

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Lamboo Resources is an Australian exploration company focusing on substantial flake graphite assets located in the East Kimberley and South Korea



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Significant Thick Flake Graphite Intersections From Phase 2 Drilling Program at Geumam Graphite Project, South Korea

Highlights

- **The Phase 2 Resource Drilling Program, which is nearing completion, has intersected thick intervals (>5m) of flake graphite mineralization at Area B at Geumam, including:**
 - **49m @ 7.61% Cg (GM-18; 12-61m)**
 - **32m @ 7.23% Cg (GM-19; 32-64m)**
 - **31m @ 6.58% Cg (GM-23; 118-149m)**
 - **19m @ 5.76% Cg (GM-16; 64-83m)**
 - **17m @ 5.98% Cg (GM-23; 89-106m)**

- **These results expected to contribute to a significant resource upgrade expected to be completed shortly.**

- **Metallurgy and quality/purity of flake previously proven with Geumam flake successfully trialled in a lithium ion battery (See ASX Announcement 17/3/2014).**

Lamboo Resources (Lamboo or the "Company"), is pleased to announce that the Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Program is nearing completion at the Geumam graphite project, in South Korea. Lamboo completed a further 14 holes during April-July using a track-mounted diamond drill rig, for an additional 1,860.4 metres of HQ triple tube diamond drill core.

A JORC resource estimate is currently being prepared on Area B.

A further 7 holes are scheduled for completion in July-August to enable additional resources to be estimated at Area C and Area E.

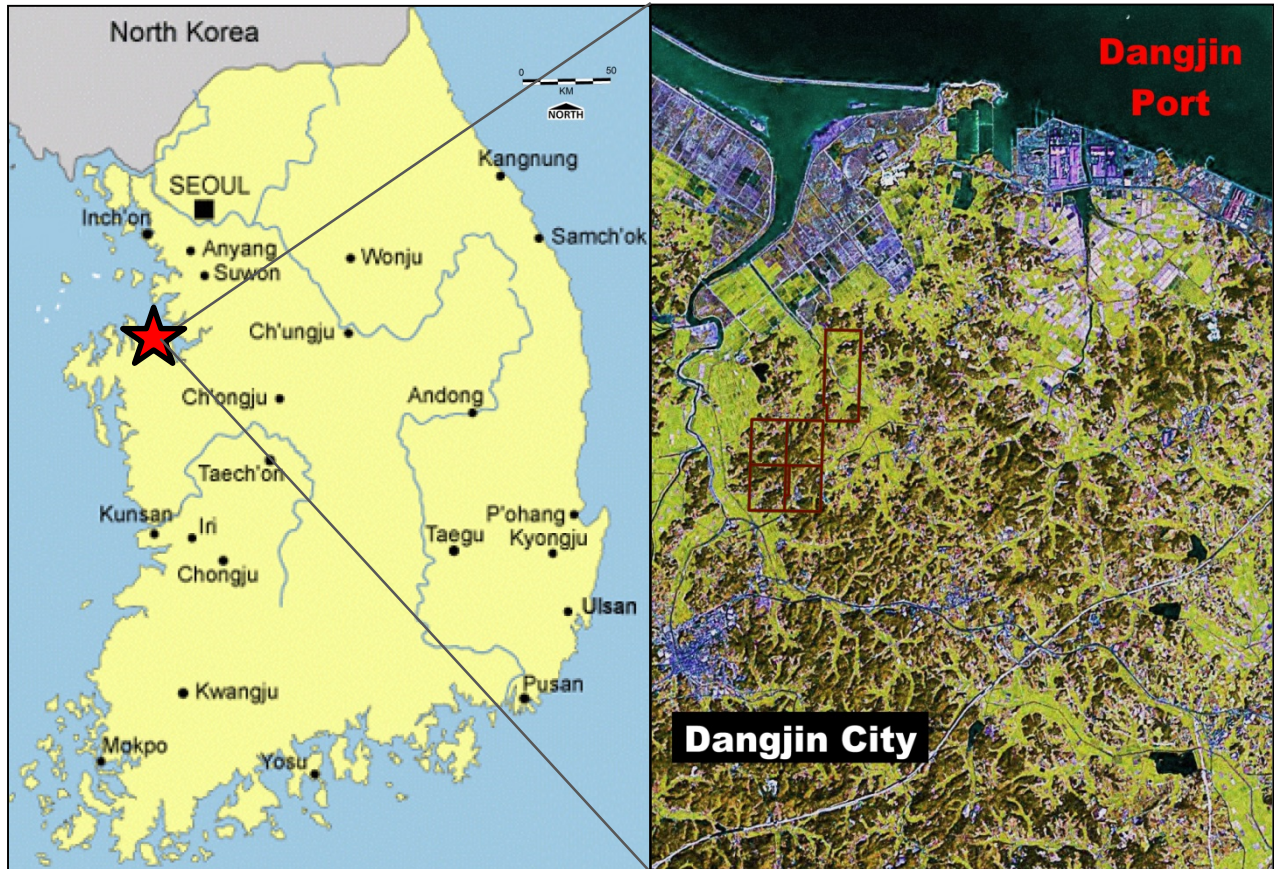


Figure 1. Geumam Graphite Project – Location and Major Infrastructure.

Geumam Project Background

The Geumam graphite project is located 67km southwest of Seoul on the western coastal peninsula of South Korea. Geumam is situated about 4km north of Dangjin City (population 137,000, (Figure 1).

The project is located in a rural setting surrounded by world class infrastructure, including the major Ports of Dangjin and Pyeongtaek, the largest cluster of domestic steel mills (*Hyundai Steel*, *Dongbu Steel*, and *Dongkuk Steel*), the Dangjin power station (2,400MW capacity) and numerous other industries, including pharmaceuticals and refractories.

Dangjin City and surrounding Chungnam Province lie within the designated “Yellow Sea Free Economic Zone”, a business-orientated region that is actively seeking and attracting investors and industries, including foreign-owned enterprises. A potential graphite mineral processing plant would be ideally suited to, and is compatible with, the industries planned and designated for the *Seongmum* or *Hapdeok Industrial Complexes*, currently under industrial estate development.

Tenure

Lambo Resources Limited subsidiary *Won Kwang Mines Inc* holds five (5) granted Mining Rights over Geumam (Registered No’s 80077/Dangjin 55-3; 80014/Dangjin 65-1, 78355/Dangjin 65-2, 200268/Dangjin 54-2 & 200269/Dangjin 55-4). These granted Mining Rights cover a total area of 403ha. Additional applications for 2 Mining Rights (numbers Dangjin 54-4 & 55-1) are currently being processed by the Central Mining Registry office of MOTIE. The tenements for the Geumam project are indicated on Figure 2.

Regional Geology

Geumam was a historical graphite mining operation from 1986-1993. The project has potentially significant areas of flake graphite mapped in outcrop at areas A, B, C, D, E, F and G (Figure 2).

The regional geology of the Geumam area consists of biotite gneiss, schist and quartzite of the Precambrian *Gyeonggi Gneiss Complex* and granite gneiss of the *Sobaegsan Gneiss Complex*. The metamorphic fabric of the biotite gneiss and schist is predominantly northeast-southwest striking, dipping gently-moderately to the southeast.

Historical Graphite Mining Operation

A small mining operation and flotation processing plant was established at Area B at Geumam in 1986, consisting of a run-of-mine stockpile, conveyor, feed hopper, ball mill, two flotation cells (Rougher and cleaner cells), and a regrind ball mill. The plant was capable of producing 6tpd fine flake graphite flotation concentrate (>85% Cg), which it sold to export markets in Japan and Europe.

The mill was subsequently upgraded with an alkaline-leach plant to produce high-grade fine flake graphite concentrate (93-97% Cg) in July 1987 (KMPC, 1988), which it sold to domestic markets for micronizing into superfine graphite powders. The mine ceased operations in 1993.

Phase 2 Drilling Program

The Phase 2 Drilling Program has focussed on drill testing Area B at Geumam. To date, 14 drill holes totalling 1,860.4 metres of HQ triple tube drill core have been completed during April-July.

Kongju-City based drilling contractor *Daeyoung E & C Co, Ltd* supplied a single small compact, rubber track-mounted *Hanjin Power 4000SD* drill rig to *Lamboo Resources* for the drilling program at Geumam.

As part of the follow up Phase 2 Drilling Program planning, additional drill site access agreements were signed with landowners and Drilling Permits issued by the Dangin City County Government.

Hole Surveying

The location of each completed and proposed drill hole is identified in **Figure 3** (Area B) below, and the collar survey data summarised in Tables 2 and 3. The drill hole collars were surveyed by registered surveyor using a DGPS survey instrument on completion of the hole.

Down hole surveys were collected using a *Mount Sopris OBI-40* multi-purpose optical televiewer-survey instrument to automatically record accurate continuous survey data, geotechnical information, as well as a 360 degree image of the outside surface of each drill hole.

Core Processing

Similar handling and sampling procedures were adopted for the Phase 2 Drilling Program, as previously described for the Phase 1 Drill Program (ASX 30th January 2014).

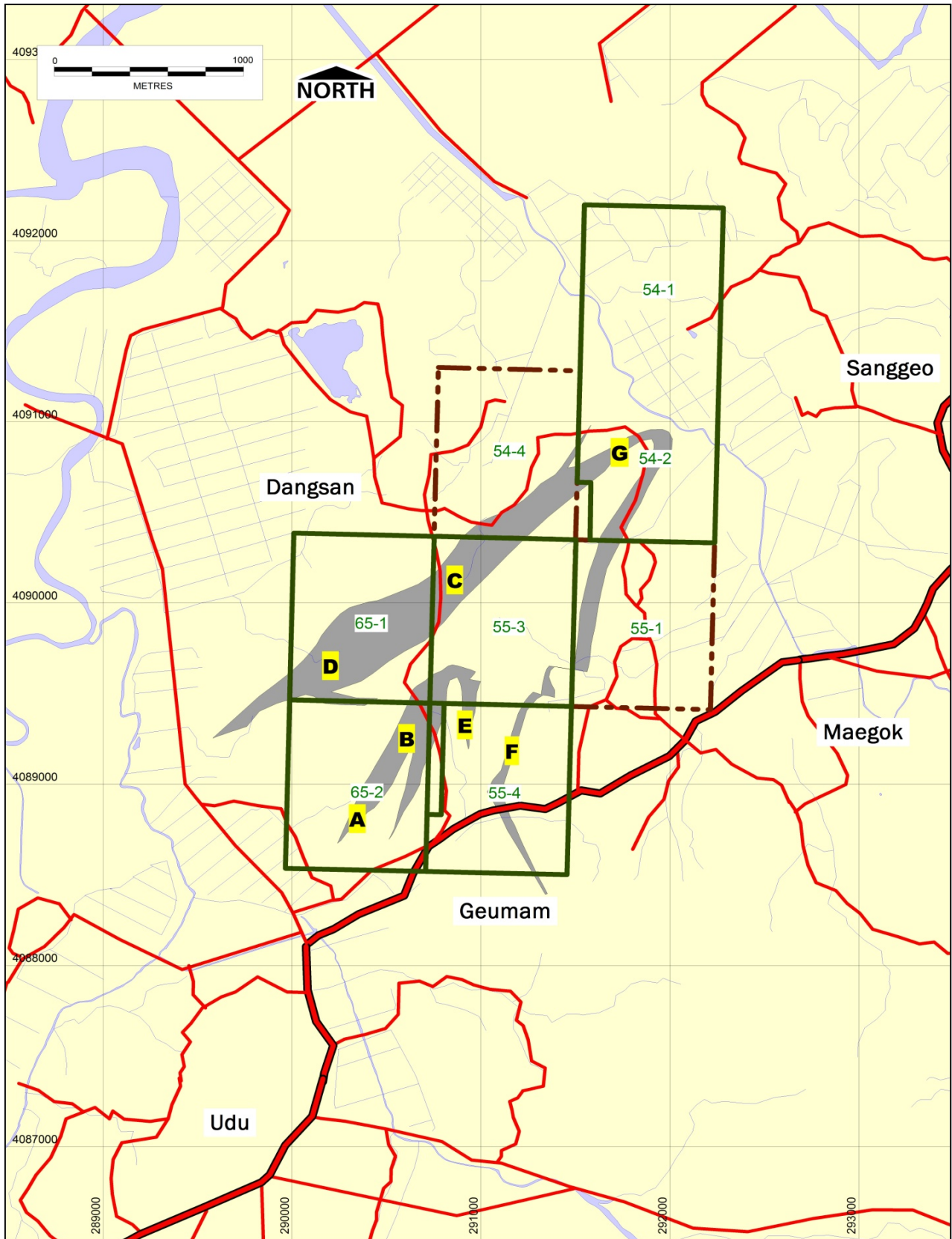


Figure 2. Geumam graphite project Tenure Map. The granted Mining Rights with respect to the mapped graphite schist beds and prospect Areas A, B, C, D, E, F and G are indicated. Applications for Mining Rights are indicated by the dark red dashed line.

Table 2. Summary of Completed Drill Hole Collar Surveys, Phase 2 Drilling Program.

Hole ID	AREA	SUMMARY DRILL HOLE COLLAR SURVEY DATA					
		Easting	Northing	RL (MASL)	Azimuth (True °)	Dip (°)	Depth EOH (m)
GM-13	B	290637.72	4089360.20	71.10	141	-52	110.0
GM-14	B	290869.23	4089340.83	22.40	105	-50	40.5
GM-15	B	290872.51	4049308.02	22.40	277	-49	61.5
GM-16	B	290750.40	4089431.50	29.23	0	-89	121.0
GM-17	B	290748.32	4089431.97	30.09	285	-50	72.4
GM-18	B	290750.00	4089431.35	30.57	099	-51	140.7
GM-19	B	290749.48	4089431.55	30.50	103	-69	108.7
GM-20	B	290877.46	4089598.27	45.12	236	-50	207.4
GM-21	B	290880.02	4089596.82	45.11	324	-50	231.4
GM-22	B	290880.45	4089596.10	45.41	324	-70	198.7
GM-23	B	290878.05	4089598.66	45.34	324	-71	185.2
GM-24	E	290987	4089567	45	260	-50	148.0
GM-25	E	290987	4089567	45	260	-70	120.7
GM-26	E	290985	4089433	49	260	-50	114.2
TOTAL Metreage							1,860.4

Table 3. Summary of Proposed Drill Hole Collars, Phase 2 Drilling Program.

Hole ID	AREA	SUMMARY DRILL HOLE COLLAR SURVEY DATA					
		Easting	Northing	RL (MASL)	Azimuth (Magnetic °)	Dip (°)	Projected Depth (m)
Pad K	E	290985	4089433	49	260	-70	120
Pad K	E	290985	4089433	49	080	-65	150
Pad M	E	290987	4089567	45	080	-65	150
Pad O	B	290878	4089598	45	010	-50	150
Pad O	B	290878	4089598	45	080	-85	190
Pad O	B	290878	4089598	45	135	-70	190
Pad B	C	290813	4089865	56.6	280	-50	150
TOTAL Metreage							1,1000

Graphite Mineralization

The Phase 2 Resource Drilling Program was designed to extend the mineralization identified previously during the Phase 1 Resource Drilling Program (ASX reported on the 30th January and 27th February 2014) and substantially increase the current graphite resource base at Geumam.

Table 4 below indicates graphite mineralized intersections of >2m thickness and >2%Cg, recorded from Area B during the current Phase 2 drilling program. The results indicate several thick intersections of high-grade flake graphite in drill core.

The flake graphite mineralization at Geumam is characterised by cataclasite brecciation (Photograph 3), massive form (Photograph 4) and internal deformation styles (Photograph 5). The graphite mineralization is usually accompanied by veinlet stockworks, comprising grey, fine-grained, cryptocrystalline quartz (5-10% volume) in the upper section, with a lower section characterised by fracture infilling quartz-calcite veinlets (<5% volume). Fine-grained disseminated pyrite was the only sulphide mineral observed and is mainly confined to the upper section (<1% volume).

Graphite flakes average about 85µm in size (AMDEL, 2012), hosted in graphite schist, accompanied by quartz, biotite, sericite, chlorite and muscovite. The graphite schist is interpreted to originally have been carbonaceous, feldspathic quartz sandstone. Thin calc silicate marble bed (originally a limestone) underlies the graphite mineralization in several places.

Graphite mineralization is concordant with a 60m thick meta-sedimentary sequence, comprising an upper meta-arenite unit, white meta-limestone, flow banded rhyolite metavolcanic, carbonatite tuff and tuffaceous meta-siltstones. A rhyolite volcanic vent facies is evident in the vicinity of holes GM-20 to GM-23. The meta-limestone is referred to as the “Geumam Limestone” and is regarded as a useful “bio-stratigraphic marker horizon”, and indicative of a reef or carbonate ramp environment. The meta-sedimentary sequence is provisionally assigned to the Silurian age? *Wolhyeonri Formation*.

Basement rocks consist of meta-granodiorite, meta-monzodiorite and meta-diorite are in faulted contact with the meta-volcano-sedimentary sequence. The meta-volcano-sedimentary sequence is draped around this basement dome.

Quartz-biotite monzonite sill (dacite field term) was intersected in the drilling and is concordant with graphite mineralization.

Foliation structural data from the *Mount Sopris OBI-40* borehole televiewer confirms the graphite mineralization was intersected orthogonally down-dip and is close to true width. The graphite schist is interpreted as thin-bedded, medium-grained carbonaceous, feldspathic quartz sandstone and the foliation represents original bedding.

The Geumam graphite deposit is regarded as a hydrothermal flake graphite deposit formed during high-temperature, high-pressure granulite facies metamorphism. The graphite zones occur with inferred thermal springs in a limestone reef or carbonate ramp facies environment, The flake graphite is probably of organic origin, with algal mats or bituminous seeps the inferred potential source for pre-graphitic carbon.

Table 4. Graphite Mineralized Intersections (>2m; >2%Cg), AREA B.

HOLE ID	DEPTH	DEPTH	INTERVAL	GRAPHITE
	FROM (m)	TO (m)	(m)	GRADE (%Cg)
GM-13	16	22	6	3.66
	86	90	4	8.46
	93	102	9	4.81
GM-16	6	12	6	7.2
	17	23	6	4.99
	26	35	8	7.82
	39	53	14	3.16
	64	83	19	5.76
	85	89	4	8.51
GM-17	7	14	7	3.63
	30	39	9	4.08
	42	47	5	3.61
GM-18	12	61	49	7.61
GM-19	9	16	7	7.44
	32	64	32	7.23
GM-20	95	98	3	6.16
	117	120	3	2.36
	122	127	5	4.2
	146	155	9	3.25
	160	168	8	3.57
GM-21	25	33	8	2.8
	108	113	5	5.15
	138	143	5	4.52
	152	171	19	3.39
	209	220	9	2.46
GM-22	22	30	8	2.18
	39	48	9	4.35
	106	114	8	8.9
	116	122	6	5.35
	125	133	8	4.72
	134	143	9	2.17
	148	156	8	3.18
GM-23	89	106	17	5.98
	118	149	31	6.58
	151	157	6	5.99
	165	168	3	7.99

NOTES: Significant grade x thickness graphite mineralized zones are highlighted in red. Holes GM-14 and GM-15 were drilled into basement and consequently failed to intersect graphite.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this “ASX Announcement” that relates to Exploration Results and Data associated with the Company’s Geuman project in South Korea was compiled by Mr Robert Dennis who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Dennis is an employee of RungePincockMinarco Limited. Neither Mr Dennis nor RungePincock Minarco Limited holds any interests in share issues of Lamboo Resources Ltd. Mr Dennis has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mr Dennis consents to the inclusion in this ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Photograph 1. Upper Section Graphite Mineralized Zone (GM-18; Tray 2).



Photograph 2. Lower Section Graphite Mineralized Zone (GM-18; Tray 10).



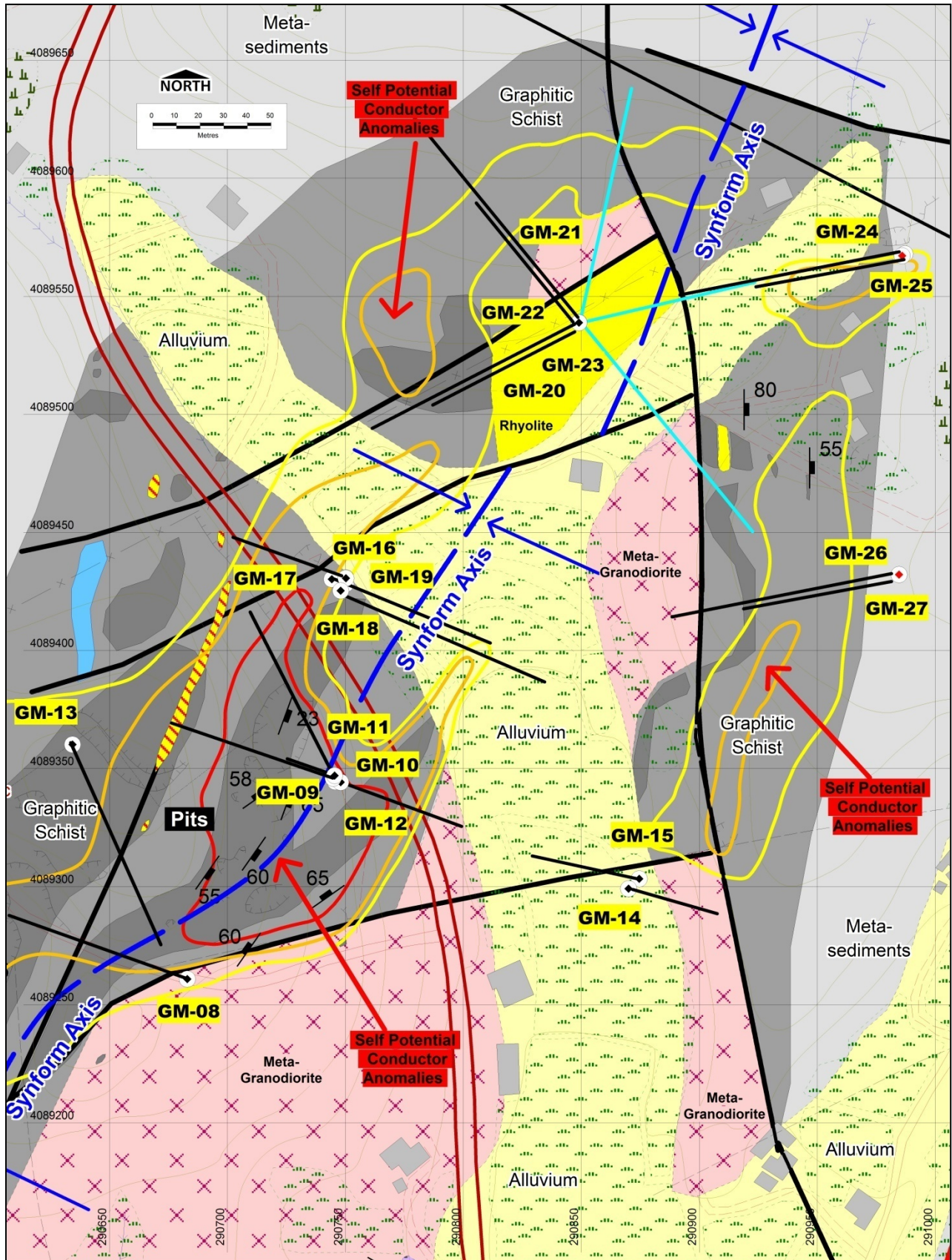


Figure 3. Drill Hole Location and Geological Map, Areas B and E, Geumam Project. Phase 2 Drill Holes yet to be completed are highlighted in light blue.

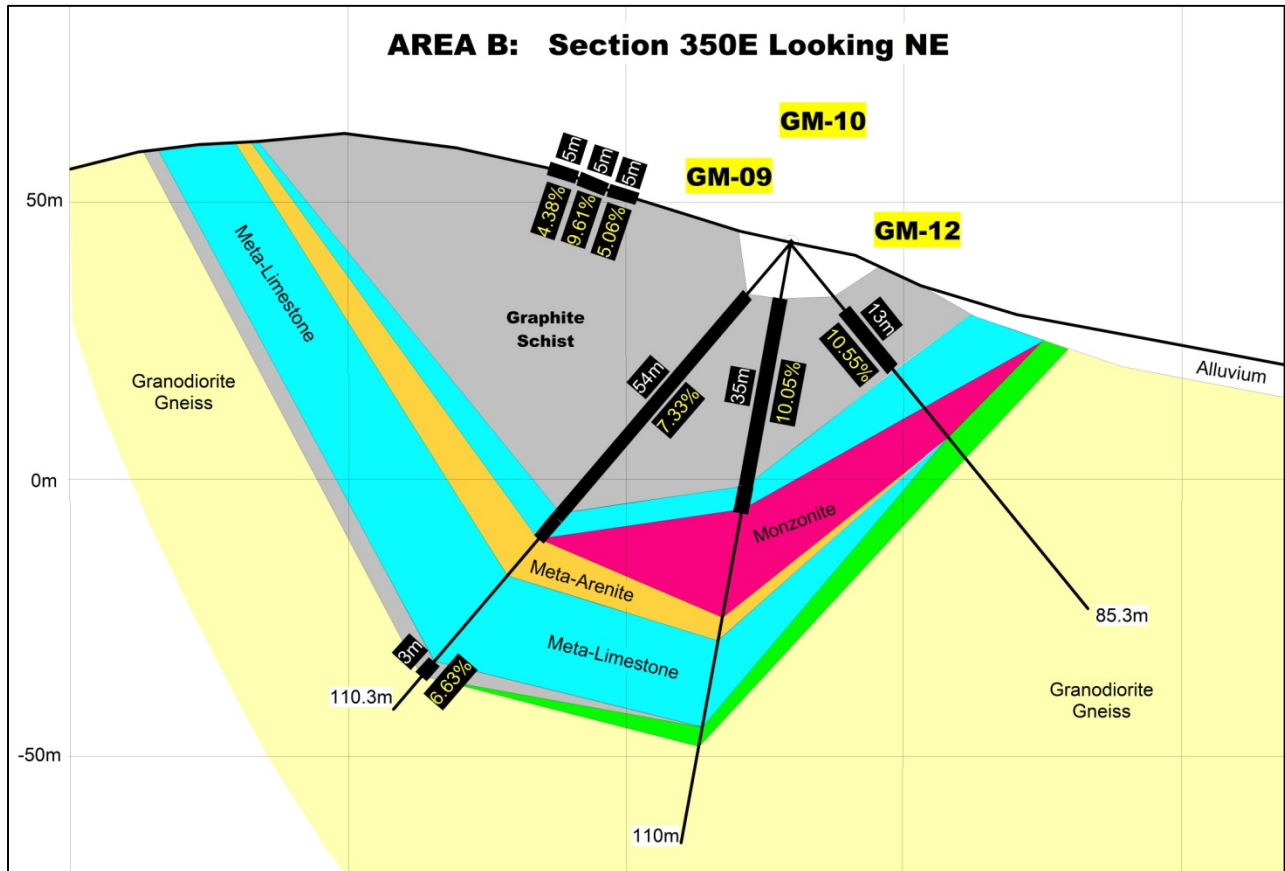
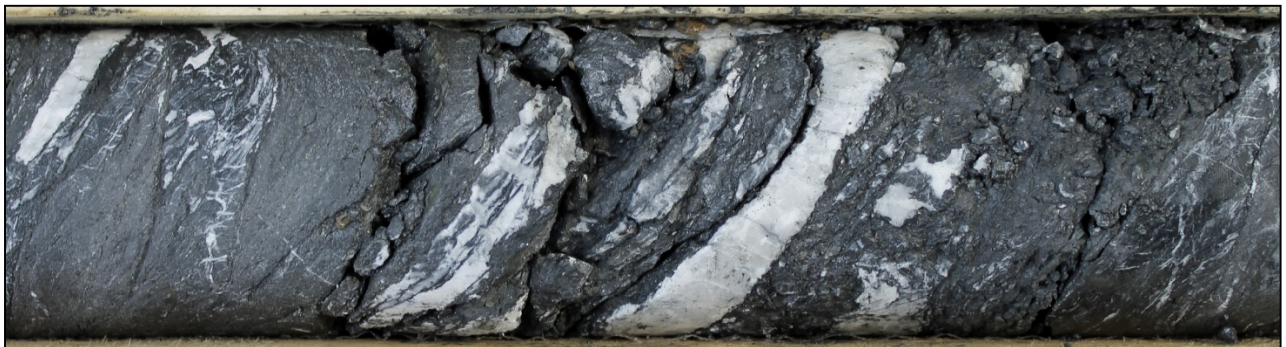
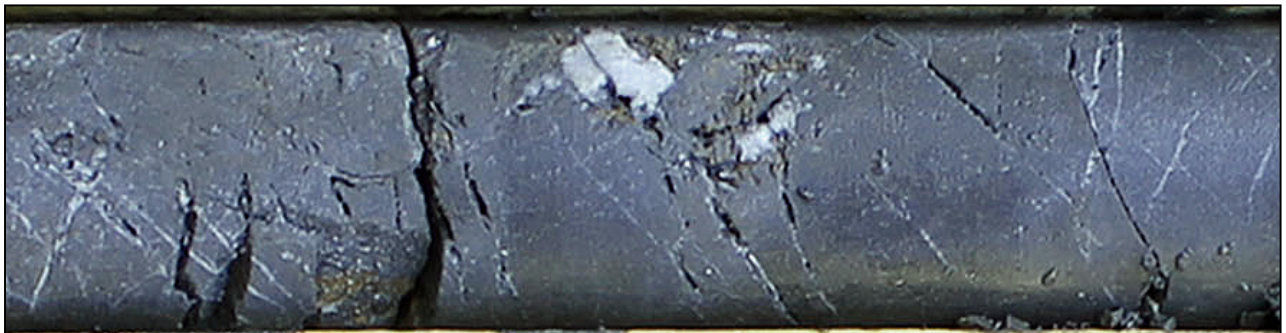


Figure 4. Drill Section 350E, Area B. Graphite Intersections (assays reported on 27th February 2014) are indicated in black.



Photograph 3. Close up of cataclasite breccia graphite mineralization in drill hole GM-13 (98.8m).



Photograph 4. Close up of massive graphite mineralization in drill hole GM-18 (24.3m).

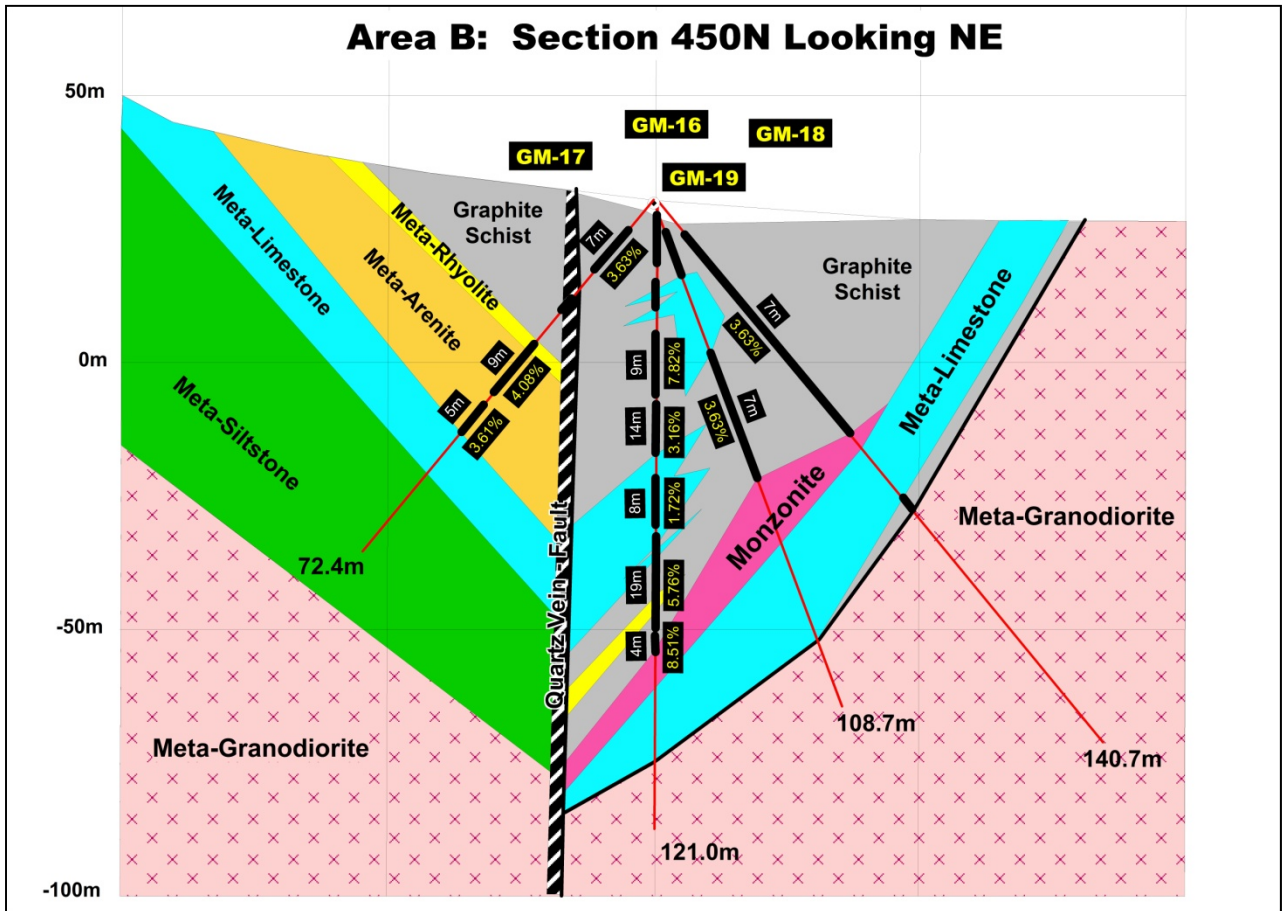


Figure 5. Drill Section 450N, Area B. Graphite Intersections are indicated in black.



Photograph 5. Close up of graphite deformation breccia mineralization in drill hole GM-21 (104.2m).

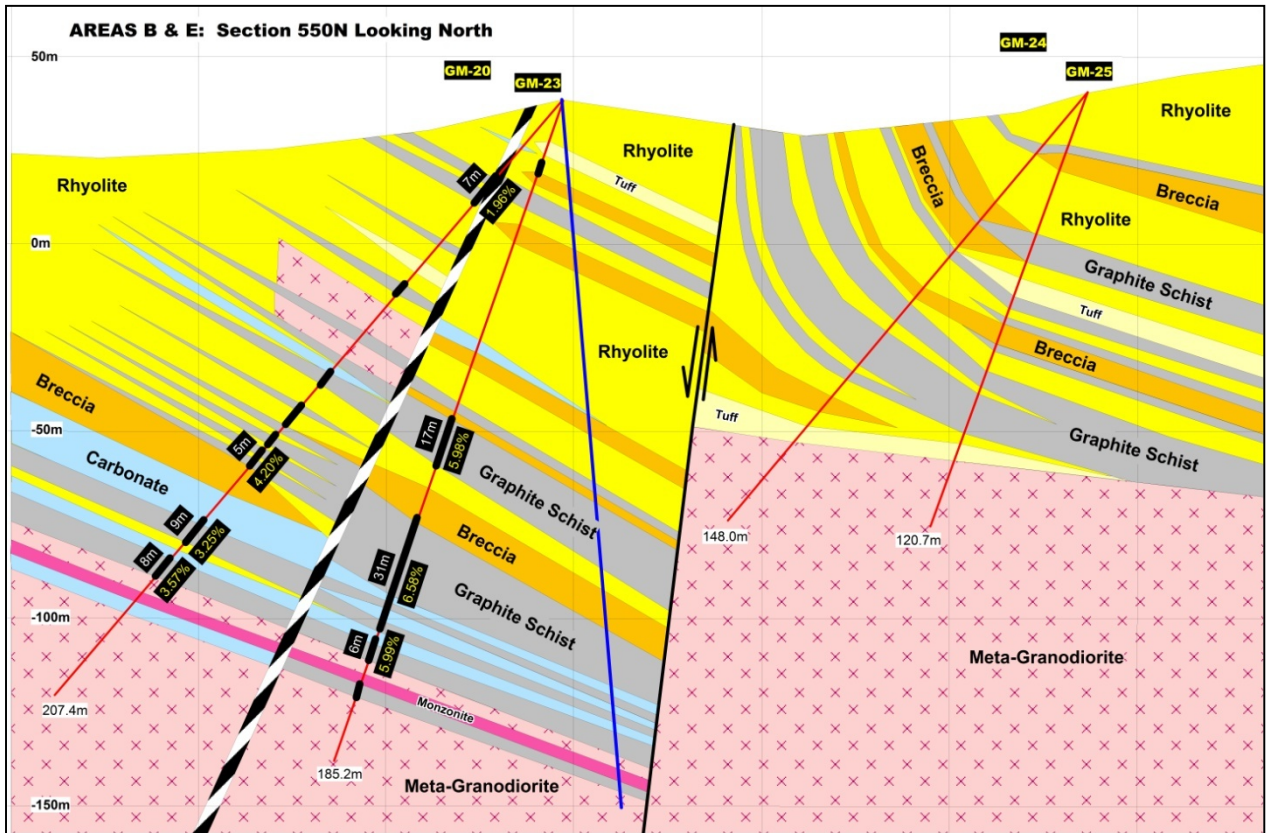


Figure 6. Drill Section 550N, Area B. Graphite Intersections are indicated in black.

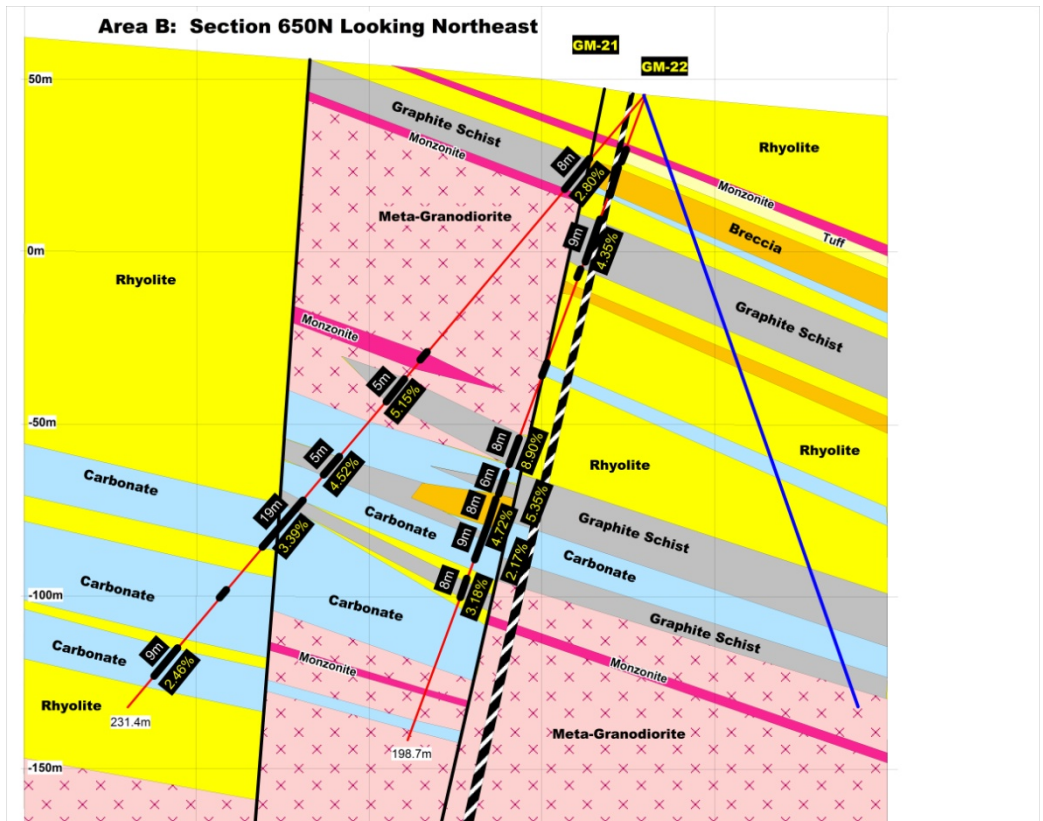


Figure 7. Drill Section 650N, Area B. Graphite Intersections are indicated in black.

Appendix – JORC 2012 Criteria

According to clauses 18 and 19 of the 2012 JORC Code, the criteria in sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 need to be addressed when first reporting new exploration results. These are listed below and comments made on an “if not, why not” basis.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Section 1 Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>Detailed geochemical sampling was routinely conducted on a 1-metre interval basis of Quarter-Split HQT drill core, collected from the Geumam Drilling Program. This comprehensive sampling is regarded as more representative statistically.</p> <p>The HQT Drill Core is being initially split 50% using a diamond core saw cutting machine. Half-split core is being retained initially as a visual reference, but is expected to be required in the future as a bulk metallurgical sample.</p> <p>The remaining Half-Core was then split 50% into Quarter-Core, again using the core saw. The Quarter-Split Core was routinely submitted for geochemical analysis.</p> <p>The remaining Quarter-Split Core is being reserved in each core tray as a permanent visual reference.</p> <p>Selective Petrological sampling of some lithological units identified in drill core was undertaken. These petrology samples are by necessity a small sample, but were selected as a grab sample on the basis of being “typical” of the lithological unit from which they were collected. A comprehensive sampling exercise involving numerous samples would be more representative statistically, but this approach was rejected at this early stage of exploration.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Diamond Drilling was undertaken using the HQ Triple Tube Drill Core method, collected in 3-metre runs.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Diamond Drill Core recovery was routinely recorded every metre.</p> <p>No Core Recovery was obtained at the start of each drillhole in the initial 0-12 metres depth. This initial Non-Core Recovery is considered to be due to the combined effects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Relatively thick aerated soil profile, (b) Localised farming activities disturbing soil profile. (c) Intense and deeper weathering profile developed over clay altered gneiss and metasediments. <p>As each drill hole progressed beyond 12m depth, Core Recovery typically increased to 100% below 26m depth.</p> <p>Core Recoveries recorded within graphite mineralized zones were 97-100%.</p> <p>The HQ Triple Tube diamond core method was technically selected on the basis of maximising core recovery of graphite, as the method minimises disturbance to core, limiting potential losses in water. In addition, HQ core diameter permitted a large representative sample to be recovered, maximising the potential for geological information, geochemical sampling, geotechnical data and metallurgical sample potential from each metre interval.</p>

Section 1 Criteria	Commentary
Logging	<p>A comprehensive, site-specific Geological Logging Manual was developed and implemented for the Geumam Drilling Program.</p> <p>Geological logging of Drill Core was routinely undertaken on a systematic one-metre interval basis, recording the following geological, geophysical, engineering and geotechnical data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core Recovery. ▪ Rock Code. ▪ Colour. ▪ Minerals. ▪ Texture. ▪ Hardness. ▪ Oxidation %. ▪ Alteration. Mineralogy & %. ▪ Sulphide. Mineralogy & %. ▪ Veining. Mineralogy & %. ▪ Graphite Content. ▪ Fractures. ▪ RQD. ▪ Sample Number. ▪ Sample Weight. ▪ Magnetic Susceptibility using a GDD EM2S. ▪ Electrical Conductivity using a GDD EM2S. ▪ Gamma readings using a RADEYE PRD. ▪ Specific Gravity determined by water displacement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>As Quarter-Split Core is being processed it was routinely submitted for geochemical analysis to <i>ACTLABS</i> laboratory in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada.</p> <p>Geochemical analysis is by analytical method <i>CODE 5D</i> for Total graphitic carbon, Total elemental carbon, Total organic carbon, Sulphur, Ash, and LOI. Whole rock oxide analysis is by analytical method <i>CODE 4C</i>.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>No geochemical assay data has yet been received from the Laboratory.</p> <p>Geochemical data will be reported and commented upon as it is received.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>A site-specific Graphite Standard (GGC-02) was prepared from a bulk 25kg composited sample of rock chips collected from graphite outcrops at Geumam. The 25kg was pulverised to 105 microns, using a laboratory pulveriser provided by the Geological Department of <i>Kyongju University</i>.</p> <p>As part of QA/QC protocols developed specifically for the Geumam project, a series of Certified Reference Standards, site-specific Standards and Blanks were routinely inserted into sample submissions on the basis of 1 Standard and 1 Blank per 20 samples submitted.</p> <p>Laboratory performance and all reported analytical results will be statistically evaluated using QA/QC monitoring software and commented upon as geochemical results become available from the Laboratory.</p> <p>It is intended Duplicate samples will be re-submitted for analysis once initial sample pulps and rejects are returned, to further check Laboratory performance.</p>
Location of data points	<p>A hand-held Garmin GPS-60 Global Positioning System (“GPS”) was used to obtain reasonably accurate locations in the field. Typically signals from 5-9 satellites were received and the accuracy of drill hole coordinate data is</p>

Section 1 Criteria	Commentary
	<p>considered to be ± 5 metres. The map projection used was Universal Transverse Mercator WGS-84, zone 52 North and 1:5,000 scale Topographic maps used as base maps.</p> <p>The <i>Mount Sopris OBI-40</i> borehole imager was used to automatically record continuous downhole survey data to an accuracy of ± 0.01 degrees and ± 0.01m, as well as a 360 degree image of the outside surface of each drill hole.</p> <p>It is envisaged upon completion of the Phase 2 Drilling Program, that all drill collars will be surveyed to sub-metre accuracy by registered surveyor, using a Differential Global Positioning System.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data was routinely collected on a continuous one-metre interval basis.</p> <p>Samples were collected at one-metre intervals down each hole.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Drill holes were designed to intersect graphite mineralization at perpendicular to strike observed in outcrop. Geotechnical data, automatically collected by the <i>Mount Sopris OBI-40</i> borehole imager and classified by software confirms the foliation structures and indicate data collected from drill core is conformable with schistose foliation of the graphite mineralization.</p>
Sample security	<p>Samples were placed in plastic bag, sealed in a 20kg international courier box and shipped by DHL Air Express from Seoul, South Korea to ACTLABS Ancaster Laboratory, Ontario, Canada.</p> <p>The sample security is considered adequate.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p>No audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data have been undertaken at this early stage of exploration.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Section 2 Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>Lamboo Resources Limited</i> holds five (5) granted Mining Rights through its wholly-owned Korean subsidiary <i>Won Kwang Mines Inc.</i> The (5) registered granted Mining Rights include 80077 (Dangjin 55-3), 80014 (Dangjin 65-1), 78355 (Dangjin 65-2), 200258 (Dangjin 54-2) and 200259 (Dangjin 55-4).</p> <p>All granted Mining Rights are in good standing and there are no encumbrances, royalties or impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p>Geumam was an operating graphite mine during 1986-1993.</p> <p>Geumam has been previously explored by the <i>Korean Mining Promotion Corporation</i> ("KMPC"). Previous exploration by the KMPC has included geological mapping, rock chip pit and trench sampling (KMPC, 1980a & 1980b), a self potential geophysical survey (1980c), resource estimates (KMPC, 1982), metallurgical studies (KMPC, 1983a & 1983b), mine valuation reports (KMPC, 1984 & 1988), and resource estimates (KMPC, 1989).</p> <p>Independent Geologist <i>Veronica Webster Pty Ltd</i> (2012) reported an JORC (2004) inferred resource of 200,000 tonnes grading 10% TGC at Geumam, in the Prospectus for <i>Peninsula Graphite Limited</i> (dated 6 September 2012), conducted on behalf of <i>OMI Holdings Limited</i>.</p>

Section 2 Criteria	Commentary
Geology	<p>The Geumam graphite deposit is regarded as a typical flake graphite deposit formed by hydrothermal processes during high-temperature, high-pressure granulite facies metamorphism.</p> <p>Graphite is hosted in a metasedimentary sequence comprising meta-arenite, meta-limestone, rhyolite meta-volcanic and tuffaceous meta-siltstone. Meta-arenite is underlain by graphite schist mineralization, which overlies white meta-limestone. The white meta-limestone is now referred to as the Geumam Limestone and is regarded as a useful “marker horizon” for the Geumam Project. A previously unmapped and unreported flow-banded rhyolite meta-volcanic unit was intersected below the meta-limestone at depth in several drill holes. A tuffaceous meta-siltstone forms the base of the observed metasedimentary sequence.</p> <p>The flake graphite is probably of organic origin, with algal mats or bituminous seeps considered the possible source material for pre-graphitic carbon.</p> <p>The graphite schist is interpreted to have originally been thin-bedded, carbonaceous and feldspathic, medium-grained quartz sandstone. The foliation-schistosity is considered to represent original bedding.</p> <p>The graphite schist is hosted within metasediments of the Silurian Wolhyeonri Formation.</p> <p>Graphite mineralization is locally enriched around the margins of quartz-biotite monzonite sills. The monzonite sills are concordant with foliation in the metasediments and have been emplaced along a major NE trending fault.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>Diamond core drilling was undertaken and HQT core recovered.</p> <p>Geological logging of drill core was undertaken on a one-metre basis.</p> <p>Downhole survey data was collected continuously and automatically by the <i>Mount Sopris OBI-40</i> downhole televiewer instrument to an accuracy of ± 0.01 degrees and ± 0.01m.</p> <p>A hand-held Garmin GPS-60 Global Positioning System (“GPS”) was used to obtain reasonably accurate drill collar locations. Typically signals from 5-9 satellites were received and the accuracy of drill hole coordinate data is considered to be $< \pm 5$ metres. The map projection used was Universal Transverse Mercator WGS-84, zone 52 North, with 1:5,000 scale topographic maps used as base maps.</p> <p>It is envisaged upon completion of the Phase 2 Drilling Program, that all drill collars will be surveyed to sub-metre accuracy by registered surveyor, using a Differential Global Positioning System.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>Graphite intersections were aggregated into composited mineralized intervals on the basis of visually estimated graphite content and interval thickness.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>Foliation structural data from the borehole televiewer indicates the graphite mineralization was intersected orthogonally down-dip and is close to true width.</p> <p>The graphite schist is interpreted as thin-bedded, medium-grained carbonaceous, feldspathic, quartz sandstone and the foliation represents original bedding.</p>

Section 2 Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	<p>Refer Figure 1 for Location Map of Geumam Project.</p> <p>Refer Figure 2 for Tenure Map of Geumam Project.</p> <p>Refer Figure 3 for Location Map of drill holes completed at Area B.</p> <p>Refer Figure 4 for Drill Section, Area B.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>All Laboratory geochemical assay data will be reviewed as it comes to hand. As yet no assays have been received.</p> <p>Mineralized graphite intersections will be reported upon on the basis of Total graphitic carbon content (%).</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>No other substantive exploration data was collected.</p>
Further work	<p>A resource estimate is planned upon completion of the Phase 2 drill program.</p>