

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

LINDI JUMBO PROJECT - GEOLOGY

Lindi Jumbo amongst highest-grade flake graphite deposits

Highlights

01 December 2015

- Latest assays from west lobe of Gilbert Arc confirm wide, very high grade with visible jumbo flakes
- Assays for holes LJRC010 through LJRC015 received
- Grades up to 40.4% TGC over 2m returned
 - 29m @ 19.7% TGC including 5m @ 30.4 % TGC and 8m @ 36.7% TGC in hole LJRC010
 - 16m @ 11.9% TGC in hole LJRC013
 - 15m @ 14.1% TGC in hole LJRC014 (new high grade zone 750m south of the Gilbert Arc)
 - 13m @ 21.4% TGC in hole LJRC015
- Multiple wide, shallow very high grade intersections now across almost 1km strike at Gilbert Arc antiformal structure

Overview

Perth-based African-focussed junior explorer Walkabout Resources Ltd (ASX:WKT) is pleased to report on further assay results for RC drilling at site in south eastern Tanzania.

Final assay results for RC holes No. LJRC010 to LJRC015 have been received. Drill hole No. LJRC010 was partially reported on 24 November and final results have now been received.

Drilling results over the western flank of the Gilbert Arc continue to deliver exceptional results with drillholes LJRC010, LJRC013, LJRC014 and LJRC015 confirming wide, shallow, very high grade mineralisation as far as 930m along strike from discovery hole LJRC001 (ASX release 04/11/2015).

The Company is now able to infer the continuity of shallow lying, wide and high grade bands of graphitic schist within the orebody along the entire length of the western flank of the Gilbert Arc antiformal structure.

Allan Mulligan, Managing Director of Walkabout commented, *"The western flank of Gilbert Arc is now confirmed amongst the highest grade flake graphite anywhere. The mining target area of very high grade should comprise several million tonnes and will dramatically improve project economics. We remain very excited about the resource modelling and the publication thereof due during December"*

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Assay Report

Assay results have been returned for holes LJRC010 (final results) to LJRC015. The results confirm the outstanding wide, shallow and high-grade mineralisation along the western flank of the Gilbert Arc.

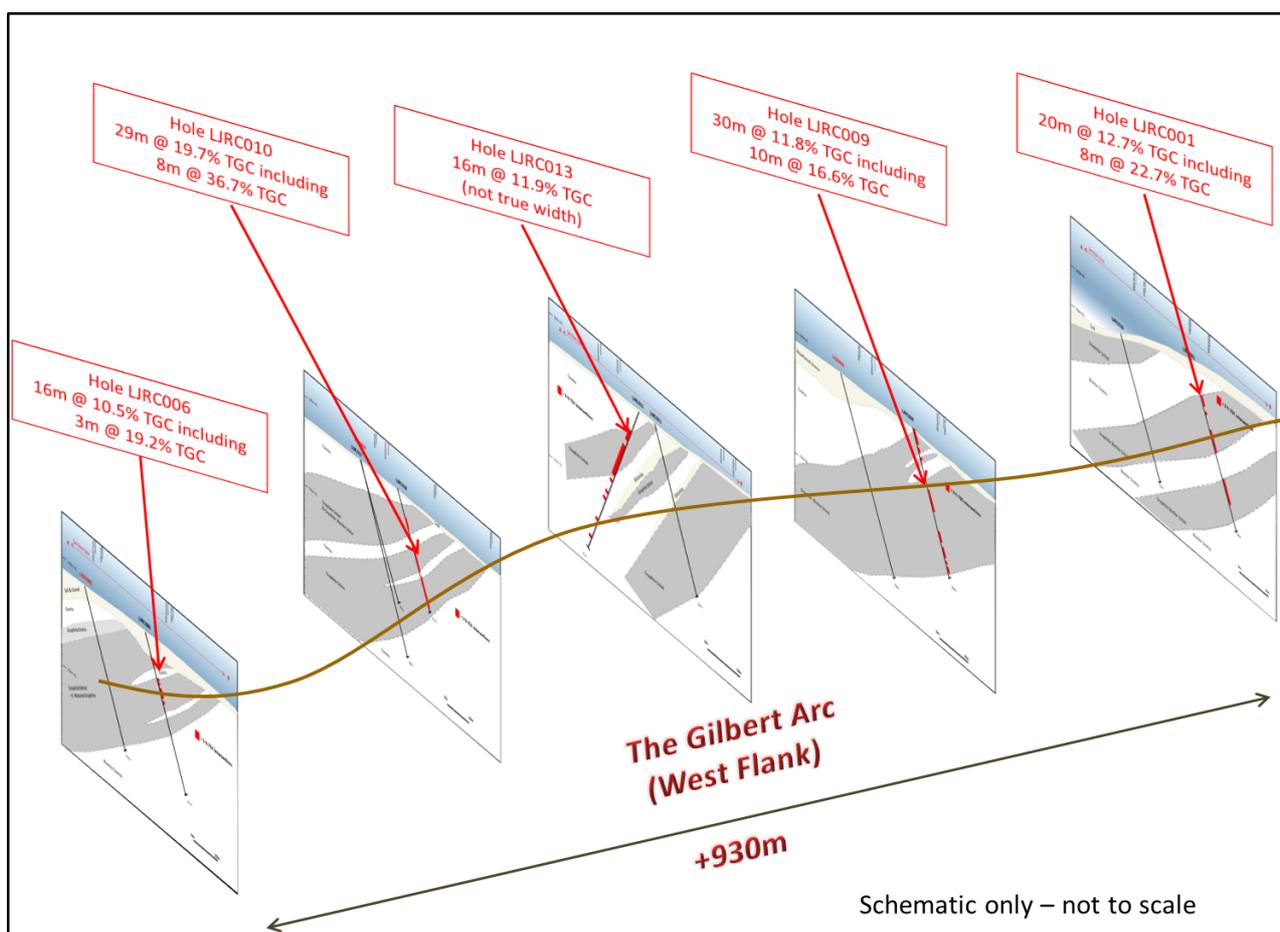


Figure 1: Oblique view looking northwest of schematic stack of sections through high grade RC holes in the western flank of the Gilbert Arc.

Of particular note is the consistent high grade and wide nature of the graphite schist occurring across the entire strike length of the structure. This graphite schist is also characterised by visible large and jumbo flakes. Currently, 6 out of 6 holes (Holes LJRC001, LJRC006, LJRC009, LJRC010, LJRC013 and LJRC015) along the strike of this area, have returned grades between 10% and 30% TGC over widths between 15m and 30m.

Notable assay results for holes LJRC010 to LJRC015 are;

Hole LJRC010 Further results released from 44m include 8m at 36.7% TGC. The hole was stopped in mineralisation at 61m depth.

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Hole LJRC011	Eastern flank of Gilbert Arc – 12m @ 5.1% TGC
Hole LJRC013	Western flank of Gilbert Arc – 16m @ 11.9% TGC
Hole LJRC014	750m south of Gilbert Arc – 15m @ 14.1% TGC including 3m @ 30.9% TGC
Hole LJRC015	Southern end of Gilbert Arc - 6m @ 13.9% TGC and 13m @ 21.4% TGC including 3m @ 31.1% TGC

The exceptional high grades returned consistently over wide intersections is unusual. This highlights the potential for a low orebody variability factor which could result in the ability to define a very high grade resource by setting a high cut-off grade and yet retaining reasonable tonnages. This “flat” tonnes vs grade ratio is particularly useful when determining the robustness of a project.

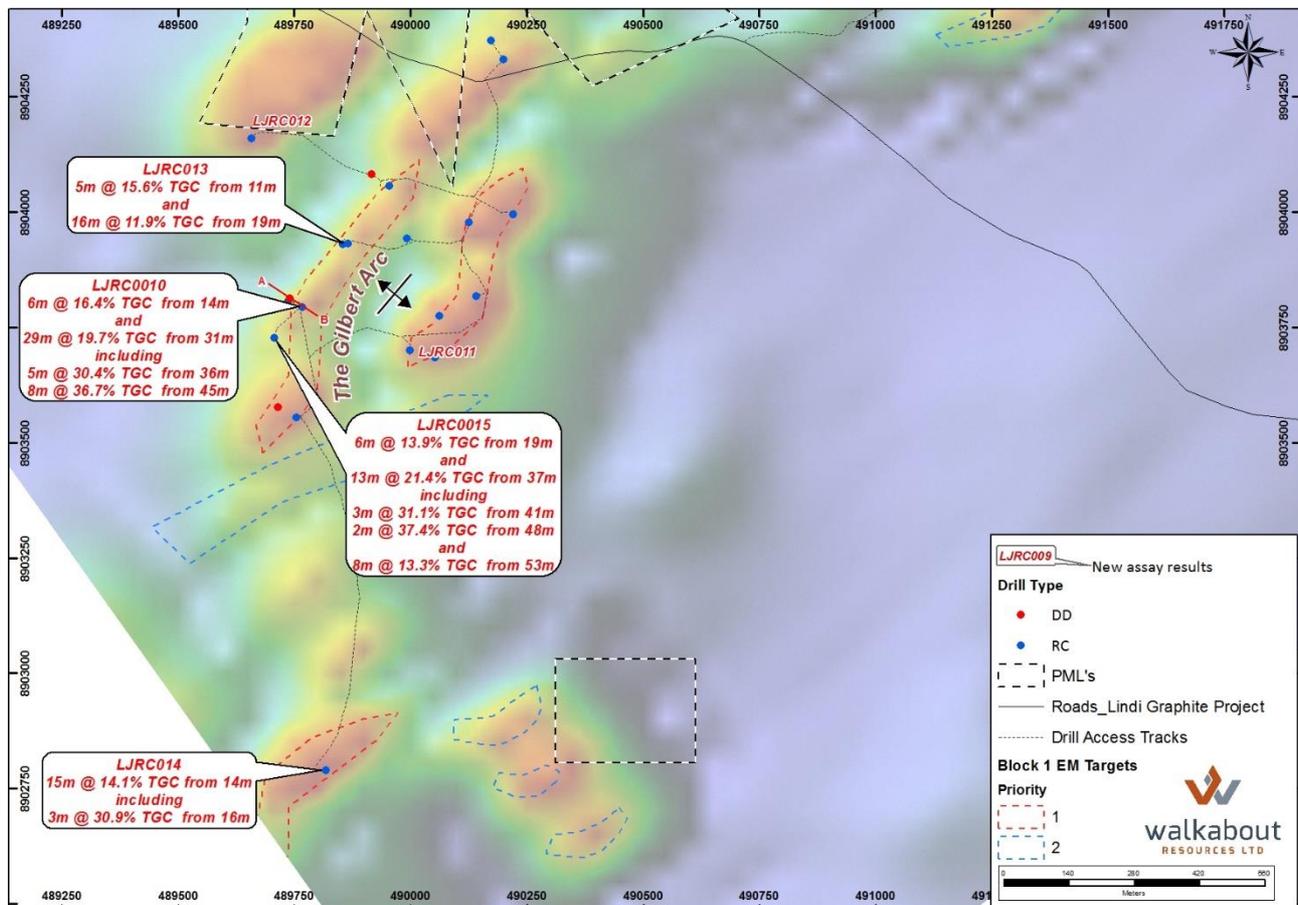


Figure 2: Map of Gilbert Arc area showing consistent high grade intersections

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Hole LJRC014 which also returned high grade (15m @ 14.1% TGC including 3m @ 30.9% TGC) is located to the south of the Gilbert Arc, some 750m from hole LJRC006, the southernmost hole within the structure. This drillhole underlines the exploration upside potential within the Company's tenement package in the region and the potential to expand the high grade zone.

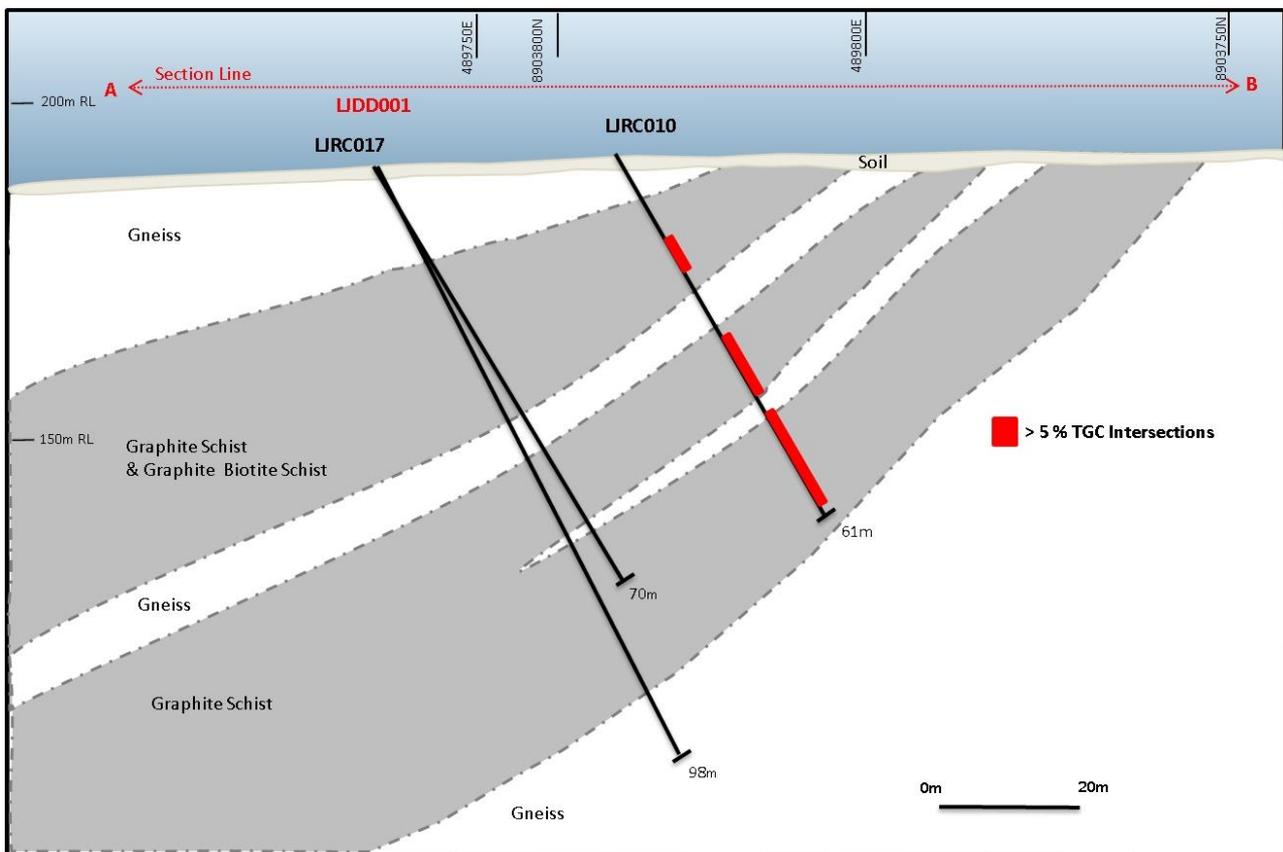


Figure 3: Section through holes LJRC010, LJRC017 and LJDD001. LJDD001 is the twin of LJRC017 and core from the drillhole is used for ore characterisation testwork.

Assay results for holes LJRC016 to LJRC021 and diamond drill holes LJDD001 to LJDD003 are still outstanding and will be reported as soon as the final and verified results become available.

Other Project Work

- The Company is in the process of having a maiden resource calculated for Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project.
- Mineral samples composited from diamond drill core are currently undergoing initial characterisation test work at an accredited metallurgical test laboratory. This work is intended to test the flotation characteristics for the material and also confirm the flake size distribution for the concentrate produced.

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- Detailed project planning is underway and a project schedule has been drafted.
- Detailed project budgets have been assembled.
- Several specialist contractors and consultants have been identified and negotiations commenced regarding the fast tracking of the feasibility study.
- A product marketing specialist is making contact with potential end-users and off take partners to introduce the project and product specifications.
- Environmental and permitting consultants in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania have been identified and are awaiting the resource publication.

Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project

The Company has announced a regional exploration target of between 12 and 29 million tonnes of graphite bearing ore (ASX Release 22/10/2015) on a portion of PL9992 which will be tested with future exploration activities in alignment with the Company's strategy for developing the Lindi Jumbo graphite project.

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

The Company currently has an interest over four contiguous exploration licences in the area for a total exploration area of approximately 325 km². However, in order to mitigate potential market risk, the Company is focussed on a pragmatic "right-sized" project development.

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

ENDS

For further information contact: Allan Mulligan – Managing Director
+61 8 6298 7500 (T) allanm@wkt.com.au

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Table 1: Significant assay results for holes LJRC010 to LJRC015

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Total Graphitic Carbon TGC%	Notable Intersections TGC%	
LJRC010	7	8	1		NSI		
	8	9	1	Graphite Schist	3.13		
	9	10	1	Graphite Schist	0.45		
	10	11	1	Graphite Schist	0.32		
	11	12	1	Graphite Schist	3.52		
	12	13	1	Graphite Schist	2.84		
	13	14	1	Graphite Schist	2.98		
	14	15	1	Graphite Schist	15.90	6m @ 16.4% TGC from 14m	
	15	16	1	Graphite Schist	20.60		
	16	17	1	Graphite Schist	3.05		
	17	18	1	Graphite Schist	18.20		
	18	19	1	Graphite Schist	33.30		
	19	20	1	Graphite Schist	7.41		
		20	21	1	Graphite Schist	4.00	
		21	22	1	Graphite Schist	4.47	
		29	30	1	Graphite Schist	1.81	
		30	31	1	Graphite Schist	4.70	
		31	32	1	Graphite Schist	7.88	29m @ 19.7% TGC including 8m @ 36.7% TGC
		32	33	1	Graphite Schist	5.40	
		33	34	1	Graphite Schist	2.05	
		34	35	1	Graphite Schist	11.90	
	35	36	1	Graphite Schist	11.60		
	36	37	1	Graphite Schist	30.80		
	37	38	1	Graphite Schist	25.60		
	38	39	1	Graphite Schist	24.50		
	39	40	1	Graphite Schist	32.90		
	40	41	1	Graphite Schist	38.00		
	41	42	1	Graphite Schist	2.13		
	42	43	1	Graphite Schist	2.69		
	43	44	1	Graphite Schist	3.59		
	44	45	1	Graphite Schist	6.36		
	45	46	1	Graphite Schist	36.80		
	46	47	1	Graphite Schist	40.30		
	47	48	1	Graphite Schist	40.40		
	48	49	1	Graphite Schist	37.60		
	49	50	1	Graphite Schist	37.90		
	50	51	1	Graphite Schist	38.10		
	51	52	1	Graphite Schist	31.10		
	52	53	1	Graphite Schist	31.70		
	53	54	1	Graphite Schist	14.80		
	54	55	1	Graphite Schist	8.16		
	55	56	1	Graphite Schist	8.67		
	56	57	1	Graphite Schist	13.10		
	57	58	1	Graphite Schist	11.50		
	58	59	1	Graphite Schist	8.07		
	59	60	1	Graphite Schist	6.54		
	60	61	1	Graphite Schist	3.95		

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Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Total Graphitic Carbon TGC%	Notable Intersections TGC%
LJRC011	5	6	1	Schist	4.27	
	6	7	1	Graphite Schist	2.09	
	7	8	1	Graphite Schist	3.46	
	8	9	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	2.98	
	9	10	1	Graphite Schist	1.98	
	10	11	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	4.57	
	11	12	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	2.45	
	12	13	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.45	
	13	14	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.89	
	14	15	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	6.06	
	15	16	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	4.99	
	16	17	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	6.44	
	17	18	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.05	
	18	19	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	5.81	
	19	20	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	4.07	
	20	21	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	4.33	
	21	22	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.51	
	22	23	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	5.71	
	23	24	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	9.52	
	24	25	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	8.72	
	25	26	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	4.98	
	26	27	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.49	
	27	28	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	4.46	
	28	29	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	1.69	
	29	30	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	4.33	
	30	31	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.70	
	31	32	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.98	
	32	33	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	4.25	
	33	34	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	1.89	
	34	35	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	0.95	
	35	36	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	0.24	
	36	37	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	0.18	
	37	38	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	0.12	
	38	39	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	0.20	
	39	40	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	0.20	

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Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Total Graphitic Carbon TGC%	Notable Intersections TGC%
LJRC012	3	4	1	Graphite Schist	4.09	33m @ 4.3% TGC from 3m
	4	5	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.78	
	5	6	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	5.65	
	6	7	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	2.91	
	7	8	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.01	
	8	9	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.35	
	9	10	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	5.72	
	10	11	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.17	
	11	12	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	5.14	
	12	13	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	6.53	
	13	14	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.40	
	14	15	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.78	
	15	16	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.68	
	16	17	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.72	
	17	18	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.16	
	18	19	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.31	
	19	20	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.61	
	20	21	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.54	
	21	22	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.45	
	22	23	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	6.20	
	23	24	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	6.13	
	24	25	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.37	
	25	26	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.98	
	26	27	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.21	
	27	28	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.39	
	28	29	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.82	
	29	30	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.77	
	30	31	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.19	
	31	32	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.47	
	32	33	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	3.38	
	33	34	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	5.26	
	34	35	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.89	
	35	36	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	5.13	
	36	37	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	1.08	

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Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Total Graphitic Carbon TGC%	Notable Intersections TGC%		
LJRC013	5	6	1	Graphite Gneiss	0.27			
	6	7	1	Graphite Gneiss	<0.01			
	7	8	1	Graphite Gneiss	0.10			
	8	9	1	Graphite Gneiss	0.32			
	9	10	1	Graphite Gneiss	0.24			
	10	11	1	Graphite Schist	1.64			
	11	12	1	Graphite Schist	8.47			
	12	13	1	Graphite Schist	12.10		5m @ 15.6% TGC from 11m	
	13	14	1	Graphite Schist	18.90			
	14	15	1	Graphite Schist	19.50			
	15	16	1	Graphite Schist	19.20			
	16	17	1	Graphite Schist	1.31			
	17	18	1	Graphite Schist	0.43			
	18	19	1	Graphite Schist	0.63			
	19	20	1	Graphite Schist	17.20			
	20	21	1	Graphite Schist	24.00			
	21	22	1	Graphite Schist	12.30			
	22	23	1	Graphite Schist	11.90			
	23	24	1	Graphite Schist	3.25			
	24	25	1	Graphite Schist	14.90			
	25	26	1	Graphite Schist	18.60			
	26	27	1	Graphite Schist	11.50			
	27	28	1	Graphite Schist	23.40		16m @ 11.9% TGC from 19m	
	28	29	1	Graphite Schist	9.42			
	29	30	1	Graphite Schist	8.67			
	30	31	1	Graphite Schist	6.51			
	31	32	1	Graphite Schist	8.91			
	32	33	1	Graphite Schist	7.23			
	33	34	1	Graphite Gneiss	3.09			
	34	35	1	Graphite Gneiss	8.78			
	35	36	1	Graphite Gneiss	1.76			
	36	37	1	Graphite Gneiss	1.84			
	37	38	1	Graphite Gneiss	7.01			
	38	39	1	Graphite Gneiss	3.11			
		42	43	1	Graphite Biotite Schist		4.43	5m @ 8.2% TGC
		43	44	1	Graphite Biotite Schist		6.63	
		44	45	1	Graphite Biotite Schist		3.28	
		45	46	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.94		
	46	47	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	21.50			
	47	48	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	4.81			
	48	49	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	2.84			
	49	50	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	1.23			
	50	51	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	0.02			
	51	52	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	0.07			
	52	53	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	0.71			
	57	58	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	10.60			
	58	59	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.00			
	59	60	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	2.68			
	60	61	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.54			
	61	62	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.09			
	62	63	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.51			
	63	64	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.26			
	64	65	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.38			
	65	66	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.81			
	66	67	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	5.46			
	67	68	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	2.17			
	68	69	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.83			

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Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Total Graphitic Carbon TGC%	Notable Intersections TGC%
LJRC014	14	15	1	Graphite Schist	13.20	15m @ 14.1% TGC from 14m including 3m @ 30.9% TGC
	15	16	1	Graphite Schist	9.23	
	16	17	1	Graphite Schist	24.90	
	17	18	1	Graphite Schist	29.70	
	18	19	1	Graphite Schist	38.20	
	19	20	1	Graphite Schist	2.15	
	20	21	1	Graphite Schist	7.73	
	21	22	1	Graphite Schist	12.20	
	22	23	1	Graphite Schist	8.05	
	23	24	1	Graphite Schist	13.40	
	24	25	1	Graphite Schist	15.00	
	25	26	1	Graphite Schist	6.94	
	26	27	1	Graphite Schist	13.00	
	27	28	1	Graphite Schist	7.50	
	28	29	1	Graphite Schist	9.64	
	29	30	1	Graphite Schist	3.84	
	30	31	1	Graphite Schist	3.79	
31	32	1	Graphite Schist	4.58		
32	33	1	Graphite Schist	3.74		
	56	57	1	Graphite Schist	2.96	
	57	58	1	Graphite Schist	2.49	
	58	59	1	Graphite Schist	5.28	
	59	60	1	Graphite Schist	7.37	
	60	61	1	Graphite Schist	3.61	

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Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Lithology	Total Graphitic Carbon TGC%	Notable Intersections TGC%	
LJRC015	13	14	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	2.92		
	14	15	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	1.68		
	15	16	1	Graphite Biotite Schist	2.50		
	18	19	1	Graphite Schist	2.28	6m @ 13.9% TGC from 19m	
	19	20	1	Graphite Schist	11.70		
	20	21	1	Graphite Schist	9.93		
	21	22	1	Graphite Schist	11.40		
	22	23	1	Graphite Schist	25.70		
	23	24	1	Graphite Schist	16.50		
	24	25	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	8.17		
	25	26	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	3.71		
	27	30	1	Graphite Biotite Gneiss	NSI		
	30	31	1	Gneiss	4.62		
	31	32	1	Gneiss	0.87		
	35	36	1	Graphite Schist	2.16	13m @ 21.4% TGC from 37m including 3m @ 31.1% TGC from 41m and 2m @ 37.4% TGC from 48m	
	36	37	1	Graphite Schist	4.31		
	37	38	1	Graphite Schist	11.30		
	38	39	1	Graphite Schist	38.60		
	39	40	1	Graphite Schist	12.70		
	40	41	1	Graphite Schist	13.90		
	41	42	1	Graphite Schist	30.10		
	42	43	1	Graphite Schist	27.40		
	43	44	1	Graphite Schist	35.70		
	44	45	1	Graphite Schist	10.90		
	45	46	1	Graphite Schist	7.38		
	46	47	1	Graphite Schist	3.74		
	47	48	1	Graphite Schist	11.30		
	48	49	1	Graphite Schist	38.20		
	49	50	1	Graphite Schist	36.50		
	50	51	1	Graphite Gneiss	3.42		
	51	52	1	Graphite Gneiss	0.40		
	52	53	1	Graphite Schist	0.90		
	53	54	1	Graphite Schist	25.20		
		55	56	1	Graphite Schist	39.70	8m @ 13.2% TGC from 55m
		56	57	1	Graphite Schist	7.11	
57		58	1	Graphite Schist	4.47		
58		59	1	Graphite Schist	16.10		
59		60	1	Graphite Schist	15.50		
60		61	1	Graphite Schist	6.79		
61		62	1	Graphite Schist	11.60		
62		63	1	Graphite Schist	5.13		
63		64	1	Biotite Gneiss	0.52		
64	65	1	Biotite Gneiss	NSI			

Coded Colours

5 to 9.9	
10 to 19.9	
>20	

* Intersections are not true widths

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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.

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Appendices

Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project - Drill Hole Detail

Hole Number	East	North	Dip/Azi	Elevation (RL's)	Current Depth	Graphite From	Total Graphite Intersected	Thickest Graphite Intersection	Massive Graphite Intersection	Comment
	m	m	deg	m	m	m	m	m	m	Down-hole measurements
RC Drill Holes										
LJRC001	490197	8904335	60/120	206.92	59	13	34	19	8	Massive graphite from 24 to 32m
LJRC002	491082	8904603	.90	205.97	68	NA	0	0	0	Off trend - Water hole
LJRC003	491264	8904918	60/145	194.53	66	28	8	7	0	Graphitic schist and biotite from 28m
LJRC004	491114	8904961	60/325	198.72	102	17	26	8	0	Graphitic schist and biotite from 17m
LJRC005	490143	8903822	60/300	190.85	70	8	21	8	0	Graphitic schist and gneiss from 8m
LJRC006	489758	8903560	60/120	198.04	67	11	30	21	28	Massive graphite with visible flakes from 11-32m and 34-41m
LJRC007	489993	8903945	-90	198.76	40	19	2	2	0	Off trend - Sporadic graphitic dolomite
LJRC008	490219	8903994	60/300	193.34	41	9	11	9	2	Massive graphite from 9-11m and graphitic schist and gneiss
LJRC009	489956	8904060	60/120	201.33	55	1	49	36	42	Massive graphite with visible flakes from 3-9m and 17-53m
LJRC010	489768	8903796	60/120	191.63	61	7	49	36	46	Massive graphite with visible flakes from 7-23m and 29-61m
LJRC011	489999	8903703	60/300	194.59	41	5	34	34	2	Massive graphite from 9-11m then graphitic schist and gneiss
LJRC012	489657	8904163	60/320	183.32	40	3	33	33	1	Massive graphite from 3-4m then graphitic schist to 36m
LJRC013	489857	8903933	60/320	192.09	70	3	56	36	0	Graphitic schist from 3-39m then 42-53m and 57-69m
LJRC014	489816	8902790	60/145	206.40	65	3	34	34	1	1m Massive graphite from 3m then graphitic schist
LJRC015	489706	8903730	60/120	190.24	67	13	46	30	46	All intersections massive graphite with visible flakes
LJRC016	490172	8904376	60/120	200.82	51	3	17	12	12	12m of massive graphite from 30m with visible flakes
LJRC017	489735	8903812	60/120	190.00	98	15	75	47	18	Massive graphite with visible flakes from 15-33m and from 49m to EOH
LJRC018	490053	8903783	60/300	191.46	40	6	23	19	0	Graphitic schist from 6-25m with visible flakes
LJRC019	490052	8903689	60/300	194.18	61	9	42	34	5	Massive graphite from 10-15m with visible flakes
LJRC020	490126	8903981	60/300	200.06	40	3	28	19	4	Massive graphite from 15-19m with visible flakes
LJRC021	489868	8903932	60/120	192.28	54	1	46	31	33	Massive graphite from 18-22 and 23-EOH (54m)
Diamond Drill Holes										
LDD001	489738	8903815	60/120	190.21	70	14	46	22	32	Massive graphite with visible flake from 23-33 & 48-70m & further than EOH
LDD002	489713	8903578	60/120	195.64	69	2	53	51	26	Massive graphite with visible flakes from 36-56m and 59-65m
LDD003	489913	8904087	60/120	198.61	76	1	67	54	48	Massive graphite with visible flakes from 2-4m, 5-10 and 31-72m
Peach coloured shading represents holes drilled within the Gilbert Arc target area										

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. All RC intervals were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist and mineralized intersects (graphitic zones) dispatched to SGS in Mwanza Tanzania for processing. Graphite quality and rock classifications were visually determined by field geologist.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Sullair air compressor with air capacity 900CFM/350 PSI and a booster with 1800CFM/1000 PSI. Drilling was conducted with a 7 ½" face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC recovery was recorded by visual estimation of recovered sample bags and all sample rejects from the splitter were weighed and the weights recorded. All A and B samples were weighed to assess the accuracy of the sampling process.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Recovery was generally of good quality.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 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 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. Graphitic Carbon Leco Method by CSA05V (0.01% lower detection and 40% upper detection limit), HNO3 leach,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<i>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.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QC measures include duplicate samples, blanks and certified standards (1:20) over and above the internal controls at SGS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole surveys (dip and azimuth) were taken using a Reflex electronic multi shot instrument. An accurate collar position survey has been commissioned using a licensed independent surveyor but has not yet been received.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No sample compositing has been done.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 synforms in the area with the lithological units dipping at between 30 and 50 degrees to the NW and SE.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole coordinates and orientations are provided in Table 1 of this report. This statement relates to Exploration Results.
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant 1m sample results are

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
aggregation methods	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>reported individually in Table 1 without a cutoff applied where sampling has been conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drillhole plan is provided in Figures 1 and 2.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 1m sample results are reported individually
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Exploration drilling is ongoing. Further holes are planned to test targets generated through the VTEM survey and surface mapping with the aim of delineating a maiden resource.</i>