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Operational Update – September 2014

Highlights - Sierra Leone Diamond Project

- The Company has commenced a systematic exploration program to determine the extent of potentially diamondiferous gravels at the South Bank Area on EL15/2012 (Baoma Project) and the Lake Popei Area on EL11/2014.
- Reprocessing and interpretation of a detailed airborne magnetic dataset over EL15/2012 (Baoma Project) defines numerous kimberlite targets.
- Compilation of historical exploration datasets on recently granted EL11/2014 (Lake Popei Project) highlights a kimberlite target that warrants immediate follow-up exploration.
- The Dense Media Separation ("DMS") plant has been completed and is currently in transit to Sierra Leone. On-site commissioning of the DMS plant is expected to commence in October.

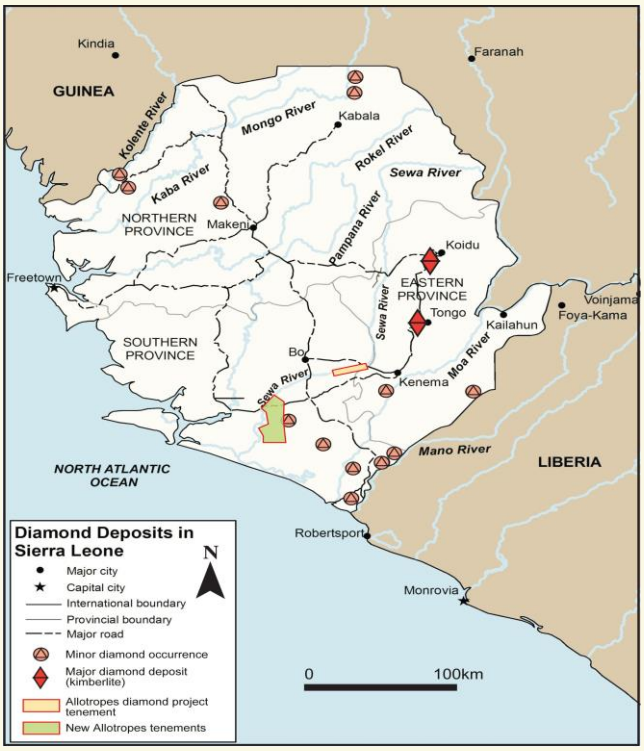

Figure 1 - Location of the Allotropes Diamond Project, Sierra Leone.

Photograph 1 - Photograph of diamonds recovered by Newfield from the Allotropes Diamond Project, Sierra Leone.

1. ALLOTROPES DIAMOND PROJECT – SIERRA LEONE (NEWFIELD 100%)

Newfield Resources Limited ("Newfield" or the "Company") has continued an extensive exploration program on its recently acquired Allotropes Diamond Project, located in the Bo, Bonthe and Pujehun Districts, Southern Province of Sierra Leone (Figure 1).

The focus of the exploration program is two-fold: alluvial diamond exploration and kimberlite exploration. The majority of the exploration activities to date have been directed towards defining the extent of the known and potentially diamondiferous alluvial gravel occurrences within the project tenements. In parallel with this program the Company is also assessing and prioritising the numerous interpreted kimberlite targets that have been outlined on the project tenements to date.

An outline of the exploration activities are detailed below.

1.1 Alluvial Exploration Activities

South Bank Area – EL15/2012

A total of 155 test pits (1m x 1m surface dimensions) have been completed to date on the Sewa River South Bank Area, which is located immediately south of the Golu Node (Figure 2). The test pits have been designed to delineate the distribution of potentially diamondiferous gravels and ascertain thickness and facies type. Facies types encountered to date range from surface residual lateritic gravels (retained, colluvial-type placer) to fluvial (Ancestral Sewa River) facies.

The selection of pit and trench sites has been planned largely to coincide with interpreted geophysical kimberlite pipe and dyke anomalies and legacy bulk-sample and reconnaissance stream sediment (RSS) and soil loaming results. The rationale is that diamonds have been historically recovered from inland sources (swamps and terraces) that are far removed from traditional fluvial occurrences and that appear to have formed as weathered colluvial aprons over suspected primary kimberlite pipe and dyke deposits. Due to the intense chemical weathering of the bedrock over most of the project area, the identification of these primary sources has eluded most explorers in the past.

The test pit data will enable bulk-sample trenches to be sited on sedimentologically desirable areas. These bulk samples will then be processed through the DMS plant to determine the diamond grade of the gravels.

Lake Popei Project – EL11/2014

A total of 97 test pits are planned to test the extent of gravel occurrences within the Lake Popei Project Area. A total of 46 test pits have completed to date and indicate the presence of a consistent near surface gravel horizon with thicknesses varying from 0.46m through 1.50m. Figure 3 shows the completed pits and isopach thicknesses of the gravels.

The test pitting program has initially targeted an area where historical drilling has intersected an east northeast trending interpreted kimberlite dyke. The details of the historical exploration are discussed in detail in the Kimberlite Exploration Activities Section below.

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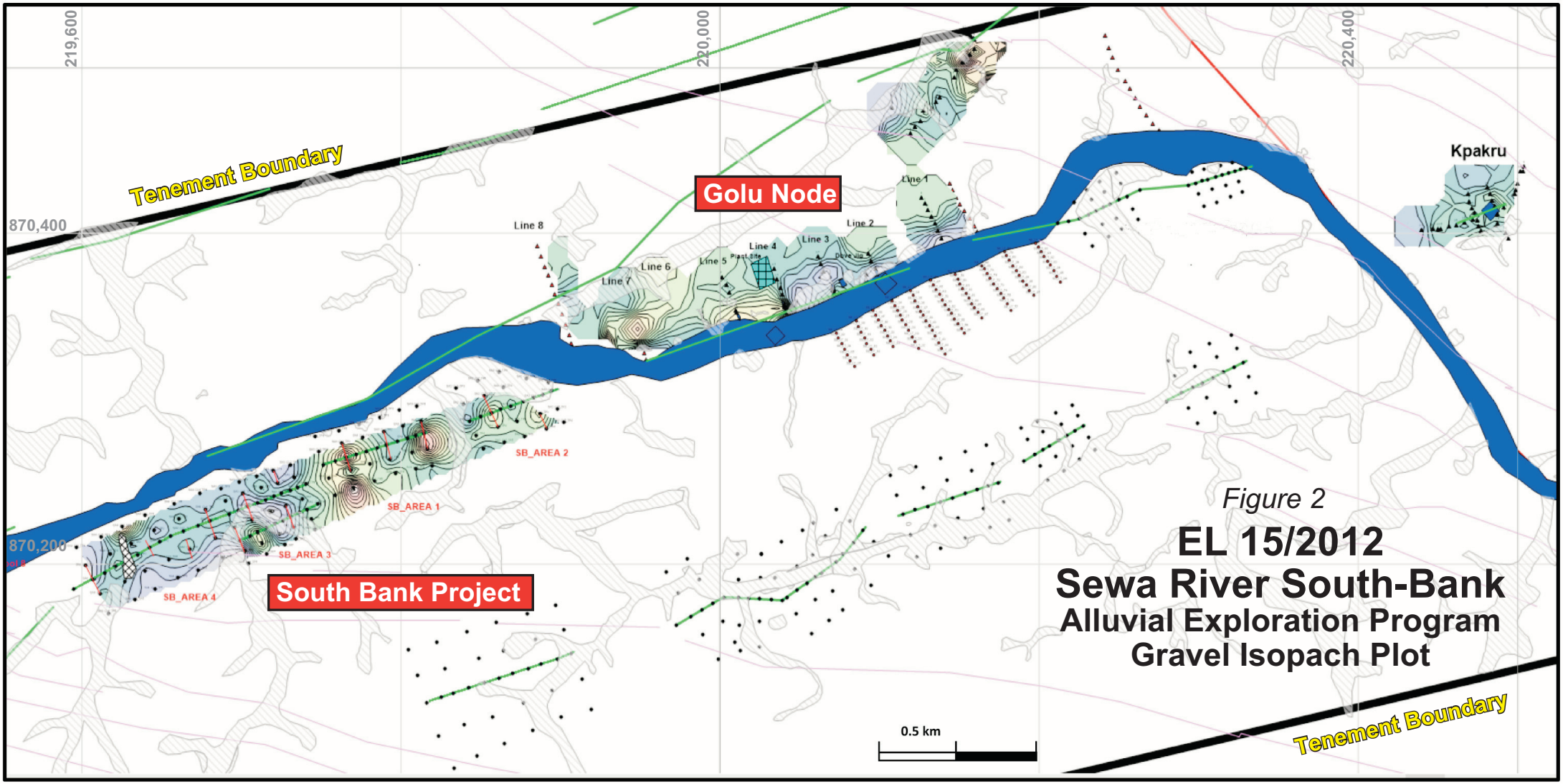


Figure 2

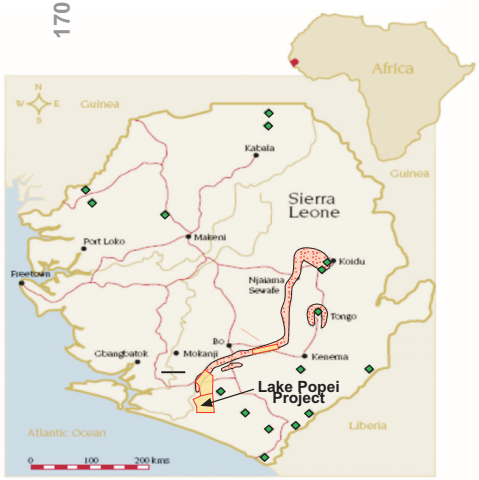
EL 15/2012
Sewa River South-Bank
Alluvial Exploration Program
Gravel Isopach Plot

LEGEND

- Interpreted Kimberlite dykes
- Proposed alluvial pits
- Contour of gravel thickness intervals 0.1m
- Proposed bulk sample trenches

Figure 3

EL 11/2014
Lake Popei Project
Alluvial Pitting Program and Historical Drill Hole Collars



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170,800

820,800

Inferred surface trace of interpreted Kimberlite dyke

LEGEND

Gravel Isopach Plot

1.2 **Completed pit Gravel Thickness m**

Uncompleted pit

Historical drillhole collar

Inferred surface trace of interpreted Kimberlite dyke

Contour of gravel thickness intervals 0.1m

150 m

1.2 Kimberlite Exploration Activities

Kimberlite Exploration Program -Rationale

To date there are only two known occurrences of primary diamond deposits, or kimberlites, in the form of pipes, blows and dyke arrays, within Sierra Leone. Both of these occurrences are located at the Koidu and Tongo Diamond Fields in the Kono District, in the eastern-most part of the country.

There has been some evidence since the 1960's (e.g. Hall, 1972) to suggest there may be other 'blind', diamondiferous kimberlite bodies that may represent primary diamond host rocks throughout the remainder of the country, particularly in the eastern and southern districts. The occurrence of alluvial diamonds within rectilinear (i.e. structurally controlled) endorheic swamps, several kilometres distant from known fluvial sources, and a diamond population with a large average stone size that is unlikely to have travelled from the known primary sources, seems to suggest local primary (kimberlite dyke and pipe) sources for these alluvial diamonds.

A comprehensive suite of historic third-party data has been systematically acquired over a period from the National Minerals Agency of Sierra Leone (NMA). In terms of Sections 48 and 49 of the Mine and Minerals Act, these data become non-confidential ninety calendar days after expiry of the previous mineral right and are then assimilated into the public domain. The Company has since built a complementary data-set including geochemical (micro-probe analyses; reconnaissance stream sediment (RSS) and loaming results); geophysical (airborne and ground magnetometry results) and some drilling results (drill sections and logs). The re-interpretation of the data with advanced gridding and micro-levelling techniques by a consulting geophysicist has shown the geophysical anomalies to have a distribution pattern that largely mimics the known Koidu and Tongo dyke and pipe clusters. The orientation and style of these dyke swarm arrays indicate Reidel-like, en-echelon tension gashes that are assumed to be filled with kimberlitic material (i.e. feeder-dykes) during the kimberlite emplacement phase. These interpreted kimberlites have been shown to be magnetically susceptible and therefore amenable to magnetrometry (airborne and ground-based) surveys. In fact, a preponderance of kimberlite dykes linking discrete pipes and blows along fissures zone filled with dyke material is a typical mode of occurrence for the Man Craton pipes and dyke fissures (Skinner *et. al.* 2008), as this pattern is linked to the extensive chemical denudation across the Man Craton (1-2 km stripped since the Upper Jurassic; cf. Skinner *et. al.*), leaving only lower-diatreme and root zones (hypabyssal facies kimberlite) with accompanying feeder-dykes, preserved.

Whilst the combination of both geophysical, geochemical and grade data from historic bulk-sampling in the overlying alluvial cover has presented compelling evidence for the occurrence of additional kimberlite bodies to those of the Koidu and Tongo Fields, it however, still remains circumstantial, but nonetheless, provides the basis for further exploration. On this basis, Newfield considers that it's three active tenement areas, namely: EL 15/2012; EL 13/2014; EL 14/2014, are prospective for primary (kimberlite – hosted) diamond deposits.

Baoma Project - EL15/2012

As part of the acquisition of the Allotropes Diamond Project, Newfield acquired a historical exploration dataset which included stream sediment sampling and a detailed airborne magnetic dataset covering the Company's Baoma Project (EL15/2012).

The Company engaged an experienced consulting diamond geophysicist to reprocess and interpret the detailed airborne aeromagnetic dataset over EL15/2012. The interpretation defined forty nine kimberlite dyke and blow targets within EL15/2012 (Figure 4). These targets will be integrated with the available geochemical datasets to enable the targets to be prioritised for future exploration.

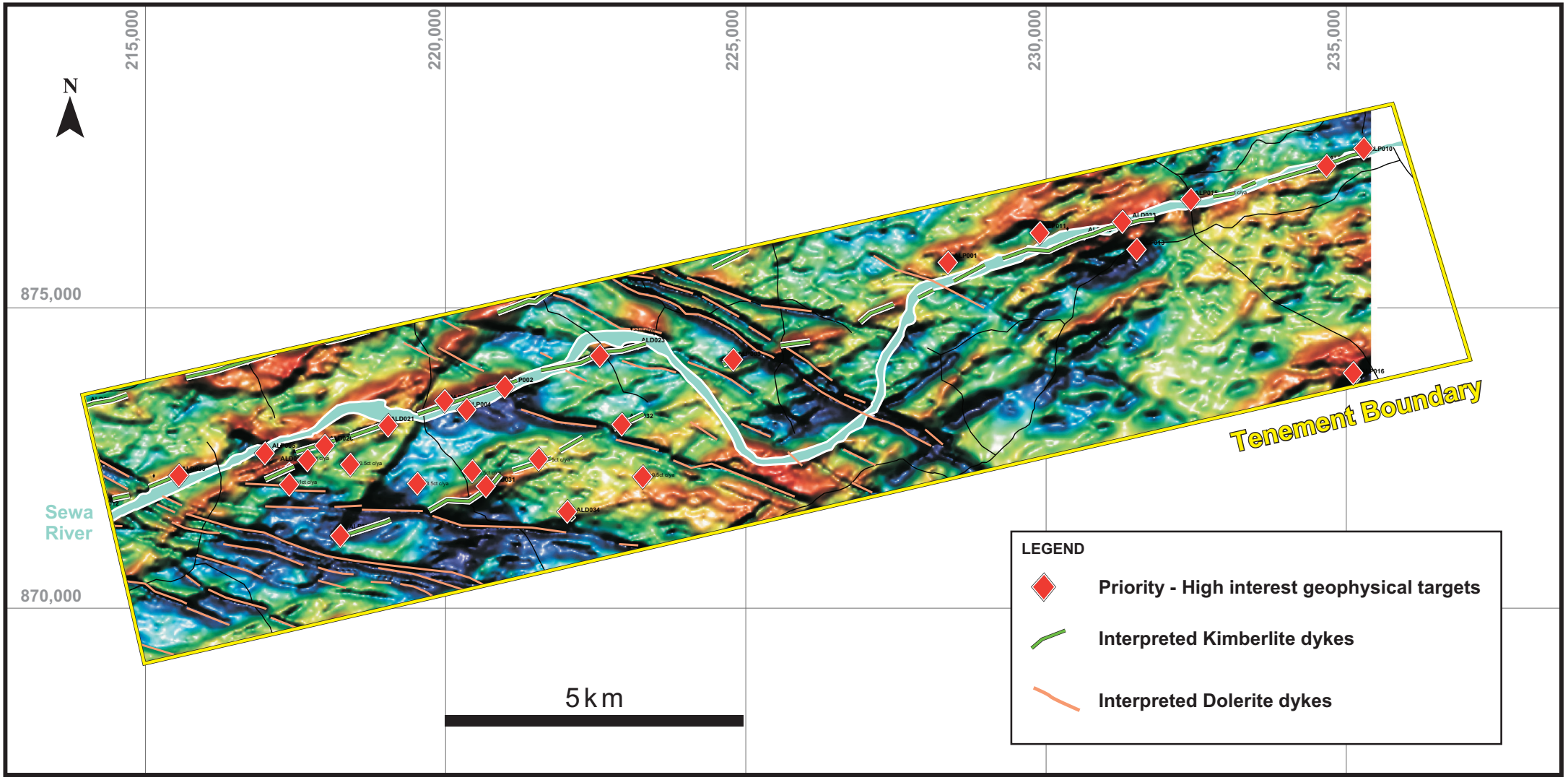

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Figure 4

Baoma Project
Geophysical Targets over Aeromagnetic Interpretation

Lake Popei Project – EL11/2014

The Lake Popei Project (EL11/2014) comprises the southern most of the Company's two recently granted exploration licences as outlined in the Company's ASX announcement dated 7 July 2014. The Company has compiled all of the available historical exploration datasets over the project area to provide targets for its future exploration activities.

The historical datasets include geochemical and mineral grain count plots of kimberlite indicator minerals (KIMs), drill-hole sections and ground-magnetometry images.

The historical geochemical data outlined a 3.6 km east-northeast trending zone of anomalously high kimberlite indicator mineral counts in surface loam and stream sediment samples (Figure 5). The geochemical anomaly was then followed up with a localised (2km by 2km area) detailed ground-magnetometry survey. The ground magnetometry survey outlined an east- northeast trending linear feature, which is broadly coincident with the previously defined KIM anomaly (Figure 6).

The coincident KIM and ground magnetic anomaly was followed up with program of 13 diamond drill holes. The diamond drilling program intersected a series of interpreted kimberlite dykes on four separate drill traverses over approximately 1.1km of strike. The interpreted kimberlite dykes vary in thickness from cm scale through to 2.3m interpreted true thickness. Two drill sections from the central portion of the prospect area are presented in Figure 7.

Newfield is encouraged by the historical data compiled to date as:

- the interpreted kimberlite dykes have the same geometry as the known diamondiferous kimberlites in the Koidu and Tongo Diamond Fields in the Kono District.
- the interpreted kimberlite dykes are coincident with high KIM counts in surface loam and stream sediment samples.
- it has been reported that artisanal miners have recovered diamonds from swamps located directly adjacent to the projected surface trace of the interpreted kimberlite dykes.
- an initial interpretation of the ground magnetic image has identified several other high interest features that may be kimberlite blows or pipes sited along, or adjacent to, the inferred trace of the interpreted kimberlite dyke and therefore linked to the same fissure system.

Newfield is currently undertaking a substantial exploration program on the Lake Popei Project to verify the historical exploration data and to confirm the presence of the interpreted kimberlite dykes. This program includes:

- The excavation of a number of exploration trenches across the projected surface trace of the interpreted dykes. The objective of the trenching is to expose the weathered interpreted kimberlite dykes beneath a thin veneer of alluvial cover.
- The Company has also sourced some of the historical diamond drill core from the project area. An approximate two metre long core section of one of the interpreted kimberlite dykes has been retrieved. The recovered drill core has been sent to Perth for caustic fusion and acid digestion to determine its micro-diamond (MiDA) content. A heavy mineral suite and petrographic thin sections will also be recovered from the core to assist in confirming the dyke's kimberlitic affinity.

Whilst the early exploration work to date on the Lake Popei Project is highly encouraging, continuing work is necessary in the coming months to confirm the kimberlitic affinity of the interpreted dykes and their diamondiferous nature.

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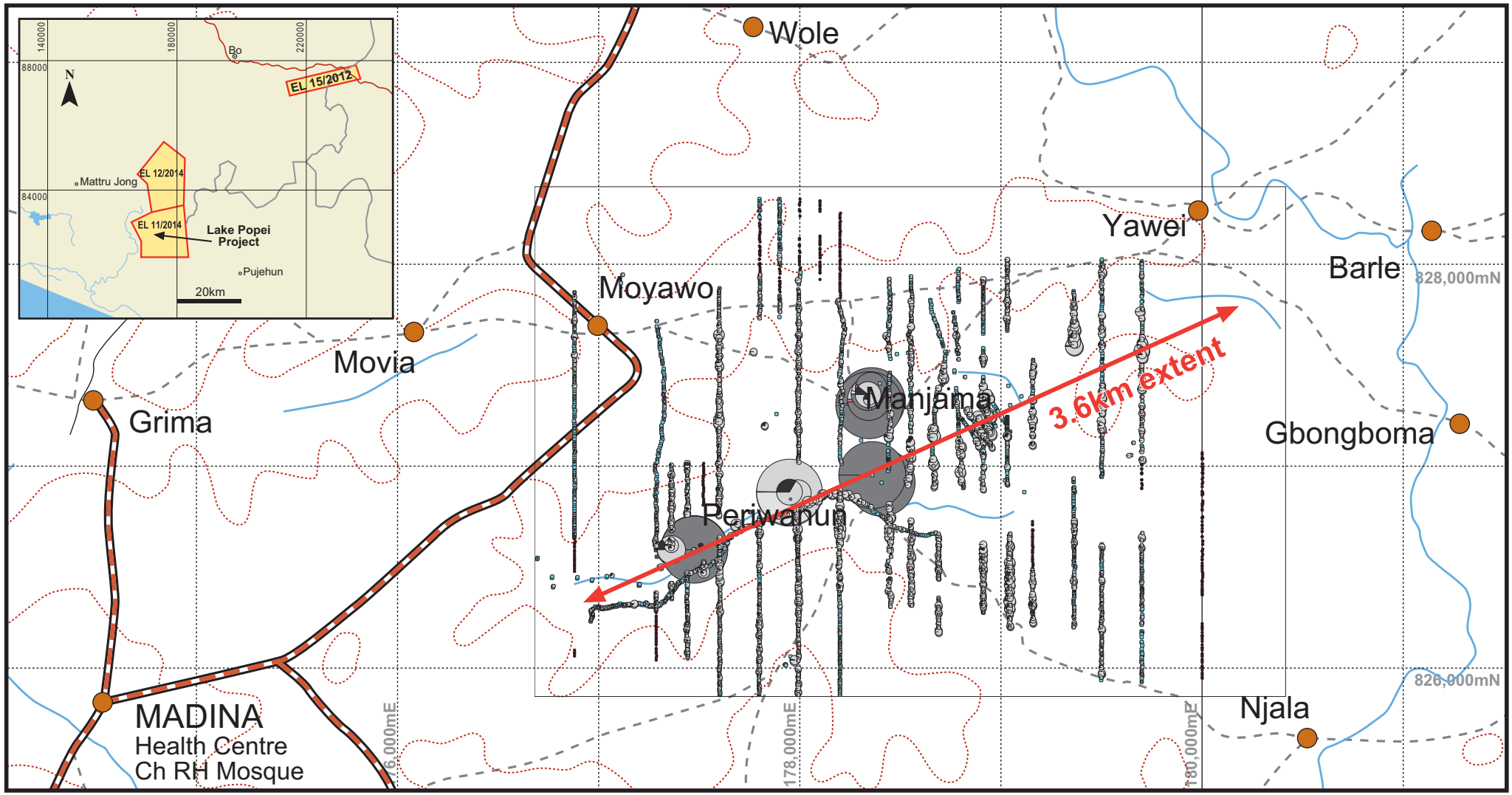

Figure 5

EL 11/2014 Lake Popei Project

Reconnaissance Soil and Stream Sediment Sampling Results

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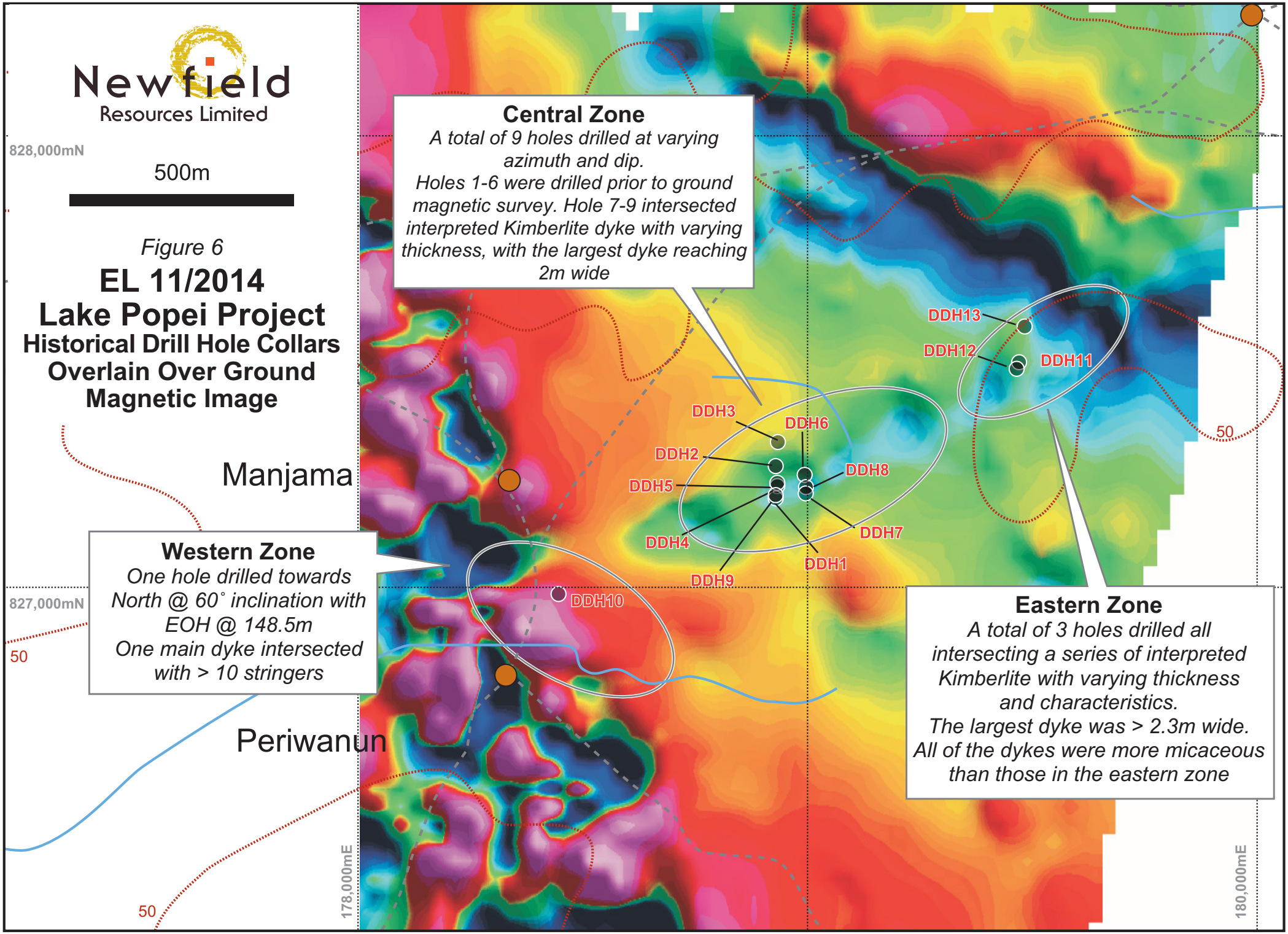
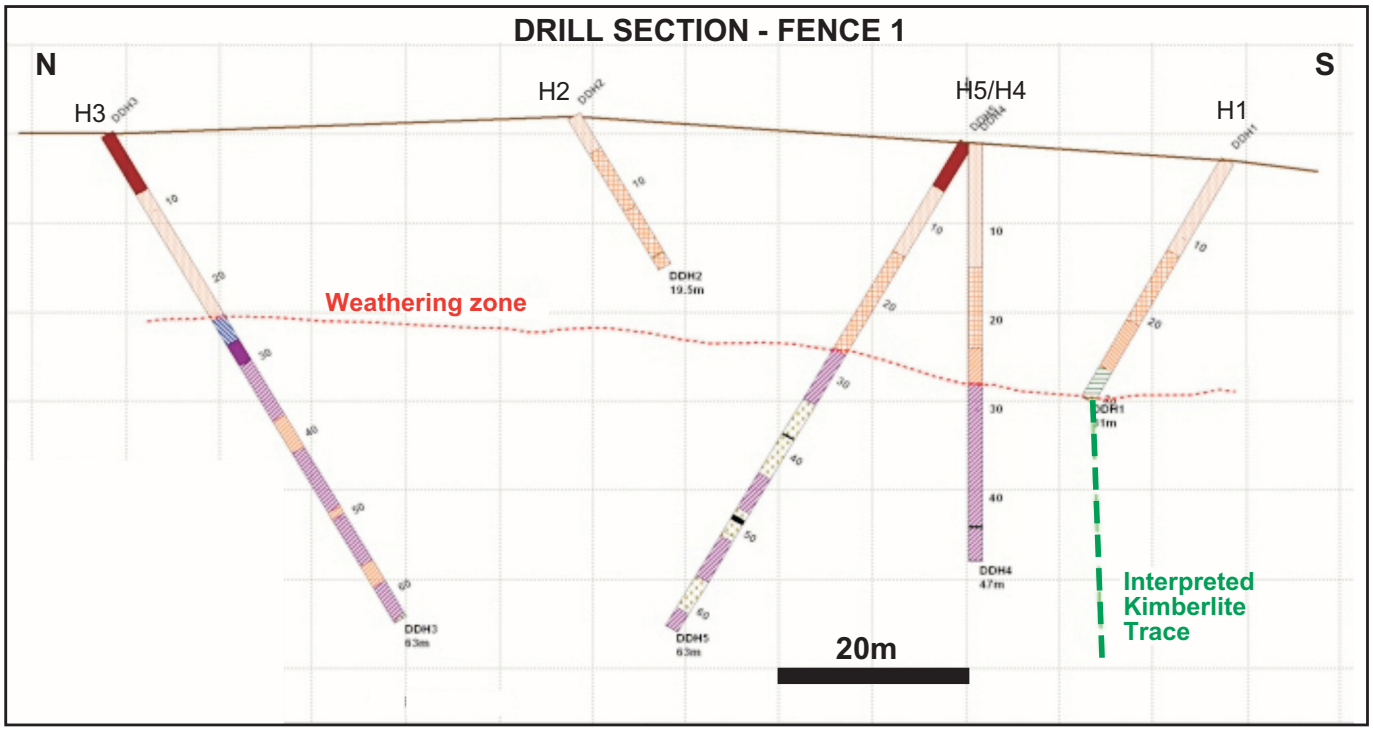
828,000mN

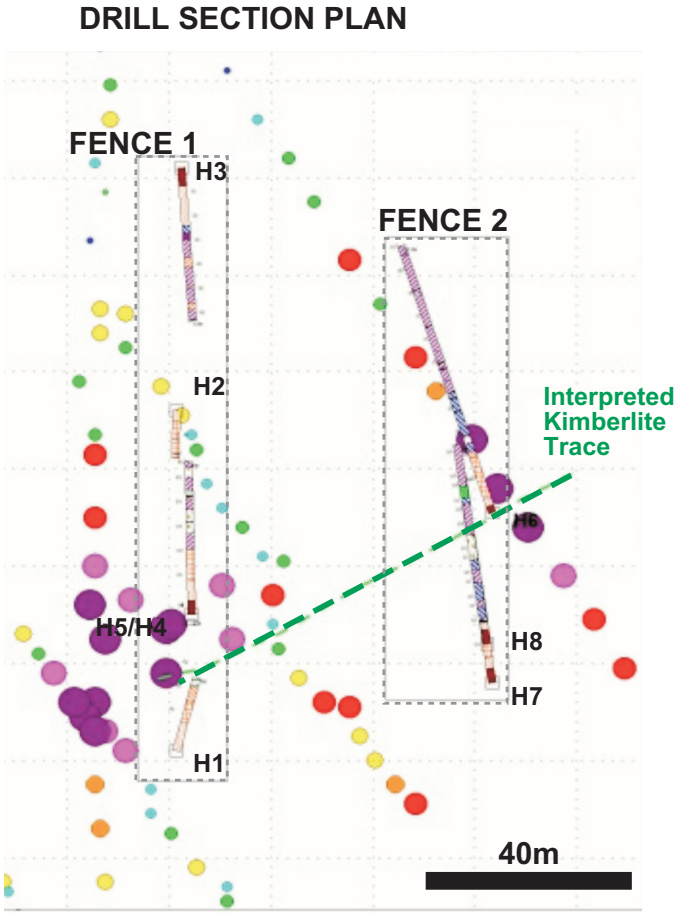
500m

Figure 6

EL 11/2014
Lake Popei Project
Historical Drill Hole Collars Overlain Over Ground Magnetic Image







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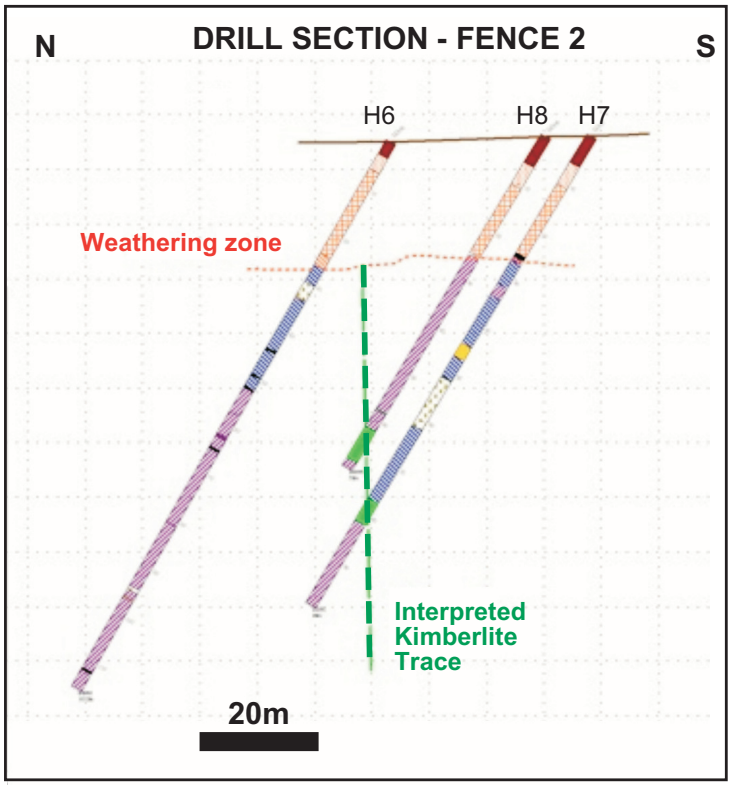

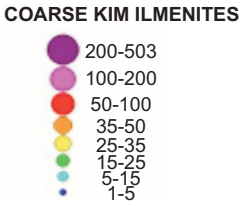

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Figure 7

Lake Popei Project

Historical Drill Hole Collar Location Plan and Drill Sections

1.3 Dense Media Separation (DMS) Plant

The purpose-built DMS plant ordered to enable the increased throughput and processing of the exploration bulk-samples is now 100% complete and in transit to Sierra Leone.

The 10 - 12 ton per hour (tph) DMS (40 tph head-feed) plant was constructed by processing plant specialists Dynamic Machinery, based in Klerksdorp, South Africa. The plant will replace the aging, low-technology, 3 tph Dove Explorer jig plant currently in use for exploration. DMS technology has a proven 95-100% recovery efficiency, utilising a ferrosilicon (FeSi) heavy medium (14-16% silicon), and is the preferred (i.e. high-technology) diamond processing methodology within the diamond industry. At the stated head-feed rate, the DMS has the capacity to process 10,000 tonnes of ore per month, on a single shift per day basis.

The Company plans to have the DMS plant on-site at the Golu Node and progressively commissioned in the final quarter of the current calendar year. This plant has a modular design and will expedite the areal extent and grade determination of the diamondiferous gravels within the greater project area.

Photograph 2 - Photograph of completed DMS plant on-site at the Klerksdorp workshop, South Africa.

Photograph 3 and 4 - Photographs of DMS plant being prepared and loaded for shipment at the Durban Port, South Africa.

REFERENCES

Hall, P.K., 1972. The diamond fields of Sierra Leone. Geol. Surv. Sierra Leone Bull. 5 (1) (133 pp.).

Skinner, E.M.W; Apter, D.B.; Morelli, C.; Smithson, N.K. (2004). Kimberlites of the Man Craton, West Africa, Lithos 76 (2004), p. 233-259

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT- DIAMONDS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves on the Allotropes Diamond's Sierra Leone Diamond Project, is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Hall who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Geological Society and an employee of Newfield Resources Limited.

Mr Hall 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 of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hall consents to the inclusion in this ASX release of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – REPORTING ON EXPLORATION RESULTS-JORC (2012) TABLE 1

Newfield Resources Ltd's Alluvial and Kimberlite Diamond Project -Sierra Leone.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Four (4) exploration bulk-samples (box-cuts) were completed in the Allotropes Exploration Licence EL 15/2012 (herein after referred to as the EL), on the fluvial Lower Terrace facies of the Golu Node. The dimension of the box-cuts is approximately 10 x 50m. Excavation was conducted mechanically to remove both overburden and the basal gravel horizon. Bedrock cleaning was required due to the perturbated nature of the footwall - this conducted under close supervision. An average thickness of c.30 cm of basal gravel was achieved, with an average thickness of 500-600 cm of overburden material comprising both fluvial and organic sediments. Approximately 74 tons of basal gravels were treated through a 3-5ton per hour Dove Explorer jig. The SG of the gravels was measured at 2.7g/cm^3 and tonnages through the plant were carefully monitored. The efficiency of the jig was c.80%, determined through the use of 4mm and 8mm density tracers. As such, the recoveries obtained are deemed suitable for reporting purposes and to provide an indicative estimation of the contained mineralisation within the Golu Lower Terrace facies.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Not applicable – no drilling methodologies have been employed to date, as all reconnaissance activity has been conducted via the mechanical and/or manual excavation of pits and trenches. Any drilling referred to is legacy data.
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 methodologies have been employed or samples recovered, to date. However, legacy core samples have been recovered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds 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.*	• Sample pits (various dimensions) were lithologically logged to capture, among other parameters, overburden and gravel thickness, depth to bedrock, footwall contacts (sharp, gradual) and footwall lithology and character (weathered, fresh). • Most pits were photographically recorded. • Legacy data core logging has been captured.
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*	• All samples collected were *in situ* material and of sufficient size for sampling purposes. All samples were cleaned to bedrock i.e. the rationale being that much of the diamond concentration in alluvial deposits occupies

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	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.*	this interface. • All samples are transported and processed with minimum handling to ensure sample integrity and minimise loss of ore material. • Sub-sampling techniques not applicable as no further reduction of sample required once excavated. • No legacy core samples have been processed.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gravel samples were processed through Dove Explorer 3tph mechanical jig and sorted off-site. The efficiency of the jig was c.80%, determined through the use of 4mm and 8mm density tracers. • All concentrates were visually sorted in the absence of x-ray or optical sorters. This was conducted under strict supervision. • All diamonds recovered are weighed and categorised through an OGI Scannox i100 Tender machine.
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 independent verification of the sampling process was undertaken. • No adjustments to sampling/grade data have been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample sites were captured with hand-held Garmin GPS with a nominal (horizontal) accuracy of 5m. • In-pit measurements recorded with tape measures. • The grid system utilised is WGS84, UTM Zone 29N. • Waypoint and tracks were transferred to ExpertGPS, GlobalMapper and ArcGIS programs. DTM data utilised is the NASA Africa SRTM (90m cell). In addition, a DEM collected from a previous aeromagnetic survey (100m line spacing; 55m vertical height) is also available for topographic control purposes.
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 spacing of the alluvial bulk-sample sites is regular and geo-statistically representative and considered appropriate for reconnaissance levels of sampling. Sample representivity, concerning geographical location and sample elevation has taken cognisance of the geological continuity within, and across, the various depositional (facies) environments in which the alluvial deposits are developed. • No sample compositing has been applied. • The spacing of legacy drill holes is considered representative.
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*	• Samples intentionally cross-cut the surficial geology units, rather than parallel them in order to assess geological contact relationships and gravel distribution between juxtaposed alluvial facies types. • No sampling bias has been introduced. • Legacy drill hole selection is drilled perpendicular to local and regional strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Adequate protection measures of the samples at source and off-site, was taken. 24 hour security on and off-site was provided during sample procurement and processing.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds 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 exploration licences (ELs) are 100% owned by Newfield Resources Ltd. In the ownership structure, there is no participation (free-carry or otherwise) with the Sierra Leone government other than a 6.5% royalty levied for precious stones (15% for specials valued over US$0.5M per stone) as well as an export tax that is applied to all diamonds sent out of the country. • Any EL is issued initially for a 4 year period, and 2 subsequent renewals are permitted – the second renewal being for a 3 year period and the last being for a 2 year period, for a total of 9 years. There is no requirement at this stage for Allotropes to reduce their licence size. • The EL tenure and planned work program for the forthcoming year are in good standing. Two additional ELs have been granted: El 11/2014 (Lake Popei) and EL 12/2014 (Sumbuya).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Sierra Leone Diamond Company (SLDC, now rebadged as African Minerals) conducted an extensive umbrella, multi-commodity and diamond exploration program, comprising an airborne magnetic survey for kimberlites (28 000 km^2), a ground-based reconnaissance stream sediment sampling (RSS) and bulk-sample pitting program over their alluvial deposits, over approximately 40 000km^2 of the country. With respect to their alluvial diamond exploration program, the historic blocks 11 and 12 (Hall, 1972) of the Sewa River area, over which the Allotropes licence lies, were reasonably prospected by SLDC, who returned an average 'background' grade of 25 cpht and an average stone size of 0.5 carats per stone (cts/stn). Their exploration activities were conducted over the period 1996-2007, but effectively ceased for several years during the civil war, which ended in 2002. SLDC commenced some commercial production of alluvial diamonds in 2003 and even intersected a suspected kimberlite dyke from a drilling campaign focused around the Lake Popei area, but decided to focus on developing their 13 billion ton JORC compliant Tonkilili iron ore deposit, now one of the largest magnetite deposits in the world. • Artisinal miners have exploited significant diamondiferous swamps and river gravels in the EL over the years – however, these activities have not formally been documented or their depletions recorded.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Allotropes Diamonds Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Dominant diamondiferous alluvial facies types identified are:
o Modern River deposits;
o Swamps and Flats;
o Alluvial (fluvial) terraces (Low and High Terraces of the ancestral river located in proximity to the Modern river);
o Surface residual deposits (remnant regolith landforms) comprising colluvial/eluvial aprons (laterites) over, and adjacent to, interpreted kimberlite geophysical anomalies are considered the principal alluvial (host) gravel horizon.
o Primary diamond ore bodies - geophysical anomalies/models indicate pipe and blows and lozenge-shape en-echelon kimberlite dyke swarms (considered of Jurassic (c.145Ma) age as per the known kimberlite occurrences. Local strike of interpreted kimberlitic fissuring coincides with both the Koidu and Tongo structural orientations and is considered a regional strike orientation for kimberlite emplacement (E.M.W. Skinner et al., 2004).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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
o 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.</td><td>• Legacy data received reports a total of 13 diamond drill holes completed at the Lake Popei locality:
<table>
<tr><th>DRILL HOLE</th><th>EASTINGS</th><th>NORTHINGS</th><th>RL</th><th>DIP</th><th>AZIM.</th><th>EOH</th></tr>
<tr><td>DDH1</td><td>178928</td><td>827282</td><td>13</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>31.59</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH2</td><td>178928</td><td>827352</td><td>19</td><td>-60</td><td>180</td><td>19.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH3</td><td>178929</td><td>827402</td><td>20</td><td>-60</td><td>180</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH4</td><td>178931</td><td>827309</td><td>16</td><td>-90</td><td>0</td><td>47</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH5</td><td>178931</td><td>827309</td><td>16</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>63</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH6</td><td>178990</td><td>827331</td><td>14</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>115.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH7</td><td>178990</td><td>827293</td><td>17</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>99</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH8</td><td>178990</td><td>827302</td><td>9</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>70.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH9</td><td>178928</td><td>827281</td><td>17</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>79.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH10</td><td>178433</td><td>827079</td><td>9</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>148.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH11</td><td>179470</td><td>827575</td><td>33</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>42</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH12</td><td>179467</td><td>827559</td><td>35</td><td>-60</td><td>360</td><td>61.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDH13</td><td>179485</td><td>827651</td><td>22</td><td>-60</td><td>158</td><td>136.5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</td><td>• No weighting, averaging or grade truncation methods have been utilised to calculate any exploration grade and tonnage estimates stated.
• No metal equivalent values have been considered.
• Isopach models have utilised kriging to mitigate skewed data, due to the inherent ‘nugget effect’ in alluvial diamond deposits.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Legacy drill-hole data is consistent with dyke-like host rock interpreted to be an ultramafic, likely kimberlitic emplacement, into granitic country rock. • The geometry of the potentially mineralised zone is also consistent with a fissured, en-echelon dyke array and corroborated by the interpreted aeromagnetic kimberlite anomalies on a regional scale. • True width of the dyke features has been ascertained and varies from cm-scale stringers (dykelets) to a maximum width of 2.3m.
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 maps, plans and drill hole sections have been complied by legacy licence holders and current licence holders. Third-party maps have also been sourced from government agencies (e.g. Sierra Leone National Minerals Agency ([NMA]).
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.*	• Alluvial exploration results reported encompass both low and high grade (i.e. actual) values and no compositing has taken place. • The base-data has not been capped to reduce the 'nugget-effect' inherent in many diamond alluvial deposits. The modelling of these data however, has incorporated Kriging, a type of regression analysis, designed to reduce and smooth the effect of skewed data inherent in many alluvial diamond deposits.
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.*	• Other substantive exploration data is available from the NMA. The data obtained from a previous comprehensive exploration program (ex SLDC, now African Minerals Ltd) has been obtained – this includes: o Reconnaissance level airborne magnetic data (100m line spacing; 55m flight height; 20m grid spacing) o A 2km x 2km ground magnetic survey (Lake Popei) o Exploration bulk localities and sample grades o Maps of potential resource areas o Drilling and sampling programs
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Future exploration work will be aimed at establishing the repeatability of historic diamond grades and further identifying the mode and occurrence (distribution and geographic locality) of diamondiferous gravels within the EL. • Further alluvial bulk sample sites will be identified on the basis of the gravel distribution of additional facies types with the EL, with a view to evaluating the mineral content of these gravels in a systematic, geo-statistically representative manner. • A high-resolution aeromagnetic survey to be conducted over select reconnaissance level kimberlite targets is planned. • An owner-operated diamond drilling campaign aimed at substantiating existing legacy data and ground-truthing of top-ranked geophysical kimberlite targets is planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• No code-compliant Mineral Resource estimation has been attempted, or mineral resource inventory reported. • All work has been conducted at a reconnaissance level of confidence only. • Any reference to resource parameters reported are indicative numbers only. • A JORC compliant maiden resource is yet to be issued.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visits have been undertaken on a regular basis to monitor exploration activities.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	resource estimates. • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken • No mining methods or mine plans have been reported or submitted
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	(vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• No attempt at a code compliant Mineral Reserve has been reported as the data is at a reconnaissance level.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	undertaken
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

(Criteria listed in other relevant sections also apply to this section. Additional guidelines are available in the 'Guidelines for the Reporting of Diamond Exploration Results' issued by the Diamond Exploration Best Practices Committee established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds 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 indicator minerals (KIMs) have been reported by the previous owner-operator, SLDC. • KIMs predominantly comprise kimberlitic ilmenites and chromites, with kimberlitic magnesian (picro-) ilmenite dominating the recoveries (90%). • KIMs were recovered using standard laboratory techniques heavy liquid separation (i.e TBE, R.D. 2.9 g/cm^3), followed by magnetic separation and then hand-picked mineral grain counts (most reporting at 0.6mm size in +1 sieve fraction). • An owner-operated RSS and soil loaming program for KIMs has been initiated. To date, no KIMs have been recovered from the EL as all samples have been stored on site until sufficient material has been collected for export for laboratory purposes (e.g. mineral grain counts and microprobe work).
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.*	• The tenements contains a portion of the medial and distal reach of the diamondiferous Sewa River. • The diamonds contained in secondary or alluvial deposits adjacent and inland of, the Sewa River banks, are long thought to be derived from the weathering and erosion of primary ore bodies in its catchment area to the north, which straddles the known primary or kimberlite occurrences in the Kono District (Koidu and Tongo pipe and dykes clusters of Jurassic age [c.143-146 Ma]). • Mass balance challenges (*c*.50M carats recovered to date in the alluvials from relatively small diamond field), coupled with anomalously large average stone sizes than at the supposed source, seem to refute this theory and point to a more localised source for the Sewa alluvial diamonds. • Widespread colluvial/eluvial deposits derived from down-wasted (Late-Cretaceous?) primary kimberlite sources appear to be the main secondary (i.e. alluvial) host with a minor fluvial component immediately adjacent to the Modern river . • Distribution of gravels by hill-slope and sheetwash processes probably account for the extensive laterally developed surface residual gravels, comprised predominantly of a locally derived lateritic clast assemblage. • Inherited fluvial clasts (high-rounding; high-sphericity) are uncommon, except where alluvials are proximal to the Modern river or form palaeo deposits relating the ancestral river. • An endorheic component seems apparent for many of these diamondiferous drainages, thereby promoting the view that the diamonds are sourced locally or from near-source deposits.
Sample collection	• *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*	• The bulk-samples comprised the basal gravel horizon of the fluvial Lower Terrace facies. Wash samples were obtained partly through mechanical excavation and manual labour and delivered to the plant via wheeled loaders. • The purpose of the gravel processing is to establish the mineral (diamond) content of the gravels. The samples were treated through a 3-5tph jig processing plant to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	representivity.	extract diamonds and provide Allotropes with a representative (indicative) grade (measured in carats per hundred tons or cpht) for that facies. • Individual results are representative in relation to their sample size to allow an indicative (non-compliant) resource estimation. • Legacy diamond drill core (c. 2m at NQ diameter) has been acquired. No test work (e.g mico-diamond analysis) has been conducted to date.
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.*	• Alluvial samples were treated through purpose-built mechanical jig, suitable for exploration work in the tropics. • Bottom screen size (BSS) is 2mm cut-off (square slots). • All sorting was hands-on, in the absence of a DMS and hands-off (glove-box) final recovery. • Jig processing plant efficiencies were in the range of 80% (*cf.* ceramic density tracers) with careful supervision. All tailings have been retained for future processing through a purpose-built DMS plant (+95% efficiencies). • No sample treatment of legacy drill core has been
Carat	• *One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).*	• Reported as carats (per tonne or per 100 tonnes).
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).*	• Alluvial sample grades are reported as carats per hundred tons or cpht. The use of carats per ton (cpt) are used where the grade permits i.e. the mineral tenor is high enough to warrant it. • Previous use of carats per cubic yard have been converted to carats per cubic metre and then cpt or cpht where required. • Kimberlite samples as and when reported, are likely to be quoted as carats per ton (cpt) due to the inherent higher grades (mineral tenor) in these primary deposits.
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.*	• Insufficient diamond recoveries to date have warranted classification via sieve classes or the compilation of size frequency distribution (SFD) curves for the diamond population of the fluvial Lower Terrace facies. • An approximation of the gravel relative density at this stage of exploration has been estimated in the range 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre to 1.8 tonnes per cubic metre, where more consolidated. Bulking factors have been applied. • Reporting of percent concentrate and undersize are considered irrelevant at this stage and level of reporting. • Grade variations associated with changes in BSS have not been determined, but will be assessed once the DMS plant is commissioned. • The size and frequency of sampling is considered to be geo-statistically representative for this level of reporting (low-level inferred). • There has been no recovery of owner-operated diamonds to date that are of commercial significance or quantity.
Grade estimation for reporting	• *Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation.*	• No Mineral Resources or Mineral Ore Reserves are included in this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	• *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.*	

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.*
	• *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.*
		• No carat value estimates for the diamonds, or diamond footprinting determinations (e.g. diamond types, quality, size frequency distribution [SFD]) that are repeatable in nature, have been included in this report.
		• Historic reports that refer to the commercial disposal of diamonds from the Sewa River, outlining $/carat, average stone size and quality are available in the public domain.

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.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
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.*	• To date, there has been insufficient recovery of diamonds to assess stone frequency, size or continuity of grades over the tenements at any high level of confidence. • In terms of resource classification criteria, low Inferred levels of confidence would be applicable for the fluvial Lower Terrace facies at the level of sampling conducted to date.