

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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QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

PERIOD ENDING 31 MARCH 2013

Highlights

- **A maiden JORC resource, under the inferred and indicated categories, of 5,323,000 tonnes grading 4.91% TGC (Total Graphitic Carbon) (5.06% Total Carbon - TC) for 262,400 tonnes of contained graphite has been estimated at the company's McIntosh Project Target 1*.**
- **The Target 1 resource is based on initial drilling over a 400 m strike and represents only 10% of the interpreted strike length of the graphitic schist horizon based on airborne EM data.**
- **Potential for further flake graphite resources exists at McIntosh Project Targets 2, 3, 5 and 6. Preliminary RC drilling at Target 6 has confirmed an intercept of 10.78% TGC over 2 m within a broad 101 m downhole flake graphite interval.**
- **The Company has been awarded a \$150,000 co-funding grant from the WA government for exploration drilling at the McIntosh Graphite Project.**
- **Preliminary exploration has been completed at the Valla Project, NSW with encouraging rock chip sample results.**

* Resource modelling was undertaken by MineMap Pty Ltd, an independent consulting company in the mining and resources industry, and subsequently reviewed by Mr Rodney Williams, a director of Lamboo Resources Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

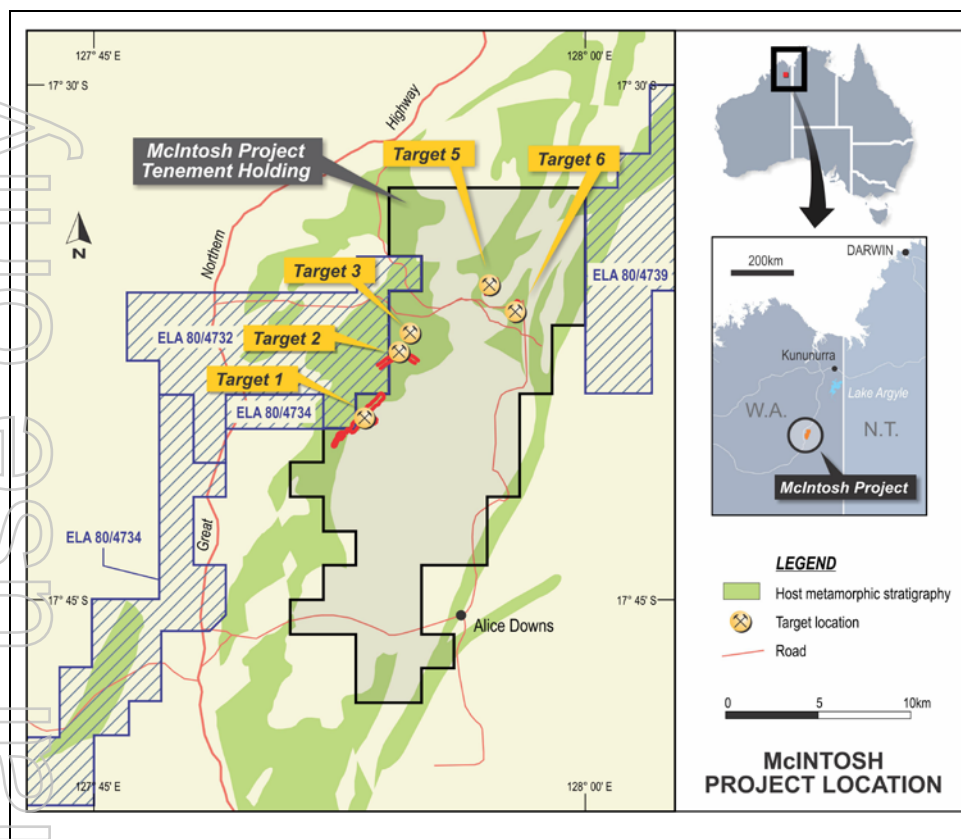


Figure 1

Location of flake graphite Target areas in the McIntosh Project.

Lamboo EL Applications—hatched

In the quarter, Lamboo Resources Ltd announced a maiden indicated and inferred resource, in compliance with the JORC Code, at McIntosh Project Target 1 of 5,323,000 tonnes grading 4.91% TGC (5.06% TC) over a strike length of 400 m and to a depth of 200 m RL. The resource contains 262,400 tonnes of contained graphite at a nominal cut-off grade of 2% TGC (refer Table 1).

The initial resource represents only 10% of the interpreted strike length of the host graphite horizons at Target 1 and is open both along strike and at depth (**Figures 1 and 2**). Additional resource tonnes will be determined for Targets 2 and 3 based on the available data. It is planned to continue drilling the balance of Target 1 as well as Targets 5 and 6 during the current quarter with the aim to at least double the global JORC resource in the short term.

Table 1 Target 1 Flake Graphite Resource estimated at 2.0% TGC lower cut off (*)

Project Area	Ore Type	Resource Classification	Tonnes	Graphite (%TGC)	Contained graphite (tonnes)
Target 1 Graphite	Primary	Indicated	3,615,000	4.89	177,800
	Oxide	Inferred	350,000	5.03	17,600
	Primary	Inferred	1,359,000	4.93	67,000
	Oxide + primary	Total Resource	5,323,000	4.91	262,400

* Resource modelling was undertaken by MineMap Pty Ltd, an independent consulting company in the mining and resources industry, and subsequently reviewed by Mr Rodney Williams, a director of Lamboo Resources Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The McIntosh JORC resource study covered the oxidised and primary zones at Target 1. The oxidised zone extends to an average depth of approximately 20 m and exhibits little difference in grade and flake graphite quality with the primary zone. The main difference between the two zones is the specific gravity (SG or rock density). The average SG for the oxidised zone was found to be 2.38 and the primary zone to be 2.72 that is reflected by the higher sulphide content in the primary zone. The higher SG values in the primary zone will result in increased tonnes of graphite per cubic metre of ore for the same grade of graphitic carbon.

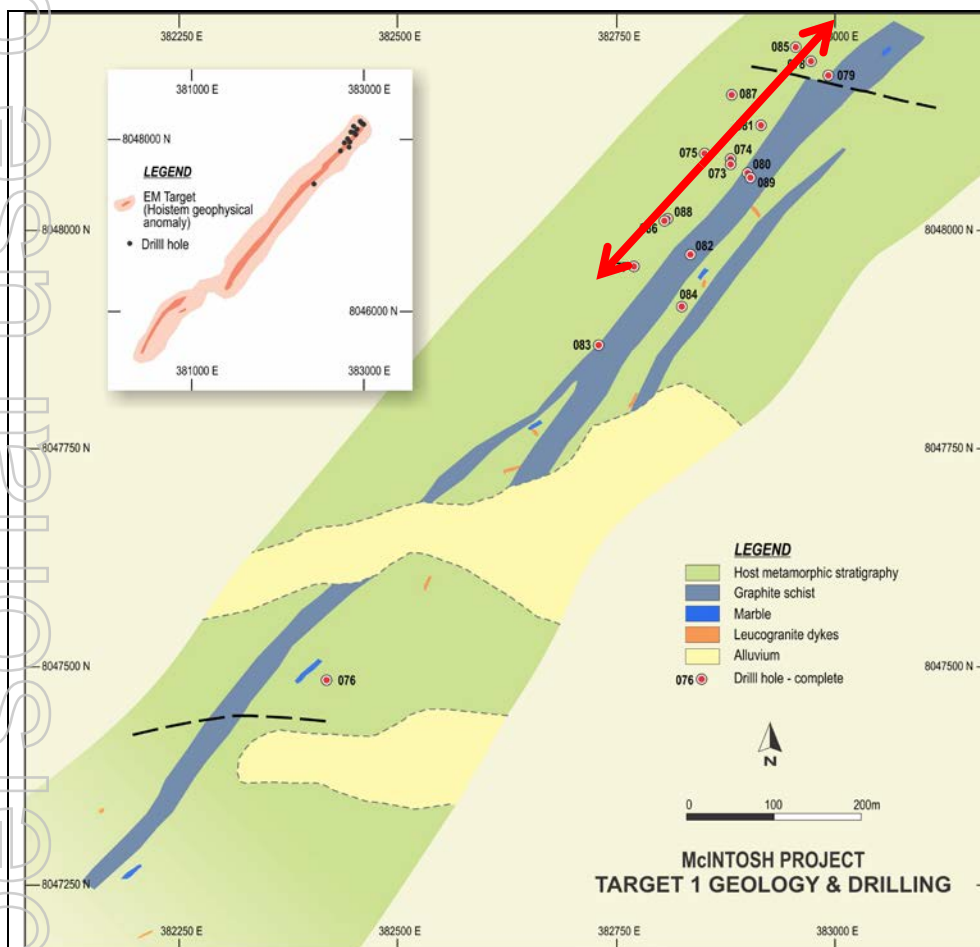


Figure 2

Target 1 showing the portion of the graphitic horizon included in the JORC resource calculation.

(Inset shows the interpreted strike length of the flake graphite horizon based on airborne EM data).

Metallurgical studies are ongoing with flake graphite liberated both by standard flotation methods and reverse gravitational techniques using a Wilfey Table. The reverse gravitational techniques are currently being trialed based on three fractions – 1mm + 250 μ m, - 250 + 75 μ m, - 75 + 38 μ m. The “slime” or graphitic component has been isolated in all three fractions in the approximate proportions of 5%, 25% and 70%, with sulphides easily separated as the heavy component.

The JORC resource has been calculated from the total drill hole database at Target 1 including both RC samples and diamond drill hole core. The RC samples were split on site using the cyclone on the rig with the individual metre split samples sent directly to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane via a preparation facility in Darwin. The diamond core samples were transported to Lamboo Resources’ warehouse/office in Perth,

geologically and structurally logged, wet and dry photographed and split by diamond saw into 1 metre intervals and sent to Actlabs Laboratory in Vancouver, Canada via a preparation facility in Perth. Both sample sets were subject to regular duplicate samples, the addition of certified graphite standards and the inclusion of non-graphite blanks according to JORC QA/QC requirements.

A single twinned hole pair at Target 1 showed a grade increase in the diamond core hole in comparison to the RC drill hole. Detailed checking of all sampling, sample preparation methods and analytical results is suggesting that the RC drilling may potentially be under reporting the Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) and Total Carbon (TC) grade due to the tendency for some flake graphite to be lost from the RC drill cyclone during sample collection.

Target 1 Graphite Model

Target 1 has proven to be a simple tabular body (Figure 3) that will be amenable to an open cut mining operation. The 30 to 40 m width and down dip extension of the graphitic schist has been confirmed to be relative consistent based on the RC and diamond drilling completed to date. The graphitic mineralisation occurs at surface with only the top 0.5 m excluded from the resource calculations. There appears to be little difference in the quality and size of the flake graphite based on systematic petrological studies (refer Flake Graphite Size). The graphitic schist will represent relatively soft rock mining in contrast to the more robust, relatively unweathered granite gneiss hanging wall rocks that should facilitate maximum angle batters in a potential mining operation.

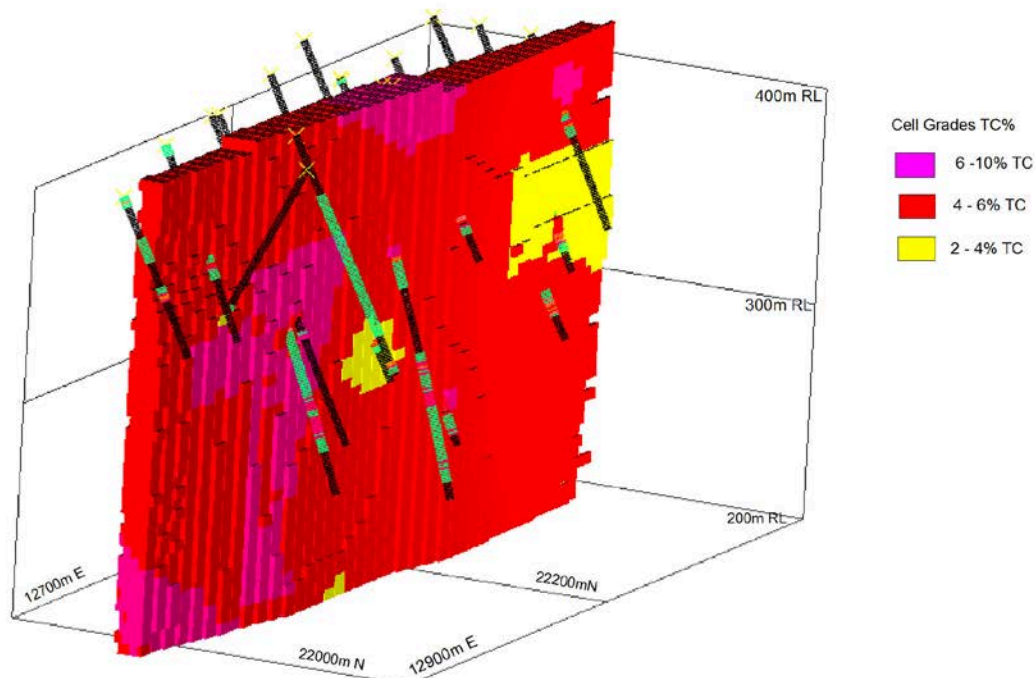


Figure 3 Target 1 Flake Graphite Block Model Cells and Drill holes - looking northwest

Lamboo Resources - JORC Resources to date

Lamboo has calculated a JORC resource for Target 1 at McIntosh, East Kimberley WA based on an open-pittable model and, along with announced resources in South Korea, has a total JORC resource inventory containing 303,278 tonnes of flake graphite (Table 2).

Table 2 Lamboo Resources JORC flake graphite resources at McIntosh, WA and South Korea

Location	Oxide - Inferred		Primary - Inferred		Primary - Indicated	
	Tonnes	TGC%	Tonnes	TGC%	Tonnes	TGC%
WA McIntosh – Target 1	350,000	5.03	1,359,000	4.93	3,615,000	4.89
Graphite (tonnes)	17,605		66,999		176,774	
South Korea - Geumam			200,000	10		
Graphite (tonnes)			20,000			
Samcheok			200,000	5		
Graphite (tonnes)			10,000			
- Taehwa			170,000	7		
Graphite (tonnes)			11,900			
Total graphite (tonnes)	17,605		108,899		176,774	

McIntosh Project - Potential for Additional Resources

Geological modelling is continuing on drilled targets - Targets 2 and 3 with aim to produce additional JORC compliant resource estimations. Preliminary RC drill hole results have been received for a new target - Target 6 that forms part of the aggregate >10 km strike length of the interpreted flake graphite schist within granted tenements of the McIntosh Project. Preliminary RC drilling prior to the onset of the wet season confirmed the presence of visual flake graphite over broad downhole intervals in excess of 80 m in two drill holes, T6GRC 091 and 093, of the 4 RC holes drilled. The graphitic horizons intersected in T6GRC 091 and 093 correlate with ground geophysical IP highs as a follow-up to airborne EM anomalies that extend over an aggregate strike length of 2 km at Targets 5 and 6.

Assay results up to 10.78% TGC over 2 m have been returned for drill hole T1GRC093 with results from T6GRC 092 pending (refer Table 3). An additional 40 RC holes are planned for these IP & EM targets. Surface rock chip samples from Targets 5 and 6 have confirmed the presence of flake graphite occurring as clumps of coarser flake graphite that should be amenable to beneficiation (Figures 4A and 4B).

Table 3 Target 6 preliminary drill hole intercepts

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	TGC wt%	TotC wt%	TotS wt%
T1GRC 093	17m	118m	101m	2.25%	2.31%	2.63%
Incl	73m	83m	10m	5.35%	5.36%	4.0%
Incl	74	76m	2m	10.78%	10.92%	4.7%

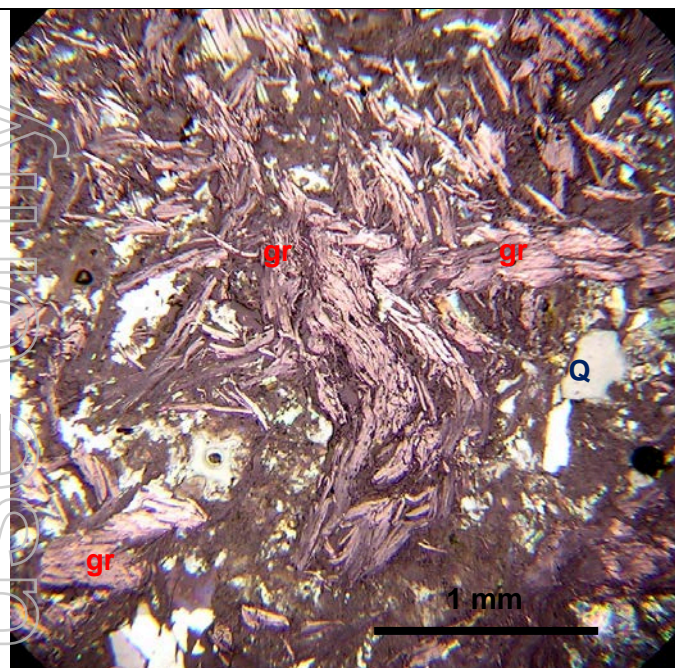


Figure 4A **Target 6** (Sample 508455 - strong flake graphite (gr) aggregates or "clumps" associated with minor quartz in the graphitic schist host. Plane polarised reflected light. Field of view – 3 mm.

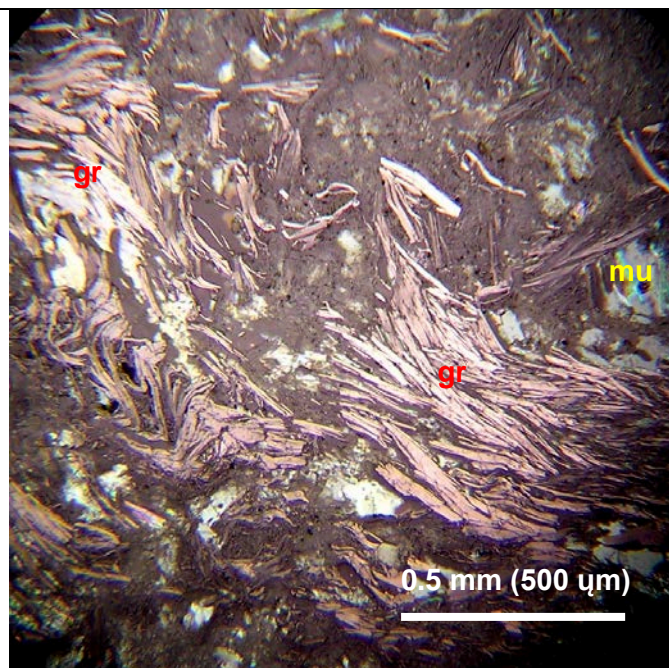


Figure 4B **Target 6** (Sample 508455) – detail of flake graphite aggregates associated with platy muscovite (mu) in the graphitic schist host. Plane polarised reflected light. Field of view – 1.5 mm.

McIntosh Project – Successful Drilling Co-funding Application

The WA Government, through the auspices of Royalties for Regions, has provided funding to promote mineral exploration within the state. The Company applied for co-funding from the WA Government and was awarded the maximum amount of \$150,000 for exploration RC drilling with some diamond drill hole tails to be applied at Targets 1, 5 and 6 (refer Figure 1).

The application was based on the recognised sound technical capabilities of the Lamboo exploration team as well as accepted exploration models for graphite mineralisation. Lamboo Resources Limited is the only company targeting flake graphite in the East Kimberley. The region has very good logistics being serviced by the Great Northern Highway linking the McIntosh Project with the port of Wyndham. Lamboo was able to demonstrate that graphite schist occurs within a high grade suite of metamorphic rocks called the Tickalara Metamorphics that extend 130 km along the western flank of the Halls Creek Fault. Lamboo personnel have extensive experience in the region and have access to a large amount of legacy exploration data that help to delineate graphitic schist horizons within the metamorphic terrain. Various airborne geophysical survey data collected over the last 30 years is now available to the Company, and in most cases available in a digital format that can be reprocessed.

The co-funding grant represents a welcome addition to the Company's exploration effort in the East Kimberley for 2013.

South Korean Graphite Projects

The application for Mining Rights over the historical **Samcheok graphite mine** in South Korea was granted on 9 January 2013. The abandoned historical open cut graphite mine at Samcheok is located 215km east of Seoul (Figure 5A), situated on the eastern seaboard of South Korea, about 13km southeast of the port of Samcheok, in Donghae County of Gangwon-Do Province.

Exploration drilling is planned for the **Geumam Graphite Project** and will commence shortly after further costeaning and rock chip sampling of the graphite horizons have been completed.

Tenure

Mining Right Samcheok 09-2, covering an area of 68ha, was recorded as Register Number 200216 by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy ("MOKIE") Mining Titles Register (Figure 5B). The Mining Right was granted to Won Kwang Mines Inc for a period of 7 years (until to 9 January 2020) for the purposes of graphite mining-exploration.

The original application for mining rights over Samcheok was lodged in April 2012 by Won Kwang Mines Inc, a wholly-owned Korean subsidiary company of Opirus Minerals Pty Ltd. The shareholders of Lamboo Resources Limited at the Annual General Meeting held on 14 December 2012 approved the acquisition of all the issued shares in Opirus Minerals Pty Ltd. Application for a further Mining Right Samcheok 10, located immediately south of Mining Right Samcheok 09-2, is being processed.

Graphite Resources

The KMPC (1977) estimated a graphite resource of 219,800 tonnes grading 4.82% Cg at Samcheok. Veronica Webster (2012) reviewed the existing data and reported Samcheok contains a JORC inferred flake graphite resource of 200,000 tonnes at 5% Cg.



Figure 5A. Location Map of Lamboo Resources Graphite Projects in South Korea.

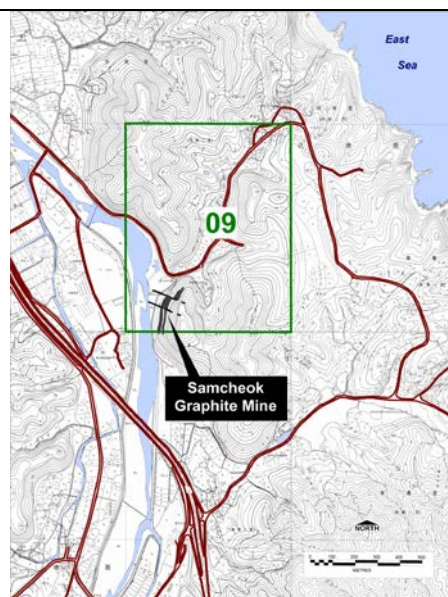


Figure 5B Topographic & Tenure Map, Samcheok Graphite Project.

Valla Molybdenum - Silver - Gold Project, NSW

Exploration of Lamboo Resources Ltd's exploration licence – EL6702 at Valla in northeastern NSW has confirmed the presence of molybdenum mineralization within a quartz stockwork developed at the top of the high level Valla Adamellite (monzogranite) intrusive, as well as anomalous silver and gold values within an epithermal siliceous lode related to the intrusive.

Sampling at **Marriott's** has involved in situ Niton XRF analyses (297 analyses) as well as the systematic collection of 70 rock chip samples for laboratory analysis (refer Table 3). The same exploration approach was employed at the Tewinga – Silver Star lode where in situ Niton XRF analyses (57 analyses) were performed and 18 rock chip samples (refer Table 4) were analysed at Actlabs Laboratories, Perth.

The results confirm that the quartz- stockwork and lode – style molybdenum mineralization occurs within the Valla Adamellite (monzogranite) and has been located in the extensions to Marriott's Quarry (Figure 6A). The mineralization is clearly related to silicification and potash metasomatism developed within the monzogranite intrusive host and can be compared with the Cordilleran – style molybdenum deposits occurring in western Canada and the USA.

The **Tewinga – Silver Star lode** represents hydrothermal – epithermal mineralization related to the Valla Adamellite (monzogranite) intrusive (Figure 6B). The siliceous lode occurs within the metasediments of the Nambucca Shales and has been traced over a strike length of 500 m. Results indicate the presence of anomalous Ag and Au values (Table 4).

Table 3 Marriott's Prospect - Rock Chip Statistics

Element	No of Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Mo (ppm)	70	0.3	>10,000	1480
Re (ppm)	70	0.0005	18.3	0.56
Cu (ppm)	70	5.7	1070	184
Au (ppb)	70	0.25	767	24
Ag (ppm)	70	0.025	32.7	2.7
W (ppm)	70	0.05	24.3	2.54
K (%)	70	0.11	4.78	3.07

Table 4 Tewinga – Silver Star Prospect - Rock Chip Statistics

Element	No of Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Ag (ppm)	18	0.07	51	8.3
Au (ppb)	18	16	3000	968
Cu (ppm)	18	2.5	36.6	15.7
Pb (ppm)	18	3.1	1770	193
Zn (ppm)	18	0.1	132	17
Sb (ppm)	18	0.05	223	30.9
Li (ppm)	18	29.3	168	91.4



Figure 6A Molybdenite rosettes (grey) occurring within a quartz vein representing a mineralized lode cutting the monzogranite host in the Valla Adamellite (monzogranite).



Figure 6B Brecciation and "web-like" siliceous veins occurring within the epithermal lode at Tewinga – Silver Star.

Dr Craig Rugless **Technical Director**

Competent Persons Statements

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 Australasian 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 by the JORC Code 2012. He consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Information in this "ASX Announcement" relating to Mineral Resources at the McIntosh Project was completed by MineMap Pty Ltd, an independent consulting company in the mining and resources industry, and subsequently reviewed by Mr Rodney Williams, a Director of Lamboo Resources Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Rodney Williams qualifies as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 and has sufficient experience to review resources and reserves. He consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Information in this "ASX Announcement" relating to Inferred Mineral Resources associated with the Company's projects in South Korea was compiled by Mr Christopher Sennet who is the principal of Senlac Geological Services Pty Ltd. Mr Sennet is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the types of deposits being explored for and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012. He consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.