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## **KIMBERLITE/LAMPROITE EXPLORATION UPDATE**

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### ***Kimberlite Exploration – Lulo, Angola***

- **Total of seven kimberlites now intersected near the valuable alluvial Mining Blocks 8, 6 and 28 as drilling continues on this cluster of targets**
- **Second batch of drill core samples from 10 kimberlites in Cape Town for laboratory analysis**
- **Deep drilling at L259 target intersects primarily Calonda and Karoo material at depth**

### ***Lamproite Exploration – Brooking, Western Australia***

- **Lamproite drilling program completed**
- **Drill core has been logged, packed and transported to Perth**
- **Lamproitic material identified to undergo petrographic and mineral chemistry analysis**

Lucapa Diamond Company Limited (ASX: **LOM**) (“Lucapa” or “the Company”) and its partners, Empresa Nacional de Diamantes E.P. (“Endiama”) and Rosas & Petalas, are pleased to provide an update on the ongoing kimberlite drilling and sampling program at the Lulo Diamond Project in Angola (“Lulo”).

Lucapa also provides an update on the lamproite drilling program undertaken at the Brooking diamond exploration project in Western Australia’s West Kimberley lamproite field (“Brooking”) and the kimberlite drilling program planned at the Orapa Area F project in Botswana’s Orapa diamond field (“Orapa”).

### **Lulo kimberlite drilling and sampling program**

The Lulo partners are conducting a systematic drilling program to test a series of kimberlite targets identified near the high-value alluvial diamond mining operations and further south (upstream) along the Cacuilo River (Figure 1). The initial aim of this drilling program is to confirm which targets are kimberlites and to then recover core material for petrography, indicator mineral recoveries and mineral chemistry analysis. The results will be used to prioritise a much-reduced number of potentially diamondiferous kimberlites for further drilling and bulk sampling.

Drilling continues to focus on the cluster of kimberlite targets located along tributaries draining from the south-west into, and around, the valuable Mining Blocks 8, 6 and 28 areas (highlighted in the dotted oval on the Figure 1 map). Significantly, the Lulo partners have to date recovered and sold alluvial diamonds from these areas worth approximately US\$85 million. A total of 503 of the 574 Specials (diamonds with a weight >10.8 carats) sold to date and averaging 26 carats per Special, have originated from these three areas.

### ***Seven kimberlites now confirmed near Mining Blocks 8, 6 and 28***

Further to the most recent ASX update of 10 November 2017, drilling has successfully intersected kimberlite in a further two targets within this Zavige cluster (Figure 1) at Lulo, taking to seven the number of kimberlites defined in the area to date.

The seven targets still to be drilled in this cluster are shown in Figure 1, along with the remaining targets to be drilled thereafter in the current program (all marked as red dots).

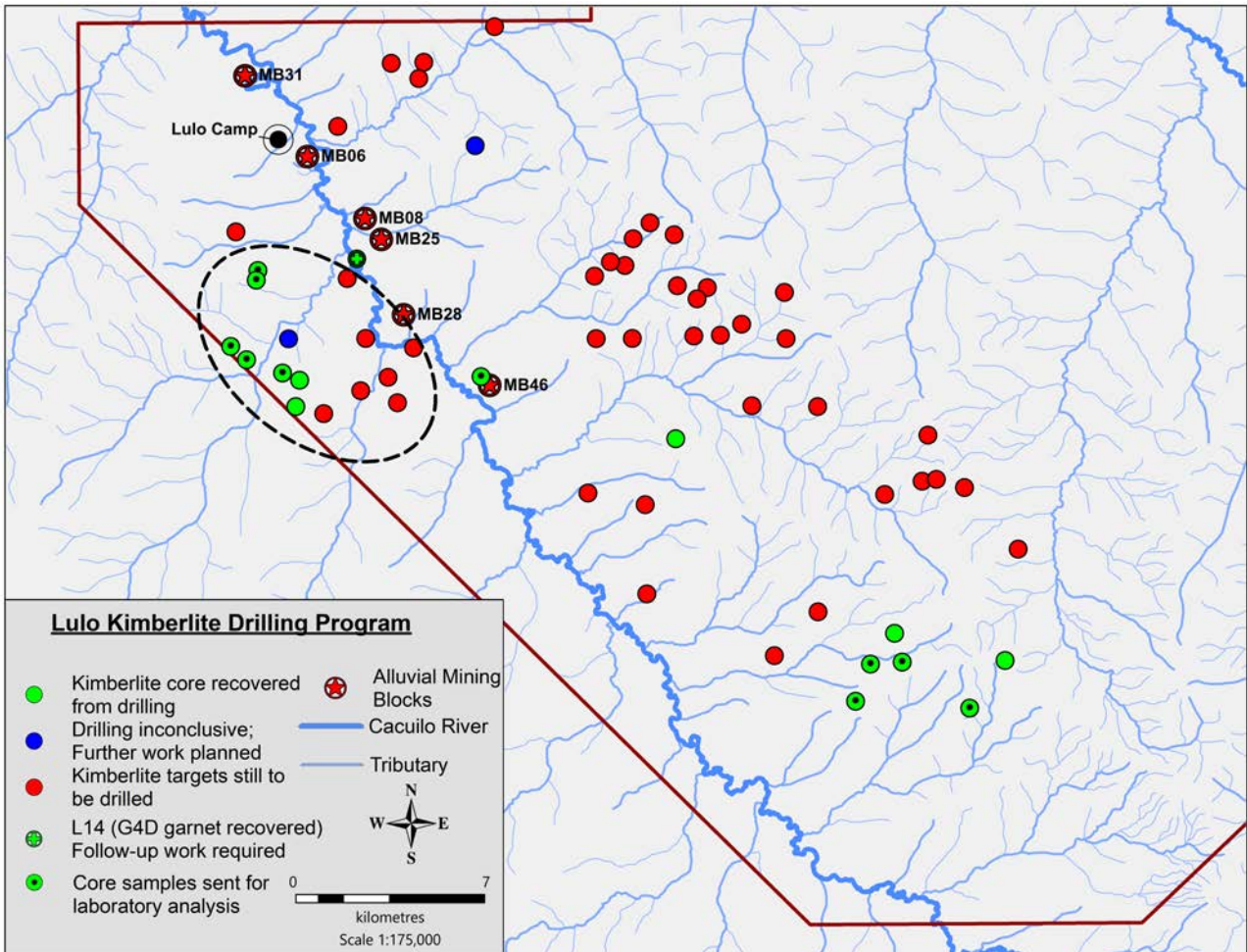


Figure 1: Progress on the kimberlite drilling program, including the two new kimberlites intersected in the Zavige cluster near Mining Blocks 8, 6 and 28 and the 10 kimberlites from which core samples have been sent for laboratory analysis

### Deep drilling completed at L259

Since the 10 November 2017 update, the Lulo partners have also completed two deep holes to a maximum depth of 225 metres at target L259 on the eastern side of the Caculo River. Following ground gravity and ground EM surveys conducted in 2016, this target was prioritised for drilling due to the anomaly's large size and close proximity to Mining Block 8.

The deep holes were required after extensive shallower infill drilling did not intersect in-situ kimberlite material (See ASX announcement 19 January 2017).

The two deep holes intersected primarily Calonda and Karoo material without intersecting in-situ kimberlite material. From these combined drilling results, it appears that the low-density gravity anomaly identified by the ground surveys as a possible kimberlitic body was caused by the collection of substantial low density alluvial and Calonda material within a depression.

Geological material of uncertain origin was identified at 200m in the deep drill holes. Whilst this material will be sent for analysis to assist regional geological interpretation, no other work is planned at this target. Drilling will continue on the targets defined from the subsequent Time Domain Electromagnetic survey flown over the main alluvial mining areas in 2017 (See ASX announcement 24 July 2017), as shown on Figure 1.



Kimberlite drilling at Lulo

*Next batch of core from 10 kimberlites sent for laboratory analysis*

As previously advised, the kimberlite core from the drilling program is being progressively batched for export to Cape Town, South Africa, for petrographic analysis, indicator mineral recovery and mineral chemistry analysis.

Further to the ASX update of 10 November 2017, the second batch of drill core from 10 kimberlites has been selected by project consultants, Remote Exploration Services (RES) (Figure 1). After being sent to Luanda, this batch of drill core has been air-freighted and received in Cape Town. The laboratory results will be announced as and when they come to hand.

These samples include core from five of the kimberlites intersected in the Zavige cluster (Figure 1) feeding Mining Blocks 8,6 and 28.

The Lulo partners are working to reduce the laboratory turnaround times considerably to speed up the kimberlite drilling and sampling program. In line with this, core from the ongoing kimberlite drilling program is now scheduled to be batched and exported for laboratory analysis approximately every eight weeks. In addition, and at the request of Lucapa, laboratory staffing numbers at the Cape Town facilities are also being increased. Consideration is also being given to utilising the Canadian laboratory in parallel.

### **Brooking lamproite drilling program**

As set out in the ASX announcement of 25 October 2017, Lucapa undertook a drilling program at the 80% owned Brooking project, in Western Australia's West Kimberley lamproite field, with the aim of identifying the source of the diamonds and lamproite indicator minerals recovered from previous field sampling programs within the project area (See ASX announcement 9 January 2017).

The Brooking drilling program has been completed. After being logged and packed on site, the drill core has been transported to Perth, where lamproitic material which has been identified will undergo petrographic and mineral chemistry analysis. Lucapa will announce the results of this work as soon as they come to hand.

Brooking is located ~40km of the Ellendale diamond mine which, when in operation, was the world's leading producer of rare fancy yellow diamonds.



Drill core from Little Spring Creek prospect at Brooking

### **Orapa drilling update**

As a result of delays in processing the required approvals by the authorities, drilling at Orapa Area F in Botswana will now only proceed in 2018, following the wet season.

For and on behalf of the Lucapa Board.

**STEPHEN WETHERALL**  
**MANAGING DIRECTOR**

**Table 1: Lulo Kimberlite Drilling Project - Drill Collar Details**

<b>HOLE-ID</b>	<b>Drilling type</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Azi</b>	<b>Dip</b>	<b>Total Depth</b>
HJ/255/02	Core	262,241	8,934,128	0	-90	98.8
HJ/255/01	Core	262,201	8,934,050	0	-90	89.9
HJ/008/01	Core	261,539	8,933,375	0	-90	105.0
HJ/265/01	Core	261,917	8,935,495	0	-90	101.9
HJ/265/02	Core	262,193	8,935,698	0	-90	102.8
RS/254/02	Core	261,772	8,933,002	0	-90	100.5
HJ/259/01	Core	265,173	8,940,480	0	-90	225.7
RS/254/01	Core	262,027	8,933,085	0	-90	84.0
HJ/259/02	Core	265,568	8,940,302	0	-90	225.0

**Table 2: Brooking Lamproite Drilling Project - Drill Collar Details**

<b>HOLE-ID</b>	<b>Drilling type</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Azi</b>	<b>Dip</b>	<b>Total Depth</b>
HSC/DH001	Core	752,232.8	8,031,699.0	0	-90	75.5
HSC/DH002	Core	752,306.2	8,031,775.0	0	-90	21.5
KBT/DH001	Core	749,150.6	8,031,327.0	0	-90	75.6
KBT/DH002	Core	749,728.2	8,031,196.0	0	-90	75.6
LSC/DH001	Core	749,683.3	8,033,703.0	0	-90	75.8
NEC/DH001	Core	751,610.4	8,033,769.0	0	-90	75.6
NEC/DH002	Core	752,895.6	8,033,382.0	0	-90	38.1
NEC/DH003	Core	752,791.1	8,033,404.0	0	-90	75.6
NEC/DH004	Core	752,841.2	8,033,167.0	0	-90	75.6
SF/DH001	Core	748,164.4	8,030,475.0	0	-90	75.7
SF/DH002	Core	748,355.0	8,030,473.0	0	-90	75.6
SF/DH003	Core	747,973.9	8,030,478.0	0	-90	75.7
SF/DH004	Core	748,166.8	8,030,665.0	0	-90	98.2
SF/DH005	Core	748,162.0	8,030,236.0	0	-90	75.6
SF/DH006	Core	748,064.0	8,030,475.0	0	-90	75.6
SF/DH007	Core	747,783.3	8,030,480.0	0	-90	102.6
SF/DH008	Core	747,873.0	8,030,478.0	0	-90	75.6
SF/DH009	Core	748,084.0	8,030,860.0	0	-90	75.7

### **ABOUT LUCAPA**

Lucapa Diamond Company Limited is a growing diamond company with a portfolio of high-quality production, development and exploration assets in Angola, Lesotho, Botswana and Australia. The Company's focus on high-value production is designed to protect cash flows as pricing in this sector of the diamond market remains robust.

Lucapa's flagship asset is the Lulo Diamond Project in Angola, which produced the highest \$ per carat price of any run of mine diamond production in the world in 2016 and continues to produce some of the largest diamonds on record from that region. Lucapa and its Lulo partners are also well-advanced in their search for the primary source of these large and premium-value alluvial diamonds, with three rigs now available to drill priority kimberlite targets.

In keeping with the Company's growth strategy, Lucapa has secured a 70% interest in the advanced, high-quality Mothae kimberlite project in Lesotho, which is located in the heart of the world's highest-value cluster of kimberlite mines. Lucapa plans to commence production at Mothae in H2 2018.

Lucapa is also advancing exploration programs at two earlier-stage diamond projects – Brooking in the West Kimberley lamproite province in Western Australia and Orapa Area F in Botswana's Orapa diamond field.

Lucapa's Board and management team have extensive diamond industry experience with companies including De Beers, Rio Tinto and Gem Diamonds. The Company was included in the ASX All Ordinaries Index in March 2017.

### **Competent Person's Statement**

Information included in this announcement that relates to exploration results and resource estimates is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Albert Thamm MSc FAusIMM (CP), who is a Corporate Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thamm is a Director of Lucapa Diamond Company Limited. Mr Thamm 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thamm and consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

This announcement has been prepared by the Company. This document contains background information about the Company and its related entities current at the date of this announcement. This is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. This announcement is for information purposes only. Neither this document nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of shares in any jurisdiction.

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Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this document or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

**Appendix 1**

**Reporting of kimberlite exploration results for the Lulo Project  
- JORC Code (2012) requirements -**

**Sampling Techniques and Data**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Lucapa Commentary</b>
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling was undertaken using a combination of a Sedidrill conventional core drill rig owned by the company and a contract drilling rig provided by Rosanstroj and a Hanjin wireline coring rig owned and operated by the company.</li> <li>• The Sedidrill, drills a 76mm diameter hole recovering 61.7mm core.</li> <li>• The Rosanstroj rig has drilled both PQ and 112mm hole/96mm core diameters.</li> <li>• The Hanjin rig drills HQ diameter core.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling to date has consisted of diamond core drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core is recovered from the core barrel and stored in core boxes, before being transported by light vehicle to the core shed, where it is visually logged.</li> <li>• Core recovery is generally high.</li> </ul>



<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Lucapa Commentary</b>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The core is visually logged</li> <li>• No quantitative analysis of the core is reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No sub-samples have been taken</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No assay or lab tests are reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No verification of samples has been undertaken.</li> </ul>

## KIMBERLITE/LAMPROITE EXPLORATION UPDATE

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample sites were initially located using a hand held GPS with a nominal accuracy of about 5m. The final location was measured using a Trimble Real-Time differential GPS system.</li> <li>• The grid system is WGS84 Zone 34L.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill spacing is variable and dependent on the size of the target being investigated.</li> <li>• No sample compositing is applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The samples are considered spot samples within a kimberlitic body.</li> <li>• Insufficient data exists to determine whether sample bias is present but given the nature of the bodies, bias is considered unlikely.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security of the drilling and core storage area, processing and diamond recovery is monitored by company and Angolan State Diamond Security personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sampling techniques are industry standard and no audits or reviews have been undertaken to validate the information presented at this stage.</li> </ul>

### Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 1994 legislation covering the Angolan diamond industry stipulates that only Endiama (Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola, the State Diamond Company) or joint ventures with Endiama, can hold diamond mining rights awarded by the Council of Ministers.</li> <li>• Under the terms of the Lulo Joint Venture Association Agreements, separate titles are granted for alluvial and kimberlite</li> </ul>

	<p><i>impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>mining. The exploration for both alluvials and kimberlites on the Lulo Concession is a requirement under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Angolan Government Gazette, dated 24 December 2007, authorized the formation of a Joint Venture for the purpose of prospecting, evaluation and mining of secondary (alluvial) diamond deposits. These rights were granted for a maximum period of five years. Should the Joint Venture wish to extend the agreement beyond five years, then 50% of the Concession would be relinquished. The equity distribution is: Endiama 32%, Lucapa Diamond Company Ltd 40%, Rosas e Petalas S.A. 28%.</li> <li>• In May 2014, the authorization for the kimberlite exploration and mining was gazetted and equity distribution in this is Endiama 51%, Lucapa Diamond Company Ltd 39%*, Rosas e Petalas S.A. 19% (*This interest will be reduced to 30% after recoupment of the investment).</li> <li>• A new kimberlite licence was awarded by the Angolan Ministry of Mines on 15 November 2016; subject to approval by the relevant authority of the mining investment contract.</li> <li>• The 10-year alluvial mining licence was signed end July 2015 creating “Sociedade Mineira Do Lulo, LDA.”, an Angolan incorporated company with which Lucapa Diamond Company Ltd has a 40% beneficial interest. This entity was incorporated in Angola in May 2016.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Exploration done by other parties</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited exploration has been undertaken by state controlled entities and joint ventures Diamang and Condiama.</li> <li>• Parts of the area have been exploited by artisanal miners - no records of this work are available.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geology</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant diamond bearing alluvial systems, of Mesozoic to Recent ages overlie a major, but relatively poorly explored, kimberlite field. The kimberlite pipes intrude flat-lying Proterozoic sediments within the Lucapa Graben. The kimberlite field is believed to be the source of the alluvial diamonds.</li> </ul>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Lucapa Commentary</b>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth hole length.</li> <li>○ 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole collar information is tabulated in Table 1.</li> <li>• Intercept information is currently unverified and is not presented here.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No weighting, averaging, grade truncations or cut-off grades have been used.</li> <li>• No short or long length aggregation applicable.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent values are used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deposits may be regarded as massive deposits so drill hole orientation is not relevant.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate map and plans for the reported mineralisation with scale and north points are included with the text of the report.</li> </ul>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Lucapa Commentary</b>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results reported are complete.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drilling at L259 has been planned based on the ground geophysics work undertaken in December 2015 and January 2016.</li> <li>All other targets have been drilled based on the aeromagnetic surveys conducted in 2008 and 2013, as well as a TDEM survey carried out in 2017.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling will continue on the priority targets that have been identified by the company.</li> <li>Core from the ongoing drilling program will be selected for laboratory testing in South Africa for petrographic and heavy mineral analysis, as well as dating, spectrographic analysis and possibly micro diamond analysis.</li> </ul>

**Appendix 2**

**Reporting of lamproite exploration results for the Brooking Project  
- JORC Code (2012) requirements -**

**Sampling Techniques and Data**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Lucapa Commentary</b>
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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 (e.g. '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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling was undertaken using a Sandvik DT712 drill rig, drilling HQ3 diameter core.</li> <li>Core was preliminary logged at the base camp.</li> <li>Selected core has been submitted for petrographic analysis at Townend Mineralogy Laboratory in Perth.</li> </ul>

	<p><i>there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling to date has consisted of triple tube diamond core drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core is recovered from the core barrel and stored in core boxes, before being transported by light vehicle to the base camp, where it is visually logged.</li> <li>• Core recovery is generally high.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The core is visually logged</li> <li>• No quantitative analysis of the core is reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selected sections of whole core were submitted for petrographic analysis</li> </ul>

<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rock types seen in the core are extremely altered.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No verification of samples has been undertaken.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample sites were located using a hand held GPS with a nominal accuracy of about 5m.</li> <li>• The grid system is WGS84 Zone 34L.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data spacing and distribution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill spacing is variable and dependent on the size of the target being investigated.</li> <li>• No sample compositing is applied.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The samples are considered spot samples within a lamproitic body.</li> <li>• Insufficient data exists to determine whether sample bias is present but given the nature of the bodies, bias is considered unlikely.</li> </ul>

## KIMBERLITE/LAMPROITE EXPLORATION UPDATE

<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security of the drilling and core storage area, processing and diamond recovery is monitored by on site staff,</li> <li>• Core was stored and transported in a locked container.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sampling techniques are industry standard and no audits or reviews have been undertaken to validate the information presented at this stage.</li> </ul>

### Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Brooking Diamond Project comprises Exploration Licences E04/1936 and E04/2317.</li> <li>• The Project area is located approximately 55km NNW of Fitzroy Crossing in the West Kimberley region of Western Australia on the Lennard River 1:250,000 (SE51-08) and Leopold Downs 1:100,000 (3692) map-sheets. The Project area straddles the boundary between the Brooking Springs and Leopold Downs pastoral leases. The Exploration Licences E04/1936 and E04/2317 are 100% owned and operated by Leopold Diamond Company Pty Ltd.</li> <li>• On 13 October 2016, Lucapa (ASX: LOM) announced that it had agreed to acquire 80% of the project.</li> <li>• On 6 June 2017 Brooking Diamond Company was granted E04/2471 for a period of 5 years.</li> <li>• On 8 November 2017 Brooking Diamond Company applied for exploration license E04/2502.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project area has been continuously explored for diamonds since 1976; following the discovery by the Ashton Joint Venture, of the Big Spring Cluster of sub-economic, variably diamondiferous, dykes, pipes and sills of Miocene-aged olivine lamproite and leucite-lamproite at Big Spring, 5 km NNE of the Brooking Project area. The Ashton Joint Venture also recovered diamonds and fresh to fresh-worn kimberlitic indicator minerals suggestive of derivation from at least one local provenance; from stream-sediment and soil samples collected from the tributaries of the Brooking, Homestead and Cajuput Creeks which drain the black-soil covered Devonian limestone reef complexes forming the Oscar Plateau.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These positive results provided the stimulus for persistent exploration between 1976 and 2002 by Stockdale Prospecting, Metana Minerals NL, Mr Manning, Moonstone Diamond Corporation, Diamond Rose NL, Thundelarra Exploration Ltd/Resource Exploration and Diamond Exploration Consultants/Alcaston Mining. Historic exploration programmes have involved the acquisition of aerial photography and Landsat/Spot imagery, airborne magnetic, resistivity and radiometric surveys, ground magnetic traverses, regional stream-sediment, soil and loam sampling and associated geochemistry, kimberlitic indicator mineral observation and associated mineral geochemistry and shallow percussion drilling. In 2002, following a regional HEM survey, Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd discovered Leopold 1; a Miocene-aged poly-phase dyke of olivine-phlogopite lamproite and olivine-leucite lamproite, approximately 1.5km east of the eastern boundary of the Brooking Project Area. This discovery, although barren of diamonds, provided impetus for continuing exploration for similar lamproites concealed under the transported Quaternary black-soils developed over the Devonian limestone karst topography forming the Oscar Plateau.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geology</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The targets for this exploration program are diamondiferous lamproites similar to the nearby Big Springs pipes or the Ellendale bodies to the WNW.</li> <li>• Like kimberlite, lamproite magma originates at upper mantle depths of 150 – 200km, and may entrain diamonds and other minerals from the upper mantle during its rapid ascent to the earth’s surface.</li> <li>• The interaction of the hot magma with groundwater results in a highly explosive eruption that, in the case of the Ellendale Lamproite Field, has generally resulted in large flared champagne glass shaped pipes near surface with a narrow pipe stem extending to depth.</li> <li>• Minerals commonly present within lamproites include olivine, clinopyroxene, phlogopite, leucite and amphibole. Xenoliths and xenocrysts, including pyrope garnets and rare diamonds (of upper mantle origin) may also be present. The</li> </ul>

		<p>presence of these xenocrysts is dictated by the mantle lithologies sampled by the lamproite magma on its ascent to surface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lamproites can only be diamondiferous if the lamproite magma intersects and samples diamondiferous mantle lithologies during its ascent, and if the conditions within the lamproite magma are such that the entrained diamonds are preserved once emplaced near or on the earth's surface (by rapid cooling of the lamproite to limit diamond resorption).</li> <li>• The subcrop geology of the area consists of Devonian limestones and related rocks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Drill hole Information</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i></li> <li>○ <i>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.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole collar information is tabulated in Table 2.</li> <li>• Intercept information is currently unverified and is not presented here.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data aggregation methods</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No weighting, averaging, grade truncations or cut-off grades have been used.</li> <li>• No short or long length aggregation applicable.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent values are used.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deposits may be regarded as massive deposits so drill hole orientation is not relevant.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate map and plans for the reported mineralisation with scale and north points are included with the text of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results reported are complete.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stream and loam sampling have been undertaken in some of the areas surrounding the drill sites.</li> <li>Diamonds and chrome spinels have been recovered from these samples and are reported in an announcement on 23 November 2016.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of the core will continue. This will include petrographic analysis, mineral chemistry analysis and possibly microdiamond analysis.</li> <li>A follow-up drilling program will be planned if justified by these results.</li> </ul>