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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

LINDI JUMBO PROJECT - PETROGRAPHY

Further Petrography report confirms 70% to 80% of flakes are Jumbo across representative samples

Highlights

15 February 2016

- **Thirteen samples across all mineral types and grade distribution submitted for petrographic analysis**
- **Across all samples an average of 75% of flake sizes are classified as Jumbo 300µ or larger**
- **Across all high grade samples (+10% TGC), an average of 80% are classified as Jumbo or larger**
- **Grades of samples ranged from 1.5%TGC to 35.8%TGC**
- **All high-grade samples contain predominant clusters of very coarse +1000µm long flakes**

Overview

Perth-based African-focussed junior explorer Walkabout Resources (ASX:WKT) is pleased to report on petrographic classification of thirteen diamond core and rock chip samples from its Lindi Jumbo Graphite project in south eastern Tanzania.

The report, “Preparation of 13 polished thin sections of 13 drill cores and petrographic descriptions with particular reference to graphite”, has been prepared by PERTH based mineralogy specialist TOWNEND MINERALOGY.

The core and rock chip samples were sent for petrographic descriptions to supplement and guide the metallurgical test regime. The samples selected are representative across the sections of the JORC Resource that will make up the Target Mining Area due for study submission.

Allan Mulligan, Managing Director of Walkabout commented, *“The high grade core of the Inferred JORC Resource at Lindi Jumbo is now petrographically shown to have amongst the highest ratios of Large and Jumbo flakes around.”*

“Furthermore, the high grade samples show a predisposition toward clusters of coarse jumbo plus flakes which when recovered into concentrate should have the effect of increasing allocated basket prices at Lindi Jumbo.”

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A S X A N N O U N C E M E N T

LINDI JUMBO PROJECT - PETROGRAPHY

Report Summary

Thirteen rock-chip and core samples were sent for petrographic descriptions to guide the metallurgical test regime. It was reported that more than 70% (up to 90%) of the graphite flakes contained in the majority of the samples were of flake lengths larger than 300 µ (Jumbo and larger) with flakes in excess of 1mm frequently reported.

Table 1: Tabulated summary of report

HoleID	SampleID	From	To	%TGC	MET Sample	MET COMPOSITE	LITHOLOGY	COMMENTS
LJDD001	**LJPET_001**	23.1	24.1	2			GRAPHITE PYRITE GARNET BIOTITE PLAGIOCLASE QUARTZ SCHIST	Low grade, estimated 50% of flakes +300 µ
LJDD001	**LJPET_002**	27.1	28.1	5.2	LJMET_001		GRAPHITE PYRITE PHLOGOPITE SILLIMANITE PLAGIOCLASE QUARTZ SCHIST	Low grade, estimated 80% of flakes +300 µ. Graphite occurs mainly as oriented coarse flakes with long dimensions frequently greater than 0.5 mm and widths of 100 µ
LJDD001	**LJPET_003**	30.1	31.1	20.7	LJMET_002	LJCOMP001	GRAPHITE PYRITE PHLOGOPITE PLAGIOCLASE QUARTZ SCHIST	High Grade, estimated 70% of flakes +300 µ. Some of the major graphite content occurs in bands as coarse flakes with long dimensions commonly in excess of 500 µ and widths greater than 100 µOther bands containing more disseminated graphite but still with dimensions longer than 200 µ.
LJDD001	**LJPET_004**	48.1	49.1	1.5			GRAPHITE BEARING GARNET SILLIMANITE PHLOGOPITE PLAGIOCLASE POTASH FELDSPAR QUARTZ SCHIST	Low Grade, The low graphite content consists of oriented narrow individual flakes that are often in excess of 200 µ long dimensions, but with widths well under 50 µ.
LJDD001	**LJPET_005**	60.1	61.1	35.8	LJMET_003	LJCOMP001	A PART ALTERED GRAPHITE PYRITE SILLIMANITE QUARTZITE.	High Grade, estimated 80% of flakes +300 µ. The major graphite content varies from dense bunches of millimetre plus flakes to less common disseminated 200-500 µ flakes
LJDD002	**LJPET_006**	18.0	19.0	2.3			PART ALTERED GRAPHITE PHLOGOPITE QUARTZ SCHIST.	Low Grade, estimate s 70% of graphite flakes +300 µ.
LJDD002	**LJPET_007**	21.0	22.0	14.9	LJMET_004	LJCOMP001	PART ALTERED GRAPHITE SILLIMANITE QUARTZITE	High Grade, estimated 70% of flakes +300 µ. There is a range of graphite flakes sizes from millimetre plus examples with +200 µ widths to a population of 500 µ-1 mm flakes with 100 µ widths.
LJDD002	**LJPET_008**	37.0	38.0	35.7	LJMET_005	LJCOMP001	GRAPHITE PYRITE SILLIMANITE QUARTZITE.	High Grade, estimated 80% of flakes +300 µ. The graphite bunches are composed of plus millimetre length graphite flakes with widths in excess of 200 µ. They may be flanked by single flakes of similar dimensions. The low volume graphites are oriented single flakes, typically 500 µ long dimensions and 50-100 µ widths.
LJDD002	**LJPET_009**	53.0	54.0	10.9	LJMET_006	LJCOMP001	PYRITE VEINED GRAPHITE SILLIMANITE PLAGIOCLASE PHLOGOPITE QUARTZ SCHIST.	High Grade, estimated 80% of flakes +300 µ. The major graphite content dominantly occurs as coarse flakes with lengths greater than 500 µ, frequently 1 mm and +100 µ widths. These occur commonly in bunches and to a lesser extent as single flakes showing a broad orientation.
LJDD003	**LJPET_010**	7.0	8.0	6.2	LJMET_007		PART ALTERED GRAPHITE SILLIMANITE QUARTZITE.	Low Grade, The accessory graphite flakes tend to occur as individuals, showing a moderate orientation. Flake length commonly exceeds half a millimetre and frequently a millimetre with widths averaging +100 µ
LJDD003	**LJPET_011**	37.0	38.0	32.2	LJMET_008	LJCOMP001	SILLIMANITE BLASTIC GRAPHITE PYRRHOTITE PHLOGOPITE QUARTZ SCHIST	High Grade, estimated 70% of flakes +300 µ. The dominant graphite texture is a major component of very coarse flakes in bunches with millimetre length individuals, and widths greater than 200 µ. There is associated population of less concentrated moderately oriented graphite individuals with long dimensions greater than 500 µ and widths between 50 and 100 µ.
LJDD003	**LJPET_012**	55.0	56.0	4.1	LJMET_009	LJCOMP001	GRAPHITE. PYRRHOTITE TREMOLITE QUARTZ PHLOGOPITE PLAGIOCLASE SCHIST (1) in contact with a marginal GRAPHITE SULPHIDE RICH PLAGIOCLASE PHLOGOPITE SCHIST (2).	Low Grade, estimated 80% of flakes +300 µ. The dominant graphite forms millimetre plus bunches of flakes that are about 50%. The low graphite content occurs mainly as coarse single flakes frequently longer 1 mm and 200 µ widths.
LJRK001	**LJPET_013**	0	1	33.3	LJMET_010		GRAPHITE SILLIMANITE TOURMALINE QUARTZITE	Surface Sample at northern end ot The Gilbert Arc. "Dozer Sample". High Grade, estimated 90% of flakes +300 µ. Long dimensions of the graphite frequently exceed 1 mm, with widths usually greater than 50 µ, often 100. The graphites appear essentially free of inclusions.

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LINDI JUMBO PROJECT - PETROGRAPHY

From the petrography work it is evident that the vast majority of the graphite flake distribution is in the Jumbo (300-500µ) and Super Jumbo (+500µ) categories irrespective of the depth (surface to 54m beneath the surface) or grade (4.8 to 36.7 % TGC) of the samples (See Figures 1a and 1b).

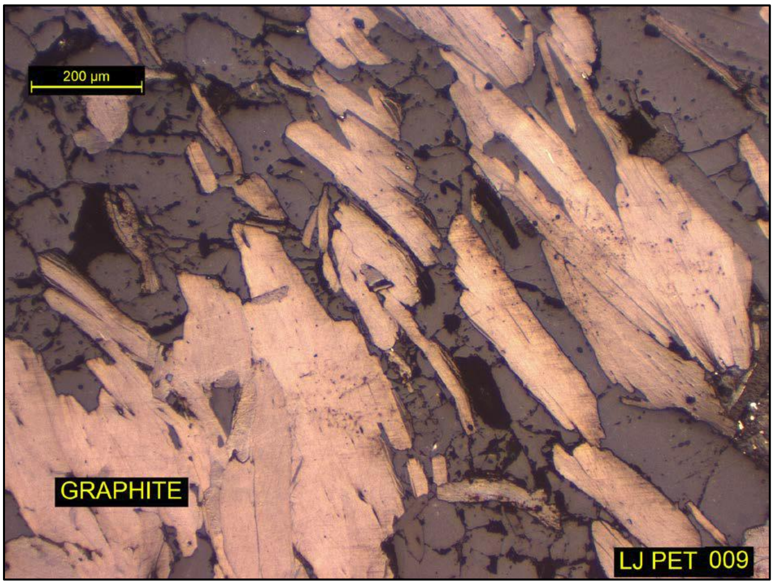

Figure 1a: LJMET006 - Thin section of core from diamond drillhole LJDD002 (53m to 54m) with a “low” grade of 9.9% TGC. The major graphite content dominantly occurs as coarse flakes with lengths greater than 500µ, frequently 1 mm and +100µ widths. These occur commonly in bunches and to a lesser extent as single flakes. An estimated 80% of the flakes are > 300µ.

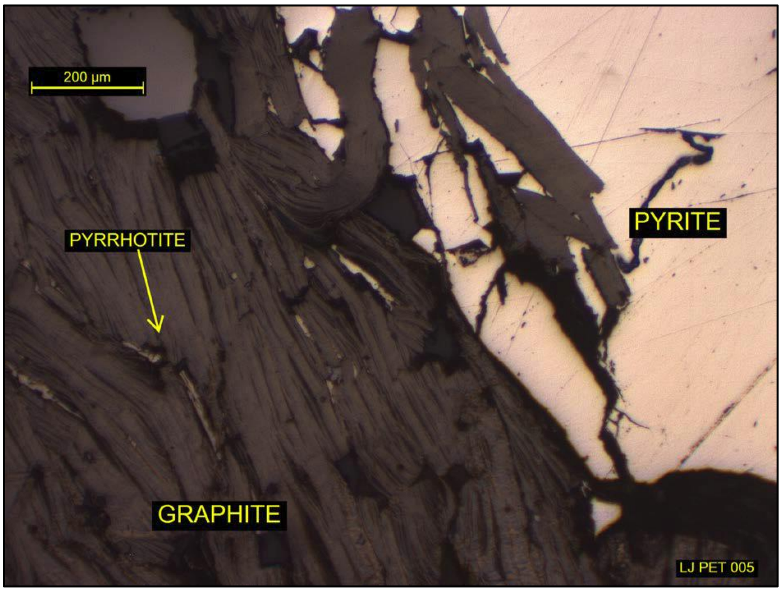

Figure 1b: LJMET003 - Thin section of core from diamond drillhole LJDD001 (60.1m to 61.1m) with a high grade of 36.7% TGC. The major graphite content varies from dense bunches of millimetre plus flakes to less common disseminated 200-500 µ flakes. An estimated 80% of the flakes are > 300µ.

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The thirteen drill cores consist of high grade regional metamorphic metasediments, all containing graphite. The majority are schists, due to the presence of major mica and graphite, while a few lack mica and are classified as graphite quartzites, although containing a schistose character.

The majority of the schist and quartzites contain a major content of graphite and the majority of these have greater than 70% estimated flake lengths greater than 300 µ.

The schists are probably anomalous in their vanadium content in the micas, tourmaline etc. There is also elevated barium as found in hyalophane. This is not been investigated except in one slide by SEM.

Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project

Walkabout intends to fast track the development of a open cut mining operation at Lindi Jumbo to produce high grade, jumbo and large flake concentrate product. The strategy is the early introduction of an end-user market partner which will secure product off-take and clarify operational right-sizing.

A Maiden JORC Inferred Resource has been published 19 January 2016 *(See ASX Release 19 January 2016)*. No material changes to this JORC Inferred Resource have since occurred.

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

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Andrew Cunningham (Director of Walkabout Resources Limited). Mr Cunningham is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Cunningham consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• *Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond core (DD) drilling was completed for this initial mineral resource calculation and are described below.* • *Diamond drilling (DD) was designed to collect adequate samples for metallurgical and ore characterization testwork with some holes twinned adjacent to RC holes to provide additional confidence for resource work. Graphitic zones were sampled (1/2 and ¼ HQ3 core) using a diamond saw.* • *RC drilling samples were split using a cone splitter into 1m samples. All primary samples as well as sample spoils are weighed and the results recorded.* • *All RC and DD intervals were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist.* • *Mineralised intersects (graphitic zones)for RC were dispatched to SGS in Mwanza Tanzania for initial processing and subsequently sent to Perth for analysis.DD samples were dispatched to NAGROM labs in Perth for* • *Graphite quality and rock classifications were visually determined by field geologist.*
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• *All drilling was conducted by Kuchimba Tanzania Drilling.* • *RC drilling was by a Hydco track mounted 450 rig using a Sullair compressor with air capacity 900CFM/350 PSI, and auxiliary and a booster with 1800CFM/1000 PSI. Drilling was conducted with a 7 ½" face sampling bit.* • *DD drilling was completed using a SA 1300 fully hydraulic track-mounted drill rig.* • *Core size was HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) triple tube system. Core was oriented using a Reflex ACTZ orientation tool.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• *RC recovery was recorded by visual estimation of recovered sample bags and all sample rejects from the splitter were weighed*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*and the weights recorded. All A and B samples were weighed to assess the accuracy of the sampling process. Recovery was generally of good quality.* • *DD sample recovery was measured and recorded for each core run. Downhole depths were validated against core blocks and drillers sheets. Minor core loss was recorded in the weathered zone*
Logging	• *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.*	• *All drillholes were geologically logged in full by an independent geologist.* • *All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets, and transferred to pre-formatted excel tables and loaded into the project specific drillhole database.* • *The logging and reporting of visual graphite percentages on preliminary logs is semi-quantitative. A reference to previous logs and assays is used as a reference.* • *All logs are checked and validated by an external geologist before loading into the Access database. Logging is of sufficient quality for current studies.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• *Reverse Circulation (RC) samples were split using a cone splitter into 1m samples. All primary samples and RC spoils were weighed and the results recorded. All samples were dry.* • *Duplicate RC samples were taken approximately 1:20 and were collected by spearing approximately 3kg from the representative 1m interval sample reject.* • *QC measures include field duplicate samples, blanks and certified standards (1:20) over and above the internal controls at SGS.* • *All RC sampling was carefully supervised and comprised appropriately geologically logged and graphite mineralised intersects. Ticket books were used with pre-numbered tickets placed in the sample bag and double checked against the ticket stubs and field sample sheet to guard against sample mix ups.* • *All RC samples were separately crushed and pulverized to 75% passing 2 mm, split, pulverize <1.5 kg to 85% passing 75 um.* • *Graphitic Carbon Leco Method by CSA05V (0.01% lower detection and 40% upper*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		detection limit), HNO3 leach, LECO Ash and total digest of carbon samples for multi element. The solution from the above DIA40Q digest is presented to an ICP-OES for the quantification of the elements of Interest (V) with 1 ppm lower detection limit and a 10,000ppm upper limit. • *Diamond core samples (DD) were cut lengthwise using a manual core saw on site. The core was cut in half, and then one half was quartered to provide samples for metallurgical testwork and assaying respectively.* • *Individual meter DD samples within graphitic zones were packed and sealed in clearly labeled plastic bags for transport to Perth at NAGROM (The Mineral Processor). All core analyses were conducted at NAGROM.* • *Duplicate DD samples were inserted at the NAGROM Lab in Perth using a coarse crushed split of the specified sample interval. Coarse duplicates were inserted approximately 1:20 samples.* • *DD QC measures include blanks and certified standards (1:20) over and above the internal controls at NAGROM.* • *The quarter core analytical samples were separately crushed to 2mm, dried at 105° C then pulverized to 95% passing 75 µm.* • *Graphitic Carbon (TGC; CS003, 0.1% lower detection), and Total Carbon analysis (TC; CS001, 0.1% detection limit) is analysed by Total Combustion Analysis.* • *For TC and TGC, the prepared sample is dissolved in HCl over heat until all carbonate material is removed. The residue is then heated to drive off organic content. The final residue is combusted in oxygen with a Carbon-Sulphur Analyser and analysed for Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) and Total Carbon (TC).*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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*	• *RC QC measures include duplicate samples, blanks and certified standards (1:20) over and above the internal controls at SGS.* • *DD QC measures include coarse lab split duplicate samples, blanks and certified standards (1:20) over and above the internal controls at NAGROM.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *An external geological consultant conducted a site visit in September 2015 during the drilling program to observe all drilling and sampling procedures. All procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out.* • *All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets, and transferred to pre-formatted excel tables and loaded into the project specific drillhole database. Paper logs are scanned and stored on the companies server. Original logs are stored at a secure facility in Dar Es Salaam.* • *Assay data is provided as .csv files from the laboratory and entered into the project specific drillhole database. Spot checks are made against the laboratory certificates.*
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Initial RC and DD collar positions were set out using a handheld Garmin GPS with reported accuracy of 5m and reported using WGS84, SUTM Zone 37.* • *Once the drilling was complete the final collar positions and surface access tracks were surveyed to cm accuracy by an independent surveyor using an RTK Dual frequency GPS (Hi-Target V30)2 All coordinates were recorded and reported using the WGS84, SUTM Zone 37datum.* • *Downhole surveys (dip and azimuth) were taken using a Reflex EZE-TRAC electronic multi shot instrument every 10m down the holes for all holes where not collapsed.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• *Drillholes were to test pre-determined geophysical targets and are thus not on a pre-determined grid.* • *The drilling is at exploration level with some areas having 10-70m holes spaced along sections and lines spaced between 100m and 350m apart.* • *Additional drilling was added to enable resource calculations to be made at the end*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	*of the program. Some RC holes were diamond twinned to increase geological confidence levels.* • *No sample compositing has been done.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• *Surface mapping and interpretation of the VTEM data shows that the lithologies dip between 30 and 50 degrees to both the NW and SE on the limbs of various synforms in the area.* • *Drillholes were planned to intersect the lithology/mineralisation at right angles.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *RC samples were split and sealed (tied off in calico or plastic bags) at the drill site and transported to the Exploration Camp for processing. All samples picked for analyses are placed in clearly marked polyweave bags (10 per bag), and were stored securely on site before transported via a courier company to SGS in Mwanza.* • *DD samples were cut, labelled and sealed (tied off in calico or plastic bags) at the exploration camp. All samples selected for analyses were placed in clearly marked polyweave bags (10 per bag), and were stored securely on site before transported via a courier company to Dar es Salaam and subsequently to NAGROM in Perth.* • *On arrival in Perth Walkabout Consultant Geologists inspected the samples and core at the lab prior to commencing analysis. Density measurements were also completed on the core using the Archimedes method.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *An external geological consultant conducted a site visit in September 2015 during the drilling program to observe all drilling and sampling procedures. All procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out.*

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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	• *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.*	• *The drilling was located on one granted Exploration License (PL9992/2014). Walkabout is earning 70% interest in the tenure.* • *The company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licenses or area.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *As far as the company is aware no exploration for graphite has been done by other parties in this area. Some gemstone diggings for tourmaline are present in the PL.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The project area is situated in the Usagaran of the Mozambique belt and consists of graphitic gneisses and schists interpreted to occur along the flanks of various syn- and antiforms in the area with the lithological units dipping at between 15 and 45 degrees to the NW and SE.*
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• *Drillhole coordinates and orientations have been provided in previous reports.* • *This statement relates to Exploration Results.*
Data	• *In reporting Exploration Results,*	• *All significant 1m sample results were*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
aggregation methods	*weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	*previously reported individually in various ASX company announcements in 2015(see below) without a cutoff applied where sampling has been conducted.* • *Aggregate graphite intersections are quoted using a cutoff of 5% TG and were averaged as all sample intervals are equal.* • *No metal equivalent values have been reported.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• *The drilling is at right angles to the mapped strike of the outcropping lithologies.* • *All intercepts are reported as down-hole lengths and are aimed at being as perpendicular to mineralisation as practical.*
Diagrams	• *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.*	• *A drillhole plan has been provided in previous reports.*
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• *All 1m sample results were reported individually in various company ASX reports between November and December in 2015 (see below).*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• *Previous announcements include:* • *RC Drilling results from this program (ASX: 1 December 2015; 24 November; 16 November 2015; & 4 November 2015),*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	*the release of assay data related to surface "dig and grab" samples (ASX: 14 May 2015) and also to the results of an Airborne VTEM Survey (ASX: 19 September 2015).* • *Graphite characterisation Petrography results (ASX: 30 July 2015), initial metallurgy (ASX: 3 June 2015) and recent DD core metallurgy (ASX: 8 January 2016).*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Exploration drilling is complete at this time and a maiden graphite resource completed.* • *Future drilling will be planned to increase resource confidence where required and to also test additional targets generated through the VTEM survey and surface mapping.*

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used*	• *The database was compiled by WKT using Microsoft Office software.* • *The database was supplied for use for resource estimation as a Microsoft Access database.* • *The database was linked to Geovia Surpac™ (industry standard resource modelling and estimation software). No errors were identified in the database supplied in visual checks and through the Surpac connect processes.* • *Normal data validation checks were completed on import to the Access database.* • *All logs were supplied as Excel spreadsheets and any discrepancies checked and corrected by field personnel. Data has been checked back to hard copy results.*
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• *Andrew Cunningham (appointed 13 November 2015 Director Walkabout Resources Ltd, and Competent Person) initially visited the site in July 2015 followed by a further visit in September 2015 whilst an independent geological*

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		consultant. • *All drilling and sampling procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out.*
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• *The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered robust for the purposes of reporting an Inferred Resource. Graphite is hosted within graphitic schists and gneisses of the Neoproterozoic Mozambique Belt. These graphite rich zones dip to the north-west and south-east at 15-45° and are interpreted to occur on the flanks of various syn- and antiforms in the area.* • *The geological interpretation is supported by geological mapping and drill hole logging and mineralogical studies completed on Walkabout's recent drillholes plus geophysical survey data (VTEM).* • *A weathered zone (oxide and transition) of reasonably uniform depth (averaging 9m) was interpreted based on the geological logs and coded into the block model.* • *No alternative interpretations have been considered at this stage.* • *Logged graphite rich zones in the graphitic schists correlate extremely well with TGC assay grades.* • *The key factors affecting continuity (known to date) are the presence of graphitic schist host rocks plus VTEM conductors.*
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• *The modelled mineralised zone has dimensions of 1,000m (surface trace striking 030) with three main mineralised zones (one with a high-grade core) ranging in thickness up to 17m (Domain 1 including high grade core), 8m (Domain 3) and 30m (Domain 4 – eastern lower grade zone) ranging between 60m and 200m RL (AMSL).*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values,*	• *Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for TGC (%), Total Carbon (C %) and Vanadium (ppm)*

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	domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	*where vanadium is a potential by-product (Note: metallurgical testwork is required to support this assumption).* • *Drill spacing typically ranges from 100m to 160m.* • *Drillhole samples were flagged with wireframed domain codes. Sample data was composited for TGC, C and V to 1m using a best fit method with a minimum of 50% of the required interval to make a composite.* • *Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts of between 26% and 32.5% TGC and 22% and 34% C were applied to two of the four domains. Top-cuts for TGC and C were not required for the other two domains. Only one domain required a top-cut of 2600ppm V.* • *Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values for TGC are moderate (between 30 and 50%) for the lower grade domains and structure ranges up to 250m. The high grade core domain had a low nugget(12%) and structure range up to 175m. The V was modelled in 3 domains (there was no significant increase in the V in the high grade TGC zone) with low to moderate nugget values (between 15 and 35%) and structure ranges up to 280m.* • *Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 10m (E) by 25m (N) by 10m (RL) and sub-blocked to 5m (E) by 12.5m (N) by 5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains.* • *Three estimation passes were used. The first pass had a limit of 150m, the second pass 300m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wireframed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 4*

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		samples. • *Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wireframed mineralised zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains.* • *Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.* • *For reporting, V (ppm) is converted to Vanadium Oxide (V2O5) using the factor 1.78524 and then reported in %.* • *No previous resource estimations exist for this deposit.*
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	• *Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.*
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• *Grade envelopes have been wireframed to an approximate 5% TGC cut-off for Domains 1 to 3 allowing for continuity of the higher-grade zone. The lower grade Domain 4 is wireframed to an approximate 3-4% TGC cut-off. Based on visual and statistical analysis of the drilling results and geological logging of the graphite rich zones, this cut-off tends to be a natural geological change and coincides with the contact between the graphite rich schists and the other host rocks (i.e. biotite schists and gneisses, garnet gneisses and occasional dolomites).* • *The material from within the modelled oxide/transition zone has been included in the reported Inferred Resource for now until. It is noted there is a risk that future metallurgical testwork may deem this material unusable.*
Mining factors	• *Assumptions made regarding*	• *Based on the orientations, thicknesses*

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or assumptions	*possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	*and depths to which the graphitic rich zones have been modelled, plus their estimated grades for TGC and V, the potential mining method is considered to be open pit mining.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• *Perth based NAGROM Metallurgical plus specialist metallurgical consultants, Battery Limits Pty Ltd have both completed scoping metallurgical testwork and have recovered graphite flake of marketable qualities. (see ASX release "Excellent initial metallurgical test results for Lindi Jumbo" announced 8th January 2016).*
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental*	• *Appropriate environmental studies and sterilisation drilling would be completed prior to determination of the location of any potential waste rock dump (WRD) facility.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• *Walkabout Resources completed specific gravity testwork on 175 drill core samples across the deposit using Hydrostatic Weighing (spray seal coated).* • *Of these 175 samples, 93 are from within the modelled mineralised domains.* • *Statistical analysis of the samples and comparison against depth and TGC grade identified a clear relationship between bulk density (BD) and TGC grade for Domain 1 (plus the high grade core domain). As such, the BD within these two domains was calculated by the equation: BD = (-0.0104 x TGC%) + 2.8292.* • *For Domain 3, the relationship was not so clear so the average BD for the zone of 2.5 g/cm3 was used.* • *Domain 4 was not intersected by any of the diamond core holes, so the average of 2.5 g/cm3 was applied.* • *For the modelled oxide/transition zone, a reduced BD of 2.0 g/cm3 was used.*
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• *The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralised zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information.* • *All factors considered; the resource estimate has in part been assigned to Inferred Resources.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• *Whilst Mr. Barnes (Competent Person) is considered Independent of Walkabout Resources, no third party review has been conducted.*
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by*	• *The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.* • *The statement relates to global estimates*

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	the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	*of tonnes and grade.*