ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19 December 2018

WALKABOUT RESOURCES LTD
ACN 119 670 370

ASX Code: WKT

admin@wkt.com.au
www.wkt.com.au

Level 3, 681 Murray St,
West Perth, WA 6872
P.O. Box 263,
West Perth WA 6005

T: +61 8 6298 7500

DIRECTORS

Chairman: Trevor Benson
Exec: Allan Mulligan
Tech: Andrew Cunningham
Non Exec: Tom Murrell

ORDINARY SHARES
304,249,748

LISTED OPTIONS
40,664,321

UNLISTED OPTIONS
7,000,000

PROJECTS
Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project
Tanzania (70% - 100%)

Northern Ireland Gold and Base Metals (50% -100%)

Eureka Lithium Project
Namibia (100%)

Takatokwane Coal Project
Botswana (60%)

walkabout RESOURCES LTD

Lindi Jumbo Graphite Mineral Resource Increased by 41%

Walkabout Resources Ltd (ASX:WKT) is pleased to announce an upgraded JORC 2012 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource at the Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project in south eastern Tanzania. The Resource was calculated by independent geological consultancy, Trepanier Pty Ltd.

Highlights

- *Global resource tonnage increased from 29.6 million tonnes to 41.8 million tonnes (an increase of 41.3%).*
- *51% of the resource that will form part of the initial mining area in the Measured (6.5 million tonnes at 12.1% TGC) and Indicated (8.4 million tonnes @ 10.5% TGC) categories for 1.67 million tonnes of contained flake graphite.*
- *Northern area of the resource is now upgraded to the Indicated category and will form part of new mining studies.*
- *Resource includes 5.0 million tonnes of high grade material @ 22.5% TGC.*
- *Trench results include* LJTR04 – **54m @ 22.4% TGC** from surface including **10m @ 32.9% TGC** from 28m and LJTR06 – **55 @ 14.9% TGC** from 12.5m including **17.5m @ 22.3% TGC** from 34m.
- *Amended Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) expected to be announced early in 2019.*

Table 1: Resource category breakdown of the Gilbert Arc.

Resource Category	Tonnes (millions)	TGC %	Contained Graphite (tonnes)
Measured	**6.5**	**12.1**	**781,800**
(Including High Grade)	***1.7***	***23.4***	***393,200***
Indicated	**8.4**	**10.5**	**887,300**
(Including High Grade)	***1.5***	***21.2***	***325,300***
Inferred	**26.9**	**10.5**	**2,837,600**
(Including High Grade)	***1.8***	***22.7***	***411,900***
Grand Total	**41.8**	**10.8**	**4,506,811**
High Grade Domains	***5.0***	***22.5***	***1,127,800***

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

Technical Director of Walkabout Resources, Andrew Cunningham commented, *"The Gilbert Arc Deposit at Lindi Jumbo continues to deliver value for our shareholders and the unique, very high-grade domains from surface are one of the factors that makes this deposit the stand out project amongst its graphite peers in East Africa. We look forward to the upcoming mining studies and amended DFS which will include the extended high-grade zones from surface."*

Mineral Resource Upgrade

A drilling and trenching program was conducted over the northern Inferred Mineral Resource area as well as a new mineralised zone directly to the south of the Gilberts Arc Graphite Deposit. The upgrade and extension program included 17 drillholes for 1,354m and 7 trenches for 654m. The global Mineral Resource increased by 41.3% to 41.8 million tonnes at 10.8% TGC containing 4.5 million tonnes of graphite (Table 1). Fifty one percent (51%) of the mineral resource that will form part of the initial mining and economic studies is now classified as Measured (6.5 Mt @ 12.1% TGC) and Indicated (8.4 Mt @ 10.5% TGC) containing 1.67 million tonnes of graphite. The global mineral resource now includes a new Inferred Resource area which lies directly to the south of the current planned open-pit area and is made up of 6 distinct mineralised domains (Figure 1). This area will not form part of the upcoming mining studies, amended DFS and Reserve upgrade as further work within the area will only be done post-production.

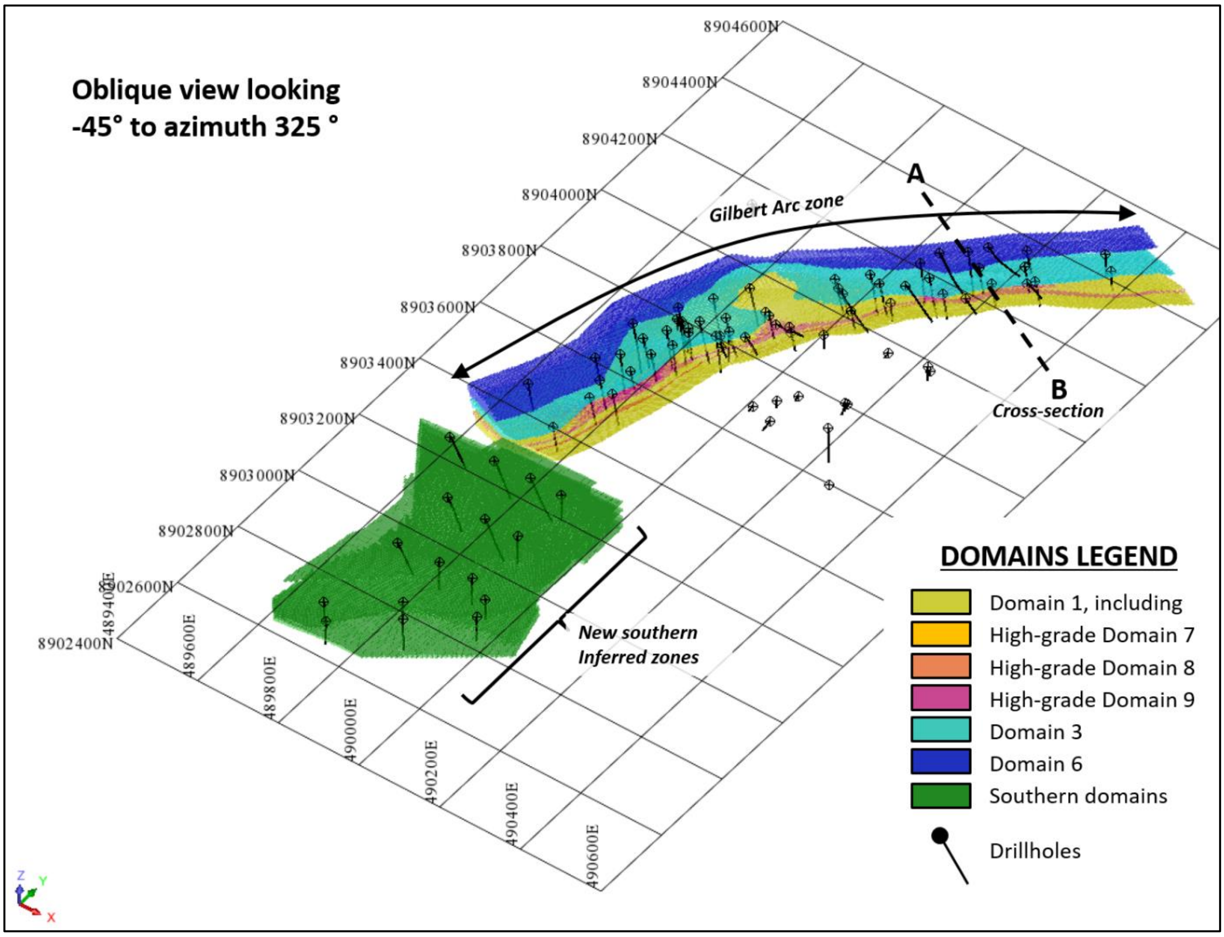

Figure 1: Mineralised domains at Gilbert Arc and the new southern area.

The very high-grade Domains 7, 8 and 9 **(5.0 million tonnes at 22.5% TGC)** have been extended towards the north, were intersected in all of the trenches and drillholes and remain open towards the north and down-dip. These high-grade domains in the Indicated category form the core of the current mine plan, and the newly updated resource will now be incorporated into the mining studies and an amended DFS to be completed in early 2019.

The seven (7) additional trenches in the north of the deposit intersected spectacular high grade mineralisation at surface with **individual metre samples of up to 44% TGC** (LJTR07). As previously reported, the visually distinct nature of these high grade zones lend themselves to further high-grading once in operation. Selected trench intersects are:

- LJTR04 – **54m @ 22.4% TGC** from surface including **10m @ 32.9% TGC** from 28m.
- LJTR06 – **55 @ 14.9% TGC** from 12.5m including **17.5m @ 22.3% TGC** from 34m.
- LJTR07 – **17.3m @ 25.8% TGC** from 3.2m including **4.5m @ 37.8% TGC** from 5m and **8m @ 28.7% TGC** from 12.5m.
- LJTR010 – **23m @ 21.7% TGC** from 15m.
- Trench cut-offs but defined by the margins of the different domains.

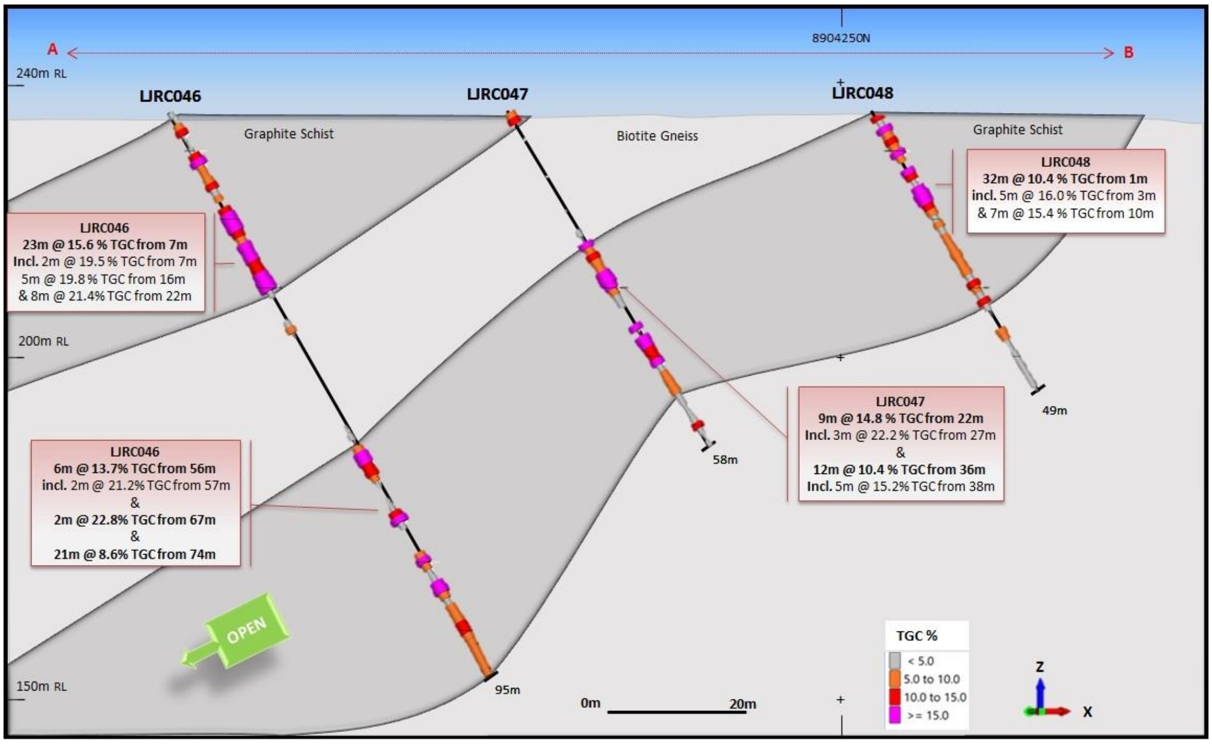

Figure 2: Section A-B looking north highlighting the continuation of the high-grade mineralised zones to surface, at least to 80 m beneath the current surface, and down dip towards the west.

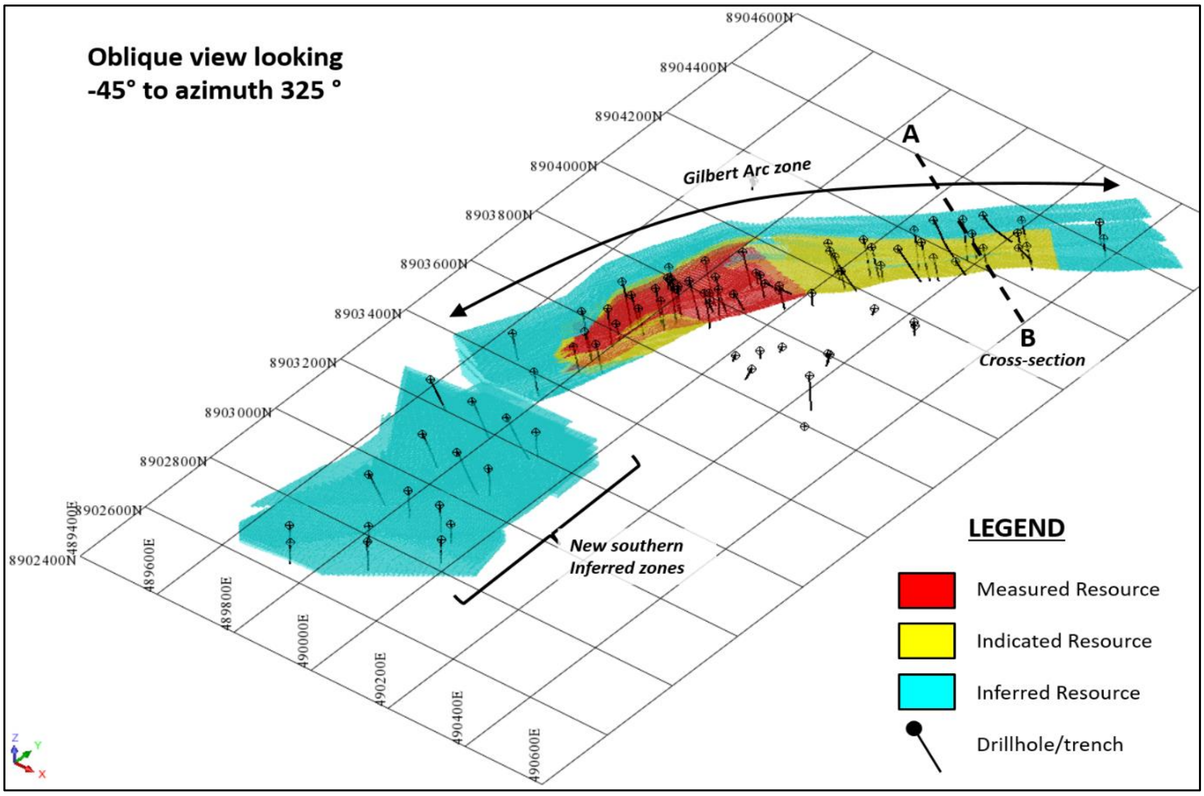

Figure 3: Block model indicating zones of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources. Section A-B highlighted.

Table 2: Mineral Resource (Gilbert Arc ONLY) by cut-off grade.

Cut-off TGC	Million Tonnes	TGC %
0	34.5	10.3
1	34.5	10.3
2	34.5	10.3
3	34.1	10.4
4	31.7	10.9
5	29.1	11.5
6	24.6	12.6
7	19.7	14.1
8	16.4	15.4
9	14.3	16.5
10	13.0	17.2
11	11.5	18.1
12	10.2	18.8
13	9.3	19.5
14	8.4	20.1
15	7.8	20.6
16	6.6	21.4
17	5.3	22.7
18	4.7	23.4
19	4.1	24.0
20	3.5	24.8

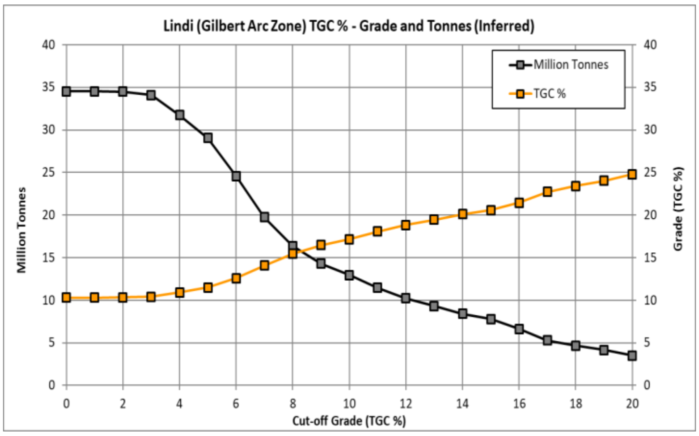

Figure 4: The Gilbert Arc TGC % grade-tonnage curve.

Table 3: Lindi global Mineral Resource by cut-off grade.

Cut-off TGC	Million Tonnes	TGC %
0	48.7	9.8
1	48.7	9.8
2	48.7	9.8
3	48.3	9.9
4	45.5	10.3
5	41.8	10.8
6	35.6	11.7
7	29.0	12.9
8	24.1	14.0
9	20.4	15.0
10	17.6	15.9
11	15.0	16.8
12	12.6	17.8
13	10.5	18.9
14	9.0	19.8
15	8.2	20.4
16	6.9	21.3
17	5.3	22.7
18	4.7	23.4
19	4.2	24.0
20	3.5	24.8

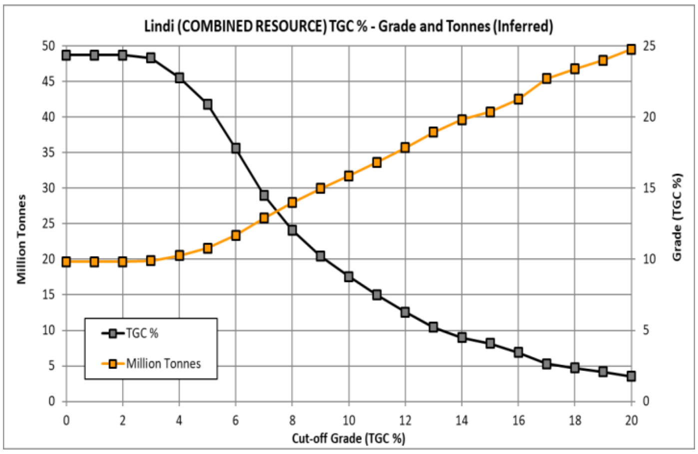

Figure 5: The Lindi combined Mineral Resource TGC % grade-tonnage curve.

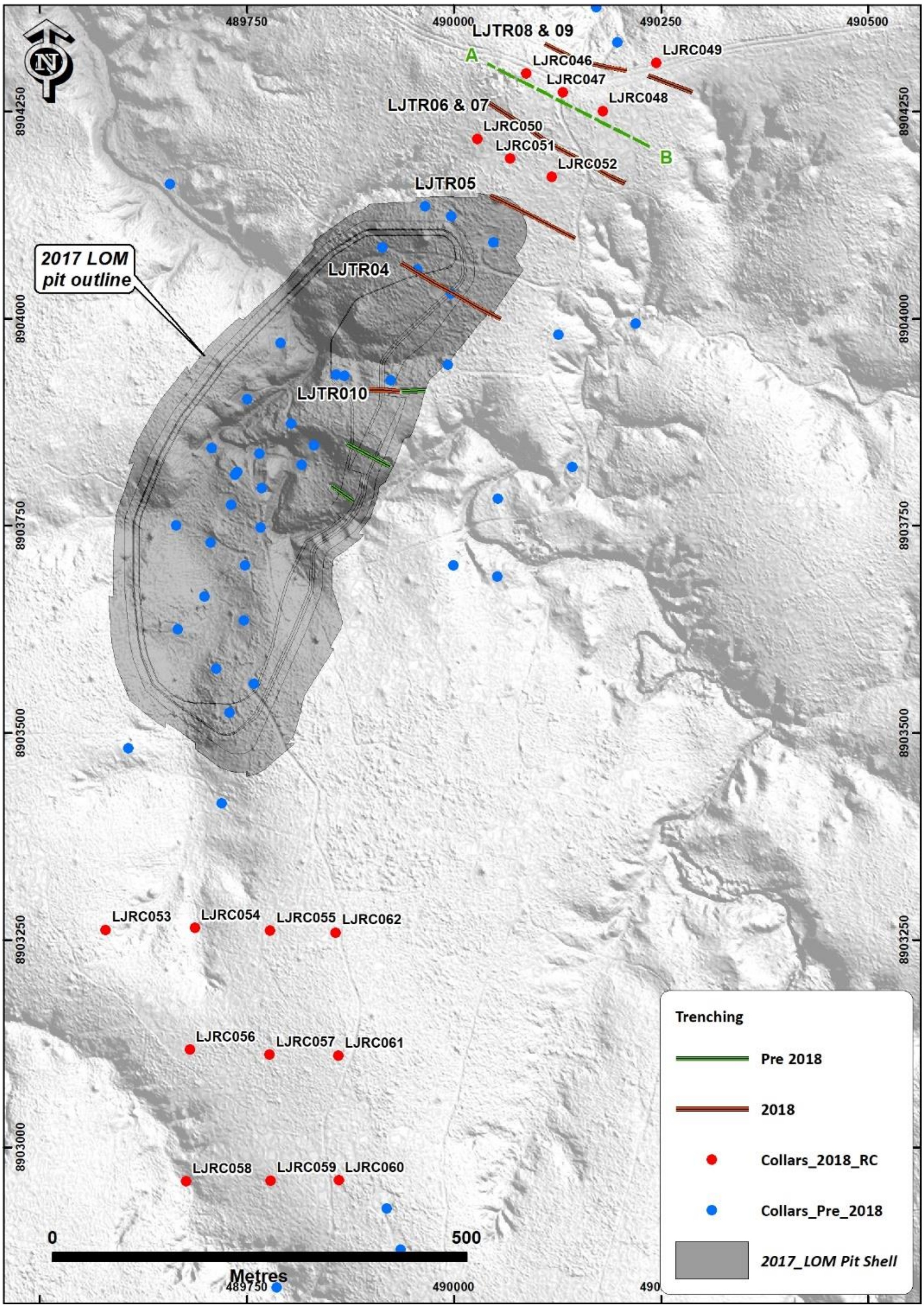

Figure 6: Drillhole and trench location plan.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND REPORTING CRITERIA

As per ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is detailed below (for more detail please refer to Table 1, Sections 1 to 3 included below in Appendix 1).

Geology and geological interpretation

The Gilbert Arc graphite deposit is located within Neoproterozoic Mozambique belt that extends throughout Eastern Africa. The host rocks consist of graphitic schists, quartzites and gneisses with minor bands of dolomite and felsic granulites. The high grade core of the deposit is dominated by graphitic schists.

The host rocks have a general strike in a NE-SW direction with varying dips. The average dip from the geological fact map varied between 11 and 35 degrees (average of 24 degrees). This is further supported by the interpretation of VTEM flown over the project area.

The mineralization domains were modelled using the orientation of the host lithology as a guide for boundary placement. Mineralisation domains were captured by means of 3D wireframes and extrapolated along strike to half a section spacing.

Drilling techniques and hole spacing

The mineral resource is based upon results derived from 69 holes of RC drilling, 8 holes of diamond drilling (triple tube HQ3 diameter core) and 10 sampled and mapped trenches. Hole spacing typically ranges from 35m to 150m. Collar positions and trench locations were surveyed to cm accuracy by an independent surveyor.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

A combination of Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond Drilling (DD) and trenching was used for sampling of the orebody.

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 and 2018 - 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.

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.

Sample analysis method

Samples were dispatched to SGS in Mwanza or BV in Dar es Salaam for sample preparation, and subsequently to Perth for assaying of pulps. Mineralized 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.

All samples were separately crushed and pulverized to 75% passing 2 mm, split and pulverized <1.5 kg to 85% passing 75 um.

SGS: Graphitic Carbon Leco Method by CSA05V (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).

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) were analysed by Total Combustion Analysis. For TC and TGC, the prepared sample was dissolved in HCl over heat until all carbonate material is removed. The residue was then heated to drive off organic content. The final residue was combusted in oxygen with a Carbon-Sulphur Analyser and analysed for Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) and Total Carbon (TC).

Intertek Genalysis (2018): Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) was anlaysed by lab method CS73/CSA (0.01% lower detection and 40% upper detection limit) by Total Combustion Analysis. The samples were dissolved in a weak HCL acid, roasted to 420°C and then read by CS Analyser.

Cut-off grades

Grade envelopes have been wireframed to an approximate 5% TGC cut-off for Domains 1, 3 and 6 allowing for continuity of the higher-grade zone. Within Domain 1, the internal high grade veins (Domains 7, 8 and 9) have been model to a >10% TGC cut-off. Based on visual and statistical analysis of the drilling results and geological logging of the graphite rich zones, this cut-off tends to be a natural geological change and coincides with the contact between the graphite rich gneisses and schists and the other host rocks (i.e. biotite schists and gneisses, garnet gneisses and occasional dolomites).

Estimation Methodology

Drilling, trenching, surface sampling, geophysical and geological mapping data were utilised to control the interpretation of the mineralised zones. Domains were wireframed with contacts determined by coincident geology (graphitic schist) and a significant increase in TGC grade (> 5% TGC). Domain 1 within the Gilbert Arc zone includes three internal high grade veins which were wireframed separately. The wireframes were generated using Leapfrog™ software's vein modelling tools.

Grade estimation was by Ordinary Kriging ("OK") for Total Graphitic Carbon (software) using GEOVIA Surpac™ software into the domains. The estimate was resolved into 10m (E) x 25m (N) x 10m (RL) parent cells that had been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. Estimation parameters were based on the variogram models, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. Potential top-cuts were analysed by completing an outlier analysis using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were not required for TGC %.

Classification criteria

The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. The Lindi Mineral Resource has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to JORC 2012.

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters

The shallow, very high grade nature of the mineralization and the shallow dip of the orebody support the Company's opinion that the deposit has the potential for economic extraction through conventional open pit mining with potentially low strip ratios.

Metallurgical composite samples were prepared from half HQ core (fresh material for high-grade and low-grade composites) along the strike of the orebody, as well as from weathered high grade material in outcrop. Floatation testwork was preliminary conducted at NAGROM laboratories in Perth with additional "umpire" floatation done at NGS Naturgraphit GmbH Laboratories in Leinburg, Germany.

The extensive metallurgical testwork Indicated high amounts of large, jumbo and super-jumbo flakes can be recovered (up to 85% above 180 microns with concentrate grades up to 98.8% TGC) through a standard and simple floatation regime without the use of chemicals for final purification.

Independent testwork for expandable graphite indicates that the concentrate from the Gilbert Arc has expansion ratios of up to 590cm^3/g using the most common, simplest, quickest and cost effective method.

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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes, (Consultant with Trepanier Pty Ltd), Mr Aidan Platel (Consultant with Platel Consulting Pty Ltd), Mr Andrew Cunningham (Director of Walkabout Resources Limited) and Ms Bianca Manzi (Bianca Manzi Consulting). Mr Barnes, Mr Platel, Mr Cunningham and Ms Manzi are members of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and/or the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and have 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. Specifically, Ms Manzi is the Competent Person for the geological database. Mr Barnes is the Competent Person for the resource estimation. Both Mr Platel and Mr Cunningham completed the site inspections. Mr Barnes, Mr Platel, Mr Cunningham and Ms. Manzi consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 3: Hole and trench locations and mineralised intercepts

Hole_ID	HoleTyp	Easting	Northing	RL	HoleDep	Dip	Azimuth	Domain	From	To	Intersect	WtAvg
LJRC046	RC	49008	89042	235.6	95	-60	128	1*	69	95	26	7.1
								3	56	62	6	13.7
								6	2	31	29	13.4
								9	67	69	2	22.8
LJRC047	RC	49013	89042	235.6	58	-60	124	1*	36	55	15	6.1
								3	22	32	10	13.4
								6	0	2	2	10.4
								9	37	41	4	12.1
LJRC048	RC	49017	89042	236.1	49	-60	124	1*	16	33	17	7.5
								3	0	9	9	9.9
								9	10	16	6	15.5
LJRC049	RC	49024	89043	236.4	55	-60	121	1*	22	44	22	8.0
								3	0	8	8	8.6
								9	17	22	5	22.3
LJRC050	RC	49002	89042	231.4	91	-60	126	1*	63	86	23	5.3
								3	31	39	8	11.4
								6	0	7	7	9.7
								9	62	63	1	18.2
LJRC051	RC	49006	89041	232.6	87	-60	125	1*	39	62	23	6.2
								3	19	23	4	17.7
LJRC052	RC	49011	89041	232.8	55	-60	120	1*	14	39	25	5.5
								3	0	7	7	9.0
								9	10	14	4	22.7
LJTR04	Trench	48993	89040	224.8	144	0	121.1	3	0	54	54	22.4
LJTR05	Trench	49004	89041	231.2	120	0	113.3	1*	53	105	43	5.1
								3	31.5	51	19.5	0.3
								7	67	69	2	12.2

Hole_ID	HoleTyp	Easting	Northing	RL	HoleDep	Dip	Azimuth	Domain	From	To	Intersect	WtAvg
								8	58.7	61.8	3.1	11.2
								9	54	57.9	3.9	29.0
LJTR06	Trench	49004	89042	234.4	130	0	119.4	3	94	128	34	12.5
								6	12.5	67.5	55	14.9
LJTR07	Trench	49016	89041	233.5	53	0	120.8	1*	0	52.5	35.2	8.2
								9	3.2	20.5	17.3	25.8
LJTR08	Trench	49010	89043	233.6	108	0	114.6	6	9	52	43	11.7
LJTR09	Trench	49023	89042	236.8	58	0	106.3	1*	21	58	20	7.4
								3	0	6.3	6.3	10.3
								9	23	40	17	15.1
LJTR10	Trench	48989	89039	219.3	41	0	91.9	1*	38	41	3	5.9
								9	15	38	23	21.7

*** Note: Domain 1 excludes internal high grade veins (Domains 7, 8 and 9)**

Southern Domains

LJRC053	RC	48957	89032	230.8	79	-60	90	14	65	74	9	9.5
LJRC054	RC	48968	89032	226.2	97	-60	90	11	4	9	5	4.4
								13	30	37	7	7.1
								14	48	54	6	5.9
								15	62	67	5	7.8
								16	77	91	14	10.1
LJRC055	RC	48977	89032	232.4	109	-60	90	11	3	10	7	5.7
								12	12	14	2	4.9
								13	37	44	7	5.9
								14	47	60	13	3.4
								15	66	78	12	8.5
								16	90	104	14	4.1
LJRC056	RC	48968	89031	233.9	85	-60	90	11	16	22	6	5.7

Hole_ID	HoleTyp	Easting	Northing	RL	HoleDep	Dip	Azimuth	Domain	From	To	Intersect	WtAvg
								12	27	28	1	6.6
								13	48	52	4	6.8
								14	62	66	4	10.2
								15	71	77	6	15.5
LJRC057	RC	48977	89031	236.7	108	-60	90	11	9	13	4	5.7
								12	25	28	3	5.1
								13	49	54	5	9.8
								14	61	64	3	9.0
								15	86	96	10	11.0
LJRC058	RC	48967	89029	228.6	79	-60	90	11	16	24	8	4.5
								13	55	58	3	4.9
								14	72	75	3	7.5
LJRC059	RC	48977	89029	235.4	79	-90	0	11	12	16	4	5.1
								13	35	43	8	5.8
								14	60	64	4	12.1
								15	67	73	6	13.8
LJRC060	RC	48986	89029	238.1	76	-90	0	13	21	25	4	11.0
								14	43	49	6	7.1
								15	56	67	11	7.5
LJRC061	RC	48986	89031	238.0	79	-90	0	12	13	15	2	5.4
								13	40	42	2	9.1
								14	59	69	10	9.2
LJRC062	RC	48985	89032	234.2	73	-90	0	11	3	7	4	7.1
								13	26	31	5	6.9
								14	43	47	4	7.2
								15	59	68	9	6.5

Appendix A

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.*	• *2018 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected at one metre sample intervals in large sample bags beneath the cyclone. Individual one metre samples were split using a riffle splitter (75%/25% split). All large sample bags were weighed before splitting.* • *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 3kg to 4kg 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.* • *All RC and Trench interval samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist and mineralised intersects (graphitic zones) dispatched to SGS in Mwanza for sample preparation. The prepared sample pulps were then sent by international courier to Intertek Genalysis (INT-GEN) in Perth Australia for mineral analysis.* • *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 Drilling was conducted* • *RC Sampling was done with a 5 ½" face sampling bit.* • *All inclined core holes were oriented using a Reflex ACTZ orientation tool.* • *Trenches were dug using a hired backhoe with a 1 metre wide bucket.*
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 recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *RC (2018) recovery was recorded by visual estimation of recovered sample bags with all primary one metre samples collected through a cyclone weighed and the weights recorded.* • *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 and trenches were geologically logged in full by an independent geologist.* • *All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets and transferred to pre-formatted excel templates with validation 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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *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 riffle splitter into 1m samples. All primary samples and RC spoils were weighed and the results recorded. The vast majority of the samples were dry.* • *Trenches – Duplicate trench samples are taken from the original 3-4kg sample collected. This involves thoroughly mixing the sample in the bag and then hand splitting it into two separate samples.* • *Duplicate samples were taken approximately 1:20 and were collected by splitting the 75% reject to obtain a duplicate sample.* • *QC measures include field duplicate samples, blanks and certified standards (1:20) over and above the internal controls at the laboratories (INT-GEN).* • *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.* • *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.*	• *All samples were analysed at INT-GEN in Australia.* • *INT-GEN: Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) was anlaysed by lab method CS73/CSA (0.01% lower detection and 40% upper detection limit) by Total Combustion Analysis. The samples were dissolved in a weak HCL acid, roasted to 420°C and then read by CS Analyser.* • *Total Carbon (TC) and Sulphur (S) analysis were conducted by lab method CSA03 (0.01% lower detection and 50% upper detection limit) and read by CS Analyser.* • *Vanadium is analysed using lab method R4AB/OE which involves samples pre-roasted (ashed) to oxidise any organics prior to digestion and then dissolved using a modified 4 Acid digest.* • *The solution from the above is presented to an ICP-OES for the quantification of the elements of Interest (V) with 1 ppm lower detection limit and a 20,000ppm upper limit (2018).* • *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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *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 and 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.* • *In addition to the Exploration Manager, an external geological consultant reviewed all significant intersections using chip tray photos and geological logs.* • *All procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out. No adjustments have been made to assay data.*
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 initially 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 positions were collected by an independent surveyor using two RTK-GPS Hi-Target V30 GNSS receivers. Survey collar accuracy is ± 10mm, and height accuracy ±20mm* • *Downhole surveys (dip and azimuth) were taken using a Reflex electronic multi shot instrument for inclined holes EZ-TRAC MULTI SHOT SURVEY KIT, Model number 100260 + 100005*
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.*	• *2018 Drillholes were designed to test pre-determined geophysical targets and interpreted mineralisation extensions to the north and south and are thus not on a pre-determined grid.* • *Trenching was conducted on lines between 100 and 130m apart to the north of the existing Indicated Resource to test interpreted extension of the mineralisation in an area previously inaccessible to the company.* • *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		company to the SGS prep lab in Mwanza. • *From SGS the sample pulps are accompanied by WKT staff to the Mining Commission Export office where officials collect random samples for analytical testing for the purpose of royalties to be paid on undeclared minerals. Once export permits are issued the samples are sealed and accompanied to the airport by the Ministry of Minerals officials to ensure no tampering occurs. The samples were then signed over to the courier company SkyNet and transported to INT-GEN in Perth Western Australia for analysis.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *An external geological consultant conducted a site visit in May 2018 to review the project, previous exploration drilling and sampling procedures.* • *All procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out.*

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.*	• *Drilling and trenching occurred on prospecting licence PL9992/2014 located in South eastern Tanzania. The PL has subsequently been converted to a mining licence ML 579/2018 (30/08/2018), and is wholly owned by WKT's 100% Tanzanian subsidiary, Lindi Jumbo Limited (Company Registration Number 124563).* • *The company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licences 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:* ○ *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.*	• *Trench and Drillhole coordinates and orientations are provided in Table 1 of this report.* • *Most azimuths are between 0 and 128 degrees and vary with interpreted stratigraphy.*
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 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.*	• *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.* • *Trench: Individual sample intervals are ≥50cm and ≤150cm.* • *No metal equivalent values have been reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *Drillhole/trench plans are provided in Figures 1 & 2 and 4.* • *A section through RC holes LJRC046 to LJRC048 is provided in Figure 3.*
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 in Tables 2&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 exploration and activities by the company related to the Lindi Jumbo Graphite Project in Tanzania has been reported in ASX announcements under company code WKT between May 2015 and the present.* • *This includes the release of an Updated Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS; ASX: 24/08/2017) which discusses the main project findings with respect to changes in Tanzanian Mining Legislation for the mining project.* • *In addition JORC 2012 Resources and Reserves (ASX: 4/04/2017, 6/12/2016, & 19/01/2016), metallurgy, Airborne VTEM, graphite characterization, metallurgy, hydrology, drilling, surface sampling and mining studies have also been reported and can be found on the ASX website under company code WKT* *https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do*
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.*	• *Graphite mining operations are planned with mine design work 90% complete.* • *Exploration drilling will be ongoing. Further holes are planned to test targets generated through the VTEM survey and surface mapping on the various licences.*

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used*	• *The database was compiled by WKT using Microsoft Office software.* • *The database was supplied for use for resource estimation as a Microsoft Access database.* • *The database was imported to Leapfrog™ software and also linked to Geovia Surpac™ (industry standard resource modelling and estimation software). No errors were identified in the database supplied in visual checks and through the Leapfrog and Surpac importing/connect processes.* • *Normal data validation checks were completed on import to the Access database.* • *All logs were supplied as Excel spreadsheets and any discrepancies checked and corrected by field personnel. Data has been checked back to hard copy results*
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• *Andrew Cunningham (appointed 13 November 2015 Director Walkabout Resources Ltd, and Competent Person) initially visited the site in July 2015 followed by numerous site visits between September 2015 and November 2018* • *Independent geological consultant Aidan Platel, Competent Person (Platel Consulting PTY Ltd) completed a site visit in August 2016 covering all aspects of the site work and the 2016 drilling program.* • *All drilling and sampling procedures were considered industry standard, well supervised and well carried out.*
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• *The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered robust for the purposes of reporting a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource. Graphite is hosted within graphitic schists and gneisses of the Neoproterozoic Mozambique Belt. These graphite rich zones dip to the north-west and south-east at 15-45° and are interpreted to occur on the flanks of various syn- and antiforms in the area.* • *Initially four main zones were modelled at the Gilbert Arc zone, with the main zone (Zone 1) including three internal high grade veins as separate domains (7, 8 and 9) which shown clear continuity. In addition, sx further domains have been modelled in the southern area.* • *The geological interpretation is supported by geological mapping, trenching and drill hole logging and mineralogical studies completed on Walkabout's recent drillholes plus geophysical survey data (VTEM).* • *Weathered zones (oxide and transition) of reasonably uniform depth (averaging 2-3m and 6-10m) were interpreted based on the geological logs and coded into the block model.* • *No alternative interpretations have been considered at this stage.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Logged graphite rich zones in the graphitic schists correlate extremely well with TGC assay grades.* • *The key factors affecting continuity (known to date) are the presence of graphitic schist host rocks plus VTEM conductors.*
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• *The modelled mineralised zones at Gilbert Arc have dimensions of 1,400m (surface trace striking 030) with four main mineralised zones (one with a high-grade core) ranging in thickness up to 35m (Domain 1 including high grade core), 10m (Domain 3), 20m (Domain 6) and 30m (Domain 4 – eastern lower grade zone) ranging between 100m and 245m RL (AMSL).* • *The six stacked domains in the southern zone cover an area of 600m N-S and 400m E-W and dip sub-horizontal.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• *Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for TGC (%).* • *Drill spacing typically ranges from 35m to 160m.* • *Drillhole samples were flagged with wireframed domain codes. Sample data was composited for TGC 1m using a best fit method with a minimum of 50% of the required interval to make a composite.* • *Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were analysed for potential top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts for TGC were not required.* • *Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values for TGC are moderate (between 20 and 35%) for the lower grade domains and structure ranges up to 230m. Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 10m (E) by 25m (N) by 10m (RL) and sub-blocked to 2.5m (E) by 6.25m (N) by 2.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains.* • *Three estimation passes were used.* • *The first pass had a limit of 75m, the second pass 150m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wireframed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 4 samples.* • *Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wireframed mineralised zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains.* • *Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • *Previous resource estimation exists for this deposit as reported by Walkabout in January 2016 (Inferred Mineral Resource of 15.3Mt @ 10.1% TGC) and December 2016 (Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 29.6Mt @ 11.0% TGC).*
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	• *Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.*
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• *Grade envelopes have been wireframed to an approximate 5% TGC cut-off for Domains 1, 3, 6 and and 11 to 16 allowing for continuity of the higher-grade zone. Based on visual and statistical analysis of the drilling results and geological logging of the graphite rich zones, this cut-off tends to be a natural geological change and coincides with the contact between the graphite rich schists and the other host rocks (i.e. biotite schists and gneisses, garnet gneisses and occasional dolomites).* • *The material from within the modelled oxide/transition zone has been included in the reported Inferred Resource for now. It is noted there is a risk that future metallurgical testwork may deem this material unusable.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• *Based on the orientations, thicknesses and depths to which the graphitic rich zones have been modelled, plus their estimated grades for TGC, the potential mining method is considered to be open pit mining.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* •	• *Perth based NAGROM Metallurgical plus specialist metallurgical consultants, Battery Limits Pty Ltd and Dr Evan Kirby of Metallurgical Management Services have completed extensive metallurgical testwork and have recovered graphite flake of marketable qualities.* • *Metallurgical composite samples were prepared from half HQ core (fresh material for high-grade and low-grade composites) along the strike of the orebody, as well as from weathered high grade material in outcrop.* • *Metallurgical composite samples were prepared from half HQ core (fresh material for high-grade and low-grade composites) along the strike of the orebody, as well as from*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		weathered high grade material in outcrop. Floatation testwork was preliminary conducted at NAGROM laboratories in Perth with additional "umpire" floatation done at NGS Naturgraphit GmbH Laboratories in Leinburg, Germany. • *The extensive metallurgical testwork Indicated high amounts of large, jumbo and super-jumbo flakes can be recovered (up to 85% above 180 microns with concentrate grades up to 98.8% TGC) through a standard and simple floatation regime without the use of chemicals for final purification.* • *Independent testwork for expandable graphite indicates that the concentrate from the Gilbert Arc has expansion ratios of up to 590cm^3/g using the most common, simplest, quickest and cost effective method.*
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• *Appropriate environmental studies and sterilisation drilling have been completed to determination of the location of any potential waste rock dump (WRD) and TSF facilities.* • *Environmental monitoring is underway and the detailed project scale environmental study is well advanced*
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been Measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• *Walkabout Resources completed specific gravity testwork on 307 drill core samples across the deposit using Hydrostatic Weighing (spray seal coated).* • *Of these 307 samples, 175are from within the modelled mineralised domains.* • *Statistical analysis of the samples and comparison against depth and TGC grade identified a clear relationship between bulk density (BD) and TGC grade for Domain 1 (plus the high grade core domains). As such, the BD within these two domains was calculated by the equation: BD = (-0.0113x TGC%) + 2.8255.* • *For Domains 3 and 6, the relationship was not so clear so the average BD for the zone of 2.5 g/cm3 was used.* • *Domain 4 was not intersected by any of the diamond core holes, so the average of 2.5 g/cm3 was applied.* • *For the modelled oxide/transition zone, a reduced BD of 2.0 g/cm3 was used.*
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and*	• *The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralised zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information.* • *All factors considered; the resource estimate*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* •	*has in part been assigned to Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• *Whilst Mr. Barnes (Competent Person) is considered Independent of Walkabout Resources, no third party review has yet been conducted of this updated December 2018 resource.*
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• *The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.* • *The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.*