

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

LINDI JUMBO PROJECT - GEOLOGY

Assay results confirm high grade graphite at Lindi Jumbo Project

Highlights

14 May 2015

- Assay results across 26 samples confirm grades up to 43.8% TGC (Total Graphitic Carbon) at or near surface.
- Fourteen of the twenty-six samples returned grades above 7.5% TGC while nine had grades greater than 10% TGC. Four samples yielded grades in excess of 25% TGC.
- Results include several elevated Vanadium results with one up to 0.16% V²O⁵.
- Mapping confirms NE-SW trend directly correlating with strike of Nachu Project Blocks.

Overview

Perth-based African-focussed junior explorer Walkabout Resources (ASX:WKT) is pleased to announce high grade assays of up to 44% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) at its Lindi Jumbo Graphite project in south eastern Tanzania.

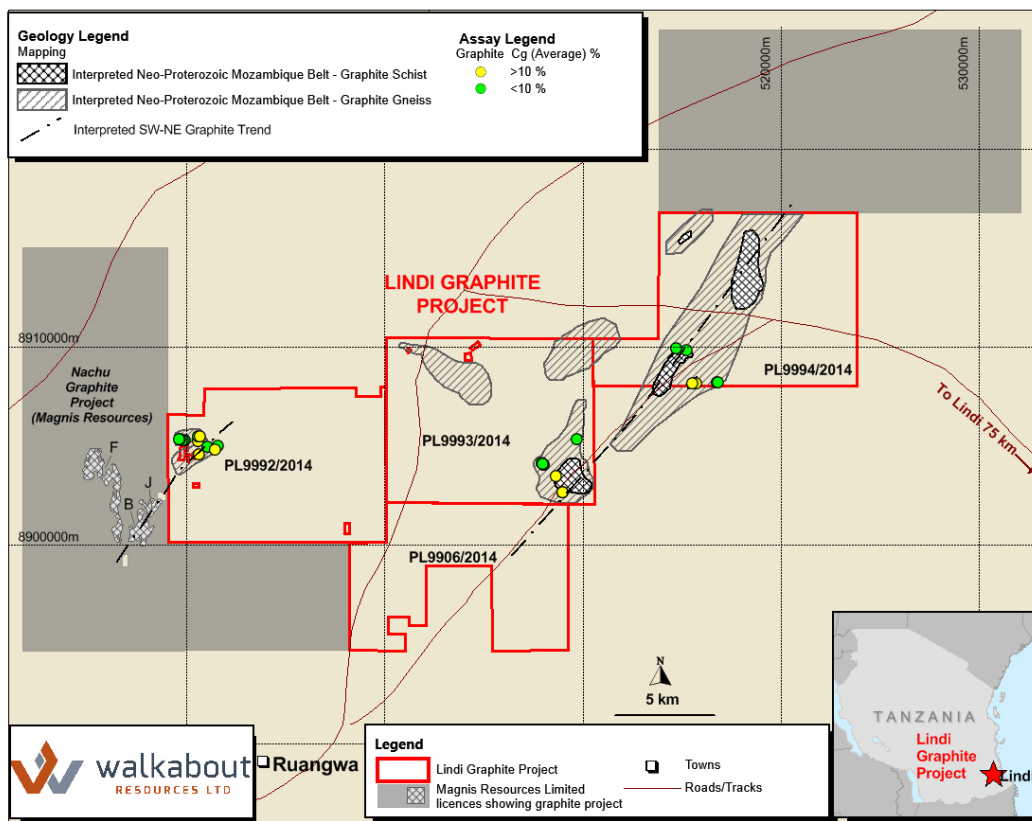
The grab and dig samples across large outcrop areas and pits on three of the four licences covered a strike distance of some 25km and returned TGC grades up to 43.8% TGC. The highest grades were on the tenement located nearest to the Nachu Graphite Project (PL9992/2014) some 75km to the west of the coastal town of Lindi.

Of eleven samples from PL9992/2014, six (54%) yielded grades above 7.5% TGC. Seven samples from PL9993/2014, 20km further to the east ranged up to 36.8% TGC with four samples (57%) returning grades above 7.5% and three samples (43%) returning grades in excess of 16%.

Eight samples were drawn from PL 9994/2014, a further 5km to the east and 5km to the north and these ranged between 6.1% and 19.3% TGC with four (50%) samples grading above 7.5% TGC. Interesting vanadium results were obtained and these will be followed up during exploration. (See Table 1 on Page 3)

“The large number of samples returned above 10% TGC and the wide distribution across many kilometres of strike is very reassuring. We await the impending final metallurgy and flake size results with anticipation,” said Mr Mulligan.

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Map 1: Location of grade samples at Lindi Jumbo Project

Strategy for Development

Walkabout intends to fast track the exploration at Lindi Jumbo to validate the deposit, graphite grade, concentrate product grade and flake size distribution. These results will enable the introduction of an end-user market partner which will secure product off-take and clarify operational right-sizing.

The initial on-site works will include a brief ground based EM survey to delineate drill targets prior to a shallow drill program intended to identify high grade, large flake sectors of the deposit suited to surface mining. A strong correlation between high conductive zones and grade has been reported.

As soon as possible, an Inferred Resource will be defined and suitable partnership discussions will be commenced.

Details of Walkabout Resources' other projects are available at the Company's website, www.wkt.com.au

ENDS

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Table 1 – Lindi Graphite Project Sample Locations (Datum: UTM (ARC1960) Zone 37S)

Sample Number	CO-ORDS			Visual Estimates		Rock	Lab Results	
	East	North	RL (m)	Flake size (mm)	Graphite Content (%)		TGC % [#]	V% [#]
LN14-019	489881	8905380	225	1 - 2	20	Graphite	2.27	0.02
LN14-020	489818	8905370	225	1 - 3	25	Graphite	9.44	0.02
LN14-021	489662	8905406	217	1 - 3	20	Graphite	4.27	0.02
LN14-022	489624	8905418	217	1 - 2	15	Graphite	4.81	0.01
LN14-023*	490634	8904631	251	1 - 3	85 - 90	Massive	43.80	0.07
LN14-024	491026	8905046	240	<1	5	Graphite	3.61	0.20
LK14-025	490566	8905316	242	1 - 3	10	Graphite	11.00	0.16
LN14-026	490539	8905576	247	1 - 3	10 - 15	Graphite	7.09	0.12
LN14-027	490635	8905566	244	1 - 3	15 - 20	Graphite	11.63	0.13
LN14-028*	491558	8905069	237	1 - 3	25	Graphite	7.61	0.03
LN14-029	491404	8904891	231		>90	Massive	33.80	0.11
LN14-034	508952	8902720	340	1 - 4	>90	Massive	36.80	0.16
LN14-035	508953	8902740	341	1 - 3	>90	Massive	23.30	0.14
LN14-036	508649	8903536	330		>90	Massive	16.05	0.15
LN14-037	508003	8904133	337	1 - 3	5	Graphite	2.87	0.03
LN14-038	508010	8904122	343	1 - 2	10 - 15	Graphite	8.38	0.04
LN14-039	507898	8904209	342	1 - 3	10	Graphite	4.78	0.07
LN14-040	507940	8904179	340	1 - 4	10 - 15	Graphite	6.73	0.04
LN14-042	515713	8908241	310	1 - 3	15	Graphite	14.55	0.01
LN14-043*	515518	8908232	307	1 - 4	50	Graphite	19.30	0.02
LN14-044	515203	8909918	328	1 - 2	10 - 15	Graphite	9.13	0.02
LN14-045	514685	8909983	362	1 - 3	10 - 15	Graphite	6.27	0.01
LN14-046	509655	8905421	322	1 - 3	15 - 20	Graphite	8.70	0.01
LN14-047	509665	89053383	322	1 - 3	15 - 20	Graphite	7.08	0.01
LN14-048	516739	8908284	324	1 - 2	20	Graphite	6.06	0.01
LN14-049	516821	8908264	322	1 - 2	20	Graphite	7.01	0.03

Notes: [#]All samples are an average of two results except for * denoted samples which are individual samples and, LN14-034 which is an average of three results.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 random individual graphite rock samples of 2 to 3kg were collected from insitu outcrops during field mapping using a geopick / hammer. Samples were bagged as A and B samples from each locality due to the large size of the samples and numbered individually. All samples were described and logged onto a paper logsheet. A summary of rock samples and locations is included as Table 1. Graphite quality and rock classification was visually determined by the field geologist.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, only rock sampling conducted
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The logging and classification of graphite rock samples was based on a visual percentage estimate of graphite content by field geologists using rock specimens and outcrops. In general, rocks containing less than 10% graphite were identified as graphite gneiss, 10-70% graphite schist, and greater than 70% graphite as massive graphite. • Visual estimates and geological is subjective.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were dispatched to Bureau Veritas Inspectorate Laboratories (Pty) Ltd in Rustenburg, South Africa for sample preparation and analysis. • Each sample weighed approximately 5kg and was split into an A and B sample in the field due to the small size of the sample bags. • All samples were dried at 105°C, separately crushed and pulverized via LM2 to nominal 90% passing -75µm. They were subsequently rotary riffle split using an 8 cup rotary divider to obtain a 0.2g sample for analysis which is appropriate for the analysis required. • Sample pulverizers were cleaned mechanically and/or with vacuum. Quartz or blue metal washes were utilized to ensure no carry over contamination between samples. • Particle size analysis is conducted by the lab on selected samples in each batch to ensure correct grain size is achieved.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of samples was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Inspectorate Laboratories (Pty) Ltd in Rustenburg, South Africa which is accredited by SANAS Registrar to ISO/IEC 17025:2005, SANS. • The samples have been fused with Sodium Peroxide and subsequently the melt has been dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid (HCL) for analysis. Because of the high furnace temperatures, volatile elements are lost. This procedure is particularly efficient for determination of Major element composition (including silica) in the

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	<p><i>accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>samples or for the determination of refractory species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TGC (Total Graphitic Carbon) has been determined by Total Combustion Analysis. Carbonate material is removed by reaction with HCL acid, followed by roasting of the sample at specified temperature to remove organic carbon. The residue is then analysed to Total Combustion using a Carbon-Sulphur analyser. Results are reported in % TGC with a 0.05% lower detection limit. • V (Vanadium) has been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. • Due to the large sample sizes, both an A and a B sample were submitted for most sample outcrop locations. These samples were analysed separately but are essentially duplicates of each other having originated from the same location and have been used for QA. The lab randomly run repeats of these samples • The company requested the lab to insert blanks and reference materials into the sample batch at a rate of 1 every 15 samples. All QA samples were within acceptable limits with no bias observed.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary data is stored in original electronic lab files, (both PDF and Excel) and also in working database files for company workflow. • As discussed in the previous section, A and B samples for the same location were submitted and used as duplicates for most samples. • As A and B samples are considered essentially identical or duplicates (although treated separately), the samples have been combined to produce an average value for reporting purposes. • Sample results were also compared to geological logging for verification.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 15m) • Datum used is UTM ARC1960 Zone 37 South • Table 1 list sample locations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinuous spacing as determined by available outcrop and field observations, all GPS tracked. Data and sampling is reconnaissance in nature and insufficient for Mineral Resource estimations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcrop structural readings of strike, dip and dip direction were recorded using geological compass for geological mapping and trend purposes The observation points were used to interpret the graphite trend in the property. The location of structural measurements is controlled by available in-situ outcrop
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were packed by the technician and geologist in the field. All samples were sealed in calico bags for sample transport to the Lab. Export permits were applied for and samples boxed up for transport with a sample dispatch number.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not completed at this point

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lindi Graphite Project – Situated in the Ruangwa district, approx.75km northwest of Lindi. Walkabout Resources Limited has executed an MOU for a staged purchase of 70% of Prospecting Licence's PL9992/2014, PL9993/2014, PL9994/2014 and PL9906/2014. The 4 licences total approx. 25km² and are valid until 21/07/2018.

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<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration is limited to published government geological maps and geological mapping conducted by the current owners. Some tourmaline and graphite PML's with small workings exist within the project area and are excluded from the project. Magnis Resources Limited (MNS) is developing the Nachu Graphite Project immediately to the south and west of PL9992/2014 and released a maiden JORC Resource (ASX: MNS 26 November 2014) of 156Mt @5.2% graphitic carbon (TGC) at 3% TGC cutoff. This graphite mineralisation is reported to be one of the largest deposits of Large and Jumbo flake graphite in the world and is believed to extend into the WKT Lindi Graphite Project licences. A positive PFS was reported by MNS on 29 December 2014, with the company proceeding with development of the project.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lindi Project is situated in a banded graphitic schist which has associated gneisses and pegmatites. Geological mapping indicates a NE-SW trend of mineralisation which may be an extension of the MNS Nachu mineralisation into PL9992/2014.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Data aggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

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<i>methods</i>	<p><i>minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undetermined at this time as no drilling undertaken.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A location diagram showing sample locations, the interpreted graphite trend and interpreted geological mapping is provided as Figure 1 in ASX company announcement 'Mapping Confirms Massive Graphite Along Strike from Nachu' dated 24 November 2014. • A detailed plan showing individual sample locations and assays is not provided at this stage but will be provided on receipt and reporting of further laboratory assays. A table of sample locations is given at Table 1.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable until analytical results received.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial re-interpretation of regional geological setting from mapping and rock chip sampling, and presence of graphite occurrences were reported in ASX release 'Graphite Outcrop Confirmed on Lindi Licences' dated 30 October 2014. These observations confirmed the graphite presence and a NE-SW structural trend with a SE dip which agrees with the regional structural trend. • The proximity of the Magnis Resources

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		<p>Limited Nachu Graphite Property immediately to the south of PL9992/2014 along this trend is interpreted as positive for the Lindi Project. As such, it is believed the Nachu high quality graphite metallurgical results reported by Magnis in 2014 ASX releases, may be seen as a proxy for the potential graphite quality of the Lindi Graphite Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical and graphite results have not yet been determined for the Lindi Graphite project but are in progress.
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will be determined on receipt laboratory graphite quality results.