LUCAPA
DIAMOND COMPANY

ASX Announcement 18 February 2019

BROOKING EXPLORATION UPDATE

Lucapa Diamond Company Limited (ASX: **LOM**) ("Lucapa" or "the Company") and its partner, Leopold Diamond Company Pty Ltd, provide the following exploration update from the Brooking diamond project in Western Australia's West Kimberley lamproite province (Lucapa 80%; Leopold 20%).

As set out in the ASX announcement of 11 October 2018, Lucapa launched a new exploration program at the 117km^2 Brooking project in Q4 2018 to follow up on the significant micro- and macro-diamond counts recovered from the first two holes drilled at the Little Spring Creek diamond discovery. These results included:

- 119 micro- and macro-diamonds from an 87kg sample of drill core from discovery hole LSC/DH001; and
- 1,100 micro- and macro-diamonds from a 178kg sample of drill core from follow-up hole LSC/DH002

The follow-up exploration program involved excavating a ~100 tonne surface sample of lamproite material from the Little Spring Creek pipe, drilling other lamproite targets identified within the Brooking project, surface and outcrop sampling the known Big Spring Creek lamproite cluster and further stream sampling.

A total of 11 diamonds weighing 0.284 carats (Figure 1) were recovered from the processing of the Little Spring Creek bulk sample through a dense media separation unit at the Nagrom metallurgical and analytical laboratory in Perth. While these results confirmed the diamondiferous nature of the Little Spring Creek lamproite, the macro-diamonds recovered above the 1mm cut-off are below the Company's commercial hurdle.

No lamproite material was observed in the drill core of eight other targets at Brooking. Two further targets remain to be drilled, with an additional three targets identified from the geophysical data.

The stream sampling program also identified a new target area ~2km east of Little Spring Creek, where two micro-diamonds and high levels of chromites were recovered.

Positive counts of chromites were also found in other stream samples close to Little Spring Creek and in the north-east of the tenements in a previously unsampled area.

Micro-diamond results are awaited from the ~220kg of samples taken from the Big Spring Creek lamproites which were sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council Laboratories in Canada for analysis.

While the trench sampling results indicate the Little Spring Creek lamproite body is unlikely to be economic, the Brooking project has been proven to host source rocks with extremely high numbers of diamonds. The primary sources of anomalous levels of diamonds and indicator minerals recovered from other distinct target areas within the Brooking project remain undiscovered. For these reasons, Lucapa believes the Brooking project remains prospective for diamondiferous lamproite discoveries.

Figure 1: Diamonds recovered from the Little Spring Creek bulk sample

For and on behalf of the Lucapa Board.

STEPHEN WETHERALL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

ABOUT LUCAPA

Lucapa is a growing diamond company with a portfolio of high-quality mines in Angola and Lesotho, along with exploration projects in Angola, Australia and Botswana. The Company's focus on high-value diamond production is designed to protect cash flows in a sector of the diamond market where demand remains robust.

Lucapa's flagship asset is the Lulo Diamond Project in Angola, which is a prolific producer of large and premium-value alluvial diamonds. Lulo has produced 11 +100ct diamonds to date and is the highest US$ per carat alluvial diamond production in the world. Lucapa and its Lulo partners continue to advance their search for the primary kimberlite sources of these exceptional alluvial gems through a systematic drilling and exploration program.

Lucapa has a 70% interest in the Mothae kimberlite mine in diamond-rich Lesotho. Lucapa has commenced commercial diamond recoveries at Mothae through a new 1.1Mtpa diamond treatment plant, complete with XRT recovery technology, under its Phase 1 development program.

Lucapa also has exploration projects at Brooking in Western Australia and Orapa Area F in Botswana.

Lucapa's Board and management team have extensive diamond industry experience across the globe with companies including De Beers and Gem Diamonds.

Competent Person's Statement

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

No New Information

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement has been prepared by the Company. This document contains background information about the Company and its related entities current at the date of this announcement. This is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete.

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Appendix 1

Reporting of lamproite exploration results for the Brooking Project – JORC Code (2012) requirements –

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.) These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling was undertaken using a EDM2000 diamond coring drill rig, HQ diameter core. • Core was preliminary logged at the base camp, before sections of representative whole core were selected at intervals throughout the lamproite intersection. • The bulk sample was collected from 2 perpendicular trenches across the LSC-01 lamproite. A 27t excavator dug each trench to approximately 4m depth, removing overburden to one side of the trench, then placing lamproite in cones on the other side of the trench. The tops of each cone were then taken and placed in bulka bags for transport to the laboratory. • Stream samples were collected downstream of 2 geophysical targets, and in an area where previous sampling was deemed inadequate. The stream samples were collected from suitable trap sites where approximately 20 kg of -1.2mm dry screened material was collected and transported to Perth for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• The drilling consisted of HQ sized wireline diamond core drilling.
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.*	• Core is recovered from the core barrel and stored in core boxes at the drill site, before being transported by light vehicle to the base camp, where it is visually logged. • Core recovery is generally high. • Given the generally massive nature of diamond deposits, no sample bias is expected in the core samples.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The core is visually logged. • No quantitative analysis of the core is reported.
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 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.*	• The sampling of the excavated trench was undertaken by extracting the top of each deposited cone. • This method allows for representative sampling of the deepest parts of the trench which is most representative of the body as a whole. • The sample size is appropriate for the objective of the sampling program. • The stream samples were screened to +0.3mm and separated using Tetrabromoethane (TBE) heavy liquid separation. The sample concentrate was visually examined for lamproitic indicator minerals.
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.*	• The bulk sample was treated by the Nagrom Metallurgical laboratory in Perth. The sample was initially treated through a scrubber and trommel screen, with oversize crushed to -8mm before being processed through a Dense Media Separator (DMS). • The resulting concentrate was then sent to Diamond Recovery Services for attritioning to remove soft dense minerals, then screened, with diamonds recovered by sorting under a binocular microscope by Diatech Heavy Mineral Services.
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 verification of samples has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample sites were located using a hand held GPS with a nominal accuracy of about 5m. No elevation data was captured. • The grid system is MGA Zone 51 GDA94.
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.*	• An objective of the bulk sample was to confirm the presence of macro-diamonds in the intersection of lamproite. This has been confirmed. • Material for the sample was collected along the entire length of each trench located within the lamproite body. • The entire sample was composited for treatment. • The stream samples were located on drainages downstream of known geophysical targets or in an area on inadequate previous sampling.
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 2 perpendicular trenches were located over the centre of the body and extended to the country rock contacts.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The bulk sample bags were each sealed on site.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques are industry standard and no audits or reviews have been undertaken to validate the information presented at this stage.

Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 Brooking Diamond Project comprises Exploration Licences E04/1936 E04/2317, E04/2471 and E04/2502. • The Project area is located approximately 55km NNW of Fitzroy Crossing in the West Kimberley region of Western Australia on the Lennard River 1:250,000 (SE51-08) and Leopold Downs 1:100,000 (3692) map-sheets. The Project area straddles the boundary between the Brooking Springs and Leopold Downs pastoral leases. The Exploration Licences E04/1936 and E04/2317 were originally 100% owned and operated by Leopold Diamond Company Pty Ltd. • On 13 October 2016, Lucapa (ASX: LOM) announced that it had agreed to acquire 80% of the project. • On 6 June 2017 Brooking Diamond Company was granted E04/2471 for a period of 5 years. • On 11 June 2018 Brooking Diamonds Pty Ltd were awarded exploration license E04/2502.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has been continuously explored for diamonds since 1976; following the discovery by the Ashton Joint Venture, of the Big Spring Cluster of sub-economic, variably diamondiferous, dykes, pipes and sills of Miocene-aged olivine lamproite and leucite-lamproite at Big Spring, 5 km NNE of the Brooking Project area. The Ashton Joint Venture also recovered diamonds and fresh to fresh-worn kimberlitic indicator minerals suggestive of derivation from at least one local provenance; from stream-sediment and soil samples collected from the tributaries of the Brooking, Homestead and Cajuput Creeks which drain the black-soil covered Devonian limestone reef complexes forming the Oscar Plateau. • These positive results provided the stimulus for persistent exploration between 1976 and 2002 by Stockdale Prospecting, Metana Minerals NL, Mr Manning, Moonstone Diamond Corporation, Diamond Rose NL, Thundelarra Exploration Ltd/Resource Exploration and Diamond Exploration Consultants/Alcaston Mining. Historic exploration programmes have involved the acquisition of aerial photography and Landsat/Spot imagery, airborne magnetic, resistivity and radiometric surveys, ground

		magnetic traverses, regional stream-sediment, soil and loam sampling and associated geochemistry, kimberlitic indicator mineral observation and associated mineral geochemistry and shallow percussion drilling. In 2002, following a regional HEM survey, Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd discovered Leopold 1; a Miocene-aged poly-phase dyke of olivine-phlogopite lamproite and olivine-leucite lamproite, approximately 1.5km east of the eastern boundary of the Brooking Project Area. This discovery, although barren of diamonds, provided impetus for continuing exploration for similar lamproites concealed under the transported Quaternary black-soils developed over the Devonian limestone karst topography forming the Oscar Plateau.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targets for this exploration program are diamondiferous lamproites similar to the nearby Big Springs pipes or the Ellendale bodies to the WNW. • Like kimberlite, lamproite magma originates at upper mantle depths of 150 – 200km, and may entrain diamonds and other minerals from the upper mantle during its rapid ascent to the earth's surface. • The interaction of the hot magma with groundwater results in a highly explosive eruption that, in the case of the Ellendale Lamproite Field, has generally resulted in large flared champagne glass shaped pipes near surface with a narrow pipe stem extending to depth. • Minerals commonly present within lamproites include olivine, clinopyroxene, phlogopite, leucite and amphibole. Xenoliths and xenocrysts, including pyrope garnets and rare diamonds (of upper mantle origin) may also be present. The presence of these xenocrysts is dictated by the mantle lithologies sampled by the lamproite magma on its ascent to surface. • Lamproites can only be diamondiferous if the lamproite magma intersects and samples diamondiferous mantle lithologies during its ascent, and if the conditions within the lamproite magma are such that the entrained diamonds are preserved once emplaced near or on the earth's surface (by rapid cooling of the lamproite to limit diamond resorption). • The subcrop geology of the area consists of Devonian limestones and related rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth hole length.* o *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.*	• Drill hole collar information is tabulated in Table 2.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting, averaging, grade truncations or cut-off grades have been used. • No short or long length aggregation applicable. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 deposits may be regarded as massive deposits so drill hole and trench orientation is not relevant.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate map and plans for the reported mineralisation with scale and north points are included in the ASX announcement dated 11 October 2018.
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.*	• Results reported are complete.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
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.*	• Previous stream and loam sampling has been undertaken in some of the areas surrounding the drill sites. • Diamonds and chrome spinels have been recovered from these samples and are reported in an announcement on 23 November 2016. • Ground electromagnetic, magnetic and Ground Penetrating Radar surveys have been conducted over the Little Spring Creek target. • An airborne Xcite electromagnetic survey has been carried out over the entire project area.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Field checking and heavy mineral sampling of additional identified geophysical targets. • Additional heavy mineral steam and loam sampling over the identified lamproite indicator anomalies. • Drilling of selected targets.

Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa 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.*	• Indicator minerals and diamonds were recovered from stream samples. • The detailed results are tabulated in Table 3.
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 macro-diamonds reported have a variety of sizes, shapes and colours, with the majority being white or grey with low amounts of resorption.
Sample collection	• *Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (e.g. large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution).* • *Sample size, distribution and representivity.*	• The bulk sample was collected from 2 perpendicular trenches across the LSC-01 lamproite. A 27t excavator dug each trench to approximately 4m depth, removing overburden to one side of the trench, then placing lamproite in cones on the other side of the trench. The tops of each cone were then taken and placed in bulka bags for transport to the laboratory. • The stream samples were collected from suitable trap sites where approximately 20 kg of -1.2mm dry screened material was collected and transported to Perth for analysis.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Lucapa Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sample treatment</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The bulk sample was treated by the Nagrom Metallurgical laboratory in Perth. The sample was initially treated through a scrubber and trommel screen, with oversize crushed to -8mm before being processed through a Dense Media Separator (DMS).
• The resulting concentrate was then sent to Diamond Recovery Services for attritioning to remove soft dense minerals, then screened, with diamonds recovered by sorting under a binocular microscope by Diatech Heavy Mineral Services.
• The bottom cut-off size used for diamond recovery was 1mm.
• The stream samples were screened to +0.3mm and separated using Tetrabromoethane (TBE) heavy liquid separation. The sample concentrate was visually examined for lamproitic indicator minerals.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carat</td><td>• One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).</td><td>• Reported as carats.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample grade</td><td>• 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).</td><td>• Bulk Sample Result:
<table><tr><th colspan="3">LSC/BS01 - Bulk Sample Result</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Quantity</th><th>Unit</th></tr><tr><td>Tonnes Treated</td><td>99.96</td><td>Tonnes</td></tr><tr><td>Carats Recovered</td><td>0.284</td><td>Carats</td></tr><tr><td>Stones Recovered</td><td>11</td><td>Stones</td></tr><tr><td>Average Grade</td><td>0.284</td><td>Cpht</td></tr><tr><td>Average Stone Size</td><td>0.026</td><td>St/ct</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Reporting of Exploration Results</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Diamond Details
<table><tr><th>Stone no.</th><th>Fraction (mm)</th><th>Stone Weight (Cts)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>-4+2</td><td>0.118</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.026</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.026</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.021</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.016</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.015</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.017</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.016</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.010</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.011</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>-2+1</td><td>0.008</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total carats</td><td>0.284</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
	• *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.*	• The Bulk Sample was treated to a bottom cut-off size of 1mm. • No sample density has been calculated. • No adjustments have been made to results. • No lamproite was observed in any of the drill holes.
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.*	• No Diamond Resources or Reserves are reported.
Value estimation	• Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is commonly used for processing exploration samples. • To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include: • diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth. • details of parcel valued. • number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth. • The average $/carat and $/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-off should be reported in US Dollars. The value per carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value. • The basis for the price (e.g. dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc.). • An assessment of diamond breakage.	• No diamond value is estimated from these diamonds as the parcel is too small.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Lucapa Commentary
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.*	• No Process audit was conducted for the bulk sample. • All sample material was kept under video surveillance during the time at the laboratory. • Concentrate transport and diamond recovery was done under supervision of Lucapa personnel. • Regular density tracer tests were used during the treatment of the sample to ensure optimal DMS performance.
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.*	• No diamond grade or resource is estimated from these samples, so no classification is appropriate.

HOLE-ID	Drilling type	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	Total Depth
XC01/DH001	Core	747,839	8,031,499	0	-90	30.7
XC01/DH002	Core	747,844	8,031,567	0	-90	30.0
XC01/DH003	Core	747,838	8,031,445	0	-90	58.7
XC02/DH001	Core	746,008	8,033,360	0	-90	30.5
XC03/DH001	Core	750,703	8,037,599	0	-90	24.5
XC04/DH001	Core	752,195	8,034,231	0	-90	63.0
XC05/DH001	Core	752,870	8,033,257	0	-90	30.5
XC05/DH001	Core	752,865	8,033,333	0	-90	30.5
XC07/DH001	Core	751,825	8,032,104	0	-90	33.5
XC09/DH001	Core	754,608	8,030,427	0	-90	29.8
XC10/DH001	Core	755,003	8,030,453	0	-90	30.0

Table 2: Brooking Drilling Project - Drill Collar Details

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	DIA +0.425	DIA Total	SPN +0.3	SPN +0.425	SPN +0.5	SPN +0.8	SPN Total	Grain Total
B096	755,497	8,034,307				1	2	2	5	5
B097	756,121	8,034,464					1		1	1
B098	755,498	8,034,487				7	4	2	13	13
B099	748,517	8,026,772					1		1	1
B100	748,485	8,029,228								
B101	749,833	8,034,081			100	60	64	11	235	235
B102	751,611	8,033,247	2	2	11	6	10	4	31	33
Grand Total			**2**	**2**	**112**	**74**	**82**	**19**	**287**	**289**

Table 3: Brooking Project - Stream Sample Results