



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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MCINTOSH CONTINUES TO GROW WITH SIGNIFICANT FLAKE GRAPHITE POTENTIAL CONFIRMED AT TARGET 10.

Lamboo Resources (ASX:LMB or **Lamboo**) is pleased to announce the final results of the 3-dimensional interpretation of Target 10 at the McIntosh Flake Graphite Project in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **3-Dimensional VTEM interpretation of Target 10 complete highlighting in excess of 2 kilometres strike length potential for flake graphite.**
- **The orientation and outcropping graphitic schist at Target 10 is well suited to an open pit operation.**

The final 3-dimensional interpretation of the VTEM supermax aerial survey data for Target 10 has now been completed by geophysical consultant Russell Mortimer working through Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC). The final processed VTEM supermax aerial survey data has identified a large target anomaly with extremely high conductivity believed to be a response to flake graphite.

Lamboo Resources Head of Operations, Tony Cormack, commented "The interpretation of Target 10 has confirmed another large flake graphite prospect at McIntosh further contributing towards the huge potential of the project".

Lamboo Resources is pleased to announce that the final 3-dimensional interpretation of Target 10 has been finalised by Russell Mortimer at SGC. The interpretation has identified an easterly dipping, highly conductive anomaly with a strike length potential in excess of 2 kilometres, all of which is believed to be associated with the occurrence of flake graphite schist.

The September 2014 VTEM supermax survey over the McIntosh Flake Graphite Project (see Figure 1) covered a total of 642 line kilometres and identified a total of 12 high-priority anomalies. Five of these were previously identified by induced polarisation (IP) and historical electromagnetic (EM) techniques and confirmed to be flake graphite schist by geological field mapping, petrographic analysis, rock chip sampling and exploration drilling.

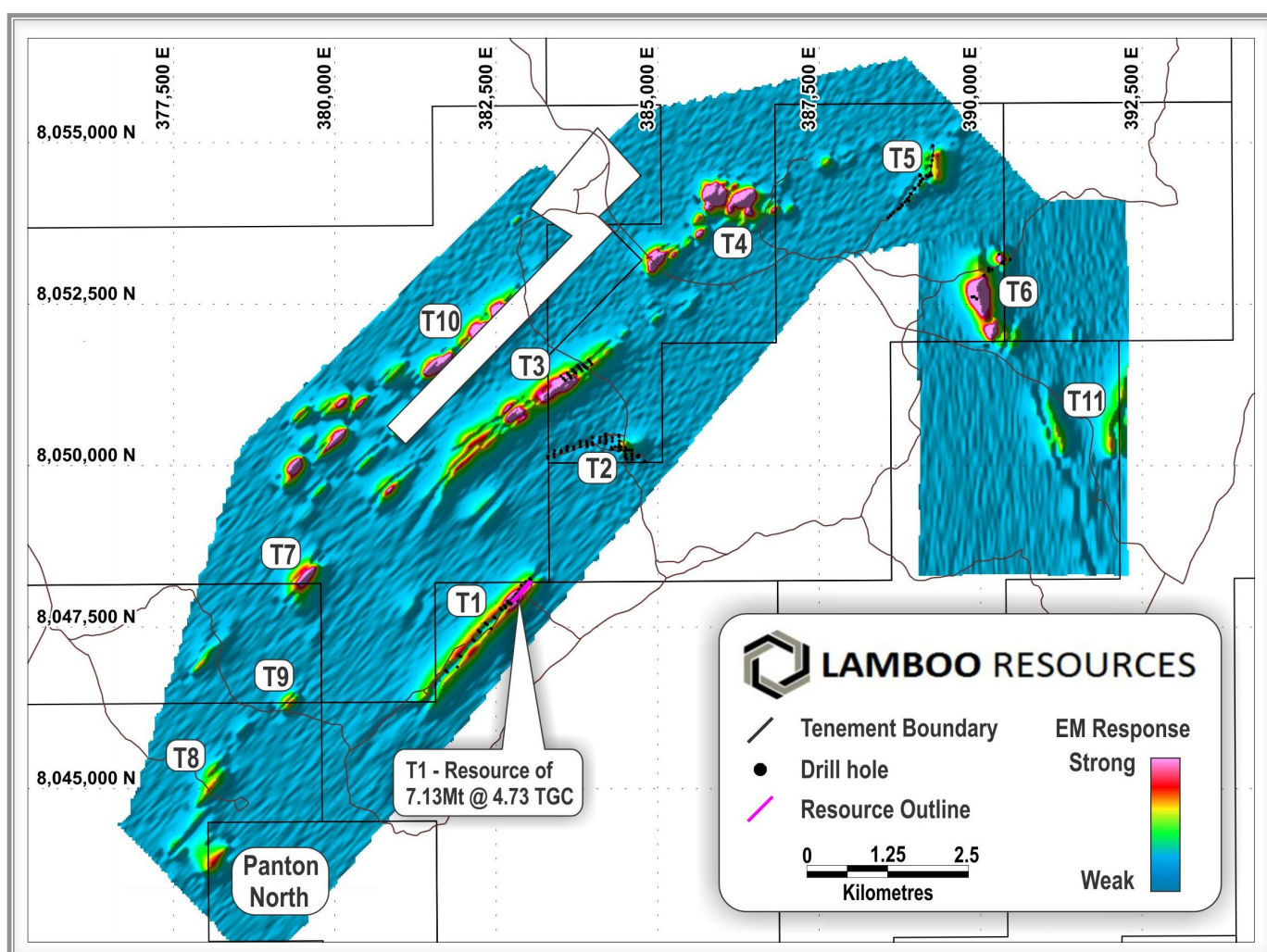


Figure 1: Final processed VTEM supermax imagery (channel 49BZL) of the McIntosh Flake Graphite Project
East Kimberley, Western Australia.

Target 10

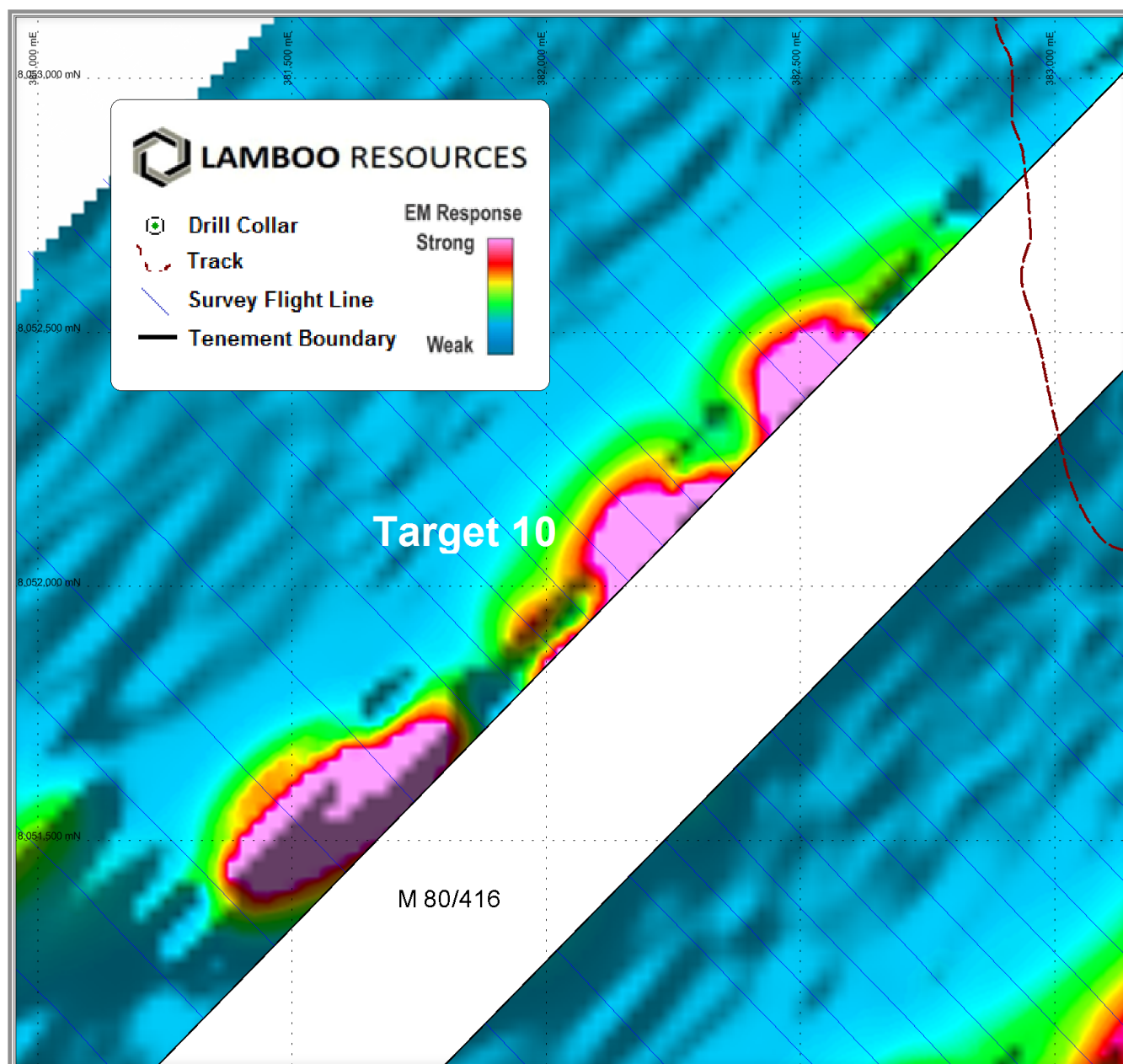


Figure 2: Target 10 anomaly (channel 49BZL) with VTEM flight lines .

The VTEM interpretation of the Target 10 prospect has identified large, highly conductive bodies believed to be associated with the presence of flake graphite schist (see Figure 2). "Target 10 continues to add to the already impressive size of the McIntosh Flake Graphite Project, the interpretation of the VTEM is continuing to exceed all expectations with the scale of the project being redefined as the interpretation of each target area is completed" commented Tony Cormack, Lamboo Resources Head of Operations.

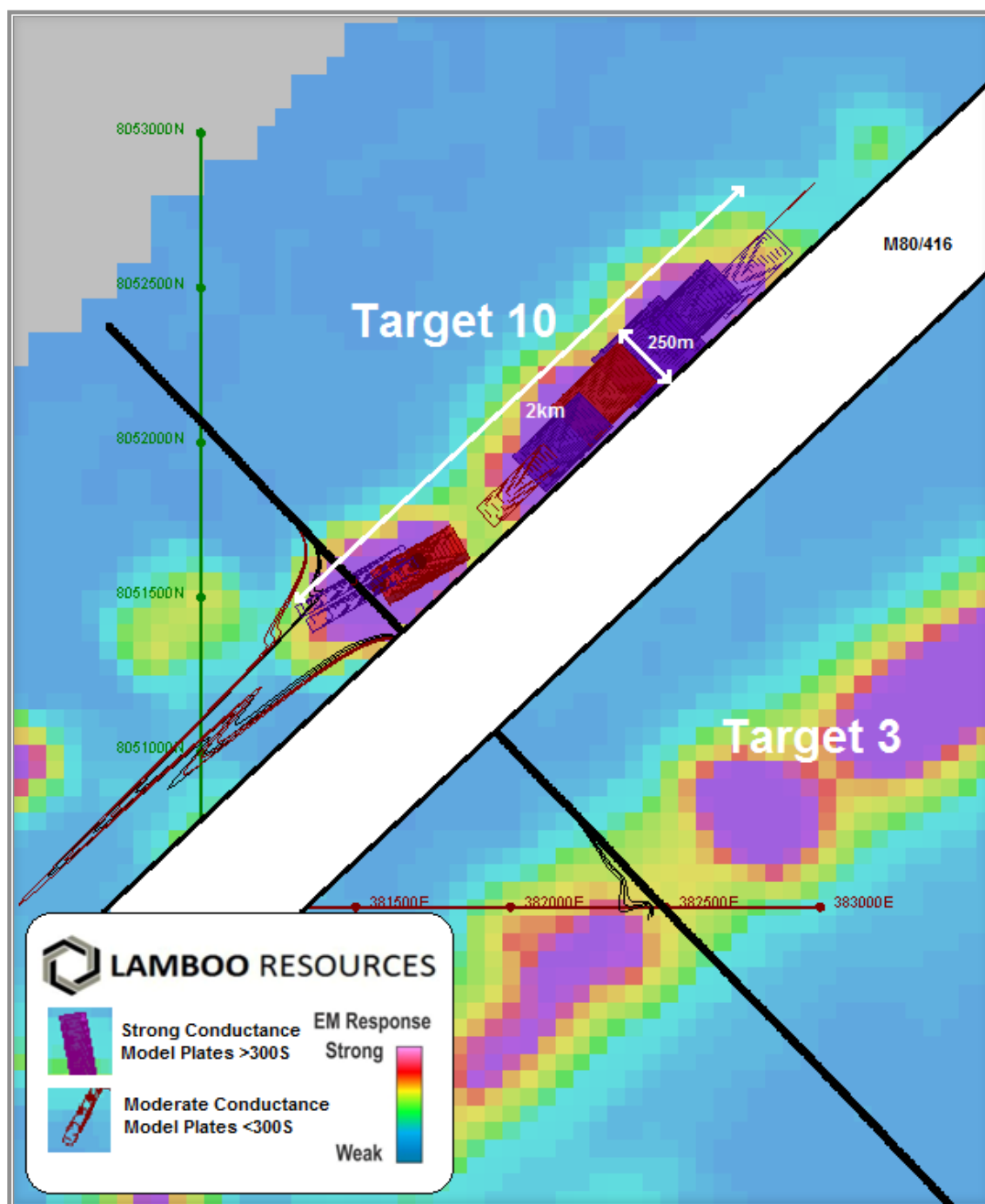


Figure 3: Plan view of the Target 10 anomaly (channel 49BZL) with model plates.

The VTEM interpretation has identified an extensive north-east / south west trending conductive package represented by moderately south easterly dipping conductors. The conductance ranges between ~200 and 700S+ and are believed to be associated with a graphitic schist horizon. Target 10 has a strike length potential in excess of 2 kilometres (see Figure 3).

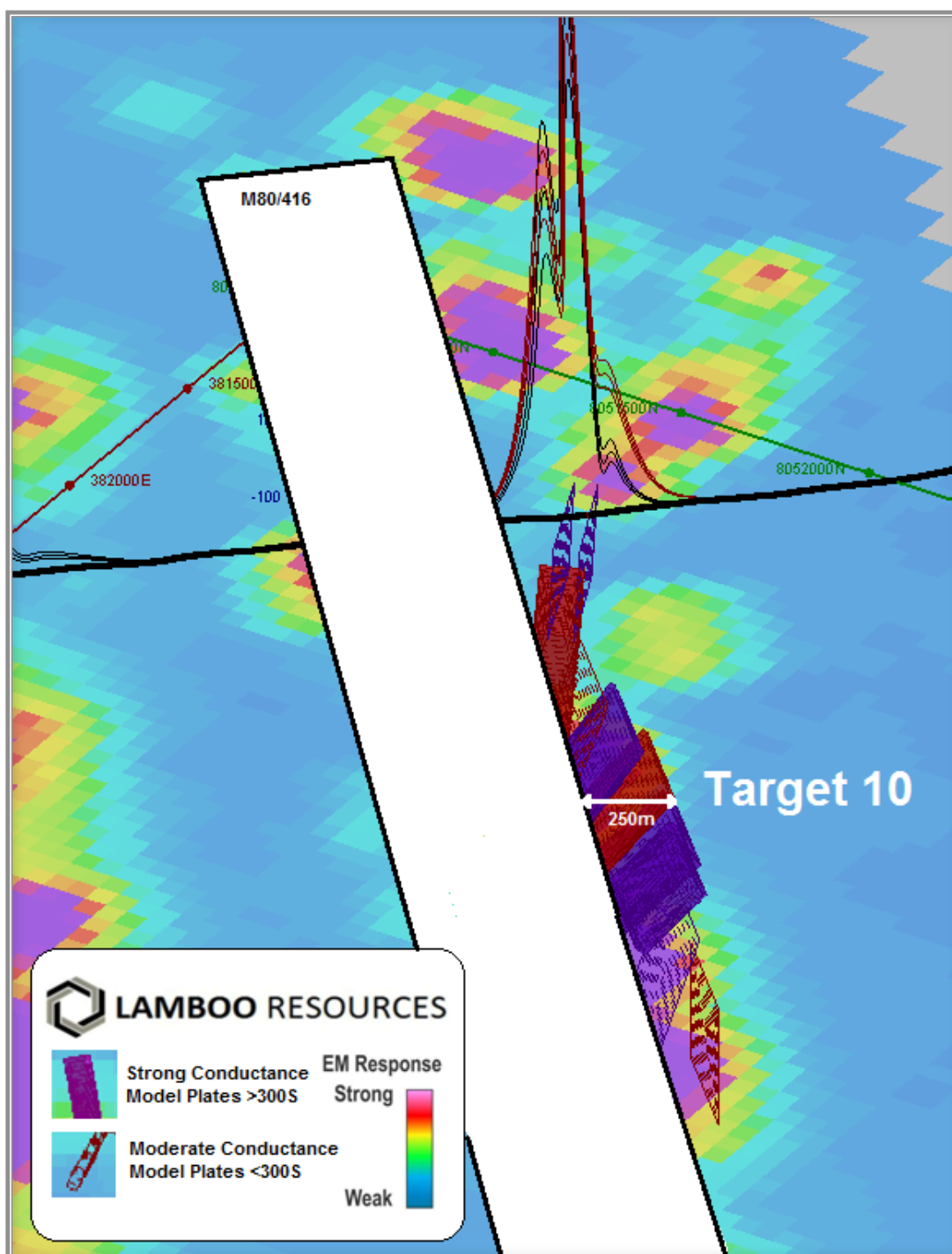


Figure 4: South-west looking oblique view of the Target 10 anomaly (channel 49BZL) with model plates.

Target 10 is situated adjacent to mining tenement M80/416 with outcropping graphitic schist running parallel, and approximately 250m from the tenement boundary (see Figure 4). The graphitic schist has a moderate dip and well located allowing Lamboo to explore and extract any economic flake graphite from the prospect without any impact on excised mining tenement M80/416.



Tony Cormack

Executive Director / Head of Operations

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to exploration results and geological data at the McIntosh Project is based on information previously compiled and / or reviewed by Mr. Tony Cormack, Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Lamboo Resources Limited. Mr. Cormack has sufficient experience which is relevant to the activity previously undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person", as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters reviewed by him in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1 – JORC 2012 Criteria

Section 1

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was employed to generate 2 to 3 kilogram samples which represent 1m splits. The samples are taken directly from the cone splitter during the drilling process.
Drilling techniques	RC using a 5.5 inch hammer. Holes ranged up to a maximum depth of 198m.
Drill sample recovery	RC split samples have been recovered from a cyclone and cone splitter mounted to the drill rig. The sample recovery and physical state were recorded.
Logging	All RC chips were geologically logged in the field by qualified geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	1m samples from the RC drilling were submitted to either Actlabs or ALS Laboratories in Perth. The samples were riffle split on a 50:50 basis, with one split 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The RC samples that were submitted to the laboratory include a duplicate, sand blank and certified standard at approximately every 20 th sample submitted. The duplicate and standard samples were statistically analysed as part of the QAQC process and the data was found to be satisfactory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Verification was based on use of duplicates, standards and blanks used. No adjustments to assay data has been made.
Location of data points	Drill hole collars were surveyed by Whelans Surveyors, Kununurra using a differential GPS. Preliminary RC collars were located by hand-held Garmin 62S and Garmin 76c Global Positioning System ("GPS") units with a typical ± 5 metres accuracy. The map projection used is the Australian Geodetic MGA 94 Zone 52.
Data spacing and distribution	RC drill holes at the Target 1 Extension and Targets 2, 3, 5 and 6 are spaced on traverses 80 to 250 m apart.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	RC drill holes were drilled at near perpendicular to the strike of the graphitic schist horizons. Diamond drill core has been oriented using a Reflex ACE tool (Act II), with α and β angles measured and positioned using a Kenometer.
Sample security	Samples were collected from the cone splitter in calico bags and then placed in self sealing plastic bags prior to being put into bulka bags. The bulka bags were then transported by road to Actlabs in Perth. The samples were processed and the pulps despatched to Actlabs Laboratories in Canada or ALS in Brisbane. 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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Lamboo Resources Limited holds eight (8) granted ELs and three (3) 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 except for E80/4733 that is subject to a mill gate net royalty of 1%.
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 during regional mapping in the Mabel Downs area for the BMR in 1967, by 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>Lamboo Resources Ltd recognised the potential for graphite schist horizons to occur in the high grade metamorphic terrain of the Halls Creek Mobile Zone in the East Kimberley of Western Australia. The host stratigraphy has been mapped as the Tickalara Metamorphics extending for approximately 130 km along the western side of the major Halls Creek Fault. The metamorphic rocks reach granulite metamorphic facies under conditions of high-temperature and high-pressure although the metamorphic grade in 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>Lamboo 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, 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p>
Drill hole Information	A total of 165 RC and diamond drill holes have been completed at Targets 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 at McIntosh Graphite for a total of 17,985.5 metres.
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 very 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 to the figures in the text of this document
Balanced reporting	All RC samples from drilling at Targets 1, 5 and 6 have been analysed and reported on.
Other substantive exploration data	All exploration data has been reported on and include 165 RC and diamond drill holes that have resulted in a JORC 2012 compliant resource at Target 1.
Further work	RC and diamond drilling programs are planned for graphitic schist Targets 1, 2, 5 and 6. Additional drilling at Target 1 is planned to increase the graphite resource.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	<p>The data as provided by the laboratory is added directly to the McIntosh Project metadata administered by the database manager, Rock Solid Pty Ltd who have checks and balances in place to ensure data reliability. Field data is similarly covered by in – house checks.</p> <p>Rock Solid Pty Ltd provides a full QA/QC report based on the statistical analysis of certified standards and duplicates prior to incorporation into the resource database.</p>
Site visits	<p>The Competent Person has undertaken extensive work on the project site and is familiar with all the Lamboo personnel and the outside contractors employed, including the RC and Diamond drilling contractors used for the drilling.</p>
Geological Interpretation	<p>The graphite schist host at Target 1 essentially represents a steeply dipping planar body that is concordant with the host high grade metamorphic stratigraphy. There is very good correlation between RC and diamond drill holes, both along strike and at depth, and there is no reason to believe that there will be any unforeseen complications in the geological and assay data. The extensions to the mineralised zone that form part of this resource upgrade are consistent with the geological interpretation used for the original JORC resource estimate. The extension of the Target 1 resource also correlates well with the aerial EM anomaly that defines the mineralised zone.</p> <p>The factors affecting the continuity of grade are limited to variability of the thickness of the graphite unit which is to be expected in such a high grade metamorphic terrain. A small number of felsic intrusives were intersected. These have affected the grade due to dilution. Such intrusions are likely to be irregular and thus cannot be reasonably modelled. Consequently the intrusives have been included in the resource and have resulted in a minor dilution in grade.</p>
Dimensions	<p>The graphitic schist host covered by the current JORC resource extends over a strike length of 580 m and extends to a depth of about 200 m in areas tested by diamond drilling. The north-eastern end of the graphitic schist has only been tested by RC drilling during 2013 thus limiting the tonnage in the northern portion of the resource at depth.</p>
Estimation and modelling techniques	<p>Block modelling using an ellipsoidal ID² search. Statistical analysis indicate no high grade outliers and no upper cut was applied to the assay data.</p> <p>IMS computer software was used. A standard cross section flitch interpretation was completed. All drill assays were used to interpolate the block centroid value.</p> <p>Block modelling used a standard block size of 10 m (N-S), 2 m (E-W) and 5 m in height. No sub-blocking was used. Downhole sample lengths were 1 m intervals.</p>
Moisture	<p>The tonnages were estimated on a dry basis as per the assay data used.</p>
Cut-off parameters	<p>A 2% TGC cut-off was adopted based on a simple statistical analysis and the natural cut-off exhibited by the mineralised lenses. Note that four individual isolated single resource blocks aggregating 1,088 tonnes were included in the resource although marginally less than the 2% TGC cut-off. Excluding these blocks from the resource was considered to be unrealistic in view of the likely bulk mining method.</p>

Mining factors or assumptions	<p>The style of mineralisation and the presence of the mineralisation at the surface with only a very small poorly mineralised cap of about 1 m lends itself to open-cut mining of the graphite schist lens. The true widths exhibited by the graphite schist of up to 40 m ensure that open cut mining could be extended to a depth of at least 200 m. The steep dip of the mineralised lens that occurs in relatively unweathered and competent crystalline rocks will enable maximum batter angles to be safely used in an open cut mine.</p> <p>Mining methods would be by conventional truck and loaded open cut methods although continuous surface mining methods will be assessed. There will be some internal dilution due to cross-cutting dykes although these would appear to be minimal at Target 1 based on surface geological mapping and geological logging of the drill holes.</p>
Environmental factors or assumptions	<p>Dry season fauna and flora surveys have been already carried out with no evidence of endangered species in the area. The area at Target 1 is relatively flat with the presence of some cross-cutting creeks that are dry for most of the year. These creeks will have no significant impact on a managed mine site. There is some potential for oxidising sulphides in waste rock dumps and tailings dams.</p>
Bulk density	<p>Measurements were made by two independent laboratories by the weight in air/weight in water method on selected diamond core. Measurements were limited to graphite schist zones included in the resource. Densities of 2.38 for the oxide zone and 2.72 for the primary (unweathered) zone were applied.</p>
Classification	<p>The resource is a single tabular body in form. The oxide zone, although well defined geometrically, has been classified as “inferred” due to the limited assay data along the length of the resource. The primary zone has been classified as “indicated” to a maximum depth of 50 m in the vertical dimension below drill hole assay data. For primary resource blocks below the 50 m boundary from assay data the resource has been classified as “inferred”. The knowledge of the Competent Person also reflects confidence in the use of these categories. The only questionable aspect in the resource estimation is the possibility that the RC drilling is under-reporting the %TGC grade. See note on twin holes.</p>
Audit or reviews	<p>The resource model and calculations have been reviewed by Mr Seldon Mart the principal of MineMap Pty Ltd and a Member of the AusIMM.</p>
Discussion of relative accuracy of confidence	<p>The Competent Person considers that this JORC resource estimate to be accurate based on the density of RC and diamond drilling employed, and the rigorous nature of the assay data provided by independent laboratories ALS Laboratories and Actlab Laboratories and verified by database managers, Rock Solid Pty Ltd. The geological data collected is deemed to be accurate and has been overseen by competent senior geologists, Mr Simon Attwell and Dr Craig Rugless. The geological data has been reviewed by Mr. Tony Cormack.</p>