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ASX Announcement

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Excellent Microdiamond and Bulk Sample Results from Tongo Diamond Project

Highlights

- Microdiamond analysis for Kundu, Lando, Pandebu and Tongo kimberlites supports high grade estimates
- Kundu samples yield 765 diamonds at 7.83 diamonds per kg
- Lando samples yield 756 diamonds at 8.17 diamonds per kg
- Pandebu samples yield 119 diamonds at 1.97 diamonds per kg
- Tongo Dyke-1 samples yield 145 diamonds at 2.35 diamonds per kg
- Most sample diamonds of exceptional quality being classified as white, colourless and transparent
- Bulk sample processing of a highly diluted Lando kimberlite sample yields 800 carats of diamond at a +1mm grade of 111cpht (a very significant result given the +50% level of dilution)

Newfield Resources Limited (ASX:NWF) (**Newfield**) is pleased to announce the results of microdiamond analyses from a series of kimberlite drill core samples and the processing of a 717 tonne sample of the Lando kimberlite from the Tongo Diamond Project in Sierra Leone (**Tongo Project**).

Collectively, the microdiamond and bulk sample processing (Lando) results strongly support the relatively high diamond grade estimates established in historical resource estimates for the Tongo Project kimberlites. These new results will be fed into the existing resource estimation process being undertaken by MPH Consulting (Canada) with targeted release of an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Tongo Project during the current quarter.

The core samples used in the microdiamond analysis were obtained as part of the recent mine plan drilling program on the Tongo Project. The areas drilled are incorporated as the first two levels of underground mining within the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) study, which is expected to be completed in the current quarter. Results from this drilling are also expected to allow considerable amounts of the shallower mineralisation in those kimberlites to be categorised as Indicated Resources in the updated resource estimate.

Newfield Executive Director, Mike Lynn, commented:

"Newfield considers the microdiamond results for the four kimberlites tested to be highly encouraging and they are consistent with the existing project data, which points to high commercial diamond grades for these kimberlites. This is supported by the current bulk sample processing of the Lando kimberlite which, although highly diluted, has still yielded 800 carats at a grade of over 111cpht. Based on Newfield's results to date there is little doubt that the kimberlites that comprise the Tongo Project are high grade and contain high quality diamonds. We look forward to the completion of the independent grade and value modelling work

which is expected to lead to an updated JORC-compliant resource estimate for the Tongo Project during the current quarter.”

Microdiamond Results

Recent mine plan drilling of four kimberlites in the Tongo Project area saw approximately 10,891 metres drilled at 50m in-fill spacing of the kimberlites to a depth of 100m. The areas drilled are planned to form the first two levels of underground mining as part of the current Front End Engineering Design (FEED) study. The microdiamond results reported here are from the samples of drill core collected from the Kundu, Lando, Pandebu and Tongo Dyke1 kimberlites.

The drill core samples were dispatched to the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories (SRC) in Canada for microdiamond analysis. The SRC is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada as a testing laboratory for diamond analysis using caustic fusion. The results of these assays are shown in Tables 1 to 4 below.

The Kundu samples weighed a total of 97.75kg and yielded 765 diamonds (7.83 stones per kg) of which 34 are considered to be macrodiamonds (classified as individual stones >0.5mm in at least one dimension). Most of the diamonds have been classified by SRC as white, colourless and transparent in nature indicating exceptional quality stones.

Table 1

Kundu Kimberlite Microdiamond Results		
Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)		
From	To	No. of Stones
-2.36	1.70	1
-1.7	1.18	3
-1.18	0.85	10
-0.85	0.6	10
-0.6	0.425	19
-0.425	0.3	42
-0.3	0.212	76
-0.212	0.15	143
-0.15	0.106	200
-0.106	0.075	261
Total No. of Stones		765
Total Sample Weight (kg)		97.75
Total No. Carats		0.368931
Total Diamonds per kg		7.83
Total Carats per kg		0.0037742

The Lando samples weighed a total of 92.55kg and yielded 756 diamonds (8.17 stones per kg) of which 37 are macrodiamonds. The diamonds have been classified by SRC as mostly white, colourless and transparent.

Table 2

Lando Kimberlite Microdiamond Results		
Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)		
From	To	No. of Stones
-2.36	1.70	0
-1.7	1.18	2
-1.18	0.85	6
-0.85	0.6	17
-0.6	0.425	29
-0.425	0.3	50
-0.3	0.212	62
-0.212	0.15	142
-0.15	0.106	191
-0.106	0.075	257
Total No. of Stones		756
Total Sample Weight (kg)		92.55
Total No. Carats		0.288519
Total Diamonds per kg		8.17
Total Carats per kg		0.0031174

The Pandebu samples weighed a total of 60.5kg and yielded 119 diamonds (1.97 stones per kg) of which nine are macrodiamonds. Like Kundu and Lando, most of the diamonds have been classified by SRC as white, colourless and transparent.

Table 3

Pandebu Kimberlite Microdiamond Results		
Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)		
From	To	No. of Stones
-1.7	1.18	2
-1.18	0.85	0
-0.85	0.6	3
-0.6	0.425	10
-0.425	0.3	9
-0.3	0.212	14
-0.212	0.15	21
-0.15	0.106	24
-0.106	0.075	36
Total No. of Stones		119
Total Sample Weight (kg)		60.5
Total No. Carats		0.107939
Total Diamonds per kg		1.97
Total Carats per kg		0.0017841

The Tongo Dyke-1 samples weighed a total of 61.75g and yielded 145 diamonds (2.35 stones per kg) of which eight are macrodiamonds. The diamonds have been classified by SRC as white, or off white, colourless and transparent.

Table 4

Tongo Dyke-1 Microdiamond Results		
Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)		
From	To	No. of Stones
-2.36	1.70	1
-1.7	1.18	0
-1.18	0.85	1
-0.85	0.6	4
-0.6	0.425	5
-0.425	0.3	5
-0.3	0.212	15
-0.212	0.15	21
-0.15	0.106	34
-0.106	0.075	59
Total No. of Stones		145
Total Sample Weight (kg)		61.75
Total No. Carats		0.1112915
Total Diamonds per kg		2.35
Total Carats per kg		0.0018023

These microdiamond results will be combined with historical micro- and macrodiamond results from the Kundu, Lando, Pandebu and Tongo Dyke-1 kimberlites and modelled by independent mineral resource consultants and diamond statisticians, Z-Star Group, to generate diamond grade models for the four kimberlites. These diamond grade models will be utilized by MPH Consulting (Canada) to generate an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Tongo Project, which is expected to be completed during the current quarter (along with the final results from the ongoing FEED study work).

Lando Bulk Sample Processing

During previous bulk sampling campaigns on the Tongo Project, samples of material were excavated from above the selected Lando and Kundu kimberlite bulk sample sites. This material comprised a highly diluted mixture of kimberlite, saprolite, country rock granite and overburden. This material had previously been stockpiled. Newfield has decided to process the samples in order to create a parcel of diamonds for revenue and updated valuation purposes.

Processing of an estimated 717 dry tonnes of diluted Lando kimberlite has been achieved via the Company's 5tph bulk sample plant, with diamond recovery being by X-Ray Flowsort machines with a grease scavenge circuit. This sample has yielded a total of 799.74 carats of diamond in the +1mm size fraction at a dry grade of 111.53cpht. This grade is considered significant as the sample contained an estimated >50% non-kimberlite material. The diamonds recovered are estimated to comprise almost 90% gem quality goods with 53 stones of +1ct, the largest being a 6 carat non-gem stone.

Authorised by:

Anthony Ho
Executive Director
Newfield Resources Limited

About the Tongo Diamond Project:

The Tongo Diamond Project comprises two adjacent mining licences covering a combined area of 134 square kilometers in eastern Sierra Leone. The Tongo Project spans 11 identified diamondiferous kimberlites, only three of which have been the subject of historic resource estimates by previous owners. It also benefits from considerable existing infrastructure including a 50tph processing plant which will be upgraded, an existing 5tph bulk sample processing facility, mining vehicles and equipment, and significant associated building and camp facilities. Newfield is rapidly progressing a Front End Engineering Design (FEED) program targeted at accelerated development of the Tongo Project in 2019.

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in information in this ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves on the Tongo Diamond Project, is based on information compiled and reviewed by Karl Smithson, Chief Executive Officer of Newfield's subsidiary company Sierra Diamonds Limited, a qualified geologist and Fellow of the Institute of Materials, Metals, Mining (UK), with 30 years' experience in the diamond and natural resources sector. Mr Smithson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 Smithson consents to the inclusion in this ASX release of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

**** ENDS ****

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

APPENDIX 1: Reporting of Microdiamond and Bulk Sample Diamond results for the Tongo Diamond Project -Sierra Leone.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was carried out by drill contracting company Boart Longyear with HQ and NQ core recovery. The drill programme was designed at 50m “infill” spacing across four kimberlite dykes to provide drill hole information every 50m to a depth of approximately 70-100m below surface. Drill core was logged at the Tongo site and selected samples of kimberlite core collected , labelled and bagged prior to dispatching to the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories (“SRC”) in Canada. The SRC is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada as a testing laboratory for diamond analysis using caustic fusion.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling to date on the Tongo project has been by diamond/core drilling techniques. The upper portions of the holes were generally drilled using HQ core diameter and cased until competent rock was intersected. Thereafter the drill diameter reduced to NQ core for the remainder of the hole.
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"> Each drill hole was surveyed down hole and the information provided to the Company’s geologists. Core recovery was generally very good and is recorded for each hole by the Company geologists.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core was logged in detail by Company geologists and also by a consulting geologist on behalf of MPH Consulting which is preparing an independent JORC compliant resource for the Tongo project.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> No quantitative analysis was done for the core. All core was logged and photographed and is stored on site in durable core trays for future inspection, if required.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sections of the kimberlite were collected and dispatched for microdiamond analysis to SRC. SRC conducted extensive quality control tests on each sample and these were reported to the Company along with the sample results. SRC retained all sample residues and all diamond recovered are stored at SRC.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microdiamond analysis by caustic fusion of kimberlite rock is a standard process in the diamond industry to determine the initial diamond content of kimberlite. The SRC is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada as a testing laboratory for diamond analysis using caustic fusion. SRC conducts quality control testing/spiking of all samples processed and these are reported with the sample results. 100% of all spikes were recovered which demonstrates the thoroughness of the assay process at SRC.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No verification of the samples has been undertaken.
Location of data points	<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> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collars were surveyed in by a real time differential GPS which gives millimetre accuracy in the X,Y and Z coordinates.
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 drill holes were spaced at 50m and drilled to provide intersections of kimberlite dykes from a depth surface to 100m below surface. The 50m spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological continuity of the kimberlites drilled. MPH will provide a JORC compliant resource based on the drilling, microdiamond analysis and previous work and results on the project.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes were orientated at an angle of around 45-degrees Drill core was orientated to determine the dip, if any, of the kimberlite dykes intersected.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill core was placed in core trays and is stored securely at the Tongo project site. The drill core dispatched for assay was done in sealed containers that could not be tampered with in transit from site to the lab on Canada. The Lando bulk sample has been securely stockpiled at the Tongo camp site since 2012. During processing the sample was trucked to the Company's 5tph DMS plant some 9km away. This was done under security escort. Once at the plant site the sample was stockpiled on a concrete apron until it was processed via the plant. The diamonds were recovered under security observation in glove boxes and all diamonds recovered are stored in a safe that has two separate key holders.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay process is industry standard and no audit is required.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tongo project comprises mining licence ML02/12 held by Tonguma Limited and the adjacent mining licence application APL752 held by Newfield subsidiary company Sierra Diamonds Limited. The project is subject to a Tribute Mining Agreement between Sierra Diamonds Limited and Tonguma Limited. Sierra Diamonds has the rights to mine the two properties and once all capital costs have been recovered pay to Tonguma a 10% royalty on revenues (after deduction of the 6.5% export royalty paid to the Government of Sierra Leone. All licence fees are paid up to date and the licences are in good standing. Newfield is awaiting the signing of the Sierra Diamonds mining licence.

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<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Both Tonguma Limited and Sierra Diamonds limited have conducted extensive exploration and evaluation including of over 75,000m of drilling, bulk sampling and processing of a number of kimberlites.All of this work has been extensively reported and summarised in two resource reports issued in 2014 (for Sierra Diamonds) and in 2016 (for Tonguma). The combined inferred JORC compliant resource for both is stated at 4.0 million carats at a +1.18mm cut off with diamond values of \$209 per carat for Tonguma Kundu and Lando kimberlites and \$310 per carat for Sierra Diamonds Dyke-1.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The project area is underlain by Archean granite-gneiss into which presumed Jurassic age (circa. 140Ma) kimberlites have intruded. These kimberlites have been weathered into their root zones such that only kimberlite dykes with small blows or pipes remain. The extensive erosion has resulted in widespread dispersion of alluvial diamonds in the Tongo area which have been mined both commercially (to 1980's) and by artisanal miners since the diamonds were first discovered in the early 1950's.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The announcement focusses on the microdiamond and macrodiamond results and therefore the drill hole information is not required to be listed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	The key information in this announcement is related to diamond results from caustic fusion and also bulk sample processing of kimberlite samples.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting averaging techniques have been applied to the results. However, the 5tph DMS plant has a bottom cut off screen of +1.0mm so all diamond results are reported above that size fraction.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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 mineralisation occurs in near-vertical kimberlite dykes. There is no relationship between the diamond content of the kimberlites and the widths of the dykes.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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"> No diagrams are included in the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> The results of the microdiamond assays reported are full and complete. The results of the bulk sample are summarised at a +1.0mm cut off and reported as carats per 100 dry tonnes.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 11 kimberlite dykes are known on the project area. These microdiamond results are from two of them known as Kundu and Pandebu. The bulk sample results are from a third kimberlite known as Lando.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work programme is currently focussed on the FEED and JORC reporting, the results of which are expected before end of 2018.

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	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 have been recovered during this work.
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"> The microdiamonds recovered at SRC have been individually weighed and described if they are above the 300 micron mesh size. A summary of these descriptions was included in the announcement. The diamonds recovered from the bulk sampling process are visually

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assessed by an experienced person as to whether they are gem, near gem or boart in characteristics.
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 (eg 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"> The samples reported from SRC were kimberlite intersections from drill core. The Kundu (97.75kg), Lando (92.55kg), Pandebu (60.5kg) and Tongo Dyke-1 (61.75kg) drill core samples submitted to SRC in Canada. The Lando bulk sample results were reported from a sample of highly diluted and mixed kimberlite, granite, saprolite and overburden which was excavated over a bulk sample in 2012 and stockpiled at the Tongo site. The Lando mixed bulk sample was measured at 717 dry tonnes using standard industry practice of measuring bulk density, moisture content and volume of head feed into the 5tph plant.
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). Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry. Laboratory used, type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The microdiamond drill core samples were processed at accredited lab SRC in Canada using industry standard caustic fusion methods. Results were reported to a mesh size of +0.075mm. The Lando bulk sample was processed via the Company's 5tph DMS plant with diamond recovery by Flowsort X-rays and with a grease scavenge. The sample concentrates were processed twice and diamonds were recovered under strict security control in diamond glove boxes by diamond pickers. The diamonds were weighed, described and stored securely in a safe each day. This process was done under Government observation.
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"> Sample results are reported as carats and carats per hundred tonnes, which is industry standard reporting.
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 samples have been reported to lower cut-off size fractions for both the microdiamond and bulk sample results The Lando bulk sample results were reported carats per 100 dry metric tonnes.

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 considered too small to be of commercial significance. This lower cut-off size should be stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The microdiamond results were reported per the normal industry standards in the SRC reports and are shown in the tables in the announcements. • The bulk sample result for Lando is reported to a bottom size cut off of +1.0mm in carats per 100 dry metric tonnes. The diamonds have been sieved on site using Antwerp class sieves but this is not shown in the announcement. However, the number of +1 carat stones and the largest stone recovered are mentioned. • The bulk sample was not processed in order to derive a resource nor a grade model for the Lando kimberlite. The purpose was to obtain a parcel of diamonds for an updated diamond valuation for the kimberlite.
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"> • No diamond resource or reserves are reported.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No diamond value is estimated from the microdiamond and bulk sample results.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis for the price (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc).</i> <i>An assessment of diamond breakage.</i> 	
Security and integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accredited process audit.</i> <i>Whether samples were sealed after excavation.</i> <i>Valuer location, escort, delivery, cleaning losses, reconciliation with recorded sample carats and number of stones.</i> <i>Core samples washed prior to treatment for micro diamonds.</i> <i>Audit samples treated at alternative facility.</i> <i>Results of tailings checks.</i> <i>Recovery of tracer monitors used in sampling and treatment.</i> <i>Geophysical (logged) density and particle density.</i> <i>Cross validation of sample weights, wet and dry, with hole volume and density, moisture factor.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laboratory process has been accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada for the microdiamond samples. The processing of the Lando bulk sample was done by the Company which is experienced in this process. Internal security measures are strict and the process is done under observation by a representative of the Government of Sierra Leone.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No JORC resource is referred to in this announcement.