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On Friday's Close

Weekly Commentary

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Explaining FGR's and vein graphite's competitive advantages

Coking price locks in to recent highs

We have seen an extraordinary 117% rise in coking coal prices over the last few months. The first response to such a rise might be to say that it is unsustainable, but think again. Japanese steelmakers have just agreed that they will pay US\$200 pt for the next three months compared to US\$81 pt in the March quarter. What dramatic turnaround!

Most investors haven't yet jumped onto the bandwagon, perhaps because of uncertainty as to which are the best stocks to buy. A few years back there were quite a few companies with coking coal projects in exotic countries. Mongolia was a hot destination with Aspire Mining being a well promoted company. Tigers Realm Coal (TIG) was also making progress with its projects in the far east of Russia. Atrum (ATU), Bathurst Coal (BRL), Centennial, Cokal (CKA), Jameson (JAL) and Stanmore (SMR) were also common names. Money is flowing back into the sector. So far the most recent entrant to the sector, Pacific American Coal (PAK), is still largely unrecognised.

One of the best performing mining stocks last week was BHP, indicating that big money is flowing back into this market leader, probably on the back of the improving coking coal and oil prices.

Explaining why First Graphite will be lower cost than any other graphene producers

Normally I don't bother with the usual noise emanating from chat sites like Hot Copper but there are times when some of the misguided souls need firmer direction. It is unhelpful when they promote views that are not well founded. (NB: *I have never been on Hot Copper, but clients sometimes tell me what is going on*).

The difference between flake graphite and vein graphite

There seems to be some confusion as to what FGR is really doing and where it fits into a competitive market, so I will explain it one more time. The Sri Lankan vein graphite is a premium product that is very different to all the flake graphite markets. Everywhere else in the world a graphite mine starts with a grade of between 5% and 15% (with some exceptions). The ore has to be mined and run through a processing plant that could cost anywhere from \$50m to \$200m, depending on scale. The low grade ore has to be concentrated into a saleable product, usually > 95% TGC. This can involve many steps beginning with crushing and grinding, followed by multiple stages of flotation, concentration and regrinding to remove impurities while at the same time trying not to reduce flake size below acceptable sizes. Some mines will require a further chemical-based stage to clean out the remaining deleterious elements before a saleable product is achieved.

Commissioning risk of large scale plants

All of these steps cost money and can require very precise process management. Success in a laboratory, under very controlled conditions, is much easier than trying to do it in a commercial size operation. This scaling up will challenge any new mine and not all mines will be successful. A critical point that all investors in the new wave of flake graphite hopefuls need to understand is there is virtually no experience in building and operating graphite mines in any ASX listed company. It is a steep, and probably expensive, learning curve. Never overlook commissioning risk.

Converting graphite concentrates to graphene

Once a saleable graphite concentrate of 96-99% has been produced it is ready for the market. It may also be used for graphene production by applying a number of processing methods. The preferred process and the quality of the graphene will depend upon the metallurgical characteristics of the graphite concentrate. Not all processes are commercially or environmentally acceptable even if they are technically possible. The most cost effective and environmentally safe method is electrochemical exfoliation. The important point to remember is that it will be an expensive process for a flake graphite producer to upgrade its material before it can even consider the next step of making graphene. It won't be worth it.

Vein graphite circumvents all of the concentrating costs

Vein graphite comes out of the ground at 95% +. Natural processes have taken care of all the enrichment and concentrating steps referred to above so that a vein graphite miner doesn't have to spend all that money building an expensive treatment plant. It doesn't have to move millions of tonnes of ore and waste so its operating costs will be much lower. The trade-off is that tonnages are smaller in narrow high-grade mines, and the JORC standard is not compatible with narrow high-grade mines (ask any high-grade underground gold producer), but that shouldn't worry an operator who is dealing with much higher profit margins. The objective should not be to become the biggest gorilla in the sector. It should be to earn the best return on capital at the lowest capital and operating cost risk. If a company can achieve this it will minimise financing dilution and it will be able to avoid punishing debt on the balance sheet. Shareholders will own the mines, not the banks.

FGR is the only vein graphite company that is delivering

As a vein graphite miner FGR is very different to all of the the flake graphite companies. It is currently developing the first three shafts in Sri Lanka and will soon have saleable, 95% TGC product from it own mines. In the interim it has secured a third party supply of like-for-like product so that it can push ahead with securing customers, not dependent upon the rate of own mine development.

At this ultra-high grade you could say that this is like dealing with a concentrate, but it is the run-of-mine (ROM) product. It won't have any of the metallurgical issues or deleterious materials though, that come from the underlying geology of flake deposits. Mining underground does require more specialist skills, and the development of shafts and underground workings can throw up engineering challenges along the way, but experienced operators know how to handle these. Narrow vein underground mining is

expensive in Australia due to very high labour costs but in a country like Sri Lanka there is a distinct cost competitive advantage.

There is something further that needs to be understood about vein graphite. It is a very different commodity to flake graphite and flake graphite concentrates. It has unique high end properties that occur due to the crystalline nature and the very high temperatures at which it forms. It has only recently been learnt that vein graphite includes several different crystal types. Mesoporous graphite is a type that could offer breakthrough superconductor capabilities. This offers new openings that are yet to be fully understood or appreciated.

FGR's process for making graphene is the most efficient

All of the above comments relate to graphite. Now I will explain succinctly the process of conversion to graphene and the cost advantages with FGR's graphene production cell.

FGR can take its ROM ore and place it in the graphene cell. In a one step process over a 24 hour period it can convert approximately 80% of the graphite into graphene with average platelets sizes of 40-60 microns. This is much larger than the typical 3-5 micron size for CVD graphene, the primary source of graphene production in industry to date. The larger size makes the graphene easier to handle and easier to engineer.

Perhaps the simplicity of the process has to be seen to be believed. When scientists already involved in graphene are told about it for the first time they are usually astounded by the simplicity and the very low cost. The production cell costs no more than a small car. The capital cost is minimal. There is no need for units that cost hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars. The physical size is small enough to fit it into a tiny room. It is easy to transport. It can be added on to any production facility that wants to add graphene to its products without any major reconfiguration required. Thus it is very user friendly.

The graphene initially comes out in layers of three to ten layers in thickness, but if you want single layer thick graphene, the ultimate 2D material, FGR can run it through a secondary processing step to achieve that size.

There is nothing magical about the process other than the fact that it works (if you have the right feedstock). There is another ASX listed company that is using a similar methodology but the feedstock ore runs at 24% TGC, compared to the 95% grade for the vein graphite. The different metallurgy and the presence of other materials in the ore give much lower yields to graphene of about 10%, compared to 80% with the vein graphite. That means for each tonne of ore that the other company treats it recovers only 20-30 kg of graphene. The vein graphite gives you 800 kg per tonne, which leads to enormous savings in material handing and capital costs for the vein graphite.

It is all about the economics

At the end of the day the winner in the graphene production race will be the lowest cost operator (after the technical quality issues have been satisfactorily addressed).

FGR is in an enviable position. It should be able to make good profits from a standard graphite mining operation, producing and selling high value product for which there is no risk of oversupply. FGR is positioning itself to have a commanding position in the supply curve as the lowest cost supplier.

The super profits will come from the graphene side of the business. We know that the graphene business is embryonic. It needs the development of more applications. particularly bulk use applications, before momentum really gets going, but all around the world scientists and industry are working to make it happen. The availability of high quality low cost graphene, such as that which FGR can supply, will greatly accelerate the commercialisation of graphene. It doesn't rely on FGR alone to develop applications. Any progress elsewhere, by any other organisation, will have positive implications for FGR. Its graphene probably won't be suitable for very expensive high end applications, that can afford to pay CVD prices, but that shouldn't matter. FGR is at the start of a very steep growth curve covering the entire value chain from mine to market.

FGR is not a cyclical stock that will be popular today and in the doldrums tomorrow. This is a growth stock that will benefit from structural changes in the development of industry materials over many decades. It is the stock you buy and hold to get a position in the future of materials. It is not a question of "if" as much as "when". How steep will the growth curve be and how rapidly will it develop?

Some comments on terminology

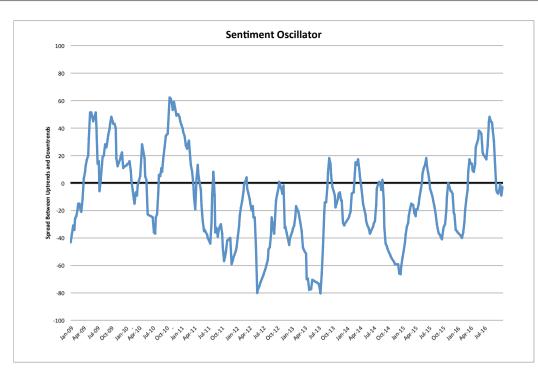
One point that might need clarification concerns purities and grades. When you are talking about measures of purity or grades you are talking about graphite. A quoted grade refers to the graphitic content in ore. When you concentrate the ore you get a concentrate grade, which is also a purity measure, but when you get to this point you need to know more about what the impurities comprise. You need to know how problematic those last few percentage points will be in terms of contamination and possible compromising deleterious elements.

When you talk about graphene, it is either graphene or it isn't. There isn't really a grade or purity measure. An exfoliated graphene batch might have a small percentage of incompletely formed graphene, represented by micrographitic particles, which are incidental and not an impediment to the application.

Graphene measure is all about quality and size. Graphene can be single layer in thickness or that thickness could extend right up to ten layers. Another parameter to consider is the size of the graphene platelets. They can be small at 3-5 microns in size (length/width), or they can be as big as 100 microns. Further, a very important measure is the level of defects. Different methods of production, and different raw material sources, will give varying defects that will affect whether it is suitable for purpose or not. Raman spectroscopy is used to measure defects.

We have deleted Kingsgate from chart coverage given its extended suspension and certain future. Gryphon Minerals has been swapped for Teranga Gold (TGZ) following their merger.

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Sentiment Indicator: There was a useful improvement in sentiment last week with 32% (29%) of the stocks in uptrend and 35% (38%) in downtrend. The Sentiment Oscillator is showing some indecision on the chart, above.

Detailed Chart Comments

NB. Only the bold comments have been updated. Comments in grey type are from previous weeks and will be less relevant.

Indices	Code	Trend Comment	
All Ordinaries	XAO	through resistance line	
Metals and Mining	XMM	rising again	
Energy	XEJ	strongly higher	
Stocks	Code	Trend Comment (updated comments in bold)	Main Interest
ABM Resources	ABU	holding longer term contract	gold
Aeon Metals	AML	off its highs	copper + cobalt
Alacer Gold	AQG	correcting lower	gold – production
Alkane Resources	ALK	back to highs	gold, zirconia
Acacia Resources	AJC	Sideways at the bottom	coal
Aguia Resources	AGR	new uptrend starting	phosphate
Alicanto Minerals	AQI	heavy correction	gold exploration
Altlech Chemicals	ATC	down	industrial minerals
Anova Metals	AWV	new high	gold
Antipa Minerals	AZY	testing downtrend	gold
Archer Exploration	AXE	downtrend	graphite
Argent Minerals	ARD	breaching uptrend	polymetallic
Atrum Coal	ATU	heavy pullback	coal
Aurelia Metals	AMI	testing downtrend	gold + base metals
Auroch Minerals	AOU	rallied to meet resistance line	exploration
Aus Tin	ANW	breached uptrend	tin, cobalt
Australian Bauxite	ABX	turned down at resistance	bauxite
Australian Vanadium	AVL	downtrend	vanadium

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A	A) (D	
Avanco Resources	AVB	
AWE Azure Minerals	AWE	
	AZS	
BHP	BHP	
Base Resources	BSE	
Beach Energy	BPT	
Beadell Resources	BDR	
Berkeley Resources	BKY	
Blackham Resources	BLK	
Broken Hill Prospect.	BPL	
Buru Energy	BRU	
Canyon Resources	CAY	
Cardinal Resources	CDV	
Carnegie Wave	CWE	
Cassini Resources	CZI	
Chalice Gold	CHN	
Consolidated Zinc	CZL	
Coventry Resources	CYY	
Crusader Resources	CAS	
Dacian Gold	DCN	
Danakali	DNK	
De Grey	DEG	
Doray Minerals	DRM	
Duketon Mining	DKM	
Eden Energy	EDE	
Energia Minerals	EMX	
Evolution Mining	EVN	
Excelsior Gold	EXG	
First Australian	FAR	
First Graphite	FGR	
Fortescue Metals	FMG	
Galaxy Resources	GXY	
Galilee Energy	GLL	
Gascoyne Resources	GCY	
Geopacific Res. Resources	GPR	
Global Geoscience	GSC	
Gold Road	GOR	
Goldphyre	GPH	
Graphex Mining	GPX	
Herron Resources	HRR	
Highfield Resources		
Highlands Pacific	HIG	
Hillgrove Resources	HGO	
Hot Chilli	HCH	
Iluka Resources	ILU	
Image Resources	IMA	
Independence	IGO	
Intrepid Mines	IAU	
Karoon Gas	KAR	
Kibaran Resources	KNL	
Kin Mining	KIN	
King Island Scheel.	KIS	
Kingsrose Mining	KRM	
Legend Mining	LEG	

	Weekly Commentary
hitting resistance line	copper
Breaching downtrend	oil and gas
hitting resistance line	silver
strongly higher	diversified
sideways to higher	mineral sands
steeply rise	oil and gas
testing uptrend	gold
new high	uranium
testing support line	gold
breaching downtrend	minerals sands, cobalt
testing downtrend	oil
down	bauxite
new high	gold exploration
stronger	wave energy
continuing higher	nickel/Cu expl.
new high	gold
new low	zinc
ST down	copper
new low	gold/iron ore
testing uptrend	gold exploration
breaching support	
sideways	potash gold
down	
	gold
rallying	nickel
falling again	carbon nanotubes in concrete
down	zinc
down heavily	gold
collapse	gold
sideways	oil/gas
testing ST resistance line	graphite
new high	iron ore
heavy fall	lithium
breached downtrend	oil and gas, CBM
breaching support	gold
breached downtrend	copper/gold exp.
heavy fall	lithium
breached uptrend	gold exploration
short term down	potash,gold
breached downtrend	graphite
at highs	zinc
rallying	potash
sideways around lows	copper, nickel
coming off high in a retracement	copper
testing downtrend	copper
falling	mineral sands
down	mineral sands
rallying	gold, nickel
sideways - 7¢ capital return proposed	copper
rise from lows	gas
holding long term uptrend	graphite
higher	gold
new low	tungsten
rising off lows	gold
breach of gentle dwontrend	exploration
s believed to be accurate and reliable. Far Fast Capital	It directors and employees do not accent liabili

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Lithium Australia	LIT	
Lucapa Diamond	LOM	
Macphersons Res.	MRP	
Manas Resources	MSR	
Medusa Mining	MML	
Metals of Africa	MTA	
MetalsX	MLX	
Metro Mining	MMI	
Mincor Resources	MCR	
Mineral Deposits	MDL	
Mustang Resources	MUS	
MZI Resources	MZI	
Northern Minerals	NTU	
Northern Star Res.	NST	
Oceana Gold	OGC	
Oklo Resources	OKU	
Orecorp	ORR	
Orinoco Gold	OGX	
Orocobre	ORE	
Oz Minerals	OZL	
Paladin Energy	PDN	
Pacific American Coal	PAK	
Pantoro	PNR	
Panoramic Res	PAN	
Paringa Resources	PNL	
Peel Mining	PEX	
Peninsula Energy	PEN	
Perseus Mining	PRU	
Pilbara Minerals	PLS	
PNX Metals	PNX	
Potash West	PWN	
Red River Resources	RVR	
Regis Resources	RRL	
Renaissance Min.	RNS	
Resolute Mining	RSG	
J. J		
Reward Minerals	RWD	
Rex Minerals	RXM	
RIO BTG Mining	RIO RTG	
RTG Mining		
Rum Jungle	RUM	
Salt Lake Potash	SO4	
Saracen Minerals	SAR	
St Barbara	SBM	
Sandfire Resources	SFR	
Santana Minerals	SMI	
Santos	STO	
Sheffield Resources	SFX	
Silver City Minerals	SCI	
Silver Lake Resources	SLR	
Silver Mines	SVL	
Sino Gas & Energy	SEH	
Southern Gold	SAU	
Sundance Energy	SEA	
Syrah Resources	SYR	

	Weekly Commentary
downtrend	lithium
recapturing uptrend	diamonds
sideways	silver
rising	gold
still in long term downtrend	gold
breached downtrend	zinc expl/graph.
breached support line	tin, gold
correcting within uptrend	bauxite
fallen to support line	nickel
correcting lower	mineral sands
softer	diamonds, rubies
breached uptrend	mineral sands
rising	REE
selldown	gold
down	gold
ST down	gold expl.
on support line	gold development
down	gold development
down	lithium
testing uptrend	copper
down again	uranium
breached uptrend	coal, graphene
breached steepest uptrend	gold
	nickel
rising	coal
strong recovery gentle uptrend	
falling again	copper uranium
breaching downtrend falling	gold lithium/tantalum
_	gold, silver, zinc
strong surge falling	potash
	zinc
surge to new high	
testing uptrend new high	gold gold
breached support line	gold
strong rise back to lows	potash
	copper diversified
strongly higher breached support line	copper/gold
sideways	quartz
steeply higher down	potash
down	gold
	gold
stronger	copper
breached uptrend	silver
bouncing	oil/gas
fallen back to support	mineral sands
down	base metals
down	gold
down	silver
sideways to down	gas
uptrend continuing	gold
new uptrend confirmed	oil/gas
heavy fall	graphite Ltd directors and employees do not accept liability

Weekly Commentary

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Talga Resources	TLG		sideways	graphene	
Tanami Gold	ТАМ		new high	gold	
Teranga Gold	TGZ		testing uptrend	gold	
Tiger Resources	TGS		back to lows	copper	
TNG Resources	TNG		surge through resistance	titanium, vanadium	
Torian Resources	TNR		down	gold expl'n	
Toro Energy	TOE		downtrend	uranium	
Troy Resources	TRY		secondary downtrend	gold	
Tyranna Resources	түх		pullback	gold exploration	
Vimy Resources	VMY		down	uranium	
West African Resources	WAF		rallying	gold	
Westwits	WWI		breached ST downtrend	gold exploration/development	
Western Areas	WSA		pullback	nickel	
White Rock	WRM		down	silver	
Whitehaven Coal	WHC		new high	coal	
WPG Resources	WPG		improving following placement	gold	
Wolf Minerals	WLF		continuing down	tungsten	
Totals	32%	46	Uptrend		
	35%	49	Downtrend		
		142	Total		

Guides to Chart Interpretations

- Charts usually go pass from one trend (up or down) into the other via a period of indecision and uncertainty during which the trend can either recover or change. This period is signified by the orange colour. The orange represent both the greatest risk and greatest reward possibilities.
- Once a chart is in confirmed up or downtrends it is not uncommon for 10-20% of that trend to have already transpired.
- There are trends within trends. The focus of this chart review is the immediate trend that affects the sentiment i.e. it can be a downtrend within a long-term uptrend
- Not every chart warrants a new comment every week. The new comments are in bold type. Grey type comments may be dated.
- Individual charts provide a single view. It is valuable to look at charts of other companies in similar commodities, and the overall sentiment is also very valuable. Not many stocks can swim against the tide.
- We periodically add or delete charts, some times for obscure reasons. If a chart consistent gives poor signals or is very erratic, we may delete it. Sometimes we add a chart because we want to see what all the fuss is about. We do have a preference for charting stocks that we cover in our research as well.
- Errors and omissions may occur from time to time, especially in fast moving markets. ٠

Amber Lights in Tables: Just a reminder if when the amber light is used in the table - it is when the charts are ambiguous or when there is a change of trend Taking place. If a chart is breaching a downtrend it can either be a positive sign or a trap. Only once it has done more work can it be confirmed as a new uptrend. Maybe it is a new uptrend (or conversely a new downtrend); the risk takers can decide to jump on board early (or sell). They will maximise their profits (or minimise their losses if indeed it is the start of the new uptrend (downtrend). More risk-averse investors should wait a little longer, being prepared to give up some of the gains in return for greater certainty.

Sector	No. of Companies	Weighting	
Gold	36	25.4%	
Copper	14	9.9%	
Gold Exploration	11	7.7%	
Oil/Gas	9	6.3%	
Potash/Phosphate	7	4.9%	
Mineral Sands	7	4.9%	
Graphite	6	4.2%	
Zinc	7	4.9%	
Silver	6	4.2%	

Weightings of Sectors Represented in the Company Charts

Lithium	5	3.5%	
Nickel	5	3.5%	
Uranium	5	3.5%	
Coal	5	3.5%	
Tin	2	1.4%	
Bauxite	3	2.1%	
Iron Ore	1	0.7%	
Diamonds	2	1.4%	
Other	11		
Total	142		

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