of the Bumblebee Prospect is provided in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Interpretive geological cross section of the Bumblebee Prospect. 588300E looking west.



6.3 Geological Mapping

Geological mapping of 4 prospect areas with known outcrop was conducted by Dr Leon Vandenberg in September-October 2014 but the compilation was not completed until this reporting period. The mapping covered the Dodger, Tekapo, Manapouri and Taupo Prospect areas. The mapping was based on detailed site observations of outcrop areas identified from the second edition 1:250,000 LAKE MACKAY geology map, regional radiometrics, occurrences noted during soil sample surveys and detailed Google Earth and VirtualEarth Satellite data. A Garmin 650 Rhino GPS (+/- 3 m) was used for the fieldwork. Upon completion of the field component Satellite data was utilised to interpret additional areas of outcrop that were not visited, some of which occur within Exclusion zones. The traverse data is attached so that it can be seen where

the mapping was undertaken. Dr Vandenberg considers that the position of the geological line work is accurate to within 10m in areas constrained by ground traverses and within 30m in areas interpreted from the satellite imagery.

The associated data in Mapinfo format is provided in Appendix 1. A map showing the areas that were mapped is in Appendix 4.

Mapping of EL24915 was initiated in October 2015 but it was not completed until the current reporting period and compilation is still in progress. This work will be reported in the next annual report.

7.0 RECOMMENDATION and CONCLUSIONS

The 2015 exploration program successfully confirmed bedrock mineralisation at three new prospects in EL24915. These prospects were identified from the regional surface geochemical programme that was initiated in the previous reporting period. The Bumblebee Prospect may have affinities to the IOCG style of mineralisation and this upgrades the area for the potential to host large Cu-Au style deposits. The focus for the next year will be to gain a better understanding of the size and style of Bumblebee Prospect. Tenement applications covering the most prospective ground surrounding EL24915 have been applied for and once granted, will become the focus of a large scale reconnaissance exploration program in this area. The style of program will be determined based on the learnings gained from the work on EL24915, and in particular, the Bumblebee Prospect in the next reporting period.

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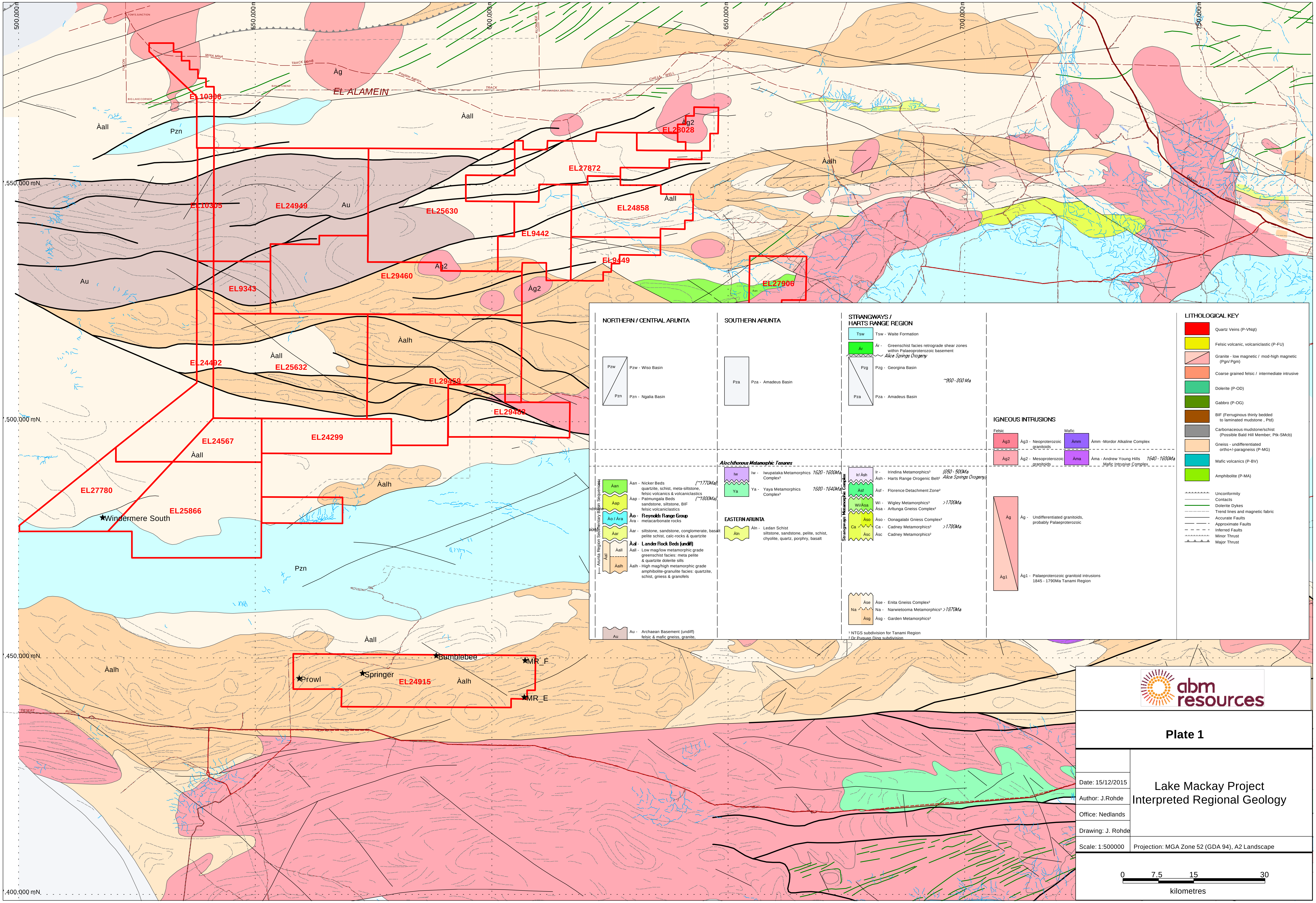

EL ALAMEIN
EL10306
EL10305
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EL24858
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EL27906
EL9343
EL29460
EL24492
EL25632
EL29459
EL29483
EL24567
EL24299
EL27780
EL25866
EL24915
Windermere South
Prowl
Springer
Bumblebee
MR_F
MR_E
NORTHERN / CENTRAL ARUNTA
SOUTHERN ARUNTA
STRANGWAYS / HARTS RANGE REGION
EASTERN ARUNTA
IGNEOUS INTRUSIONS
LITHOLOGICAL KEY
abm resources
Plate 1
Date: 15/12/2015
Author: J.Rohde
Office: Nedlands
Drawing: J. Rohde
Scale: 1:500000
Lake Mackay Project
Interpreted Regional Geology
Projection: MGA Zone 52 (GDA 94), A2 Landscape
0 7.5 15 30
kilometres