

Lindi Jumbo assesses in Country Growth Potential

Walkabout Resources (**ASX:WKT**), is pleased to announce new reconnaissance exploration results and an updated Exploration Potential Range (**EPR**) over its two flagship graphite tenements in Tanzania of between 72 – 172 million tonnes at a grade ranging from 8% to 15% TGC.

HIGHLIGHTS

- New country-wide focus seeks to extend Walkabout's graphite footprint in Tanzania through reconnaissance and exploration campaigns.

Kimoingan Project

- High-grades of up to 27% TGC discovered in detailed mapping on PL1114/2017 in Northern Tanzania.
- Multiple parallel mineralised graphitic units of up to 2km in length mapped out with further extensions possible undercover.

Lindi Jumbo Project

- Generation of new and more refined regional exploration targets.
- Further interpretation and reprocessing of historical VTEM data and exploration campaigns at the Gilbert Arc Deposit area has extended the Exploration Potential Range at Lindi Jumbo¹.
- The high-grade JORC Mineral Resource is excluded from this assessment.

CEO of Walkabout Resources, Andrew Cunningham commented: "The conservative estimation of the Exploration Potential Range within a small portion of the Company's graphite holdings in Tanzania is based on areas where the Company has hard evidence of high-grade graphite occurrences that fit our exploration and development strategy.

With the majority of funding for the Lindi Jumbo Project now secured and with a relatively conservative production scale entry into the graphite market, the growth potential within our current tenement holdings firmly enables the Company to become a prominent force within the graphite industry, not only in East Africa, but globally."

¹ **Cautionary Statement:** The potential quantity and quality of the quoted Exploration Potential Range outside of the Gilbert Arc Mineral Resource Area is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource over any of the additional target areas. It should not be expected that the quality of the Exploration Targets is equivalent to that of Mineral Resources. Exploration Targets could be tested with future exploration activities in alignment with the Company's exploration and business strategy.

Graphite Resource and Exploration Potential

The current estimation of the JORC compliant Mineral Resource at the Gilbert Arc Deposit is 41.8 million tonnes based on RC, trenching and diamond drilling completed to date (see ASX announcement of 19 December 2018). The Company has updated its Exploration Potential Range to 72 – 172 million tonnes of graphite material within the Company's licence areas both in South-Eastern Tanzania (Lindi Jumbo Graphite) and Northern Tanzania (Kimoingan Graphite Project). The Exploration Potential Range excludes the reported JORC Mineral Resource at the Gilbert Arc Deposit.



Figure 1: Walkabout Graphite Projects in Tanzania.

PL11119/2017 (The Kimoingan Project) is situated in the north of Tanzania in close proximity to the Merelani graphite deposits that are currently being exploited on a small scale by private companies. Detailed mapping and sampling within the licence area have delineated multiple graphitic zones up to 2km in length and with grab sample results up to 27.0% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC). The Exploration Potential Range for the licence area is estimated to be between 22 and 72 million tonnes of in situ graphite bearing material at 10-15% TGC.

Within the Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project area in the South-Eastern Tanzania and in proximity of the high-grade, large flake JORC compliant Gilbert Arc Deposit (the existing Mineral Resource), the Exploration Potential Range of unexplored and under-explored ground covered by the previously reported VTEM survey area has been updated. Utilising the vast technical dataset generated through historical exploration campaigns at the Gilbert Arc Deposit area and drawing on Walkabout's experience with high-grade graphite deposits, the existing VTEM dataset has been re-processed and re-interpreted with many of the VTEM targets evidencing high-grade surface sampling assays as previously reported.

This Exploration Potential Range was confined to the portions of ML579/2018, PL13376/2018 and PL9993/2014 that were covered by the VTEM survey completed in 2015 (see ASX announcement of 17 September 2015).

It is important to note that only 22% of the current contiguous tenement package covering 169km² of prospective ground for graphite mineralisation is covered by the VTEM survey. The targeting within the tenement package was thus restricted to the areas covered by the VTEM survey and was only focussed on where the Company has hard evidence of high-grade graphite occurrences (> 15% TGC) through surface mapping and sampling.

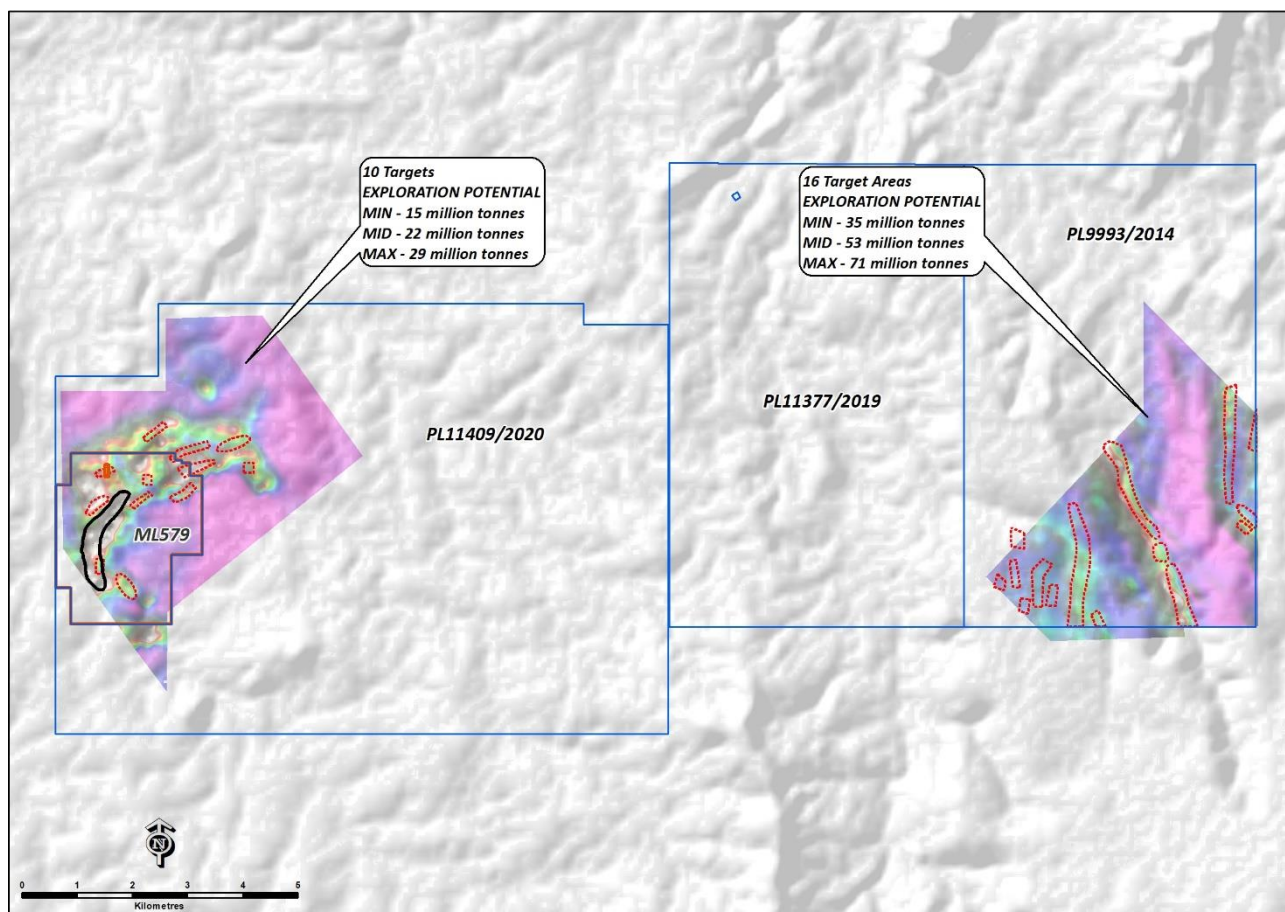


Figure 2: Exploration Potential Range indicated over the two VTEM areas at the Lindi Jumbo Project area. Updated targets indicated with red dashed polygons and the Gilbert Arc JORC Resource by the black polygon.

Kimoingan Project Overview

The wholly-owned PL11119/2017 is located in the Merelani ward of the Manyara Region in north-eastern Tanzania (See Figure 1). The area is well known for its high-quality, large flake graphite occurrences with some commercial graphite production from within this area since the mid 1990's.

During the 1990's exploration for graphite as conducted in the area through geological mapping and trench sampling. The results confirmed the presence of flaked size graphite content in the graphite bearing lithologies similar to those of the Merelani area.

Detailed historical geological mapping and sampling by Walkabout geologists highlighted the high-grade and large flake nature of the graphitic units with grades up to 27.0% TGC assayed from rock samples (See Table 3). Mapping indicated that the outcropping graphitic lithologies can be traced for up to two kilometres along strike, with most of the tenement covered by soils and or calcrete (See Figures 3 and 4 overleaf).

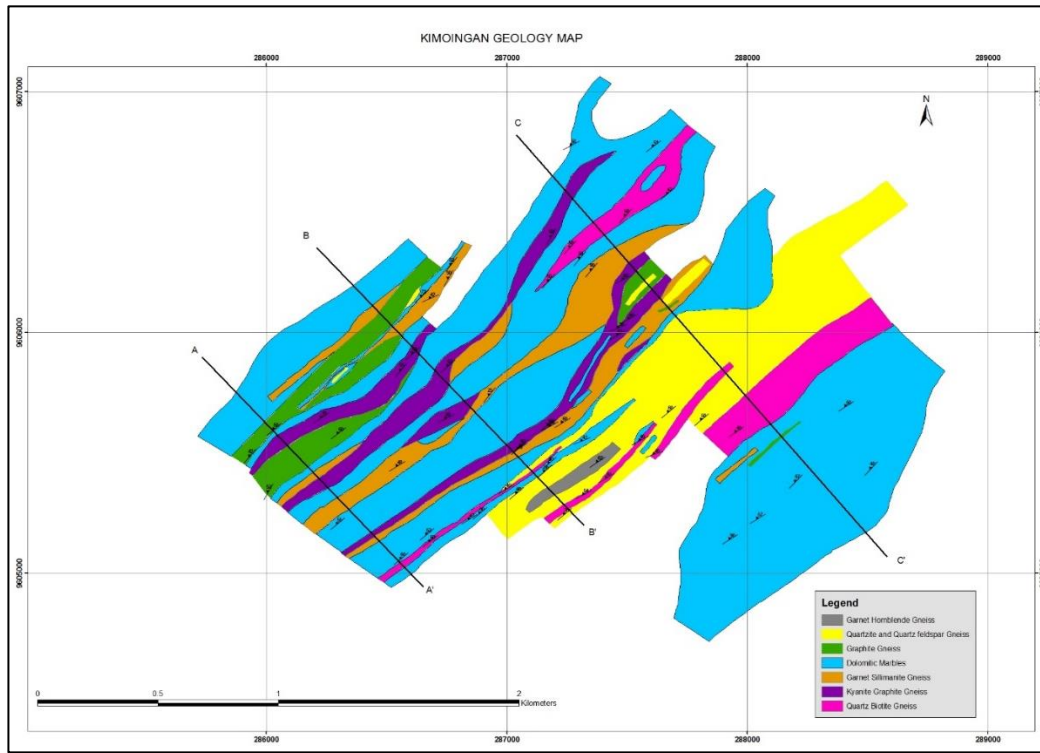


Figure 3: Surface geological map of Kimoingan area showing the various rock units.

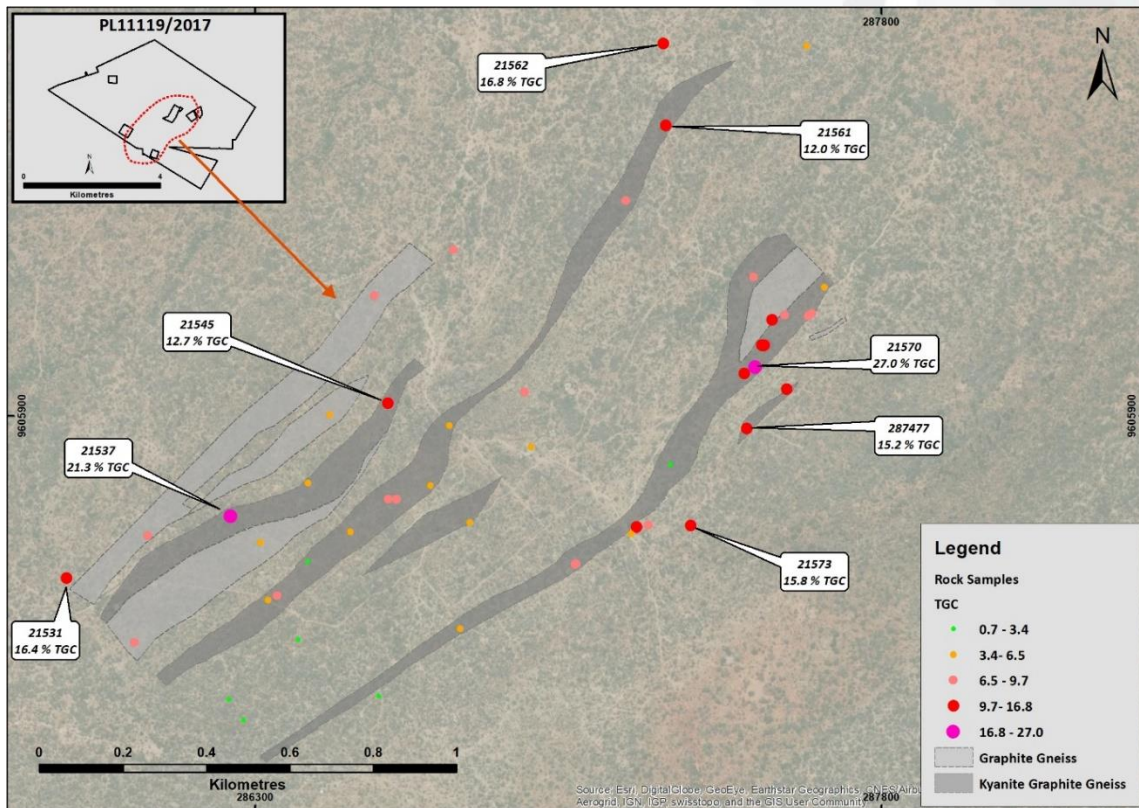


Figure 4: Rock sample assays within PL11119/2017. Selected high-grade samples indicated

Using the geological and structural data a 3D Potential Mineralisation (PM) model was built, constrained to mapped outcrop and as a MAX CASE the 11 mineralisation domains were extrapolated 100m down-dip (See Figure 5).

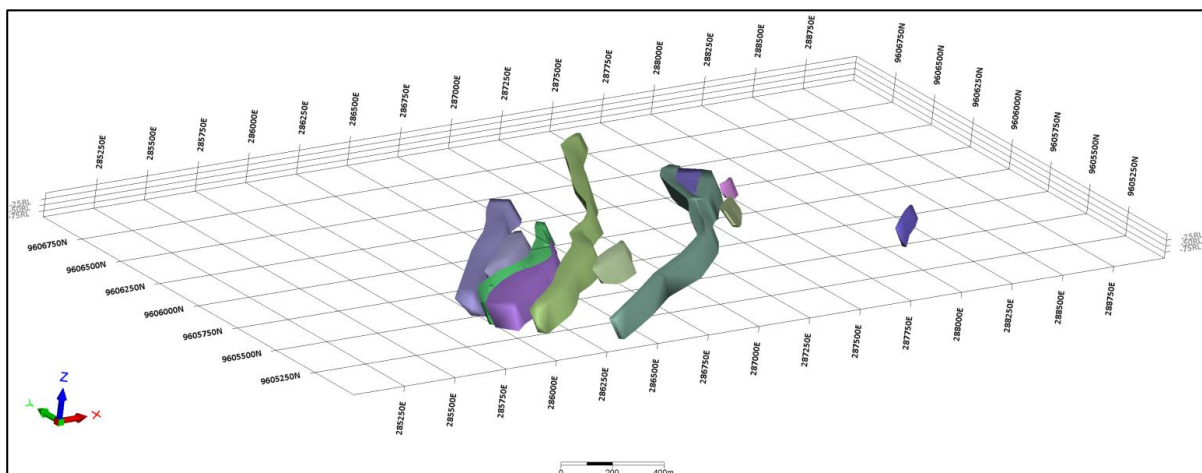


Figure 5: Oblique view looking northeast of the conceptual exploration potential mineralisation model down to a depth of approximately 100m below surface.

Due to well documented occurrences of boudinage (pinch-and-swell) of the rock units within the Lelatema Mountains the mineralisation volumes were conservatively reduced by 25%. For the MIN and MID CASE, the mineralisation domains were extrapolated 30 and 50 metres down-dip respectively.

The Exploration Potential Range for the project area ranges from 22 to 72 million tonnes at 8-12% TGC. Combined, the Company has an Exploration Potential Range of 72 to 172 million tonnes at a grade of 8-15% TGC. This excludes the current JORC Compliant Mineral Resource at the Gilbert Arc Deposit of 41.8 million tonnes @ 10.8% TGC.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF THE EXPLORATION POTENTIAL OVER THE COMPANY'S GRAPHITE TENURE IN TANZANIA.

ASSET	STRIKE LENGTH OF CONDUCTIVE ZONES	MILLION TONNES IN SITU		
		LOW	MID	HIGH
WEST- ML579 AND PL11409/2020	4.5km	15	22	29
EAST - PL9993/2014	10.8 km	35	53	71
KIMOINGAN PL11119/2017	-	22	36	72
Total		72	111	172

Lindi Jumbo JORC Resources and Ore Reserve

The Gilbert Arc Deposit has a high-grade JORC compliant Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 41.8 million tonnes at 10.8 % TGC containing a very high-grade core of 5 million tonnes at 22.5% TGC (See Table 2). The High Grade Mining Ore Reserve is based on only 37% of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. None of the Inferred Resource material is included in the current mine design and remains available for further consideration and potential expansion opportunities. (See ASX announcements of 19 December 2018 and 28 February 2019).

TABLE 2: GILBERT ARC DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE SUMMARY.

CATEGORY	TONNES (MILLION)	TGC (%)	CONTAINED GRAPHITE (TONNES)
<i>Ore Reserves</i>			
Proven	2.54	19.3	489,000
Probable	2.97	16.7	498,000
Total Ore Reserves	5.51	17.9	987,000
<i>Mineral Resource</i>			
Measured	6.5	12.1	781,800
Indicated	8.4	10.5	887,300
Inferred	26.9	10.5	2,837,600
Total Mineral Resources	41.8	10.8	4,506,700

**Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.*

The combination of the very high-grade mineable Ore Reserve and the unique large-flake distribution in concentrate is the single most important differentiator of the Lindi Jumbo Graphite project to its peers in the industry. The high-grade zones that extend to surface and the current and predicted premium prices for larger-flake graphite concentrate will be major contributors to maintaining operating costs in the lowest quartile while receiving a higher basket price for graphite sold.

With a relative conservative entry into the market of 40,000 tonnes of graphite concentrate per annum and an estimated Life-of-Mine of 24 years, the project reports the highest Ore Reserve grade of any undeveloped project in Africa with ample opportunity for expansion.

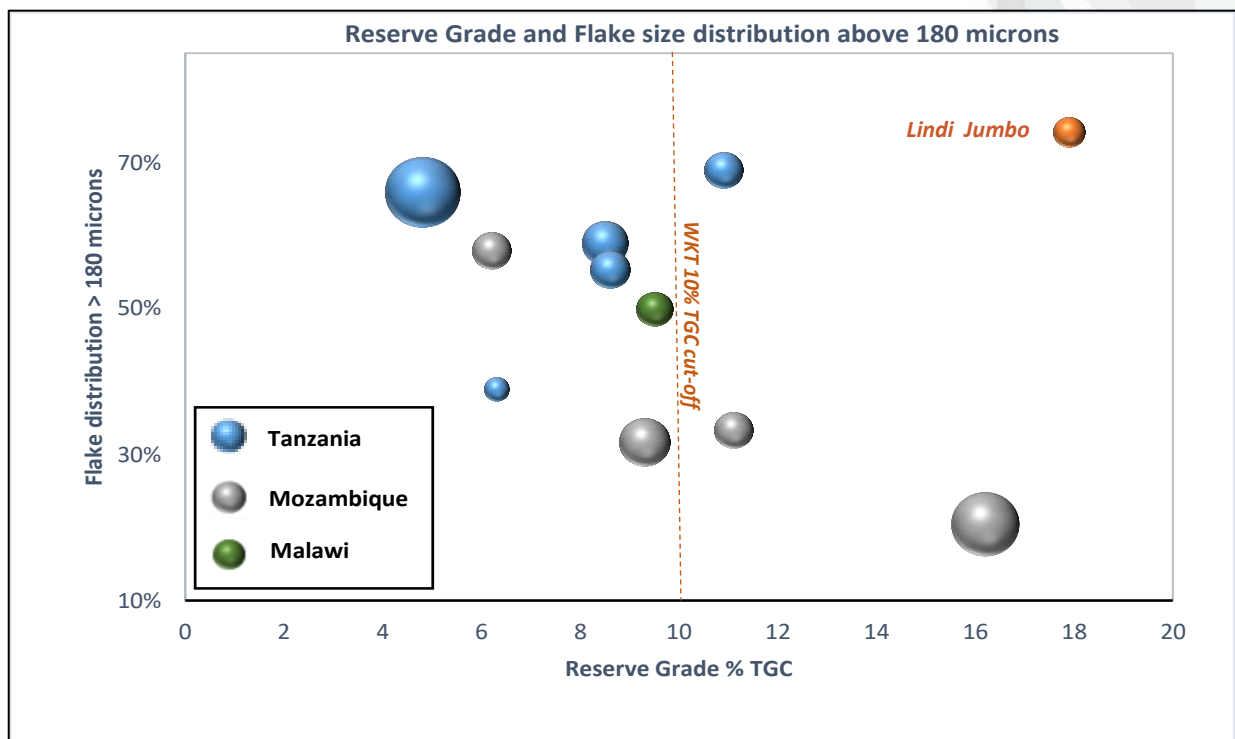


Figure 6: The Lindi Jumbo Ore Reserve in comparison to its peers in East Africa. The chart is based on publicly available information on the ASX listed graphite companies that have reported Ore Reserves and feasibility studies. (Bubble size represents the annual production targets as stated in the feasibility studies or subsequent target adjustments.)

The conservative production case for the Lindi Jumbo mine of 40,000 tpa over 24 years, currently under construction, only uses a very small proportion of reported Mineral Resource. The Company will now proceed to further explore and define selected areas in anticipation of a need to expand production from its graphite mineral assets.

The Company's approach to drive to growth and extend mine life are to:

- Accelerate conversion of in or near pit Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources to Reserves in the Gilbert Arc zone;
- Undertake further exploration and drilling on the Mining Lease;
- Undertake further exploration and drilling of the target areas within Prospecting Licences PL11409/2020, PL9993/2014;
- Consider the extraneous processing of estimated 8Mt of low grade stockpiles at ~ 6% TGC; and
- Undertake further exploration and drilling of the high grade target zones within the Kimoigan prospecting Licence PL11119/2017.



TABLE 3: ASSAY RESULTS OF ROCK SAMPLES ON PL11119/2017

SAMPLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	TGC %
KMRK001	287637	9606162	1078	8.4
KMRK002	286954	9605834	1086	8.5
KMRK003	286056	9605497	1090	5.5
KMRK004	286712	9605646	1097	6.5
KMRK005	288363	9608822	1019	9.1
KMRK006	286409	9605698	1106	7.5
21526	286272	9605171	1136	0.8
21527	286403	9605364	1125	1.1
21528	286596	9605229	1135	1.3
21529	286237	9605221	1122	0.7
21530	286012	9605357	1089	7.3
21531	285848	9605511	1169	16.4
21532	286043	9605613	1090	8.6
21533	286330	9605459	1110	6.4
21534	286791	9605390	1126	4.6
21535	286426	9605551	1107	1.2
21536	286313	9605596	1115	5.7
21537	286242	9605660	1119	21.3
21538	286426	9605739	1101	4.8
21539	286528	9605622	1096	6.3
21541	287069	9605546	1121	9.6
21542	286814	9605644	1094	4.2
21543	286719	9605733	1085	6.3
21544	286479	9605902	1089	6.0
21545	286618	9605930	1063	12.7
21546	286765	9605877	1075	6.4
21547	287201	9605617	115	4.9
21548	287295	9605783	1104	3.3
21549	287243	9605639	1118	9.5
21550	286946	9605957	1091	8.1
21551	286586	9606189	1065	8.7
21552	286775	9606299	1042	8.6
21553	287477	9605870	1109	15.2
21554	287519	9606069	1083	14.6
21555	287573	9605965	1104	11.6
21556	287471	9606002	1090	13.6
21557	287188	9606417	1078	8.2
21558	287494	9606233	1071	8.5
21559	287624	9606140	1083	8.5
21561	287284	9606596	1060	12.0
21562	287278	9606792	1045	16.8
21563	287621	9606787	1054	4.5
21564	288082	9607354	1044	2.9
21565	287663	9606208	1077	6.5
21566	287634	9606145	1081	9.0
21567	287568	9606142	1078	9.0
21568	287538	9606130	1079	12.2
21569	287513	9606070	1086	13.3
21570	287498	9606017	1093	27.0
21571	286961	9605826	1087	6.5
21572	287213	9605634	1118	14.9
21573	287343	9605638	1125	15.8
21574	286639	9605700	1085	8.1
21575	286619	9605700	1081	7.2
21576	286353	9605469	1109	9.7
21577	287066	9605544	1122	9.3
21578	288024	9605457	1158	3.4
21579	288205	9605568	1145	5.9

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

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ABOUT WALKABOUT

Walkabout is developing the high-grade Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project in South East Tanzania to take advantage of forecast market conditions for Large and Jumbo flake graphite products.

The Company holds 100% of a Mining Licence and between 70% and 100% of adjacent graphite prospecting licences at Lindi Jumbo with an enduring option to acquire the remaining 30% share. A high-grade graphite Mineral Reserve has been delineated within the Mining Licence area.

In addition to the Lindi Jumbo Project, Walkabout is also exploring in south west Tanzania at the Amani Hard Rock Gold Project and southern Namibia at the Eureka Lithium Project.

The Company has also acquired an exciting exploration portfolio for gold and base metals in Northern Ireland and Scotland and is conducting ongoing mineral exploration in these areas.

Learn more at wkt.com.au

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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Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template # (For Table 1 on Exploration Results and the Ore Reserve at the Lindi Jumbo Project see ASX releases of 30 October 2014, 24 November 2014, 14 May 2015, 03 June 2015, 22 October 2015 and 06 April 2017 19 December 2018 and 28 February 2019).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>A program of reconnaissance geological mapping and rock sampling was completed within the project licence.</p> <p>All rock samples were bagged for dispatch to SGS Labs in Mwanza where they were prepared for analysis.</p> <p>Rock samples were separately dry, crushed, split and pulverized to 75% passing 2mm, split, pulverize <1.5 kg to 85% passing 75 µm.</p> <p>All rock were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist. Field logs are maintained recording the necessary geological information according to pre-defined sheets and legends.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	Not applicable
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>All samples were geologically logged in full by an independent geologist.</p> <p>All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets and transferred to pre-formatted excel templates with validation and loaded into the project specific database.</p> <p>All logs are checked and validated by an external geologist before loading into the database.</p> <p>Logging is of sufficient quality for current studies.</p>
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p>	<p>QC measures include insertion of blank samples and standards (1:50) over and above the internal controls at the laboratories (ALS Chemexl Lab).</p> <p>All sampling was carefully supervised. Ticket books were used with pre-numbered tickets</p>

and sample preparation	<p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>placed in the sample bag and double checked against the ticket stubs and field sample sheet to guard against sample mix ups.</p> <p>All samples were geologically logged and dispatched to SGS in Mwanza for sample preparation.</p> <p>Sample size is appropriate for the material being tested.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Sample were prepared at SGS Mwanza in Tanzania before being exported to ALS Chemex South Africa in Johannesburg for total combustion analysis of Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC; C-IR18) \pm, Carbon (C; C-IR07) and Sulphur (S; S-IR08) by Leco.</p> <p>Selected rock samples were analysed for Vanadium (V; ME-MS85) at ALS Chemex in Brisbane Australia using Lithium borate fusion.</p> <p>QC measures include duplicate samples, and blanks (1:50).</p> <p>WKT is confident that the assay results are accurate and precise and that no bias has been introduced.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets, and transferred to pre-formatted excel tables and loaded into the project specific database. Paper logs are scanned and stored on the company's server. Original logs are stored at a secure facility in Dar es Salaam.</p> <p>Assay data is provided as .csv files from the laboratory and entered into the project specific database. Spot checks are made against the laboratory certificates.</p> <p>All procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out. No adjustments have been made to assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Sample positions were located using a handheld Garmin GPS with reported accuracy of 5m and reported using WGS84, UTM Zone 36S.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Rocks samples were collected from random outcrops as appropriate.</p> <p>No sample compositing has been done.</p> <p>Rock samples are reconnaissance in nature and insufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The orientation of mineralised structures has not been determined.</p> <p>Sampling has been orientated in a direction perpendicular to the interpreted regional structural fabric.</p>
Sample security	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	<p>Samples were sealed (tied off in plastic bags) in the field and transported to the Exploration Camp for processing. All samples selected for analyses are placed in clearly marked polyweave bags, and were stored securely on site before being transported via road to the SGS prep lab in</p>

		<p>Mwanza.</p> <p>Standard lab dispatch forms were used for each batch of samples and tracked in Excel spreadsheets by the site geologist and Exploration Manager. Walkabout sample dispatches sent to SGS and ALS Labs were numbers KM17-001 and KM19-001</p>
Audits or reviews	<p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</p>	<p>A geological consultant conducted a site visit to review the project sampling procedures. All procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out.</p>



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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Reconnaissance geological mapping and rock sampling occurred on prospecting licence PL11119/2017 located in northern Tanzania. The licence is granted for Industrial minerals, specifically Graphite and is held by WKT's 100% owned Tanzanian subsidiary, Walkabout Resources Ltd. A First Renewal of term application is currently pending in the Tanzanian Cadastre.</p> <p>The company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licences or area.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>During the 1990's SAMAX Limited, through their Tanzanian entity Graphtan, operated the Merelani Graphite Mine approximately 3km to the west of the licence area. During this period Graphtan did extensive exploration in the Lelatema Mountains and through mapping and trenching, identified the Kimoingan area as being very similar (grade and flake size) to their operating graphite mine.</p> <p>The region has a long history of mining (mainly gemstones and to a lesser extent graphite) with excellent infrastructure to support the mining operations.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	WKT is targeting high grade >10% TGC coarse flake graphite hosted within the high grade metamorphic graphite gneisses of the Lelatema Mountains in the Mozambique Belt in northern Tanzania. These mountains form part of the N-S trending discontinuous belt of high grades granulite complexes found in NE Tanzania.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>No drilling has been conducted.</p> <p>Surface sample locations are shown on Figure 4.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent</p>	Not applicable.

	<i>values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<i>Not applicable.</i>
Diagrams	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	<i>Suitable summary plans are included in the body of the report.</i>
Balanced reporting	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<i>Not applicable.</i>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p><i>Previous exploration and activities by the company include geological targeting using regional datasets and site visits to nearby mines and prospectors.</i></p> <p><i>The company has also created a geological model for the area and established the graphite exploration potential of the licence.</i></p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<i>Ongoing surface chemistry programs including soils, streams and rock sampling.</i>