ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **16 January 2015**

Merelani Update

- RC and Diamond drill program completed at 100% owned Merelani Graphite Project
- Significant mineralisation encountered at 3 prospects over a combined strike length of 2-3 kilometres
- Discussions commenced with traders and end-users for further graphite off-take agreements
- Negotiations ongoing with STAMICO-TML Joint Venture to acquire graphite assets
- Application for three new tenements to further consolidate Kibaran's position in this graphite province

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Kibaran Resources Limited (ASX: KNL) is pleased to report that it remains on track to advance the Merelani Graphite Project as a second commercial graphite province and believes that Merelani will be a significant source of high quality large flake graphite as world demand for that commodity increases.

Discussions have commenced with a number of traders and end-users for further graphite off-take and sales agreements to fully or partly cover future production from Merelani. These discussions follow the signing of a Letter of Intent (LOI) for a graphite off-take agreement for Kibaran graphite. (refer ASX announcement 23/10/14). Subject to the LOI progressing to a binding agreement and graphite demand warrants increased production, the development of a second production centre is underpinned with 10,000 tonnes of off-take being linked to the company's 100% owned Merelani Graphite Project.

Kibaran is continuing negotiations to finalise a binding agreement with TanzaniteOne Mining Limited ("TML") and Tanzania's State Mining Corporation ('STAMICO") via the STAMICO-TML Joint Venture, to consolidate the graphite assets at Merelani Block C (refer previous announcement). The company is continuing these discussions with the relevant parties which include Sky Associates, who are in the process of purchasing TML from Richland Resource Limited. The exclusivity period to allow the agreement to be finalised expires in February 2015 and the Company is in contact with the relevant parties, including Sky Associates to extend the exclusivity agreement.

In an effort to determine the longer term strategy for the Merelani Graphite Province, the company has recently completed an exploration program at its 100% owned Merelani tenements that are adjacent to the STAMICO-TML joint venture-controlled Merelani Block C graphite deposit. The program was designed to generate an initial assessment of the previously identified graphite occurrences (refer ASX announcement 15/0514), to develop a cost effective and timely strategy to progress the Merelani Graphite province assets.

The programme consisting of 22 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 2 Diamond Drilling (HQ3) has been completed. Drilling targeted three prospects that were previously identified from Kibaran's regional geological interpretation (refer figure 1). Extensive Graphite mineralisation has been encountered over a total strike length in excess of 2 kilometres and mineralisation appears consistent with mineralisation that occurs at the adjacent Block C graphite deposit which, when in production in the mid-1990s, produced commercial quantities of extremely high grade, large flake graphite. Assay results are expected shortly and metallurgical testwork is underway.

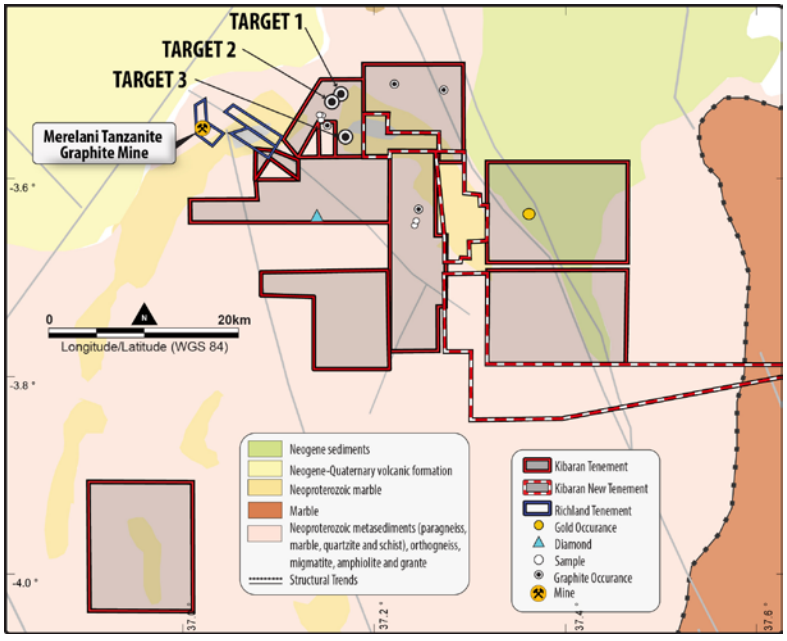

Figure 1 Location Plan for Merelani Graphite Project

In addition, Kibaran has further consolidated the Merelani province by applying for three new tenements that will secure the graphite sequence to the east of the historical Merelani graphite mine (Block C). A further 8 targets have been identified through the recent geological appraisal of the region.

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About Kibaran Resources Limited:

Kibaran Resources Limited (ASX: KNL or "Kibaran") is an exploration company with highly prospective graphite and nickel projects located in Tanzania.

The Company's primary focus is on its 100%-owned Epanko deposit, located within the Mahenge Graphite Project. Epanko currently has a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 22.7Mt, grading 9.8% TGC, for 2.2Mt of contained graphite, defined in accordance with the JORC Code. This initial estimate only covers 20% of the project area. Metallurgy has found Epanko graphite to be large flake and expandable in nature.

Kibaran also has rights to the Merelani-Arusha Graphite Project, located in the north-east of Tanzania. Merelani-Arusha is also considered to be highly prospective for commercial graphite.

Graphite is regarded as a critical material for future global industrial growth, destined for industrial and technology applications including nuclear reactors, lithium-ion battery manufacturing and a source of graphene.

In addition, the Kagera Nickel Project remains underexplored and is located along strike of the Kabanga nickel deposit, owned be Xstrata, which is considered to be the largest undeveloped, high grade nickel sulphide deposit in the world.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Spinks, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy included in a list promulgates by the ASX from time to time. Andrew Spinks is a director of Kibaran Resources Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Andrew Spinks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr David Williams, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy included in a list promulgated by the ASX from time to time. David Williams is employed by CSA Global Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". David Williams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Merelani Drilling Table 1

Hole_ID	N	E	mRL	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)
AMDD001	295314	9610787	1000	-60	140	110
AMDD002	296555	9611483	943	-60	140	140
AMRC001	295479	9610858	1003	-60	140	84
AMRC002	295465	9610901	995	-60	140	105
AMRC003	295352	9610749	1004	-60	140	79
AMRC004	295385	9610712	1010	-60	140	52
AMRC005	295317	9610786	1001	-60	140	103
AMRC006	295524	9610951	992	-60	140	100
AMRC007	295433	9610941	995	-60	140	120
AMRC008	296360	9611194	967	-60	140	79
AMRC009	296466	9611310	955	-60	140	97
AMRC010	296430	9611350	956	-60	140	64
AMRC011	296557	9611482	944	-60	140	151
AMRC012	296407	9611395	953	-60	140	145
AMRC013	296304	9606086	1138	-60	240	38
AMRC014	296302	9606144	1136	-60	205	37
AMRC015	296326	9606291	1143	-60	180	52
AMRC016	297967	9605793	1222	-60	160	25
AMRC017	296813	9606889	1182	-60	200	79
AMRC018	296873	9611871	925	-60	140	146
AMRC019	297258	9612190	908	-60	140	120
AMRC020	297809	9612615	898	-60	140	139
AMRC021	297584	9612882	892	-60	140	103
AMRC022	297843	9612578	912	-60	140	100

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) holes, diamond core drilling and trenching. Sampling is guided by Kibaran's protocols and QA/QC procedures RC samples are collected by a riffle splitter using a face sampling hammer diameter approximately 140 mm. All samples were sent SGS laboratory in Johannesburg for preparation and LECO analyses. All samples are crushed using LM2 mill to –4 mm and pulverised to nominal 80% passing –75 µm. Diamond core (if competent) is cut using a core saw. Where the material is too soft it is left in the tray and a knife is used to quarter the core for sampling. Trenches were sampled at 0.5m intervals, these intervals were speared and submitted for analyses.
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).*	RC holes were drilled in a direction so as to hit the mineralisation orthogonally. Face sample hammers were used and all samples collected dry and riffle split after passing through the cyclone. Diamond drilling was drilled as triple Tubed HQ diameter core.
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.*	The RC rig sampling systems are routinely cleaned to minimize the opportunity for contamination; drilling methods are focused on sample quality. Diamond drilling (triple Tubed HQ diameter core) was used to maximise sample recovery when used. The selection of RC drilling company, having a water drilling background enables far greater control on any water present in the system, ensuring wet samples were kept to a minimum. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Geological logging is completed for all holes and representative across the deposit. Logged data is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. All drill holes and all intervals were logged.
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.*	All RC samples are split using a riffle splitter mounted under the cyclone, RC samples are drilled dry. A small fraction of samples returned to the surface wet. All samples were submitted for assay Diamond core was cut on core saw and quarter core submitted for analyses. Sample preparation at the SGS laboratory involves the original sample being dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed on submission to laboratory. Crushing to nominal –4 mm. Sample is split to less than 2 kg through linear splitter and excess retained. Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1/20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is completed using LM2 mill to 90% passing –75 µm. QAQC protocols were followed, including the use of field duplicate samples to test the primary sampling step for the RC drilling. Sample sizes are considered appropriate with regard to the grain size of the sampled material.
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.*	Drill samples were sent to the SGS Laboratory at Mwanza (Tanzania) for sample preparation, with the pulps sent to SGS Johannesburg for assaying. The following methodology is used by SGS for Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) analyses. Total carbon is measured using LECO technique. The sample is combusted in the oxygen atmosphere and the IR used to measure the amount of CO2 produced. The calibration of the LECO instrument is done by using certified reference materials. For the analysis of Graphitic Carbon, a 0.3g sample is weighed and roasted at 550oC to remove any organic carbon. The sample is then heated with diluted hydrochloric acid to remove carbonates. After cooling the sample is filtered and the residue rinsed and dried at 75oC prior to analysis by the LECO instrument. The analyses by LECO are done by total combustion of sample in the oxygen atmosphere and using IR absorption from the resulting CO2 produced. Laboratory certificates were sent via email from the assay laboratory to Kibaran. The assay data was provided to CSA in the form of Microsoft XL files and assay laboratory certificates. The files were imported into Datamine. Standards are inserted at approximately a 10% frequency rate. In addition, field duplicates, laboratory duplicates are collectively inserted at a rate of 10% QAQC data analysis has been completed to industry standards.
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.*	Senior Kibaran geological personnel supervised the sampling, and alternative personnel verified the sampling locations. Two RC holes were twinned with diamond drill holes. Primary data are captured on paper in the field and then re-entered into spreadsheet format by the supervising geologist, to then be loaded into the company's database. No adjustments are made to any 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.*	Sample locations picked up by hand held GPS. UTM Zone 37 South No coordinate transformation was applied to the data. Downhole surveys collected by multi-shot camera. Topographic DTM was compiled from point data, collected from a series of traverses 50m spaced along strike.
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.*	Spacings are sufficient for estimation and reporting of a Mineral Resource. Drill hole locations are at a nominal 100 m (Y) by 25 to 50 m (X) spacings. Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. No compositing has been applied to exploration data.
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.*	Most holes have been orientated towards an azimuth so as to be able intersect the graphitic mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. Drill pad accessibility has required an adjustment to drill hole orientation to a few holes. RC holes were drilled at variable dips to define the geology and contacts of the deposit. Some holes were drilled vertical to test geological contact positions.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were stored at the company's secure field camp prior to dispatch to the prep lab by contacted transport company, who maintained security of the samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling procedures were independently reviewed by CSA Global as part of the preparation of the Mineral Resource estimate. Kibaran senior geological personnel reviewed sampling procedures on a regular basis. All drill hole results were collated and stored within a Datashed database. A random selection of assays from the database was cross referenced against the laboratory certificates.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	The tenements are 100% owned by Kibaran wholly owned subsidiary and are within granted and live prospecting licenses. The Merelani project consists of PL 7907/2012, PL 7913/2012, PL 7914/2012, PL 7915/2012, PL 7917/2012, PL 7906/2012, PL 7918/2012, PL 10090/2014, PL10091/2014, PL10092/2014
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical reports exist for the project area as the region was first recognised for graphite potential in 1959. No recent information exists.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Merelani Project is hosted within a quartz–feldspar-carbonate graphitic schist, part of a Neoproterozoic metasediment package, including marble and gneissic units.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	Sample and drill hole coordinates are provided in market announcements
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.*	No high-grade cuts were necessary. Aggregating was made for intervals that reported over 1% TGC (Total graphitic carbon). The purpose of this is to report intervals that may be significant to future metallurgical work. There is no implication about economic significance. Intervals reporting above 8% TGC are intended to highlight a significant higher grade component of graphite, there is no implication of economic significance. No equivalents were used.
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').*	All RC holes have been orientated towards an azimuth so as to be able intersect the graphitic mineralisation orthogonally. Given dip variations are mapped down hole length are reported, true width not known from the exploration results.
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.*	See main body of report.
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.*	Results are presented previous announcements
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.*	Field mapping was conducted early in the geological assessment of the license area to define the geological boundaries of the graphitic schist with other geological formations. Geological mapping of trenches cut across the strike of the host geological units provided important information used to compile the Mineral Resource estimate. Details of metallurgical testwork are detailed in the body of this report, and in Section 3 of this Table.
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.*	RC and Diamond drilling is planned to be completed for further metallurgical testwork.