METEORIC RESOURCES

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WEBB EXPLORATION UPDATE

Summary

- **51 kimberlite bodies identified from the drilling of 63 targets, representing less than 20% of the kimberlite targets within the Webb kimberlite field.**
- **Petrology and geochemical analyses classify the Webb kimberlites as typical Type 1 with both hypabyssal and diatreme facies identified.**
- **No microdiamonds have been recovered to date from the kimberlite bodies but the indicator mineral chemistry for some chromite grains is consistent with some of the kimberlite bodies tapping the diamond stability field within the mantle. These deeper-sourced kimberlites occur in two pronounced clusters.**
- **The source of the microdiamonds in the loam sampling is yet to be determined, however some 80% of the kimberlite targets in the Webb kimberlite field remain untested.**
- **Evidence that some of the kimberlite bodies tapped the diamond stability field and the presence of microdiamonds in loam samples supports the premise that deeper-sourced diamond-bearing kimberlites occur within the Webb kimberlite field.**
- **Copper sulphides identified in drill sample concentrates from kimberlite pipe KJ171 indicate that this pipe may have intersected copper mineralisation at depth.**

WEBB (Meteoric 30% and right to acquire 27% of E80/4506).

The 2014 drill programme at the Webb Diamond Project comprised 6056m of RC drilling and tested 48 targets of which 41 proved to be kimberlite, bringing the number of kimberlite bodies identified to date to 51 (previously 50 in MEI Quarterly Report December 2014). This represents less than 20% of the kimberlite targets identified from the aeromagnetic survey (MEI ASX release 16 July 2014).

Drill samples from the kimberlite bodies identified during the 2014 programme were processed for microdiamonds and indicator minerals, with additional samples taken for geochemical and petrological analysis. The drill programme is summarised in Appendix 1 with further details in Appendix 2. All results are now available and are discussed below.

Petrology

Samples were selected from 12 of the identified kimberlite bodies for detailed mineralogical identification and description. This work was undertaken by Townend Mineralogical Laboratory in Perth. Eleven of the samples are described as Type 1 altered macrocrystic hypabyssal kimberlite as defined by Mitchell (1997), and with one sample identified as an altered diatreme facies kimberlite. Although the samples are affected by both weathering and alteration, the following minerals were identified; olivine (as macro and micro phenocrysts), phlogopite, diopside, calcite, perovskite, sulphides (including chalcopyrite and pyrite). Kimberlites are classified as Type 1 or Type 2 based on their mineralogy. Kimberlites classified as Type 1 occur worldwide and include all diamondiferous kimberlites. Type 2 kimberlites can also be diamondiferous but have not been recognised outside of Africa.

Kimberlite Geochemistry

A total 505 samples were collected for whole rock geochemical analysis from the kimberlite drill spoils. The geochemical profiles of the kimberlite bodies reflected the effect of weathering with depletion in the upper portion of the bodies and in most cases significant secondary enrichment of many of the elements towards the base of weathering. In particular unusually high copper and cobalt concentrations up to 2317ppm and 1288ppm respectively were observed in kimberlite KJ171. This result is consistent with the fact that bornite and chalcopyrite was observed in several of the heavy mineral concentrates from other kimberlite bodies produced for indicator mineral picking and may indicate that the kimberlite intersected copper mineralisation at depth.

The less weathered kimberlite samples report whole rock geochemistry consistent with them being Type 1 kimberlites.

Indicator Mineral Chemistry

Mineral probing of indicator mineral grains recovered from the processing of drill samples of the kimberlite was completed by Microbeam Services in Melbourne. Probed grains included chromite, pyrope garnet, chrome diopside and picro-ilmenite. Interpretation of the mineral analyses, in particular for chromite reveals that some of the kimberlite bodies contain grains with mineral chemistry that is consistent with the grains originating from within the diamond stability field within the mantle. Significantly, these deeper sourced kimberlite bodies form discrete sub-clusters within the broader kimberlite field, as shown in Figure 1. Only a few of the kimberlite targets have been drill tested within these more prospective sub-clusters.

Microdiamonds.

Approximately 100kg of drill sample was selected for testing for microdiamonds from each of the kimberlite bodies with no microdiamonds recovered from the samples. However the microdiamonds recovered from surface loam samples particularly in the northern part of the field, where they occur within a discrete cluster, indicates that one or more of the kimberlite occurrences within the field will be diamond bearing. Currently less than 20% of the targets have been tested.

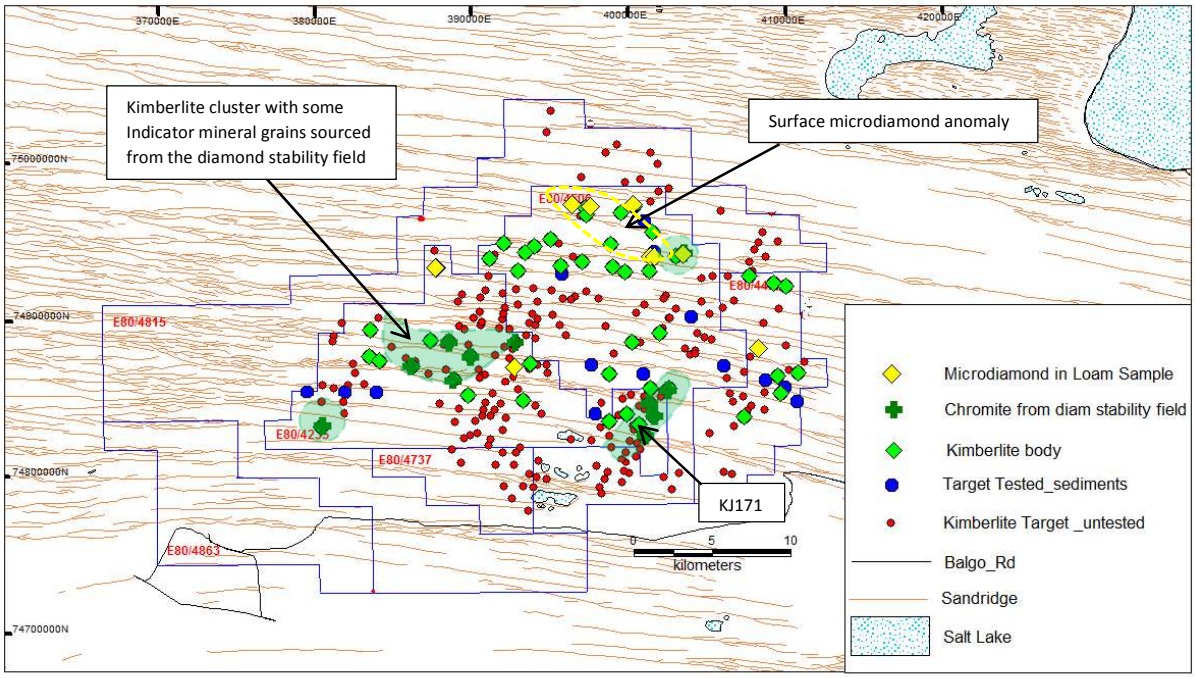

Figure 1

Location of Surface Microdiamonds and Kimberlite Bodies with Indicator Minerals Sourced from the Diamond Stability Field

Conclusion

Although microdiamonds have not been recovered from the kimberlite samples tested to date, they represent less than 20% of the targets identified from the aeromagnetic survey. The Webb Joint Venture is encouraged by the variation in mineral chemistry within the various kimberlite clusters tested to date within the field which is interpreted as evidence of variation in the depth of origin of the kimberlites. This conclusion along with the presence of a surface microdiamond anomaly (MEI ASX release 6 October 2014) is supportive of the premise that deeper tapping of the diamond stability field in the mantle has occurred by kimberlites which remain untested. It is likely that kimberlites that tap deeper into the diamond stability field will be more prospective for diamonds.

To this end the Webb JV is planning to undertake additional surface sampling focussed on the previously identified surface microdiamond anomaly with the aim of confirming previous results and better defining the surface extent of the anomaly. This field work is anticipated to commence in the next quarter. On the completion of this program and receipt of results, the planned next phase of drill testing of the kimberlite targets will be finalised.

GeoCrystal's technical director Tom Reddicliffe commented: "It is encouraging to see clusters of deeper-sourced kimberlites which appear to have just tapped the diamond stability field and we have still not identified the source of the surface microdiamonds. We anticipate that there are even deeper-sourced kimberlites which are diamond-bearing among the 80% of the targets which have not been tested. It is still early days."

APPENDIX 1

RC Drill Hole Summary

Drill Hole Number	Target	Easting GDA	Northing GDA	RL m	Depth m	Lithology
W14RC001	KJ179	401360	7484781	398	160	Kimberlite
W14RC002	KJ176	401618	7483920	419	148	Kimberlite
W14RC003	KJ32	400696	7483429	406	82	Kimberlite*
W14RC004	KJ171	401103	7482732	412	142	Kimberlite
W14RC005	KJ186	399907	7484094	405	120	Kimberlite
W14RC006	KJ184	398811	7483595	416	112	Kimberlite
W14RC007	KJ180	397906	7484110	412	130	Sediment
W14RC008	KJ191	401402	7485680	404	148	Kimberlite
W14RC009	KJ193	402598	7485680	401	110	Kimberlite
W14RC010	KJ195	400937	7486635	395	88	Sediment
W14RC011	KJ199	398778	7486635	396	124	Kimberlite
W14RC012	KJ198	397623	7487200	406	140	Sediment
W14RC013	KJ265	393756	7487256	406	172	Kimberlite
W14RC014	KJ9	383434	7487750	406	202	Kimberlite*
W14RC015	KJ91	384125	7487440	406	120	Kimberlite*
W14RC016	KJ34	389930	7487760	406	136	Kimberlite
W14RC017	KJ244	407379	7483914	411	94	Kimberlite*
W14RC018	KJ33	383940	7485415	411	82	Sediment
W14RC019	KJ85	381932	7485475	411	100	Sediment
W14RC020	KJ81	379506	7485432	422	112	Kimberlite*
W14RC021	KJ77	380440	7483245	414	112	Kimberlite*
W14RC022	KJ1	387350	7488730	407	136	Kimberlite
W14RC023	KJ89	383504	7489412	408	124	Kimberlite*
W14RC024	KJ15	388520	7488705	400	120	Kimberlite
W14RC025	KJ53	403514	7494329	381	140	Kimberlite
W14RC026	KJ277	401549	7495653	388	112	Kimberlite*
W14RC027	KJ269	398879	7494860	394	124	Kimberlite
W14RC028	KJ92	395015	7495168	404	120	Kimberlite
W14RC029	KJ220	401027	7496362	394	100	Sediment
W14RC030	KJ271	399553	7496915	387	130	Kimberlite
W14RC031	KJ278	397249	7497198	386	140	Kimberlite
W14RC032	KJ21	397336	7496777	396	120	Kimberlite*
W14RC033	KJ65	400370	7497275	389	154	Kimberlite*
W14RC034	KJ279	394000	7494718	392	120	Kimberlite
W14RC035	KJ58	392078	7494948	394	140	Kimberlite*
W14RC036	KJ72	393436	7494324	389	130	Kimberlite
W14RC037	KJ95	397073	7493745	385	136	Kimberlite*
W14RC038	KJ96	395670	7493495	385	160	Kimberlite

Drill Hole Number	Target	Easting GDA	Northing GDA	RL m	Depth m	Lithology
W14RC039	KJ70	391127	7493933	389	120	Kimberlite
W14RC040	KJ28	392954	7493178	398	140	Kimberlite
W14RC041	KJ22	398978	7493470	398	120	Kimberlite
W14RC042	KJ270	399800	7493140	399	154	Kimberlite
W14RC043	KJ219	401323	7493169	398	118	Kimberlite
W14RC044	KJ276	407715	7492845	396	120	Kimberlite*
W14RC045	KJ225	409256	7492390	394	100	Kimberlite
W14RC046	KJ48	410028	7492239	397	90	Kimberlite*
W14RC047	KJ218	403033	7494163	399	130	Kimberlite
W14RC048	KJ54	401650	7494418	405	124	Sediment

All holes are vertical (no azimuth). *Possible kimberlite dyke.

For more information on the company visit www.meteoric.com.au

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Tom Reddicliffe BSc (Hons), MSc. Tom Reddicliffe, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Tom Reddicliffe is a self-employed consultant to the Meteoric Resources NL – GeoCrystal Limited joint venture and a director of GeoCrystal Limited. Tom Reddicliffe 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 of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Tom Reddicliffe consents to the inclusion in this report of his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.*	• Variously composited drill chip samples were taken from those drill holes that intersected the weathered volcanic intrusions. These samples were unsieved and varied in weight from 15kg to 200kg. The sampling was aimed at recovering both kimberlite indicator minerals and microdiamonds. • Small samples were taken for geochemical analysis from drill chips representing both the weathered volcanic and the overlying sedimentary sequences. These samples were taken as deemed appropriate to aide in determining the geological boundaries of the volcanic intrusive.
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 technique used was reverse circulation, with a diameter of 110 mm. • A full list of drill holes is available in Appendix 1.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• The drilling was reconnaissance in nature, primarily aimed at identifying rock type, and providing drill chip samples for heavy mineral recovery and geochemical analysis. Samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	captured at 1m intervals with the use of a cyclone and sample bucket. Drill chips were collected at consecutive 1m intervals from the drill and laid out on the ground for subsequent logging and sampling. Samples for analysis were composited from the 1m interval samples for selected intervals of the drill hole based on geological logging of the rock type
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.*	• All chip holes were geologically logged from 1m samples and sub samples were stored in plastic sample boxes. • None of the drill holes have been geophysically logged or surveyed for orientation. • All drill holes are vertical.
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.*	• In those drill holes where kimberlite was identified, composited 1m interval samples were collected. Individual samples varied in weight from 15kg to 00kg. • All drill chip samples were double bagged on site and transported to the Diamond Recovery Services Laboratory in Perth for processing. • Samples were washed and screened to minus 1mm, then tabled to produce a heavy mineral concentrate. Heavy liquid separation techniques are then used to upgrade the heavy mineral suite. The -1mm to 0.3mm fraction is visually observed to recover kimberlite indicator minerals. The minus 1mm fraction is then tabled to produce a heavy mineral concentrate. Heavy liquid separation techniques are then used to upgrade the heavy mineral suite.
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,*	• The processing of drill chips for the recovery of heavy minerals including microdiamonds is undertaken by processing the minus 1mm fraction of the samples. Any plus 1mm material, particularly from the drill chips is kept for potential additional processing. • As the heavy mineral processing is not quantitative in nature, there is no requirement for standards and blanks. However there are quality control protocols in place to reduce the risk of sample contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples for petrological examination were selected based on the freshness of the drill chips. Samples were not selected from all drill holes. • Samples were selected for geochemical analyses from varying intervals from all of the drill holes. The samples were analysed by Minanalytical Laboratory Services Australia, located in Perth using FS30, OES and MS analytical techniques. The analyses included the routine analysis of laboratory standards and repeat samples.
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.*	• At this stage of the exploration the sampling of drill chips is being done to determine whether the kimberlite pipes are diamondiferous or not, and also to provide diamond indicator minerals for microprobe analysis. • As more than one sample is taken from each drill hole, this is considered adequate to provide confirmation of sample results at this early stage of the exploration. • Should significant results be reported from any of the samples then verification procedures would be employed, to ensure the validity of the results.
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.*	• As this is a preliminary exploration phase, survey of the all boreholes for the exploration programs was completed by using hand held GPS equipment. • All sites have been clearly identified for subsequent survey work to ensure accurate survey control for any project areas. • Datum GDA 94 and projection MGAZ52 was used. • As this is an early stage of exploration the topographic surface was also captured by GPS.
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.*	• No resources have been reported from these exploration data as diamonds have not reported to the kimberlite samples tested to date. • The sampling being undertaken is qualitative in nature, and would not be appropriate for any estimate of diamond grade, should diamonds be identified in any of the kimberlite bodies being tested. • Compositing of drill chip samples within individual drill holes was routinely done to ensure sufficient sample material was collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for the recovery of microdiamonds. This is appropriate as at this stage of the exploration the sampling is being done to determine whether the kimberlite pipes are diamondiferous or not, and also to provide diamond indicator minerals for microprobe analysis.
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 kimberlite pipes have been identified by the testing of magnetic anomalies by way of a single centrally located drill hole. • Because kimberlite pipes normally occur vertically plunging volcanic bodies, the testing of drill chips obtained from the central portion of the pipes is appropriate at this stage of the exploration where testing for microdiamonds and confirmatory kimberlite indicator minerals is being undertaken.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample Security was ensured under a chain of custody between onsite personnel and the relevant laboratories being utilised.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling was undertaken by trained personnel using industry standard procedures. • The reconnaissance nature of the sampling did not warrant routine audit sampling of the drill samples. • Minanalytical Laboratories undertook internal audits and checks in line with the Australian standards and their NATA certification.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.*	• Exploration took place on granted tenements E80/4235, E80/4407 and E80/4506 which are subject to Exploration and Land Access Agreements with the Tjamu Tjamu Aboriginal Corporation. E80/4235 and E80/4407 are held by Meteoric Resources. E80/4506 is held by J&J McIntyre on which Meteoric has rights to earn or acquire up to a 90% interest. GeoCrystal has earned a 70% interest in Meteoric's tenements and a 70% interest in Meteoric's rights on E80/4506. Heritage clearance surveys have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed. • Exploration took place on granted tenements with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no prior on ground exploration for diamond bearing kimberlite pipes in the tenement area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The exploration project area is located in the Lake McKay region of the Gibson Desert which is within the southern portion of the Webb 1:250,000 geological map. • The stratigraphy of the project area is not well constrained due to paucity of data (drill hole and outcrop) but is thought to comprise recent fluvial, alluvial and aeolian deposits and a poorly developed surficial soil. These sediments are composed of sand, silt and clay. Areas to the east, west and south of the project tenements are mapped as being underlain by up to 1000m of the Proterozoic aged Heavytree Quartzite which in turn is overlain by limestone and dolomite of the Bitter Springs Formation and then by post Permian aged fluvial and deltaic sandstones, siltstones and mudstones known as the Angas Beds. These sequences are interpreted to overlay Archean aged basement rocks of the Arunta Complex • The kimberlite pipes intrude the Proterozoic aged sediments and are overlain by the Angas Beds. The kimberlite bodies are discrete volcanic intrusives which occur within a cluster over an area of some 1000km^2.
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* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from*	• A list of the drill holes completed in the 2014 exploration program along with associated data is provided in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• Averaging techniques are not applicable to the current exploration results.
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').*	• As the kimberlite intrusions were identified from a centrally located drill hole, the areal extent and geometry of the pipes has not been determined other than by interpretation of the associated aeromagnetic data.
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.*	• Refer to the text and Appendix 1.
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 drilling targeted discrete 'bulls-eye' aeromagnetic anomalies, interpreted from geophysical surveys. In most cases this approach has proved useful in identifying the kimberlite intrusions but in a few cases more detailed geology interpretation is required. This is a very early stage exploration program.
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 regional 400m line spaced aeromagnetic survey flown by the Geological Survey of WA. It was this data that highlighted the presence of 'bulls-eye' magnetic anomalies which were interpreted to be intrusive bodies, possibly kimberlites. • A detailed 150m line spaced aeromagnetic survey over a 65km^2 area was flown for Meteoric Resources in 2010. The data was interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants. This smaller

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		survey provided more detailed magnetic data and allowed modelling of many of the 'bulls-eye' magnetic targets. • A follow-up 100m spaced aeromagnetic survey of 11,800 line-km was flown for GeoCrystal in 2014. The data was interpreted by LK Jones and identified more than 280 kimberlite targets. • A limited trial VTEM survey comprising 174.3 line km was flown in selected areas of the project area. This survey was aimed at highlighting discrete conductive bodies that may not have an associated magnetic response.
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).*	• Drill testing of untested magnetic anomalies will continue aimed at confirming the presence of kimberlite and providing material to test for the presence of diamonds.

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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 including microdiamonds have been identified and described by Global Diamond Exploration Services Pty Ltd.
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.*	• No commercially sized diamonds have been recovered from any of the exploration samples.
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.*	• No samples have been collected to specifically test for commercial diamond grade.
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*	• No samples have been processed specifically for the recovery of commercially sized diamonds.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accreditation.	
Carat	• *One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).*	• No commercially sized diamonds have been recovered from any of the exploration samples.
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).*	• No commercially sized diamonds have been recovered from any of the exploration samples. • No samples have been collected to specifically test for commercial diamond grade.
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.* • *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.*	• No commercially sized diamonds have been recovered from any of the exploration samples. • No samples have been collected to specifically test for commercial diamond grade.
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore	• *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.*	• No commercially sized diamonds have been recovered from any of the exploration samples. • No samples have been collected to specifically test for commercial diamond grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Reserves	• *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.*	
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:* o *diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth.* o *details of parcel valued.* o *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 commercially sized diamonds have been recovered from any of the exploration samples.
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.*	• There was no requirement for sample security.
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 commercially sized diamonds have been recovered.