LUCAPA
DIAMOND COMPANY

ASX Announcement 19 April 2018

LULO KIMBERLITE UPDATE

- **Latest laboratory results received from ongoing Lulo kimberlite drilling and sampling program**
- **Results recommend follow-up work at L164, which produced the highest concentrations of kimberlitic indicator minerals of any Lulo kimberlite tested to date**
- **L164 is located in the south-east of the Lulo concession in a region previously highlighted as an area of interest based on positive surface sampling results**

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.

The Lulo kimberlite exploration program, which is funded from Lucapa's alluvial mining returns, aims to identify the primary hard-rock source or sources of the exceptional size and quality alluvial diamonds being recovered from within the concession.

Further to the kimberlite exploration update of 18 December 2017, the Lulo partners have received from consultants Remote Exploration Services ("RES") the results from the second batch of kimberlite core samples from the current program sent to Cape Town, South Africa, for laboratory analysis.

Kimberlite L164 highlighted for follow-up work

In its report, RES stated that the mineral chemistry results from this batch of kimberlite core samples analysed suggested derivation of mineral grains from the upper mantle, but from shallow depths and high temperatures mostly outside the diamond stability field at the time of kimberlite emplacement.

RES further noted there were a few high-interest garnets that possibly indicated limited sampling of mantle material from within the diamond stability field and may be evidence of a better source within the area that is being masked by the signature from the numerous predominantly low-interest garnets present.

Of most interest was kimberlite L164, which was highlighted by RES for follow-up work based on its high indicator mineral count. L164 produced the highest concentration of G3D and G4D garnets and other kimberlitic indicator minerals of any Lulo kimberlite target tested to date, including 11 garnets classified as diamond-associated grains.

The RES report stated: *"Kimberlite L164 is recommended for further exploration work (micro-diamond sampling and/or bulk sampling) as it clearly has increased mantle content compared to the other drill tested kimberlites and has a relatively better albeit still weak diamond potential when compared to these kimberlites."*

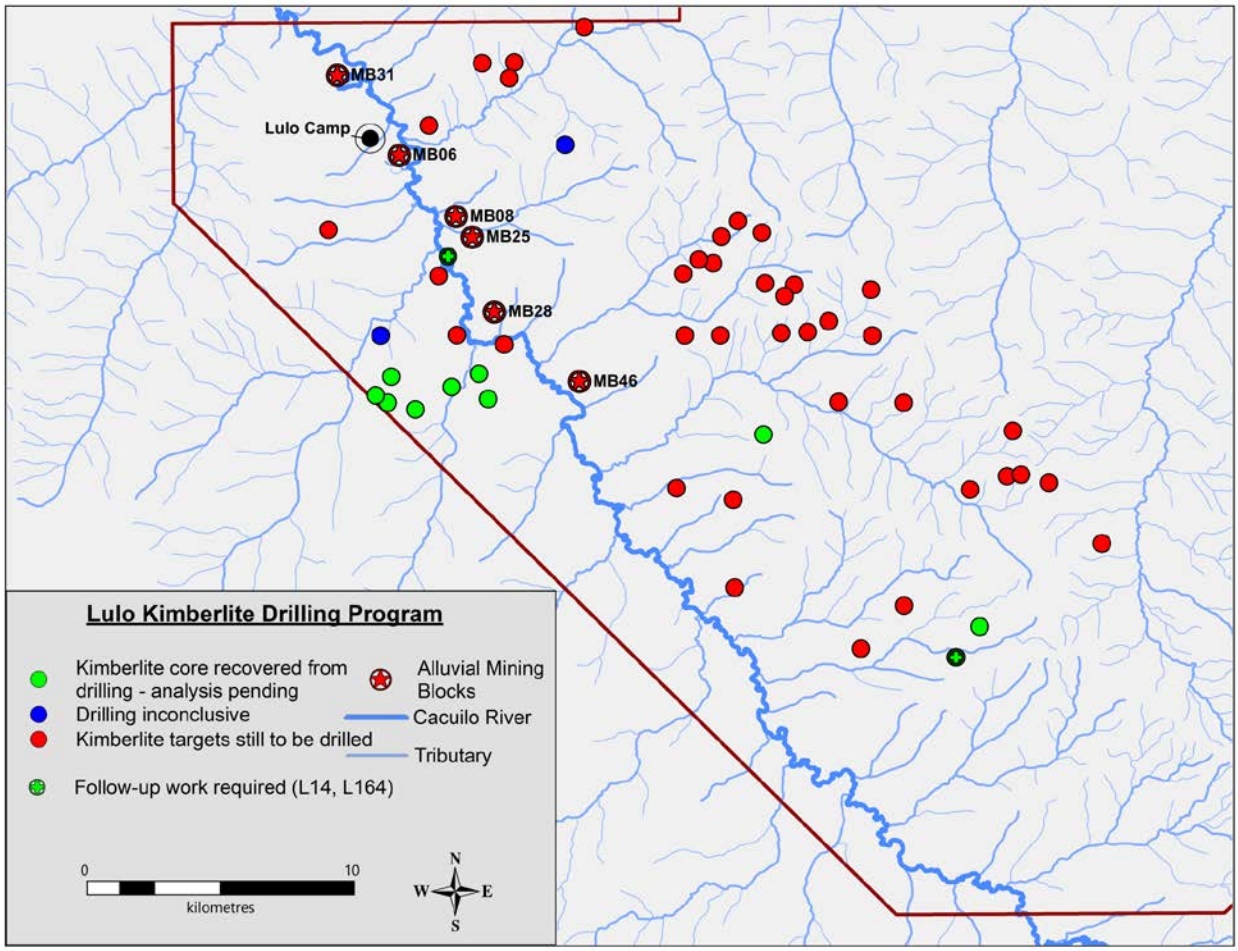

Figure 1: Kimberlite targets prioritised for drilling in the Cacuilo Valley

The RES recommendation for follow-up work at L164 is supported by evidence of previous garimpeiro (artisanal miner) diggings proximal to the target which do not appear to be associated with any extensive alluvial channels.

L164 is located ~35km south-east of Mining Block 8 along the Cacuilo River (Figure 1) within an area of interest previously highlighted by soil sampling results, including the recovery of G10D garnets and a micro-diamond (Refer ASX announcements 21 December 2015 and 24 July 2017).

L164 was highlighted as both a large (10-15 hectare) magnetic target in the aeromagnetic survey flown over the Lulo concession in 2013 (Figure 2) and as a larger electromagnetic target in the subsequent Time Domain EM survey flown in 2017 (Figure 3).

L164 is the second Lulo kimberlite highlighted for follow-up work from the ongoing drilling and sampling program. This is consistent with the program's objectives, which is to significantly reduce the list of kimberlites to only those warranting follow-up exploration and testing. Follow up work will be scheduled on L164 in the second quarter in line with the RES recommendation.

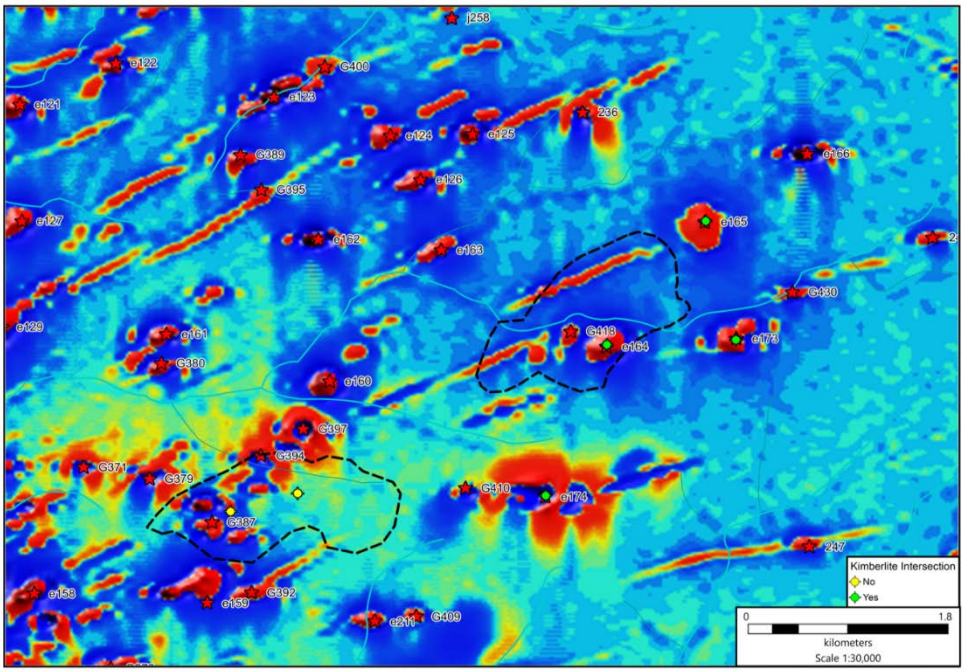

Figure 2: Magnetic target identified at L164 from aeromagnetic survey

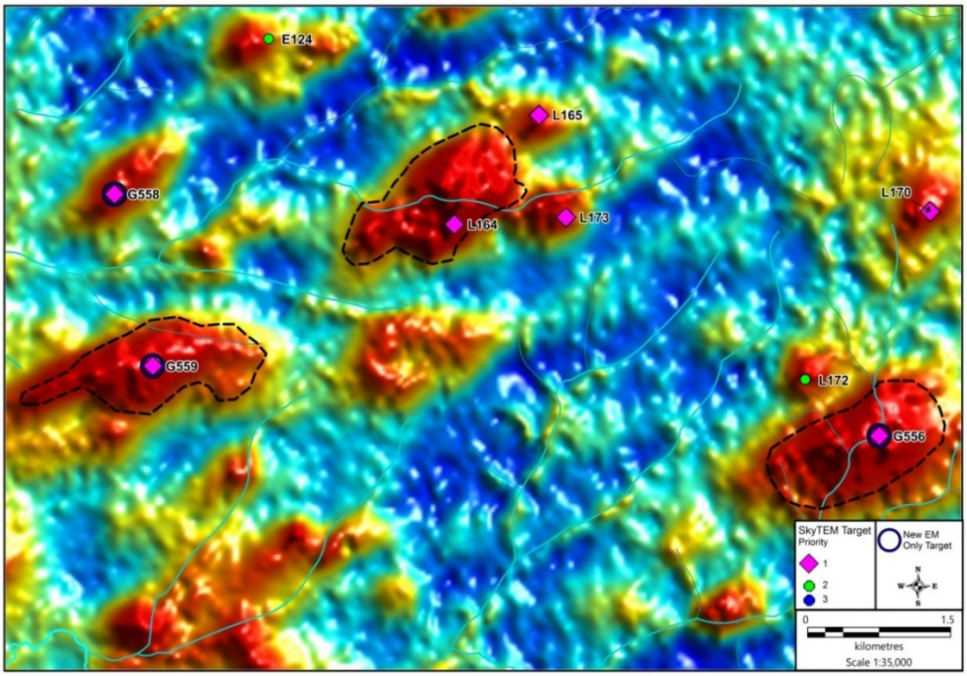

Figure 3: L164 as shown in the 24 July 2017 ASX announcement highlighting post TDEM survey kimberlite targets

Further kimberlite core samples undergoing analysis

Further to the ASX update of 16 April 2018, another batch of Lulo kimberlite core samples from the current drilling is undergoing preparation in Cape Town.

Some of this batch will be sent to the laboratory in Canada to help speed up the turnaround time for micro-probing of the samples. In addition, further samples of drill core – and concentrates from previous stream and soil sampling programs – have also been batched for analysis.

For and on behalf of the Lucapa Board.

STEPHEN WETHERALL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

ABOUT LUCAPA

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

Lucapa's flagship asset is the Lulo Diamond Project in Angola, which is a prolific producer of large and premium-value alluvial diamonds. Lulo has produced 10 +100ct diamonds to date and is the highest US$ per carat alluvial diamond production in the world. Lucapa and its Lulo partners continue to advance their search for the primary kimberlite sources of these exceptional alluvial gems, with three drill rigs available in the ongoing kimberlite exploration program.

In keeping with the Company's growth strategy, Lucapa has acquired a 70% interest in the advanced Mothae kimberlite project in diamond-rich Lesotho. The Mothae kimberlite pipe is a high-quality diamond resource located within 5km of Letšeng, the highest US$ per carat kimberlite diamond mine in the world. Lucapa is constructing a 150 tonne per hour (90,000 tonnes per month) diamond treatment plant, complete with XRT recovery technology, under its Phase 1 development program and is scheduled to commence high-value production at Mothae in H2 2018. A bulk sampling plant has been refurbished and the Company will soon commence testing the Neck Zone of the kimberlite pipe not included in the JORC resource due to no historic bulk sampling and other areas that are included in the JORC resource but could be upgraded by additional sampling.

Lucapa is also furthering two earlier stage exploration assets - commencing with an extensive follow up program at Brooking in the West Kimberley lamproite province in Western Australia, where the Company has recently discovered lamproite with high concentrations of micro and macro diamonds. The Company is also scheduled to drill its targets at the Orapa Area F project in Botswana's Orapa diamond field in 2018.

Lucapa's Board and management team have extensive diamond industry experience across the globe with companies including De Beers, Rio Tinto and Gem Diamonds.

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 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.

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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

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.*	• Drilling was undertaken using a combination of a Sedidrill conventional core drill rig owned by the company, a contract wireline rig provided by Rosanstroi and a Hanjin wireline coring rig owned and operated by the company. • The Sedidrill, drills a 76mm diameter hole recovering 61.7mm core. • The Rosanstroi rig has drilled both PQ and 112mm hole/96mm core diameters. • The Hanjin rig drills HQ diameter core.
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.).*	• The drilling to date has consisted of diamond core drilling.
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.*	• 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. • Core recovery is generally high.

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.*	• All core is visually, semi-quantitatively logged and photographed at the operations core shed.
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.*	• Sections of core were selected for petrographic analysis and indicator mineral recovery to represent the major lithologies present at each body. • Each petrography sample was marked up and submitted to the laboratory for thin section and polished slab production. • Each mineral chemistry sample was a composite of small sections down a hole to fully represent the intercept of the rock being sampled. • The mineral chemistry samples were crushed and screened to -2.36mm - +0.3mm fractions. The material was passed through tetrabromoethane (TBE) to separate heavy mineral concentrates. • The concentrates were split into ~10g splits which were visually picked for kimberlitic indicator minerals (KIM's) to provide unbiased populations of grains for compositional analysis. • Representative sets of each KIM species were selected and mounted into epoxy disks for compositional analysis using a Zeiss EVO® MA15 Scanning Electron Microscope.
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.*	• The laboratory procedures are standard for kimberlite exploration purposes. • Mineral standards provided by Mineral Services Laboratories, acquired from The Smithsonian Institution, were used for standardization and verification of the analyses • Apart from Na_2O concentration in garnet, the mineral compositions were quantified by energy dispersive spectrometry using an Oxford Instruments® X-Max 20mm^2 detector and Oxford INCA software. Beam conditions during the quantitative analyses were 20 KV, with a working distance of 8.5 mm and an approximate beam current of –20 nA. The counting time was 10 seconds live-time. Pure Co was

		used periodically to correct for detector drift on the ED detector. • Na2O and MnO concentrations in garnet were measured by wavelength dispersive spectrometry using an Oxford Instruments® Wave Dispersive X-ray Spectrometer
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 or twinning has been undertaken, however QA/QC grains were inserted into the mineral sequences for quality control purposes.
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.*	• Drill 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. • The grid system is WGS84 Zone 34L.
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.*	• Drill spacing is variable and dependent on the size of the target being investigated. • Sample compositing of mineral chemistry samples is applied to improve representivity.
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 within a kimberlitic body. • Insufficient data exists to determine whether sample bias is present but given the nature of the bodies, bias is considered unlikely.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Security of the drilling and core storage area, processing and diamond recovery is monitored by company and Angolan State Diamond Security personnel. • All samples were securely sealed before departure from site and unsealed on arrival at the laboratory. No evidence of tampering was observed.
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.

		• Samples were selected by an independent consultant specialising in kimberlite sampling.

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 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. • Under the terms of the Lulo Joint Venture Association Agreements, separate titles are granted for alluvial and kimberlite mining. The exploration for both alluvials and kimberlites on the Lulo Concession is a requirement under the Act. • 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%. • 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). • A new kimberlite licence was awarded by the Angolan Ministry of Mines on 15th November 2016; subject to negotiation of a mining investment contract. • 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.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited exploration has been undertaken by state controlled entities and joint ventures Diamang and Condiama. • Parts of the area have been exploited by artisanal miners – no records of this work are available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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.
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.*	• Drill hole collar information of the new drill holes reported is tabulated as Table 2. • Intercept information is not 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting, averaging, grade truncations or cut-off grades have been used. • No short or long length aggregation applicable. • No metal equivalent values are 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').*	• The deposits may be regarded as massive deposits so drill hole orientation is not relevant.
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 mineralisation 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.*	• Targets have been drilled based on aeromagnetic surveys conducted in 2008 and 2013, ground geophysics work undertaken in Dec 2015 and Jan 2016, as well as a TDEM survey carried out in 2017.
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.*	• Drilling will continue on the priority targets that have been identified by the Company. • Core from the ongoing drilling program will be selected for laboratory testing in South Africa and Canada as required for petrographic and heavy mineral analysis, as well as dating, spectrographic analysis and possibly micro diamond analysis.

Section 3 (resources) does NOT apply to this announcement

Section 4 (reserves) does NOT apply to this announcement

Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Indicator minerals	• *Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory.*	• Kimberlite core samples were crushed and concentrated by Scientific Services in Cape town. • Indicator grains were selected by Remote Exploration Services and submitted to the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
		Central Analytical Facility (CAF) at the University of Stellenbosch for microprobe analysis.
Source of diamonds	• *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.*	• No diamonds were recovered as part of this analysis.
Sample collection	• *Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (e.g. large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution).* • *Sample size, distribution and representivity.*	• Samples were selected from HQ and PQ diameter core. Between 8 and 20kg of sample were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Material was collected from throughout the sampled zone to ensure representivity of the sampled interval • The sample size, distribution and representivity are appropriate for this activity.
Sample treatment	• *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.*	• Sections of core were selected for petrographic analysis and indicator mineral recovery to represent the major lithologies present at each body. • Each petrography sample was marked up and submitted to the laboratory for thin section and polished slab production. • Each mineral chemistry sample was a composite of small sections down a hole to fully represent the intercept of the rock being sampled. • The mineral chemistry samples were crushed and screened to -2.36mm - +0.3mm fractions. The material was passed through tetrabromoethane (TBE) to separate heavy mineral concentrates. • The concentrates were split into ~10g splits which were visually picked for kimberlitic indicator minerals (KIM's) to provide unbiased populations of grains for compositional analysis. • Representative sets of each KIM species were selected and mounted into epoxy disks for compositional analysis using a Zeiss EVO® MA15 Scanning Electron Microscope. • No microdiamond analysis was conducted for these samples
Carat	• *One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).*	• Reported as carats.
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*	• No sample grades are quoted in this report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	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).*	
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.*	• No diamond grades are quoted in this report
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 diamond resources are reported. • No diamond reserves are reported.
Value estimation	• *Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is*	• No diamond value estimates are reported

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	commonly used for processing exploration samples. • *To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include:* o *diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth.* o *details of parcel valued.* o *number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth.* • *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 (e.g. 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.*	• There has been no accredited process audit. • Samples were sealed in the presence of mine security personnel and Angolan State diamond security personnel. • No diamonds were recovered. • Microdiamonds were not processed. • No audit samples were collected because of the nature of the samples. • Tailings have not been checked for indicators. • No tracer monitoring was undertaken, but standard grains were used to check the analysis. • Geophysical densities were not determined. • Cross validation of weights with hole volume and density is not considered appropriate for the stage of exploration.
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 is classified in this report.

Table 2: Kimberlite Drilling Project - Drill Collar Details

HOLE-ID	Drilling type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azi	Dip	Total Depth
RS/254/03	Core	261,941	8,933,017	1,032	0	-90	102.00
HJ/248/08	Core	263,282	8,941,041	996	301	-60	127.34
HJ/248/09	Core	263,418	8,941,099	998	301	-60	213.54
RS/050/02	Core	262,887	8,932,971	1,033	0	-90	100.00
RS/050/04	Core	263,139	8,932,860	1,029	0	-90	100.00
HJ/050/01	Core	263,222	8,933,201	1,027	0	-90	99.84
HJ/049/01	Core	263,501	8,932,338	1,016	0	-90	99.84
HJ/275/01	Core	264,499	8,933,699	1,010	0	-90	132.84
RS/050/03	Core	263,053	8,932,852	1,030	0	-90	72.50
HJ/275/02	Core	264,772	8,933,775	1,004	0	-90	75.84
RS/050/05	Core	262,898	8,932,849	1,033	0	-90	91.00
HJ/050/06	Core	263,665	8,933,586	1,020	0	-90	60.84
HJ/050/07	Core	263,665	8,933,586	1,020	40	-61	99.72
HJ/050/08	Core	263,915	8,933,933	1,018	0	-90	100.00
RS/008/02	Core	261,496	8,933,397	1,021	0	-90	79.00
HJ/049/02	Core	263,390	8,932,399	1,020	0	-90	69.84
HJ/050/09	Core	262,804	8,932,681	1,034	0	-90	99.89
HJ/050/10	Core	262,682	8,932,950	1,035	0	-90	42.94
HJ/050/11	Core	263,519	8,932,890	1,023	0	-90	102.84
HJ/050/12	Core	263,597	8,933,323	1,020	0	-90	93.74
HJ/050/13	Core	263,327	8,933,319	1,025	0	-90	102.77
HJ/049/03	Core	263,431	8,932,340	1,018	0	-90	102.84
HJ/047/03	Core	265,573	8,932,725	1,021	0	-90	102.79
HJ/047/02	Core	265,669	8,932,986	1,021	0	-90	102.84
HJ/047/01	Core	265,823	8,933,302	1,020	0	-90	102.84
HJ/048/01	Core	265,423	8,934,302	999	0	-90	102.80
HJ/048/02	Core	265,501	8,934,200	1,004	0	-90	213.84