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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

LINDI JUMBO PROJECT - GEOLOGY

Trench samples confirm very high grade and width at surface

Highlights

05 October 2016

- **Continuity at surface of very high grade graphitic zones confirmed through assays of trenches excavated in potential "starter pit" area**
- **Very high grades up to 44.3% TGC and a further 43.3% TGC over two metres (LJTR03)**
  - **6.35m @ 18.2% TGC including 3.2m @ 29.8% TGC in LJTR01**
  - **9.3m @ 22.6% TGC including 4m @ 25.2% TGC and 2.2m @ 38.5% TGC in LJTR02**
  - **18m @ 26.4% TGC including 9.3m @ 33.1% TGC and 4.5m @ 29.3% TGC in LJTR03**
- **Material in 3 trenches at surface responds to "free dig" excavation methods**
- **Trenches at surface will extend mining block model and increase early start available high grade tonnes**

Overview

Perth-based African-focussed energy metals explorer Walkabout Resources Ltd (ASX: WKT) is pleased to report the assay results from three trenches completed over the potential "starter pit" area of The Gilbert Arc deposit in south eastern Tanzania. The trenches confirm that the mineralised domains, including the very high grade Domain 2, extend to surface or are sub-outcropping covered by a thin veneer of recent soils. The extensive mechanised trenching exercise was carried out to target the high grade Domain2 at surface as part of the recent resource upgrade drilling campaign conducted at site in south eastern Tanzania

Metallurgical testwork previously reported from this outcropping high grade material produced outstanding results with a distribution of 75.98% of flakes above 180µm (Large, Jumbo and Super Jumbo flake sizes) including 16.45% in the SUPER JUMBO (+500µm) at an average concentrate grade of 98.3% TGC *(see ASX announcement of 5 July 2016).*

Managing director of Walkabout Resources, Allan Mulligan commented; *"We have been optimistic that the surface outcrop material at Lindi Jumbo also contains high grade and wide graphite for commercial exploitation and now this is shown to be the case. Combine this with the excellent metallurgical results achieved for the same material and the initial mining period for Lindi Jumbo should result in highly robust and attractive project economics."*

"Once again, our objective of systematically de-risking the project is proving to be very effective"

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LINDI JUMBO PROJECT - GEOLOGY

Assay Report

Assay results from the three trenches excavated along strike of The Gilbert Arc deposit were received with the remainder of the drill samples of the completed infill drill program still being processed.

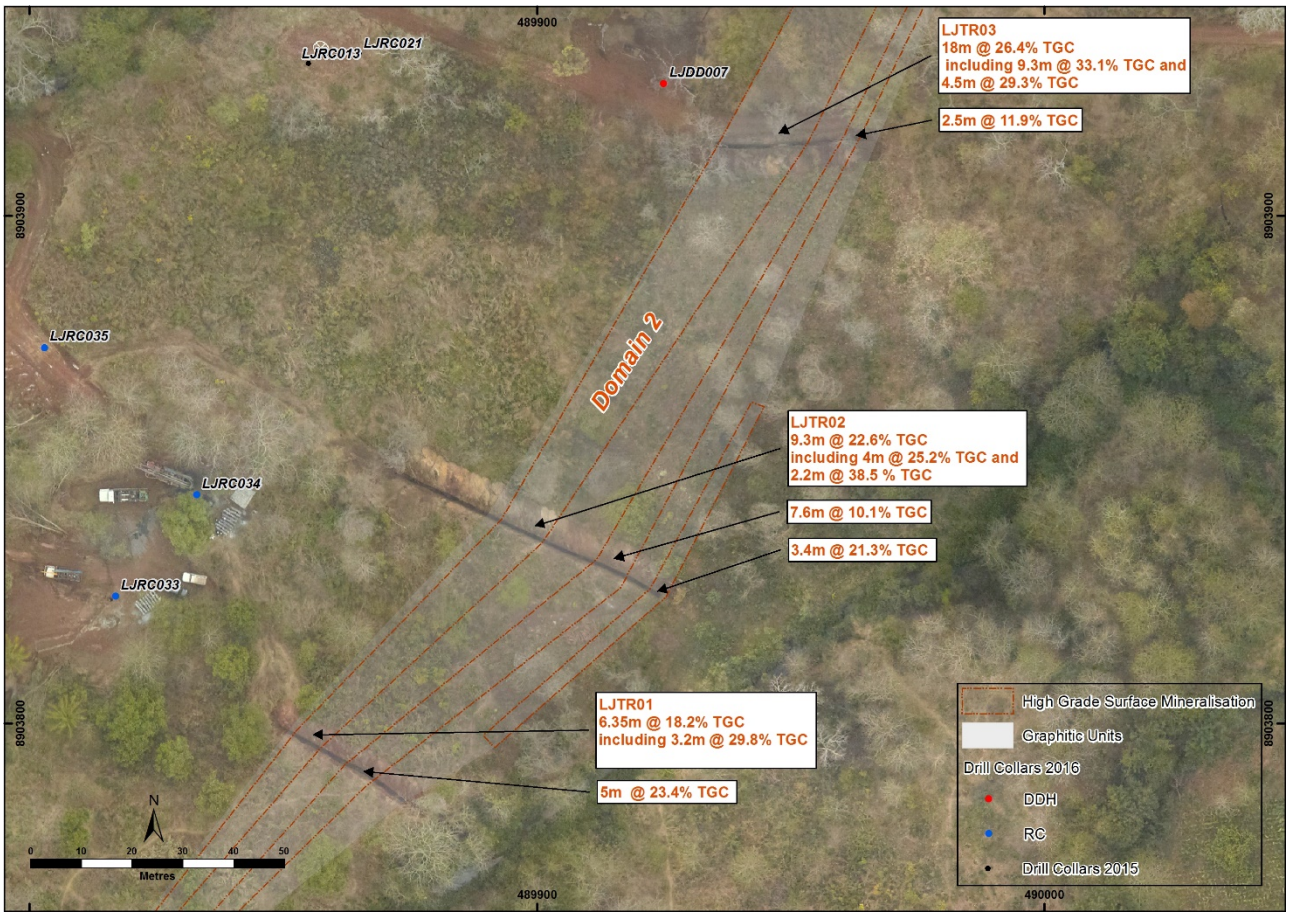

Figure 1: Recent Orthophoto image showing the excavated trenches with high grade intersects on western flank of The Gilbert Arc deposit. High grade Inferred Resource Domain 2 is also shown. Collar positions of 2015 and 2016 drillholes indicated. Drill rigs visible on pad at LJRC034.

All three trenches exposed the mineralised zones as defined in the current Inferred Resource model *(see ASX release of 19 January 2016)* while the continuity of the shallow or outcropping mineralisation is further supported by a number of shallow drillholes along the footwall of the deposit.

The graphitic zones vary from being soft and highly weathered i.e. potential "free digging" in trenches LJTR01 and LJTR02 (Figures 2 & 3) to slightly weathered in LJTR03 (Figure 4). All trenches intersect the very high grade Domain 2 further confirming the continuous nature of the deposit along strike from surface to depths in excess of 50m.

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Spectacular intersects of **2m** @ **43.3% TGC** and **9m** @ **33.3% TGC** in trench LJTR03 again confirm the Gilbert Arc to be the highest grade known graphite deposit discovered in Tanzania.

Selected high grade intersects include:

LJTR01

- 6.35m @ 18.2% TGC from 4.85m including 3.2m @ 29.8% TGC from 7m
- 5m @ 23.4% TGC from 16.0m

LJTR02

- 9.3m @ 22.6% TGC from 24m, including 4m @ 25.2% TGC from 24m, and 2.2m @ 38.5 % TGC from 28.8m
- 7.6m @ 10.1% TGC from 44m
- 3.4m @ 21.3% TGC from 56.6m including 1.16m @ 35.7% TGC from 58.84m

LJRT03

- 18m @ 26.4% TGC from start of trench, including 9.3m @ 33.1% TGC from start of trench, and 4.5m @ 29.3% TGC from 11.5m
  2.5m @ 11.9% TGC from 24.5m
  ** Weighted averages were used for reporting sample intersects and % TGC rounded to the nearest tenth.*

Figure 2: High grade weathered graphite zone – 9.3m @ 22.6% TGC including 4m @ 25.2% TGC and 2.2m @ 38.5 % TGC - in trench LJTR002 from 24m to 33.3m.

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Table 1: 2016 Trench Coordinates.

Trench ID	Easting (Start)	Northing (Start)	RL	Azimuth	Length
LJTR01	489852	8903799	220	125	33
LJTR02	489870	8903850	228	120	60
LJTR03	489937	8903912	223	85	30

** Drillhole collars previously reported (see ASX announcement of 19 January 2016 and 1 September 2016)*

As previously reported, metallurgical characterisation testwork completed on material sourced from the high grade surface outcrop achieved outstanding results with 75.98% of flakes above 180µm (Large, Jumbo and Super Jumbo flake sizes) including 16.45% in the SUPER JUMBO (+500µm) category at 97.2% TGC with a concentrate purity of 98.34% TGC for the entire sample *(see ASX announcement of 5 July 2016).*

Table 2: Results from Multi Float Surface Test 8.

Composite Sample of Outcrop Material – Mineral Resource Domain 2 (32.7 %TGC Head Grade)			
Flake Size	**Sieve Size (µm)**	**% Distribution by Graphite Mass**	**% TGC in Graphite Concentrate***
Super Jumbo	>500	16.45	97.20
Jumbo	300 - 500	28.75	98.48
Large	180 - 300	30.79	98.81
Summary	**+180**	**75.98**	**98.34**
The Rest	-75 - 180	24.02	98.33
Total		**100.00**	**98.34**

**Graphite assays are per LOI^{1000} method*

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Figure 3 and 4; Images along Trench 2 (left image) and Trench 3 (right image) indicating the graphite intersections and surface locality of the sub-outcrops.

Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project

Walkabout is fast tracking the exploration and development of the Lindi Jumbo Project to take advantage of forecast market conditions for Flake Graphite deposits with high ratios of Large and Jumbo flakes.

The Company has developed a proprietary processing technique which yields exceptionally high ratios of Large (+180µm), Jumbo (+300µm) and Super Jumbo (+500µm) flakes into concentrate. This premium product will allow higher than average revenues to be achieved.

The Company currently holds 70% of four licences at Lindi Jumbo with an option to acquire the remaining 30% share.

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

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Cunningham who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Director of Walkabout Resources Ltd. Mr Cunningham has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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" (The JORC Code). Mr Cunningham consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Metallurgical test work and results is based on information compiled by Dr Evan Kirby, a Competent Person who is a member of Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Kirby is a full time employee of of Metallurgical Management Services, a specialist metallurgical consultancy and an independent consultant to Walkabout Resources Ltd. Dr Kirby has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralogy and type of deposit under consideration and the typical beneficiation thereof. Dr Evan Kirby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 3: Sampled intervals for Trenches LJTR01 to LJTR03.

Coded Colours	
5 to 9.9	
10 to 19.9	
>20	

Trench_ID	Sample ID	From	To	Width	% TGC	Notable Intersections (Weighted Averages)
LJTR01	141601	3.20	4.20	1.00	4.60	
	141602	4.20	4.85	0.65	3.90	
	141603	4.85	5.50	0.65	9.20	**6.35m @ 18.2% TGC from 4.85m including 3.2m @ 29.8% TGC from 7m**
	141604	5.50	6.20	0.70	8.40	
	141605	6.20	7.00	0.80	3.90	
	141606	7.00	8.20	1.20	30.00	
	141607	8.20	9.20	1.00	34.30	
	141608	9.20	10.20	1.00	25.20	
	141609	10.20	11.20	1.00	5.30	
	141610	11.20	12.47	1.27	2.90	
	141611	12.47	13.74	1.27	3.30	
	141612	13.74	15.00	1.26	2.70	
	141613	15.00	16.00	1.00	3.30	
	141614	16.00	17.50	1.50	6.30	**5m @ 23.4% TGC from 16.0m**
	141615	17.50	18.75	1.25	36.60	
	141616	18.75	20.00	1.25	28.80	
	141617	20.00	21.00	1.00	25.60	
	141618	21.00	22.00	1.00	2.20	
	141619	26.50	27.50	1.00	1.80	
	141621	27.50	28.30	0.80	3.70	
	141622	28.30	29.00	0.70	4.10	
	141623	29.00	29.80	0.80	5.60	
	141624	29.80	30.80	1.00	0.70	
	141625	30.80	31.80	1.00	0.20	

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Trench_ID	Sample ID	From	To	Width	% TGC	Notable Intersections (Weighted Averages)
LJTR02	141626	21.00	22.00	1.00	2.90	
	141627	22.00	23.00	1.00	3.90	
	141628	23.00	24.00	1.00	3.70	
	141629	24.00	25.15	1.15	20.40	**9.3m @ 22.6% TGC from 24m, including 4m @ 25.2% TGC from 24m, and 2.2m @ 38.5 % TGC from 28.8m**
	141630	25.15	26.30	1.15	18.50	
	141631	26.30	27.30	1.00	33.30	
	141632	27.30	28.00	0.70	32.40	
	141633	28.00	29.00	1.00	10.00	
	141634	29.00	29.80	0.80	5.00	
	141635	29.80	30.90	1.10	37.00	
	141636	30.90	32.00	1.10	39.90	
	141638	32.00	33.30	1.30	8.10	
	141639	33.30	34.60	1.30	1.00	
	141641	34.60	35.90	1.30	1.50	
	141642	35.90	36.70	0.80	7.00	
	141643	36.70	37.50	0.80	3.40	
	141644	37.50	38.50	1.00	3.20	
	141645	44.00	45.00	1.00	6.00	**7.6m @ 10.1% TGC from 44m**
	141646	45.00	46.00	1.00	13.20	
	141647	46.00	47.10	1.10	2.00	
	141648	47.10	48.00	0.90	12.00	
	141649	48.00	49.00	1.00	21.90	
	141650	49.00	49.70	0.70	3.90	
	141651	49.70	50.50	0.80	13.10	
	141652	50.50	51.60	1.10	8.30	
	141653	51.60	52.60	1.00	3.10	
	141654	52.60	53.60	1.00	3.00	
	141655	53.60	54.60	1.00	2.80	
	141656	54.60	55.60	1.00	3.20	
	141657	55.60	56.60	1.00	3.20	
	141658	56.60	57.67	1.07	11.30	**3.4m @ 21.3% TGC from 56.6m including 1.16m @ 35.7% TGC from 58.84m**
	141659	57.67	58.84	1.17	16.20	
	141661	58.84	60.00	1.16	35.70	

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Trench_ID	Sample ID	From	To	Width	% TGC	Notable Intersections (Weighted Averages)
LJTR03	141662	0.00	1.00	1.00	43.20	**18m @ 26.4% TGC from start of trench, including 9.3m @ 33.1% TGC from start of trench, and 4.5m @ 29.3% TGC from 11.5m**
	141663	1.00	2.00	1.00	43.40	
	141664	2.00	3.00	1.00	24.00	
	141665	3.00	4.00	1.00	44.30	
	141666	4.00	5.00	1.00	36.90	
	141667	5.00	6.00	1.00	29.00	
	141668	6.00	7.00	1.00	25.20	
	141670	7.00	8.15	1.15	30.40	
	141671	8.15	9.30	1.15	23.50	
	141672	9.30	10.40	1.10	9.30	
	141673	10.40	11.50	1.10	6.80	
	141674	11.50	12.00	0.50	33.90	
	141675	12.00	13.00	1.00	30.10	
	141676	13.00	14.00	1.00	29.10	
	141677	14.00	15.00	1.00	29.80	
	141678	15.00	16.00	1.00	25.90	
	141679	16.00	17.00	1.00	12.10	
	141681	17.00	18.00	1.00	5.00	
	141682	18.00	19.00	1.00	3.30	
	141683	19.00	20.00	1.00	4.70	
	141684	20.00	21.00	1.00	3.60	
	141685	21.00	22.00	1.00	3.60	
	141686	22.00	23.25	1.25	3.90	
	141687	23.25	24.50	1.25	4.90	
	141688	24.50	25.75	1.25	10.30	**2.5m @ 11.9% TGC from 24.5m**
	141689	25.75	27.00	1.25	13.50	
	141690	27.00	28.00	1.00	1.60	
	141691	28.00	29.00	1.00	1.20	
	141692	29.00	30.00	1.00	3.80	

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Appendices

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.*	• *2015 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was done and samples were split using a cone splitter into 1m samples. All primary samples as well as sample spoils are weighed and the results recorded.* • *2016 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was done and one metre samples were collected in a large sample bag beneath the cyclone. Individual one metre samples were split using a riffle splitter (75%/25% split). All large sample bags were weighed before splitting.* • *All RC intervals were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist and mineralized intersects (graphitic zones) dispatched to SGS in Mwanza or BV in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania for processing.* • *Diamond drilling (DD) was done to collect adequate samples for metallurgical and ore characterization testwork. Graphitic zones were sampled (1/2 and ¼ HQ3 core) using a diamond saw.* • *Trenches: Standardized sampling methods include continuous chip samples of approximately 4 cm wide being collected along the northern edge of the trench floor consisting of about 3 kg to 4 kg of material per sample. Hammers and chisels were used to gently dislodge the weathered rock along the channel profile. A large plastic bag was laid out on the trench floor beneath each sample to collect the chip samples. This ensured that the sample was not contaminated by rubble or fines from the trench floor.* • *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).*	• *Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling was conducted* • *RC Sampling was done with a 5 ½" face sampling bit (2015 and 2016).* • *Core size was HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) triple tube system. All inclined core holes were oriented using a Reflex ACTZ orientation tool.*
Drill sample recovery	• *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*	• *RC (2015) recovery was recorded by visual estimation of recovered sample bags and all sample rejects from the cone splitter were weighed and the weights recorded. All A and B samples were weighed to assess the accuracy of the sampling process. Recovery was generally of*

	recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	*good quality.* • *RC (2016) recovery was recorded by visual estimation of recovered sample bags with all primary one metre samples collected through the cyclone weighed and the weights recorded.* • *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 zones* • *Twin hole comparison of RC vs Diamond indicated that there is no sample bias for graphite assays* • *There does not appear to be any relationship between sample recovery and grade.*
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 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 (2015) and riffle splitter (2016) into 1m samples. All primary samples and RC spoils were weighed and the results recorded. The vast majority of the samples were dry.* • *Duplicate samples were taken approximately 1:20 and were collected by spearing approximately 3kg from the representative 1m interval sample reject (2015) or by splitting the 75% reject to obtain a duplicate sample (2016).* • *QC measures include field duplicate samples, blanks and certified standards (1:20) over and above the internal controls at the laboratories (SGS and NAGROM).* • *All sampling was carefully supervised. 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 intervals were geologically logged and mineralized intersects dispatched to SGS in Mwanza or BV in Dar es Salaam for sample preparation, and subsequently to Perth for assaying of pulps.* • *All samples were separately crushed and pulverized to 75% passing 2 mm, split, pulverize <1.5 kg to 85% passing 75 um.* • *SGS: Graphitic Carbon Leco Method by CSA05V*

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		(0.01% lower detection and 40% upper detection limit), HNO3 leach, LECO Ash and total digest of carbon samples for multi element analyses. 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 (2015). *NAGROM: Labfit CS2000 combustion/IR analyser was used for Graphitic Carbon (0.1 % to 100% detection limits)* • *Diamond core samples 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 samples within graphitic zones were packed and sealed in clearly labeled plastic bags for transport* • *Duplicate 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.* • *The quarter core analytical samples were separately crushed to 2mm, dried at 105°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).* • *Sample size is appropriate for the material being tested.*
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 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.*	• *QC measures include duplicate samples, blanks and certified standards (1:20) over and above the internal controls at the laboratories* • *Due to the systematic, robust and rather intensive nature of quality control procedures adopted, WKT is confident that the assay results are accurate and precise and that no bias has been introduced.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• *An external geological consultant conducted a site visit in September 2015 and August 2016 during the drilling programs to observe all*

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	• *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.*	*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 Ruangwa.* • *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.*	• *Collar positions were set out using a handheld Garmin GPS with reported accuracy of 5m and reported using WGS84, SUTM Zone 37.* • *Three pegs were lined up using a Suunto compass and a rope laid out on the ground between the three pegs to align the rig. Once the drilling was complete the final collar position was recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS.* • *Downhole surveys (dip and azimuth) were taken using a Reflex electronic multi shot instrument.* • *An accurate collar position survey was conducted by an independent surveyor and the survey report has been received (2015). The 2016 survey has been completed with the report pending.*
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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *2015 Drillholes were to test pre-determined geophysical targets and are thus not on a pre-determined grid.* • *The 2016 infill drilling program was conducted on a pre-determined grid with the aim increasing the confidence of the resource.* • *Infill drilling over a large portion of the deposit was done on a grid of 50m x 50m* • *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 15 and 50 degrees to both the NW and SE on the limbs of various syn- and antiforms in the area.* • *Drillholes were planned to intersect the lithology/mineralisation at right angles or as close as possible to right angles.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *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 the prep labs in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam.*
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 and August 2016 during the drilling programs to observe all*

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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). The Company currently holds 70% of four licenses at Lindi Jumbo with an option to acquire the remaining 30% share. WKT, through its 100% Tanzanian subsidiary, Lindi Jumbo Limited (Company Registration Number 124563), now has registered title to the four licenses subject to anniversary payments being made to the Vendor for three years from the date of the Memorandum of Understanding, 13 May 2015.* • *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 anti- and synforms in the area with the lithological units dipping at between 15 and 50 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• *Trench and Drillhole coordinates and orientations are provided in Table 1 of this report.* • *Drillhole coordinates previously reported (see ASX announcement of 19 January 2016 and 1 September 2016* • *All azimuths are approximately 120 degrees.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, 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*	• *Trench results: weighted averages are used with a 5% TGC cut-off and ≤3m internal waste (<5% TGC). Results are rounded to the nearest 10th.* *RC: Aggregate graphite intersections are quoted using a cutoff of 5% TG and were averaged as all sample intervals are equal.* *DD: weighted averages are used with a 5% TGC cut-off and ≤3m internal waste (<5% TGC). Results are rounded to the nearest 10th.*

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	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.*	*DD and Trench: Individual sample intervals are ≥50cm and ≤150cm.* • *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 (or as close as possible 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/trench plan is provided in Figure 1.*
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 sampled intervals are reported individually in Table 3.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• *Previous announcements include 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 characterization Petrography results(ASX: 30 July 2015), and initial metallurgy (ASX: 3 June 2015).* • *Drill assay results (4/11/2015, 16/11/2015, 24/11/2015, 1/12/2015, 8/12/2015, 21/12/2015 and 27/9/2016).* • *Metallurgical Results (8/01/2016, 18/02/2016, 2/06/2016, 07/07/2016)* • *Maiden JORC Resource (19/01/2016)*
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 will be ongoing. Further holes are planned to test targets generated through the VTEM survey and surface mapping on the various licenses.*