ASX RELEASE

26 September 2017

FINAL RESULTS FROM DRILLING AT CLAYTON VALLEY

Marquee Resources Limited (ASX: "MQR" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of the recent exploration program at its 100% owned Clayton Valley Lithium project in Nevada, USA.

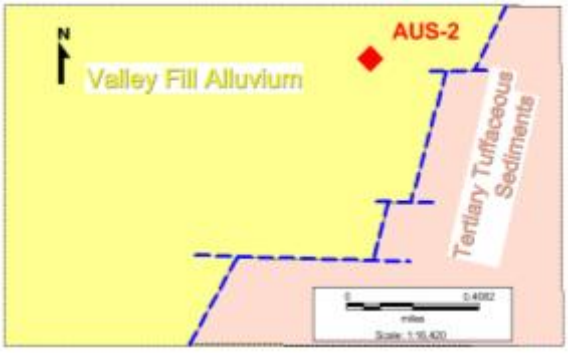

Figure 1. Top. Drill hole located at edge of valley.

Figure 2. Right. Drill on site.

Final analyses have been received from 10-foot water samples collected from hole AUS-2 drilled by conventional rotary by Harris Exploration Drilling to a total depth of 2000 feet. Hole AUS-1 drilled by reverse circulation was lost to caving.

Figure 3. Right. Sampling in Progress.

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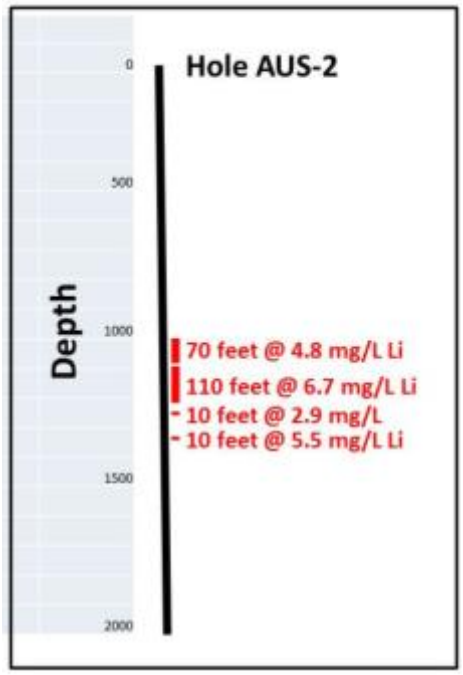
The reportable intervals of Lithium are:



Depth	Interval
1010-1080	70 feet at 4.8 mg/L high of 8.7 mg/L
1090-1200	110 feet at 6.7 mg/L high of 11.6 mg/L
1250-1260	10 feet at 2.9 mg/L
1340-1350	10 feet at 5.5 mg/L

Table 1. Above. Reportable Intervals.

Figure 4. Above. AUS - 2 Assay Section.

The QAQC program, which included blanks and low, medium and high-grade standards which were regularly inserted in the sample stream, confirm the results. Sample analyses were done by Western Environmental Testing Laboratory in Sparks, NV and ALS Environmental in Ft. Collins, CO. The reported numbers are adjusted for dilution by flocculent needed to drop out bentonite clays used for drill hole wall stability.

While MQR believes that analyses of Drill hole Aus-2 are marginal in the strictest sense, these results have opened up the South-Eastern Clayton Valley to an expanded potential because MQR believes that these analyses are too high to readily be explained other than by the Clayton Valley lithium brine formation process. The results are marginal, but geologically significant.

The company believes that geologically, hole AUS-2 could potentially re-write the geology of South-Eastern Clayton Valley. It encountered unexpected and significant thicknesses of the same rocks which host lithium brines. MQR believes the mineral potential remains open as do the actual boundaries of the sedimentary basin of Clayton Valley.

The company in conjunction with its consultant geologist will now assess the best course of action for the Clayton Valley Project.

The company continues to review a number of potential resource acquisitions with a particular focus on brownfields exploration and production assets.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by William Feyerabend. Mr Feyerabend is a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists which is a recognised Overseas Professional Organisation as listed by the ASX. Mr Feyerabend has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Feyerabend consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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 done by a track mounted Schramm 685 drill. Water was brought in a truck from the Silver Peak, NV municipal water system. A fluid sample was collected in a five gallon bucket at the drill hole collar every ten feet. Each bucket was moved to a sequential line of buckets on the drill pad with depth marked on a piece of flagging. Flocculent was added and noted. As each sample settled, five 250 ml. sample bottles, each with the same sample number, were filled. A chip sample was also caught at the drill collar for each ten foot interval using a kitchen sieve. The sample was washed and a 'pinch' stored in a plastic sample tray with the remainder put in a marked sample bag.
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, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling was by conventional rotary with a 6 ¼ inch bit diameter.
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*	Does not apply to rotary fluid samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	Chip samples were collected each 10 feet. Rock types were noted. Rotary sampling and logging yields qualitative data. They were logged to establish a geologic framework for interpretation of the fluid analyses.
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.*	Sub-sampling was not done. The purpose of chip logging is described above and sub-sampling of fluids or chips does not add useful data. One would expect values to be evenly distributed thru a fluid.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Analytical laboratories and methods used are typical for Clayton Valley lithium brine exploration. Both labs maintain typical certifications. Primary analyses were by Western Environmental Testing Laboratory (WETLAB) in Sparks, NV. Analytical method for lithium was EPA 200.7. Check analyses were by ALS Environmental Laboratory in Ft. Collins, CO. Analytical method for lithium was Trace ICP 60010 B. Low, medium and high (30 mg/L, 100 mg/L and 300 mg/L lithium) standards were prepared before drilling by ALS Environmental. Blanks were samples of Silver Peak,NV municipal water used in drilling. Generally every tenth sample ending in '1' (i.e. 11, 21, 31, etc.) were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standards. Each laboratory had internal QAQC standards and protocols.
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.*	There has been no verification of data entry or results by independent personnel. Data entry was done on paper during the day and transferred to a laptop at night. Sample materials are in locked storage if needed. Analyses were adjusted for dilution by flocculent.
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.*	Drill collars were noted by hand held GPS accurate to 10 meters. Drill samples were collected referring to ten foot intervals marked by spray paint on the drill drive chain.
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.*	Ten foot sampling intervals and the sampling method utilized are the norm in Clayton Valley lithium brine drilling and were used for the Pure Energy Minerals resource calculation. There was no composting of individual samples.
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.*	Does not apply.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Fluid and chip samples were taken daily into locket storage in Tonopah, NV. Primary samples for WETLab were hand delivered. Check samples for ALS were shipped with a tracking number.
Audits or	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There has been no audit to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reviews		

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	Case law established early in the history of Clayton Valley lithium production decrees that lithium brines in unconsolidated sediments are staked by placer claims. All lithium brine rights in Clayton Valley are held as either private property or placer claims. The mineral tenement consists of 111 twenty acre placer claims with no known third party agreements or native or environmental impediments to operations. The tenement is in good standing as of this writing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Does not apply.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Accumulation of fluids in unconsolidated valley – fill sediments.

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*
		Drill collar located at NAD 83 449700 E, 4172590 N, elevation 4360. Drill hole is vertical drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet.
		
		Reportable lithium in mg/L intercepts:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.

</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Depth</th><th>Interval</th></tr>
<tr><td>1010-1080</td><td>70 feet at 4.8 mg/L high of 8.7 mg/L</td></tr>
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<tr><td>1340-1350</td><td>10 feet at 5.5 mg/L</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

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.

</td><td>Analyses of greater than 2.5 mg/L adjusted for flocculent dilution were considered. All samples represented 10 foot intervals and aggregation was by simple averaging. There were no examples of extreme high grade averaged with low grade.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>

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 (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).

</td><td>Recent valley – fill sediment units are assumed to closely approximate horizontal and down hole intercepts are assumed to closely approximate true thicknesses.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>

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.

</td><td>Maps and section included above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>

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.

</td><td>Does not apply.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.*	Drill depth of 2,000 feet still in valley fill sediments show that assumptions made for a 2007 recon scale gravity map of Clayton Valley need refining and that a significant thickness of sediments including clays and tuffs hosting anomalous lithium fluids exist in south-eastern Clayton Valley.
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.*	Under consideration.

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	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.*	Results calculated twice as a check.
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.*	Competent person was present on drill for more than half the drilling.
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 results were obtained by standard Clayton Valley procedures using rotary drilling and can be used with confidence for an initial evaluation of the potential. Mineral resource estimation does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Does not apply.
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 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.*	Does not apply.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Does not apply.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Does not apply.
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*	Does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	Does not apply.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of 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.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie*	Does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Does not apply.
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 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.*	Does not apply.

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	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.*	Does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply.
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*	Does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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?*	
Environmen-tal	• *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 waste dumps should be reported.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply.
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).*	Does not apply

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	Does not apply.
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.* • *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.*	Does not apply.

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Indicator minerals	• *Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory.*	Does not apply.
Source of	• *Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or secondary) including the*	Does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
diamonds	*rock type and geological environment.*	
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.*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply.
Carat	• *One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).*	Does not apply
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).*	Does not apply.
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.*	Does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	Does not apply.

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 (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc).*
	• *An assessment of diamond breakage.*
		Does not apply.

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.*	Does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	Does not apply.

Final Results of Drill Program – Tabulation of Analyses

SAMPLE	DEPTH	PRIMARY ANALYSIS mg/l	CHECK ANALYSIS mg/l	ADJUSTED FOR DILUTION	COMMENT
13		ND	0.029		Standard blank
14	300-310	ND			
15	310-320	ND			
16	320-330	ND			
17	330-340	ND			
18	340-350	ND			
19	350-360	ND			
20	360-370	ND			
21		30			Standard 30 mg/L
22	370-380	ND			
23	380-390	ND			
24	390-400	ND	0.39		
25	400-410	ND			
26	410-420	ND			
27	420-430	ND			
28	430-440	ND			
29	440-450	ND			
30	450-460	ND			
31		320			Standard 300 mg/L
32	460-470	ND			
33	470-480	ND			
34	480-490	ND			
35	490-500	ND	0.32		
36	500-510	ND			
37	510-520	ND			
38	520-530	ND			
39	530-540	ND			
40	540-550	ND			
41		96			Standard 100 mg/L
42	550-560	ND			
43	560-570	ND			
44	570-580	ND			
45	580-590	ND			
46		ND	0.49		
47	590-600	ND			
48	600-610	ND			
49	610-620	ND			
50	620-630	ND			
51	630-640	28			Standard 30 mg/L

52	640-650	ND			
53	650-660	ND			
54	660-670	ND			
55	670-680	ND			
56	680-690	ND			
57		ND	0.93		
58	690-700	ND			
59	700-710	ND			
60	710-720	ND			
61	720-730	27			Standard 30 mg/L
62	730-740	ND			
63	740-750	ND			
64	750-760	ND			
65	760-770	ND			
66	770-780	ND			
67	780-790	ND			
68		ND	0.9		
69	790-800	ND			
70	800-810	ND			
71	810-820	94			Standard 100 mg/L
72	820-830	ND			
73	830-840	ND			
74	840-850	ND			
75	850-860	ND			
76	860-870	ND			
77	870-880	ND			
78	880-89	ND			
79	890-900	ND	2.6		
80	900-910	ND			
81		93			Standard 100 mg/L
82	910-920	ND			
83	920-930	ND			
84	930-940	ND			
85	940-950	ND			
86	950-960	ND			
87	960-970	ND			
88	970-980	2.2		2.8	
89	980-990	2.4		3.0	
90	990-1000	5	6.4	6.3	
91		270			Standard 300 mg/L
92	1000-1010	ND			
93	1010-1020	2.2		2.9	
94	1020-1030	3.5		4.6	

95	1030-1040	3.2		4.1	
96	1040-1050	3		3.9	
97	1050-1060	4.6		6.0	
98	1060-1070	6.6		8.7	
99	1070-1080	2.6		3.5	
100	1080-1090	ND			
101		99	84		Standard 100 mg/L
102	1090-1100	3.9		5.2	
103	1100-1110	6.7		9.0	
104	1110-1120	7.5		10.1	
105	1120-1130	8.6		11.6	
106	1130-1140	6.2		8.3	
107	1140-1150	7.3		9.8	
108	1150-1160	2.7		3.6	
109	1160-1170	3.8		5.1	
110	1170-1180	2.3		3.1	
111		29			Standard 30 mg/L
112	1180-1190	3.4		4.6	
113	1190-1200	2.3	2.7	3.1	
114		<2			Standard blank
115	1200-1210	<2			
116	1210-1220	<2			
117	1220-1230	<2	0..82		
118	1230-1240	<2			
119	1240-1250	<2			
120	1250-1260	2.34		2.9	
121		100			Standard 100 mg/L
122	1260-1270	<2			
123	1270-1280	<4			
124	1280-1290	<2	1.2		
125	1290-1300	<2			
126	1300-1310	<2			
127	1310-1320	<2			
128	1320-1330	<2			
129	1330-1340	<2			
130	1340-1350	5.46		6.8	
131		31.8			Standard 30 mg/L
132	1350-1360	<2			
133	1360-1370	<2			
134	1370-1380	<2			
135	1380-1390	<2	0.9		
136	1390-1400	<2			
137	1400-1410	<2			

138	1410-1420	<2			
139	1420-1430	<2			
140	1430-1440	<2			
141		329			Standard 300 mg/L
142	1440-1450	<2	1.1		
143	1450-1460	<2			
144	1460-1470	<2			
145	1470-1480	<2			
146	1480-1490	<2			
147	1490-1500	<2			
148	1500-1510	<2			
149	1510-1520	<2			
150	1520-1530	<2			
151		<2			Standard blank
152	1530-1540	<2			
153	1540-1550	<2			
154	1550-1560	<2			
155	1560-1570	<2			
156	1570-1580	<2	0.91		
157	1580-1590	<2			
158	1590-1600	<2			
159	1600-1610	<2			
160	1610-1620	<2			
161		318			Standard 300 mg/L
162	1620-1630	<2			
163	1630-1640	<2			
164	1640-1650	<2	0.49		
165	1650-1660	<2			
166	1660-1670	<2			
167	1670-1680	<2			
168	1680-1690	<2			
169	1690-1700	<2			
170	1700-1710	<2			
171		98.6			Standard 100 mg/L
172	1710-1720	<2	0.93		
173	1720-1730	<2			
174	1730-1740	<2			
175	1740-1750	<2			
176	1750-1760	<2			
177	1760-1770	<2			
178	1770-1780	<2			
179	1780-1790	<2			
180	1790-1800	<2			

181		28.4			Standard 30 mg/L
182	1800-1810	<2			
183	1810-1820	<2			
184	1820-1830	<2			
185	1830-1840	<2			
186	1840-1850	<2	0.97		
187	1850-1860	<2			
188	1860-1870	<2			
189	1870-1880	<2			
190	1880-1890	<2			
191		322			Standard 300 mg/L
192	1890-1900	<2			
193	1900-1910	<2			
194	1910-1920	<2			
195	1920-1930	<2	1.2		
196	1930-1940	<2			
197	1940-1950	<2			
198	1950-1960	<2			
199	1960-1970	<2			
200	1970-1980	<2			
201		28			Standard 30 mg/L
202	1980-1990	<2			
203	1990-2000	<2	1.2		