



NOTICE OF INTENT

TWIN BONANZA – 1

MLA29822

11 JANUARY 2013



Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Anticipated Period of Activity of the Mining Works	6
3.	Proposed Mining Techniques	9
4.	Environmental Impact	12
5.	Vehicular Access to and within the Affected Land	14
5.1	Proposals to Construct Roads	14
5.2	Air Strips	15
5.3	Proposal for other access facilities	15
6.	Staff and Contractors	16
7.	Water, Timber and Other Requirements	17
7.1	Water	17
7.2	Clay	17
8.	Minimising the Effect of Mining Works on the Affected Land	18
9.	Other Environmental Legal Obligations	19
10.	Proposals for Rehabilitation	21
11.	Proposals for Minimising Social Impact	22
12.	Projected Production Capacity and Scale of Operations	23
13.	Infrastructure Requirements	24
14.	Contact Persons	26

Figures

Figure 1. Proposed Mineral Lease Area	5
Figure 2. Scoping Study – Plan view showing resource model and open pit design. ...	7
Figure 3. Scoping Study - Indicative Pit design	10
Figure 4. Project Location Map	14

Tables

Table 1. Scoping Study - Maiden Resource Statistics	6
Table 2. Scoping Study - Gold Processing Statistics	6
Table 3. Scoping Study - Old Pirate Pit Design Parameters	9
Table 4. Mining Fleet	11
Table 5. Project Area Threatened Species.	19
Table 6. Contact Persons	26

Appendices

APPENDIX A - WET SEASON FLORA AND FAUNA SURVEY

APPENDIX B - DRY SEASON FAUNA SURVEY

APPENDIX C - MINERAL LEASE APPLICATION & WATER EXPLORATION
RECOMMENDATIONS

APPENDIX D - DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(DLRM) THREATENED SPECIES

1. Introduction

ABM Resources NL (**ABM**) wishes to notify the Department of Mines and Energy (**DME**) and the Department of Lands Planning and Environment (**DLPE**) of its intent to mine within the area determined by Mineral Lease Application 29822. This report is pursuant to the Environmental Assessment Act 1982.

ABM Resources NL (**ABM**) proposes to conduct mining and processing at the Old Pirate deposit and surrounding prospects, including Golden Hind, Old Glory and other ore zones that may be identified or confirmed by continued exploration and mining activity (collectively called the “Twin Bonanza - 1” project).

ABM plans open pit mining, followed by potential underground mining, and onsite processing as well as associated tails dams, waste dumps and required infrastructure including power station, accommodation, workshops and offices.

The mining lease extends to the Buccaneer deposit, to the north-west of Old Pirate. The extension of the mineral lease to Buccaneer is to allow the extraction of clay or other materials that may be required in the construction of the infrastructure to mine and process the Old Pirate deposit and surrounding prospects. At a later stage, once Buccaneer has undergone further assessment an additional proposal to facilitate the mining and processing of Buccaneer may be submitted.

The mining lease application is appended to this proposal as Appendix C and contains further details regarding proposed activities.

ABM first proposes to conduct trial mining and on site trial processing. This is practicable given the ore outcrops to surface and the very high gold recoveries from gravity only methods in laboratory trials. The high-grade gold at surface at Old Pirate makes it an unusual scenario in the modern day Australian mining industry and is reminiscent of what prospectors would have hoped to find in the gold rushes of the 1800’s.

With coarse gold grains up to 5mm the Old Pirate Deposit has a high statistical nugget effect. As a result, drill testing does not necessarily provide an accurate representation of gold content. However, with the ‘high-grade gold at surface nature’ of the ore body there are advantages to ABM in being able to bring the Old Pirate project to production using a staged approach. The high-grade gold at surface nature of the ore body provides ABM with the ability to extract profitable ore from virtually day one of an ore extracting operation.

Deeper or lower grade ore bodies than Old Pirate would generally necessitate time consuming and expensive resource drill out programs, detailed feasibility studies and high capital expenditure to bring the ore body into production. These deeper or lower grade deposits require a large scale operation to allow maximum operating profit and payback of capital expenditure.

ABM intends to leverage on the ability to bring the project online with minimal capital, and in a shorter time than many other ore bodies would require. The trial mining and processing is effectively ABM’s version of a feasibility study. Capital

will be deployed in a staged expansion and risk managed way reducing the risk to all stakeholders.

ABM's approach of using the advantages of Old Pirate (coarse high-grade gold from surface) should enable the expansion and development of the project to be largely self-funding. However ABM is well capitalised, especially for a relatively junior company at circa \$150M market capitalisation (13/12/2012), and has significant capacity to look at other financing options if the project cannot be self-funded.

The trial mining is expected to increase understanding of the geology, including grade, grade distribution, thickness, orientation and mineralisation controls as well as the processing characteristics and overall amenability to gravity recovery methods. It may also expose additional veins and further expand the resource base. The deposit appears to have a very high "nugget effect" and this casts some doubt on the representative nature of all drill results, both positive and negative.

While trial mining is essential to confirm the next steps going forward for Old Pirate; it is clear that there is material that can be economically mined by continuing operations. ABM is currently updating resource estimation models following the 2012 field season and areas, such as Golden Hind, appear likely economic even at a small scale .

ABM seeks to continue mining and processing activity directly after the trial is completed and is seeking a Mineral Lease for that purpose and to avoid delay between the trial and mine development activity.

ABM intends to ramp up progressively following the conclusion of trial mining and processing and believes this is the best way to minimise stakeholder risks.

ABM has an expectation, based on reasonable success of the trial, of an open pit operation running for a period of 3-4 years following the trial. The Company is continuing to identify new ore zones in and surrounding Old Pirate and there is, and will remain, a focus on exploration in the area. With continuing discovery there is potential to further expand open pit mining inventory.

It is planned that the processing plant can be upgraded from the trial capacity to between 200,000t and 300,000t per annum. ABM is targeting a continued gravity only recovery method for processing.

Given the high-grade nature of the deposit, there is strong potential for an underground operation following open pit operations. An underground operation is however, not yet certain and additional drilling, data from trial mining and then open pit mining are required to confirm the potential.

Further upgrades to milling capacity, or changes to the method of recovery, may be necessitated to improve or maintain an economic operation into the future.

Many mines have a much longer mine life than originally identified by exploration drilling and ABM is anticipating that with further discovery and optimisation operations at Old Pirate can be extended beyond what can be currently planned.

The current proposed mineral lease area is shown in the image below. This image shows proposed and conceptual future areas of operation.

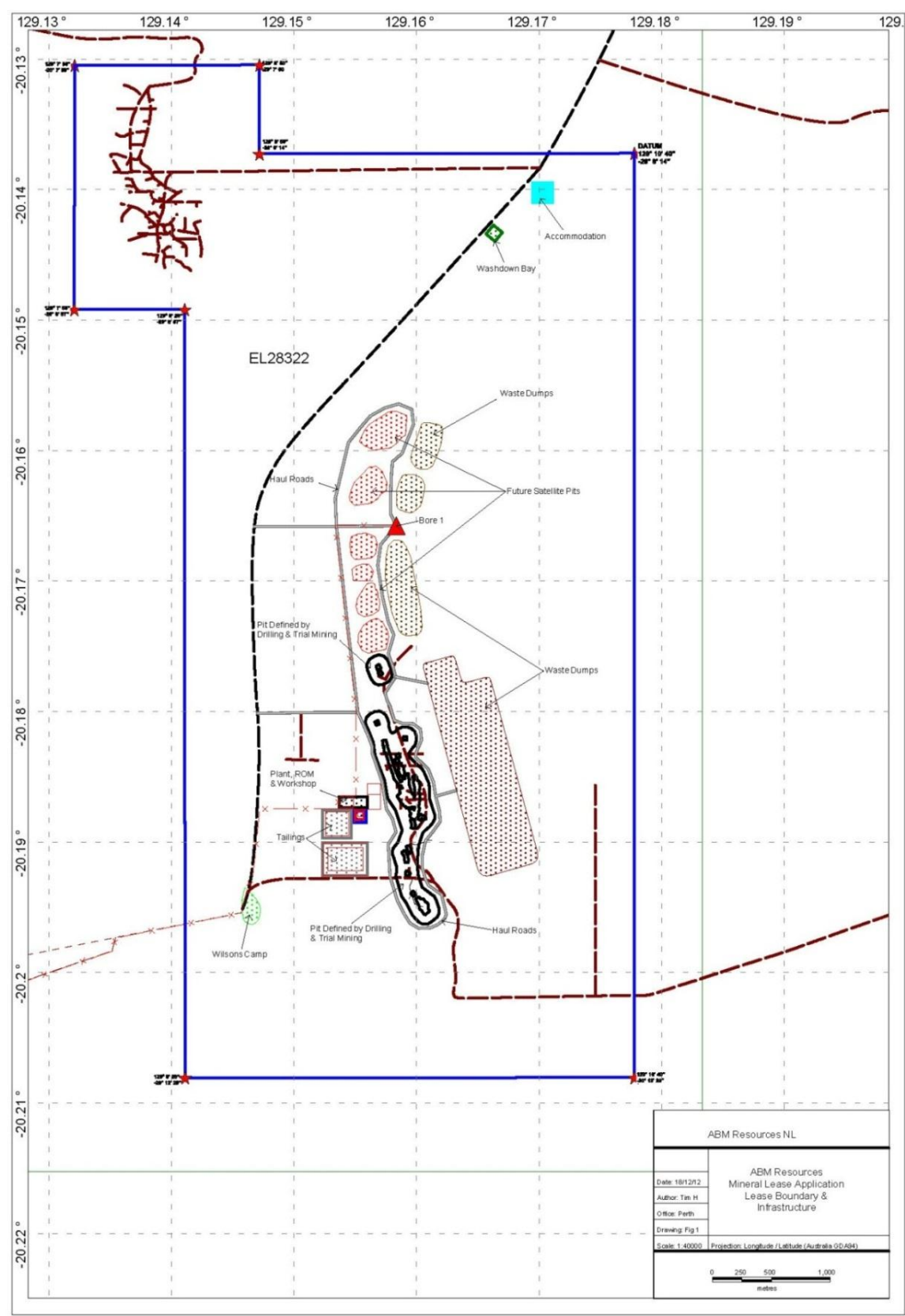


Figure 1. Proposed Mineral Lease Area

2. Anticipated Period of Activity of the Mining Works

Trial mining and processing is intended to occur in April, May and June of 2013. This is subject to approvals, conclusion of the wet season, equipment lead times and contractor availabilities.

It is intended that mining and processing can continue from July 2013 onwards subject to success of trial mining and processing, the grant of the mineral lease, approvals and a mining agreement being put in place.

On April 16th, 2012, ABM released a maiden resource statement for Old Pirate that included a high-grade vein model of 486,000t @ 14.84g/t Au, using a 300g/t top cut, and a much larger overall resource inventory.

All Vein Models	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Indicated	347,000	5.25	58,500
Inferred	1,327,000	8.65	368,900
Total	1,673,000	7.95	427,400
High Grade Vein Models Only	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Ounces
Indicated	132,000	7.62	32,200
Inferred	354,000	17.52	199,400
Total	486,000	14.84	231,600

Table 1. Scoping Study - Maiden Resource Statistics

On May 15th, 2012, ABM released scoping study results, based on the above resource and using whittle optimisations, that indicated that 832,000t @ 11.5g/t Au could be extracted, although at a faster mining and processing rate.

Stand alone gravity gold processing facility for Old Pirate open pit.

Item	Total	Unit	Year 1	Year 2
Milled Tonnes	832,000	T	450,000	382,000
Gold Grade	11.5	g/t	10.9	16.0
Recovered Gold	261,000	Oz	112,000	149,000

Table 2. Scoping Study - Gold Processing Statistics

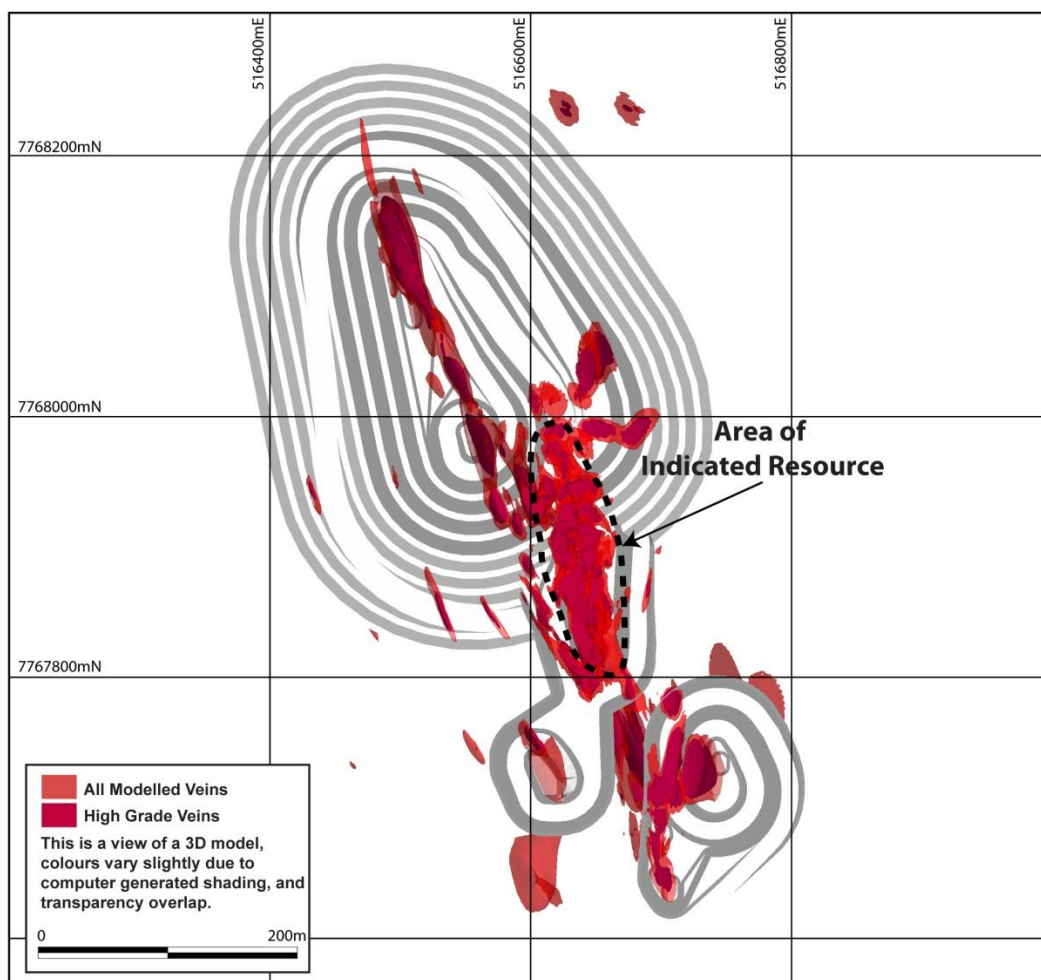


Figure 2. Scoping Study – Plan view showing resource model and open pit design.

ABM is taking a risk managed approach to production and expects to ramp up in the short term to a rate of between 200,000t per annum and 300,000t per annum.

Based on a midpoint of 250,000t per annum production and allowing for a ramp up period, ABM envisages an initial open pit mine life of 3-4 years.

Since the April 2012 resource statement, ABM has released 14 announcements directly related to Old Pirate with additional drill and surface sampling results, including several extensions. The 2012 field season has been concluded and resource modelling is currently in progress. The Golden Hind prospect is a new mineralised area identified in 2012.

With further increases to resources the open pit mine life may extend well beyond 3-4 years.

Given the high-grade nature of the deposit, there is strong potential for an underground operation following open pit operations which will significantly extend the life of the mine. An underground operation will require additional drilling, data from trial mining and then open pit mining to confirm the potential.

Many mines have a much longer mine life than originally identified by exploration drilling and ABM is anticipating that with further discovery and optimisation operations at Old Pirate mean the mine life can be extended beyond what can be currently planned.

3. Proposed Mining Techniques

Mining operations are proposed to be undertaken using conventional open pit mining methods (drill, blast, load and haul), but with a particular focus on maximising the recovered grade from the deposit.

The 2012 scoping study envisages mining operations to a maximum depth of ~100m below surface with a strip ratio of 13:1 (waste:ore). Completion of a revised scoping study is anticipated in early 2013 and, based on updated resource models and open pit designs prior to the commencement of mining, will incorporate information obtained from trial mining and processing.

The design parameters below were used for the Old Pirate scoping study and remain valid at this point in time. Some geotechnical drilling occurred in late 2012 and logging has been completed on site. ABM may adjust mining parameters depending on geotechnical reports and trial mining results.

Pit Design Parameters	Units	Amount
Slope Design - Rocktype 1 – Oxide		
Bench Height	m	10
Berm Width	m	5
Batter Angle	deg	52
Inter-ramp angle	deg	38
Slope Design - Rocktype 2 - Transitional		
Bench Height	m	20
Berm Width	m	5
Batter Angle	deg	62
Inter-ramp angle	deg	52
Overall angle (dual lane)	deg	40
Slope Design - Rocktype 3 – Fresh		
Bench Height	m	20
Berm Width	m	5
Batter Angle	deg	69
Inter-ramp angle	deg	58
Overall angle (dual lane)	deg	45
Ramp Design		
Single Lane	m	13.0
Dual Lane	m	23.0
Ramp Gradient	%	10%

Table 3. Scoping Study - Old Pirate Pit Design Parameters

Mining will involve mining a series of open pits, including cut backs. The staged approach will allow continued assessment of the ore body as more information becomes available from both mining and resource extensional work.

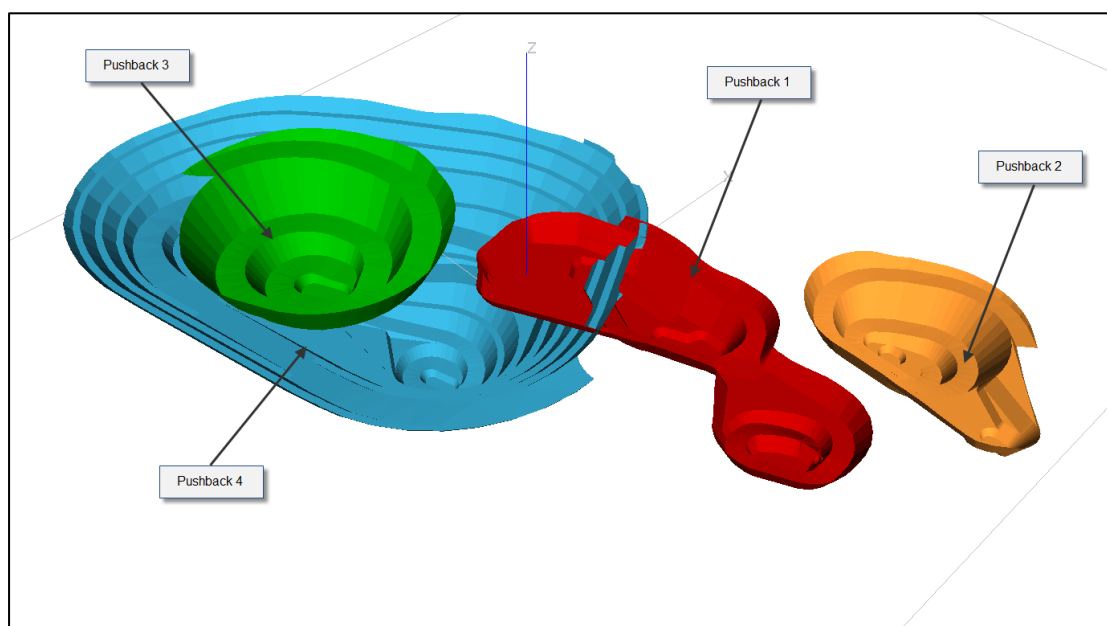


Figure 3. Scoping Study - Indicative Pit design

Areas identified for trial mining and processing are significantly larger than those incorporated in the 2012 scoping study. Subsequent open pit designs are expected to incorporate the 690m of strike at Old Pirate, 110m of mineralised strike at Golden Hind as well as other mineralised areas.

Open pit mining will include the clearing of top soil, the establishment of safety and abandonment bunding, required roads and pads and waste dumps.

The scoping study envisages the use of a 180t excavator and 91t rigid truck suitable for waste movement. Smaller equipment, in particular a smaller excavator will be utilised to minimise dilution in ore areas. For trial mining the use of a 35t excavator is planned for ore extraction.

Key to maximising recovered grade for the operation will be the selective extraction of the ore. Grade control for the operation will be achieved by using a combination of methods, including RC drilling, blast hole sampling and mapping and sampling of pit floors. It is expected that extensive visual control, backed by sampling data, will be used to guide ore extraction.

The scoping study currently envisages the following mining fleet. Mining fleet requirements would be updated following the planned trial mining and processing and as the project matures.

Make	Model	Number
Loading		
Komatsu	PC1800 Excavator	1
Haulage		
Komatsu	HD785-5 Dump Truck	5
Ancillary		
Caterpillar	D9T Dozer	1
Caterpillar	14 H Grader	1
Caterpillar	8 Wheeler Water cart	1
Toyota	Service Truck	1
Caterpillar	IT62G	1
Toyota	Light Vehicle	6
Toyota	Coaster Bus	1
Allight	Lighting Plant	5

Table 4. Mining Fleet.

Depending on ongoing exploration and mining results, open pit mining may be further expanded or underground mining may be undertaken, in conjunction with or at the conclusion of open pit mining.

Underground mining will likely focus on high-grade extraction rather than bulk production and selective mining methods will be employed, including narrow ore development and either narrow long hole open stoping or hand held (air-leg) extraction methods.

4. Environmental Impact

ABM is committed to operating in a responsible manner, which minimises impact on the environment. In addition to its obligations to the traditional landowners, ABM will meet all of the requirements of the Northern Territory and the Commonwealth in the establishment and operations of this project. If required by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) ABM will prepare either an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Public Environmental Review (PER), whichever is prescribed. A detailed Mining Management Plan (MMP) will be completed that will utilise findings of the PER or EIS. Environmental contingencies will be covered in detail by this process.

Attached to this proposal document as Appendices A, B, and D are environmental reports ABM have commissioned for the project, the recommendations of which will be put in the place as the project proceeds. Additional reports will be prepared and provided to DME as appropriate including the Technical and Environmental Reports. Copies of environmental reports and other materials prepared to meet ABM's statutory obligations will also be provided when available.

ABM's corporate environmental statement is as follows below.
(<http://www.abmresources.com.au/default/environmental-statement>)

“ABM Resources is committed to responsible exploration and development. ABM conducts its exploration to minimize impact of the environment and has ongoing programs of environmental rehabilitation.

ABM acknowledges its responsibilities to conduct its business in harmony with the stakeholder's and wider community's desire to protect the natural environment. ABM recognizes that it conducts exploration on land owned by Traditional Owners and that ABM's access to this land is guided through process with Central Land Council. ABM is committed to a close working relationship with the Central Land Council, the communities and the Traditional Owners of the areas in which it works.

Exploration discovery by ABM is for the benefit of both the Shareholders and Stakeholders including the Traditional Owners.”

ABM is committed to operating in a responsible manner, which minimises impact on the environment. ABM is committed to do it's best to:

- Care for the environment and its heritage value;
- Comply with legislative requirements for the environment;
- Work closely with the community and governing bodies to ensure that a good approach is always followed relating to environmental care;
- Encourage employees to value the heritage in the environment in which we work;
- Reduce waste, recycle and recognise the by-product of our consumables;
- Maintain an open consultation process with regulators, the community and shareholders;

- Minimise workplace exposure to hazards, ecosystem disturbance or degradation;
- Re-establish disturbed areas as sustainable ecosystems and community assets; and
- Facilitate the education of employees and contractors in relation to their roles and responsibilities to environmental management.

5. Vehicular Access to and within the Affected Land

The Mineral Lease and mining operations are located within exploration tenement EL28322, located approximately 15km east of the Northern Territory-Western Australia border. The closest major settlement is Tenant Creek, 527km to the east. Alice Springs is 617km to the south east and Darwin 874km to the north.

Principal access to site for supplies will be by road, from the Tanami Road to the north of Old Pirate. The below image shows the project location and the Tanami Road, straddling the Northern Territory and West Australian border.

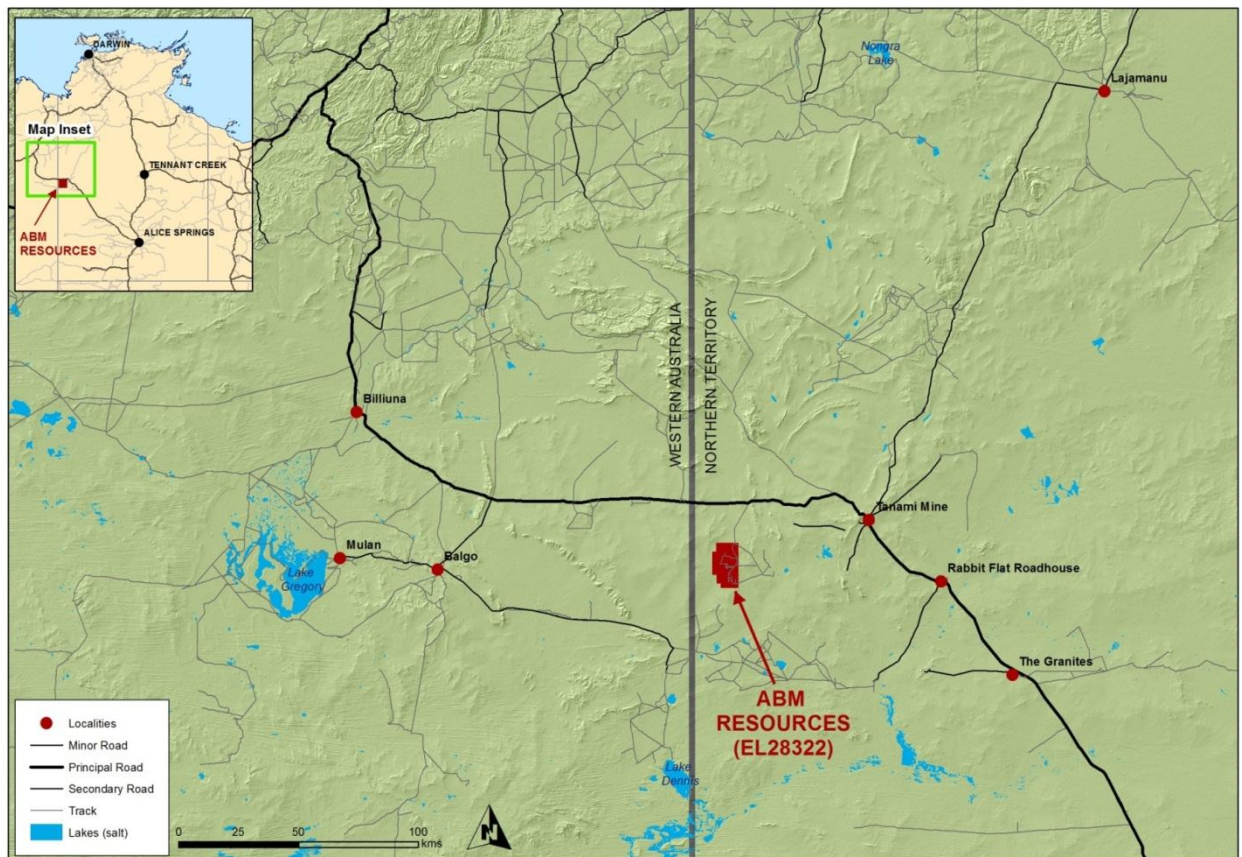


Figure 4. Project Location Map

5.1 Proposals to Construct Roads

Site roads will require upgrade and new roads will need to be established to allow safe transit around the operation. This will likely include haul roads that allow for traffic to operate without disruption in both directions. After discussion with the CLC, leases pursuant to S.19 of ALRA will be sought from the relevant Land Trust for some roads which will be outside the Mineral Lease area.

Most freight related transport will enter the mine site via the Tanami Road. The main access route may need to be adjusted to take people around the outside of the mine site rather than passing through due to occupational health and safety requirements.

Haul roads between mine and processing facility will be designed and updated as operations are progressed.

ABM, at its own cost, will maintain all roads used by it for the purpose of the Project including Roads it constructs, unless the CLC agrees otherwise.

5.2 Air Strips

Generally staff and contractor, except for local Traditional Owners, will fly in fly out of the Bonanza Airstrip located to the NNE of the Mineral Lease. On occasions staff might be required to drive in using the Tanami Access road.

It is likely that the airstrip will require upgrading for a larger operation. It is expected that the upgrade will consist of lengthening the air strip to allow larger planes to land.

Even though long established, the airstrip will likely also need a lease from the relevant Land Trust pursuant to s.19 of ALRA.

5.3 Proposal for other access facilities

There are no plans for additional access to site, however alternate scenarios may eventuate that necessitate additional or alternate access to site.

Conceptually, a dedicated haul road to another location may be warranted in the future if tails were to be transported off site to another milling facility or if an alternate route to site was identified as requiring less maintenance over a longer period of time.

Any such future proposal that would cause ground disturbance will be presented to DME via MMP amendments for consideration and consultation at the relevant time.

6. Staff and Contractors

Personnel numbers will vary and increase as mining and processing operations are ramped up. Personnel numbers will vary further if processing operations are expanded above the 200,000t to 300,000t per annum rate, if processing methods are adjusted, if open pit mining continues with increased strip ratios or if underground mining is undertaken.

Initial personnel, for open pit mining based on 200,000t to 300,000t per annum processing, on site at any one time, are expected to be in the order of 70 people. The personnel is likely to comprise of:

- Mining Operations: 20
- Mining Technical: 10
- Processing: 15
- Near Mine Exploration: 10
- Camp Staff: 6
- Management and Support: 5
- Other Contractors or Consultants: 4

As mining and processing operations change, staff numbers will fluctuate. If and when the scale of operations are expanded, or if additional requirements become evident with planned operations, such as an increased strip ratio for open pit mining, manning numbers may be increased further.

Potential underground mining will likely require a larger work force than open pit operations. Each small underground operation may require in the order of 35 personnel on site, for mining, at any one time and larger operations may require additional personnel. Given the already known strike of mineralisation, there is the potential for more than one underground mine.

As an upside estimate, and with continued exploration success, manning may be up to 200 people on site. Further changes at some stage, beyond those envisaged, may also occur.

7. Water, Timber and Other Requirements

7.1 Water

Mine water requirements include, but are not limited to, ore processing, dust suppression, laundering, showers and a wash-down bay.

For trial mining and processing, water requirements will be in the order of 15t per hour. For processing at a nominal 250,000t per annum, water requirements will be in the order of 40t per hour, including loss to tails, loss at the processing plant, camp use and mining.

To accommodate water needs ABM will seek to utilise at least two bore locations within the Mineral Lease and also water resources adjacent to the south western corner of the Mineral Lease where a borefield and connecting pipeline are anticipated. It is expected these areas would also be secured by the grant of an interest in the land pursuant to s.19 of ALRA in question by the relevant Land Trust. Two large paleochannels encircle the project area; these have been identified as the most logical place to find further water in good quantities if required.

Additional bores will need to be established for mining and processing and further hydrological work and assessment is required.

ABM will not take, direct or use surface water without first notifying relevant stakeholders.

7.2 Clay

ABM intends to locally source clay and the Buccaneer area has been identified as a potential source. This is currently included within the boundaries of the intended Mineral Lease and will be extracted as allowed by that Mineral Lease. The primary purpose of the clay is for tails dam construction.

Other materials such as aggregates may be sourced for further works, such as road upgrades or air strip upgrade. Depending on their location, these will be the subject of negotiation with the CLC.

8. Minimising the Effect of Mining Works on the Affected Land

ABM will ensure that the Project is conducted so as to:

- a) conserve and protect the Environment;
- b) protect natural hydrological systems;
- c) disturb the least amount of soil and vegetation possible;
- d) minimise Pollution;
- e) accord with the Best Practicable Technology;
- f) prevent the introduction of exotic fauna and noxious plants to the Land Trust area as a result of its activities; and
- g) preserve mature trees.

Additionally, ABM will:

- a) comply with environmental procedures and obligations under the laws of the Northern Territory (including Commonwealth legislation) relating to environmental protection and rehabilitation;
- b) limit its use of vehicle traffic on Aboriginal Land to established roads unless otherwise approved;
- c) minimise the construction of new roads and tracks;
- d) not establish an exploration or mining camp site without the approval of the relevant stakeholders although it is anticipated that will occur in the approximate location shown on the Mineral Lease map “Figure 1 – Proposed Mineral Lease Area”;
- e) ensure that the locations of drill sites are selected to minimise surface disturbance;
- f) take all reasonable precautions to prevent the occurrence of wild fires;
- g) keep each site of exploration and mining activity to the minimum area necessary to conduct the Project efficiently and keep the sites clean and tidy and free from rubbish and debris;
- h) remove, separately stockpile and retain adjacent to each site of activity all vegetation cut or removed from that area;
- i) remove and separately stockpile any top layer from any area it wishes to excavate. Stockpiles will be located away from drainage lines and not exceed two metres in height;
- j) take reasonable safeguards against stock and wildlife being injured, in particular, by reason of drill holes or trenches;
- k) not remove material from the vicinity of creek banks or creek beds except for the purpose of geochemical sampling;
- l) take all due care to prevent erosion during road construction and other works and, progressively rehabilitate areas disturbed or take protective action that is prudent having regard to ABM’s requirements for future access and the environmental impact which may result.

9. Other Environmental Legal Obligations

Background archaeological, flora and fauna, hydrology and hydrogeology studies are underway for the project. Additional studies are planned to improve understanding and develop management options before mining commences. Mine site planning includes a range of relevant studies as described above, plus geochemical and geotechnical surveys, and reports on land use. ABM will work with key stakeholders to determine rehabilitation and land use objectives before mining commences.

A range of transport options are undergoing feasibility assessment in relation to access to the mine from the Tanami Road and for transportation within the mine site area. Additional clearances from the CLC, as well as more detailed archaeological surveys may be required once the preferred access and transport routes are identified. A Heritage Management Plan will be written if there are any areas containing sites that could potentially be impacted by the mine and transport operations.

There is no permanent surface water feature in the area. A Department of Land Resource Management (DLRM) on-line bore map indicates that there is just one dis-used domestic bore within a 15km radius of the Twin Bonanza 1 project area. Water quality reports from the online bore indicate that untreated groundwater maybe suitable for human consumption; however an onsite reverse osmosis plant (RO) will be used to produce the potable water.

An Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act) Protected Matters Report will be generated for the mine site, and a search of the DLRM flora and fauna database was undertaken as part of two Environmental Flora and Fauna surveys carried out over the past 12 months (see appendices C and D).

Information from the DLRM database indicates records of the threatened fauna species recorded in the Northern Territory (Appendix E). Two species are listed as threatened under EPBC (Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) status, these species are summarised in Table 5. No floral species of conservation significance under EPBC status have been identified to date.

NT THREATENED SPECIES AND CATEGORIES (DLRM)	
Vulnerable	
<i>Dasycercus blythi</i>	Brush-tailed Mulgara
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Greater Bilby

Table 5. Project Area Threatened Species.

GHD undertook a Wet Season flora and fauna survey and EcOz completed the Dry Season Flora and Fauna survey in September 2012. Both surveys were designed to cover the future area of disturbance as a result of mining and processing within the proposed Twin Bonanza 1 area. The reports are attached in Appendices C and D. Very few mammals and reptiles were observed or captured during the two surveys. The survey identified two threatened fauna species of environmental or conservation

significance in the area, but these were sighted and captured outside of the focus area. The vegetation types in the project area are patchily distributed. They include; Vegetation Type 1: Rocky outcropping, Vegetation Type 2: Gravelly Spinifex Grassland with Acacia Shrubland and Vegetation Type 3: Grassland with Sparse Woodland. At the location of the defined pit area vegetation is mostly Type 1 which does not include the habitats of any threatened species (see Appendix A). The survey did not identify any floral species of environmental or conservation significance in the area. The reports state that there will be no habitat loss from clearing for construction; impacts will be local, with no expected community impacts on a regional scale.

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed for the project using the Victorian Safety Case process framework. The EMP will detail the monitoring regime to be implemented once all studies are completed.

ABM's community consultation strategy is based on ensuring open and transparent sharing of information and community acceptance of its operations. ABM has begun consultation with key stakeholders. ABM will identify areas of cultural significance and protect areas determined as Sacred Sites for the Aboriginal Owners. ABM will respect the connections of Aboriginal people with their land.

10. Proposals for Rehabilitation

ABM believes that land rehabilitation is an integral part of the ongoing mining process and actively rehabilitates where required. Mine site planning will include a range of relevant environmental surveys including flora and fauna surveys, geochemical and geotechnical surveys, surface and ground water studies and reports on land use.

ABM will work with key stakeholders to determine rehabilitation and land use objectives as part of the rehabilitation process. A detailed closure plan including success criteria will be prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Rehabilitation will be monitored after mining is completed to demonstrate closure criteria are met.

ABM will comply with environmental procedures and any obligation under the law of the Northern Territory (including Commonwealth legislation) relating to environmental protection and rehabilitation.

11. Proposals for Minimising Social Impact

“ABM is committed to collaborating with the CLC for all Traditional Owner interests to identify and protect areas of cultural significance.

ABM is a Company that:

- Respects the rights of Traditional Land-Owners, their culture and their aspirations.
- Established and maintains positive, effective and meaningful communication and responds to community concerns.
- Consults through and with the CLC who acts on the behalf of the people whose country may be impacted by ABM’s activities.
- Carries out surveys on proposed operational areas to assess cultural heritage and develop strategies to avoid impact on significant indigenous sites and cultural places.
- Develops and implements Aboriginal awareness programs for staff that are appropriate for local situations.
- Actively employs Traditional Owners with the aim to create a bond with those who own the land.
- Is open to supporting community initiatives with the guidance of the CLC.

Apart from the protection of significant indigenous sites and cultural places there is no large social impact anticipated as the Mineral Lease area is distant from established communities. Access to the land will continue to be granted to all Traditional Owners subject to OHS requirements.

12. Projected Production Capacity and Scale of Operations

ABM is taking a risk managed approach to production and expects to ramp up extraction in the short term to a rate of between 200,000t per annum and 300,000t per annum.

Based on a midpoint of 250,000t per annum production and allowing a period for ramp up, ABM envisages an initial open pit mine life of 3-4 years.

The 2012 scoping study envisages mining operations to a maximum depth of ~100m below surface with a strip ratio of 13:1 (waste:ore). A revised scoping study is intended to be completed in early 2013 based on updated resource models and open pit designs prior to the commencement of mining and will incorporate information obtained from trial mining and processing.

Depending on ongoing exploration and mining results, open pit mining may be further expanded or underground mining undertaken, in conjunction with or at the conclusion of open pit mining.

Given the high-grade nature of the deposit, there is strong potential for an underground operation following open pit operations. An underground operation is not yet certain and additional drilling, data from trial mining and then open pit mining are required to confirm the potential.

Initial personnel, for open pit mining and 200,000t to 300,000t per annum processing, on site at any one time, are expected to be in the order of 70 people:

As mining and processing operations change, staff numbers will also fluctuate. If and when the scale of operations are expanded, or if additional requirements become evident with planned operations, such as an increased strip ratio for open pit mining, manning numbers may be increased further.

13. Infrastructure Requirements

Principal site infrastructure items relate to mining, processing or camp facilities.

Permanent waste dumps will be subject to sterilisation work prior to establishment. Final heights and slope angles are to be negotiated, and may require review depending on the extent of operations, but indicatively are planned as 20m high and with slopes of 15 degrees. All permanent waste dumps will have top soil removed and stockpiled prior to establishment.

For processing, infrastructure requirements include the processing facility, tails dams and associated items such as water storage dams, workshop and cleared pads, including the ROM pad.

Processing facility infrastructure is indicated in Figure 1. The processing facility is planned to be an expanded version of the processing facility installed for trial mining, which utilises a gravity only recovery method. It is planned that gravity only recovery can remain the primary method of gold recovery from feed material. Intensive leach, using cyanide on a small scale, has the potential to become part of the processing plant in the future to extract gold from gravity concentrated product dependent on recoveries from tabling processes.

Conventional cyanide extraction may be required (and should be conceptually allowed for) dependant on the success of the trial processing facility or if changes to the mineralisation and reduced recovery make it necessary, or if an increase in overall recovery is required to maintain or enhance the project economics.

Tail storage facilities will need to be established for processing operations. Tails dam locations will be subject to sterilisation work. Tails storage designs are yet to be completed and are indicatively shown in Figure 1. Tails dams will be designed, constructed, operated, maintained and monitored in line with good practice. External parties will be engaged for the tails dam design once open pit mining parameters have been finalised.

It is expected that the small dam used for tails storage for trial processing will be re-used as a water storage dam for permanent mining operations.

As operations expand, tails dams and waste dumps may need to be re-assessed and/or expanded.

The ROM pad, processing facility, offices, maintenance facilities and other infrastructure have been planned to sit centrally to the known ore zones. Only areas actually required for use will be cleared and all top soil will be stockpiled for future rehabilitation.

Ablutions will be established as required to service the work force. Septic tanks and leach and evaporation systems will be installed in line with the Public Health (General Sanitation, Mosquito Prevention, Rat Exclusion and Prevention) Regulations –

Regulation 28. As part of this process the Department of Health will receive via the prescribed form notice of our intent to expand our Waste Management System. A change in the scale of operation may see the footprint or location of these facilities changed.

Searching for, obtaining or making use of other materials may be necessary for properly and efficiently implementing the project. Materials means timber, soil, sand, gravel, clay, stone, or other resources but does not include surface water.

In accordance with the project requirements ABM:

- a) wishes to search for, obtain or make use of any such Materials;
- b) is required to obtain an interest under the Mineral Titles Act or any consent or agreement for the purposes of making use of any materials; and
- c) the activity has been assessed under relevant sacred site protection procedures.

14. Contact Persons

Name	Position	Qualification	Contact Details	Role
Tim Hutchins	HSEC & Land Manager	DIPLOMA OH&S	ABM Resources NL Level 1, 141 Broadway Nedlands WA 6009 Phone: 08 9423 9722 Fax: 08 9423 9733 timh@abmresources.com.au	Contact 1
Brad Valiukas	Chief Operating Officer	Mining Engineer	ABM Resources NL Level 1, 141 Broadway Nedlands WA 6009 Phone: 08 9423 9725 Fax: 08 9423 9733 bradv@abmresources.com.au	Contact 2
Jutta Zimmermann	CFO / Company Secretary	Accounting and Administration	ABM Resources NL Level 1, 141 Broadway Nedlands WA 6009 Phone: 08 9423 9737 Fax: 08 9423 9733 juttaz@abmresources.com.au	Contact 3
Brad Valiukas	Chief Operating Officer	Mining Engineer	ABM Resources NL Level 1, 141 Broadway Nedlands WA 6009 Phone: 08 9423 9725 Fax: 08 9423 9733 bradv@abmresources.com.au	Contact 4
Darren Holden	Managing Director	Geologist	ABM Resources NL Level 1, 141 Broadway Nedlands WA 6009 Phone: 08 9423 9701 Fax: 08 9423 9733 darrenh@abmresources.com.au	Contact 5

Table 6. Contact Persons.

APPENDIX A - WET SEASON FLORA AND FAUNA SURVEY

APPENDIX B - DRY SEASON FAUNA SURVEY

APPENDIX C - MINERAL LEASE APPLICATION & WATER EXPLORATION
RECOMMENDATIONS

APPENDIX D- DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (DLRM) THREATENED SPECIES

<http://Arm.nt.gov.au/biodiversity-conservation/animals/home/specieslist>

NT THREATENED SPECIES AND CATEGORIES (DLRM)	
Extinct	
<i>Bettongia lesueur graii</i>	Burrowing Bettong (inland subspecies)
<i>Bettongia penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Bettong
<i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i>	Pig-footed bandicoot
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Western Quoll
<i>Lagorchestes asomatus</i>	Central Hare-wallaby
<i>Leporillus apicalis</i>	Lesser Stick-nest Rat
<i>Macrotis leucura</i>	Lesser Bilby
<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	Numbat
<i>Notomys amplus</i>	Short-tailed Hopping-mouse
<i>Notomys longicaudatus</i>	Long-tailed Hopping-mouse
<i>Onychogalea lunata</i>	Crescent Nailtail Wallaby
<i>Perameles eremiana</i>	Desert Bandicoot
<i>Phascogale calura</i>	Red-tailed Phascogale
<i>Pseudomys fieldi</i>	Alice Springs Mouse
Extinct in the Wild	
<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i>	Mala
Critically Endangered	
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll
<i>Mesembriomys macrurus</i>	Golden-backed Tree-rat
<i>Zyzomys palatalis</i>	Carpentarian Rockrat
Endangered	
<i>Isoodon auratus</i>	Golden Bandicoot
<i>Notomys cervinus</i>	Fawn Hopping-mouse
<i>Notomys fuscus</i>	Dusky Hopping-mouse
<i>Pseudantechinus mimulus</i>	Carpentarian Antechinus
<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	Plains Rat
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum (Central Australian subspecies)
<i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i>	Central Rock-rat
Vulnerable	
<i>Conilurus penicillatus</i>	Brush-tailed Tree-rat
<i>Dasyercus blythi</i>	Brush-tailed Mulgara
<i>Dasyercus cristicauda</i>	Crest-tailed Mulgara
<i>Hipposideros inornata</i>	Arnhem Leaf-nosed Bat
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Greater Bilby
<i>Notomys aquilo</i>	Northern Hopping-mouse
<i>Notoryctes typhlops</i>	Southern Marsupial Mole
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa pirata</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale
<i>Rattus sordidus</i>	Canefield Rat
<i>Sminthopsis butleri</i>	Butler's Dunnart
<i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i>	Long-tailed Dunnart
<i>Zyzomys maini</i>	Arnhem Rock-rat
Commonwealth listed;	
Not threatened in the NT	
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale
<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i>	Kowari
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale
<i>Petrogale lateralis</i>	Black-footed Rock Wallaby
<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus</i>	Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat
<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i>	Sandhill Dunnart
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse (False Water-rat)