

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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



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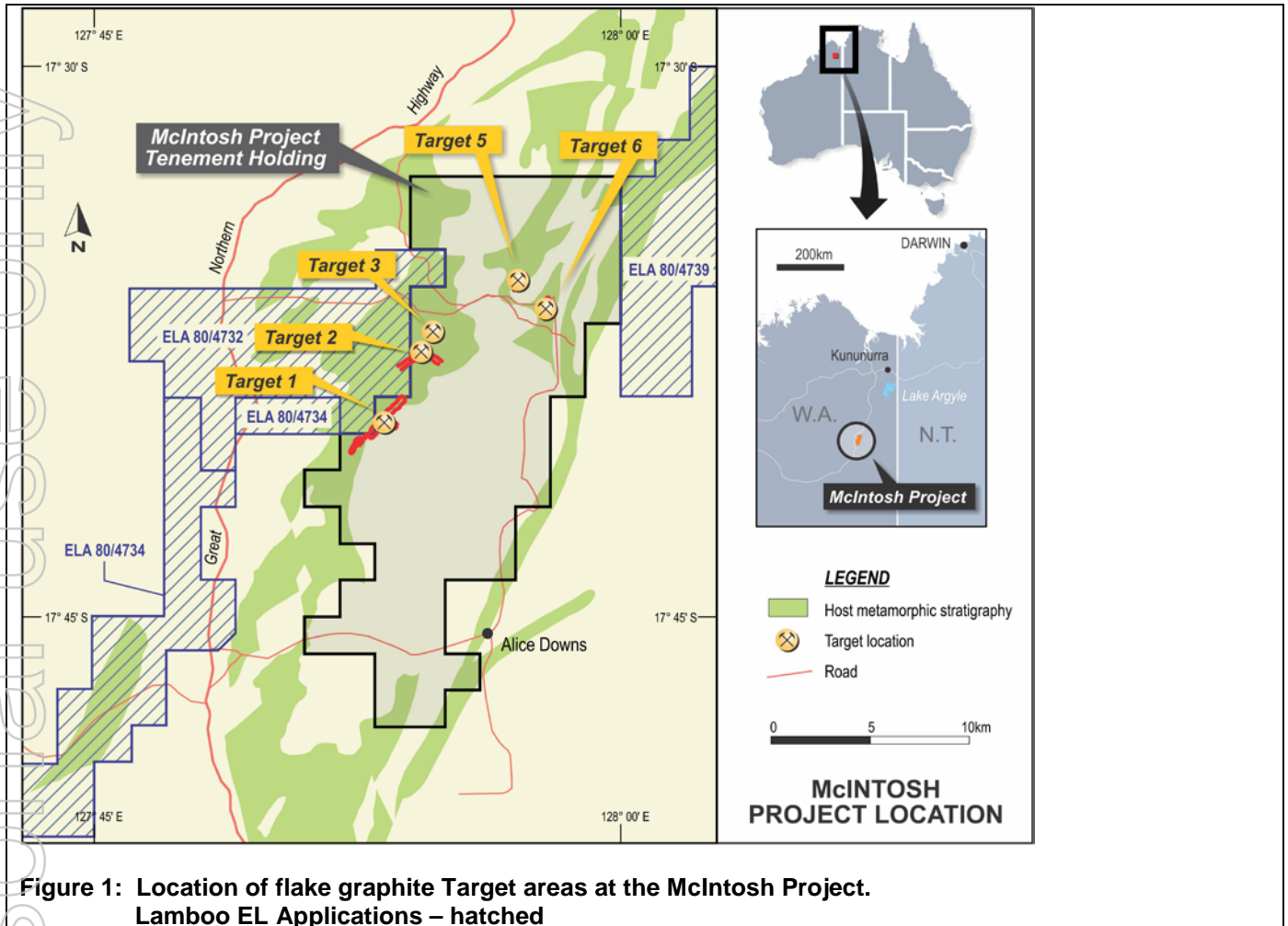
CONFIRMED EXTENSION TO FLAKE GRAPHITE MINERALISATION AT McINTOSH – TARGET 1

RC drilling has confirmed the continuity of flake graphite mineralisation at Target 1 and provides the potential for an increase to the current JORC compliant resource (refer ASX:LMB Announcement 10th April 2013). Target 1 represents one of at least five graphitic schist horizons recognised at the McIntosh Flake Graphite Project (refer Figure 1).

Highlights

- RC drilling and geological mapping have confirmed the extension and continuity of the flake graphite horizon 2000m beyond the area of the JORC resource at McIntosh flake graphite - Target 1.
- Intersections include 9m @ 5.8%TGC from 51m in T1GRC095, 31m @ 4.0%TGC from 21m in T1GRC098 and 20m @ 4.6%TGC from 6m in T1GRC103.
- Ongoing metallurgical work has achieved up to 88% graphite in concentrates based on XRD (x-ray diffraction) analysis.

Craig Rugless, Technical Director of Lamboo Resources said:
“The McIntosh flake graphite beneficiation work continues to yield positive results with the aim being to produce pure crystalline flake with no deleterious materials. It assists with our on-going dialogue with commercial partners as these attributes will be required for higher end user specifications.”



Target 1 - Mapping and Drilling

Geological mapping at Target 1 has been followed up by RC drilling to show that the target flake graphite schist extends at least 2000 m southwest of the published JORC compliant resource (Figure 2). The graphitic unit is up to 23 m wide and extends to a depth of at least 120 m (limit of drilling) (Figure 3). The graphitic schist horizon occurs within a high grade metamorphic stratigraphy that includes metasediments and minor marble units. There is some evidence of local thinning of the graphitic schist unit although additional drilling will be needed to fully assess the dimensions of the unit.

Assay results from ten additional RC drill holes (T1GRC 95 to 104 – Table 1) drilled on sections 250 m to 450 m apart have confirmed the persistence of the flake graphite horizon to the southwest of the published JORC compliant resource (refer ASX:LMB Announcement 10th April 2013). Drill hole intercepts vary from 8 m in drill hole T1 GRC 099 to 31 m in drill hole T1 GRC 097, with evidence of thickening of the unit to the south (Table 1).

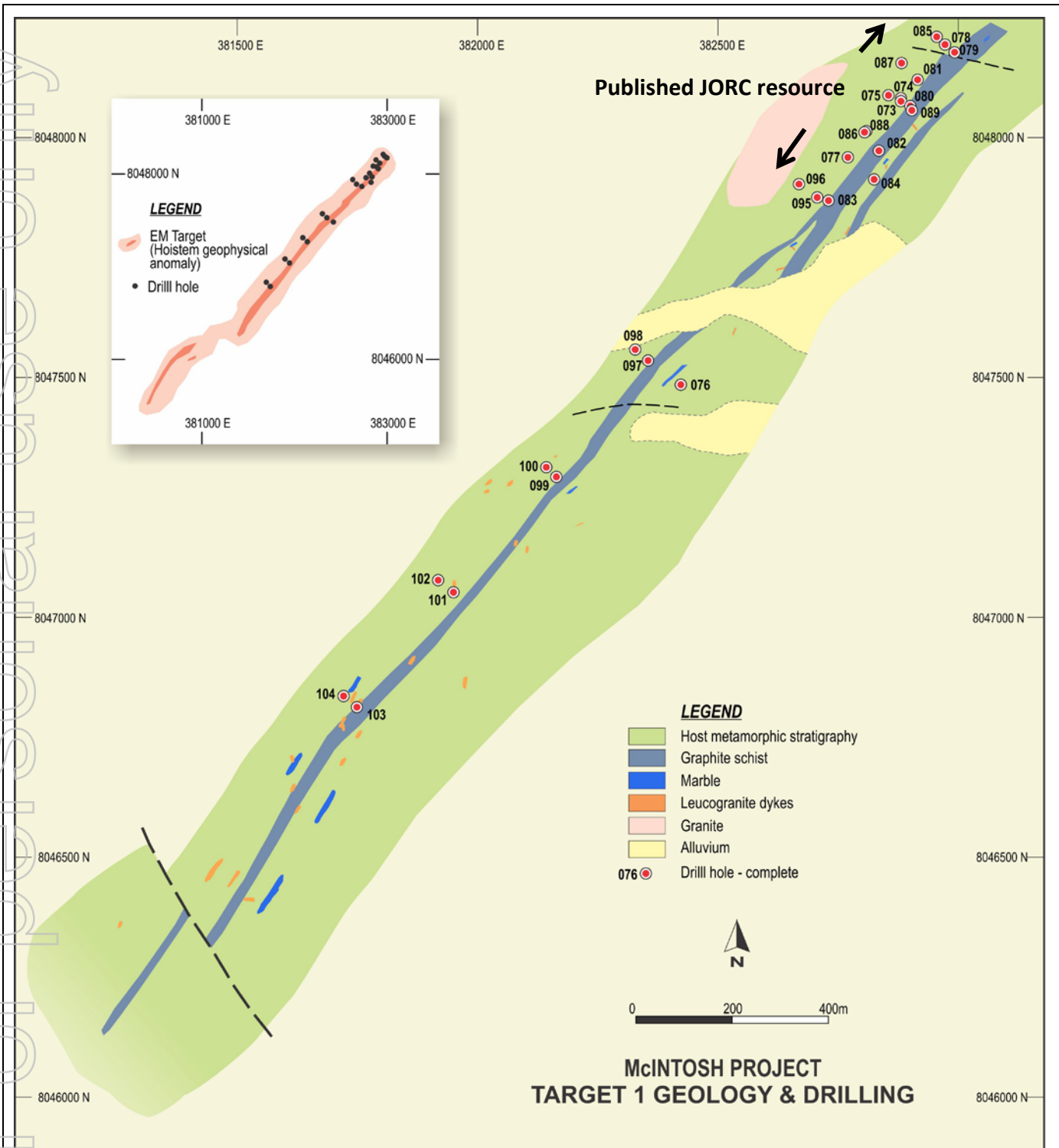


Figure 2: Target 1 graphite schist horizon traced over at least 2500 m with RC drill holes completed to date. The portion of the graphitic schist horizon included in the published JORC resource estimate is shown. The flake graphite schist horizon remains open to the northeast and southwest, and at depth.

Table 1: Target 1 RC Drill hole Intercepts (refer Figure 2)

Drill Hole	Collar GDA East	Co-ords GDA North	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TGC%	Total C%	Total S%
T5GRC95 Dip – 59° Az -130° EOH – 90m	382710	8047879	51	60	9	5.8	6.3	3.2
			63	72	9	4.9	5.6	4.2
T5GRC96 Dip – 60° Az 127° EOH – 162m	382672	8047907	126	137	11	5.8	6.4	4.4
T5GRC97 Dip – 61° Az 313° EOH – 72m	382355	8047907	21	52	31	4.0	4.3	3.9
T5GRC98 Dip – 60° Az 128° EOH – 174m	382326	8047565	92	115	23	3.8	4.1	2.9
T5GRC99 Dip – 63° Az 136° EOH – 60m	382158	8047295	20	28	8	1.9	2.0	2.1
T5GRC100 Dip – 61° Az 130° EOH – 102m	382138	8047314	71	80	9	3.8	4.3	3.3
T5GRC101 Dip – 60° Az 120° EOH – 84m	381944	8047052	36	39	3	2.9	4.6	2.1
			51	64	13	2.7	3	2.4
T5GRC102 Dip – 61° Az 131° EOH – 144m	381911	8047080	103	115	12	4.8	5.4	4.1
			121	129	8	2.5	2.9	2.8
T5GRC103 Dip – 62° Az 130° EOH – 60m	381739	8046811	6	26	20	4.6	5.4	1.9
T5GRC104 Dip – 60° Az 131° EOH – 120m	381712	8046834	61	86	25	4.4	4.9	3.5

Ongoing Metallurgical Studies

Ongoing metallurgical work by ALS – Mineralogy, Perth has returned up to 88% graphite (normalised) based on XRD (x-ray diffraction) analysis of preliminary hydrometallurgical concentrates at Target 1 (Appendix 1 - Table 3). Hydrometallurgical beneficiation is typically applied to graphite float concentrates to increase purity. This preliminary test was applied to cleaner float concentrates and succeeded in eliminating sulphides, quartz and mica, the main impurities in the McIntosh – Target 1 flake graphite (refer Sample T1 334 – Test 5A, Appendix 1 - Table 3). XRD analysis of the concentrates confirmed the petrographic observations (Appendix 1 - Table 2) that the actual flake graphite content can be in excess of 85 vol%. Ongoing hydrometallurgical testing will be applied to higher grade graphite float concentrates where sulphides and most of the silicates have been taken out.

Physical flotation of graphite using regrind techniques and the addition of suppressants is now being carried out and is achieving higher grade float concentrates. These concentrate levels are encouraging and will be subject to further purification using hydrometallurgical and caustic bake techniques. The data will be incorporated into the metallurgical flow sheet for the McIntosh flake graphite project.

Craig Rugless
Technical Director

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this "ASX Announcement" relating to Exploration Results and geological data has been compiled by the Technical Director of Lamboo Resources Ltd, Dr Craig S. Rugless who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the types of deposits being explored for and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code 2012 Edition). He consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Appendix 1 – Tables 2 and 3

Table 2: Petrographic analysis of preliminary hydrometallurgical concentrates.

Sample No	Graphite (vol %)	LOI% after XRF analysis – refer Table 3	Quartz (vol %)	Mica/metamict mica (vol %)	Rutile (vol %)	Unidentified metamict phase/cloudy phase (mica?)	Po (vol %)	Flake graphite size (µm)	Mesh size (#)
Test 1A	>85%	48.38%	5%	3%	1%		3%	10 – 50 µm	-270#
Test 1B	~80%	65.8%	7%	4%	tr	15%	2%	10 – 25 µm	-400#
Test 2	~85%	70.79%	5%	7%			4%	10 – 100 µm	-140#
Test 5A	>85%	74.63%	5%	8%	1%		1%	10 – 100 µm	-140#
Test 5B	>85%	79.5%	1%	10%	1%	12%	----	10 – 120 µm	-125#
Test 6A	~80%	77.79%	----	18%	2%		----	5 – 30 µm	-400#
Test 6B	~80%	82.5%	----	20%	2%		----	5 – 30 µm	-400#

Table 3: XRD analysis of mineral contents in hydrometallurgical concentrates normalised to 100% (ALS – Mineralogy Perth)

Mineral ID	MASS PERCENT %						
	TI 334 Test 1A	TI 334 Test 1B	TI 334 Test 2	TI 334 Test 5A	TI 334 Test 5B	TI 334 Test 6A	TI 334 Test 6B
Clay mineral	< 1	< 1	0	0	< 1	0	0
Zeolite	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chlorite and/or kaolinite	< 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mica	10	3	2	< 1	0	0	0
Amphibole	< 1	< 1	< 1	0	0	0	0
Pyroxene	< 1	3	0	0	0	0	0
K-feldspar or rutile	< 1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Plagioclase	1	< 1	1	< 1	0	0	0
Sillimanite	1	4	3	3	3	8	6
Alpha quartz	11	5	1	4	1	2	3
Calcite	< 1	1	< 1	1	1	0	0
Elemental sulphur	3	3	3	3	3	1	5
Graphite	68	70	80	82	88	78	73
Pyrite	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
Pyrrhotite	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Anatase	0	0	< 1	0	0	0	0
Alunite and/or Jarosite	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ralstonite ($\text{Na}_x\text{Mg}_x\text{Al}_2\text{-(F,OH)}_6\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	< 1	3	0	< 1	0	0	0
KMgAlF_6	1	3	3	3	4	8	10
Vlodavetsite ($\text{AlCa}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{F}_2\text{Cl}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Weberite ($\text{Na}_2\text{MgAlF}_7$)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Note: The quantitative results shown in Table 3 have been normalised to 100%, and it should be noted that the values shown represent the relative proportion of the crystalline material in the sample.

Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 Criteria

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Section 1 Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	RC samples represent 2 kg splits taken from the cyclone during the drilling process.
Drilling techniques	Reverse circulation (RC) using a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	RC split samples have been recovered from rotary splitter in a cyclone attached to the rig.
Logging	RC chips were geologically are being logged in the field and will be verified by using a binocular microscope in the office.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sample splits from the drilling rig will be submitted to Actlab Laboratory in Perth. The samples will be riffle split on a 50:50 basis, with one split to be pulverised and analysed for Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC), Total Carbon (TC) and Total Sulphur (TS) using a Leco Furnace, and the other split held as in storage. A number of samples will be analysed for a multi-element suite by ICP – OES and MS techniques after a total mixed acid digest.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The RC samples that have been collected to submit to the laboratory include a duplicate, sand blank and certified standard at approximately every 20 th sample submitted. The duplicate and standard samples will be statistically analysed to assess any untoward variations in the data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Verification will be based on the duplicates, standards and blanks used.
Location of data points	Hand-held Garmin 62S and Garmin 76c Global Positioning System (“GPS”) units have been employed with typical accuracy of coordinate data to be ±5 metres to locate rock chip sample positions. The map projection used is the Australian Geodetic MGA 94 Zone 52 South.
Data spacing and distribution	RC drillholes at the Target 1 extension are spaced on traverses 250 to 450 m apart.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	RC drill holes are being drilled normally to the strike of the graphitic schist horizons.
Sample security	Samples are collected in calico bags and placed in self seal plastic bags prior to being put into bulka bags before being transported by road to Actlabs in Perth. The samples will be processed and the pulps despatched to Actlabs Laboratories in Canada. The sample security is considered to be adequate.
Audits or reviews	Sampling techniques and data have been handled by an independent data management services in Perth, WA – Rock Solid Data Pty Ltd.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Section 2 Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Lamboo Resources Limited</i> holds six (6) granted ELs and five (5) ELAs within the McIntosh Project area in the East Kimberley, WA. The tenements cover a total area of 665.3 km ² . All granted mining tenements are in good standing and there are no encumbrances, royalties or impediments.

Exploration done by other parties	The East Kimberley has been largely explored for base metals and diamonds with no active previous exploration for graphite. Graphite had been noted by Gemutz regionally mapping in the Mabel Downs area for the BMR in 1967, Rugless mapping and RAB drilling in the vicinity of Melon Patch bore, to the east of the Great Northern Highway in 1993 and has been located during nickel exploration by Australian Anglo American Ltd, Panoramic Resources Ltd and Thunderlarra Resources Ltd over the last 20 years.
Geology	<p>Lamboob Resources Ltd recognised the potential for graphite schist horizons to occur in the high grade metamorphic terrain of the Halls Creek Mobile Zonet in the East Kimberley of Western Australia. The host stratigraphy has been mapped as the Tickalara Metamorphics that extend for approximately 130 km along the western side of the major transcurrent Halls Creek Fault. The metamorphic rocks reach granulite metamorphic facies under conditions of high-temperature and high-pressure although the metamorphic grade in the the McIntosh area appears to be largely upper amphibolite facies with the presence of key minerals such as sillimanite and evidence of original cordierite.</p> <p>Lamboob has identified graphite schist horizons and accompanying aerial EM anomalies over a strike length in excess of 10 km within the granted tenements with potential for another 25 km strike length of graphite schist in EL applications. The McIntosh target areas contains typical flake graphite and include five (5) identified target areas – Targets 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6. Targets 1, 2, 3 and 5 have been drilled to date with additional drilling planned for Targets 1, 5 and 6.</p>
Drill hole Information	A total of 113 RC and diamond drill holes have been completed at Targets 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 at McIntosh Graphite for a total metreage of 14,090 m.
Data aggregation methods	All data is handled by an independent database manager in Perth, WA - Rock Solid Pty Ltd.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	There is a close relationship between the graphitic schist unit and Total Graphitic Carbon TGC% assays. The presence of graphitic schist is clearly evident in both the RC chips and diamond drill core so that the assay widths can be clearly related to the geological logs.
Diagrams	Refer Figure 1 for regional geology and flake graphite targets – Targets 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. Refer Figure 2 for Target 1 geology and drill hole collars.
Balanced reporting	All RC samples from Phase 2 drilling at Targets 1 and 5 have been analysed and reported on.
Other substantive exploration data	All exploration data has been reported and includes 92 RC and diamond drill holes that have resulted in an estimated JORC resource at Target 1
Further work	JORC compliant RC and diamond drilling programs are planned for graphitic schist Targets 1, 5 and 6. Additional drilling at Target 1 is planned to increase the graphite resource.