ABM RESOURCES NL
ABN 58 009 127 020

ANNUAL AND FINAL REPORT
EL 8824 ‘Officer Hill’

SOUTHERN TANAMI PROJECT
From 23 March 2001 to 22 March 2011

Holder: ABM Resources NL
Operator: ABM Resources NL
Author: J Rohde
Date: May 2011
Email: joe@abmresources.com.au
Target Commodity: Gold
Datum/Zone: GDA94/MGA Zone 52
250,000 mapsheet: The Granites (SE52-03),
100,000 mapsheet: Inningarra

Distribution:
- DRDPIFR - digital
- Central Land Council - digital
- ABM RESOURCES NL - Perth - digital

File: jr28DoR EL8824 Final & AR 2011_South Tanami
### APPENDICES – DIGITAL

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AngloGold 2003 Information Memorandum For The Eastern Tanami Project
1.0 SUMMARY

Exploration Licences 8824 is situated approximately 550 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs and was explored for gold as part of the Southern Tanami project comprising EL 8824, 9295 and 9616 (Figure 1, 2). All three tenements were originally granted to AngloGold Australia Limited (Anglogold) on 23 March 2001 and were purchased by Tanami Exploration NL (TENL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Tanami Gold NL (TGNL), a publicly listed company in June 2005. These tenements were then sold to ABM Resources NL (ABM) in December 2009.

Over the ten year of tenure exploration was completed by AngloGold, TENL and ABM. It included a geological re-interpretation, airborne geophysical surveying, petrographic analyses and drilling. The drilling was completed in 2002. The maximum over all assay result from the drilling was 19 ppb in hole SOPH0041.

No exploration was conducted during the tenth and last year of term. A summary of exploration is listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Exploration Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerial colour photography</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airborne geophysical surveying (aeromagnetics, radiometrics)</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of TM data</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posthole Air core Drilling</td>
<td>11 holes, 764m, in 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posthole RAB Drilling</td>
<td>9 holes, 529m, in 2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All previous exploration has been outlined in the preceding annual reports.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

EL 8824, 9295 and 9616 form part of the Southern Tanami project area. The tenement is situated approximately 550 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs and 62 kilometres south west of the Rabbit Flat Roadhouse within the Tanami Desert. Access to the tenements from Alice Springs is via the unsealed Tanami Highway and then to the south west via station tracks to the Tanami Downs Station.

The Southern Tanami project area is affected annually by access restrictions, including extremely high temperatures (in excess of 50°C) and high seasonal rainfall; associated with the northern monsoon season that typically extends from late November to the middle of April. Access into the Tanami is via the Tanami road (gravel), which closed every year for varying lengths of time (up to four months) by the Halls Creek and Alice Springs Shire Councils due to flooding.

The vegetation over the project area varies considerably from wide-open Spinifex studded plains to low desert scrubland. The area has a characteristically subdued topography with limited low breakaway hills and sub-cropping areas. The majority of the area lies beneath a veneer of aeolian or colluvial sediments. Deep palaeo-drainage systems, comprising fluvial, lacustrine and aeolian sediments, are known to transect some of the tenements (Large et. al., 2002).
Figure 1

EL 8824
Tenement Location
FIGURE 2

Projection: MGA Zone 52 (GDA 94)
Scale: 1:25000

EL 8824 'Officer Hill'
Tenement Locality

Date: 26/5/2011
Author: J.Rohde

Survey:\A

ABM RESOURCES NL
3.0 TENURE

The Southern Tanami Project comprised Exploration Licences 8824, 9295 and 9616. They were originally granted to AngloGold Australia Limited on 23 March 2001 for a period of six years. They were included in a Sale and Purchase Agreement between Anglogold Ashanti Australia Limited (Anglogold) and Tanami Exploration NL (TENL) dated 23 June 2005. In December 2009, ABM Resources NL (ABM) purchased ELs 8824, 9295 and 9616.
Tenement details are listed below in Table 2 and are shown on Figure 2.

Table 2: Tenement Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenement Name</th>
<th>Tenement No</th>
<th>Blocks Granted</th>
<th>Grant Date</th>
<th>Expiry Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officer Hill</td>
<td>EL 8824</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23 Mar 01</td>
<td>22 Mar 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology

(from Large et al, 2002)

The project area lies within the Granites - Tanami Block that forms the basement to the surrounding Birrindudu Basin (Blake et al. 1979). To the west are the Halls Creek Mobile Zone and the Canning Basin; whilst to the east and south are the Wiso Basin and the Arunta Block (which is possibly of similar age and a stratigraphic equivalent to the Granites - Tanami Block). The Granites - Tanami Block contains the Tanami Complex, which hosts the mineralisation at the Dead Bullock Soak, Tanami and Granites gold mines.

The Tanami Complex is of Early Proterozoic age and comprises meta-sediments and meta-volcanics, which are steeply dipping with a bedding parallel cleavage. Poor exposure and structural complexity have precluded a full understanding of the stratigraphy. The NTGS has remapped the eastern portion of the inlier and erected a stratigraphy, which broadly correlates with the Pine Creek and Hall's Creek inliers. Economic gold mineralisation is found in a variety of host rocks, and appears to be related at least partly to geochemical properties of those rocks, rather than a particular stratigraphic age. At Dead Bullock Soak, the Callie deposit, gold is hosted in a weakly carbonaceous siltstone sequence, the Dead Bullock Formation. At the Tanami Mine gold is hosted by rocks deposited in a younger basin comprising a series of pillow basalts and greywackes of the Mount Charles Formation. In the western Tanami the Coyote deposit is hosted by a sequence of micaceous greywackes and weakly carbonaceous siltstones which have been assigned to the Killi Killi Formation. The Killi Killi Formation is slightly younger than the Dead Bullock Formation but is part of the same basin fill sequence. Late Proterozoic and early Carpentarian granites intrude the Tanami Complex. Most of the known gold mineralisation is spatially related to these granites, although a genetic relationship has not been established.

Cainozoic surficial overburden comprises laterite, calcrete and vein quartz rubble. In addition there is a thin veneer of Quaternary aeolian and alluvial sand. Palaeo-drainage channels are well developed in parts of Tanami, filled by lacustrine clays and sheetwash sedimentation and local silcrete and calcrete. Where tested by drilling they have a maximum depth of around 40m, but may be deeper elsewhere. Palaeo-drainage commonly follows the bedrock structural deformation zones over which they inhibit exploration.
Structurally the Tanami Block is very complex with multiple phases of deformation and faulting. Two main types of folding have been identified in the Killi Killi Beds. Broad northerly-plunging anticlines and synclines are recognised and east-southeast-trending zones of smaller chevron folds with steep limbs. The chevron folds cut across the broad folds indicating at least two phases of deformation. Both phases have been disrupted by the intrusion of granite. D1 and D2 involve progressive deformation about NW-SE to E-W trending axes. Dextral strike slip reactivation of the Trans Tanami fault during D3 or late D2 resulted in rotation and re-folding of previously folded units to a N-S orientation.

NW-WNW trending strike slip/dip-slip faults (D3) are very prominent and are commonly associated with intense shearing and quartz veining. The structures are possibly related to deep-seated structures in the metamorphic-granitoid Archaean basement, which to the NW define the margin of the Canning Basin on the Lennard Shelf. NE to ENE and N-trending faults are also common and can be related to phases of basin extension and compression during regional tectonism.

The NTGS has identified seven stages of deformation, with the gold mineralisation relatively late and related to a D6 event. Age-dating of mineralisation by AGSO/NTGS also indicates that mineralisation is late stage. AngloGold has developed a simpler, but broadly similar structural model, with three major deformation events, with mineralisation related to late D2 deformation. Much of the dextral faulting on NW-WNW Trans-Tanami Faults is thought to post-date mineralisation.

### 4.2 Project Geology

(from Spurway, 2003)

Tenements EL 8824, 9295 and 9616 lie to the north of a major trans-Tanami strike slip structure and are cross-cut by a number of N-S transfer structures. Younger granites ascribed to the Late Tanami Frederick Suite (1810 – 1790 Ma) form discrete plutons intruded along these structures, intruding into earlier granitoids and units of the MacFarlanes Peak group and Killi Killi Formation. A majority of the three tenement group is overlain with late platform cover of the Pedestal Hills Beds.

### 4.3 Tenement Geology

**EL 8824** is interpreted to be underlain by three major lithological units Antrim Plateau Volcanic’s (Ala), Dead Bullock Formation (Atk) and Birrindudu Formation (Ad) (Plate 1).

### 5.0 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION

#### 5.1 Historic Exploration

(From Anglo Memo 2003)

EL 8824 - "Officer Hill" has no record of previous exploration or of overlying tenure.
5.2 Exploration From Year 1 to Year 09

All field exploration on EL 8824 was carried out by Anglogold in the first three years of tenure. During the TENL ownership (2005-2009) no field exploration was carried out. All drill data is digital appended. All drill hole and sample locations are shown on Plate 1.

2001 – 2002
(from Large & Spurway 2002)
AngloGold’s work completed on the project included:
• Compilation of previous explorers work and review.
• Aerial photography
• Airphoto mosaics
• Airborne geophysical surveying (aeromagnetic, radiometric)
• Geophysical processing and modelling
• Reconnaissance Lag sampling
• Acquisition of TM data

2002 – 2003
During the second year of tenure AngloGold completed in the southern portion of EL 8824, two 1600m spaced traverses of 200m - 400m spaced holes for twenty (20) holes for 1293m of posthole drilling. The holes were drilled to an average depth of sixty-five (65) metres. Not all holes were able to penetrate into Proterozoic age lithologies with some holes ending in Antrim Plateau Volcanics. Proterozoic rocks intercepted included schists and metasediments ascribed to be the Dead Bullock Formation. No significant results were returned. The best assay result of 19ppb Au was returned from SOPH0041.

AngloGold’s work completed on the project included (from Spurway 2003):
• Geochemical surface sampling
• Posthole RAB and aircore drilling
• Statistical analysis of geochemical dataset’s
• Geophysical and geological review and interpretation
• Geophysical modeling

2003 - 2005
No information about exploration was available for that period at the time when writing this report.

2006 – 2010
No exploration fieldwork was carried out neither by AngloGold nor by TENL nor by ABM.

One AngloGold Memorandum (2003) is digitally available and is digital appended. All (the known at the time of writing this report) three previous annual reports are mentioned in the bibliography.

6.0 EXPLORATION IN YEAR 10

In the tenth and last year of tenure no exploration was conducted. Due to a review of all the newly acquired TENL tenements ABM focused its exploration activities on other tenements of the newly acquired tenement group.
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AngloGold 2003 Information Memorandum For The Eastern Tanami Project


Large, P., Spurway, C., 2002. First Group annual Report for Exploration Licences EL 8738-8741, EL 8755-8758, EL 8817, **EL 8824**, EL 9157, EL 9295, EL 9268-9270, EL 9615-9616, EL 9831 & EL 9846 Southern Tanami Project, for the year ending 22nd March 2002

