LUCAPA
DIAMOND COMPANY

ASX Announcement 28 August 2020

LULO KIMBERLITE EXPLORATION UPDATE

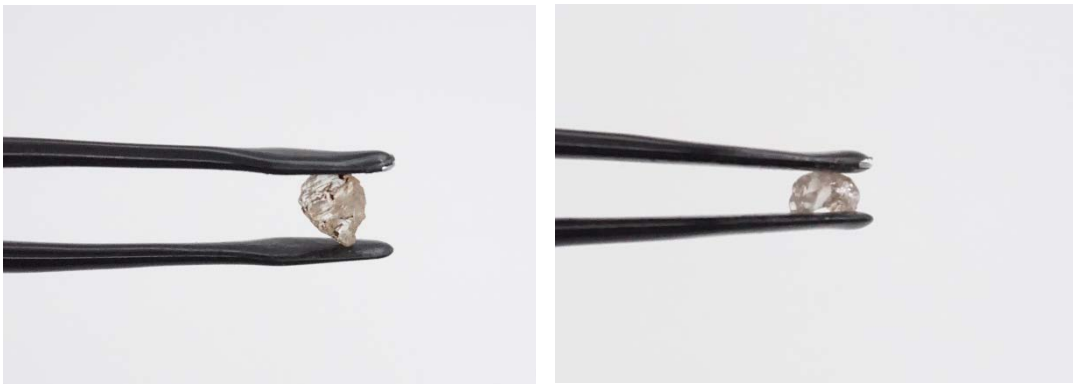
- 1.08 carat diamond and 0.25 carat Type IIa diamond recovered from L071 sample

Lucapa Diamond Company Limited (ASX: **LOM**) ("Lucapa" or "the Company") and its *Project Lulo* partners Empresa Nacional de Diamantes E.P. ("Endiama") and Rosas & Petalas provide an update on kimberlite exploration at the Lulo diamond project in Angola.

The kimberlite exploration program is designed to discover the primary hard-rock source(s) of the exceptional alluvial diamonds being mined in the greater Cacuilo valley.

The kimberlite bulk samples from L071, which is located in the Canguige catchment area, have now been treated. The sample totalling 2,380 bulked m^3 was positive for diamonds, recovering two diamonds for a total weight of 1.33 carats. The largest is a 1.08 carat diamond and the second is a 0.25 carat Type IIa diamond (pictured below).

The excavation and extraction of bulk samples from the remaining priority kimberlites and testing of anomalies of interest continues within the Canguige catchment area in our efforts to process as many bulk samples as possible this dry season and to identify the source of the diamonds recovered in the Canguige tributary stream sample.



The 1.08 ct diamond and 0.25ct Type IIa diamond recovered from L071

Lucapa Managing Director Stephen Wetherall said, *"This result evidences that we are in a diamondiferous kimberlite province and continues to support our view that a source of the exceptional diamonds being recovered in our alluvial mining program, lies within the Cacuilo catchment. We will work through as many of the priority kimberlites and targets as possible in the Canguige catchment area and greater Cacuilo valley this dry season."*

The Company will provide further updates on its search for the Lulo alluvial diamond source(s) as the program progresses.

Authorised by the Lucapa Board.

STEPHEN WETHERALL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

ABOUT LUCAPA

Lucapa is a niche diamond producer with high-value mines in Angola (Lulo) and Lesotho (Mothae).

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 has produced 15 +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.

The new 1.1 Mtpa Mothae kimberlite mine in diamond-rich Lesotho commenced commercial mining operations in January 2019. It produced > 30,000 carats in its first year of production, including 3 +100 carat diamonds. The mine operations have been suspended as a result of COVID-19.

Lucapa's Board and management team have decades of diamond industry experience across the globe with companies including De Beers 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.

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) the risk of adverse or unanticipated market, financial 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

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.*	• The bulk sample from L071 was collected from two large excavated pits. The surface overburden was removed by excavator and truck before all earthmoving equipment was thoroughly cleaned. • A pit was then excavated into the clean kimberlite material and directly loaded into trucks for transport to a temporary storage area. The material was then loaded onto highway trucks for transport to the Lulo treatment plant. The sample material was placed on a sterilised pad of sand before being fed into the plant by front-end loader. • The sample location was chosen following the drilling of 29 core drill holes. On completion of the visual logging of the core, the sample site was chosen, so that material with low dilution and soft digging characteristics would be sampled. • The objective of the sample was to demonstrate whether potentially economic diamonds might be present in the kimberlite pipe and was not selected to be representative of the grade of the body as a whole. The selection of two independent sample sites was done to improve the likelihood of sampling diamondiferous facies.
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. The drill core recovered was of HQ diameter. The delineation holes were drilled to approximately 34m deep.
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, though significant core losses are experienced through unconsolidated surface sediments to about 3m depth.

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 and semi-quantitatively logged then photographed at the operation's core shed. • The bulk sample pits were visually inspected to ensure no contamination of surface material entered the sample material.
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.*	• The sample was treated through the Lulo alluvial treatment plant. The plant was thoroughly decontaminated before sample treatment commenced. • A layer of sand was used on the sample pad, beneath the deposited sample, to prevent sample loss or contamination between the sample and the ROM pad. • Once the sample was completed the sample was purged with barren material and cleaned. No diamonds were recovered from the purging processes.
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, due to the bulk nature of the sample.

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.*	• The sample site was 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 with an accuracy of <5cm. • 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.*	• The two sample positions and sizes were selected on the basis of giving the best likelihood of recovering diamonds and were not intended to return a grade representative of the pipe as a whole.
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 sample is considered a bulk sample within the pipe. Orientation of the sample is not considered significant and is not expected to introduce bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Security of the sampling and sample storage areas, processing and diamond recovery was continuously monitored by company and Angolan State Diamond Security personnel.
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 legislation covering the Angolan diamond industry stipulated that only Endiama (Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola, the State Diamond Company) or joint ventures with Endiama (the Angolan State diamond mining company), can hold diamond mining rights awarded by the Council of Ministers. • Under the terms of the Lulo Joint Venture agreements, separate titles are granted for alluvial and kimberlite exploration or 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
		the formation of a Joint Venture for the purpose of prospecting, evaluation and mining of secondary (alluvial) diamond deposits. These rights were granted for an initial period of five years. If the Joint Venture wished to extend the agreement beyond five years, then 50% of the Concession needed to be relinquished. The equity distribution in the alluvial joint venture was: Endiama 32%, Lucapa Diamond Company Ltd 40%, Rosas & Petalas S.A. 28%. • Following successful alluvial exploration, a 10-year alluvial mining licence was signed in July 2015 creating "Sociedade Mineira Do Lulo, LDA.", an Angolan incorporated company in which Lucapa Diamond Company Ltd has a 40% shareholding. This Angolan entity was officially incorporated in May 2016. • In May 2014, the official authorization in respect of the kimberlite exploration was gazetted and interests held in this are Endiama 51%, Lucapa Diamond Company Ltd 39%*, Rosas & Petalas S.A. 10% (*This interest will be reduced to 30% after recoupment of the exploration and mining development investment). • A new 5-year kimberlite licence was awarded by the Angolan Ministry of Mines; a new Mineral Investment Contract was subsequently gazetted and expires on 30 April 2023.
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*	• No drill hole information is presented here as it is not relevant to the sampling process other than to guide location of the sample.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	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.*	
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 sample 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;*	• The sample was recovered from L071, which is a kimberlite pipe that was positively identified during early work on the licence area in 2011, but is

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	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.	believed to have originally been discovered by Condiama in the early 1970's, though no records of sampling from that period have been found. The pipe is estimated to extend for over 25ha. • The pipe was extensively drilled to define the most prospective material for sampling. • L071 is the second of multiple priority kimberlite pipes planned to be sampled within the Canguige catchment and rated in a technical review as being the most prospective to host diamonds. • A bulk sample of gravel from the Canguige drainage returned 45 stones and 30.3 carats in January 2020. • In addition, two of eight kimberlite targets prioritised for discovery drilling are located within the Canguige catchment area. All selected kimberlite pipes and targets are located upstream of the positive sampling site. • The Canguige tributary drains into the Cacuilo River ~3km upstream of alluvial Mining Block 46, which has produced multiple high-value Type IIa diamonds including Specials weighing 88 carats, 68 carats, 33 carats, 32 carats and 31 carats. Fancy pink and yellow diamonds have also been recovered from Mining Block 46.
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.*	• Bulk sampling of the remaining high interest kimberlites in the Canguige catchment area will continue. • Drilling will continue on the priority targets identified to locate material suitable for bulk sampling.

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.*	• No indicator minerals were recovered from this sample.
Source of diamonds	• *Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or*	• Two diamonds of 1.08 and 0.25cts were recovered.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	secondary) including the rock type and geological environment.	
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.*	• Overburden of approximately 6m from above the sampled kimberlite was removed using a Volvo 480 excavator and 3 x ADT trucks. • The sample pit was excavated and material from the pit transported to an intermediate sample pad, where it was accumulated until sampling had been completed. • The sample was then loaded into 11m^3 capacity highway trucks and transported to the Lulo alluvial treatment plant where it was offloaded onto a prepared sample pad made up of a layer of red sand which had been deposited to prevent contamination between the sample and the pre-existing ROM pad.
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.*	• Prior to treatment, the sample was stored on the ROM pad, and periodically crushed by driving dozer tracks over the sample to improve liberation. • The sample was treated through the Lulo alluvial treatment plant. The Lulo plant is comprised of a wet front-end feed arrangement, followed by a scrubber and a double deck screen, which splits the material into coarse and fine streams. Coarse material (+18mm) is screened off and collected in an oversize stockpile. Fine material (>1.5mm) is processed through a DMS (dense media separation) unit, with DMS concentrate processed through a Flowsort X-Ray diamond recovery unit. Final diamond recovery is undertaken by hand sort of the Flowsort concentrates. All -1.5mm material is pumped to a tailings storage facility. • The plant was thoroughly decontaminated before sample treatment commenced. • A layer of sand was used on the sample pad, beneath the deposited sample, to prevent sample loss or contamination between the sample and the ROM pad.
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 carats per 100 dry metric*	• 2 stones weighing 1.33 carats were recovered from 2,380m^3 for a recovered grade of 0.06 carats per hundred m^3. (0.035 carats per hundred tonnes at a bulked density of 1.6)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	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.*	• 2 diamonds were recovered weighing 0.25 carats and 1.08 carats.
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 commonly used for processing exploration samples.*	• No diamond value estimates are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	• *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.* • *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 continuously monitored by mine security personnel and Angolan State diamond security personnel during transport and storage. • 2 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. • Geophysical densities were not determined. • Cross validation of weights with pit 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.