LUCAPA
DIAMOND COMPANY

ASX Announcement 23 November 2016

LUCAPA CONFIRMS DIAMOND POTENTIAL AT BROOKING PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Exploration by Lucapa has validated positive historical results at the Brooking Diamond Project in WA, with macro and micro diamonds and lamproite indicator minerals (chromite and pyrope garnets) now recovered from within and near tenement area
- EM surveys to commence over 11 selected areas to refine drilling targets
- Drilling program will aim to identify targets as lamproites, which will then be tested for diamondiferous nature
- Lucapa has also expanded its tenement holding at Brooking with application for additional exploration licence

Lucapa Diamond Company Limited (ASX: **LOM**) ("Lucapa" or "the Company") is pleased to update progress at the Brooking Diamond Project in Western Australia.

As announced to the ASX on 13 October 2016, Lucapa is acquiring an 80% interest in Brooking under a Heads of Agreement executed with Leopold Diamond Company Pty Ltd. Brooking comprises two exploration licences covering 128km^2 in the West Kimberley lamproite province, which hosts the Ellendale diamond field (Figure 1).

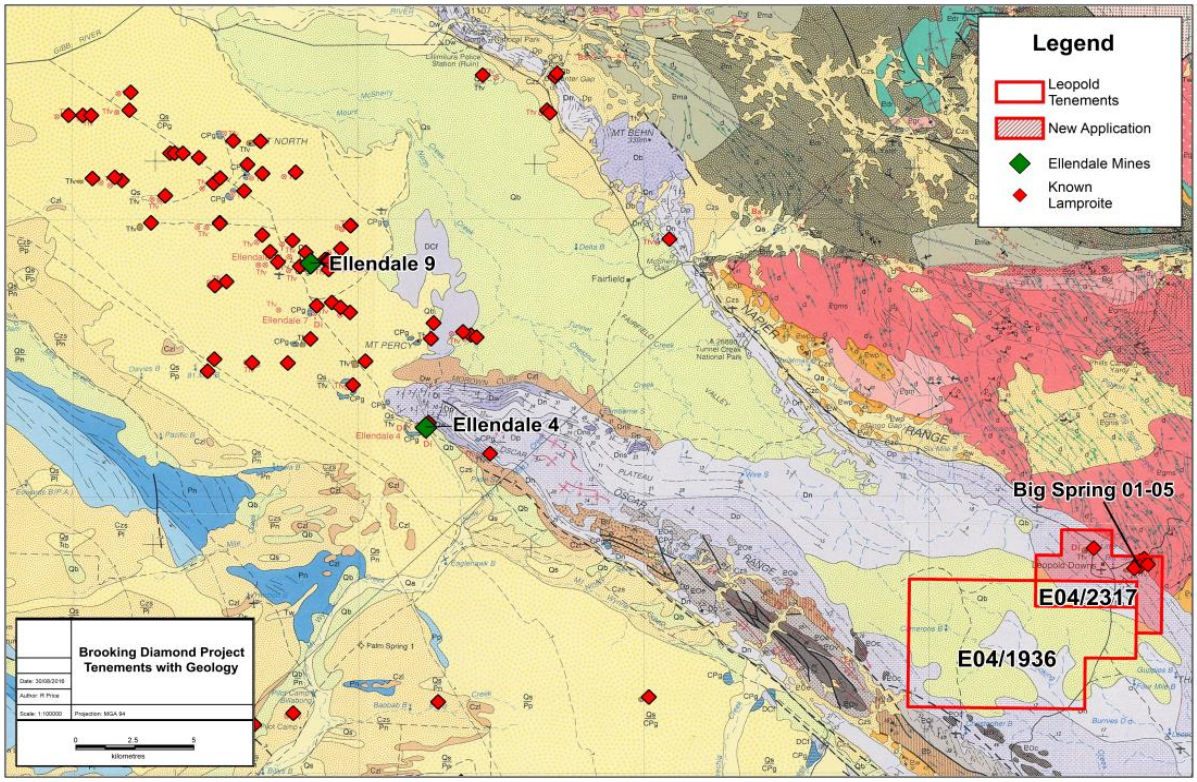


Figure 1: Location of the expanded Brooking Diamond Project showing proximity to the Ellendale lamproite pipes, which formerly produced >50% of the world's rare, fancy yellow diamonds

Work undertaken by Lucapa at Brooking has included stream sampling and MMI® (Mobile Metal Ion) geochemical analysis to validate the positive historic exploration results by Leopold and other explorers prior to acquiring an interest in the tenements.

The results from Lucapa's preliminary exploration phase confirm the Brooking project as being prospective for lamproite (primary source) diamond discoveries.

Consequently, the Company has agreed to acquire an 80% interest in the project and commenced the next stage of exploration, which involves conducting ground-based electromagnetic (EM) surveys over 11 selected areas to define drilling targets.

The drilling program will aim to identify lamproite pipes in the West Kimberley lamproite field that could be similar in nature to the Ellendale E9 and E4 pipes (Figure 1), which, when in production, produced more than 50% of the world's rare, fancy yellow diamonds.

Previous Diamond Exploration Results at Brooking

Documented work programs conducted by previous explorers since 1988 and more recently by Leopold since 2010 - including stream sediment and loam sampling – resulted in the recovery of macro and micro diamonds from the Brooking tenements and streams draining those tenements[1] and the definition of target areas.

In addition to the diamonds, abundant lamproite indicator minerals were recovered, including chromites and occasional pyrope garnets[1].

These diamonds and lamproite indicator minerals were recovered across a series of targets at Brooking including Katie's Bore, Little Spring Creek, Santa Fe Dam, East West Creek, North East Creek and Eastern Prospect.

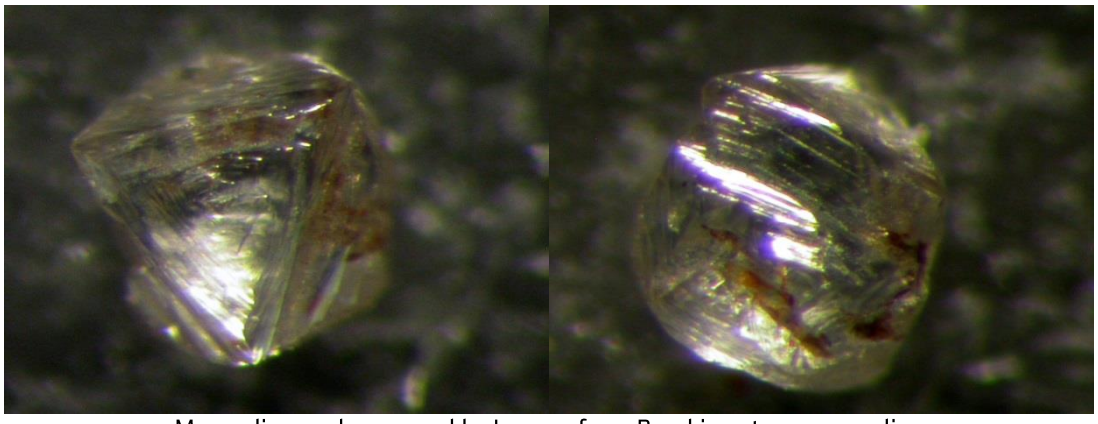
Much of the Brooking tenement area has also been flown for electromagnetics and high-resolution magnetics.

Lucapa Sampling Program

The preliminary field sampling programs conducted at Brooking by Lucapa were designed to both validate the historic exploration results - including the diamonds and indicator minerals - and to inform follow-up exploration and drilling programs.

This work included a heavy mineral stream sampling program over three targeted areas.

The results included the recovery of five diamonds (including 1 macro diamond) and 392 chromites (Refer Table 1; Figure 2 and Appendix 1). Mineral chemistry analysis of the chromites suggests they have come from a lamproite or similar source.



Macro diamond recovered by Lucapa from Brooking stream sampling

In addition, a soil geochemistry sampling program was undertaken over selected topographical features near some of the positive stream samples.

The samples were analysed using the MMI® technique. Nickel and other rare earth elements (REEs) - which can be diagnostic for lamproites - were identified in several of these samples (Refer Appendix 1).

Lucapa believes the results validate the historical exploration results, confirming Brooking as being prospective for a lamproite diamond discovery and thus warranting further exploration.

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Sample Weight	Conc Weight	Diamond		Chromite		
					>0.425mm	>0.1mm	>0.8mm	>0.425mm	>0.3mm
B090	750,251	8,034,389	32.5	12.5	-	3	7	75	141
B091	747,241	8,031,951	57.44	308.7	1	1	-	10	80
B093	752,406	8,033,973	32.06	15.07	-	-	10	38	31
Totals					**1**	**4**	**17**	**123**	**252**

Table 1: Diamond and chromite recoveries from Brooking stream sampling program

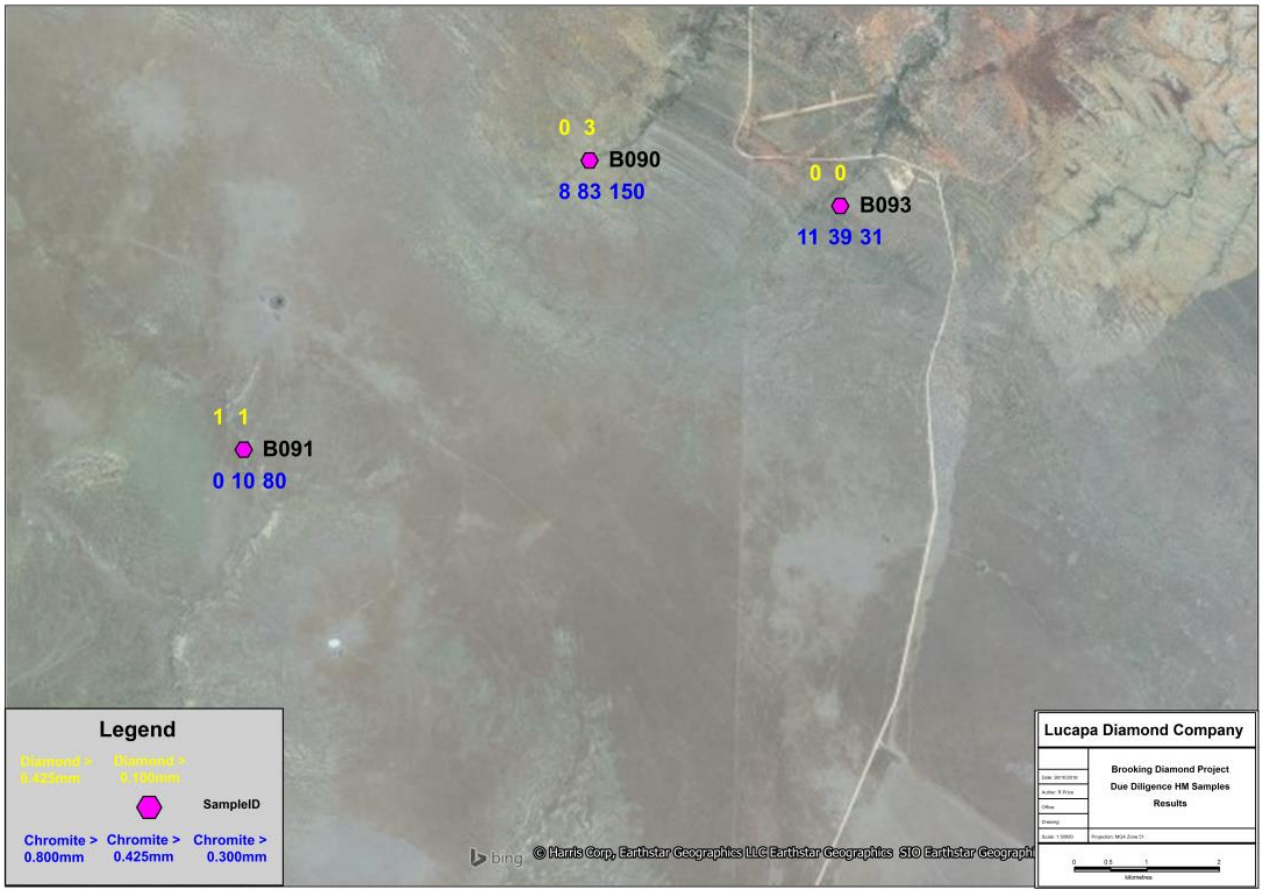


Figure 2: Location of Lucapa stream samples showing diamond and chromite recoveries

Next Steps

Following the due diligence and positive sampling results, a detailed reinterpretation has been undertaken of the historical EM and magnetic data in the areas where heavy minerals and diamonds were recovered. This identified 11 conductive targets suitable for follow-up (Figure 3).

Detailed ground EM surveys will be undertaken over each of these 11 target areas to define drill targets (Figure 3). This survey work is scheduled to commence this month (November), weather and ground conditions permitting.

The EM results will refine targets for a drilling program which, subject to heritage clearances, is scheduled to commence after the Kimberley wet season in the March 2017 Quarter. This drilling will aim to confirm the presence of lamproitic pipes, with drill core to be sampled for micro and macro-diamonds and other indicator minerals.

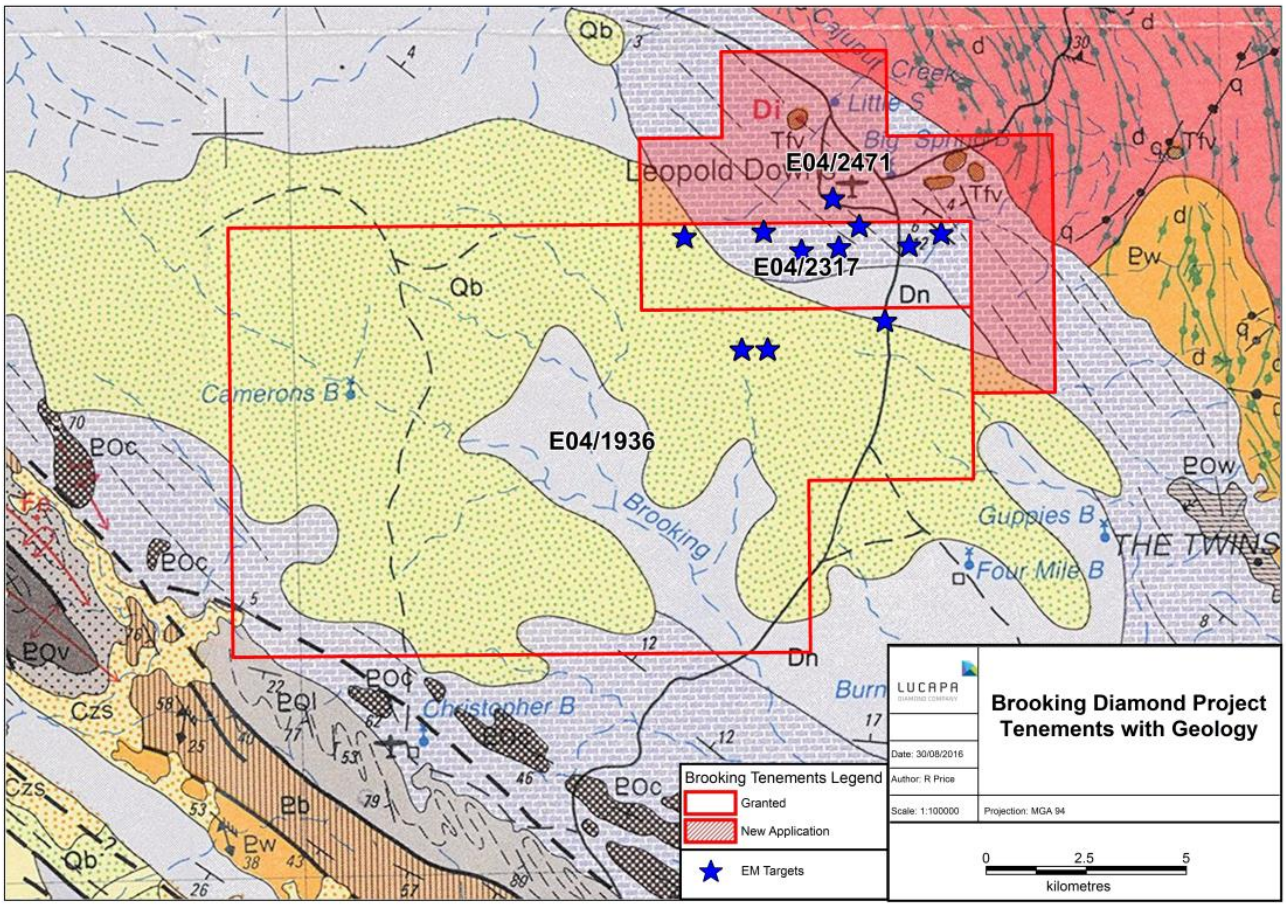


Figure 3: Location of 11 selected EM targets at the Brooking Diamond Project

Expanded Footprint

Following the positive preliminary exploration results, Lucapa has also applied for an additional exploration licence to the north and east of Brooking, covering 22.9km^2 (Figures 1 and 3), which will take the expanded project area to approximately 150km^2.

For and on behalf of the Lucapa Board.

STEPHEN WETHERALL
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

1. Brooking Diamond Project Annual Report, December 2015, Department of Mines and Petroleum WA

Competent Person's Statement

Information included in this announcement that relates to previously released exploration data disclosed under JORC Code 2012. The information has not materially changed since it was last reported and 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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Appendix 1

Reporting of diamond exploration results and resources for the Lulo Project – JORC Code (2012) requirements –

Brooking Diamond Exploration
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.*	**Stream Samples** 3 stream samples were taken in selected drainages. Appropriate stream sample sites were selected in the areas of high interest. Material was excavated from available rock fractures, depressions and gravel bars, and dry screened through a 1.25mm screen. Between 30 and 60kgs of -1.25mm screened material was collected and submitted for treatment. **MMI® (Mobile Metal Ion)** Sample sites over selected topographical features were identified. Approximately 5cm of surface soil was removed, and approximately 400g of soil was extracted to a maximum depth of 10cm, and placed in a labelled plastic bag. The samples were located mostly along perpendicular lines, centred on a target and extending well away from the target area. Orientation of the lines was based on an interpretation of the local geology and air photo features.
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 is reported in this document.
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 drilling is reported in this document
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.*	No core or chip samples were logged.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	No sub-samples are taken.
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.*	**Stream samples** The stream samples were submitted for heavy mineral recovery. The samples were screened into +1.0mm, -1.0+0.3mm and -0.3mm fractions. The +1.0mm faction was submitted to the laboratory for visual indicator mineral identification. The -1.0mm+0.3mm fraction was concentrated through TBE (Tetrabromoethane), cleaned using an ultrasonic cleaning method and submitted to the laboratory for visual indicator mineral identification. The -0.3mm fraction was magnetically separated, with the non magnetic fraction fused with sodium peroxide, screened and submitted to the laboratory for microdiamond recovery only. **MMI® Samples** The MMI® samples were analysed by SGS Perth using a proprietary analysis process.
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 drilling is reported in this document. No duplicates were taken for either MMI® or stream samples.
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.*	All sample positions were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS using the WGS84 datum.

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.*	The sample spacing and locations of the stream samples was selected to sample high interest drainage basins. The purpose and distribution of sampling was to confirm positive stream samples from previous tenement operators. The MMI® sample spacing was dependent on the size of the target to allow approximately half the samples to be located on the target area and half away from the target to determine background levels.
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 sampling method is not sensitive on the orientation of the sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were packed and sealed in the presence of company personnel, transported by commercial transport company to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

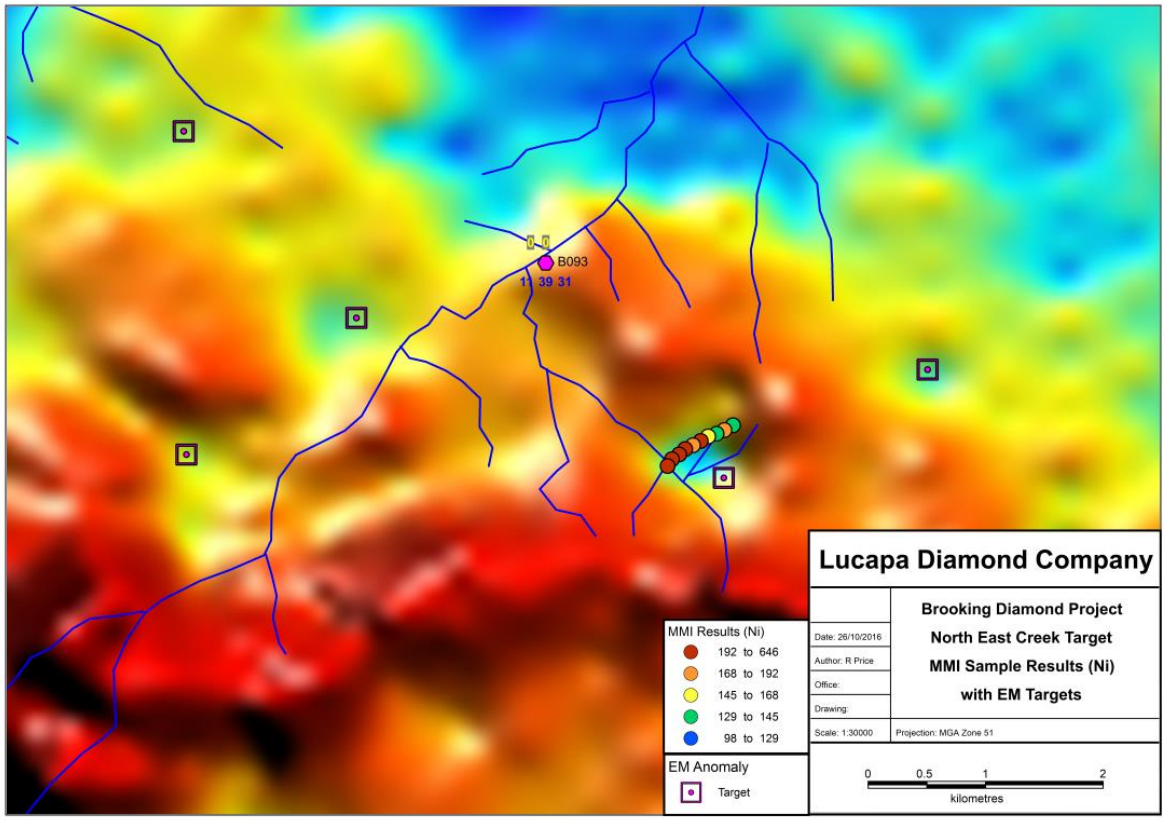
Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Project comprises Exploration Licences E04/1936 and E04/2317. 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. On 13 October 2016, Lucapa (ASX: LOM) announced that it had agreed to acquire 80% of the project.
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 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.

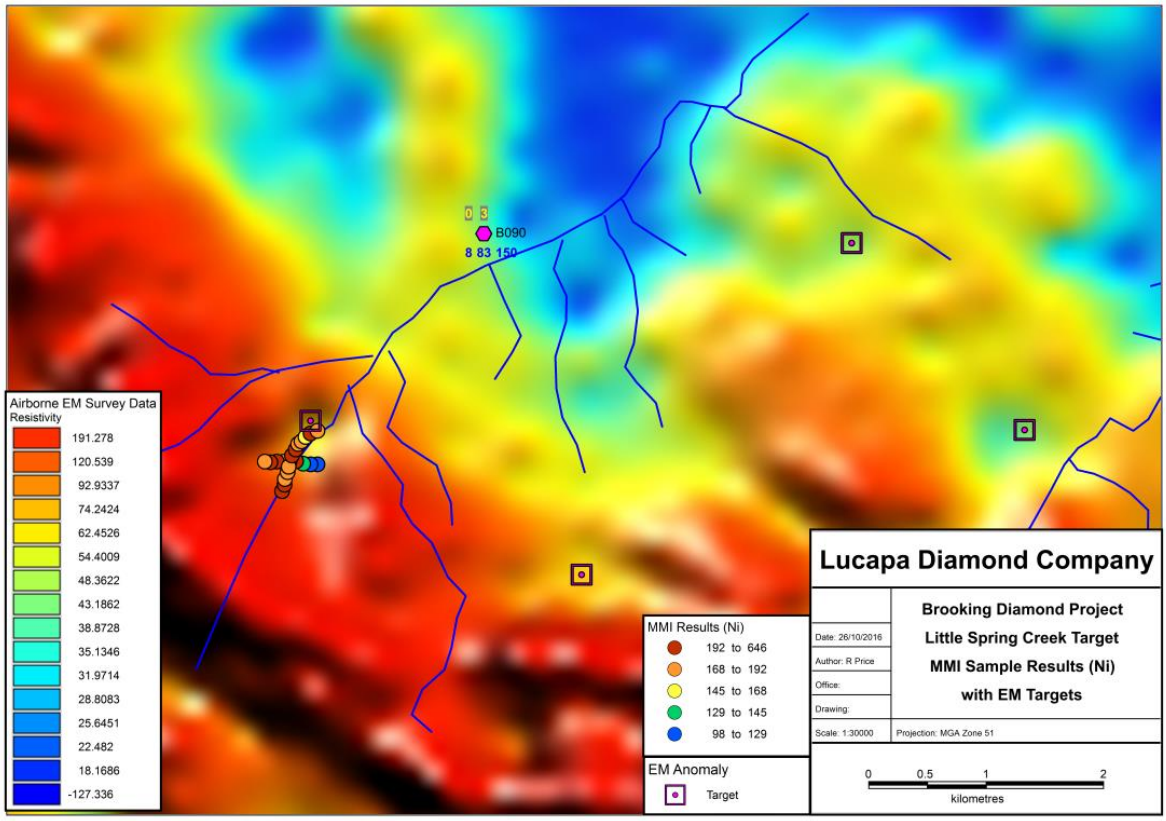
		These positive results provided the stimulus for persistent exploration between 1976 and 2002 by Stockdale Prospecting, Metana Minerals NL, Mr Manning, Moonstone Diamond Corporation, Diamond Rose NL, Thundelarra Exploration Ltd/Resource Exploration and Diamond Exploration Consultants/Alcaston Mining. 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 [1]. Leopold has been conducting exploration programs in the project area since 2010 through stream and loam heavy mineral sampling and aerial photo interpretation, and have resolved the project area into target areas for further work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The targets for this exploration program are diamondiferous lamproites similar to the nearby Big Springs 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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth hole length.* ○ *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No new drilling is reported in this document.
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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation has been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No mineralised widths are reported.
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.*	Diagrams are included in the main text and below.
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.

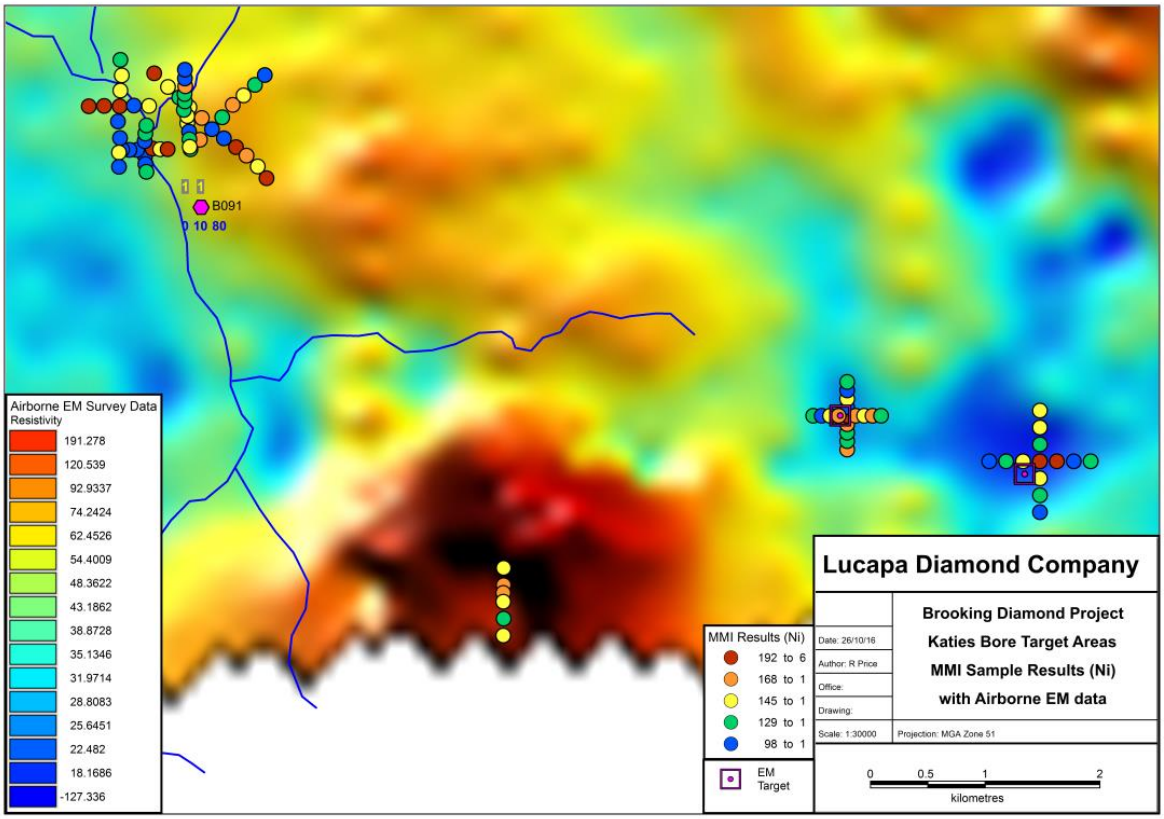
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other work was undertaken.
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.*	A review of the available geophysical dataset has taken place and will continue. Where appropriate, ground geophysical techniques will be planned. This will be followed by drilling of selected targets.



Map 1: - North East Creek Target – MMI Results (Ni) with HM Stream Sample Results



Map 2: - Little Spring Creek Target – MMI Results (Ni) with HM Stream Sample Results



Map 3: - Katies Bore and Santa Fe Dam Targets – MMI Results (Ni) with HM Stream Sample Results

Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Lucapa Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator minerals</td><td>• Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory.</td><td>The indicators recovered from the stream samples taken under this program are summarised in the table below:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">SampleID</th><th rowspan="2">Easting</th><th rowspan="2">Northing</th><th rowspan="2">Sample Weight</th><th rowspan="2">Conc Weight</th><th colspan="2">Diamond</th><th colspan="3">Chromite</th></tr>
<tr><th>>0.425mm</th><th>>0.1mm</th><th>>0.8mm</th><th>>0.425mm</th><th>>0.3mm</th></tr>
<tr><td>B090</td><td>750,251</td><td>8,034,389</td><td>32.5</td><td>12.5</td><td></td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>75</td><td>141</td></tr>
<tr><td>B091</td><td>747,241</td><td>8,031,951</td><td>57.44</td><td>308.7</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>10</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>B093</td><td>752,406</td><td>8,033,973</td><td>32.06</td><td>15.07</td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td>38</td><td>31</td></tr>
<tr><td>Totals</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>17</td><td>123</td><td>252</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of diamonds</td><td>• Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or secondary) including the rock type and geological environment.</td><td>The 5 diamonds recovered from the stream samples were examined using a AutogeoSEM system at the CSIRO, Perth and were confirmed as being composed of 100% carbon.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample collection</td><td>• Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (eg large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution).
• Sample size, distribution and representivity.</td><td>Three stream samples were collected in selected drainages. 30kg samples were targeted from 2 of the drainages (B090 and B093) with a double (~60kg) sample taken from the third (B091) due to the poorly developed trap sites in that drainage.
The best heavy mineral trapsites over a distance of 1-200m from the nominal sample site were sampled, with the recovered material dry screened through a 1.25mm screen. The screened material was then transferred to a calico sample bag for transport to the laboratory.
The samples are believed to be representative of the drainage basins from which they derive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample treatment</td><td>Type of facility, treatment rate, and accreditation.
Sample size reduction. Bottom screen size, top screen size and re-crush.
Processes (dense media separation, grease, X-ray, hand-sorting, etc).
Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry.
Laboratory used, type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation.</td><td>The samples were submitted to Diamond Recovery Services, Perth for initial concentration.

The samples were screened into +1.0mm, -1.0+0.3mm and -0.3mm fractions.

The +1.0mm faction was submitted to the laboratory for visual indicator mineral identification.

The -1.0mm+0.3mm fraction was concentrated through TBE (Tetrabromoethane), cleaned using an ultrasonic cleaning method and submitted to the laboratory for visual indicator mineral identification.

The -0.3mm fraction was magnetically separated, with the non-magnetic fraction fused with sodium peroxide, screened and submitted to the laboratory for microdiamond recovery only.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carat</td><td>One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).</td><td>A unit of weight for diamonds.</td></tr>
</table>

Sample grade	*Sample grade in this section of Table 1 is used in the context of carats per units of mass, area or volume.* *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size should be reported as carats per dry metric tonne and/or carats per 100 dry metric tonnes. For alluvial deposits, sample grades quoted in carats per square metre or carats per cubic metre are acceptable if accompanied by a volume to weight basis for calculation.* *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive sample grade (carats per tonne).*	No grades were calculated for these samples.
Reporting of Exploration Results	*Complete set of sieve data using a standard progression of sieve sizes per facies. Bulk sampling results, global sample grade per facies. Spatial structure analysis and grade distribution. Stone size and number distribution. Sample head feed and tailings particle granulometry.* *Sample density determination.* *Per cent concentrate and undersize per sample.* *Sample grade with change in bottom cut-off screen size.* *Adjustments made to size distribution for sample plant performance and performance on a commercial scale.* *If appropriate or employed, geostatistical techniques applied to model stone size, distribution or frequency from size distribution of exploration diamond samples.* *The weight of diamonds may only be omitted from the report when the diamonds are considered too small to be of commercial significance. This lower cut-off size should be stated.*	All diamonds recovered were below the threshold of commercial significance.
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	*Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation.* *The sample crush size and its relationship to that achievable in a commercial treatment plant.* *Total number of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.* *Total weight of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.* *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size.*	No grade estimation was carried out.
Value estimation	*Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is commonly used for processing exploration samples.* *To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include: diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth.* *details of parcel valued.* *number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth.*	No value estimation was carried out.

	The average $/carat and $/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-off should be reported in US Dollars. The value per carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value. *The basis for the price (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc).* *An assessment of diamond breakage.*	
Security and integrity	*Accredited process audit.* *Whether samples were sealed after excavation.* *Valuer location, escort, delivery, cleaning losses, reconciliation with recorded sample carats and number of stones.* *Core samples washed prior to treatment for micro diamonds.* *Audit samples treated at alternative facility.* *Results of tailings checks.* *Recovery of tracer monitors used in sampling and treatment.* *Geophysical (logged) density and particle density.* *Cross validation of sample weights, wet and dry, with hole volume and density, moisture factor.*	All samples were held in the possession of the project team members before being transported to the laboratory. The samples were sealed in plastic bags for transport and were inspected on arrival at the laboratory.
Classification	*In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive grade (carats per tonne). The elements of uncertainty in these estimates should be considered, and classification developed accordingly.*	No resource classification is relevant to this project at this stage.