LUCAPA
DIAMOND COMPANY

ASX Announcement 21 December 2020

SEVEN DIAMONDS RECOVERED FROM BROOKING SAMPLING CAMPAIGN

- **Seven diamonds and 72 chromites recovered from recent loam and stream sampling**
- **Sampling results indicate the presence of three new lamproites**
- **Two targets show similar soil geochemistry to previously discovered lamproites at Brooking**

Lucapa Diamond Company Limited (ASX: **LOM**) ("Lucapa" or "the Company") and its partner, Leopold Diamond Company Pty Ltd, are pleased to report the positive results from the latest sampling work carried out at the Brooking Diamond Exploration Project (Lucapa 80%) in Western Australia's West Kimberley lamproite province ("Brooking") which included the recovery of a total of seven diamonds, of which two are macro-diamonds (>0.5mm diameter).

A total of 72 chrome spinels (or chromites), visually identified as a type associated with lamproites, were also recovered from loam and stream sampling.

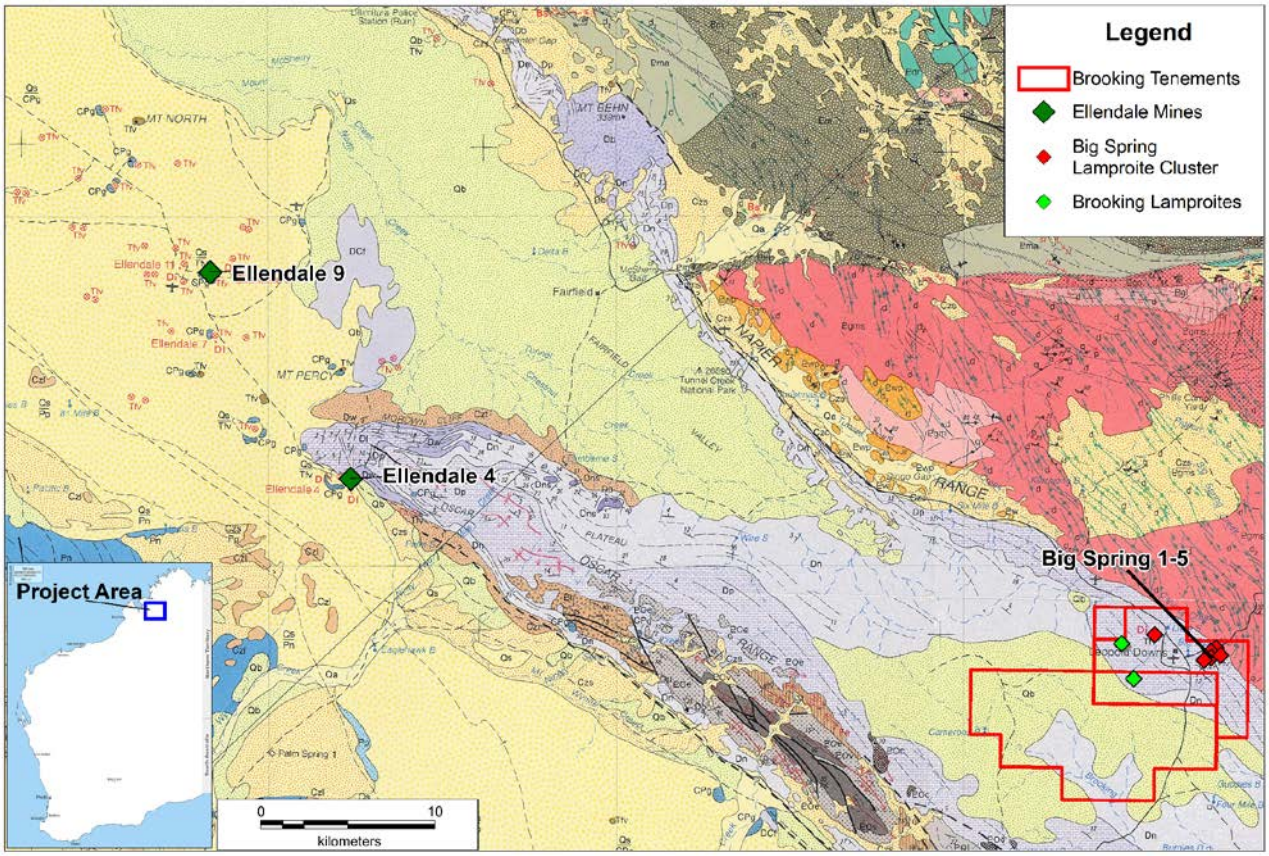


Figure 1: Location of the Brooking Diamond Exploration Project in proximity to the Ellendale diamond project and the Big Spring lamproite cluster

As per the ASX announcement on 30 October 2020, a follow up exploration program involving heavy mineral stream and loam sampling complemented with soil geochemistry sampling was undertaken at Brooking over six identified target areas (refer Figure 2).

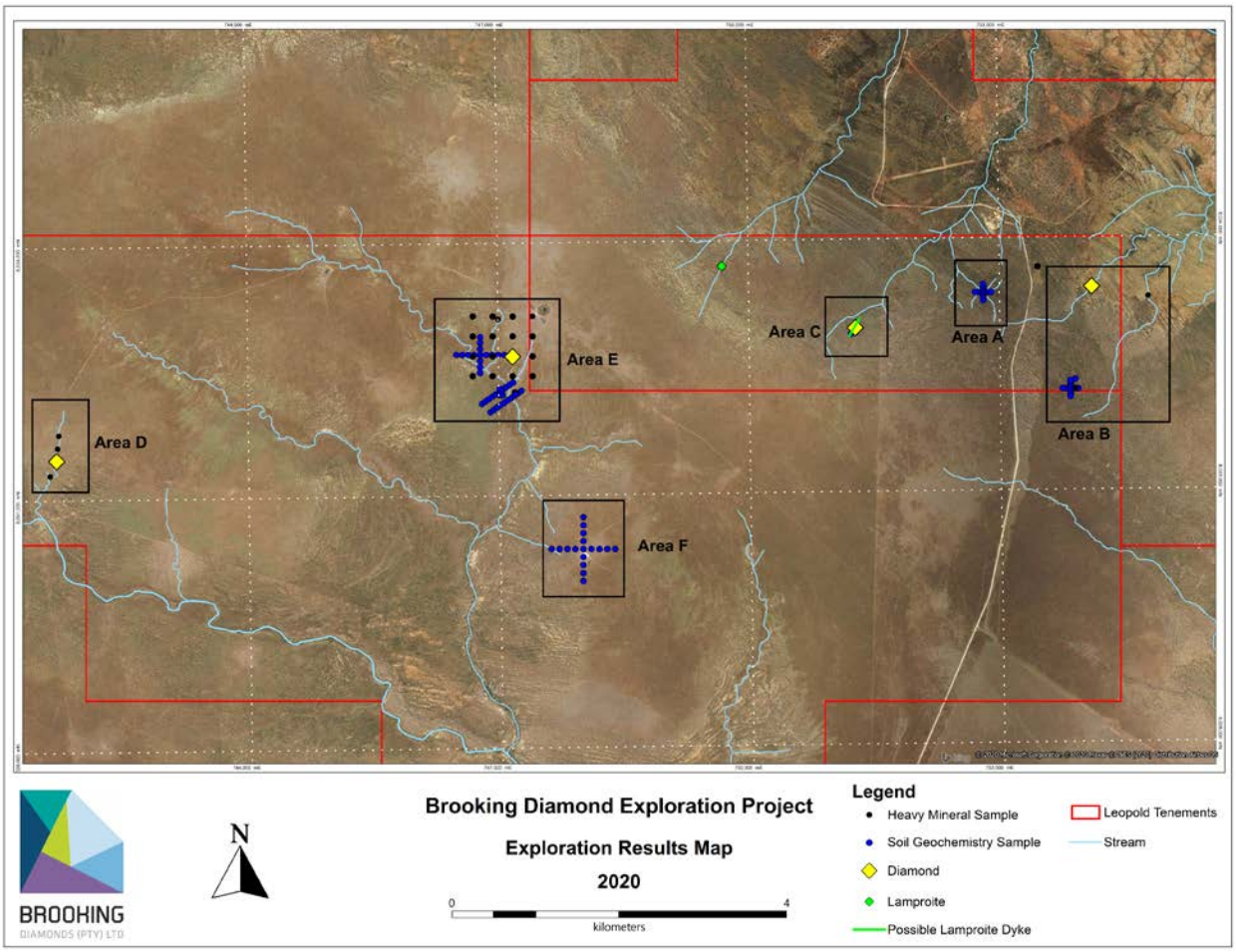
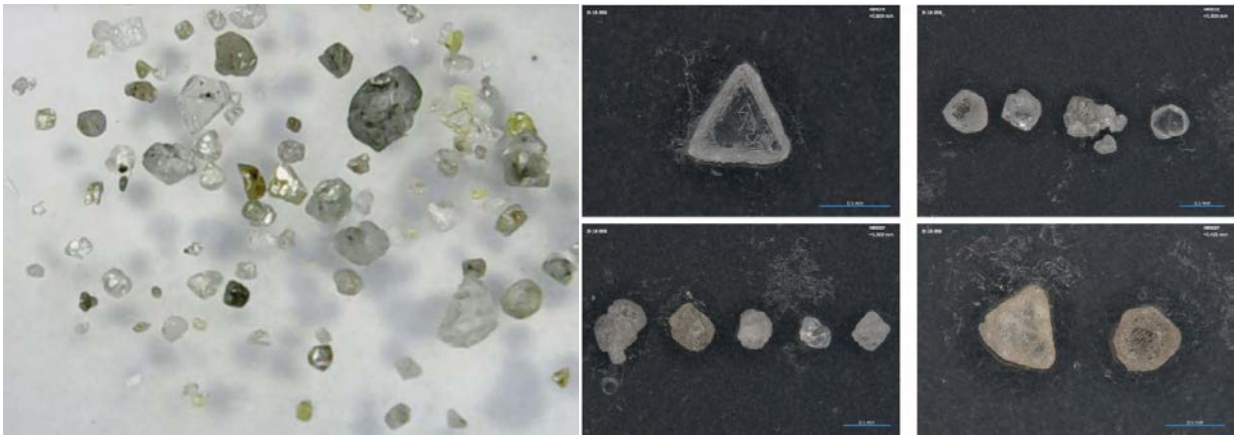


Figure 2: The six Brooking target areas and associated sample locations.

Strong Likelihood of Lamproite Pipes

The results of this sampling indicate the presence of three new lamproites with two targets showing similar soil geochemistry to previously discovered lamproites at Brooking.

As per the ASX announcement on 28 August 2018, Lucapa and its partners have already identified diamondiferous lamproite at Brooking where over 1,200 micro- and macro-diamonds were recovered from a drill program on the Little Spring Creek lamproite discovery.



Micro- and macro-diamonds recovered from Lucapa's drilling programs at Brooking's Little Spring Creek lamproite

Kimberlite and lamproite are two of the deepest-sourced volcanic rocks that occur at the Earth's surface. Like kimberlite, lamproite magma originates at upper mantle depths of 150 – 200km and may entrain diamonds and other associated minerals and elements from the upper mantle during its rapid ascent to the earth's surface.

The geochemistry analysis showed that a number of soil samples from target areas A and B were high in Rare Earth Elements (REE's) and other elements commonly associated with lamproite. These target areas are proximal to where stream sampling also recovered diamonds and chromites. There is a strong likelihood that lamproite pipes could be present at each of these target areas which will be confirmed in the next phase of exploration.

Stream sampling at target area C recovered diamonds and chromites over a NNW/ SSE trending linear feature observable in satellite imagery, suggesting the possible presence of a lamproite dyke.

Next Steps

The next phase of exploration will seek to confirm whether lamproite pipes could be present at each of target areas A and B.

The observable airborne geophysical anomalies underlying the positive sample locations together with satellite imagery will aid in planning the future drill hole or trenching locations in target areas A, B and C.

Diamonds and chromites were also recovered from two samples in target areas D and E and further exploratory work is being planned to better define potential targets in these areas.

Lucapa Managing Director Stephen Wetherall said,

"These positive results from the latest work carried out together with the previous exceptional micro- and macro-diamond recoveries at Brooking highlight the potential for the discovery of additional diamondiferous lamproites and reinforce our stated objective of positioning the Company for continued growth in the global diamond industry."

Authorised by the Lucapa Board.

STEPHEN WETHERALL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

ABOUT LUCAPA

Lucapa is a niche diamond producer and explorer with a unique mix of high-value mines in Angola (Lulo) and Lesotho (Mothae) and exciting exploration projects.

The Lulo alluvial mine and Mothae kimberlite mine both produce large and high-value diamonds, with >75% of revenues generated from the recovery of +4.8 carat stones.

Lulo, Lucapa's first mine brought into production in 2015, has produced 16 +100 carat diamonds to date and is one of the highest average US$ per carat alluvial diamond producers in the world. Lucapa and its *Project Lulo* partners have also received highly encouraging results from their search to discover the primary hard-rock source of the high-value Lulo alluvial diamonds being mined on the same concession.

The 1.1Mtpa Mothae kimberlite mine in diamond-rich Lesotho, which is the second mine Lucapa has developed and brought into production, commenced commercial mining and processing operations in January 2019. It produced >30,000 carats in its first year of production, including four +100 carat diamonds. Lucapa has recently secured funding to commission a ~45% expansion in the processing capacity of the Mothae kimberlite mine from 1.1Mtpa to 1.6Mtpa which is scheduled for completion in Q1 2021.

Lucapa is also advancing exploration programs at two other diamond projects – Brooking in the West Kimberley lamproite region in Western Australia, where the Company has already discovered lamproite with high concentrations of micro and macro diamonds, and Orapa Area F in Botswana's Orapa diamond field, where identified targets are planned to be drilled.

Lucapa's Board, management team and new strategic investors have decades of diamond industry experience across the globe and right through the diamond pipeline, particularly in the large and high-quality diamond sector.

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 Richard Price MAusIMM who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Price is an employee of Lucapa Diamond Company Limited. Mr Price 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 Price consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

This announcement may not be distributed in any jurisdiction except in accordance with the legal requirements applicable in such jurisdiction. Recipients should inform themselves of the restrictions that apply in their own jurisdiction. A failure to do so may result in a violation of securities laws in such jurisdiction.

This document does not constitute investment advice and has been prepared without taking into account the recipient's investment objectives, financial circumstances or particular needs and the opinions and recommendations in this representation are not intended to represent recommendations of particular investments to particular persons.

Recipients should seek professional advice when deciding if an investment is appropriate. All securities transactions involve risks, which include (among others) risks associated with mining, exploration, operations, resource, environment, funding and adverse or unanticipated market, financial, currency or political developments.

No responsibility for any errors or omissions from this document arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted. This document does include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of the Company. Actual values, results, outcomes or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. 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.

Appendix 1

Brooking Diamond Project – Exploration Update

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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 (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.*	• Sampling undertaken was a combination of loam and stream samples taken for heavy mineral analysis supplemented with soil geochemistry sampling. • The stream samples were taken at selected trap sites, with material dry screened at 1.6mm. Approximately 15kg of -1.6mm material was collected at each site. • Loam samples were collected from material swept or scraped from the deflation surface at the defined sample point. Material was screened at 1.6mm with approximately 15kg of -1.6mm material collected at each site. • Soil geochemistry samples were taken at pre-defined sample sites on set out lines to cover the sampling target, with approximately 50% of the samples taken on the target and the remainder outside the target. Approximately 200g of surficial soil crust was collected and placed in a small bag for submission to the laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	• No drilling was undertaken
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.*	• No drill samples were taken

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa 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.*	• No drilling was undertaken
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.*	• No sub-sampling was undertaken
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Loam and stream samples were screened and concentrated using Tetra-bromoethane heavy liquid at Diamond Recovery Services in Perth. • The concentrates were examined for lamproitic heavy minerals under a microscope by Leopold Diamonds Pty Ltd.

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.*	• No verification of samples has been undertaken.
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 sites were located using a handheld GPS with a nominal accuracy of about 5m. • The grid system is MGA (GDA 1994).
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.*	• Sample location and spacing was adjusted according to the type and size of the target being investigated. • No mineral resource is being estimated based on the sample results presented.
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.*	• The samples are considered spot samples, but representative of the area surrounding the sample position.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were sealed and transported using commercial transport. Each sample was checked for possible contamination or loss before processing.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques are industry standard and no audits or reviews have been undertaken to validate the information presented at this stage.

Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa 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 Brooking Diamond Exploration Project comprises Exploration Licences E04/1936, E04/2317, E04/2471 and E04/2502 • 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. • On 13 October 2016, Lucapa announced that it had agreed to acquire 80% of the project from Leopold Diamond Company. At the time the project consisted of E04/1936 and E04/2317 • On 6 June 2017 Lucapa was granted E04/2471 for a period of 5 years. • On 11 June 2018 Brooking Diamond Company was granted exploration license E04/2502.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 lamproitic 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. • 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, lamproitic 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. 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targets for this exploration program are diamondiferous lamproites similar to the nearby Big Springs lamproite pipes or the Ellendale bodies to the WNW. • 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. • 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. • 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 presence of these xenocrysts is dictated by the mantle lithologies sampled by the lamproite magma on its ascent to surface. • 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). • The subcrop geology of the area consists of Devonian limestones and related rocks.
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* *hole length.* o *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.*	• No drilling information is presented here.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• No drilling information is presented here.

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling information is presented here.
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.*	• Appropriate map and plans for the reported data with scale and north points are included with the text of the 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 reported are complete.
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.*	• The exploration program was divided into 6 main prospecting areas: **Area A** Two crossing lines of soil geochemistry samples were taken over a target selected from airborne EM which has a coincident satellite photo feature which appears to be approximately 170m in diameter. A ground EM survey had been previously surveyed over this area which identified an area of conductivity. One part of this area was previously drilled with no lamproite identified. The geochemistry of the samples taken during this phase of exploration are strongly positive for REE's, and other elements associated with lamproite. Further work on this target will be undertaken during the next phase of exploration. Diamonds and chromites

have been discovered in previous stream sampling downstream of this target.

Area B

This target is an airborne EM target associated with a feature observed in satellite imagery. The geophysics target appears to be approximately 150m x 180m in size. Two stream samples taken 1.2km and 1.4km away downstream of this target are both strongly positive, with sample BS/2020/09 containing 2 diamonds and 11 chromites and sample BS/2020/06 containing 35 chromites.

17 soil geochemistry samples were taken along two crossing lines over this target. The majority of these were strongly positive for REE's, and other elements associated with lamproite. Further work on this target will be undertaken during the next phase of exploration. Diamonds and chromites have been discovered in previous stream sampling downstream of this target.

Area C

This is a linear feature identified on satellite imagery. A single stream and soil geochemistry sample was taken from a small creek following the feature identified in the imagery. The stream sample produced 2 diamonds and 8 chromites and is considered strongly positive. The soil geochemistry sample did not produce a strong lamproite signature, however geochemistry of stream samples in this environment is considered unreliable and should not detract from the positive heavy mineral result.

Further work on this target will be undertaken during the next phase of exploration.

Area D

Four stream samples were taken along a poorly developed creek which had previously yielded a diamond and other KIMs. One sample was positive with one diamond and 4 chromites recovered. Further work is planned in this area to better define the target.

		Area E Area E is an area where there has been repeated recoveries of diamonds and lamproitic indicator minerals (LIM's) over multiple phases of stream sampling. A grid of 16 loam samples was laid out at a 225m sample spacing. Soil geochemistry samples were also taken at each sample site. A single stream sample was taken just upstream of the point where previous stream sampling had stopped finding indicators. Two diamonds and 12 chromites were recovered from the samples, but there is no clear nucleation of the results to identify a possible source point. The soil geochemistry results show a slight increase in REE's near a weak conductor identified in the airborne EM data. Further analysis will be undertaken on this data, but it does not appear to highlight a likely source of the diamonds and LIMs. **Area F** 17 soil geochemistry samples were taken from this large target. Some weakly positive results were identified but are not believed to be significant. Further interpretation of the results will be undertaken, but no further field work is planned.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Ground geophysics at the 3 likely lamproite targets is recommended in preparation for drilling. • Core drilling of the lamproite targets to confirm the presence of lamproite, with microdiamond analysis of lamproite core if positive. • Additional closer spaced heavy mineral and geochemistry sampling. • Review satellite imagery.

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Target	Tenement	Sample Type	Macro-Diamond	Micro-diamond	Chromite (mm)						Total Diamond
								+1.0mm	+0.8mm	+0.5mm	+0.4mm	+0.3mm	Total	
BS/2020/01	753,460.00	8,033,650.00	Area B	E04/2317	Loam			1		1			**2**	
BS/2020/03	753,900.00	8,032,200.00	Area B	E04/2317	Loam									
BS/2020/06	754,781.47	8,033,289.65	Area B	E04/2471	stream					16	9	10	**35**	
BS/2020/09	754,105.17	8,033,414.23	Area B	E04/2317	stream	1	1			3	4	4	**11**	**2**
BS/2020/21	747,002.01	8,033,097.00	Area E	E04/1936	Stream					2	4	5	**11**	
BS/2020/22	741,624.00	8,031,291.00	Area D	E04/1936	Stream									
BS/2020/23	741,701.40	8,031,476.89	Area D	E04/1936	Stream		1				1	3	**4**	**1**
BS/2020/24	741,715.71	8,031,618.58	Area D	E04/1936	Stream									
BS/2020/25	741,732.28	8,031,772.07	Area D	E04/1936	Stream									
BS/2020/26	746,698.84	8,033,136.75	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/27	746,695.89	8,032,899.99	Area E	E04/1936	Loam							1	**1**	
BS/2020/28	746,692.95	8,032,663.25	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/29	746,690.01	8,032,426.48	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/30	746,937.02	8,033,133.79	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/31	746,934.08	8,032,897.03	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/32	746,931.13	8,032,660.29	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/33	746,928.20	8,032,423.52	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/34	747,175.25	8,033,130.83	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/35	747,172.31	8,032,894.07	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/36	747,169.36	8,032,657.33	Area E	E04/1936	Loam		2							**2**
BS/2020/37	747,166.42	8,032,420.57	Area E	E04/1936	Loam									
BS/2020/38	747,413.45	8,033,127.87	Area E	E04/2317	Loam									
BS/2020/39	747,410.50	8,032,891.10	Area E	E04/2317	Loam									
BS/2020/40	747,407.55	8,032,654.36	Area E	E04/2317	Loam									
BS/2020/41	747,404.60	8,032,417.60	Area E	E04/2317	Loam									
BS/2020/42	751,273.03	8,032,953.20	Area C	E04/2317	Stream	1	1	1	1	3	3		**8**	**2**
Total						**2**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**25**	**21**	**23**	**72**	**7**

Table 2: Summary of heavy mineral results from Brooking 2020 sampling program

SampleID	Target	Easting	Northing	Element Analysis (ppb)									
				Ba	Ca	Ce	Co	Dy	La	Nd	Th	Y	Zr
BS/2020/01	Area B	753,460	8,033,650	0.04	501.4	40	84	5.4	13.2	16.2	5.7	30	18.6
HSG002	Area B	753,989	8,032,214	0.05	494.2	30	97	5.2	10.8	20	4.3	22	9.7
HSG003	Area B	754,013	8,032,214	0.27	788.3	522	196	75.7	198.1	351.7	26.3	344	58.9
HSG004	Area B	754,036	8,032,213	0.05	545.8	78	164	10.2	23.8	39.5	8.7	52	20.9
HSG005	Area B	754,060	8,032,213	0.03	518.9	42	109	7.8	18.3	31.9	5.9	35	15.4
HSG008	Area B	753,917	8,032,215	0.02	489.6	67	170	6.7	19.2	28.4	6.9	36	17.1
HSG011	Area B	753,965	8,032,238	0.14	629.4	174	254	20.5	50.9	83.7	21.9	99	51.1
HSG012	Area B	753,966	8,032,262	0.25	669.7	363	452	36.6	88.2	136.7	32.5	181	67.1
HSG013	Area B	753,966	8,032,285	0.1	539.6	216	297	18.5	51.1	75.1	22.2	99	31.8
HSG014	Area B	753,966	8,032,309	0.09	552	204	285	19.5	58.2	91	19.5	112	35.5
HSG019	Area B	753,899	8,032,311	0.04	547	73	133	10.8	23.1	43.4	10.7	57	26.9
NEG001	Area A	752,805	8,033,352	0.03	482.1	27	159	5.2	11.6	19.6	2.4	28	11
NEG007	Area A	752,757	8,033,353	0.05	520.3	56	164	7.7	20	29.7	4.9	43	19
NEG008	Area A	752,734	8,033,353	0.03	522	57	112	5.4	16.9	23.6	6.6	39	37.1
NEG009	Area A	752,710	8,033,353	0.03	493.6	23	176	2.5	7.5	6	2.9	12	19.6
NEG010	Area A	752,805	8,033,376	0.07	509.3	95	88	23.3	51.1	83.6	14.7	119	26.7
NEG011	Area A	752,806	8,033,399	0.06	452.3	70	100	11	27.3	34.1	15.1	50	25.6
NEG012	Area A	752,806	8,033,423	0.04	473.7	46	86	6.6	13.5	15.6	7.3	38	32.6
NEG013	Area A	752,806	8,033,447	0.12	563.3	151	112	12.3	29	37.6	24.9	66	55.8

Table 3: Selection of soil geochemistry analyses from Brooking 2020 sampling program