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Kimberlite Discovery - Confirmed Diamondiferous

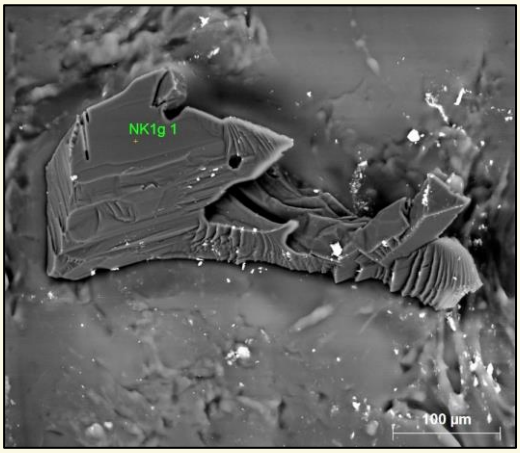
ASX Code: NWF

Newfield Resources Limited ("Newfield" or the "Company") is pleased to confirm that the Lake Popei kimberlite discovery as announced on 16 September 2014 has been independently confirmed to be diamondiferous. Four microdiamonds have been recovered from the tests conducted for microdiamond (MiDA) mineralisation on the historical drill core.

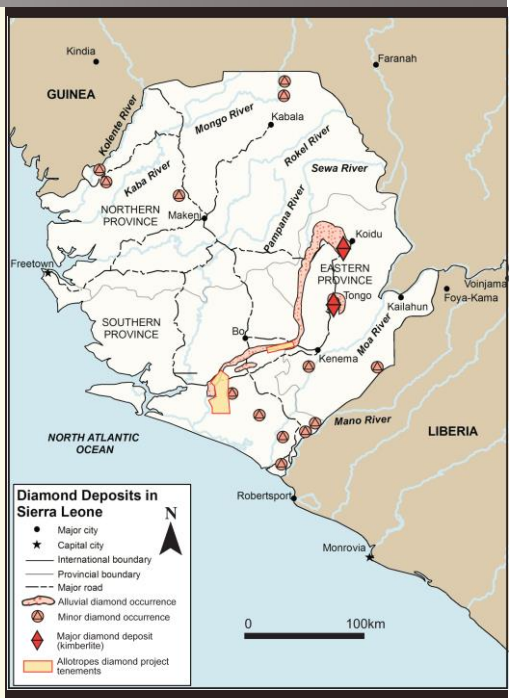
The discovery of a diamondiferous kimberlite outside of the known diamond fields of Sierra Leone is a major milestone in the identification of a new diamond field. This exciting development contributes to the further understanding of longstanding speculation as to an alternate source of the alluvial diamonds occurring outside of the known Koidu and Tongo diamond fields.

The discovery of a diamondiferous kimberlite at the Lake Popei Project also underpins the Company's confidence in its objective to identify additional diamondiferous kimberlites amongst its prioritised targets.

The Company will now accelerate its work program in the coming months to confirm the occurrence of macro diamonds in the Lake Popei kimberlite discovery. The Company will also bring forward a contemporaneous exploration program to define a resource from the alluvial gravel that overlies the diamondiferous kimberlite.



Photograph 1. SEM photograph of microdiamond from Lake Popei kimberlite. The large flat-facing face is considered to have primary surface features, whilst the hackly smaller faces represent fresh fractures.



ASX Release: 25 September 2014

ACN 153 219 848

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 154.1M
Options on Issue: 69M

ALLOTROPES DIAMOND PROJECT – SIERRA LEONE (NEWFIELD 100%)

MICRODIAMOND ANALYSIS (MiDA)

The Company previously advised that the legacy drill core material from the Lake Popei Project, comprising hypabyssal Group 2 kimberlite, was being processed to test for microdiamond (MiDA) mineralisation. The Company is pleased to announce the recovery of four (4) microdiamonds resulting from this work.

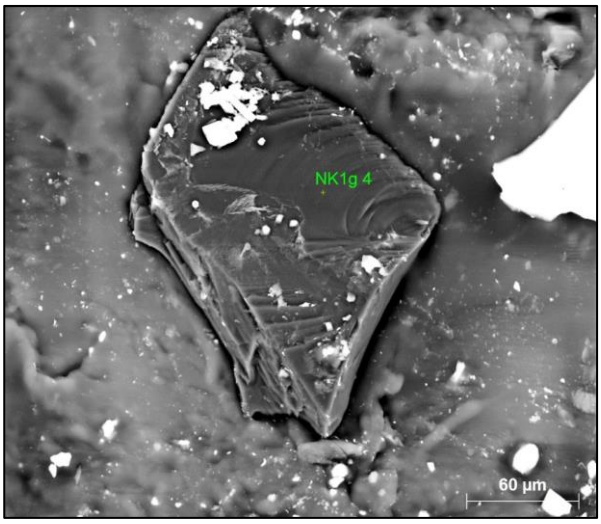
The microdiamonds were recovered from less than 1 gram of residue from an original 7.5 kg of crushed kimberlite (-1mm) that was subject to caustic fusion (NaOH) and acid dissolution by a laboratory in Perth, WA. The 4 grains were recovered from the caustic fusion residue by Diatech Heavy Mineral Services in Perth. In addition to this, 15 synthetic cubo-octahedral diamond tracers of varying sizes were introduced into the sample just prior to caustic fusion. All 15 tracers were recovered, showing the chemical treatment process to have suffered no loss of material.

The microdiamonds recovered were all fragmentary and whilst some primary diamond features could be recognised (trigon etch-pits; striae) it was decided to have the grains definitively confirmed as diamond via a scanning electron microscope (SEM) and spectral analysis (Photographs 1-4; Table 1), conducted at the CSIRO in Perth.

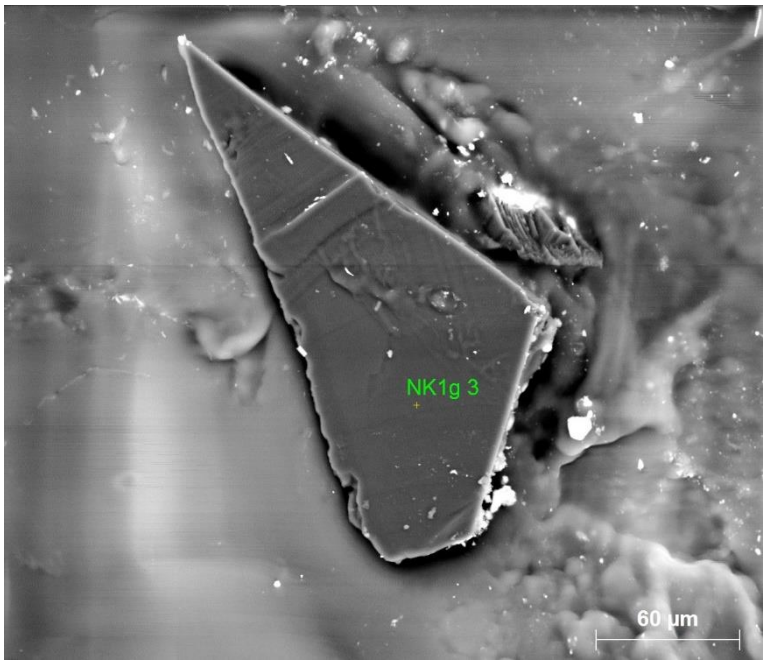
Bruker Nano GmbH, Germany
Quantax SEM EDS
Quantification results
Norm. mass percent (%)

Spectrum	C	O	Si	Cl	Br
Gr 1.spx	100				
Gr 2.spx	100				
Gr 3.spx	100				
Gr 4.spx	100				

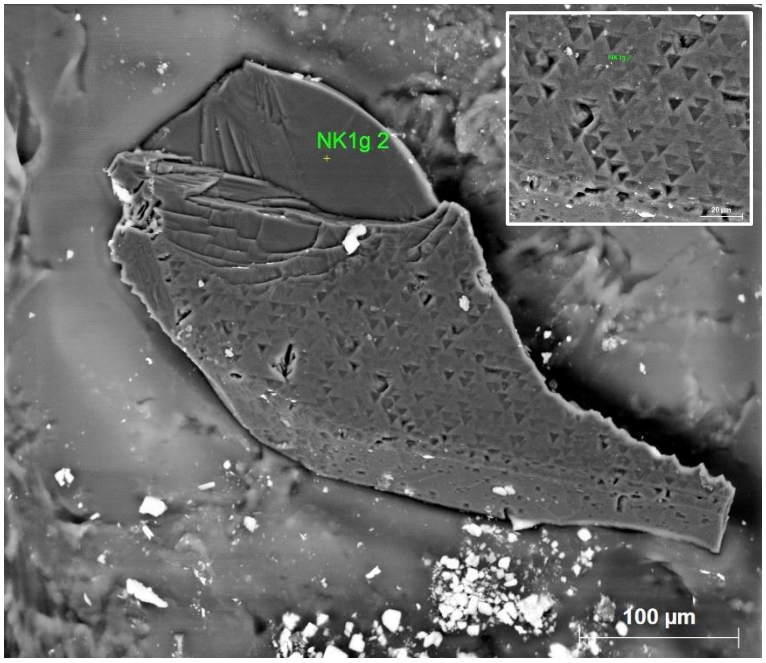
Table 1. Spectral analysis of the 4 microdiamond grains, showing their composition to comprise 100% carbon (i.e. diamond).



Photograph 2. Second microdiamond identified. The conchoidal fracture migrating out from a crystal point (at right, centre) is suspected to have been generated during the crushing of the core to -1mm.



Photograph 3. Third microdiamond recovered is also a fragment and also shows a fracture plane in plan view. The straight edge at top-right, may be a remnant crystal face seen in sectional view.



Photograph 4. **F**ourth microdiamond recovered. A remnant primary crystal face in plan view, shows trigon etch-pits in negative relief (see zoomed; inset, top right). Trigons are thought to be symptomatic of magmatic corrosion (oxidation) of diamonds during their ascent from the mantle and are considered a resorption surface feature.

Despite the small size of the kimberlite sample, the recovered microdiamonds from the core fusion residue are confidently considered to have been recovered from the kimberlite itself, and do not represent 'bicycle' diamonds introduced via external sources, such as drill bits and saw blades.

Microdiamonds are used to establish continuity of mineralisation at depth, where bulk-samples are inaccessible or impractical. However, due to the subjective nature of the legacy core and the relatively small consignment treated, the microdiamond recoveries stated above are insufficient to establish a grade estimation, and have been used only to confirm the occurrence of diamond mineralisation.

FORWARD EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In light of the confirmation of the diamondiferous nature of the Lake Popei kimberlite the Company intends to accelerate its forward work program over the project area in the coming months.

The historical geochemical data over the Lake Popei Project has outlined a 3.6 km east-northeast trending zone of anomalously high kimberlite indicator mineral (KIM) counts in surface loam and stream sediment samples (Figure 1). The KIM anomaly is also coincident with an east- northeast trending linear feature as defined in a localised (2km by 2km area) detailed ground-magnetometry survey (Figure 2).

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 1.1 km of strike.

As previously announced the Company has commenced the systematic excavation of a number of exploration trenches across the projected surface trace of the kimberlite dyke intersections achieved from a previous diamond drilling campaign.

The current objective of the trenching program is to excavate enough material to provide a meaningful sized batch of weathered kimberlite to be processed through the Company's soon to be commissioned DMS plant, which is located on the Company's Baoma Project (E15/2012). The processing of the batch will provide an initial test of the macrodiamond content of the weathered kimberlite.

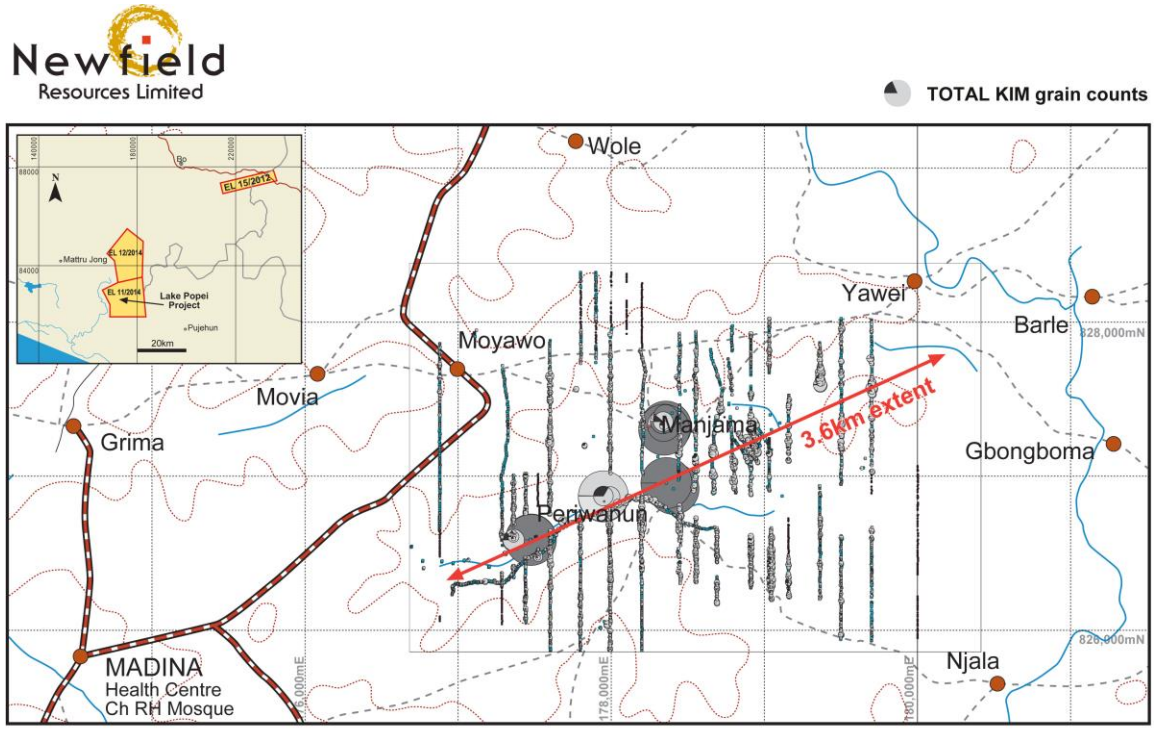
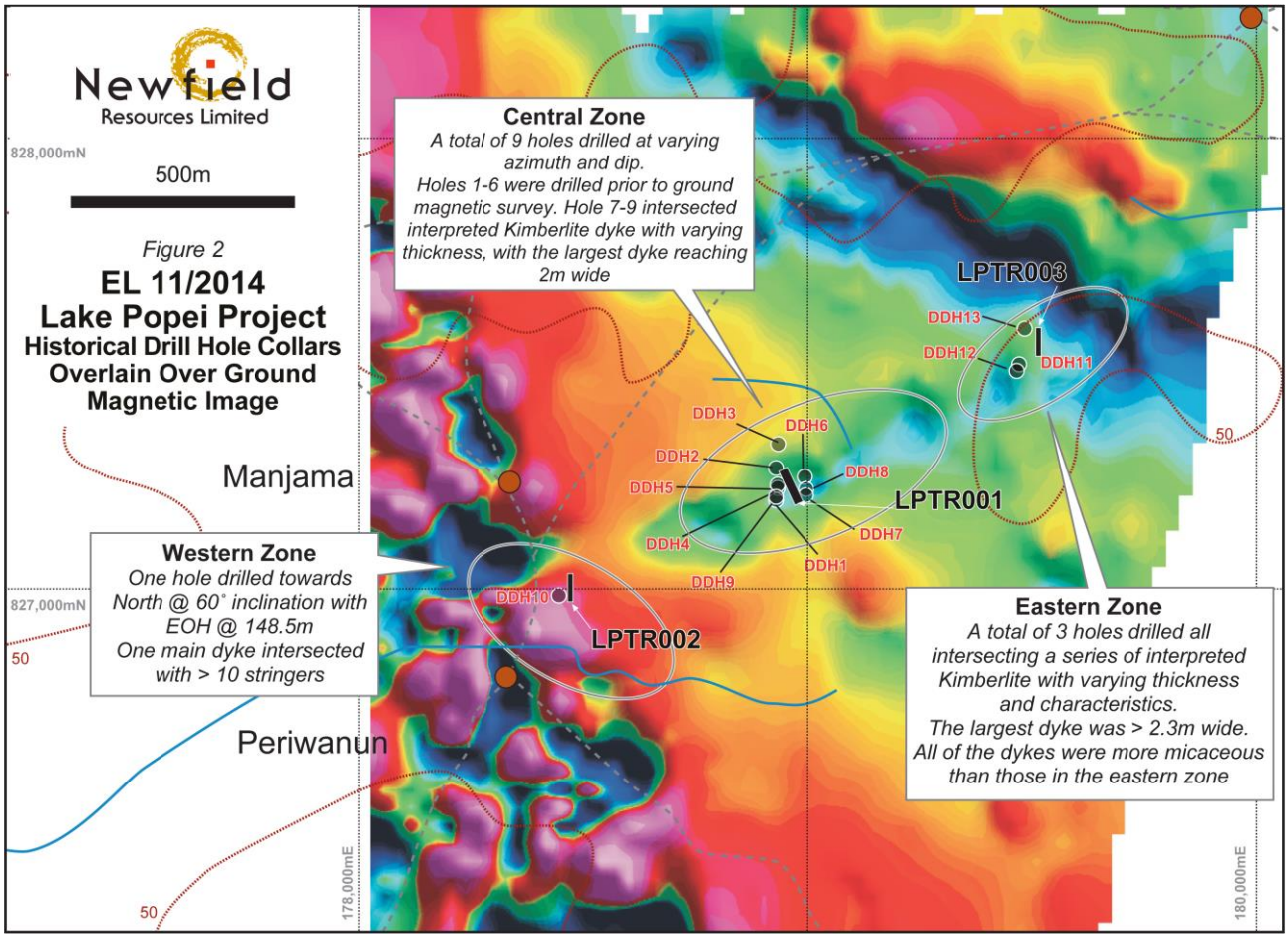


Figure 1

EL 11/2014 Lake Popei Project
Reconnaissance Soil and Stream Sediment Sampling Results



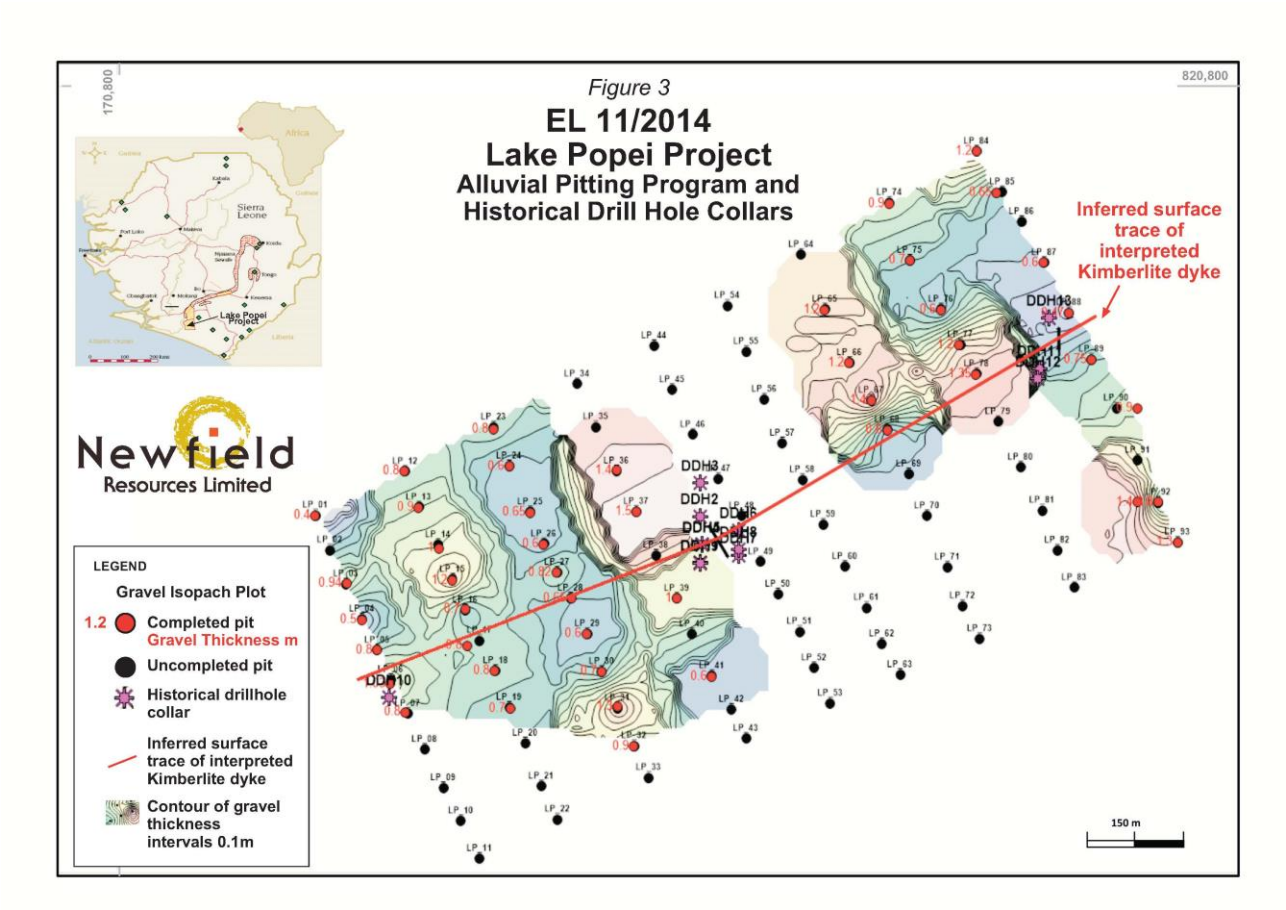
In parallel with the trenching program the Company is also systematically testing the diamond potential of an extensive gravel horizon which overlies the interpreted trace of the Lake Popei kimberlite dykes. It is believed that due to the extensive chemical weathering prevailing over the Man Craton, the colluvial apron surrounding kimberlite bodies is enhanced in diamond content.

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 gravel test pits will provide the framework to site locations for the excavation of large bulk samples of gravel. The gravel bulk samples will be also be processed through the Company's Baoma DMS plant to provide an initial test of the macrodiamond content with a view to defining an alluvial resource.

The ongoing exploration program on both the weathered kimberlite and overlying gravel horizons, if successful, may provide the impetus for Newfield to consider an additional stand-alone DMS plant on the Lake Popei Project.



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.*	• Legacy drill core has been recovered and sampled to determine mineralisation. • Surface trenching activities are being conducted for bulk sampling purposes.
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).*	• Drilling method: diamond drilling (core recovery) • Recovered legacy core is un-oriented.
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.*	• As far as can be ascertained, appropriate measures were taken to maximise sample recovery during legacy drilling. • Legacy core recovered is considered representative for determination of mineralisation.

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.*	• Legacy core logs have been acquired. • Legacy logging includes partial photographic record • A total of 934m core-drilled and geologically logged/photographed.
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*	• Legacy core samples have been submitted to accredited laboratories for microdiamond analysis (MiDA). Sample preparation involves attrition milling the sample to -1mm and then submitting it to caustic fusion

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.*	and acid digestion to form a residue for grain picking. • MiDA results are reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Quality of MiDA results confirmed by 100% recovery of synthetic diamond tracers: spiking of sample with 15 synthetic cubo-octahedral diamond tracers of varying sizes (5 pieces - 150 -200 µm (small); 5 pieces -300 - 400 µm (medium) and 5 pieces 600-800 µm [large]). • Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and spectral analysis conducted.
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.*	• Sampling procedure and documentation thereof will be undertaken by qualified industry specialists. Therefore no independent verification of the sampling process will be undertaken by company personnel.

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.*	• Legacy drill-hole collars were accurately positioned and achieved required intercepts. • Grid system utilised: WGS84, UTM Zone 29N • Topographic control of site collars was adequate (hand-held GPS positioning).
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 legacy drill holes is considered representative to establish geological continuity at a reconnaissance level of exploration only. • No sampling conducted.
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.*	• Legacy drill-hole selection planned and executed to cross perpendicular to local and regional strike to achieve successful intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company has security procedures in place to track samples from site to laboratory or to the DMS plant, for 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. • A diamond drilling campaign included 13 drill-holes completed at the Lake Popei area (Newfield's EL 11/2014 tenement).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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 comprising en-echelon kimberlite dyke arrays (considered of Jurassic in age (c.145Ma). Local strike of interpreted kimberlitic fissuring coincides with know regional structural orientations in existing diamond fields.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	• Legacy data received reports a total of 13 diamond drill holes completed at the Lake Popei locality:

DRILL HOLE	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	RL	DIP	AZIM.	EOH
DDH1	178928	827282	13	-60	360	31.59
DDH2	178928	827352	19	-60	180	19.5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	DDH3 178929 827402 20 -60 180 20 DDH4 178931 827309 16 -90 0 47 DDH5 178931 827309 16 -60 360 63 DDH6 178990 827331 14 -60 360 115.5 DDH7 178990 827293 17 -60 360 99 DDH8 178990 827302 9 -60 360 70.5 DDH9 178928 827281 17 -60 360 79.5 DDH10 178433 827079 9 -60 360 148.5 DDH11 179470 827575 33 -60 360 42 DDH12 179467 827559 35 -60 360 61.5 DDH13 179485 827651 22 -60 158 136.5

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*
	• *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.*
		• Material has been submitted for microdiamond analysis (MiDA).
		• Four (4) microdiamonds have been recovered from 7.5 kg of crushed core material (- 1mm). The Company is confident that these microdiamonds originate from the core sample submitted for processing, *viz*:
		  • The 4 microdiamonds exhibit fresh fractures probably as a result of impacts suffered from the reduction process and exhibit no wear or abrasion history that would be indicative of saw/drill bit diamonds being introduced as an accidental ('bicycle') diamond into the sample:
		  • The diamonds are completely colourless (top colour) and are not the boart variety of diamonds used for industrial cutting applications:
		  • The delicate nature of some of the microdiamonds suggest they may be interstitial growths (i.e. phenocrysts, crystallising out of the melt, rather than disaggregated mantle xenocrysts as is the more accepted theory) and therefore not introduced grains:
		  • The fragmental nature of the grains may suggest that a larger diamond(s) that was crushed during attrition milling and these fragments may represent the remains of a single macrodiamond. (The extremely fresh nature of the host rock would be a contributing factor to the crushing of diamonds and consideration of a larger crush diameter in future for MiDA work, will take cognisance of this).
		• The microdiamonds recovered attest to the mineralised nature of the kimberlite legacy core only.
		• No grade estimations from the recovery of microdiamonds out of the legacy core material have been attempted.

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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	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').*	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 (average 1.2m).
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 diamond 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.*	• All exploration results have been reported.
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: ○ Reconnaissance level airborne magnetic data (100m line spacing; 55m flight height; 20m grid spacing) ○ A 2km x 2km ground magnetic survey (EL 11/2014-Lake Popei) ○ Exploration bulk localities and sample grades ○ Maps of potential resource areas ○ Drilling cross-sections 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.*	• A high-resolution aeromagnetic survey is to be conducted over select reconnaissance level kimberlite targets. • 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*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	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.*	
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 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.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
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*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken • No mining methods or mine plans have been reported or submitted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	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.	
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 (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.*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
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/	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an*	• Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
confidence	*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.*	

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 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.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been 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-*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	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.*	
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 design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
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*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	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.*	
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 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.*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
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*	• Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	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.*	

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.*	• Legacy information (i.e. microprobe and mineral count data) pertaining to Kimberlite indicator minerals (KIMs) has been acquired. • KIMs predominantly comprise kimberlitic magnesian (picro-) ilmenite and Cr-spinels dominating the recoveries. • KIMs have been recovered using standard laboratory techniques i.e. heavy liquid separation (i.e TBE, R.D. 2.9 g/cm^3), followed by magnetic separation for hand-picking of mineral grains.
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 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]). • 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 Sewa 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. • 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 (pipe and dyke kimberlite host rock).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
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 representivity.*	• 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. • Trenching has been completed over the projected surface trace of the primary ore-body at the Lake Popei Project (EL 11/2014). No processing of this material 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.*	• Legacy core has been submitted to accredited laboratories in Perth, W.A. • Staged crushing (attrition milling) to -1mm. • Caustic fusion and acid digestion to be performed by accredited laboratory in Perth, W.A. • Material recovered from trenching has been stockpiled for further processing with DMS plant, once commissioned.
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. • 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 Mineral	• *Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation.* • *The sample crush size and its*	• No Mineral Resources or Mineral Ore Reserves are included in this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Resources and Ore Reserves	*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 on alluvial or potential hard-rock deposits.
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 any of the tenements at any high level of confidence.