



## ASX Announcement

# Burgundy provides further information on Botswana drilling results

20 April 2021

Further to an ASX announcement released on 16 April 2021, Burgundy Diamond Mines Limited (ASX: BDM; "Burgundy" or "the Company") is pleased to provide the attached completed JORC Table 1 relating to the drilling results provided by our Botswana exploration partner Diamond Exploration Strategies Ltd (DES).

### Competent Persons Statement

Information included in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Peter Ravenscroft, FAusIMM, Managing Director of Burgundy Diamond Mines Ltd, who also holds shares in Burgundy Diamond Mines Ltd. Mr Ravenscroft has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Ravenscroft consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

-Ends-

This announcement was authorised for release on the ASX by the Board of Burgundy Diamond Mines Ltd.

### Further Information:

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### About Burgundy Diamond Mines Limited

Burgundy is focused on global diamond exploration and project development with a vision to become a leading mid-cap diamond company.

### Diamonds

Since mid 2020, Burgundy has acquired interests in three diamond projects:

- An earn-in agreement with North Arrow Minerals Inc. (TSX-V: NAR) over the Naujaat diamond project in Nunavut, Canada. The world class Naujaat project contains an exceptional population of uniquely coloured and rare high value stones. Burgundy has the option to earn-in to a 40% interest in the project by funding a C\$5.6 million preliminary 1,500 to 2,000 tonne bulk sampling program in 2021. The Company has already successfully raised the funds for this program, and delivery of fuel



and sampling materials to the site is currently underway in preparation for next year. Burgundy has also made a preliminary proposal to earn an additional 20% interest by funding a larger 10,000 tonne bulk sample pending positive results from the first phase.

- An Exploration Alliance Agreement in Botswana with Diamond Exploration Strategies Ltd, a privately-owned company with an excellent management team. Burgundy is providing funding of US\$1.5 million over three years to finance exploration activities, earning 50% ownership of any discoveries made. Burgundy will have the option to sole fund a Scoping Study on a designated project to earn-in to a 70% ownership interest, with a further option to reach a 90% ownership interest by sole funding a Feasibility Study. The Alliance is initially over five areas that have existing prospecting licenses, but extends to cover other prospective areas of Botswana that may be identified.
- An option to acquire 100% ownership of the Ellendale and Blina projects (together the “Ellendale Diamond Project”) in the West Kimberley region of Western Australia. The acquisition includes all tenements pegged by Gibb River in 2019 over the historic Elldale diamond mine, famed for its production of iconic yellow diamonds, as well as the highly prospective Blina alluvial diamond deposit to the north-west of the Ellendale properties. The transaction is in the form of an Option Agreement over two years, with a series of staged payments from Burgundy to Gibb River (GIB) at Burgundy’s election.

In addition to these projects, Burgundy continues to actively evaluate other investment opportunities, principally in Canada, Botswana and Australia, as it seeks to build a world-class portfolio of diamond exploration, development and mining projects.

#### Gold and Silver

Burgundy holds an 18% interest in the La Victoria Gold/Silver Project, located in the prolific North-Central Mineral Belt of Peru, which it acquired through an earn-in arrangement with Eoro Resources Ltd (TSX-V: ELO) starting in 2017. Proposed drilling at this project has been impacted by permitting delays, but Burgundy remains enthusiastic about the potential of this project and expects to participate in the next drilling program when Covid-19 restrictions are eased and drill permits are granted.

#### **Caution regarding Forward Looking Information**

*This document contains forward looking statements concerning Burgundy Diamond Mines Limited. Forward looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Burgundy's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions or estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.*

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – DIAMEXSTRAT BOTSWANA (PTY) LTD.

## Mmoshoro Project - RC Drilling; February 2021

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Nature and quality of sampling.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The results in this release relate to holes MMO-001 and MMO-002 all of which were drilled from surface by reverse circulation (RC).</p> <p>Samples from RC drilling were collected at 1 metre intervals at the rig with a cyclone attached to the drill and bagged in pre-numbered poly woven bags. Additional aluminium labels were inserted into the bags for additional tracking during sample treatment.</p> <p>Additional material was collected from each sample to assist in lithological logging, magnetic susceptibility measurements and for storage in 'drill-chip trays'.</p> <p>The sampling was undertaken for kimberlitic indicator mineral extraction. Initial sample screening to extract the -0.71 to + 0.42 mm fraction was carried out at Diamexstrat Botswana's centralised sample treatment facility at Malopwabojang, Botswana. Screened samples were then dispatched the Scientific Services laboratory in Cape Town, South Africa for heavy liquid concentration. The concentrates were then consigned to the Afrid Laboratory in Pretoria for optical sorting and kimberlite indicator mineral extraction.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Drill type and details.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Drilling was completed using a Superrock 5000 Reverse Circulation drill rig.</p> <p>Drill holes were drilled vertically.</p> <p>Drill casing were used to stabilise the upper part of the variably consolidated Kalahari successions.</p> <p>The program was executed by experienced Maquana Exploration (Pty) Ltd contractors.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Samples were collected every 1 metre down the hole.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>All samples were collected into pre numbered poly woven bags via a cyclone attached to the drill. 100% of the sample was collected but the samples from the top 45m of Kalahari overburden were discarded after logging.</p> <p>Sample recovery and labelling was monitored by an experienced Diamexstrat Botswana geologist.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>Samples were logged in detail including, lithology, colour (using a Munsell colour chart), alteration and grain size.</p> <p>Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at every metre after 45 metres, using a SM-20 magnetic susceptibility meter.</p> <p>The entire hole was logged by an experienced geologist employed by Diamexstrat Botswana and supervised by Diamexstrat's senior technical consultant.</p> <p>The level of detail is considered sufficient for early-stage exploration of the type being undertaken.</p> <p>Geological logging is qualitative.</p> <p>All chip trays were photographed during the logging process.</p> <p>All holes were logged over the entire length but only sampled from 45 metres onwards.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the</li> </ul>	<p>Samples were generally collected both dry and wet and collected via a cyclone attached to the drill rig.</p> <p>All samples (below 45m) were screened to extract the -0.71 to + 0.42 mm size fraction at Diamexstrat Botswana's centralised sample treatment facility at Malopwabojang, Botswana. Samples were treated under a strict protocol to ensure no cross-contamination between samples, sample mix-ups or spillage. The entire process was supervised by an experienced Diamexstrat geologist.</p> <p>The screened samples were consigned to the Scientific Services laboratory in Cape Town, South Africa for heavy liquid concentration. Scientific Services is a DEKRA certified ISO 9001 laboratory with strict QC/QA procedures in place that includes the use of tracers to quantify the accuracy of the heavy mineral separation process.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The heavy mineral concentrates were then consigned to the Afrid Laboratory in Pretoria for optical sorting and kimberlite indicator mineral extraction. The Afrid Laboratory mineral sorters are highly experienced and where necessary, any kimberlitic minerals extracted are verified by micro-probe analysis. Sample concentrate 'rejects' are stored for re-examination should this be required.</p> <p>The entire 1 metre sample was screened, concentrated and sorted and this is considered appropriate for the identification of kimberlite intersections at this stage of the project.</p> <p>The -0.71 to + 0.42mm grain-size used for indicator mineral extraction has been proven in numerous tests to be the optimum fraction for the identification of kimberlitic minerals.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Scientific Services is a DEKRA ISO 9001 certified laboratory. Calibrated specific gravity tracers are used to quantify the accuracy of the heavy mineral separation process.</p> <p>Any kimberlitic indicator minerals recovered by the Afrid Laboratory in Pretoria may be verified by micro-probe analysis if required. Diamexstrat uses the MINTEK Laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa for this work. MINTEK is an ISO 9001 and ISO 17025 certified laboratory and uses a JEOL 8230 Electron Microanalyser to provide highly accurate results.</p> <p>The SM 20 magnetic susceptibility meter used to assist with logging in the field has a sensitivity of <math>10^{-6}</math> SI which is considered appropriate for infield mapping and the basic differentiation of rock chip lithologies as an augmentation to visually-identified lithologies.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data</i></li> </ul>	<p>The entire process including drilling, sampling, sample treatment and analysis was supervised by experienced personnel, either employed by Dimexstrat Botswana or by certified laboratories.</p> <p>Senior Diamexstrat technical consultants were on-site during the drilling programme and applied oversight to the sample treatment process.</p> <p>No twinned holes have been completed at this early stage of exploration.</p> <p>All field logging was logged on paper logs and in digital format in an excel spreadsheet. Copies of all logs and field data are also maintained</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p>by Diamexstrat's technical consultant who is responsible for data interpretation and reporting.</p> <p>No assay data were adjusted.</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>The drill collars were positioned by an experienced Diamexstrat Botswana geologist and confirmed by the Diamexstrat's technical consultant on two separate GPS units. Garmin GPS 64 hand-held units were used with one minute position averaging. This is considered appropriate for early phase target drilling.</p> <p>WGS- 84 UTM 35S grid system was used.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p>RC hole locations were spaced to test geophysical and kimberlitic indicator mineral targets.</p> <p>The drill hole spacing was designed specifically to test for the presence of kimberlite intrusives.</p> <p>The drilling was not intended to establish a mineral resource.</p> <p>No compositing was applied.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Holes were drilled vertically to interest pipe-like targets below Kalahari sand overburden.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<p>Samples were delivered in sealed poly weave bags to Diamexstrat Botswana central treatment facility that has appropriate security and a full-time guard.</p> <p>The samples were transported to South Africa in sealed containers and were then under the control of the Scientific Services security protocols.</p> <p>Concentrates were couriered directly from Scientific Services to the Afrid Laboratory.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<p>No external audits have been undertaken at this stage of exploration.</p>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The drill holes were all drilled within Prospecting Licence PL297/2015 issued to Diamexstrat Botswana (Pty) Limited on 1 July 2020 in terms of the Minerals and Minerals Act (1999) of the Republic of Botswana. This licence is administered by the Department of Mines of Botswana and it is in good standing. Diamexstrat Botswana is unaware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p> <p>Burgundy Diamond Mines (previously EHR Resources) formally entered into an Alliance Agreement with Diamexstrat Botswana (Pty) Limited, a privately-owned company, on 8 June 2020. Under the terms of the Alliance, Burgundy Diamond Mines will provide funding of US\$1.5 million over three years to finance exploration activities, earning 50% ownership of any discoveries made.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Historic exploration has been undertaken on the property by De Beers Prospecting Botswana and Firestone Diamonds PLC. Kimberlites have been found on neighbouring properties, but no kimberlite discoveries have previously been made on this Prospecting Licence.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<p>Prospecting Licence 297/2015 is located in the Orapa area in northern Botswana.</p> <p>The underlying geology consists of Karoo age Stormberg Group flood basalts overlain by more recent Kalahari aeolean sands and siltstones.</p> <p>The licence lies within the Orapa/Letlhakane kimberlite field and is therefore a target for kimberlite exploration and associated diamond mineralisation.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>All drill hole collar information is tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 1.</p> <p>Significant intervals are tabulated in Appendix 1, Table 2.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<p>Intersection lengths and kimberlitic indicator minerals recovered are reported in one metre down-hole sections.</p> <p>Details of all intersections are included in <a href="#">Appendix 1</a>.</p> <p>No kimberlitic indicators were recovered in the Karoo basalts.</p> <p>Limited kimberlitic indicators were recovered from the Kalahari aeolean sands overburden, but these are considered to have been derived from nearby kimberlites.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>● 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').</li> </ul>	Drill hole intersections are reported down hole. No kimberlite was intersected.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	No kimberlite was intersected.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	No kimberlite was intersected.
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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</li> </ul>	No other substantive exploration data is available for reporting.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	No further work is planned in this prospecting Licence in the near future.

## Appendix 1

**Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Information:**

### MMO-001

<b>Mmashoro RC Drilling Program 2021</b>		
<b>Prospecting Licence:</b> 297/2015		
<b>Hole ID:</b> MMO-001		
<b>Coordinates</b>	UTM 35S Easting (mE)	0382164
	UTM 35S Northing (mN)	7623050
	Elevation (m)	1033
<b>Map Datum:</b>	WGS 84	
<b>Date started</b>	2021-02-05	

**Date completed** 2021-02-06

**Rig:** Superock 5000

**Contractor:** ROTSDRILL

**Driller:** Francois Rowler

**Hole Diameter:** 143.0mm

**Casing:** 6,5 Inch

**Azimuth/Dip (degrees):** Vertical

**Depth:** 100m

**End of hole elevation:** 933m

## MMO-002

### Mmashoro RC Drilling Program 2021

**Prospecting Licence:** 297/2015

**Hole ID:** MMO-002

<b>Coordinates</b>	UTM 35S Easting (mE)	0383431
	UTM 35S Northing (mN)	7623667
	Elevation (m)	1037

**Map Datum:** WGS 84

**Date started** 2021-02-04

**Date completed** 2021-02-05

**Rig:** Superock 5000

**Contractor:** ROTSDRILL

**Driller:** Francois Rowler

**Hole Diameter:** 143.0mm

**Casing:** 6,5 Inch

**Azimuth/Dip (degrees):** Vertical

**Depth:** 100m

**End of hole elevation:** 937m

## Table 2: Significant Intervals

No Significant intervals.