

ABM RESOURCES NL

ABN 58 009 127 020

ANNUAL REPORT

EL 8825 Lucky's Bore

16/04/2010 - 15/04/2011

Holder ATH Pty. Ltd.
Operator ABM Resources NL

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Target Commodity Gold

Datum/Zone GDA94/ MGA Zone 52 250,000 map sheet The Granites (SF52-03) 100,000 map sheet McFarlane, (E 4757)

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File: jr27DoR Annual | R 2011 Peccadillo 8825

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1.0 SUMMARY

EL 8825 'Luckys Bore' forms part of ABM's Resources NL (ABM) Bonanza Regional project. **EL 8825**, was originally granted on the 29th April 1999 and is located approximately 620 km northwest of Alice Springs and approximately 88km south west of the Tanami Gold Mine (**Figure 1**).

ABM Resources NL (ABM) acquired a group of tenements, which included EL 8825, from ATH in a deal completed March 31st, 2010.

ABM acquired GEOEye satellite imagery and reviewed existing data.

No on ground exploration was conducted on the tenement during the reporting period.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

EL 8825 forms part of the Bonanza Regional project area. The tenement is situated about 620 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs at the border to Western Australia and is 85 kilometres southeast of the Tanami Gold Mine in the Tanami Desert. Access to the tenement from Alice Springs is via the Tanami Track and a network of tracks towards the Wilson Range.

3.0 TENURE

Exploration License 8825 was granted on April 29th 1999 for a period of ten years to Australian Tenement Holdings Pty Ltd (ATH) a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Asia Pacific (Newmont). It was included in a sale purchase agreement completed on March 31st, 2010 between Newmont and ABM Resources NL. An extension of term was granted.

Tenement details are shown in Figure 2 and are listed below in Table 1.

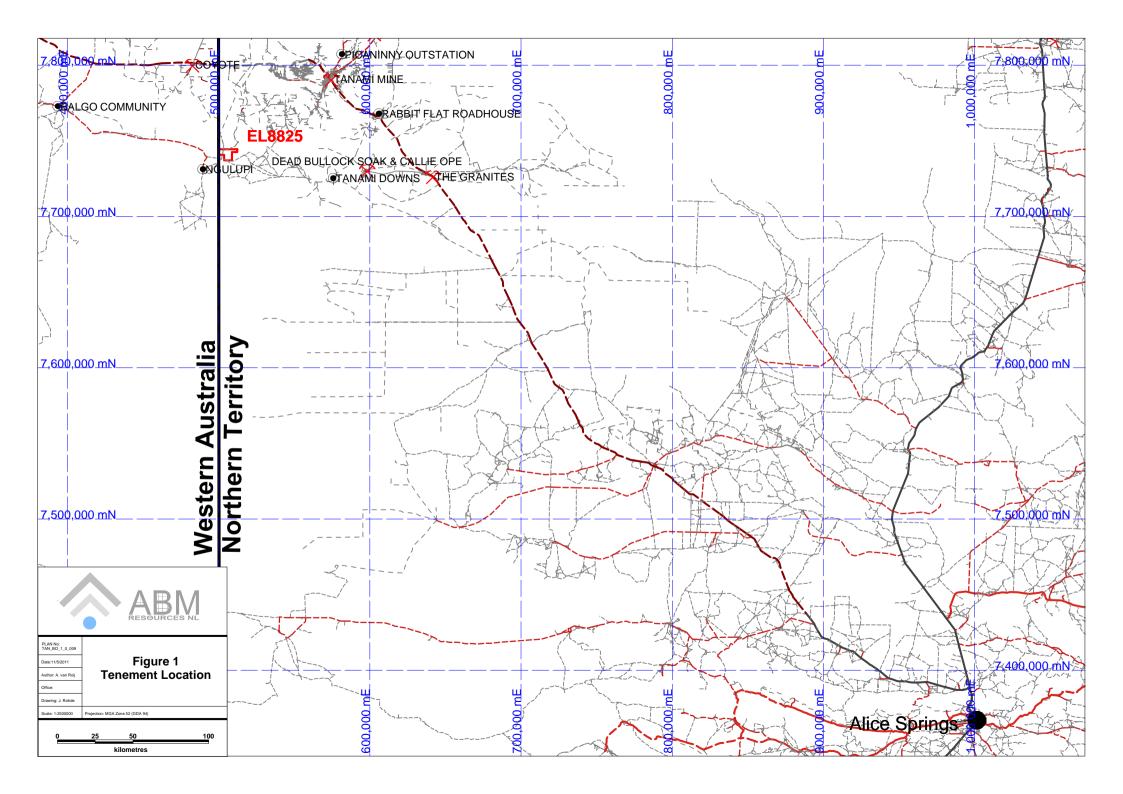
Table 1: Tenement Details

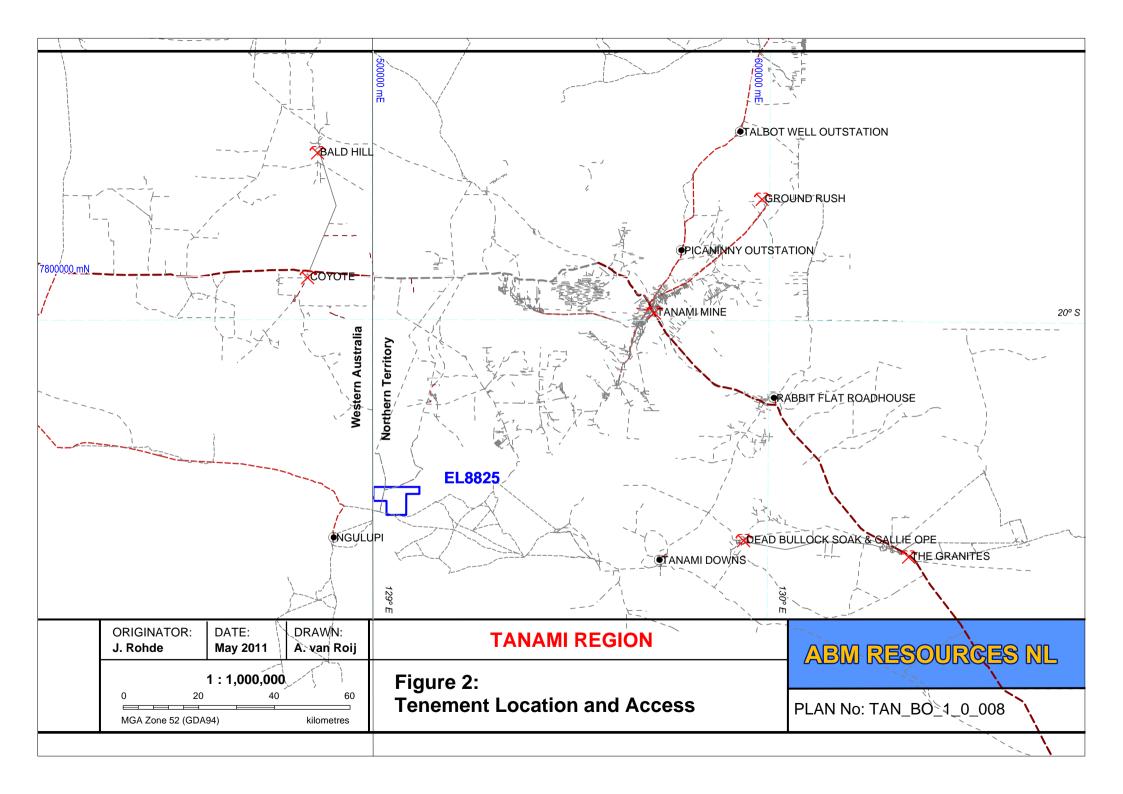
Tenement Name	Tenement No	Blocks Granted	Blocks Retained	Grant Date	Expiry Date
Lucky's Bore	EL 8825	16	16	29/04/1999	15/04/2012

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(from Eisenlohr, M., 2010, Sewell et al, 2004)

The Granites-Tanami goldfields lie in the eastern part of the early proterozoic Granites-Tanami inlier, which is part of the northern Australian orogenic province (Plumb, 1990). The inlier abuts the Arunta complex to the south and east, and is likely a continuation of the Halls Creek orogen in Western Australia (Hendricks et al., 2000). It underlies younger cover sequences including the paleozoic Wiso basin on its northeastern margin, and the Victoria river basin to the north. To the west, clastic sediments of the middle proterozoic Birrindudu basin overlie and separate the inlier from similarly-aged rocks of the Halls Creek province.





The oldest rocks of the Tanami region belong to the Billabong complex; a suite of Archaen-age gneiss and schist. These are unconformably overlain by the Proterozoic McFarlanes peak group, followed by a thick succession of clastic sediments of the Tanami group (Hendricks et al.,2000). A suite of syn to post-deformation dolerites and gabbros are found intruding bothe the McFarlane peak and Tanami groups.

Complex polyphase deformation during the Barramundi orogeny (1845-1840 Ma) has affected the entire inlier. It appears to have been largely controlled by two sets of regional-scale fractures trending NNE and WNW, evidenced by the orientation of successive phases of macroscopic folding in the region and the consistent sympathetic trends of late tectonic faults.

Peak metamorphism during the Barramundi orogeny reached amphibolites facies (Granites gold mine), but is more generally greenschist facies through the inlier (Callie gold mine). Contact metamorphic aureoles – commonly identified in pelitic schist units by randomly-oriented and alusite porphyroblasts – are well-developed at the margins of the granite plutons.

Localised extension followed, forming small basins that filled with shallow marine sediments to the west (Pargee sandstone) and pillow basalts and turbiditic sediments to the east (Mt. Charles formation).

After a period of extension, widespread granite intrusion and vulcanism followed from 1830 – 1810Ma. At least three granitic intrusive suites and two volcanic complexes are present. The last intrusion of undeformed granite occurred circa 1800 – 1795Ma, with the intrusion of the Granites suite (Hendricks et al., 2000).

Residual hills of folded sandstone unconformably overlie early the Proterozoic rocks. Antrim plateu flood basalts are also preserved as platform cover in areas protected from erosional stripping.

Tertiary drainage channels – now generally filled with alluvial and lacustrine clays and calcretes – are a major feature of the region. Some drainage profiles are 10km wide, and greater than 100 deep.

A desert terrain comprising transported and residual colluvial cover sediments and Aeolian sand blanket a large portion of the inlier, with an estimated outcrop exposure of less than 10%. Gold mineralisation within the holding is dominantly hosted by the Tanami group, a sequence of fine to medium grained turbiditic metagreywackes, pelites, carbonaceous siltstone, schist, banded iron, chert, and calcsilicates (Hendricks et al., 2000). Owing to their more resistant nature only the cherts, iron formations, and associated graphitic schist tend to outcrop above the sand plain. The pillow basalts and sediments of the Mt. Charles formation at the Tanami mine also hosts significant gold mineralisation.

5.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

No ATH information about the exploration activities was available for the period from 29/04/1999 – 15/04/2008 at the time of writing this report.

No field exploration was carried out during the period from 16/04/2008 – 15/04/2009.

No field exploration was carried out during the period from 16/04/2009 – 15/04/2010.

Two previous annual reports are mentioned in the bibliography.

6.0 EXPLORATION COMPLETED

No field exploration was carried out during the reporting period. ABM reviewed existing data and acquired GEOEye satellite imagery to locate outcrop, create interpreted geological maps and to identify future drill sides (Plate 1).

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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