



QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

Mining operations

- ❖ Mining and processing operations continued to achieve record performances
- ❖ Lulo
 - Record volumes mined
 - Recovery of a 150 carat Type IIa diamond and several fancy coloured stones - three diamonds, including two +100 carat diamonds, held back from normal sale for a planned tender
 - Lulo JORC classified inferred alluvial diamond resource increased to 154,000 carats
- ❖ Mothae
 - Record volumes processed in March following changes implemented to plant flowsheet
 - Record total volumes mined
 - Final principal payment of A\$0.9 million for the IDC loan paid post Quarter end – final interest payment instalment to be paid in April

Exploration

- ❖ Best kimberlite exploration results to date at Lulo – a total of 64 diamonds, including two Specials (diamonds weighing >10.8 carats), recovered from all kimberlite L164 bulk samples
- ❖ Five other priority kimberlites sampled

Mine development

- ❖ Merlin feasibility well advanced – results to be published in Q2
- ❖ Heads of agreement signed with Armour Energy for gas supply

Corporate

- ❖ A\$2.1 million SML dividend received – A\$1.5 million capital loan repayment received post Quarter end
- ❖ Strengthened balance sheet by reducing interest-bearing debt – further payments made post Quarter end reduced debt owing to IDC and Equigold to A\$2.9 million
- ❖ Rough diamond prices up 4% since start of the year, according to GTD overall rough price index

Lucapa Diamond Company Limited (ASX: **LOM**) (“**Lucapa**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to present its quarterly activities report for the period ended 31 March 2023 (the “**Quarter**” or “**Q1**”).

TABLE 1: TOTAL 100% PROJECT AND ATTRIBUTABLE¹ OPERATIONAL RESULTS FOR Q1

	100% Project			Attributable ¹		
	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	% Variance	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	% Variance
Tonnes processed ²	533,090	591,146	11%	309,242	335,539	9%
Carats recovered	13,372	14,651	10%	7,792	8,106	4%
Rough carats sold	11,083	13,477	22%	6,979	7,285	4%
Rough price/ carat (US\$)	1,172	1,350	15%	997	1,230	23%
Rough diamond revenues (US\$m)	13.0	18.2	40%	7.0	9.0	29%
Rough diamond revenues (A\$m)	18.0	26.8	49%	9.7	13.2	36%
Rough diamond inventories (carats)	6,650	6,876	3%	3,532	3,595	2%
Cash and receivables (incl. Lucapa) (A\$m)	28.7	15.9	-45%	17.8	9.5	-47%
Development loans owing to Lucapa (A\$m)	88.4	95.3	8%	88.4	95.3	8%
Interest-bearing debt (A\$m)	15.2	8.1	-47%	12.9	7.0	46%

¹ *Attributable ownership in the projects based on Lucapa’s interest. This is a non-AIFRS measure. For statutory reporting purposes, SML is equity accounted given Lucapa holds a 40% interest and Mothae is consolidated given Lucapa holds a 70% interest*

² *Lulo mine volume processed has been converted from bulked m³ to tonnes*

Managing Director, Stephen Wetherall, commented “The mining and exploration programs performed exceptionally well with more records being achieved in the first quarter of 2023.

At Lulo, record volumes were mined and processed and we recovered our 36th +100 carat diamond from the alluvial mining operations, a 150 carat Type IIa white diamond. Despite the record carat production last year, the Lulo JORC classified inferred alluvial diamond resource increased 2% to 154,000 carats.

At Mothae, there are positive early indications of the benefits from the plant flow sheet changes made to increase both capacity and revenue/ hour with a new record set in March for monthly volume processed.

Our focus on strengthening the balance sheet continued during the Quarter and post Quarter end, with debt owing to the IDC and Equigold down to A\$2.9 million.”



**LULO, ANGOLA
ALLUVIAL MINE**

(conducted by Sociedade Mineira Do Lulo, Lda (“SML” or “Lulo”) - Lucapa 40%, Endiama 32% and Rosas & Petalas 28%)

Mining, preparation and processing operations performed exceptionally well during the Quarter despite a heavy wet season.

A total of 1.5 million m³ (gravel and overburden) was mined during the Quarter, a 69% increase over the corresponding prior year period of 0.9 million m³ (Table 2) and a new record for the first quarter of the year.

The focus on scaling up both the mining and processing operations in recent years saw volumes processed through the main alluvial treatment plant of 153,457m³ during the Quarter, a 22% increase over the corresponding prior year period and a new record for the first quarter of the year.

TABLE 2: LULO PRODUCTION RESULTS AND RECOVERIES

	100% Project						40% Attributable
	Q1			Q1 YTD			2023
	2022	2023	Var	2022	2023	Var	
Volume mined (bulked Mm ³)	0.89	1.51	69%	0.89	1.51	69%	0.6
Volume processed (bulked m ³)	125,335	153,457	22%	125,335	153,457	22%	61,383
Carats recovered	5,227	7,165	37%	5,227	7,165	37%	2,866
Grade recovered (cphm ³)	4.2	4.7	11%	4.2	4.7	11%	4.7
+4.8 carat diamonds	176	263	49%	176	263	49%	105
+10.8 carat diamonds (Specials)	50	89	78%	50	89	78%	36

During the Quarter, SML recovered 7,165 carats, a 37% increase over the corresponding prior year period.

These diamond recoveries included 88 Special sized diamonds with the largest diamond recovered a 150 carat Type IIa D coloured stone (pictured right).



QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Two parcels, with a combined total of 7,162 carats were sold in Q1 for US\$12.6 million (A\$18.1 million), a 175% and 77% increase respectively over the corresponding prior year period (Table 3).

TABLE 3: LULO SALES RESULTS AND INVENTORIES							
	100% Project						40% Attributable
	Q1			Q1 YTD			2023
	2022	2023	Var	2022	2023	Var	
Rough carats sold	2,597	7,162	175%	2,597	7,162	175%	2,865
Rough diamond revenue (A\$m)	9.9	18.1	82%	9.9	18.1	82%	7.3
Rough diamond revenue (US\$m)	7.1	12.6	77%	7.1	12.6	77%	5.0
Rough price/ carat (US\$)	2,735	1,759	-36%	2,735	1,759	-36%	1,759
Diamond inventories (carats)	3,742	4,062	9%				1,625
Cash and receivables (US\$m)	13.2	6.9	-47%				2.8

Rough diamond revenues of US\$12.6 million (A\$18.1 million) and the average diamond price achieved of US\$1,759 (A\$2,531)/ carat would have been significantly better, if not for three large and high-value diamonds being extracted and not sold during the Quarter. These three diamonds, weighing a total of ~316 carats and including two +100 carat stones (pictured below), are being held for a tender.



150 carat



115 carat



50 carat

Photos: Three large and high-value diamonds recovered at Lulo held for a tender

2023 GUIDANCE

During the Quarter, Lucapa provided both physicals and diamond price guidance for the Lulo and Mothae mining operations (refer ASX announcement on 30 March 2023 and webinar video on Lucapa's website at <https://www.lucapa.com.au/videos/>).

Lucapa provided the following guidance in respect of the Lulo alluvial mining operations in Angola:

TABLE 4: LULO PHYSICALS AND PRICE GUIDANCE FOR THE FULL YEAR			
	100% Project		
	Guidance	Actual	Var
	2023	2022	
Volume processed (bulked m ³)	590,000	572,708	3%
Carats recovered	31,000	35,398	-12%
Grade recovered (cphm ³)	5.3	6.2	-15%
Rough price/ carat (US\$)	2,300	2,449	-6%

ALLUVIAL EXPLORATION

SML’s ongoing alluvial exploration program saw 2,481 auger holes and 530 exploration pits completed in Q1 to define the gravel resources in 13 resource blocks.

Preparations for SML’s first alluvial exploration program at the Lulo River advanced and this program is set to commence following the end of this year’s wet season.



MOTHAE, LESOTHO

KIMBERLITE MINE

(conducted by Mothae Diamonds (Pty) Ltd (“Mothae”) - Lucapa 70% and Government of Lesotho (“GoL”) 30%)

Mothae mining and processing operations ran according to plan, with marked improvements in performance, following the plant and operational changes made during the Quarter.

A total of 0.6 million tonnes (ore and waste) was mined during the Quarter, a 31% increase over the corresponding prior year period (Table 5) and a new quarterly record.

Mothae concluded its investigations to resolve processing limitations from the more competent or harder ore being mined which resulted in changes being implemented to the plant flow sheet at the end of January and a XRT upgrade in February 2023. The changes made were not only premised on increasing capacity but improving revenue/ hour through the plant.

In the first month following these changes, Mothae achieved a new monthly record of 130,348 tonnes processed. Despite the plant being stopped for ~6 days in January and February to implement the changes, Mothae processed 330,268 tonnes during Q1, up 3% on the corresponding prior year period (Table 5). The plant continues to operate according to expectations following the improvements.

TABLE 5: MOTHAE PRODUCTION RESULTS AND RECOVERIES

	100% Project						70% Attributable
	Q4			FULL YEAR			2023
	2022	2023	Var	2022	2023	Var	
Tonnes mined (ore & waste) (Mt)	0.46	0.60	31%	0.46	0.60	31%	0.42
Tonnes processed (t)	320,020	330,268	3%	320,020	330,268	3%	231,188
Carats recovered	8,145	7,486	-8%	8,145	7,486	-8%	5,240
Grade recovered (cpht)	2.5	2.3	-9%	2.5	2.3	-9%	2.3
+4.8 carat diamonds recovered	191	200	5%	191	200	5%	140
+10.8 carat diamonds (Specials)	59	52	-12%	59	52	-12%	36

During the Quarter, Mothae recovered 7,486 carats at an average grade of 2.3cpht, an 8% and 9% decrease over the corresponding prior year period. The reduced grade is primarily a consequence of the plant flow sheet changes made which were designed to gain new feed capacity in the larger diamond recovery circuits by reducing the material sent for secondary crushing that contains mainly smaller lower value diamonds.

Diamond recoveries during the Quarter included 52 Special sized diamonds, with the largest diamond recovered an 86 carat stone (pictured right).



QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Three parcels, with a combined total of 6,315 carats of rough diamonds were sold into the Safdico partnership agreement in Q1 for US\$5.6 million (A\$8.2 million). This represented a 25% and 5% decrease respectively over the corresponding prior year period (Table 6).

Under the Safdico partnership agreement, Mothae is paid the full market value of the rough diamonds upfront by Safdico, and Mothae subsequently shares in a significant portion of the margins generated there.

TABLE 6: MOTHAE SALES RESULTS AND INVENTORIES

	100% Project						70% Attributable
	Q1			FULL YEAR			2023
	2022	2023	Var	2022	2023	Var	
Rough carats sold	8,485	6,315	-25%	8,485	6,315	-25%	4,420
Rough diamond revenue (A\$m)	8.1	8.2	1%	8.1	8.2	1%	5.7
Rough diamond revenue (US\$m)	5.9	5.6	-5%	5.9	5.6	-5%	3.9
Rough price/ carat (US\$)	693	887	28%	693	887	28%	887
Diamond inventories (carats)	2,908	2,814	-3%				1,970
Cash and receivables (US\$m)	0.8	2.4	200%				1.7

The average diamond price of US\$887 (A\$1,297)/ carat achieved during the Quarter was 28% higher than the corresponding prior year period. This was as a result of (i) the change in mix of ore processed and (ii) the changes made to the plant flow sheet during the Quarter to improve revenue/ hour, which resulted in the lower liberation of smaller diamonds and an increase to capacity of the higher value recovery circuits.

2023 GUIDANCE

As per the ASX announcement on 30 March 2023, Lucapa provided the following guidance in respect of the Mothae kimberlite mining operations in Lesotho:

TABLE 7: MOTHAE PHYSICALS AND PRICE GUIDANCE FOR THE FULL YEAR

	100% Project		
	Guidance	Actual	Var
	2023	2022	
Volume processed (bulked m ³)	1,380,000	1,207,060	14%
Carats recovered	29,500	30,740	-4%
Grade recovered (cphm ³)	2.1	2.5	-16%
Rough price/ carat (US\$)	1,000	690	45%



MERLIN, AUSTRALIA

(conducted by Australian Natural Diamonds Pty Ltd ("AusND") - 100% Lucapa)

During the Quarter, AusND progressed the feasibility study for the unique hybrid open-pit and vertical-pit mine development. Delays continue to be experienced with key third-party inputs and it is expected the results of the feasibility study will be published in Q2 2023.

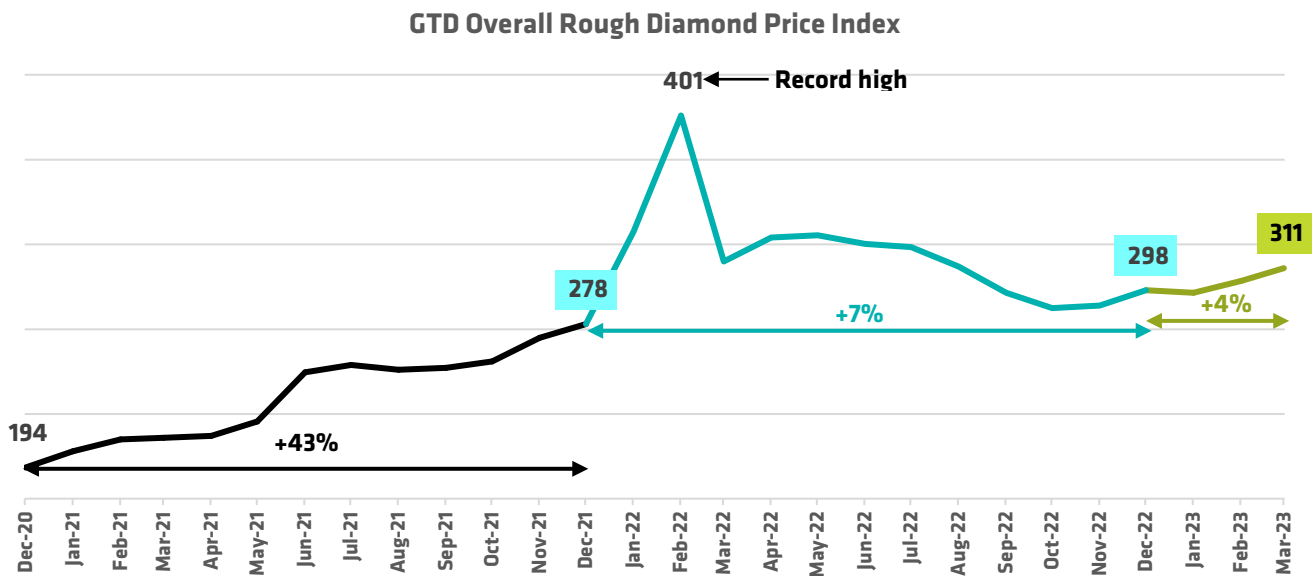
As part of the feasibility study, alternative development or pilot plant type start-up options and other trade-off studies are being undertaken.

Lucapa continues to progress initiatives to meet its environmental objectives through the furtherance of a solar-gas hybrid power solution for the Merlin mine development. In this regard, AusND signed a heads of agreement with Armour Energy to explore potential gas supply from just 20kms away instead of transporting diesel some 700kms.

ROUGH DIAMOND MARKET

Following the Covid pandemic, diamond prices recovered significantly and reached record levels in early 2022. Despite Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, rising inflation and interest rates and Covid related lockdowns in China resulting in increasing mid-stream inventory levels, diamond prices as reflected in the GTD Overall Rough Diamond Price Index (“GTD Index”) ended 7% up for 2022.

Pleasingly, this positive trend has continued in Q1 and the GTD Index is up 4% since the beginning of the year.



Source: GTD Consulting, Belgium

PRIMARY SOURCE EXPLORATION

LULO KIMBERLITE EXPLORATION. ANGOLA

(conducted by Project Lulo Joint Venture (“Project Lulo JV”) – Lucapa 39%, Endiama 51% and Rosas & Petalas 10%)

The Lulo kimberlite exploration program has ramped up significantly and is currently processing samples from priority kimberlites pipes identified from the previous geophysical, drilling, sampling and mineral chemistry analysis programs through a dedicated kimberlite bulk sampling plant commissioned in September 2022. This program has already resulted in several diamondiferous kimberlite discoveries.

During the Quarter, samples from six kimberlites were processed through the stand-alone kimberlite bulk sampling plant, with three kimberlites returning diamondiferous results (Table 8).

Most notably, the recovery of 64 diamonds weighing 82.37 carats at an average grade of 3.21cphm³ from all kimberlite L164 samples (Table 9), is the best and most important kimberlite exploration result to date (refer ASX announcements on 16 January 2023 and 16 February 2023).

These diamond recoveries are the highest diamond count, carat weight and grade of any kimberlite bulk sample processed at Lulo to date and for the first time prove management’s assertion that the Lulo kimberlite province hosts primary source kimberlites containing Special sized stones.

TABLE 8: HIGH PRIORITY KIMBERLITE SAMPLES PROCESSED DURING THE QUARTER

Sample ID	Volume processed (in-situ m ³)	Stones recovered	Carats recovered (carats)	Calculated grade (cphm ³)	Average stone size (carats/stone)	Number of stones greater than one carat	Largest stone pre-acid (carats)
KBS/164/02	365	23	16.32	~4.47	~0.71	5	2.38
KBS/029/01	867	-	-	-	-	-	-
KBS/056/01	902	13	7.85	~0.87	0.60	1	2.08
KBS/025/01 & 02	1,585	1	0.24	~0.02	0.24	-	0.24
KBS/018/01	843	-	-	-	-	-	-
KBS/022/01	785	-	-	-	-	-	-

Diamond recoveries from kimberlite L164, which is ~3.5ha in size, has recovered seventeen diamonds greater than one carat and most importantly includes two Special diamonds weighing 15.27 carats and 12.37 carats. Several of the stones recovered have been classified as Type IIa by the Yehuda Colorimeter.

TABLE 9: KIMBERLITE L164 SAMPLES

Sample ID	Volume processed (in-situ m ³)	Stones recovered	Carats recovered (carats)	Calculated grade (cphm ³)	Average stone size (carats/stone)	Number of stones greater than one carat	Largest stone pre-acid (carats)
KBS/164/01a	~485	20	15.51	~3.20	~0.78	5	1.95
KBS/164/01b	~1,715	21	50.54	~2.95	~2.41	7	15.27
KBS/164/02	~365	23	16.32	~4.47	~0.71	5	2.38
Total	~2,565	64	82.37	~3.21	~1.29	17	15.27

The average size of the diamonds recovered is 1.29 carats and compares very favourably to two of the coarsest primary source kimberlites globally, the Mothae and Letšeng diamond mines located in Lesotho.

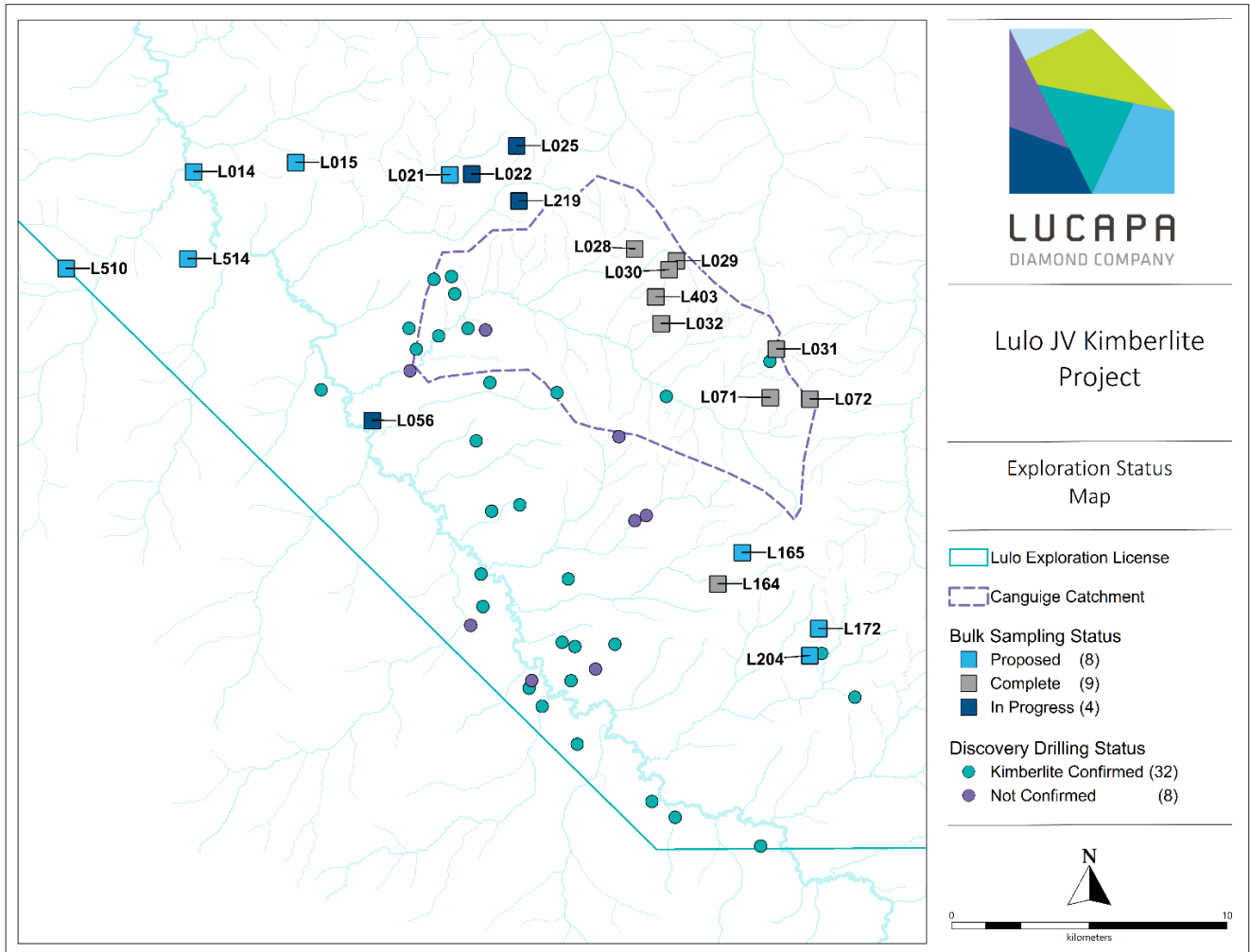


Photos: Diamonds recovered from kimberlite L164 bulk sample - <10.8 carat diamonds (left) and two Specials weighing 15.3 carats and 12.3 carats (right)

Kimberlite L165, which is ~11 hectares at surface and in close proximity to L164, has been added to the priority list for bulk sampling following the positive results from kimberlite L164 as noted above.

In addition, following continued discovery drilling, four new kimberlites were discovered during the Quarter. This brings the total number of kimberlites identified by the exploration program to 142.

The methodical approach to the exploration program will continue with the processing of samples from all the kimberlites placed on the priority list in order to ensure that all large diamond bearing kimberlites are identified and taken to the next stage of evaluation.



Map: Priority kimberlite bulk sampling status and new kimberlite discoveries

MERLIN KIMBERLITE EXPLORATION, NORTHERN TERRITORY

(conducted by AusND - Lucapa 100%)

Additional interpretation of the hyperspectral data that identified a number of potential targets at Merlin is continuing. The AusND and Lucapa teams focused mainly on delivering the key workstreams to complete the feasibility study for the unique hybrid open-pit and vertical-pit development.

BROOKING LAMPROITE EXPLORATION, KIMBERLEY WA

(conducted by Brooking Pty Ltd - Lucapa 100%; Leopold Diamonds holding 20% interest in the tenements)

Preparations continued for a drilling program on the geophysical targets identified, with drilling planned this year.

ORAPA AREA F

(conducted by Lucapa Diamonds (Botswana) Pty Ltd - Lucapa 100%)

Preparations continued for a drilling program on the geophysical targets identified, with drilling planned this year.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND COMMUNITY

Lulo recorded one Lost Time Injury (“LTI”) for the Quarter. The annual rolling Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (“LTIFR”) is 0.36.

During Q1, Mothae achieved 1.3 million LTI free manhours worked and zero LTI’s were recorded. The Mothae annual rolling LTIFR at the end of Q1 2023 is zero.

Mothae’s CSR projects progressed during the Quarter with sponsorship initiative of 12 learners to high school being continued. Donations of school uniforms and school jerseys from schools in Bloemfontein were facilitated and donated to pupils at Sebera Primary School as well as White Hill Primary School in Qacha’s Nek.



Photo: Students at White Hill Primary School proudly wear donated jerseys from Mothae Diamonds & Universitas Primary School Bloemfontein

At Lulo, the building of the school in Xamiquelengue continued during the Quarter and is expected to be completed and handed over to the community during Q3 of this year. The school is equipped with seven classrooms for instruction as well as facilities for teachers, ablutions and a sports field.



Photo: The building of the school at Xamiquelengue is progressing well

CORPORATE

At the end of Q1, the group's reported cash and receivables balance was A\$7.1 million (which excludes SML as equity accounted associate). Lucapa's attributable cash and receivables balance was A\$9.5 million (Table 1).

Mothae held cash of A\$3.6 million (US\$2.4 million) and a diamond inventory of 2,814 carats (Table 6) at the end of the Quarter. Mothae paid a further loan instalment of A\$0.9 million (ZAR11 million) to the Industrial Development Corporation of Southern Africa Limited ("IDC") during the Quarter, reducing the gross IDC debt, including interest, to ~A\$1.9 million.

The group's interest-bearing debt on a consolidated basis at 31 March 2023 was A\$8.1 million (Table 1) or A\$5.8 million (excluding AIFRS lease liabilities and embedded derivatives). Post Quarter end, Lucapa made further payments and the group's interest-bearing debt on a consolidated basis reduced to A\$4.7 million (or A\$2.9 million excluding AIFRS lease liabilities and embedded derivatives). Lucapa is on track to repay all current interest-bearing debt during Q3 2023.

Lucapa's equity accounted associate, SML, held a cash and receivables balance of A\$8.8 million (US\$5.9 million) as well as a diamond inventory of 4,062 carats at Quarter end (Table 3), including three diamonds extracted for a tender.

Lucapa's share of the SML dividends received during the Quarter amounted to A\$2.1 million. Post Quarter end, Lucapa received a further A\$1.5 million in capital loan repayments from SML.

A total of ~A\$95.3 million in loans owing to Lucapa by both SML and Mothae for exploration and mine development funding provided by Lucapa ("Loan Assets") (Table 10).

TABLE 10: DEVELOPMENT LOANS OWING TO LUCAPA				
		As at 31 March 2023		
		SML	Mothae	Total
Development loans owing to Lucapa (loan assets)		18.6	76.7	95.3
JV partner share of loan asset (SML - 60%, Mothae - 30%)	<i>A\$m</i>	11.2	23.0	34.2
Attributable to Lucapa shareholding (SML - 40%, Mothae - 70%)		7.4	53.7	61.1

The development loan owing to Lucapa from SML decreased from A\$33.6 million as at 31 March 2022 to A\$18.6 million as at 31 March 2023 largely as a result of SML repaying a large portion of its development loan. The development loan owing by Mothae to Lucapa increased from A\$54.5 million as at 31 March 2022 to A\$76.7 million as at 31 March 2023 largely as a result of the interest accrued on the loan.

Authorised by the Lucapa Board.

STEPHEN WETHERALL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

For further information, please contact:

CANDICE SGROI
HEAD OF INVESTOR RELATIONS & CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS

Mobile: +61 400 49 22 85

Email: csgroi@lucapa.com.au

ABOUT LUCAPA

Lucapa is an ASX listed diamond miner and explorer with assets in Africa and Australia. It has interests in two producing diamond mines in Angola (Lulo, in which LOM holds 40%) and Lesotho (Mothae, in which LOM holds 70%). The large, high-value diamonds produced from these two niche African diamond mines attract some of the highest prices/ carat globally.

The Lulo mine has been in commercial production since 2015, while the Mothae mine commenced commercial production in 2019.

In 2021, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Australian Natural Diamonds Pty Ltd, Lucapa completed the strategic and transformative acquisition of the Merlin Diamond Project, an historic Australian mine in the Northern Territory of Australia. A feasibility study is expected to be completed in Q2 2023.

Lucapa and its project partners are also exploring for potential primary source kimberlites or lamproites at the prolific Lulo concession in Angola, the Brooking project in Australia and the Orapa Area F project in Botswana.

The Board, management and key stakeholders in Lucapa have deep global diamond industry experience and networks all through the value chain from exploration to retail.

Competent Person's Statement

Information included in this announcement that relates to exploration results and resource estimates is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Richard Price MAusIMM who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Price is an employee of Lucapa Diamond Company Limited. Mr Price has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Price consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, a production target and financial information derived from a production target and Mineral Resource estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of a production target and financial information derived from a production target and Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement has been prepared by the Company. This document contains background information about the Company and its related entities current at the date of this announcement. This is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement.

This announcement is for information purposes only. Neither this document nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of shares in any jurisdiction. This announcement may not be distributed in any jurisdiction except in accordance with the legal requirements applicable in such jurisdiction. Recipients should inform themselves of the restrictions that apply in their own jurisdiction. A failure to do so may result in a violation of securities laws in such jurisdiction.

This document does not constitute investment advice and has been prepared without taking into account the recipient's investment objectives, financial circumstances or particular needs and the opinions and recommendations in this representation are not intended to represent recommendations of particular investments to particular persons.

Recipients should seek professional advice when deciding if an investment is appropriate. All securities transactions involve risks, which include (among others) risks associated with mining, exploration, operations, resource, environment, funding and adverse or unanticipated market, financial, currency or political developments.

No responsibility for any errors or omissions from this document arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted. This document does include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of the Company. Actual values, results, outcomes or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information.

TABLE 11: SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

Project	Country	Type	Size (km²)	Period	Interest (%)	End date
Brooking	Australia	Exploration Licence	72	5 years	80	Dec-22 [^]
	Australia	Exploration Licence	13	5 years	80	Mar-24
	Australia	Exploration Licence	29	5 years	80	Jun-27
	Australia	Exploration Licence	3	5 years	80	Jun-23
Lulo	Angola	Kimberlite (primary source) exploration	3,000	5 years	39	May-24
	Angola	Alluvial (secondary source) mining and exploration	1,500	10 years	40	Jul-25
Merlin	Australia	Mineral lease	24	25 years	100	Dec-47
	Australia	Exploration Licence	210	5 years	100	Apr-23 [^]
Mothae	Lesotho	Mining Licence	47*	10 years	70	Jan-27
Orapa	Botswana	Reconnaissance	8	2 years	100	Jun-24

** Area includes the protection and production area*

[^] Application for licence extensions in progress

Appendix 1

Reporting of kimberlite exploration results for the Lulo Project

- JORC Code (2012) requirements -

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.) These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bulk samples from kimberlites L029, L056, L025, L018 and L022 were collected from excavated pits. The surface overburden was removed by excavator and truck before all earthmoving equipment was thoroughly cleaned. Each pit was then excavated into the clean kimberlite material and directly loaded into trucks for transport to the plant stockpile area. The sample material was placed on a sterilised pad of sand before being fed into the plant by front-end loader. The sample locations were chosen following the drilling of diamond core holes. The objective of the samples was to demonstrate whether potentially economic diamonds might be present in the kimberlite pipe and was not selected to be representative of the grade of the body as a whole. Two separate pits were excavated at L025 to spread the sample over the surface area of the pipe to improve representivity of the sample.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling consisted of diamond core drilling. The drill core recovered was of HQ diameter. The original discovery hole at each kimberlite was drilled to approximately 100m. Delineation holes were drilled to approximately 34m deep at each kimberlite to define the bulk sample site. All holes were drilled vertically.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is recovered from the core barrel and stored in core boxes, before being transported by light vehicle to the core shed. Core recovery is generally high, though significant core losses are experienced through unconsolidated surface sediments to about 3m depth.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core is visually and semi-quantitatively logged then photographed at the operation's core shed. The bulk sample pits were visually inspected to ensure no contamination of surface material entered the sample material.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sub-sampling was undertaken, though additional sample pits were excavated where required to improve representivity of the sample. • All samples are to be treated in their entirety.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were treated through the Kimberlite Bulk Sample Plant (“KBSP”). The plant was thoroughly decontaminated before sample treatment commenced. • A layer of sand was used on the sample pad, beneath the deposited sample, to prevent sample loss or contamination between the sample and the ROM pad.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No verification of samples or twinning has been undertaken, due to the bulk nature of the sample.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample site was initially located using a hand-held GPS with a nominal accuracy of about 5m. The final location was measured using a Trimble Real-Time differential GPS system with an accuracy of <5cm. • The grid system is WGS84 Zone 34L.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample positions and size were selected on the basis of giving the best likelihood of recovering diamonds and were not intended to return a grade representative of the pipe as a whole. • However, the distribution of sampling pits over the surface of the body improves representivity. Material from all of these pits were composited into one sample for treatment. • An additional sample was mined from a lithology that looks different to the main part of the body and will be treated separately.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample is considered a bulk sample within the pipe. Orientation of the sample is not considered significant and is not expected to introduce bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of the sampling and sample storage areas, processing and diamond recovery was continuously monitored by company and Angolan State Diamond Security personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling techniques are industry standard and no audits or reviews have been undertaken to validate the information presented at this stage.

Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legislation covering the Angolan diamond industry stipulated that only Endiama (Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola, the State Diamond Company) or joint ventures with Endiama (the Angolan State diamond mining company), can hold diamond mining rights. Under the terms of the two Lulo agreements, separate titles are granted for alluvial (secondary) and kimberlite (primary) exploration and/ or mining. Following successful alluvial exploration, a 10-year alluvial Mining Investment Contract was signed in July 2015 creating "Sociedade Mineira Do Lulo, LDA.", an Angolan incorporated company in which Lucapa Diamond Company Ltd has a 40% shareholding, Endiama 32% and Rosas & Petalas S.A. 28%. This Angolan entity was officially incorporated in May 2016. Following a renewal application for kimberlite exploration, a 5-year Mineral Investment Contract was signed and gazetted in May 2019, expiring on 2 May 2024. Interests held in this exploration venture are Endiama 51%, Lucapa Diamond Company Ltd 39%* and Rosas & Petalas S.A. 10% (*interest will be reduced to 30% after recoupment of the exploration and mining development investments).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exploration has been undertaken by state-controlled entities and joint ventures Diamang and Condiama. Parts of the area have been exploited by artisanal miners - no records of this work are available.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant diamond bearing alluvial systems, of Mesozoic to Recent ages overlie a major, but relatively poorly explored, kimberlite field. The

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
		kimberlite pipes intrude flat-lying Proterozoic sediments within the Lucapa Graben. The kimberlite field is believed to be the source of the alluvial diamonds.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill hole information is presented here as it is not relevant to the sampling process other than to guide location of the sample.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting, averaging, grade truncations or cut-off grades have been used. No short or long length aggregation applicable. No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposits may be regarded as massive deposits so sample orientation is not relevant.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate map and plans for the reported mineralisation with scale and north points are included with the text of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are complete for all samples reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were recovered from L029, L056, L025, L018 and L022, kimberlite pipes identified during drilling on the licence area between 2018 and 2022.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary		
	<i>metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Kimberlite	Discovery Month	Est. Surface Area (ha)
		L018	Dec-16	7.5
		L022	Aug-18	6.5
		L025	Jul-18	7.7
		L029	Oct-18	6.3
		L056	Aug-21	7.7
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk sampling of the remaining high interest kimberlites in the Canguige catchment and surrounding areas will continue. Drilling will continue on the priority targets identified to locate material suitable for bulk sampling. Drilling on additional magnetic targets will continue to identify new kimberlites and assess whether they should be bulk sampled. Additional Phase 2 sampling will be undertaken on the kimberlites with the highest diamond recoveries. 		

Section 3 (resources) does NOT apply to this announcement

Section 4 (reserves) does NOT apply to this announcement

Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary		
Indicator minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No indicator minerals were recovered from these samples. 		
Source of diamonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamonds were recovered from kimberlite samples at L056 and L025. Alluvial/ eluvial material overlying kimberlite L056 was stripped to extract the kimberlite sample. For knowledge on this alluvial/ eluvial material it was processed separately (KBS/056/02). A number of diamonds were recovered, but geologically, will not form a part of the L056 sample result. 		
Sample collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (e.g. large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution). Sample size, distribution and representivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overburden of approximately 2m-8m thick overlying the kimberlites was removed using a Volvo 480 excavator and 3 x ADT trucks. The sample pits were excavated and material from the pits transported to a prepared sample pad made up of pre-processed alluvial gravels and a layer of red sand which had been deposited to prevent contamination between the sample and the pre-existing ROM pad. 		
Sample treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were treated through the Kimberlite Bulk Sample Plant (KBSP). The KBSP is comprised of a front-end feed arrangement, followed by a scrubber and a double deck screen, which splits the material into coarse and fine streams. Coarse material (+18mm) is screened off and collected on an oversize stockpile. Fine material (>1.5mm) is 		

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary																																																																								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry. Laboratory used type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation. 	<p>processed through a DMS (dense media separation) unit, with DMS concentrate processed through a Flowsort X-Ray diamond recovery unit. Final diamond recovery is undertaken by hand sorting of the Flowsort concentrates. All -1.5mm material is pumped to a tailings storage facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +18mm material is stockpiled and intermittently fed through crushing circuits, both primary and secondary jaw crushers. The product from the secondary crusher deposits onto a screen. Material remaining as oversize is recirculated through the secondary crusher until it passes the cut-point of 18 mm, after which it passes into the DMS. The plant was thoroughly decontaminated before sample treatment commenced. A layer of sand was used on the sample pad, beneath the deposited sample, to prevent sample loss or contamination between the sample and the ROM pad. 																																																																								
Carat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported as carats. 																																																																								
Sample grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample results are summarised in the table below: The volume processed is based on counted loader buckets fed to the plant, converted to m³ stockpile volumes using an established bucket factor previously reconciled to surveyed broken material on a stockpile, measured in metres cubed. 																																																																								
Reporting of Exploration Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="8">HIGH PRIORITY KIMBERLITE SAMPLES PROCESSED DURING THE QUARTER</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Sample ID</th> <th>Volume processed (m³)</th> <th>Stones Recovered</th> <th>Recovered (Carats)</th> <th>Calculated Grade (cphm³)</th> <th>Ave Stone Size (Cts/stn)</th> <th># of stones >1ct</th> <th>Largest stone pre-acid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>KBS/029/01</td> <td>867</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KBS/056/01</td> <td>902</td> <td>13</td> <td>7.85</td> <td>0.87</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>1</td> <td>2.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KBS/056/02*</td> <td>461</td> <td>5</td> <td>13.35</td> <td>2.89</td> <td>2.67</td> <td>3</td> <td>6.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KBS/025/01</td> <td>820</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KBS/025/02</td> <td>765</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KBS/018/01</td> <td>794</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KBS/022/01</td> <td>945</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* KBS/056/02 represents alluvial/eluvial material processed for information and will not form part of the L056 sample result.</p>	HIGH PRIORITY KIMBERLITE SAMPLES PROCESSED DURING THE QUARTER								Sample ID	Volume processed (m ³)	Stones Recovered	Recovered (Carats)	Calculated Grade (cphm ³)	Ave Stone Size (Cts/stn)	# of stones >1ct	Largest stone pre-acid	KBS/029/01	867	-	-	-	-	-	-	KBS/056/01	902	13	7.85	0.87	0.6	1	2.08	KBS/056/02*	461	5	13.35	2.89	2.67	3	6.25	KBS/025/01	820	1	0.24	0.02	0.24	-	0.24	KBS/025/02	765	-	-	-	-	-	-	KBS/018/01	794	-	-	-	-	-	-	KBS/022/01	945	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIGH PRIORITY KIMBERLITE SAMPLES PROCESSED DURING THE QUARTER																																																																										
Sample ID	Volume processed (m ³)	Stones Recovered	Recovered (Carats)	Calculated Grade (cphm ³)	Ave Stone Size (Cts/stn)	# of stones >1ct	Largest stone pre-acid																																																																			
KBS/029/01	867	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																			
KBS/056/01	902	13	7.85	0.87	0.6	1	2.08																																																																			
KBS/056/02*	461	5	13.35	2.89	2.67	3	6.25																																																																			
KBS/025/01	820	1	0.24	0.02	0.24	-	0.24																																																																			
KBS/025/02	765	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																			
KBS/018/01	794	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																			
KBS/022/01	945	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																			

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	<i>considered too small to be of commercial significance. This lower cut-off size should be stated.</i>	
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation. • The sample crush size and its relationship to that achievable in a commercial treatment plant. • Total number of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size. • Total weight of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size. • The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample results are reported in the table above. • The sample grade is reported on all diamonds recovered with a nominal bottom cut-off screen size on the plant of 1.5mm. • No modelling or grade adjustments have been made to the grade calculations. • No geostatistical techniques have been applied at this stage of sampling.
Value estimation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth. • details of parcel valued. • number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth. • The average \$/carat and \$/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-off should be reported in US Dollars. The value per carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value. • The basis for the price (e.g. dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc.). • An assessment of diamond breakage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No diamond resources are reported. • No diamond reserves are reported.
Security and integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No diamond value estimates are reported.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been no accredited process audit. • Samples were continuously monitored by mine security personnel and Angolan State diamond security personnel during transport and storage. • Microdiamonds were not processed. • No audit samples were collected because of the

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	<i>considered, and classification developed accordingly.</i>	nature of the samples. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tailings have not been checked for indicators.• Geophysical densities were not determined.• Cross validation of weights with pit volume and density is not considered necessary for the stage of exploration.