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ASX Announcement

28 November 2018

Revised Announcement and Retraction of Valuation References

Newfield Resources Limited (ASX: NWF) (**Newfield**) advises that the announcement entitled "*7.4 million carats Resource for the Tongo Diamond Project*" lodged with ASX on 26 November 2018 contained references in a table summarizing the resource in terms of "$/tonne of kimberlite" which can be regarded as kimberlite valuations. It also included a "factored" grade and value estimates in a table which is considered to be contrary to Clause 51 of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore ('the JORC Code'), 2012 Edition.

The Company wishes to retract this information which should not have been included in the release, and advises that investors should not rely on the retracted information as a basis for any investment decision about the Company.

The revised announcement is attached.

Authorised by:

Anthony Ho
Executive Director
Newfield Resources Limited

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ASX Announcement
28 November 2018

7.4 million carats Resource for the Tongo Diamond Project

Newfield Resources Limited (Newfield) is pleased to announce an updated JORC-compliant resource estimate for its Tongo Diamond Project in Sierra Leone (Tongo Project or Project). This resource update is one outcome of the ongoing Front End Engineering Design (**FEED**) program for the Tongo Project, and incorporates data from the recent mine development drilling program of 10,792 metres of 50m infill core drilling.

Highlights

- **Tongo Project JORC-compliant resource estimate of 7.4 million carats across 4 kimberlites*:**
  - **Kundu: 2.8m carats at a grade of 3.2cpt and diamond value of US$194/carat**
  - **Lando: 3.0m carats at a grade of 2.9cpt and a diamond value of US$194/carat**
  - **Tongo Dyke-1: 1.4m carats at a grade of 1.5cpt and a diamond value of US$187/carat**
  - **Pandebu: 0.2m carats at a grade of 1.1cpt and a diamond value of US$182/carat**
- **Approx. 1.9m carats (26%), or 0.7Mt (25%), classified in the Indicated JORC category**
- **Limited to only 230m depth for Kundu, Lando and Pandebu and 400m for Tongo Dyke-1**
- **Resource covers only 4 of the 11 identified kimberlites at the Tongo Project**
- **Work completed by independent consultants:**
  - **MPH Consulting Limited – JORC Resource and Exploration Target Statement; and**
  - **Z-Star Mineral Resource Consultants – Grade and Revenue Modelling**
- **Tongo FEED program on track for completion in the current quarter**

* Grades and values stated at a +1.0mm square bottom cut off (Table 1)

Table 1: Summary of the Indicated and Inferred Diamond Resource by Kimberlite

Kimberlite	Resource Category	Tonnes Kimberlite	+1.0mm Grade (cpt)	Total Carats	Diamond Value (US$/ct)
Kundu	Indicated	200,000	3.4	680,000	194
Kundu	Inferred	650,000	3.2	2,080,000	194
Kundu	**Total**	**850,000**	**3.2**	**2,760,000**	
Lando	Indicated	320,000	3.0	954,000	194
Lando	Inferred	740,000	2.8	2,072,000	194
Lando	**Total**	**1,060,000**	**2.9**	**3,026,000**	
Pandebu	Indicated	60,000	0.8	48,000	182
Pandebu	Inferred	110,000	1.3	143,000	182
Pandebu	**Total**	**170,000**	**1.1**	**191,000**	
Tongo D-1	Indicated	160,000	1.4	224,000	187
Tongo D-1	Inferred	730,000	1.6	1,168,000	187
Tongo D-1	**Total**	**890,000**	**1.5**	**1,392,000**	
TOTAL	**IND. & INF.**	**2,970,000**		**7,369,000**	

Newfield Executive Director, Mike Lynn, commented:

"The updated JORC-compliant resource statement reveals a robust Indicated and Inferred diamond resource of 7.4 million carats from just four of the 11 known kimberlites hosted by the Tongo Project. It is significant to note that a substantial portion, some 1.9 million carats, or approximately 25% of the updated in-situ resource, is classed in the Indicated category. This underlines a considerably higher confidence level in key geological and technical parameters. It is very pleasing that this substantial resource has been declared so early in the Newfield work program at Tongo. Karl Smithson and his team thoroughly deserve our congratulations for this outstanding result.

"The resource estimate is predominantly limited to a depth of just 230m from surface. Previous deeper drilling has shown that these kimberlites extend to much greater depths which, along with the clear potential from other identified kimberlites on the Project, would suggest the global resource could be significantly increased in the future with more exploration and evaluation work. It is for this reason that we have previously described the Tongo Project as a potential generational asset.

"These updated grade and value results will now be incorporated into the mine optimisation work being undertaken as part of the current FEED program on the Tongo Project. This program remains on track for completion during the current quarter."

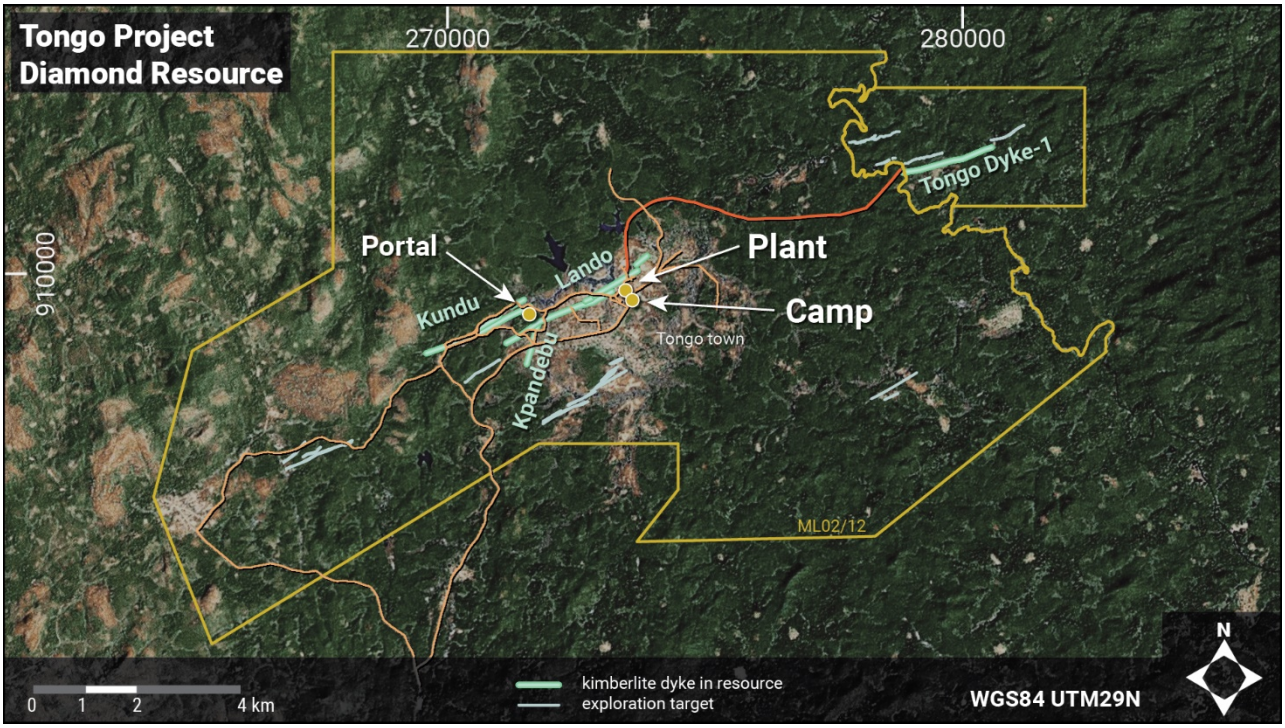

Figure 1. Map of Tongo Project with planned infrastructure labelled

Figure 2. Kundu bulk sample 1 grainer diamonds

Figure 3. Lando bulk sample 1 grainer diamonds

Independent Resource Statement

Independent geological consultant, MPH Consulting Limited of Toronto, Canada (**MPH**), has undertaken and completed the updated JORC-compliant resource statement for the Tongo Project. Z-Star Mineral Resource Consultants (**Z-Star**), also an independent consultancy, provided the diamond grade and value estimates for MPH to incorporate in the updated resource statement. Both MPH and Z-Star are independent of Newfield Resources and do not hold any securities in the Company. Furthermore, they have signed consent forms verifying that the information contained in this announcement fairly and accurately represents their work, analysis and interpretation used in the mineral resource statement.

The data used by MPH to generate the resource statement was collected over a number of evaluation phases from 2007 to 2014 (by Octea Mining and Stellar Diamonds plc) and more recently during the 2018 evaluation campaign by Newfield as part of the ongoing FEED program. The earlier work was verified and used to generate JORC-compliant inferred resource statements for the Tonguma and Tongo licences (which now comprise the Tongo Diamond Project of Newfield) by Mineral Services Canada and CAE Mining respectively. This new and updated resource statement by MPH collates all of the available data for the Tongo Project area into a single project resource database.

Geological Information Used for the Mineral Resource Estimate

The data collected and processed from the Kundu, Lando, Pandebu and Tongo Dyke-1 kimberlites that has been reviewed and utilised by MPH is described in detail in JORC appendix at the end of this announcement and can be broadly summarised as follows:

- **Drilling and Density Measurements**
  - Some 332 NQ/BQ drill core holes, totalling 53,930 metres, have been drilled on the project area. Of this some 10,792m were drilled in 2018.
  - The upper 135m of the kimberlites have been drilled at 50m intervals along strike during the 2018 drilling campaign and it was on the basis of this drilling density (and subsequent diamond grade information from the microdiamond analyses) that the indicated diamond resource is declared.
  - Each drill hole was surveyed downhole for orientation purposes which is required in creating the accurate geological block models by MPH.
  - All core was carefully logged by Company geologists and independently by an experienced MPH diamond geologist.
  - Below 135m the kimberlites have been drilled at a density of generally 200m along strike, with some areas being drilled at a 100m density and it is these portions that have been declared in the inferred categories down to 230m for the Lando, Kundu and Pandebu kimberlites and down to 400m for the Tongo Dyke-1 kimberlite.
  - Some 548 kimberlite samples were measured for density and specific gravity so that an average density per kimberlite could be calculated for use in the geological block models and hence resource statement tonnage calculations.
- **Diamond Grade and Value Estimation**
  - Some 302 microdiamond samples totalling 1,771kg, which yielded 8,501 diamonds, were used for grade modelling purposes
  - These microdiamond samples were processed by Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories (SRC) in Canada using industry standard caustic fusion processes
  - 10 bulk samples totalling 4,052 tonnes, which yielded 6,304 carats of diamonds, were used for grade and value modelling purposes. These samples were collected in various phases of work ranging from 2012 to 2018 and either processed via either a 50tph or 5tph dense media separation plant with all results normalised to a +1.0mm or +1.18mm bottom cut off. Diamond recovery was achieved either by X-Ray or Flowsort methods with a grease scavange back up.

- The diamond grade estimation was performed by Z-Star and was based on the microdiamond data and bulk sample results from each kimberlite with a square mesh bottom cut-off of +1.0mm and +1.18mm, and grades reported in carats per tonne. The global grade estimates reflect an undiluted in-situ kimberlite grade without factorisation (Table 2). It should be noted that where more data was available, particularly for the indicated portions of the deposits, the more accurate grade information was used, as seen in Tables 1 and 3.
- Diamond parcels recovered from the bulk sampling work were valued at the time of their recovery. Typically up to four independent valuations were received for the rough diamond parcels from expert diamond marketing and valuation groups based in Sierra Leone, Antwerp or Tel Aviv. The valuation work provided very detailed classifications of the diamond parcels based on criteria such as size, colour and clarity. With the exception of the Pandebu bulk sample, which was processed in 2018, the valuations for Kundu, Lando and Tongo Dyke-1 were averaged and re-priced in 2018 terms based on taking the previous classifications and applying 2018 rough diamond prices to each of the parcels. This work was done by independent diamond marketing group DDA Trading in Antwerp.
- The resulting Dollar per carat per sieve class information was then provided to Z-Star who created a diamond value model for each kimberlite in order to generate an average price in US Dollar per carat terms, at both +1.0mm and +1.18mm bottom cut off sizes. Therefore the diamond values as reported in the mineral resource estimates are modelled diamond prices according to industry standard methods, and not from actual buying or selling prices of the diamonds.

- **Geological Block Modelling**
  - Using the GEMS™ Version 6.3 software all drilling information was collated, wireframes constructed, volumes of kimberlite calculated and a geological block model generated for each of the four kimberlite dykes. Using a composited specific gravity for each kimberlite the total resource of 2.96 million tonnes was calculated to an approximate depth of 234m from surface for the Kundu, Lando and Pandebu kimberlites and 400m for Tongo Dyke-1.
  - A number of drill holes intersected kimberlite below the current resource level, confirming continuity of the kimberlites at depth thus giving the potential for an expanded resource in the future.

Figure 4. Kundu 6 grainer diamonds

Figure 5. Lando 6 grainer diamonds

Table 2: Summary of the Global Mineral Resource Grades and Values Estimates by Kimberlite

Kimberlite	+1.0mm Grade (cpt)	+1.0mm Value (US$/ct)	+1.18mm Grade (cpt)	+1.18mm Value (US$/ct)
Kundu	3.2	194	2.9	204
Lando	2.8	194	2.5	204
Pandebu	1.3	182	1.2	194
Tongo Dyke	1.6	187	1.4	200

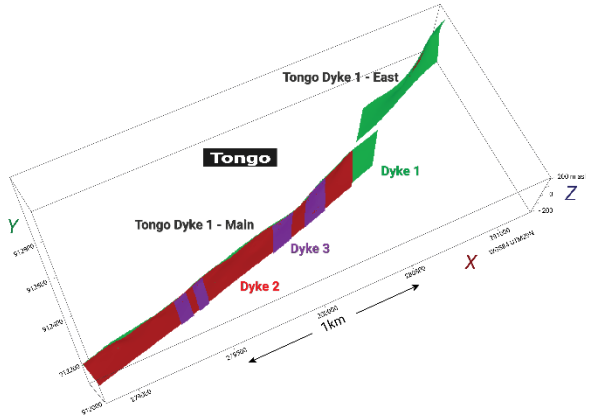

Figure 6. Tongo Dyke-1 resource model

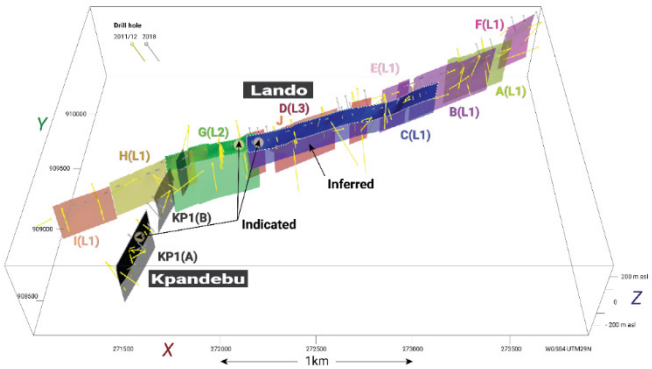

Figure 7. Lando resource model

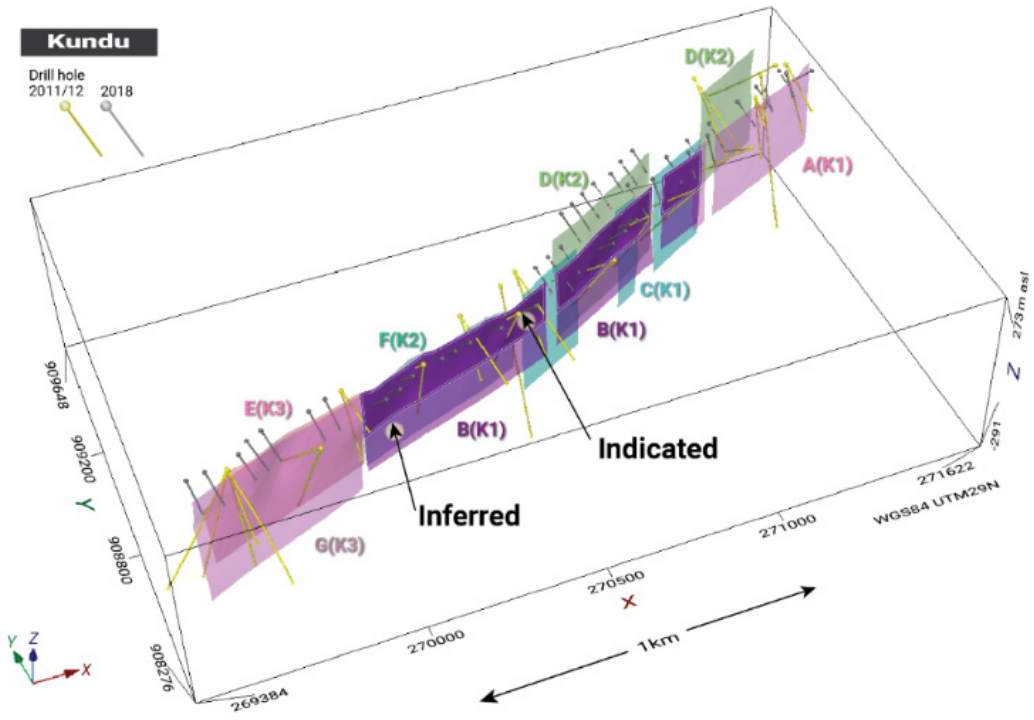

Figure 8. Kundu resource model

Indicated and Inferred Diamond Resource

Based on the drilling and core logging, MPH created a detailed geological model of each kimberlite dyke and separated the resource into a series of along strike segments and vertical depth levels. Where sufficient data was present individual grades were assigned to segments, which is how the Indicated category mineralisation was calculated. For the Inferred category mineralisation, the +1.0mm global resource grades and values as defined by Z-Star in Table 2 have been applied, on Z-Star's recommendation. This differential treatment explains the slight variances between the +1.0mm grade average for each kimberlite shown in resource inventory in Table 1 and the global averages in Table 2.

The drilling, sampling density and consistency of results for the upper level of several of the largest kimberlite segments have been deemed by MPH and Z-Star to provide sufficient confidence for the resource to be classified in the Indicated category according to the JORC Code (2012). Both Z-Star and MPH concur that there is evidence of continuity of grade at depth, however the density of data at this time is only sufficient for these resources to be classified in the Inferred category for the levels directly beneath the Indicated resource component. Table 3 shows the detailed resource classification per kimberlite per depth level, at a +1.0mm bottom cut off.

Table 3: Detail of the Declared Indicated and Inferred Diamond Resource by Kimberlite and Depth

Kimberlite	Depth (metres above sea level)	Dyke Segment	Resource Category	Tonnes Kimberlite	+1.0mm Grade (cpt)	Total Carats	Diamond Value (US$/ct)
INDICATE							
Kundu	245-110masl	B(K1)	Indicated	200,000	3.4	680,000	194
Lando	245-110masl	C(L1)	Indicated	220,000	3.2	704,000	194
Lando	245-110masl	G(L2)	Indicated	100,000	2.5	250,000	194
Pandebu	245-110masl	KP1(A)	Indicated	60,000	0.8	48,000	182
Tongo D-1	200-060masl	T(D1)	Indicated	160,000	1.4	224,000	187
TOTAL			**INDICATED**	**740,000**		**1,906,000**	
INFERRED							
Kundu	245-110masl	various	Inferred	290,000	3.2	928,000	194
Lando	245-110masl	various	Inferred	270,000	2.8	756,000	194
Pandebu	245-110masl	various	Inferred	30,000	1.3	39,000	182
Kundu	110-0masl	various	Inferred	360,000	3.2	1,152,000	194
Lando	110-0masl	various	Inferred	470,000	2.8	1,316,000	194
Pandebu	110-0masl	various	Inferred	80,000	1.3	104,000	182
Tongo D-1	200-060masl	T(D2/D3)	Inferred	120,000	1.6	192,000	187
Tongo D-1	060 - -040masl	T(D1/2/3)	Inferred	280,000	1.6	448,000	187
Tongo D-1	-040- -200masl	T(D1/2/3)	Inferred	330,000	1.6	528,000	187
TOTAL			**INFERRED**	**2,230,000**		**5,463,000**	
TOTAL			**IND. & INF.**	**2,970,000**		**7,369,000**	

Exploration Target Ranges

Exploration Target Ranges (**ETRs**) are reported in a range of tonnes and grades per Table 4 below. These have been estimated on the basis of the density of drilling of certain kimberlites in the property and in some cases bulk sampling or microdiamond data. For the kimberlites declared in resource, being Kundu, Lando, Pandebu and Tongo Dyke-1, the ETR is mostly based on depth extensions below the current resource to a depth of 500m from surface. This is supported by drilling and microdiamond sampling at depth but which is not at a sufficient density to declare a resource. For the Panguma, Tongo (Tonguma) and Seleima dykes, drilling has been conducted on 200m centres and with limited bulk sampling (Panguma) and microdiamond sampling (Panguma, Tongo and Seleima). However, although drilling and diamond data is considered positive the density of data is currently insufficient for a mineral resource to be declared.

Therefore, MPH have updated the ETRs from the previous resource statement for the Tonguma licence, or in the case of Tongo Dyke-1 East, estimated for the first time, by depleting the 2016 Mineral Services Canada ("MSC") estimates where the 2018 resource work has moved the deposits into the resource category. This has meant that for Kundu, Lando and Pandebu the portion of the deposits above 0masl now in resources has been deducted from the 2016 MSC estimates using a similar range of tonnages approach. No other modifications to the MSC 2016 estimates were warranted or carried out, as all 2018 delineation work was above these levels. Tongo Dyke-1 East was not previously estimated and is presented in similar ETR form. Table 4 shows the ETRs as defined by MPH. Only kimberlites that have been drilled and/or bulk sampled are declared as ETRs.

The ETRs clearly show the potential of the existing global resource of 7.4 million carats to be increased through further exploration and evaluation work. Newfield will continue this resource work over the coming 12 to 24 months through further drilling, bulk sampling and microdiamond sampling and assay work and will retain MPH Consulting to assist with the future resource modelling work. Based on the more advanced level of work and for logistical reasons, it is likely that Newfield will target the near surface levels of the Panguma, Seleima and Tongo (Tonguma) dykes in any future exploration programme before the depth extensions of the kimberlites currently in resource.

Table 4: Exploration Target Ranges (ETRs)

Kimberlite	Depth	Segment	Tonnes *Minimum*	Tonnes *Maximum*	+1.18mm Grade *Minimum* (cpt)	+1.18mm Grade *Maximum* (cpt)
Tongo D-1 East	surface (200masl) to -	TD1/2	100,000	200,000	1.0	1.8
Kundu	0masl to -255masl	various	500,000	1,250,000	1.7	4.0
Lando	0masl to -255masl	various	1,200,000	3,200,000	1.5	3.5
Pandebu	0masl to -255masl	various	60,000	200,000	0.9	2.1
Panguma	Surface to -255masl	various	1,000,000	1,900,000	0.9	2.0
Tongo (Tonguma)	Surface to -255masl	various	900,000	1,900,000	No grade	No grade
Seleima	Surface to -255masl	various	200,000	500,000	No grade	No grade

The ETRs are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in these areas and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. MPH Consulting has signed a consent form confirming the ETR are based on their current estimates and are fairly represented in this announcement.

FEED Program

Various workstreams of the FEED program are continuing. The mine design is completed and the geological block model, incorporating the updated grade and value estimates, will be provided to SRK Consulting to run the mine optimisation program on Datamine. This is expected to generate a production and revenue profile for the proposed future Tongo mine from the Kundu, Lando and Tongo-Dyke-1 kimberlites only (excluding Pandebu at this stage). The FEED program remains on track for completion during the current quarter.

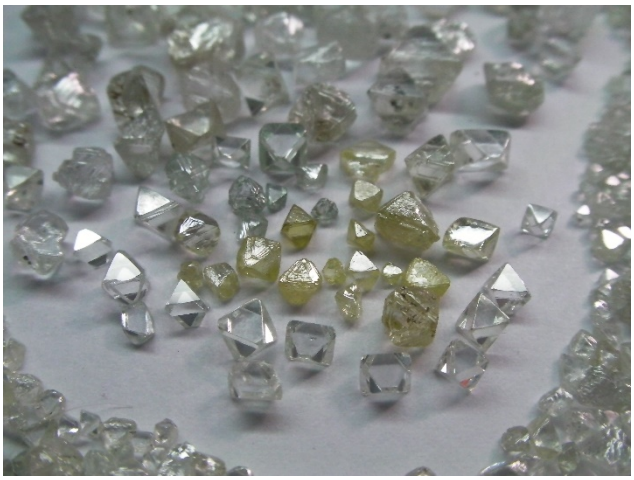

Figure 9. Tongo dyke diamonds

Figure 10. Tongo dyke gem diamonds

For further details please contact:

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 four of which are incorporated in the current JORC-compliant resource estimate of 7.4 million carats. 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 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, Executive Director of Newfield and Chief Executive Officer of Newfield's subsidiary company Sierra Diamonds Limited, a qualified geologist and Fellow of the Institute of Materials, Metals, Mining, 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.

Information included in this announcement that relates to the diamond grade and valuation modelling and validation in the resource estimate is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Z-Star Mineral Resource Consultants (Pty) Ltd. principal consultants DE Bush Pr. Sci. Nat and JA Grills (Dr) Pr. Sci. Nat.

MPH Consulting Limited (Toronto) and principal consultant Paul Sobie (P.Geo) have compiled and signed off the mineral resource on the basis site visits, detailed logging and modelling of the drilling data in order to establish a robust geological model and tonnage estimates for the Tongo resource. MPH used the diamond grades and values of Z-Star to compile the resource statement.

Both MPH and Z-Star have extensive experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and therefore qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore reserves. Both consultancies have consented to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements:

This announcement may contain certain forward looking statements and projections regarding estimated resources and planned strategies and corporate objectives.

Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of Newfield Resources Ltd. The forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

Newfield Resources Ltd does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules.

**** ENDS ****

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

APPENDIX 1: Reporting of JORC Compliant Resource Statement 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	Newfield Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling was carried out by drill contracting company Boart Longyear with HQ and NQ core recovery over various phases of drilling which culminated in over 76,000m of drilling on the project area, of which 52,924m has been drilled on the four kimberlites in this resource statement. • The drill programme was initially designed either 200m or 100m intervals but during 2018 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 in detail at the Tongo site and selected samples of kimberlite and country rock core collected, and assayed for specific gravity, moisture content, petrography and microdiamond analysis. The latter samples were 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. • Bulk sampling was predominantly carried out in 2007, 2012 and 2014 on various kimberlites with samples collected from near surface kimberlites using either drill/blast or free dig methods. Samples were measured and transported for processing either via a 50tph DMS plant or a smaller 5tph DMS plant. The former had diamond recovery by X-Ray machines whereas the latter was by grease tables. All results have been modelled and standardised to be reported by industry standard methods.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type,*	• 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

	whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	diameter and cased until competent rock was intersected. Thereafter the drill diameter reduced to NQ core for the remainder of the hole. • Over 76,000m of drilling has been completed on the project of which 52,924m was undertaken on the four kimberlites reported in this resource statement.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Each drill hole was surveyed down hole for orientation purposes and the information provided to the Company's geologists. • Core recovery was generally very good and is core loss is calculated and each core tray photographed by the Company geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Newfield Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All drill core in 2018 was logged in detail by Company geologists and also by a consulting geologist on behalf of MPH Consulting which is preparing an independent JORC complaint resource for the Tongo project. for all drill core pre 2018 the core was logged by Company geologists and by an independent consulting geologist from Mineral Services Canada. Standard kimberlite logging techniques and measurements and recordings were applied. • All drill core was photographed and the key intersections stored in core trays in a covered building on the Tongo site.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No quantitative analysis was done for the core. • All core was logged and photographed and the main intersections are stored on site in durable core trays for future inspection, if required.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet 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*	• 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. • The bulk samples collected in 2007, 2011, 2012 and 2014 were selected over the four different kimberlites that comprise this resource

	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,*	statement. Some samples were larger than others but each sample was carefully measured/surveyed in-situ. In addition, specific gravity, bulk density and moisture content measurements were collected for each bulk sample or sub-section of bulk sample processed. This enabled an accurate volume and tonnage to be collected which could then be used to calculate the grade of each bulk sample. • Kimberlite dykes are by nature elongate and narrow in form. Therefore it is challenging to achieve full representation along strike and at depth for these types of deposits. The bulk sample stone size frequency data is therefore plotted along with the stone size frequency data of the microdiamond samples that were collected from the bulk sample and core drilling material. It is then statistically possible to determine the continuity of grade (or otherwise) along each kimberlite and assess whether the data is representative of the dyke or a subjection of the dyke. • The density and volume of sampling both of bulk samples and microdiamond samples is sufficient to classify a portion of each kimberlite in the indicated category and where the data is less representative inferred category of resource has been declared.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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. • The bulk sampling collection and processing was done by experienced geologists and metallurgists respectively. The processing was via industry standard diamond plant scrubbing, crushing and DMS technology with diamond recovery either by X-Ray machines or grease (or both). Samples and tailings were processed at least twice through the DMS to ensure control and efficiency of recovery.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No twin drill holes were drilled. • Verification of drill core was undertaken by independent consultants of MPH, CAE Mining or Mineral Services Canada during the various phases of drilling. • Extensive drill and bulk sample databases are kept and are verified by the independent consultants and most recently by MPH as part of the resource statement exercise.
Location of data points	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All drill collars and bulk sample sites were surveyed in by a real time differential GPS which gives millimetre accuracy in the X,Y and Z coordinates. • The data spacing and distribution has been deemed by MPH and Z-Star to establish certain sections of the kimberlite dykes into indicated and inferred resource status. • Where possible individually identified (by logging/petrography) geological domains have been sampled separately by microdiamond samples. Where more than one macrodiamond sample from drill core intersected the same domain, these samples were composited.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The 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	• *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.*	• The spatial distribution of the drill holes and microdiamond samples is at 50m intervals across the length of each kimberlite dyke in the upper 130m and this is therefore is considered to be robust and unbiased. • Outlier values in the microdiamond results have been recognised and omitted from the final grade estimations. • 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.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 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 kimberlite bulk samples were securely stockpiled at the Tongo camp sites. During processing the samples were trucked under security escort to the DMS plant. Once at the plant sites the samples were stockpiled on a concrete apron until 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. • Diamonds were exported under fully Kimberley Process Compliant procedures. From the Tongo camp the goods were secured lockable, small safe and transported by road (under security escort) to the Central Bank in Freetown where they were weighed, assorted and valued prior to payment of taxes and KP issue. The goods were flown out on commercial flights to Brussels where they were handed to Customs for safe keeping and recovered by a security firm to be taken to Antwerp for valuation.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The assay process is industry standard and no audit is required. • The process was viewed, audited and signed off by independent consultants MPH, CAE Mining and MSC. • Plant DMS and final recovery tailings were processed at least twice to ensure full diamond recovery.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Both Tonguma Limited and Sierra Diamonds limited have conducted extensive exploration and evaluation including of over 76,000m of drilling, bulk sampling and processing of a number of kimberlites, conducted by Octea Mining and Sierra Diamonds ltd (now a subsidiary company of Newfield). • 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 Ltd.). • The combined inferred JORC compliant total content resource was declared at 4.5mcts and the recoverable resource is stated at 4.0 million carats at a +1.18mm cut off with diamond values of $194/ct and $209/ct respectively for Tonguma Kundu and Lando kimberlites. The Tongo Dyke-1 inferred JORC resource is declared at 0.9mcts with a diamond value of in and $310/ct.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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 I the early 1950's.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *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.*	• No new drill information is released in this announcement.
	• *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 announcement focusses on the resource statement and all tables in this announcement have been either taken from the independent reports of Z-Star and MPH, or modified versions of their tables. Both Z-Star and MPH have reviewed and signed off that the announcement fairly represents their work and conclusions.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Diamond grades and values have been determined from the bulk sampling and microdiamond data. Some samples were combined to provide statistically larger and more representative samples but only where geological continuity could be determined. • The resource cut off grades have been established to +1.0mm and +1.18mm square mesh bottom cut off. • Grades are also reported as both total content and recoverable grades (i.e. after the effects of processing). • There are no metal equivalent values used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No diagrams are included in the announcement. • Photographs of selected diamonds recovered from the bulk sample processing of some of the kimberlites in the resource and are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The resources are stated to a +1.0mm and +1.18mm bottom cut off and reported as carats per dry tonnes. • Exploration Targets are stated as a range of tonnes and grades.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A total of 11 kimberlite dykes are known on the project area. • Limited bulk sampling and drilling has been completed on a number of the kimberlites not yet declared in resource. Where possible Exploration Targets have been declared for some of these giving a range of tonnage and grades.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The work programme is currently focussed on the FEED and JORC reporting, the results of which are expected before end of 2018.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	A detailed and extensive database is held that shows all drilling, bulk sampling, density, moisture content, and other required technical information. This database has been reviewed most recently by MPH Consulting who used this as a basis for its own resource declaration work.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visits have been conducted in the past by MSA Projects, CAE Mining, Mineral Services Canada and most recently in 2018 by MPH Consulting. • MPH visitors were Paul Sobie (P.Geo) and Paul Allen (Pr. Sci. Nat). Mr Sobie has visited the project area on three different occasions.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
		• During the site visits all processes of drilling, sampling and bulk sample processing were audited by MPH. In addition detailed logging of the 2018 drill core was undertaken by Paul Allen as a basis for support for the geological modelling work undertaken by MPH. • The 2011, 2012 and 2014 bulk sample collection and processing was audited by CAE Mining and MSC respectively as part of earlier resource report work. The 2018 bulk sample processing was audited by MPH.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological model is well constrained by the extensive drill data. • All drill holes have been carefully logged and used for creation of a robust geological model by MPH. • The geological domains or segments of the dyke were determined and the diamond data from the bulk sampling and microdiamond assays applied to these domains, where possible. • Different kimberlite intrusions can carry different grade and value of diamonds. Z-Star and MPH have where possible confirmed continuity of grade across certain segments of individual kimberlites. Some segments of these kimberlites have higher or lower grade than the segmental average and these have been documented where possible.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The indicated portion of the kimberlite dykes has been determined to between 245masl (surface) and 115masl for Lando and Kundu kimberlites and between 200masl (surface) and 065masl for Tongo Dyke-1. At depths below these an inferred resource has been declared or an exploration target identified.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage*	• Diamond industry standard grade and value statistical modelling was carried out to determine grades/values to either indicated or inferred status. The upper level to approximately 130m depth had data at a sufficient density (50m intervals) to declare indicated status on each kimberlite. Below this level the data was not sufficiently detailed and so some extrapolation was performed based on the modelling and continuity of grade assumptions, such that inferred status was declared to about 230m depth. GEMs V6.3 was used for the geological modelling. • No assumptions on by-products were made. • The block model was done on a 10m x 10m basis by MPH in GEMS V6.3. • The detailed core logging and previous petrographic studies were used to determine the main segments of the dykes that comprise the model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
	characterisation). • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Grades were applied to these segments, where possible, based on the density of the microdiamond and surface bulk samples. These were tied back to the bulk sample results such that modelling from the micro to macrodiamond stone sizes could be achieved and grades applied to the geological domains/segments. • Grades are reported at a +1.0mm and +1.18mm square mesh cut off which is industry standard for diamond projects. Furthermore, grades are reported as total content or as recoverable/factored grades which considers inherent inefficiencies of processing plant where small stones could be lost. • MPH validated the geological work done by the company.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and Grades are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Grades are reported at +1.0mm and +1.18mm cut off which is industry standard for diamond projects.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Standard shrinkage stoping is considered to be the mining method. A mining zone width of a minimum of 0.85m is assumed. Based on the detailed logging the dilution of kimberlite with country rock could be established and therefore the tonnage for the kimberlite zone (KZI) was calculated which included all kimberlite and any country rock within a 0.85m stope width. The percentage of kimberlite within that modelled stope width was calculated based on the detailed core logging and therefore the in-situ volume and tonnage of kimberlite could be calculated and applied to the geological model in a domain, segment and 10m x 10m block model.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Resource grades are reported at a +1.0mm and +1.18mm cut off which is industry standard for diamond projects. Furthermore, grades are reported as total content and as recoverable/factored grades which considers inherent inefficiencies of processing plant where small stones could be lost. The recovered grades are typically lower than total content grades, with a commensurate higher diamond value as smaller, lower value diamonds are lost in the process. •
Environmental factors or	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of*	• Environmental impact assessment studies have been completed for the Tongo project area and approved by the Environmental Protection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
assumptions	*determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Agency. Environmental licences are in place for the project.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density measurements (601 in number) of multiple kimberlite and rock samples have been taken and have been used in the resource declaration exercise. For core samples the density was calculated by normal water displacement methods. For bulk samples bulk density was calculated by a bucket weight method, which takes into account the void spaces in a sample stockpile.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The resource has been declared to either an indicated or inferred level of confidence depending on the density of data and depth of the deposit, according to JORC Standards of reporting (2012). All relevant factors have been taken into account by MPH Consulting in the declaration of the resource and therefore the outcome and result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposits.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	MPH reviewed but did not audit earlier resource work as reported for the project by CAE Mining and MSC. The results in terms of diamond grade and value are consistent between the various consultants. However, based on the more detailed drilling and accurate logging and interpretation of the geological model, there has been an increase in tonnage declared in the resource statement for a number of kimberlites.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the*	• The CP considers that the quantity of bulk samples and microdiamonds processed is sufficient to determine average diamond grade and value for the kimberlites. Where possible local grade estimates on a segmental basis have been determined and in particular for the resource declared as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
	relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	indicated. Otherwise global estimates have been determined on the basis of continuity of grade based on the Z-Star modelling of data and the MPH detailed geological block model. •

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• No ore reserve has been declared.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	•
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	•
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	•
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	•
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
	waste dumps should be reported.	
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	•
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	•
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	•
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	•
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	•
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	•

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	•
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	•
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	•
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
	• *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
Indicator minerals	• *Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory.*	• No indicator minerals have been recovered during this work.
Source of diamonds	• *Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or secondary) including the rock type and geological environment.*	• The 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 assessed by an experienced person as to whether they are gem, near gem or boart in characteristics. • Diamond parcels were exported to Antwerp where they were valued by independent diamond marketing groups. This information was combined and averaged to provide an average $ per carat per sieve class and this information was used by Z-Star to create the diamond value model for each kimberlite. • Since some of the valuations were performed in 2011, 2014 and 2016, an industry rough diamond price index was used to re-base the diamond values in 2018 terms.
Sample collection	• *Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (eg large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution).* • *Sample size, distribution and representivity.*	• The microdiamond samples reported from SRC were kimberlite intersections from drill core. • The macrodiamond bulk samples were collected over four kimberlites, Kundu, Lando, Pandebu and Tongo Dyke-1. • The microdiamond data is collected at 50m along strike intervals for the upper level of the kimberlites, and at either 100m or 200m intervals along strike for the lower levels.

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
		• The bulk samples were collected from one or two sites only from surface on each kimberlite. • Through combining the data from the micro and macrodiamond sampling some representivity was determined for the resource statement declaration.
Sample treatment	• *Type of facility, treatment rate, and accreditation.* • *Sample size reduction. Bottom screen size, top screen size and re-crush.* • *Processes (dense media separation, grease, X-ray, hand-sorting, etc).* • *Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry.* • *Laboratory used, type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation.*	• 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. SRC is accredited as reported above. • The bulk samples were processed via either a 50tph plant at the Koidu Mine in Sierra Leone, or the Company's 5tph DMS plant at the Tongo site. Diamond recovery was 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	• *One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).*	• Sample results are reported as carats per tonne, which is industry standard reporting.
Sample grade	• *Sample grade in this section of Table 1 is used in the context of carats per units of mass, area or volume.* • *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size should be reported as carats per dry metric tonne and/or carats per 100 dry metric tonnes. For alluvial deposits, sample grades quoted in carats per square metre or carats per cubic metre are acceptable if accompanied by a volume to weight basis for calculation.* • *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive sample grade (carats per tonne).*	• The bulk sample results and subsequent resource grades were reported carats per dry metric tonne at a cut off of +1.0mm and +1.18mm
Reporting of Exploration Results	• *Complete set of sieve data using a standard progression of sieve sizes per facies. Bulk sampling results, global sample grade per facies. Spatial structure analysis and grade distribution. Stone size and number distribution. Sample head feed and tailings particle granulometry.* • *Sample density determination.* • *Per cent concentrate and undersize per sample.*	• The resource grades and values are reported to a bottom size cut off of +1.0mm and +1.18mm in carats per metric tonne. For grade modelling purposes standard DTC sieve sizes were used and size frequency plots determined. • The resource grades are reported where possible in individual segments of the kimberlite dykes where sample density allows. Otherwise global

JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
	• *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.*	grades are reported based on geological continuity and modelled grades. • Total content grades range from 1.3cpt to 3.2cpt at a +1.18mm cut off. • Recovered/factored grades range from 1.2 to 2.9cpt at a+1.18mm cut off. • Diamond values range from $194/ct to $204/ct at a +1.18mm cut off • All grades were estimated by using standard size frequency plots and modelling by Z-Star.
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	• *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.*	• Some 76,000m of drilling has been completed over the Tongo project of which 52,924m was drilled on the Kundu, Lando, Pandebu and Tongo Dyke-1 kimberlites. • For the four kimberlites declared in resource drill spacing in the upper level (130m) was at 50m intervals along strike. Below this level the spacing was at 100m or 200m along strike. • Microdiamond samples were collected from each kimberlite intersection and processed at SRC. This is split as Lando (583kg for 4,964 stones), Kundu (212kg for 1,552 stones), Pandebu (366kg for 1,189 stones), Tongo Dyke-1 (610kg for 1,063 stones) • Selected bulk samples were processed to provide diamonds for value estimation and grade estimation these are 2007: Kundu (566 tonnes for 1,258cts at 2.23cpt), Lando A (240 tonnes for 554cts at 2.3cpt), Lando B (231 tonnes for 567cts at 2.5cpt): 2012 Kundu (605 tonnes for 941cts at 1.6cpt): 2014 Tongo Dyke-1 (1,593 tonnes for 2,331cts at 1.5cpt): 2018 Pandebu (306 tonnes for 298cts at 1cpt). •

Value estimation	• *Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is commonly used for processing exploration samples.*
	• *To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include:*
	  ○ *diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth.*
	  ○ *details of parcel valued.*
	  ○ *number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth.*
	• *The average $/carat and $/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-off*
		• Diamond values are reported based on recoveries from the bulk sampling campaigns in 2007 (2,379cts), 2012 (941cts) 2014 (2,331cts), and 2018 (298cts) from the Kundu, Lando, Pandebu and Tongo Dyke-1 kimberlites.
		• The recovered/factored diamond values at a +1.18mm cut off are reported as Lando ($222/ct), Kundu ($222/ct), Pandebu ($211ct), Tongo Dyke-1 ($257/ct)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Newfield Commentary
	should be reported in US Dollars. The value per carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value. • *The basis for the price (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc).* • *An assessment of diamond breakage.*	
Security and integrity	• *Accredited process audit.* • *Whether samples were sealed after excavation.* • *Valuer location, escort, delivery, cleaning losses, reconciliation with recorded sample carats and number of stones.* • *Core samples washed prior to treatment for micro diamonds.* • *Audit samples treated at alternative facility.* • *Results of tailings checks.* • *Recovery of tracer monitors used in sampling and treatment.* • *Geophysical (logged) density and particle density.* • *Cross validation of sample weights, wet and dry, with hole volume and density, moisture factor.*	• The SCR 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 bulk samples 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. • Bulk samples and tailings were processed twice for audit purposes. • Tracers were used in the DMS and Flowsort processes and monitored for efficiency of recoveries. • No geophysical logging was undertaken for the drilling. • Multiple density and moisture content calculations were determined for the drill core and bulk samples.
Classification	• *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive grade (carats per tonne). The elements of uncertainty in these estimates should be considered, and classification developed accordingly.*	• Z-Star has undertaken a thorough modelling process of all results in terms of stone frequency for all microdiamond results (reported as stones >150micron/8kg) which is normal industry practice. • Z-Star has reported on the basis of stones per DTC sieve class. • All stone size frequencies for the microdiamond and macrodiamond results have been combined in the form of grade size plots to quantify grade, at a defined bottom cut off, as well as the stone and carat size frequency distribution.