2014
TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR
THE CHIDLIAK PROJECT,
66° 21' 43" W, 64° 28' 26" N
BAFFIN REGION, NUNAVUT

Report Prepared for:

PEREGRINE DIAMONDS LTD.

Report Prepared by:

GeoStrat Consulting Services Inc.

June 19, 2014

Revised June 26, 2014

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE CHIDLIAK PROJECT, BAFFIN REGION, NUNAVUT

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Effective Date: May 7, 2014

Signature Date: June 19, 2014

Revised Date: June 26, 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASURE

Unit of Measure Symbol	Description
ac	acre
cm	centimetre
cpht	carat per hundred tonnes
cpt	carat per tonne
ct	carat
cts	carats
ft	foot
g	gram
g/cm^3	grams per cubic metre
Ga	billion years
ha	hectare
in	inch
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
L	litre
m	metre
Ma	million years
mm	millimetre
Mt	million tonnes
°C	degrees Celsius
ppm	parts per million
s.g.	specific gravity
t	metric tonne
tph	tonnes per hour
μm	micrometre

Scientific Notation	Number Equivalent
1.0E+00	1
1.0E+01	10
1.0E+02	100
1.0E+03	1,000
1.0E+04	10,000
1.0E+05	100,000
1.0E+06	1,000,000
1.0E+07	10,000,000
1.0E+08	100,000,000
1.0E+09	1,000,000,000
1.0E+10	10,000,000,000

Other Abbreviations	Description
Acme	Acme Analytical Laboratories
Au	Gold
BHPB	BHP Billiton Limited
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Cu	Copper
DBS	De Beers Bulk Sample Facility, Sudbury
DMS	Dense Media Separation
DTC	Diamond Trading Company
FeSi	Ferrosilicon
GPR	ground penetrating radar
HPGR	High pressure grinding rolls
HQ	drill core diameter of 63.0 mm
MIDA	microdiamond
NAD	North American Datum
Ni	Nickel
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NQ	drill core diameter of 47.6 mm
ODM	Overburden Drilling Management
PGE	Platinum group elements
PGM	platinum group metals
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
QIA	Qikitani Inuit Association
QP	Qualified Person
RC	reverse circulation
SEDEX	sedimentary exhalative
SRC	Saskatchewan Research Council
TFFE	Target for Further Exploration
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VMS	volcanic massive sulphide
ACK	Apparent Coherent Kimberlite
CK	Coherent Kimberlite
HK	Hypabyssal Kimberlite
PK	Pyroclastic Kimberlite
RVK	Resedidmented Volcaniclastic Kimberlite
VK	Volcaniclastic Kimberlite

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chidliak project ("Chidliak") is a diamond project located on the Hall Peninsula of Baffin Island, approximately 150 km northeast of the city of Iqaluit, Nunavut.

Peregrine Diamonds Limited ("Peregrine") commissioned GeoStrat Consulting Services Inc. ("GeoStrat") to provide an independent Mineral Resource Estimate of the CH-6 kimberlite and an assessment of volumes and tonnages for the CH-7 and CH-44 kimberlites at Chidliak.

This technical report prepared for Peregrine, documents the mineral resource estimate for the CH6 kimberlite, the assessment of volumes and tonnages for the CH-7 and CH-44 kimberlites, and the results of exploration at Chidliak in 2012 and 2013. It was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 and conforms to generally accepted Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("CIM") "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines".

1.1 Property Description, Location, Access and Physiography

The Chidliak property consists of 745 claims covering 747,793.26 ha (1,847,837.40 ac) located at 64^{o} 28' 26" N latitude and 66^{o} 21' 43" W longitude. All mineral claims are registered in the name of Peregrine Diamonds Ltd., and are in good standing. Access to Iqaluit is via scheduled air service from Ottawa, Montreal or from Edmonton via Yellowknife. From Iqaluit, access is best gained to the project via helicopter or fixed wing aircraft. Work can be staged from camps established on the project.

Topography varies from sea level at the coast to 760 m elevation inland. The topography is rugged near the coast and inland is a rolling upland. Vegetation is minimal and consists predominantly of moss and lichen.

1.2 History

Exploration at Chidliak between 2005 and 2011 (Table 1-1) comprised annual campaigns of heavy mineral sampling and analyses of the kimberlitic indicator minerals recovered. Over 3,600 heavy mineral samples were collected and over 20,000 minerals analyzed by microprobe from 1,025 positive samples.

Approximately 42,850 line-kilometers of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, and 5,250 line-kilometers of ground geophysical surveys were completed. A total of 271 anomalies was prospected. Approximately 21,000 m of core drilling and over 2,900 m of small-diameter Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling were completed. Twenty-five kimberlites were discovered by prospecting, 24 by core drilling and 10 by RC drilling. Over 32,000 indicator minerals recovered from these kimberlites were analyzed by electron microprobe and over 20,800 kg of kimberlite samples were processed by caustic fusion for microdiamond recovery. In 2008 a 2.28 t surface mini-bulk sample from the first kimberlite discovered, CH-1, was processed by caustic fusion. A total of 143.50 t of mini-bulk samples from CH-1, CH-6, CH-7 and CH-28 cumulatively, was processed by dense media separation ("DMS") for macrodiamonds.

Table 1-1: Summary of exploration at Chidliak from 2005 to 2011

Year/Activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Till samples collected (#)	166	232	872	221	1273	403	448
Probe confirmed KIM-positive till samples (#)	5	36	294	105	124	134	327
Analysed KIMs from till (#)	44	460	3811	1798	2458	2144	9587
Airborne geophysics (line-kilometres)				11700	-	19824	11323
Ground geophysics (line-kilometres)				157	1096	1884	2114
Anomalies ground-checked (#)				12	63	112	84
Core drilling (m)					3952	7797	8869
Small diameter RC Hornet drilling (m)						1445	1508
Kimberlite discoveries – prospecting (#)				3	6	15	1
Kimberlite discoveries – core drilling (#)					7	11	6
Kimberlite discoveries – RC drilling (#)						8	2
Analysed KIMs from kimberlites (#)				1659	5497	7539	17406
Microdiamond sample processed (kg)				899	3404	6857	9647
Mini-bulk sample processed by caustic fusion (t)				2.28			
Mini-bulk sample processed by DMS (t)					49.7	61.3	32.5

1.3 Regional and Local Geologic Setting

Much of the Chidliak area comprises upland surfaces and stepped plain or dissected upland surfaces. Glacial tills are found throughout the area, generally as thin veneers on bedrock. Ice flow directions in the area are dominated by the Hall Ice Divide, parallel to the length of the peninsula, with the primary ice flow direction parallel to the ice divide and then emanating to the north and south away from it.

The majority of the Chidliak area is believed to be underlain by Archean and Proterozoic orthogneisses, paragneisses and metavolcanics. Paleoproterozoic metasediments occur in north-south trending, discontinuously mapped belts on the western part of the project area. Rocks of the 1.86 Ga to 1.85 Ga Cumberland Batholith occur along the far western margin of the project.

1.4 Deposit Types and Mineralization

The Chidliak area was originally acquired by Peregrine to prospect for kimberlite-hosted diamond deposits, but it also has the potential to host other mineral deposit types including magmatic nickel, copper, platinum group element ("PGE") and metamorphosed massive sulphide (SEDEX type), as well as lode gold deposits.

Previous workers reportedly identified two copper showings in the project area: the Rich Zone where native copper was noted in an area <1 m wide by ~ 150 m long in rusty sediments, closely associated with a mafic sill that was fractured and silicified; and the Blue Angel showing where disseminated chalcopyrite was reported in layered metagabbro associated with copper staining.

There is no reported diamond mineralization in the project area prior to Peregrine's discovery of three diamond bearing kimberlites in 2008. Kimberlite pipe and steeply dipping sheet-like kimberlite bodies have been discovered at Chidliak. The sheet-like bodies are mainly coherent, hypabyssal kimberlite dykes, which may contain basement xenoliths. Most of the pipe-like bodies have a range of textural types of infill and, broadly, can be assigned to two main types: pipes containing volcaniclastic kimberlite ("VK") infill only; and, pipes infilled by a combination of VK, coherent kimberlite ("CK"), and more enigmatic kimberlite deposits. The VK-only pipes tend to be larger (≥ 125 - 150 m radius) than the mixed infill pipes and are dominated by pyroclastic kimberlite ("PK") and lesser resedimented volcaniclastic (of pyroclastic origin) material ("RVK").

1.5 Exploration

In 2012 and 2013, 413 heavy mineral samples were collected and the following geophysical work was completed:

- 6,374 line-kilometres of ground magnetic surveys
- 88 line-kilometres of capacitively-coupled resistivity (OhmMapper) geophysics
- 37.62 line-kilometers of MaxMin electromagnetic surveys
- 14.68 line-kilometres of ground-penetrating radar surveys
- The collection of 2,888 gravity measurements

In addition, 257 anomalies were prospected, 73 of which had previously been visited. Twenty-five areas with unexplained heavy mineral anomalies, but no directly associated geophysical anomalies were also prospected. Eight kimberlites, CH-60 to CH-67 were discovered. These new discoveries have not been sampled for microdiamonds.

In 2013, a 508 wet tonne bulk sample of *in situ* weathered kimberlite was collected from the CH-6 kimberlite and submitted for macrodiamond recovery. After accounting for moisture content, the 508 wet tonne sample weighed 404.24 dry tonnes and returned a total of 16,389 diamonds larger than +0.85 mm sieve size, weighing 1,123.95 cts. This represents a grade of 2.78 cpt. A total of 10,299 diamonds larger than +1.18 mm sieve size, weighing 1,042.05 cts was recovered. This represents a grade of 2.58 cpt.

All discussion of diamond grade will refer to the +1.18 mm sieve size and up, unless specifically specified.

1.6 Sampling Method, Approach and Analysis

Industry best practice procedures were implemented by Peregrine for all aspects of heavy mineral sampling. Overburden Drilling Management Ltd. (“ODM”) Laboratory employed best practice standards including regular spike tests to track efficiency in the processing of samples.

Peregrine employed standard protocols for all aspects of the drilling, collar and downhole surveying, core description, sampling, database management and the collection of all samples for caustic fusion diamond analysis. These samples were processed using caustic fusion by the Saskatchewan Research Council (“SRC”) an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory.

A detailed protocol was designed and followed for the treatment of the 2013 bulk sample collected from the CH-6 kimberlite by trenching at the De Beers Canada Inc. (“De Beers”) 5 tph (200 mm-cyclone) DMS Bulk Sample Treatment Plant in Sudbury (“DBS”). Industry best practice procedures were employed for all aspects of the sample collection, security and transport. Peregrine’s Quality Assurance/Quality Control (“QA/QC”) protocols included the addition of numerically laser-etched natural diamond tracers to sample bags during sample collection or at DBS. The heavy mineral concentrates from DBS were treated through the two stage Flow Sort X-ray sorter and vibrating grease table recovery circuits at the SRC laboratory and then hand sorted for final diamond recovery using sealed glove boxes. Natural diamond tracers were added to the recovery circuit. Overall 99.9% of all diamond tracers were recovered. Processing of the bulk sample and recovery of the diamonds was monitored by both an independent Qualified Person (“QP”) Howard Coopersmith, and Peregrine’s QP, Dr. Jennifer Pell.

1.7 Data Verification

Verification of density measurements performed by Peregrine on core samples was undertaken by submitting duplicate samples for density measurement to Acme Analytical

Laboratories ("Acme") and to the SRC. There is good correlation between Peregrines density measurements and independent laboratory measurements.

The Peregrine drill hole database for CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44 provided to GeoStrat was reviewed and verified against drill hole logs and down hole survey records. Microdiamond sampling results received by GeoStrat directly from the SRC were compared to Peregrine's database.

GeoStrat is of the opinion that both the drill database and the diamond database are sufficiently reliable for the CH-6 Mineral Resource and for the estimation of volumes and tonnages for CH-7 and CH-44.

Coopersmith verified all CH-6 bulk sample weights, moisture contents, diamond weights and size data. Coopersmith is of the opinion that the bulk sample weights and recovered diamonds are recorded properly in the diamond content database.

1.8 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Data Collection

Two different DMS process facilities have been used to extract diamonds from the CH-6 kimberlite: a 5 tph plant at the SRC and a 5 tph plant at DBS. The SRC facility was used for the 14 t mini-bulk sampling program to process drill core from CH-6 in 2010 and to process an 8.34 t test sample from the CH-6 surface trench bulk sample. The De Beers facility was used for the remaining 395.90 t of the CH-6 bulk sample in 2013. DMS concentrate from both facilities was processed for diamond recovery at the SRC Recovery facility. For the CH-6 bulk trench sample, a 10 t sample was processed through the DMS Plant at the SRC in Saskatoon in order to test and refine the processing parameters and design final sample treatment protocols for processing the bulk sample. Goals for the testing included:

- Determine whether primary crushing is required;
- Ascertain best practices for secondary crushing and re-crushing;
- Observe material liberation characteristics;
- Estimate clay content and optimize handling;
- Estimate optimum plant throughputs;
- Obtain moisture contents; and
- Estimate heavy mineral concentrate yield.

1.9 CH-6 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource estimate for CH-6 comprises the integration of kimberlite volumes, density, petrology and diamond content data. All drilling completed to date was used to construct a three dimensional geological model of the CH-6 kimberlite using Dassault Systémes Gems™ ("GEMS") software.

Previously the CH-6 kimberlite had been divided into four units: KIM-A, B, C and D; defined by subtle textural differences. Examination of caustic fusion microdiamond data and garnet and chrome spinel chemistry support the interpretation that the kimberlite units KIM-A, KIM-B and KIM-D are from the same magma batch, with the same mantle signature and diamond population, as described in Section 7.4.2 of this report. Consequently, these have been modeled as a single unit, KIM-L, a kimberlite with carbonate (limestone) xenoliths. KIM-C remains separate as there is not enough data to assess whether it is derived from the same magma batch as KIM-L. The upper 40 m of the pipe is capped by a weathered kimberlite horizon, comprising weathered KIM-L ("wKIM-L"). Volumes were calculated from the three dimensional ("3D") wireframes for CH-6 kimberlite units. The density of KIM-L increases with depth and KIM-L was divided into four density zones by elevation for the tonnage calculations.

The relationship between microdiamonds and macrodiamonds can be used to establish diamond content for a kimberlite. Once established, that relationship can be applied to microdiamond sampling for grade determination. Examination of the macrodiamond and microdiamond data for the bulk trench sample shows that there is a clear relationship between the microdiamond and macrodiamond populations for KIM-L. Comparison of stone size frequency distributions for both weathered and competent KIM-L show that they have the same diamond population. The microdiamond population of KIM-L derived from core drilling shows minimal variation with depth and exhibits the same diamond population as the surface bulk trench sample. On this basis, it is considered reasonable to apply the grade determined from the bulk trench sample to the KIM-L unit at depth. As an additional check, the 2010 macrodiamond and caustic fusion results for the mini-bulk core sample show the same diamond population as the surface bulk trench sample.

Classification of a diamond resource is an inclusive process, examining aspects of geology, drilling, sampling, grade, revenue, density, diamond size frequency and continuity. The Inferred Mineral Resource classification for CH-6 comprises the portion of the kimberlite pipe defined by sufficient drilling and sampling which includes macrodiamond and microdiamond samples from drill core and a surface trench sample. The depth of the Inferred Resource is determined by the extent of core drilling, microdiamond sampling and density sampling determined to be sufficient to delineate an Inferred Mineral Resource.

WWW International Diamond Consultants Ltd. ("WWW") determined modeled prices for a 1,013.50 ct parcel of + 3DTC diamonds (approximately +1.18 mm) from CH-6. The entire parcel was valued at US$215,605 with an average price of US$213 per carat. The modeled price ranged from a minimum of US$162 per carat to a high of US$236 per carat with a base case modeled price of US$188 per carat.

Currently there is no publicly available conceptual mining plan for CH-6. National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) standards and CIM guidelines stipulate that a Mineral Resource needs to have a “reasonable prospect of economic extraction”. In assessing whether the CH-6 Inferred Resource met this standard, GeoStrat considered reasonable publicly available costs from northern Canadian diamond projects relative to the total estimated in-situ value of the CH-6 Mineral Resource and based on this, concluded that there was a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

The total Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for CH-6 is 7,466,000 cts from 2,894,000 t with an average diamond content of 258 cpht. This comprises only KIM-L, and a portion of the CH-6 body from surface to a depth of 250 m (Table 1-2).

Table 1-2: Mineral Resource Statement, CH6 kimberlite, May 7, 2014

Deposit	Class	Total Tonnes	Total Carats	Average CPHT
CH-6	Inferred	2,894,000	7,466,000	258

Note: All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves.

In addition, a Target For Further Exploration (“TFFE”) of between 2.6 Mt and 3.5 Mt has been defined for the CH-6 kimberlite based on limited drilling and projection of the modeled kimberlite pipe to a depth of 380 m (Table 1-3). The potential tonnage defined as TFFE is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on those targets and it is uncertain if future exploration will result in the tonnage estimates being delineated as a mineral resource. The TFFE comprises KIM-L in portions of the pipe where the drilling information is not sufficient to define an Inferred mineral resource, and also includes all KIM-C, which has not been sufficiently sampled. Between 1.47 Mt and 1.53 Mt of TFFE is defined above 250 m depth and potential exists to add tonnage to the Inferred Resource above 250 m depth with additional drilling and sampling.

Table 1-3: Volume and tonnage range for CH-6 TFFE

CH-6 TFFE	Volume (m^3)		Tonnes (t)	
	Low	High	Low	High
< 250 m depth	553,000	577,000	1,470,000	1,534,000
>250 m depth	421,000	721,000	1,128,000	1,936,000
Total	**974,000**	**1,298,000**	**2,598,000**	**3,470,000**

Note: All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. The potential tonnage defined as TFFE is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on those targets and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the tonnage estimates being delineated as a mineral resource.

1.10 CH-7 Volume and Tonnage Estimate

All drilling completed to date was used to construct a three dimensional geological model of the CH-7 kimberlite using GEMS software. The kimberlite has a surface expression of approximately 1 ha and has been modeled to the extent of the drilling to 280 m below surface. Volumes were calculated from the 3D wireframes. No density variations were noted with depth and an average density was used for tonnage calculations.

A portion of CH-7 is classified as a TFFE and, according to NI 43-101 standards of disclosure, a volume and tonnage range must be reported. The modeled kimberlite pipe was divided into two zones, based on confidence in the pipe shape as defined by drilling:

- **Low Estimate of Volume and Tonnage ("Low TFFE")**
  The modeled kimberlite pipe above 160 m depth, where there is sufficient drilling information to constrain the model, and therefore define a more confident pipe shape and volume.

- **High Estimate of Volume and Tonnage ("High TFFE")**

  The portion of the modeled kimberlite pipe projected from areas with greater drill hole definition into areas containing insufficient drill holes to constrain the model, defining a less confident volume, added to the low TFFE volume. Additional drilling will be required to confirm these additional volumes and tonnages.

Based on the current geological model, CH-7 comprises a TFFE of between 2.8 Mt and 4.0 Mt (Table 1-4).

Table 1-4: Volume and tonnage ranges for CH-7 TFFE

Deposit	Density (g/cm^3)	Volume (m^3)		Tonnes (t)	
		Low	High	Low	High
CH-7	2.67	1,030,000	1,485,000	2,750,000	3,965,000

Note: All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. The potential tonnage defined as TFFE is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on those targets and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the tonnage estimates being delineated as a mineral resource.

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1.11 CH-44 Volume and Tonnage Estimate

All drilling completed to date was used to construct a three dimensional geological model of the CH-44 kimberlite using GEMS software. Volumes were calculated from the 3D wireframes. No density variations were noted with depth and an average density was used for tonnage calculations.

A portion of CH-44 is classified as a TFFE and, as per NI 43-101 standards of disclosure, a volume and tonnage range must be reported. The modeled kimberlite pipe was divided into two zones, based on confidence in pipe shape as defined by drilling.

- **Low Estimate of Volume and Tonnage ("Low TFFE")**
  The modeled kimberlite pipe above 120 m depth, where there is sufficient drilling information to constrain the model, and therefore define a more confident pipe shape and volume.

- **High Estimate of Volume and Tonnage ("High TFFE")**
  The portion of the modeled kimberlite pipe projected from areas with greater drill hole definition into areas containing insufficient drill holes to constrain the model, defining a less confident volume, added to the low TFFE volume. Additional drilling will be required to confirm these additional volumes and tonnages.

Based on the current geological model, CH-44 comprises a TFFE of between 1.2 Mt and 2.0 Mt (Table 1-5).

Table 1-5: Volume and tonnage range for CH-44 TFFE

Deposit	Density (g/cm^3)	Volume (m^3)		Tonnes (t)	
		Low	High	Low	High
CH-44	2.87	405,000	713,000	1,162,000	2,046,000

Note: All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. The potential tonnage defined as TFFE is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on those targets and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the tonnage estimates being delineated as a mineral resource.

1.12 Conclusion and Recommendations

Exploration at Chidliak has identified 67 kimberlites, 46 of which have been tested for diamonds by caustic fusion analysis. Forty one of these kimberlites are diamondiferous. Mini-bulk samples were collected from surface at CH-1, CH-7 and CH-28 and by core drilling from CH-6 and processed by DMS for macrodiamonds.

An Inferred Mineral Resource for CH-6 has been estimated and the potential exists to add tonnage to the Inferred resource above 250 m depth with additional core drilling and sampling of the portions of the pipe defined as TFFE.

A TFFE of between 2.8 Mt and 4.0 Mt has been estimated for CH-7 and a TFFE of between 1.2 Mt and 2.0 Mt has been estimated for CH-44. Further drilling, macrodiamond sampling and diamond valuation is required to upgrade these TFFE defined at CH-7 and CH-44 to Inferred Resources.

Based on the information derived from project-wide exploration data, including unresolved indicator mineral trains and kimberlite float, the authors believe that the project has good exploration potential and that there may be undiscovered kimberlites on the project. In addition, significant base and precious metal anomalies have also been identified at Chidliak and the potential exists to explore these further.

Future advanced work should focus on increasing the size and confidence level of the Inferred Resource at CH-6 and upgrading the TFFE that has been defined at CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44 to resources. Future exploration should focus on assessing the kimberlites discovered between 2008 and 2013 that have characteristics consistent with economic diamond mining potential and on identifying new kimberlites and evaluating their diamond potential. As well, the exploration potential for nickel-copper-platinum group element (“Ni-Cu-PGE”) mineralization and other precious and base metals should be evaluated.

A summer 2014 exploration program comprising, heavy mineral sampling, ground geophysics, core drilling at CH-6, CH-7, CH-44 and priority exploration targets as well as small diameter RC drilling is recommended. The estimated cost of this program would be approximately $6,000,000. The recommended winter 2015 program, with estimated expenditures of $13,500,000, should focus on large diameter RC drilling at CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44. The estimated cost of these two programs would be approximately $20 million.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Chidliak is a kimberlite diamond project located on the Hall Peninsula of Baffin Island, approximately 150 km northeast of the city of Iqaluit, Nunavut.

Peregrine commissioned GeoStrat to provide an independent Mineral Resource estimate of the CH-6 kimberlite and an assessment of volumes and tonnages for the CH-7 and CH-44 kimberlites at Chidliak.

This technical report prepared for Peregrine documents a Mineral Resource estimate for the CH-6 kimberlite, an assessment of volumes and tonnages for the CH-7 and CH-44 kimberlites and the results of exploration on at Chidliak in 2012 and 2013. It is an update to the previously filed Technical Reports (Pell, 2009; 2010; 2011; Pell and Farrow, 2012).

The report will be used by Peregrine in its annual information forms and for filing on SEDAR with the applicable securities commissions and the TSX following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines”.

The information contained in this report has been primarily collected by Peregrine. Some of it has previously been reported in technical reports filed for assessment purposes with Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada in Iqaluit, NU (Pell and Tam, 2007; Pell and Neilson, 2008; 2010; 2012; Pell et al., 2013), in previous 43-101 Technical Reports (Pell, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011; Pell and Farrow, 2012) or in Peregrine press releases, which can be found on the Peregrine website (www.pdiam.com).

Data review, auditing of drill hole and diamond data, three dimensional models and preparation of the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate was undertaken by Darrell Farrow of GeoStrat. David Farrow of GeoStrat visited the Chidliak site in April, 2013, during the collection of the CH-6 bulk sample and reviewed the Mineral Resource estimate.

Howard Coopersmith was responsible for supervision of macrodiamond processing and recovery. Coopersmith was present for macrodiamond processing at SRC during October and November 2010 and July 2013 and at DBS during September through November 2013, diamond recovery and sorting at SRC during November 2013 through January 2014.

Dr. J. Pell of Peregrine was involved in the prospecting, heavy mineral sampling for heavy mineral analyses and kimberlite surface discovery sampling for caustic fusion analyses. She was responsible for detailed logging and sampling of all drill cores at Peregrine's secure core logging facilities in Iqaluit and Vancouver, background research, data review, data interpretation and reporting. She has visited the project area numerous times between September 2008 and April 2013. J. Pell observed the processing of the CH6 Bulk sample at the Sudbury DMS plant between October 22 and November 2, 2013 and observed the CH6 diamond sample valuation in Antwerp, from February 3 to 6, 2014.

Catherine Fitzgerald of Peregrine is responsible for internal data QA/QC of all drill-related and geologic information, data review, interpretation and reporting, and three-dimensional geological modeling.

All co-ordinates listed in this report are given in NAD 83 (Original), UTM Zone 19. All currency is quoted as Canadian Dollars unless otherwise indicated.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In preparing this report, GeoStrat has relied on information provided by Peregrine on land title and permitting. GeoStrat has not performed an independent verification of land title and permitting as summarized in Section 4 of this report. Geological data relied on in the report has been collected primarily by Peregrine. Spinel chemistry and whole rock chemistry data was collected by both De Beers and Peregrine.

The CH-6 diamond valuation was undertaken in Antwerp, Belgium by WWW, an international diamond valuation and consultancy company and is covered in a confidential report provided to Peregrine on February 24, 2014 entitled "Valuation of the Chidliak CH-6 Diamonds & Modelling of the Average Price, February 2014". Diamond prices were determined using their February 24, 2014 price book and their proprietary price modelling techniques which predict the average price per carat in a mine production scenario. Through its northern Canadian sister company, Diamonds International Canada Ltd. ("DICAN"), WWW performs the Canadian federal and provincial government diamond valuations for the four producing diamond mines in Canada and has been working with Canadian diamond production since 1998. In addition, in 2008, DICAN was appointed the valuator to the Ontario government for the production at the Victor mine. WWW/DICAN value all Canadian rough diamonds prior to export based on current market prices. WWW's team of experts have also valued bulk samples from many of the Canadian diamond exploration projects including Mountain Province's Gahcho Kué project and Stornoway's Renard project.

GeoStrat and Peregrine have relied on the expertise of WWW for the diamond valuation. The diamond price information could not be verified by the QPs due to the proprietary nature of the diamond price book used for the valuation. Risk exists in that the diamond price values obtained from WWW may differ from those achieved during commercial production since the valuation was based on an exploration sized sample and the fact that diamond prices may vary over time.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Chidliak consists of 745 claims covering 747,793.26 ha (1,847,837.40 ac) located on the Hall Peninsula of Baffin Island, approximately 150 km northeast of the city of Iqaluit, Nunavut at 64° 28' 26" N latitude and 66° 21' 43" W longitude (Figure 4-1).

Mineral claims must be physically marked on the ground with corner posts and boundary posts as laid out in the Nunavut Mining Regulations. All claims were staked in compliance with these regulations. The claim staking, was audited in the field by Peregrine and title has been granted. The mineral claims were staked during the summer of 2009 and 2010 and are in good standing until at least August 11, 2014, with some claims in good standing until August 17, 2019 (Appendix 1). All claims are registered to Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.

Some of the claims overlie lands where the surface rights are Inuit-owned (Figure 4-2). The Qikiqtani Inuit Association ("QIA") is the local land owner. All Land Use Permits and Water Licences to work both on Crown and QIA lands are in place.

On November 24, 2008, BHP Billiton Canada Inc. ("BHPB") elected to exercise its right to earn a 51% interest in Chidliak by incurring a total of $22.3 million in exploration expenditures on the project. This earn-in was completed in September, 2010. On November 30, 2011, BHPB notified Peregrine that it elected not to exercise its right which would have entitled BHPB to earn an additional 7% interest in Chidliak by sole-funding a feasibility study. Between November 30, 2010 and December 20, 2011, the project was held 49% by Peregrine and 51% by BHPB with each party being obligated to fund its proportionate share of costs. On December 20, 2011 Peregrine announced that it had purchased BHPB's 51% interest in Chidliak thereby increasing its ownership interest in Chidliak to 100%. Under the terms of the purchase agreement Peregrine will pay $9 million over a period of three years, and grant BHPB a two percent royalty on any future mineral production from Chidliak.

As announced on September 5, 2012, Peregrine entered into an option and subscription agreement with De Beers, whereby they had the exclusive right, until December 31, 2013, to enter into an earn-in and joint venture agreement. As consideration for the option, De Beers completed a $2.5 million private placement and paid the $2.5 million installment due to BHPB that was required under Peregrine's agreement to purchase BHPB's 51% interest in Chidliak. During the summer of 2013, De Beers conducted an exploration program at Chidliak. On October 11, 2013 Peregrine announced that it had been verbally notified by De Beers that De Beers would not exercise its right to enter into an earn-in and joint venture agreement with Peregrine on the Chidliak diamond project.

Peregrine currently has 100% ownership interest in Chidliak.

Figure 4-1: Location of Chidliak

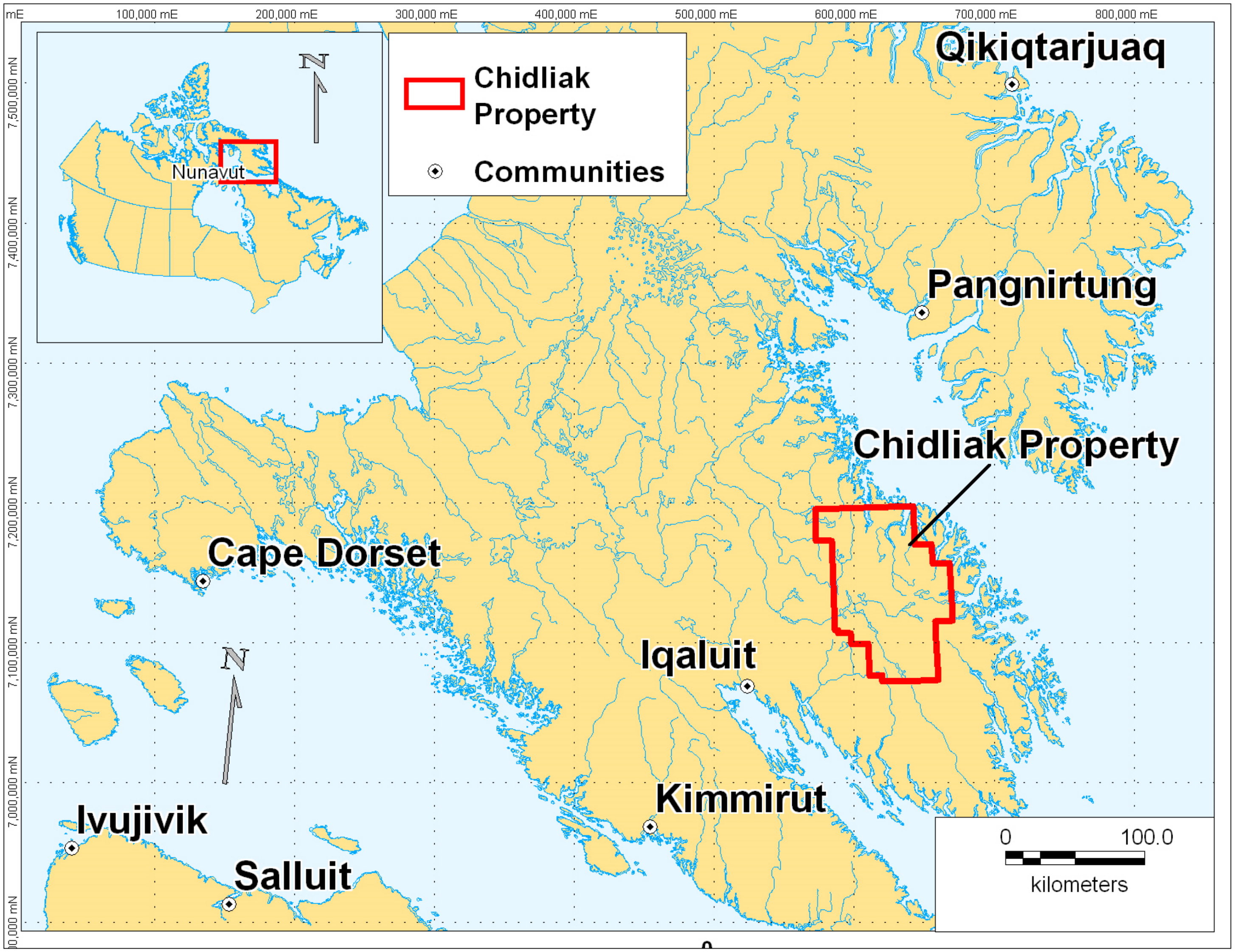
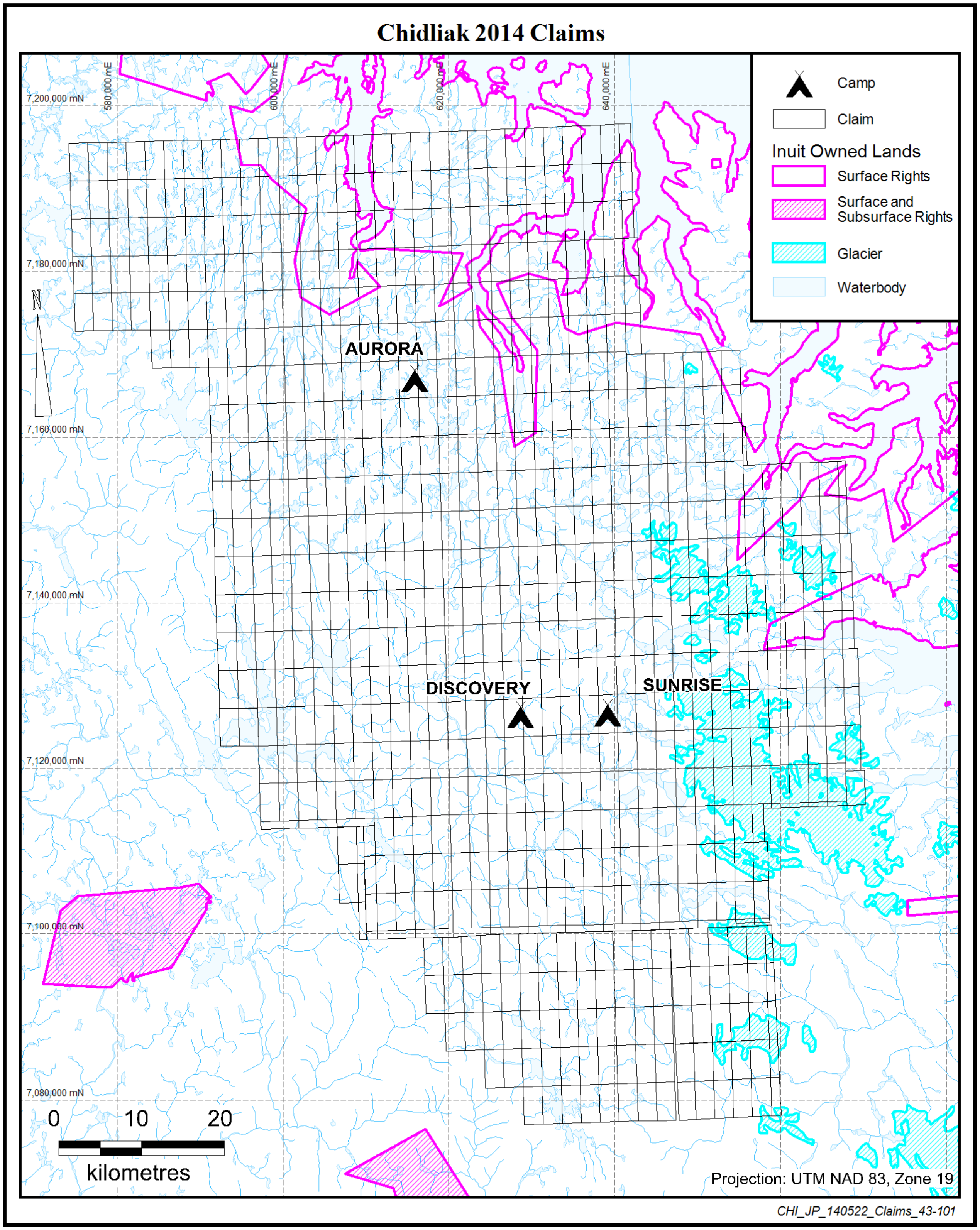


Figure 4-2: Chidliak claims



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The centre of Chidliak is located 150 km northeast of the city of Iqaluit on the Hall Peninsula on the eastern side of Baffin Island, at 64° 28' 26" N latitude and 66° 21' 43" W longitude. Access to Iqaluit is via First Air or Canadian North scheduled air service three times a week to Iqaluit from Edmonton via Yellowknife, or via First Air or Canadian North with daily scheduled air service to Iqaluit from Ottawa or Montreal. From Iqaluit, access is best gained to the project via helicopter or fixed wing aircraft. Work can be staged from camps established on the project.

5.2 Physiography

Topography varies from sea level at the coast to 760 m elevation inland. The topography is rugged near the coast and inland is a rolling upland. Vegetation is minimal and consists primarily of moss and lichen.

5.3 Climate

The climate of the area is typical of the eastern arctic, being cold in the winter (-25 °C to -45 °C) and cool to mild in the summer (5 °C to 10 °C). Precipitation is generally low but snow is possible during all months. Lakes typically have ice until mid-June and freeze up begins in late September.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Fixed-wing aircraft operated by Kenn Borek Air Ltd., Summit Air and First Air can be chartered and are based out of Iqaluit or Yellowknife. There are no helicopters available for charter that are based year-round in Iqaluit; they must be chartered either on a casual or full-time basis from elsewhere and positioned from point of origin to the project. Services available in Iqaluit include hotels, groceries, heavy equipment rental, a hospital, hardware supplies and expediting.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Diamonds

6.1.1 Exploration History – 2005 to 2008

There is no record of diamond exploration previous to 2005, on what is now Chidliak. In 2005, BHPB and Peregrine collected heavy mineral samples as part of a regional reconnaissance exploration program. Some of these samples returned positive results. Under Peregrine's exploration agreement with BHPB, Peregrine took responsibility for the project and completed follow-up sampling in 2006 and the 2005 positive results were confirmed. This prompted Peregrine to apply for the first group of prospecting permits which were granted in February, 2007. In the summer of 2007, over 800 heavy mineral samples were collected and analyzed for heavy minerals, which again returned encouraging results, and more permits were acquired in February 2008 (Pell and Tam, 2007; Pell and Neilson, 2008). In 2008, an additional 221 heavy mineral samples were collected for kimberlite indicator minerals ("KIMs") and heavy minerals associated with base and precious metal deposits. Three areas with anomalous KIMs were outlined: a highly anomalous area in the south-central part of the project and two weaker anomalies, one to the north and one to the east of the main anomalous area (Pell and Tam, 2007).

In 2008, Fugro Geoservices ("Fugro") was contracted by Peregrine to fly a helicopter-borne DIGHEM magnetic/electromagnetic survey over three blocks. The position of the blocks was defined to cover the three distinct and well-defined KIM anomaly areas with coarse kimberlite indicator minerals and minerals with unabraded surface textures suggesting local sources. A total of 11,700 line-kilometres was flown. Preliminary data interpretation was done in the field as the survey was ongoing. Ground prospecting of priority geophysical anomalies led to the discovery of three kimberlites, CH-1, CH-2 and CH-3, in outcrop and subcrop. Caustic fusion analysis of nearly 900 kg of material collected from surface samples in 2008 indicated that all three kimberlites were significantly diamond bearing. The results from the CH-1 kimberlite indicated excellent potential for a population of commercial size diamonds. Of particular note was the sample CH-1B, where six, +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds, weighing a total of 0.157 cts, were recovered from a 94.90 kg sample (Pell, 2008; Pell and Neilson, 2008).

Due to the encouraging initial results from CH-1, a 2.28 t mini-bulk sample was collected from surface. As reported on November 18, 2008, 168 diamonds larger than the +0.425 mm sieve size, including 34 +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds which weighed a total of 3.55 cts were recovered. The largest diamond in the 2.28 t sample from CH-1 was a 2.01 ct gem quality white/colourless diamond.

6.1.2 Exploration History – 2009

The 2009 Chidliak exploration program with a budget of approximately $9.2 million, was fully funded by BHPB. Accomplishments during the program included the discovery of 13 kimberlites, CH-4 to CH-16, seven by drilling and six by prospecting. Twelve of the 13 kimberlites were diamondiferous. In addition, a surface mini-bulk sample of approximately 50 t was collected from CH-1, 1,273 heavy mineral samples were collected, 1,100 line-kilometres of ground geophysics was completed and an environmental baseline study was initiated.

The original 35 Prospecting Permits that were due to expire on January 31, 2010 were converted to mineral claims in 2009 (Pell, 2009; Pell and Neilson, 2010).

In 2009, 27 diamond core drill holes totalling 3,951 m were drilled, of which seven holes (987 m) did not intersect kimberlite. Five holes totalling 843 m of NQ core were drilled on CH-6. A 398.80 kg sample collected from this drill core yielded 2,730 +0.075 mm sieve size diamonds, including 2.50 cts of +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds. The largest diamond recovered from the sample was a 0.62 ct white, transparent aggregate. Results from an additional 170.30 kg sample of drill core collected from a coherent phase of CH-6 returned a total of 2,007 +0.075 mm sieve size diamonds, including 2.08 cts of +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds. The two largest diamonds in that sample were a 0.42 ct white, translucent aggregate and a 0.36 ct yellow, transparent distorted crystal.

The initial results from surface samples collected at the CH-7 kimberlite also indicated excellent potential for a population of commercial-sized diamonds; 664, +0.075 mm sieve size diamonds, including 0.70 cts of +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds were recovered from a 220.90 kg sample. The largest diamond from this sample was described as a 0.64 ct off-white, translucent octahedron.

A 49.60 t surface sample from of CH-1 was processed through a DMS plant at the SRC and returned 20.26 cts of +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds for a diamond content of 0.41 cpt. The sample was collected from a small, easily accessible outcrop near the north end of the CH-1 kimberlite and is not representative of the entire kimberlite. The largest diamond was a 1.35 ct brown octahedron and the second largest stone was a 0.71 ct white/colourless aggregate.

6.1.3 Exploration History – 2010

In 2010, a total of 19,824 line-kilometres of RESOLVE electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic surveys was flown as extensions to the existing 11,700 line-kilometre 2008 aeromagnetic survey. Approximately 1,800 line-kilometres of ground geophysical surveys were completed over approximately 100 geophysical anomalies (Pell, 2010). A total of 403 heavy mineral samples was collected, a second year of work on an environmental baseline study was completed, and a weather station was commissioned.

A total of 112 geophysical anomalies was evaluated by prospecting resulting in the discovery of fifteen kimberlites: CH-19, CH-21, CH-23, CH-24, CH-25, CH-26, CH-27, CH-28, CH-31, CH-33, CH-35, CH-36, CH-47, CH-49 and CH-50. The CH-31 kimberlite, at an estimated 4 ha in size, is one of the largest kimberlites discovered to date at Chidliak. Caustic fusion results from eight of the fifteen kimberlites discovered by prospecting indicate that all eight (CH-19, CH-21, CH-23, CH-28, CH-31, CH-33, CH-35 and CH-36) are diamondiferous. Testing of the remaining seven kimberlites was deferred as they were deemed to be of low interest. Three of the bodies tested, CH-28, CH-31 and CH-33, returned significant results.

At the CH-28 kimberlite, abundant kimberlite boulders and cobbles were discovered at surface within a depression having a diameter of 160 m that corresponds with a magnetic-high geophysical anomaly. Kimberlite boulders over 1 m in size are present. The observed kimberlite is volcaniclastic with limestone xenoliths and abundant coarse-grained KIMs including pyrope garnet, ilmenite and chrome diopside. A 238.90 kg surface sample of CH-28 had a coarse diamond distribution and yielded 174, +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including five +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds which weighed a total of 0.20 cts. Of the five +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds, three were classified as having an off-white color, one was grey and one was yellow. The largest diamond was a 0.11 ct off-white, transparent tetrahexahedron.

The CH-31 kimberlite was discovered when kimberlite boulders and cobbles were found within a subtle magnetic-low anomaly that is associated with an electromagnetic anomaly. Subsequently, this kimberlite was drilled and 410 m of kimberlite was intersected in a core hole inclined at a 45° angle, which equates to an estimated horizontal width of at least 290 m. CH-31 is composed of VK with varying amounts of Paleozoic carbonate and basement xenoliths. Occasional mantle xenoliths were recognized including peridotites and eclogites. On preliminary inspection, CH-31 appears to be a uniform kimberlite body and distinct kimberlite phases are not recognizable. A total of 840 kg of kimberlite (core and surface samples) was processed and yielded a total of 233 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including five +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds which weighed a total of 1.39 cts. Of the five +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds, one was classified as being white/colourless, one was off-white and three were grey. The largest diamond is a 1.15 ct off-white tetrahexahedron that was recovered from the fourth sample.

The CH-33 kimberlite was discovered when abundant kimberlite boulders and cobbles were identified associated with a magnetic-low anomaly having an estimated surface expression of at least 5 ha, as determined by airborne geophysics. The anomaly representing the kimberlite is partially covered by a lake. Both CK and VK with limestone xenoliths are present on surface at CH-33. A 473.80 kg surface sample was collected from the two different kimberlites phases at two separate locations and a total of 150 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds was recovered including one +1.18 mm sieve size diamond, which was classified as being an off-white, transparent tetrahexahedron weighing 0.02 cts.

In 2010, 48 diamond core drill holes totalling 7,797 m were drilled resulting in the discovery of eleven kimberlites (CH-17, CH-18, CH-20, CH-22, CH-29, CH-30, CH-32, CH-34, CH-37, CH-38 and CH-41). Nineteen holes were drilled into four of the known kimberlites (CH-6, CH-7, CH-12 and CH-31). At CH-6, the goal of the core drilling was to collect a mini-bulk sample. The remaining drilling at other bodies was for delineation. Eight anomalies were drilled without intersecting kimberlite. Six of the eleven discoveries (CH-20, CH-29, CH-32, CH-37, CH-38 and CH-41) were tested by caustic fusion and all proved diamondiferous. CH-17 was discovered by drilling a vertical core hole from lake-ice into the centre of the high-priority magnetic anomaly and kimberlite was intersected underneath 41 m of water and 2.50 m of overburden. Caustic fusion was not competed on CH-17 as only 3 m of kimberlite drill core was recovered before the hole was terminated due to drilling difficulties. Testing of the remaining four discoveries was deferred as they were deemed to be low interest. Of the 7,798 m drilled, nine holes were drilled on geophysical anomalies that did not intersect kimberlite, for a total of 832 m.

A Hornet RC rig was utilized to test lower priority geophysical anomalies and 50 drill holes totalling 1,428 m were drilled in 35 days. Thirty-four new anomalies were drilled and eight kimberlites (CH-39, CH-40, CH-42, CH-43, CH-44, CH-45, CH-46 and CH-48), and an unnamed kimberlite dyke were discovered. RC drilling was also completed on five known kimberlites. Four of these kimberlites (CH-40, CH-43, CH-44 and CH-45) were tested for diamonds by caustic fusion and all were diamondiferous. Testing of the other bodies was deferred as they were deemed to be low interest. Of the four tested, two, CH-44 and CH-45, returned significant results.

CH-44 is located one km west of CH-31 and 2.5 km south of CH-7. One vertical RC hole was drilled into a magnetic-high geophysical anomaly with an estimated surface expression of 0.4 ha and kimberlite was intersected from two to 35 m, with the hole being terminated in kimberlite. Dry RC cuttings of kimberlite were collected directly into 20 L pails without screening and were security-sealed prior to shipment to the laboratory. CH-44 is described as an olivine macrocrystic kimberlite (macrocrysts to 1.40 cm) with abundant fresh kimberlite indicator minerals including garnet, chrome-diopside and ilmenite. Paleozoic carbonate rock fragments and basement xenoliths were observed in the drill cuttings. A 312.20 kg sample yielded 910 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including nine +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds which weighed a total of 0.45 cts. Of the nine +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds, two were classified as being white/colourless, five were off-white and two were brown. The largest diamond was a 0.33 ct off-white, transparent octahedron.

The CH-45 kimberlite was discovered when one vertical RC hole was drilled into a magnetic-high geophysical anomaly with an estimated surface expression of 0.30 ha and was terminated in kimberlite at a depth of 18 m. Dry RC cuttings of kimberlite were collected directly into 20 L pails without screening and were security-sealed prior to shipment to the laboratory. The CH-45 cuttings were described as olivine macrocrystic kimberlite with abundant kimberlite indicator minerals. In total, a 173.6 kg sample was processed by caustic fusion which yielded 158 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including two +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds which weigh a total of 0.09 cts. The two +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds were classified as being an off-white, transparent octahedron weighing 0.08 cts and a yellow, translucent cubic weighing 0.01 cts.

A mini-bulk sample was collected from surface of CH-7. The 47.19 dry t sample returned 502 +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds which weighed 49.07 cts, for a diamond content of 1.04 cpt. Fifteen of these diamonds weighed 0.50 ct or more, including three diamonds larger than one ct. The largest four diamonds were a 6.53 ct grey, translucent distorted crystal, a 2.18 ct white/colorless, transparent octahedron, a 1.24 ct off-white, transparent aggregate and a 0.98 ct off-white, transparent octahedron. To audit the DMS results, a representative 467.30 kg sample was collected from the same surface trench and was processed by caustic fusion for +0.425 mm sieve size diamonds and 0.78 cts of +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds were recovered. The largest stone in the caustic audit sample was a 0.56 ct off-white, translucent fragment.

A mini-bulk sample was collected from CH-6 by core drilling, consisting of 2,082 m of HQ core drilled as eight holes, and weighed 14.11 wet tonnes. Once moisture parameters were considered, the sample weight was 13.76 dry tonnes. This was divided into four sub-samples, based on geology. The sub-samples, which were processed separately, ranged in size from 1.03 t to 7.56 t and returned diamond grades of 6.81, 3.49, 2.82, and 2.03 cpt respectively. The sub-sample with the highest grade was collected from the upper portion of the pipe. In total, the 13.76 t sample yielded 523 +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds for a total of 40.04 cts, nine of which weighed 0.50 ct or more, including two diamonds larger than 1.00 ct. The largest three diamonds were a 1.29 ct off-white, transparent macle, a 1.02 ct off-white, transparent octahedron, and a 0.99 ct white/colorless, transparent tetrahexahedron. To audit the DMS results, a representative 465.30 kg sample of drill core collected from the same intersections as the mini-bulk sample, was processed by caustic fusion for +0.425 mm sieve size diamonds. A total of 133 diamonds was recovered from the audit sample and 2.24 cts of +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds were recovered, including a 0.99 ct white/colourless, transparent octahedron with no inclusions.

6.1.4 Exploration History – 2011

In 2011, 448 heavy mineral samples were collected, 11,323 line-kilometres of helicopter-borne RESOLVE electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic surveys were flown at 100 m line spacing, approximately 1,940 line-kilometres of ground magnetic surveys were completed on 59 grids and 74 line-kilometres of capacitively-coupled resistivity ("OhmMapper") geophysics were completed on 22 grids. In addition, 84 geophysical anomalies were evaluated by prospecting, resulting in the discovery of one additional kimberlite, CH-59 (Pell, 2011).

A total of 8,869 m of diamond core drilling was completed in 2011 using two core rigs. In total, 45 NQ holes and 10 HQ holes were drilled. Six new kimberlites (CH-51, CH-53, CH-54, CH-55, CH-56 and CH-58) were discovered. In addition, 34, 9 cm diameter RC drill holes were drilled utilizing the Hornet drill rig for a total of 1,509 m resulting in the discovery of two new kimberlites (CH-52 and CH-57). Of the total drilled, only one hole (78 m) did not intersect kimberlite.

Seven of the nine kimberlites (CH-51, CH-52, CH-53, CH-55, CH-57, CH-58 and CH-59) discovered in 2011 were tested for diamonds by caustic fusion and five of them (CH-51, CH-52, CH-55, CH-58 and CH-59) were diamondiferous and returned significant results. Testing of CH-54 and CH-56 was deferred as they were deemed to be low interest.

The CH-51 kimberlite which is located under a lake was discovered by drilling one vertical core hole. A 228 kg sample of drill core yielded 76 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds and three +0.85 mm sieve size stones which weighed a total of 0.04 cts.

The CH-52 kimberlite was discovered with the drilling of one vertical RC hole. Due to the presence of abundant kimberlite indicator minerals in the drill cuttings, two angle core holes were subsequently drilled across the body. A 208.40 kg sample collected by core drilling of CH-52 yielded 252 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including four +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds which weigh a total of 0.05 cts. Three of the four +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds were characterized as being white/colourless and one was off-white.

The CH-55 kimberlite was discovered when two angled holes were drilled from the same setup across a magnetic-low geophysical anomaly. CH-55 is currently estimated to be 0.8 ha in size. A 195.60 kg sample was submitted for caustic fusion analysis and 214 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds were recovered, including one +1.18 mm sieve size diamond that weighed 0.03 ct.

The CH-58 kimberlite was discovered by drilling two angled core holes across the body. A 194.90 kg sample from CH-58 yielded 428 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including one +0.850 mm sieve size diamond which was described as being white/colourless.

The CH-59 kimberlite was confirmed by RC drilling of a magnetic-high anomaly with kimberlite float near the southern edge of the anomaly. The kimberlite is located approximately two km north of CH-52. Based on the RC drilling and its geophysical signature, CH-59 has an estimated surface area of 0.1 ha. A 169.20 kg sample of kimberlite that was found at surface proximal to CH-59 was submitted for caustic fusion analysis and yielded 174 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds weighing a total of 0.88 cts, including four +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds weighing a total of 0.05 cts. One of the four +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds was characterized by the SRC as being white/colourless and three were off-white. A 219.60 kg sample of RC cuttings was also tested by caustic fusion and yielded 451 diamonds larger than the 0.106 mm sieve size, including three commercial-size diamonds which weighed a total of 0.045 cts. The two largest diamonds were described as a 0.03 ct yellow transparent fragment and a 0.01 ct yellow transparent fragment.

Core drilling was completed on eight kimberlites that had been discovered in previous years, CH-6, CH-7, CH-17, CH-28, CH-31, CH-33, CH-44 and CH-45. Caustic fusion results have been received for all of them.

A total of 11 holes for 1,775 m of drilling was completed on the CH-6 kimberlite. The cumulative 1,512.30 kg sample of 2011 drill core yielded 4,867 diamonds larger than the 0.106 mm sieve size, including 166 commercial-size diamonds larger than the 0.850 mm sieve size which weigh a total of 6.77 cts. The colours of the 166 commercial-size diamonds were classified as follows: 42 percent white/colourless, 40 percent off-white, 14 percent yellow, 3 percent grey and 1 percent brown. The largest four diamonds were described as a 0.60 ct off-white aggregate, a 0.43 ct yellow octahedron, a 0.34 ct off-white octahedron and a 0.32 ct white/colourless octahedron.

Eight core holes totalling 1,197 m were drilled on CH-7 and samples from previously untested zones in the south lobe and northwest portion of CH-7 were submitted for caustic fusion analyses. Of special note is the 175.40 kg sample of marginal kimberlite in the northwest portion of CH-7 that returned 546 diamonds larger than the 0.106 mm sieve size including 12 diamonds larger than the 0.85 mm sieve size which weighed a total of 0.67 cts. The largest diamond in the sample was described by SRC as a 0.51 ct, off-white octahedron.

A vertical hole was drilled into the CH-17 kimberlite which is located 200 m north of the CH-51 kimberlite, under the same lake. A 143 kg sample from this hole yielded 41 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including two +0.85 mm sieve size stones. A second sample from the same hole, weighing 183 kg, returned 68 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including two +0.85 mm sieve size stones.

One core hole was drilled across CH-28. A 393.10 kg sample of drill core yielded 251 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds including five +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds which weighed a total of 0.15 cts.

Eight core holes totalling 1,153 m were drilled into CH-31. A 4.12 t sample consisting of 1.15 t from drill core remaining from 2010 and 2.97 t of drill core collected in 2011 yielded 610 diamonds larger than the +0.106 mm sieve size, including 12 commercial-size diamonds larger than the +0.850 mm sieve size, which weigh a total of 0.29 cts. The three largest diamonds were described as a 0.06 ct off-white, transparent tetrahexahedron, a 0.04 ct off-white, transparent octahedron and a 0.03 ct off-white, transparent tetrahexahedron. Based on drilling and geophysical interpretation, the surface expression of CH-31 is estimated to be 4.0 ha and appears to consist of pyroclastic kimberlite without any distinct kimberlite phases.

Three inclined core holes totalling 722 m were drilled across the CH-33 kimberlite and a 397.70 kg sample yielded 55 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds.

Eight core holes totalling 1,123 m were drilled on CH-44 and a 535.10 kg core sample yielded 766 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including 13 +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds which weigh a total of 0.197 cts. The three largest diamonds in the CH-44 sample were described as a 0.05 ct off-white octahedron, a 0.03 ct white/colourless octahedron, and a 0.04 ct off-white fragment.

Four holes totalling 311 m were drilled on CH-45 and a 374.80 kg core sample yielded 170 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds, including two +0.850 mm sieve size diamonds which weighed a total of 0.27 cts. These two diamonds were recovered from the volcaniclastic kimberlite sample and were described as a 0.06 ct white/colourless octahedron and a 0.21 ct gray cubic crystal.

A 32.54 t mini-bulk sample of in-situ surface material (subcrop) over an area measuring approximately 50 by 50 m collected from CH-28 returned 8.94 cts of +0.85 mm sieve size diamonds, for a diamond grade of 0.27 cpt. The four largest diamonds were described as a 0.98 ct brown tetrahexahedroid, a 0.44 ct white/colourless distorted crystal, a 0.37 ct off-white cubic diamond and a 0.37 ct white/colourless tetrahexahedroid. The remaining nine diamonds in the +2.36 mm sieve size range in weight from 0.15 cts to 0.35 cts, with one being white/colourless, another grey and the remaining seven off-white.

6.2 Metals

In 1996 and 1997, an area of Hall Peninsula, including some of the ground now covered by Chidliak, was explored by International Capri Resources Ltd. (Larouche, 1997; Lichtblau, 1997). They prospected the area for magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group elements (Ni-Cu-PGE) (Voisey's Bay and Raglan-type), metamorphosed massive sulphide (SEDEX type) and volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") lead-zinc and lead-zinc-copper, and lode gold deposits.

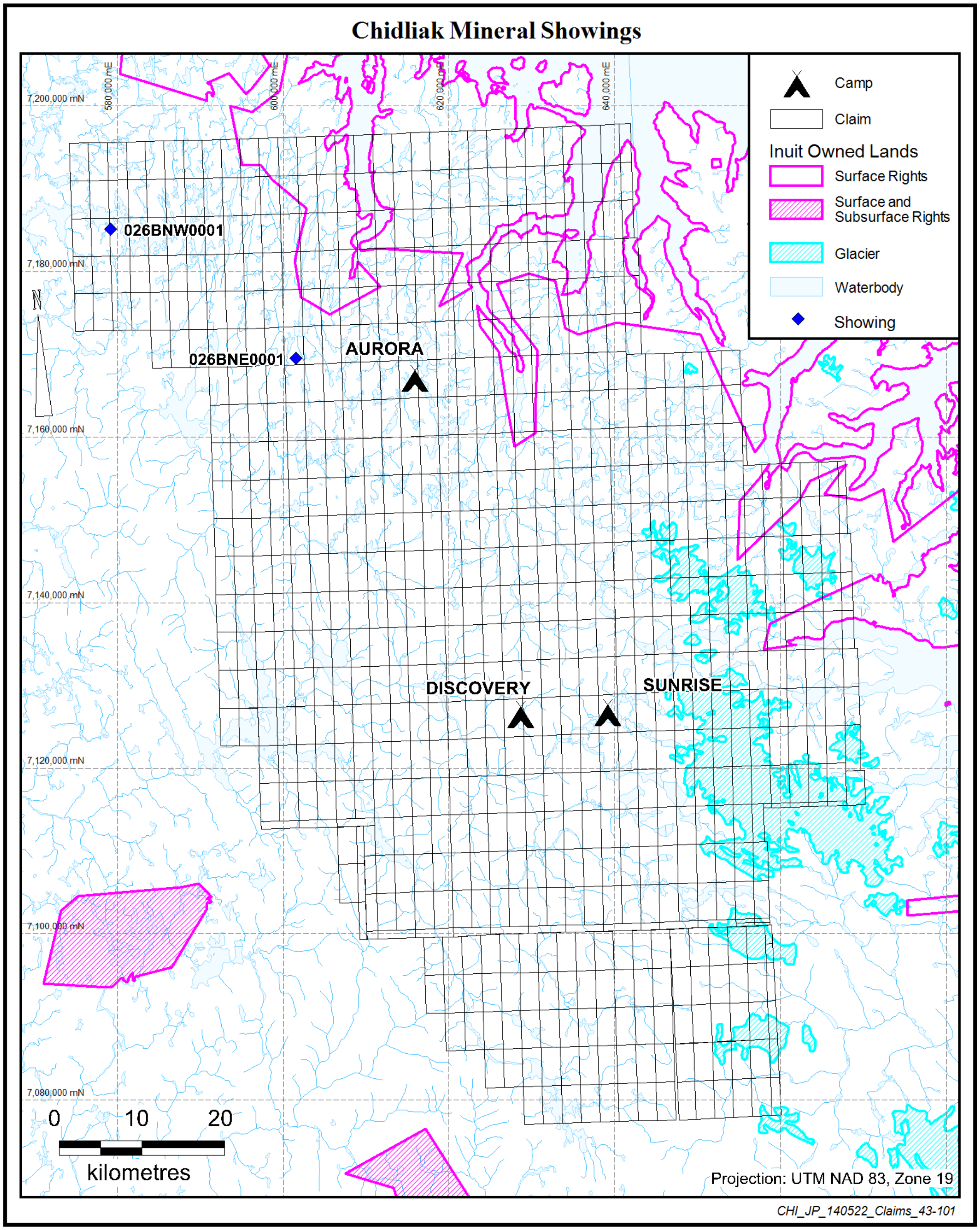
One showing with native copper, the Rich Zone (NUMIN ID # 026BNE0001 and in Larouche, 1997; Lichtblau, 1997) (Figure 6-1) was discovered by others on what are now the Chidliak claims. Mineralization reportedly occurred in rusty sediments, closely associated with a mafic sill that was fractured and silicified. Native copper was noted in an area less than 1.0 m wide by approximately 150 m long; however assay results of grab samples taken in the area by International Capri, all of which returned low copper values (to a maximum of 524 ppm Cu). Peregrine has not visited the Rich Zone.

A second copper-nickel showing, Blue Angel (NUMIN ID # 026BNW0001 and in Larouche, 1997; Lichtblau, 1997) (Figure 6-1) is also present on what are now the Chidliak claims. It is associated with the northernmost of five amphibolite bodies (metagabbros) occurring along a 5 km strike zone within rusty metasediments adjacent to a granitic terrain. The showing comprises finely disseminated chalcopyrite (1/2%) in layered hornblendite (metagabbro) associated with copper staining. The exposed portion of the intrusion, which appears to be roughly oval, is 250 m wide. Very encouraging assay results were reported (Lichtblau, 1997; Larouche, 1997) from limited sampling, with some samples returning up to 6460 ppm Cu and significantly anomalous nickel, platinum and palladium values.

The Blue Angel showing was briefly visited and prospected by Peregrine in 2008. An E-W trending, roughly oval shaped mafic body well over 100 m in length, rich in phlogopite, pyroxenes and amphiboles was observed. Rare disseminated sulphides were found in some samples. Areas of copper staining previously noted were not found, nor were the previous encouraging results reproduced. Three samples were taken for analysis; no significant copper or other metals were present.

As part of Peregrine's heavy mineral sampling programs for diamonds, indications of base and precious metal mineralization were encountered on the project (Neilson, 2008). Some samples have returned highly anomalous heavy mineral grain counts for sperrylite (a platinum arsenide often found in massive Ni-Cu-PGE deposits) and gahnite (a zinc spinel, often associated with metamorphosed massive sulphide deposits), as well as anomalous grain counts for loellingite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, gold and chalcopyrite, all of which significantly enhance the overall metals potential. To date, little follow-up has been done to assess this potential.

Figure 6-1: Historic mineral showings in the Chidliak area



7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

7.1.1 Surficial Geology

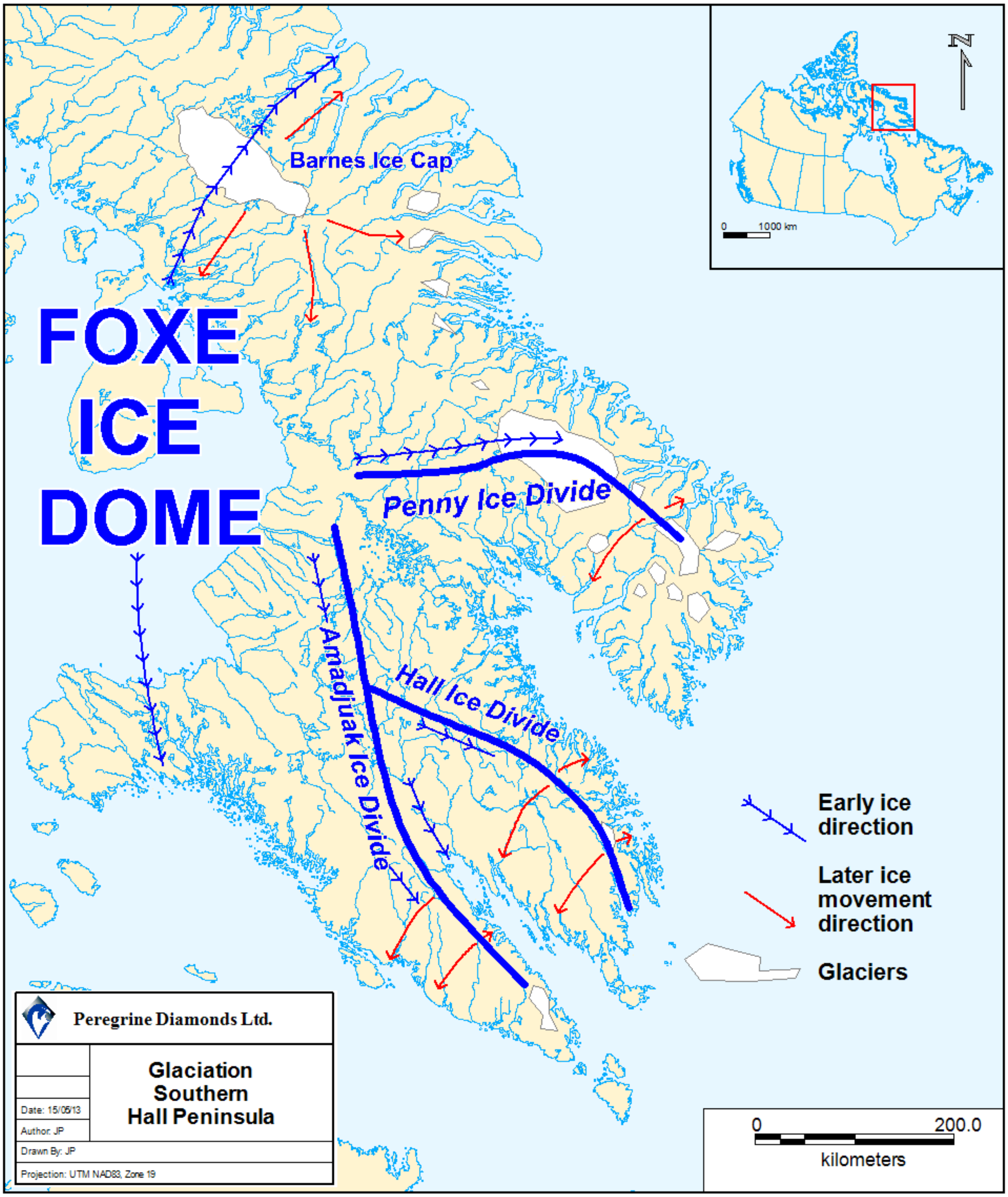
The majority of the Canadian Arctic was ice covered during much of the Quaternary period by the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which existed from around 120,000 to 8,000 years ago; however the vertical and lateral extent of the ice sheet in the eastern Canadian Arctic have been topics of debate amongst researchers (Marsella, et. al., 2000; Miller et. al., 2002; Briner et. al., 2006). Marine data, coupled with evidence from lake sediments and cosmogenic dating of glacial deposits lead some current workers to conclude that all of southern Baffin Island, including Meta Incognita and Hall peninsulas and their offshore islands were inundated with ice during the last glacial maximum. However, some coastal uplands north of Cumberland Sound remained above the limit of actively eroding ice, even though alpine-type outlet glaciers reached the continental shelf in front of most fiords and sounds (Miller et. al., 2002).

In the Baffin area, the manifestation of the Laurentide Ice sheet during the last glaciation was the Foxe Dome, a continental-type ice sheet which is believed to have been centred over the Foxe Basin (Kaplan et. al., 1999; Marsella, et. al., 2000) and to have advanced to the northeast over central Baffin Island. The present-day equivalent of the Foxe Dome is the Barnes Ice Cap in north-central Baffin Island, which most likely contains Pleistocene age ice (Andrews, 1989).

The dominant ice directions for the Foxe Glaciation (Figure 7-1) are considered to be radiating out from the Foxe Basin to Baffin Bay (north-north-easterly in central Baffin), to Cumberland Sound (east-southeasterly) or to Frobisher Bay and Hudson Strait (southeasterly to south-southeasterly) in southeastern and southern Baffin (Kaplan et. al., 1999; Marsella, et. al., 2000).

During the waning of Laurentide glaciation, these major directions would, to some extent, be modified or overprinted by ice radiating from the smaller Penny, Hall and Amadjuak domes centred over Cumberland Peninsula, Hall Peninsula and southwest Baffin, respectively and by ice radiating out from the remnant Barnes Ice Cap in central Baffin.

Figure 7-1: Dominant ice flow directions for the Foxe glaciation



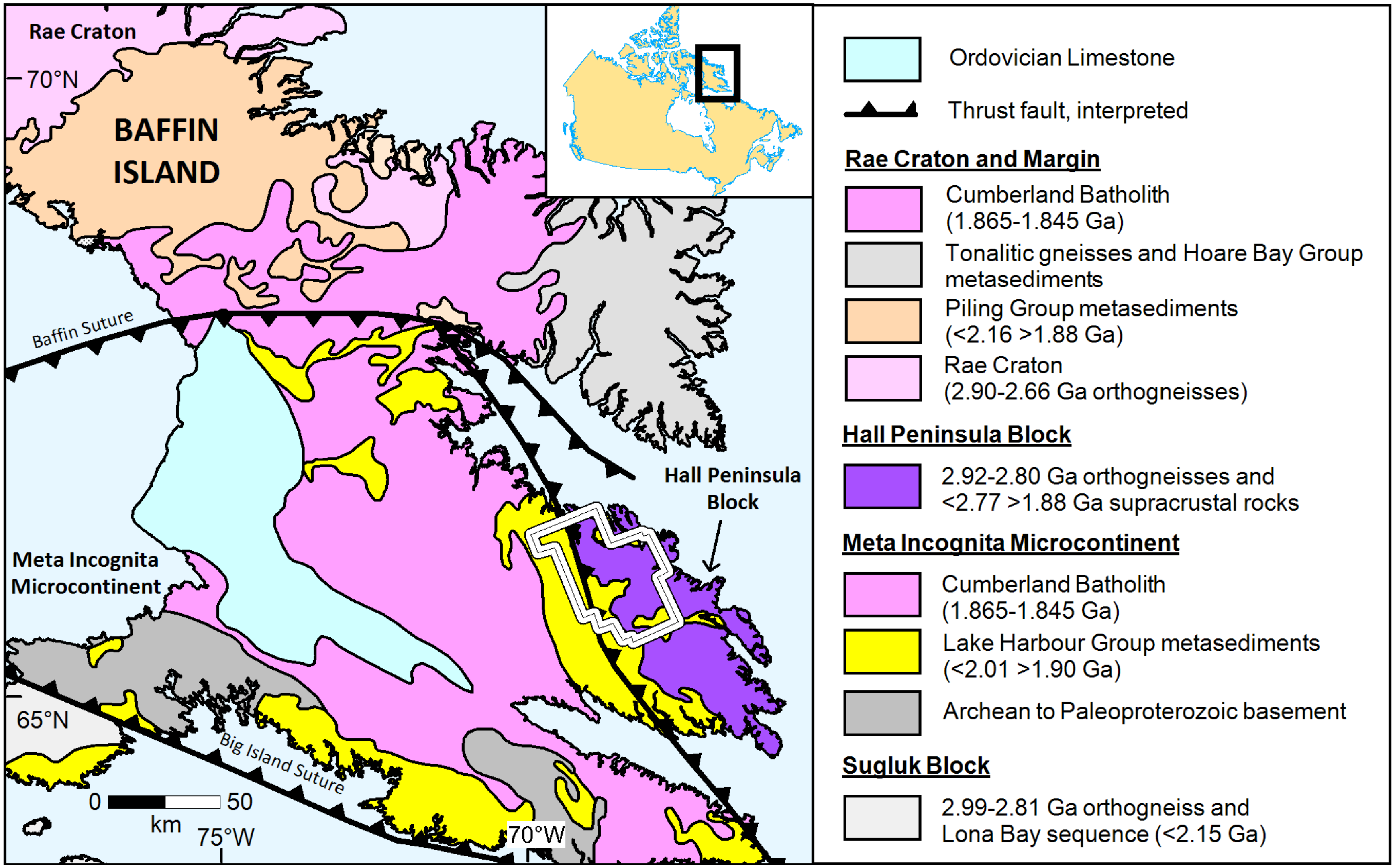
7.1.2 Bedrock Geology

The geology of most of the Precambrian on Baffin Island is poorly understood as it is known only from reconnaissance studies based on Geological Survey of Canada helicopter mapping projects with flight lines and landings at ~10 km intervals (Jackson and Berman, 2000). On Hall Peninsula, where Chidliak is situated, mapping was completed by Blackadar (1967), examined briefly by Scott (1996) and released in digital format by St-Onge et al. (2006). Based on this early work, the peninsula has been divided into three major crustal entities (Scott, 1996, 1999; St-Onge et al. 2006), which, from west to east, are the Cumberland Batholith, a central belt of Paleoproterozoic metasediments and an eastern gneissic terrain now termed the Hall Peninsula block (Whalen et al., 2010). The Cumberland Batholith comprises mainly granulite facies intracrustal (I-type) granitoids that are ~1.865 Ga to 1.845 Ga in age (Whalen et al., 2010). The central Paleoproterozoic supracrustal belt is a metamorphosed continental margin shelf succession that has been correlated with the Lake Harbour Group strata on the MetaIncognita Peninsula (St-Onge et al. 2006). The Hall Peninsula block comprises Archean orthogneissic and supracrustal rocks of ~2.920 Ga to 2.800 Ga age and possibly, younger clastic rocks that have been tectonically reworked to some degree (Scott, 1999). All of the kimberlites discovered at Chidliak are hosted by rocks of the Hall Peninsula block (Figure 7-2).

It has been speculated that the Hall Peninsula block may be: (i) part of the Nain/North Atlantic craton (Scott ,1996; Scott et al., 2002; St-Onge et al., 2002); (ii) reworked Archean gneisses correlative with those of the Trans Hudson Orogen in Canada and the Nagssugtoqidian Orogen of west Greenland (St-Onge et al., 2006); or, (iii) one of several microcontinents that were accreted during a two-phase, three-way collision of the Superior, Rae, and North Atlantic cratons that occurred between 1.865 Ga and 1.790 Ga (Snyder, 2010; Whalen et al., 2010).

The southern part of Hall Peninsula, south of the Chidliak area, was remapped in 2012 (Machado et al., 2013), and during the summer of 2013 new mapping was completed in the Chidliak region by the Canada Nunavut Geoscience Office (Steenkamp and St-Onge, 2014). These new studies will help resolve the uncertainties related to the tectonic affinity of the Hall Peninsula block and the underlying diamond-bearing lithospheric mantle.

Figure 7-2: Simplified geological map of southern Baffin Island



After from St-Onge et al., 2006 and Whalen et al., 2010. Modified from Pell et al., 2013. Chidliak project area shown with a white outline.

7.2 Local Geology of Project Area

7.2.1 Surficial Geology

The Chidliak property is on the north side of Hall Peninsula, much of which comprises upland surfaces (Baffin Surface) and stepped plain or dissected upland surfaces (Andrews, 1989). The area was inundated by the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the last glacial maximum approximately 18,000 to 9,000 years ago (Dyke, 2004; Dyke et al., 2002), and remnants of this ice sheet persist at Chidliak to the present day, at approximately 700 m above sea level. Glacial till is found throughout the Chidliak area and is generally present as a thin veneer (0 m to 2 m thick) overlying bedrock-controlled terrain. In valley floors and other areas of relatively lower elevation, till can be thicker. Based on exploration drill holes, the till in the central plateau area reaches up to 15 m.

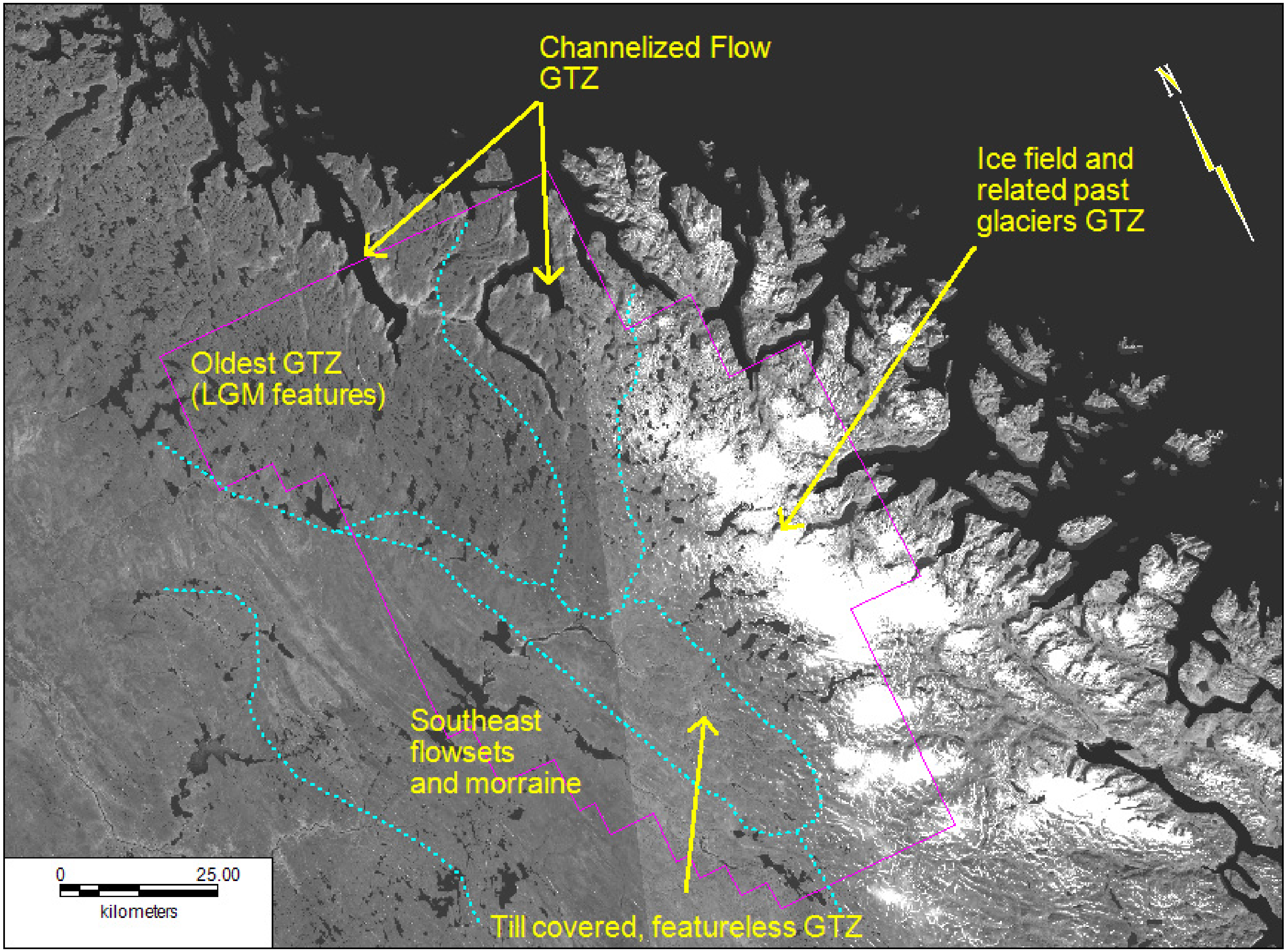
Initially, regional ice flow directions were believed to be dominated by the Hall Ice Divide, with the primary ice flow direction interpreted to be from northwest to southeast parallel to the ice divide and then emanating to the north and south away from it (Dyke and Prest, 1987).

Recent work (Johnson et al., 2012; Johnson et al., 2013) has divided the area into five glacial terrain zones (“GTZ”) (Figure 7-3), which clockwise from the northwest are:

1. In the north is the oldest GTZ, which is dominated by features formed during the last glacial maximum;
2. A second GTZ exists in the north where the features are dominantly formed by channelized flow into the major fiords;
3. In the east is a GTZ dominated by the current ice fields and related previous outlet glaciers;
4. There is a small GTZ in the south central area that is till covered and featureless; and
5. In the west, a GTZ where southeast flowsets and moraines are the dominant features

Four phases of ice movement were identified (Johnson et al., 2013; Tremblay et al., 2014). The earliest is ice flow identified as related to the last glacial maximum and emanated outward from the ice divide, which was located to the southwest of the oldest GTZ and overlaps the till covered and featureless GTZ. A period of channelized ice flow into the main fiords was next, and mainly recognized in the channelized flow GTZ. Later southeast directed flow related to late ice retreat and later advance phases is seen in the southwestern GTZ. Lastly there are ice vectors related to the current ice caps in the ice fields GTZ; however KIM dispersion in this area indicates that transport was dominated by the last glacial maximum ice movement.

Figure 7-3: Glacial terrain zones defined in the Chidliak area



Modified from Johnson et al., 2012; in pink is outline of the Chidliak claims.

7.2.2 Bedrock Geology

Until recently, the local bedrock geology of the Chidliak area was known only from regional mapping projects (Blackadar, 1967; St-Onge et. al., 2006). In 2012, the southern part of Hall Peninsula was remapped and in 2013 mapping was completed in the northern part of the Peninsula (Steenkamp and St-Onge, 2014). The following description is taken from this recent work.

The majority of the Chidliak project area is underlain by Archean orthogneissic basement and supracrustal metasedimentary cover (Eastern Terrain). On the extreme western margin of the project area (Western Terrain), pelitic to psammitic metasedimentary strata interleaved with orthopyroxene-bearing diorite to monzogranite crop out (Figure 7-4).

Eastern Terrain

The Archean basement orthogneiss complex mostly comprises gneissic to migmatitic tonalite to monzogranite, with local enclaves and pods of amphibolites and crosscutting granite to syenogranite dikes (Machado et al., 2013a; From et al., 2014). A pervasive fabric is defined by compositional banding, and the alignment of biotite and hornblende, where present. Crystallization ages of two basement samples, a tonalite gneiss and deformed megacrystic granite, collected on southern Hall Peninsula, are ca. 2.840 Ga and 2.700 Ga, respectively (Rayner, 2014). A tonalite gneiss and a granodiorite gneiss from the Chidliak area returned crystallization ages of 2.975 Ga and 2.705 Ga, respectively (Ansdell, pers. comm., 2012).

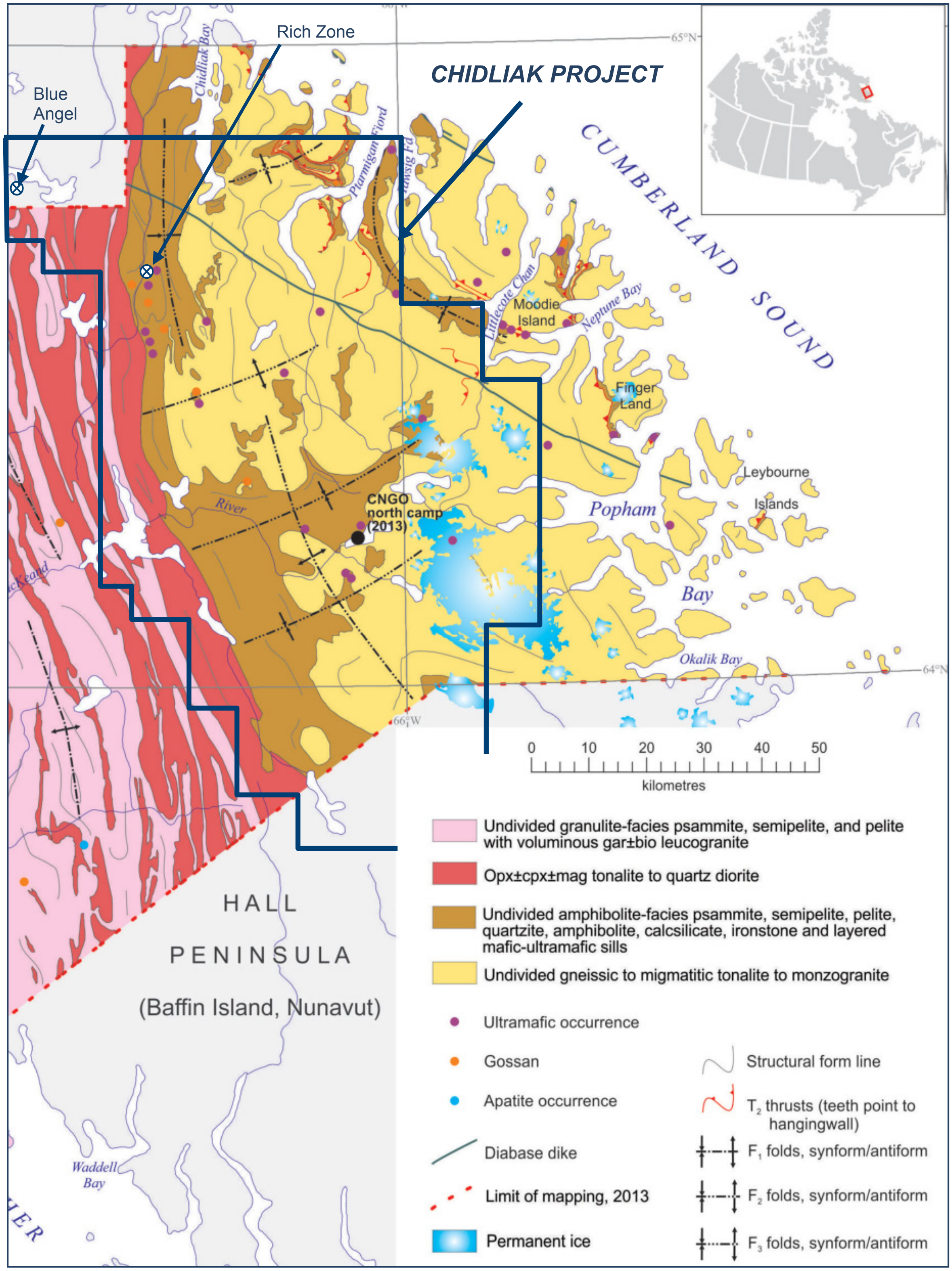
Several hydrated ultramafic intrusions crosscut the basement orthogneiss and are locally wrapped by the pervasive gneissic foliation (Steenkamp et al., 2014). The Archean orthogneiss complex is locally disconformably overlain by a variably metamorphosed supracrustal sequence comprising a basal blue-grey quartzite unit that is from about 1 m to 25 m in thickness overlain by approximately 600 m of alternating psammite, semipelite and pelite. Above this lies a compositionally variable unit, 100 m to 400 m thick, comprising semipelite, calcsilicate, meta-ironstone and compositionally variable amphibolite layers interpreted to be metamorphosed volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks and rare subaerial mafic flows (Mackay et al., 2013; MacKay and Ansdell, 2014). Additionally, beige quartzite and silicified gossanous layers are locally present in this unit (Steenkamp and St-Onge, 2014).

Ultramafic intrusions were documented in both the basement gneisses and within supracrustal strata (Steenkamp and St-Onge, 2014). In the crystalline basement, peridotite bodies occur as isolated dikes or plugs that locally have been wrapped by the pervasive gneissic foliation. Ultramafic and mafic bodies ranging in composition from amphibolite and gabbro to peridotite were commonly observed emplaced in the supracrustal rocks. These become less common toward the west; however, a large layered mafic-ultramafic sill is well exposed on the western edge of the Eastern Terrain (Steenkamp et al., 2014). A regionally consistent mineral foliation, defined by aligned phlogopite and/or recrystallized elongate orthopyroxene and olivine, was observed at most peridotite localities (Steenkamp et al., 2014). Based on field relationships and evidence of deformation in both the ultramafic-mafic intrusions and their host, the relative timing of their emplacement followed sedimentary deposition of the supracrustal sequence and preceded regional deformation associated with the Trans-Hudson Orogeny.

Western Terrain

Rocks of the Western Terrain only occur on the extreme western edge of the Chidliak area (Figure 7-4). In the west, the supracrustal stratigraphy becomes compositionally more homogeneous than in the east and is dominated by granulite facies pelite and psammite intercalated with garnet and biotite-bearing leucogranite sills and dykes. Several larger, laterally continuous, tonalitic to quartz dioritic intrusions also cut into the psammitic to pelitic supracrustal strata. These occur in panels that range in width from 100 m to several km and are elongated with a north-south orientation and typically contain megacrystic K-feldspar and, locally, minor proportions of orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, garnet, biotite, hornblende and magnetite (Steenkamp and St-Onge, 2014). Rayner (2014) interprets the crystallization age of a compositionally equivalent sample taken from a laterally contiguous panel in the southern field area at ca. 1.890 Ga which is consistent with ages from the Cumberland Batholith.

Figure 7-4: Local geology of Chidliak



From Steenkamp and St-Onge, 2014

7.3 Mineralization

There is no reported diamond mineralization in the project area prior to the initial discoveries, by Peregrine, of three diamond-bearing kimberlites in 2008 (Pell, 2008).

Previous workers have reportedly identified two copper showings in the project area (Figure 6-1; Figure 7-4):

1. The Rich Zone (NUMIN ID # 026BNE0001 and in Larouche, 1997; Lichtblau, 1997) where native copper was noted in an area <1 m wide by ~ 150 m long in rusty sediments, closely associated with a mafic sill that was fractured and silicified. Assay results of grab samples taken in the area all reportedly returned low copper values to a maximum of 524 ppm Cu; and,

2. The Blue Angel showing (NUMIN ID # 026BNW0001 and in Larouche, 1997; Lichtblau, 1997) where disseminated chalcopyrite (0.5%) was reported in layered metagabbro associated with copper staining. Very encouraging assay results were reported from limited sampling, with some samples returning up to 6,460 ppm Cu and significantly anomalous nickel, platinum and palladium values.

Further details on these showings can be found in Section 8.0 of this report.

7.4 Chidliak Kimberlites

7.4.1 General Geology

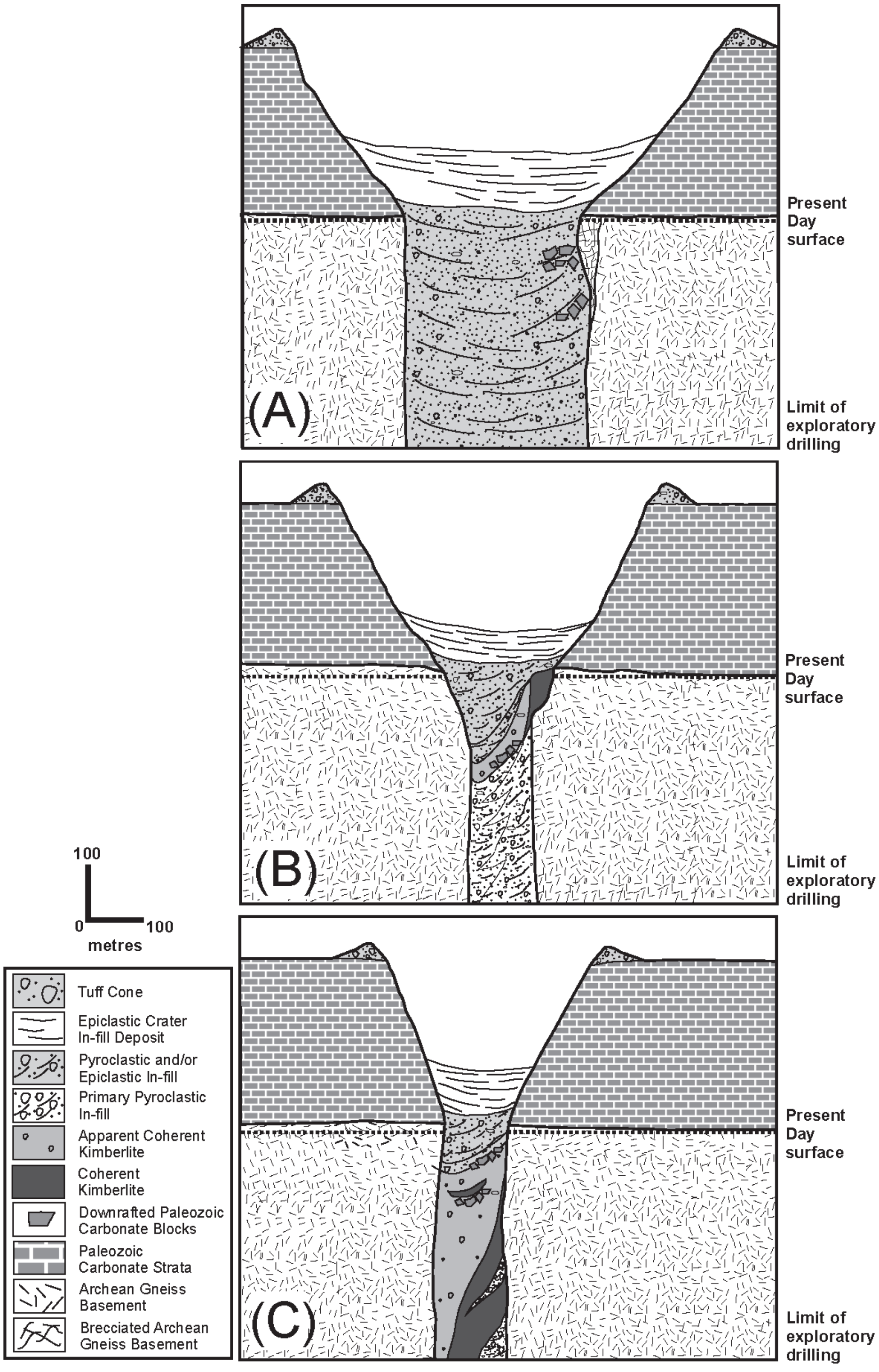
Both steeply dipping sheet-like and larger pipe-like bodies have been discovered at Chidliak (Pell et al., 2013). The sheet-like bodies are mainly coherent, hypabyssal kimberlite ("HK") dykes, which may contain basement xenoliths. Most of the pipe-like bodies contain, in addition to basement xenoliths, Late Ordovician to Early Silurian carbonate and clastic rock xenoliths derived from the paleosurface and incorporated into an open vent structure (Zhang and Pell, 2014). The occurrence of these Paleozoic xenoliths in the Chidliak pipes proves that this part of Hall Peninsula was overlain by Lower Paleozoic sedimentary rocks at the time of kimberlite eruption. The sedimentary succession is estimated to have been 270 m to 305 m in thickness and removed by erosion between the Early Cretaceous and the present (Zhang and Pell, 2013; 2014).

The Chidliak kimberlite pipes have a range of textural types of infill and, broadly, can be assigned to two main types: pipes containing VK infill only; and, pipes infilled by a combination of VK, CK, and more enigmatic kimberlite deposits (Pell et al., submitted, 2014). The enigmatic deposits are dark, competent, and massive and show some features of coherent kimberlites (cf. Scott-Smith et al., 2013; e.g., lava, dykes or sills) such as a finely crystalline groundmass;

however, they lack sharp intrusive contacts and contain well-dispersed Paleozoic sedimentary xenoliths. They also exhibit other textural features, including olivine grain size variation, close packing of olivine and other components, occasional broken garnet and olivine grains and diffuse magmaclasts (cf. Scott-Smith et al., 2013) suggesting they may be products of explosive volcanism (e.g., clastogenic conduit infill) rather than effusive volcanism (e.g., coherent extrusive kimberlite) or intrusion (e.g., coherent hypabyssal kimberlite) (Pell et al., 2012; 2013). To distinguish these deposits from the less ambiguous VK and HK rocks, and from the Paleozoic xenolith-free CKs, they are referred to as “apparent coherent” kimberlites (“ACK”).

The VK-only pipes tend to be larger (≥ 125 - 150 m radius) than the mixed infill pipes and are dominated by PK (Fort à la Corne-type PK, cf. Scott Smith et al., 2013) and lesser RVK (Figure 7-5a). They are internally variable with respect to olivine content, packing and grain size and commonly contain easily recognized juvenile pyroclasts. They can locally comprise up to 15 vol. % inhomogeneously distributed crustal and mantle xenoliths; Paleozoic carbonates are commonly much more abundant than gneissic basement, which are, in turn, more abundant than mantle xenoliths. The mixed infill pipes are commonly 50 m to 75 m in radius and can range from VK-dominated, with lesser CK and ACK (Figure 7-5b), to dominantly infilled by ACK, with minor amounts of CK and VK (Figure 7-5c). The VK and ACK deposits in these pipes have a lower Paleozoic and gneissic basement xenolith content (commonly only 1-2 vol. %) than the VK-only pipes. The CK units contain only gneissic basement xenoliths and lack Paleozoic xenoliths. Mantle xenoliths are found in all types of pipe infill. As in the VK-only pipes, VK deposits in the mixed infill pipes are internally variable with respect to olivine content, packing and grain size, have inhomogeneously distributed xenoliths and easily recognized pyroclasts. The CK units are dark, massive and have a crystalline groundmass. They are more homogeneous and have a more uniform olivine distribution than in the VK or ACK deposits; however, no sharp intrusive contacts are observed and these units may also be effusive, not intrusive (Pell et al., 2013).

Figure 7-5: Schematic models of Chidliak kimberlites



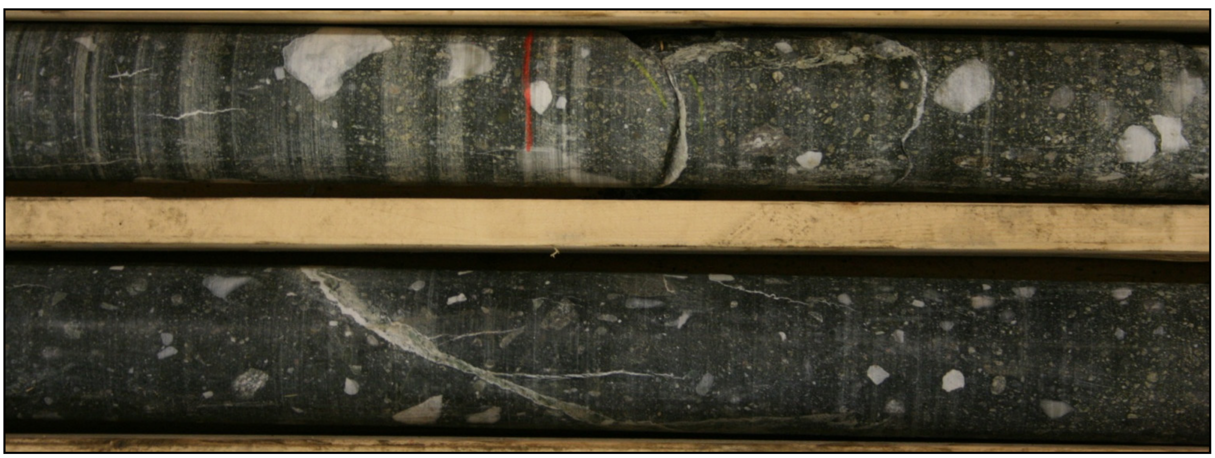
(A) Pipe with VK infill only. (B) Pipe with mixed in-fill, dominated by VK. (C) Pipe with mixed in-fill, dominated by ACK. From Pell et al., submitted, 2014.

7.4.2 Geology of the CH-6 Kimberlite

The CH-6 kimberlite is a steep-sided, slightly southwest-plunging, kidney-shaped to elliptical body with a surface area of approximately 1 ha. It was emplaced into basement paragneisses and now-eroded overlying Paleozoic carbonate rocks (clasts of which occur in some parts of the pipe but do not occur as country rock). The body does not outcrop and is overlain by an average of 3 m of overburden.

The pipe infill can be sub-divided into two broad types, distinguished megascopically by the presence or paucity of carbonate xenoliths. Sharp contacts are rare. Carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite forms the main pipe infill and contains generally less than five percent carbonate xenoliths which are mainly less than 15 cm in size (Figure 7-6). Rarely, large carbonate xenolith blocks and carbonate breccia zones up to 13 m in core length are present. The carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite is texturally inhomogeneous, has variable xenolith content and contains incipient or diffuse magmaclasts. It also has patchy, fine-grained groundmass, broken olivine and broken, mainly fresh, garnet macrocrysts (Figure 7-7). In the uppermost parts of the pipe carbonate-xenolith-bearing kimberlite displays features approaching those of PK, including better developed magmaclasts that are interpreted as being probable pyroclasts.). Deeper in the pipe, the carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite has an ACK texture (Figure 7-8).

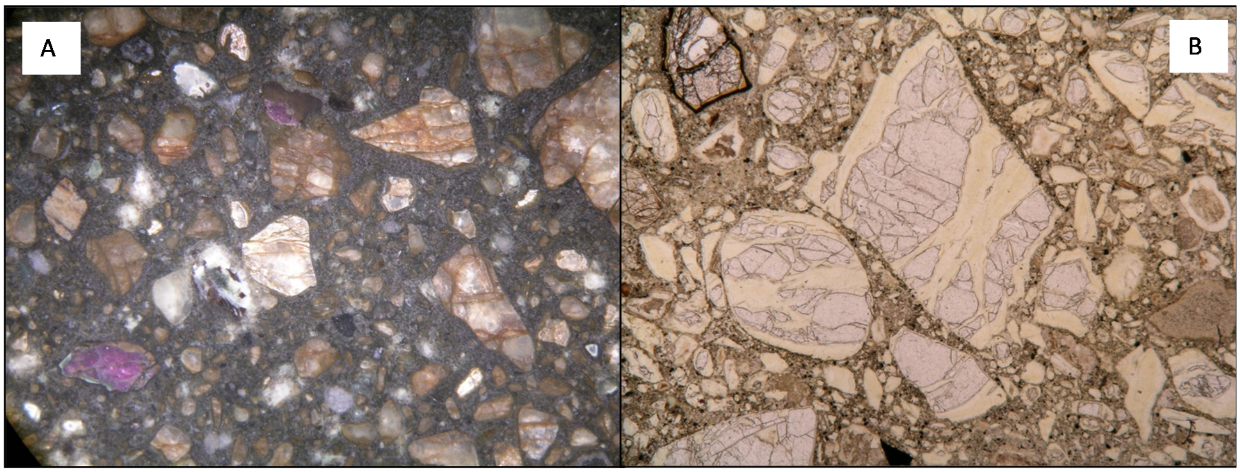
Figure 7-6: Carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite from CH-6, viewed in core



HQ core (62 mm diameter) with inhomogeneously distributed carbonate xenoliths (light grey).

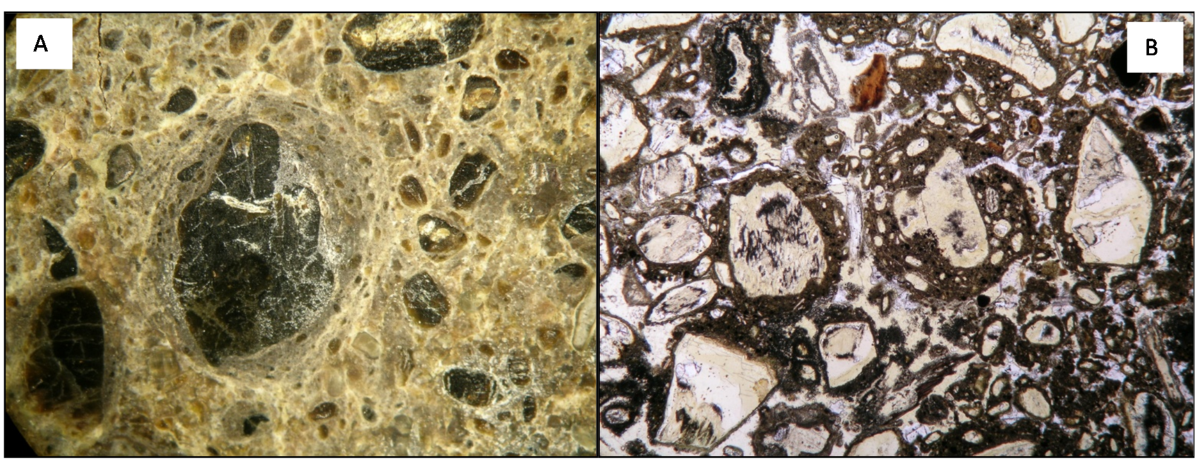
Initially, the carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite was divided into three units: KIM-A, B and D (Pell and Farrow, 2012; Fitzgerald, 2012). KIM-A was described as a magmaclastic, PK-like rock that occurs only in the top 120 m of the body. It was characterized typically by fresh olivine; fresh and variably coloured garnets that commonly have brown or green and brown altered rims; partially fresh, free chrome diopside and a low xenolith population (less than 5%) dominated by limestone with lesser gneiss. KIM-B was an ACK with a minor, more altered upper horizon that gives it a more PK-like appearance in core. This unit occurred beneath the KIM-A unit, and was the most volumetrically significant unit in CH-6. It contained serpentinized, broken olivine and a similar, but more altered garnet population than KIM-A, rarer chrome diopside and more variable xenoliths abundances (ranging from 5 to 15%, but most commonly <5%). The xenolith population was dominated by gneiss with lesser limestone, but their relative abundances were variable throughout the unit. KIM-D was a texturally complex kimberlite unit that displayed both ACK and PK-like features. It was characterized by fresh olivine, abundant fresh garnet of varying colours and variable xenolith abundances (up to 5% overall) with wide variations in the amount of limestone relative to gneiss.

Figure 7-7: Carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite from CH-6, details



Details of the carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite. A) Polished slab showing close-packed to grain supported texture with angular and broken olivine and fresh garnet, FOV = 17 mm; B) Photomicrograph of grain supported kimberlite with angular and possible broken olivine and fresh garnet (upper left), FOV = 7 mm;

Figure 7-8: Pyroclastic features carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite



A) Polished slab showing serpentinized olivine with a magmaclastic rim, FOV = 13 mm; B) Photomicrograph of magmaclasts with serpentinized olivine cores in a serpentine-rich matrix, FOV = 7 mm.

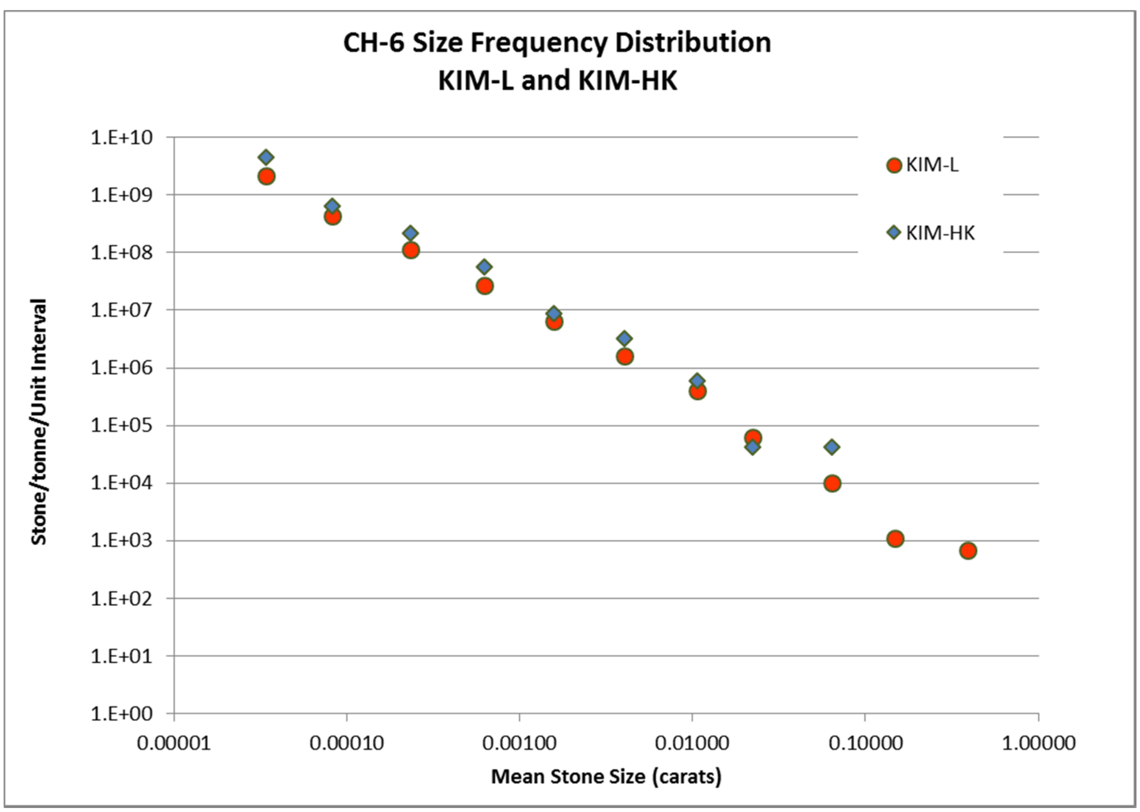
Examination of the caustic fusion diamond data, garnet and chrome spinel chemistry, as well as whole rock major and trace element chemical data, show that KIM-A, B and D are from the same magma batch, with the same mantle signature and diamond population. The apparent differences are interpreted to be a result of emplacement processes.

Consequently, KIM-A, B and D have been combined into a single unit, named KIM-L. KIM-L is interpreted to be emplaced by volcanic processes that varied from high to low energy, resulting in deposits ranging from clearly PK, highly fragmented deposits to clastogenic ACK deposits produced by less energetic, more effusive type of volcanism.

Intercalated with the carbonate xenolith-bearing KIM-L are volumetrically minor, discontinuous zones of carbonate xenolith-poor, coherent to locally magmaclastic kimberlite termed KIM-HK. No sharp contacts were observed between these zones and KIM-L and the deposits have features that are more characteristic of extrusive, clastogenic coherent kimberlite (e.g. lava lake-type deposits). These zones cannot be traced through the pipe and the diamond size frequency distribution (Figure 7-9), garnet and chromite signatures of these rocks are identical to those of KIM-L and, therefore, they are included within this unit.

Details of the caustic fusion diamond analyses are presented in Section 14.

Figure 7-9: Stone Size Frequency Distribution Plot, KIM-HK vs KIM-L (KIM-A, B, D)



In the deeper part of the pipe, and locally along its eastern and northwestern margins, a homogeneous carbonate xenolith-poor to carbonate xenolith-free kimberlite, referred to as KIM-C, is present. It has a low basement xenolith content (Figure 7-10) and, in contrast to KIM-L, contains garnets which are almost entirely pseudomorphed by kelyphite-like material (Figure 7-11). The olivine distribution and crystalline groundmass characteristics resemble that of typical HK but there is no evidence of intrusive emplacement.

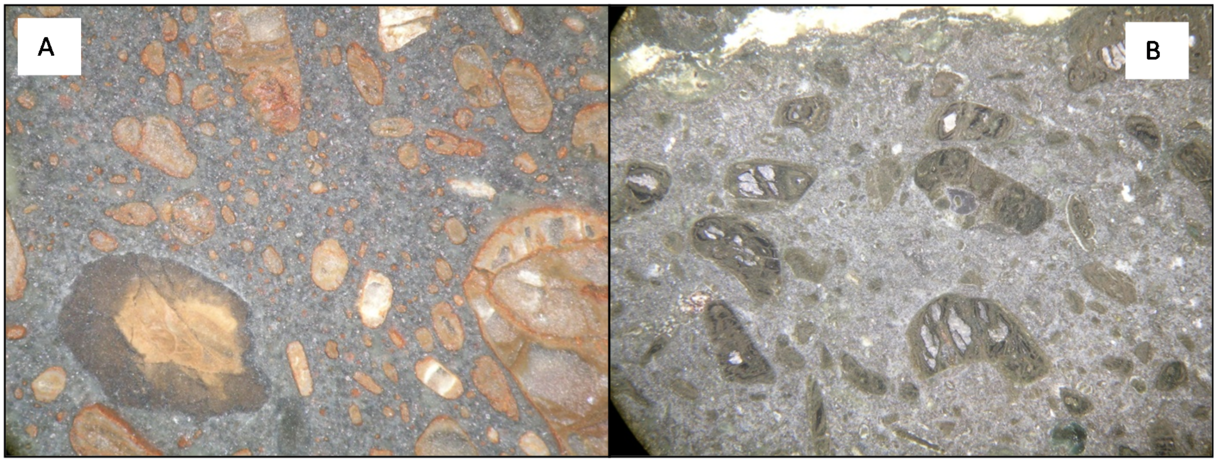
KIM-C was only intersected in the 2010 drill program and most of this material was incorporated into the 2010 mini-bulk sample (Pell, 2010). In the mini-bulk sample, it was mixed with some carbonate xenolith-bearing kimberlite (current KIM-L) and the combined 7.56 t sample returned a slightly lower diamond content (2.03 cpt at a 0.85 mm bottom cut off) than other KIM-L samples.

KIM-C is not as well understood as the other units and there is no caustic fusion diamond data or heavy mineral data at this time. The groundmass chrome spinel signature of KIM-C is identical to KIM-L suggesting it may also be a textural variation of the same magma batch. However, more work is required to determine if KIM-C represents another textural variety of KIM-L or if it is a different phase of kimberlite with possibly a different grade and/or diamond size frequency distribution. It is estimated that KIM-C represents approximately 10 % of the kimberlite above 250 m depth.

Figure 7-10: Carbonate xenolith-free kimberlite, CH-6

HQ core (62mm diameter) of massive black kimberlite with a low basement xenolith content and one large mantle xenolith (in the upper row, right end).

Figure 7-11: Details of the carbonate xenolith-free kimberlite, CH-6



A: Polished slab showing a completely kelyphitized garnet (bottom left corner, reddish brown with a dark brown rim) and olivine with an HK-like distribution in a crystalline groundmass, FOV = 6.5 mm; B: Polished slab showing green serpentinized olivine with an HK-like distribution in a crystalline groundmass adjacent to a white carbonate-serpentine vein, FOV = 17 mm.

7.4.3 Geology of the CH-7 Kimberlite

The surface area of CH-7 is estimated to be one hectare and the kimberlite body comprises at least two coalescing lobes. The smaller northern lobe is dominated by massive macrocrystal CK with rare basement gneiss xenoliths. Paleozoic carbonate xenoliths are restricted to minor zones, which are clearly ACK. The southern lobe is an asymmetrical, steeply plunging pipe containing VK and ACK units with variable amounts of both carbonate and basement xenoliths, which are generally less than 20 cm in size and rarely exceeding five percent each. Larger basement and carbonate xenolithic blocks, up to 4.9 m and 1.5 m in core length respectively, have been encountered. Development of a model for the internal geology at CH-7 is in progress.

7.4.4 Geology of the CH-44 Kimberlite

The CH-44 kimberlite has a surface area estimated at 0.5 ha in size. It is a steep-sided, elliptical body with an apparent plunge to the southwest. The upper portion of the pipe, down to around 160 m below surface is dominated by ACK, while VK/PK material dominates the deeper portions of the pipe. Development of a model for the internal geology at CH-44 is in progress.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Chidliak was originally acquired by Peregrine to prospect for kimberlite-hosted diamond deposits, but it also has the potential to host other mineral deposit types including magmatic nickel, copper and platinum group elements ("PGE") and metamorphosed massive sulphide (SEDEX type), as well as lode gold deposits.

8.1 Diamond Deposits

Diamonds are the high-pressure form of carbon and are produced deep within the earth's mantle, more than 150 km beneath the surface. Diamonds occur in primary (hard rock) and secondary (alluvial and marine placer) deposits. Although diamonds can be found in rocks as varied as high-pressure metamorphic garnet-biotite gneisses and meteorites, the only economically significant primary source rocks known to date are kimberlites and olivine lamproites. Both of these rock types form as magmas deep in the mantle and rapidly rise through it, sampling diamonds along the way. It must be stressed that diamonds do not form in the kimberlite or lamproite, they are simply transported by these magmas to a level within the earth's crust where we can access them.

Kimberlites are volatile-rich, potassic ultrabasic rocks that commonly exhibit a distinctive inequigranular texture resulting from the presence of macrocrysts (and sometimes megacrysts and xenoliths) set in a fine-grained matrix. The megacryst and macrocryst assemblage in kimberlites includes anhedral crystals of olivine, magnesian ilmenite, pyrope garnet, phlogopite, Ti-poor chromite, diopside, and enstatite. Some of these phases may be xenocrystic in origin. Matrix minerals include microphenocrysts of olivine and one or more of: monticellite, perovskite, spinel, phlogopite, apatite, and primary carbonate and serpentine (Pell, 1998a).

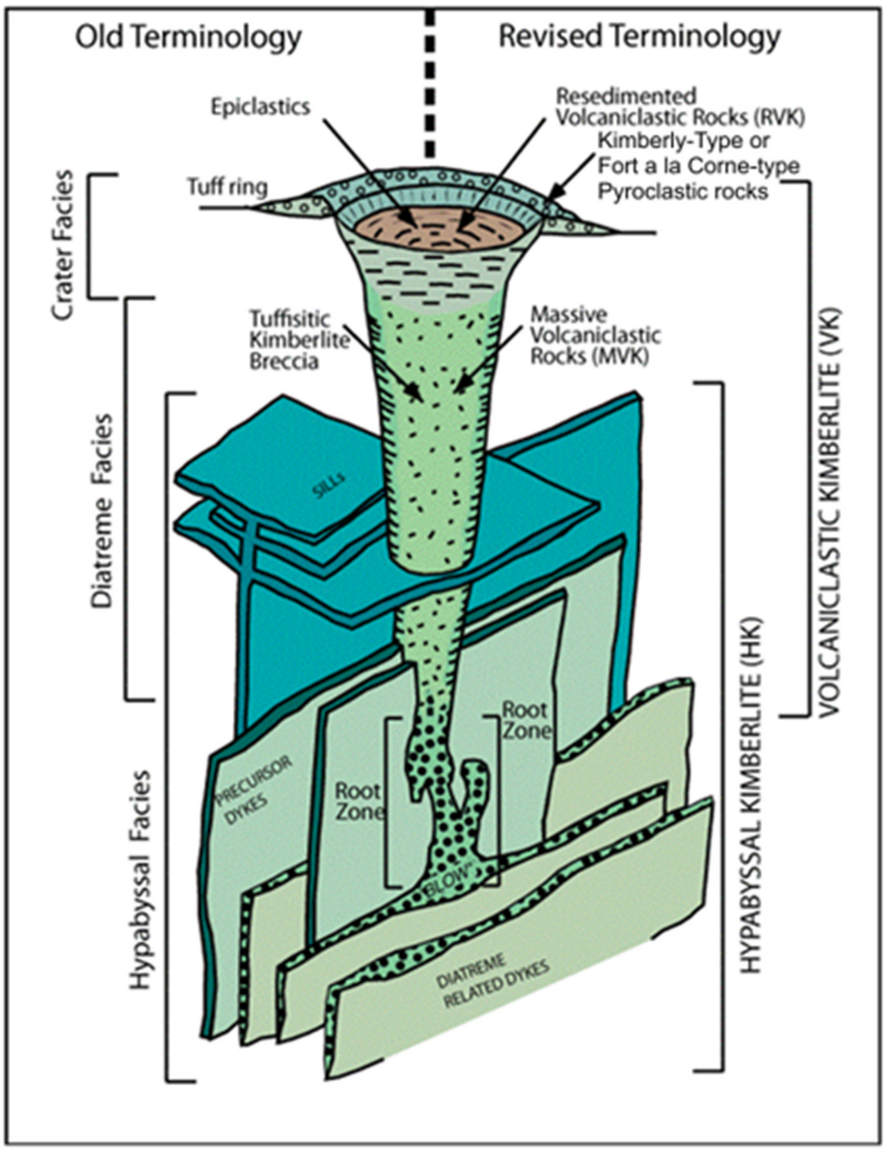
Lamproites are peralkaline and typically ultrapotassic (6 to 8% K_2O). They are characterized by the presence of one or more of the following primary phenocryst and/or groundmass constituents: forsteritic olivine; Ti-rich, Al-poor phlogopite and tetraferriphlogopite; Fe-rich leucite; Ti, K-richterite; diopside; and Fe-rich sanidine. Minor and accessory phases include priderite, apatite, wadeite, perovskite, spinel, ilmenite, armalcolite, shcherbakovite and jeppeite. Glass and mantle derived xenocrysts of olivine, pyrope garnet and chromite may also be present (Pell, 1998b).

Primary economic diamond deposits are more commonly associated with kimberlites than lamproites. From measurements of kimberlite distribution, Janse (1984) observed that kimberlites typically occur in clusters of up to 50 intrusions, each cluster no more than 40 km across. The distance between clusters is in the order of a hundred to several hundred km.

Kennedy (1964) first pointed out that diamondiferous kimberlites are restricted to cratons. Lamproites more commonly occur off craton, generally in Proterozoic mobile belts.

The model for a single diamond-bearing volcanic system includes a feeder magmatic dyke intrusion, diatreme breccia, an overlying crater with epiclastic reworked sediments and a surrounding ring of pyroclastic ejecta. The size of the crater and the depth, shape and complexity of the diatreme vary considerably. Diamond-bearing magmas are believed to rise along zones of structural weakness. The model commonly used to depict a typical kimberlite pipe is shown in Figure 8-1.

Figure 8-1: Idealized model of a kimberlite pipe



Modified from Kjarsgaard, 2007 & Scott Smith et al., 2013.

8.2 Magmatic Nickel-Copper-Platinum Group Element Deposits

A broad group of deposits containing nickel, copper and PGE's occurs as sulphide concentrations associated with a variety of mafic and ultramafic magmatic rocks. Among such deposits, two main types can be identified: 1) Nickel-copper sulphide deposits associated with differentiated mafic and/or ultramafic sills and stocks and ultramafic (komatiitic) volcanic flows and sills, which have cobalt, platinum and gold as usual by-products; and 2) PGE deposits which are associated with sparsely dispersed sulphides in very large to medium-sized, typically mafic/ultramafic layered intrusions, from which nickel, copper and gold are common by-products (Eckstrand and Hulbert, 2007).

The magmatic bodies that host nickel-copper sulphide ores are diverse in form and composition and can be subdivided into four sub-types (Eckstrand and Hulbert, 2007):

- A meteorite-impact induced mafic melt sheet that contains basal sulphide ores (Sudbury, Ontario being the only known example).
- Rift- and continental flood basalt-associated mafic sills and dyke-like bodies (Noril'sk-Talnakh, Russia; Duluth Complex, Minnesota; Muskox Complex, Nunavut).
- Komatiitic (magnesium-rich) volcanic flows and related sill-like intrusions (Thompson, Manitoba; Raglan and Marbridge, Quebec; Kambalda, Australia), which are widely distributed throughout the world, mainly in Neo-Archean and Paleoproterozoic terrains.
- Other mafic/ultramafic intrusions (Voisey's Bay, Labrador; Lynn Lake, Manitoba; Giant Mascot, British Columbia), which can be associated with multiphase stocks and sills as well as deformed sills and are often Archean or Proterozoic in age.

The PGE dominated deposits are associated with mafic/ultramafic intrusions that are of two principal sub-types (Eckstrand and Hulbert, 2007):

- Reef-type or stratiform type associated with well-layered, large mafic/ultramafic intrusions (Merensky Reef and UG-2 chromite layer, Bushveld Complex, South Africa; J-M Reef, Stillwater Complex, Montana).
- Magmatic breccia type, which occur in stock-like or layered mafic/ultramafic complexes (Platreef deposits, northern Bushveld, South Africa; Lac des Isle and Marathon deposits, Ontario).

Based on stratigraphy and regional correlations, the Chidliak area has the best potential to contain nickel-copper sulphide deposits with byproduct PGE's of the latter two types: those associated with komatiitic volcanic flows and related sill-like intrusions (e.g. Raglan type); or those associated with other mafic/ultramafic intrusions (e.g. Voisey's Bay type).

8.3 Metamorphosed Massive Sulphide Deposits

Stratiform base-metal massive sulphide deposits are, in a most general sense, broken into two main groups depending on the associated host rocks: sedimentary exhalative ("SEDEX"); or volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") types. These tend to be end member deposit types and it is generally recognized that there is a continuum of characteristics between the two (Goodfellow and Lydon, 2007). Both SEDEX and VMS deposits occur in submarine volcanic-sedimentary belts and are formed from hydrothermal systems that vented onto the sea floor. The difference in age between the ores and their immediate host rocks is always small (Goodfellow and Lydon, 2007). The SEDEX deposits can be associated with dominantly carbonate or clastic sedimentary rocks and can have associated exhalites (e.g. baritic horizons) or volcanic strata. The VMS deposits are in volcanic-rock dominated packages, but also can have intercalated clastic sedimentary or exhalative layers. There are many examples of these types of deposits in old, metamorphosed terranes, including the world-class Broken Hill and the Cannington lead-zinc-silver deposits in Australia (metamorphosed Proterozoic SEDEX deposits) and the world-class Kidd Creek, Ontario and the Snow Lake, Manitoba and Noranda, Quebec copper-lead-zinc deposits (metamorphosed Archean VMS deposits).

The main minerals in the sediment-hosted metamorphosed massive sulphide ores are galena, sphalerite, magnetite, pyrrhotite and pyrite; chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite and loellingite may also be present. Gangue mineralogy can be complex (Höy, 1996; Walters et. al., 2002). The main minerals in VMS ores are sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite; arsenopyrite, magnetite, tetrahedrite and tennantite may also be present. Common gangue minerals include quartz, calcite, barite and gypsum.

Many of these metamorphosed massive sulphide deposits have a zinc spinel, gahnite, associated with them, which can be a useful pathfinder mineral (Heimann et. al., 2005; Morris et. al., 1999; Spry and Scott, 1986).

The Chidliak area of Hall Peninsula has potential to host metamorphosed massive sulphide deposits, particularly the sediment-hosted type.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration on the property since 2005 has consisted of heavy mineral sampling, airborne and ground geophysics, ground prospecting of anomalies, small diameter reverse circulation drilling, core drilling and sampling of kimberlites for diamonds. To date, 67 kimberlites have been discovered at Chidliak as detailed in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Summary of Chidliak kimberlite discovery methods

Discovery Method	Kimberlites							
Surface prospecting	CH-1	CH-2	CH-3	CH-5	CH-7	CH-8	CH-9	CH-11
	CH-12	CH-19	CH-21	CH-23	CH-24	CH-25	CH-26	CH-27
	CH-28	CH-31	CH-33	CH-35	CH-36	CH-47	CH-49	CH-50
	CH-59	CH-60	CH-61	CH-62	CH-63	CH-64	CH-65	CH-66
	CH-67							
Diamond drilling	CH-4	CH-6	CH-10	CH-13	CH-14	CH-15	CH-16	CH-17
	CH-18	CH-20	CH-22	CH-29	CH-30	CH-32	CH-34	CH-37
	CH-38	CH-41	CH-51	CH-53	CH-54	CH-55	CH-56	CH-58
RC drilling	CH-39	CH-40	CH-42	CH-43	CH-44	CH-45	CH-46	CH-48
	CH-52	CH-57						

Historic work is covered in Section 6 and in previous technical reports (Pell, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011). Drilling is summarized in Section 10. This section covers exploration work in 2012 and 2013 and significant results of that work. Mini-bulk and bulk sampling at CH-6 in 2010 and 2013 which was key to the resource definition is also detailed here.

9.1 Heavy Mineral Sampling

A total of 413 heavy mineral samples was collected in 2012. No heavy mineral sampling was performed in 2013.

9.2 Geophysical Surveys

9.2.1 Airborne Geophysics

No airborne surveying was completed in either 2012 or 2013.

9.2.2 Ground Geophysical Surveys

Two campaigns of ground geophysics were conducted at Chidliak in 2012, a spring and a summer program. The spring ground magnetics program was completed between March 25 and May 7. In total, 5,542 line-kilometres of magnetic data were collected over 48 grids in 40 days. OhmMapper Surveys were conducted as part of the spring program and were conducted between April 2 and May 4. In total, 87.80 line-kilometres of OhmMapper data were collected over 25 surveys in 33 days. The summer program took place between July 6 and August 7. In total, there were 797.70 line-kilometres of magnetic data collected over 25 survey grids using a 25 m line separation during this period.

In 2013, a geophysical program was conducted at Chidliak by De Beers under an option agreement with Peregrine. All of the surveys were orientation surveys over known kimberlites. A 34.50 line-kilometres magnetic survey was completed on one grid over CH-1. Five grids comprising 37.62 line-kilometres of MaxMin electromagnetic surveys were completed over CH-2, the CH-6 area, CH-7, CH-45 and CH-46. Two grids of ground-penetrating radar surveys ("GPR") comprising 14.68 line-kilometres were completed over CH-6 and CH-7. A total of 2,888 gravity measurements was collected on nine grids over CH-1, CH-6 and surrounding area, CH-7, CH-8, CH-12, CH-44, CH-45, CH-59 and CH-61.

9.3 Prospecting

In 2012, 52 geophysical anomalies were prospected, eight of which had previously been visited. Two kimberlites, CH-60 and CH-61 were discovered which have not been tested for diamonds. In addition, 25 areas with unexplained KIM anomalies not directly associated with geophysical anomalies were prospected. This resulted in the discovery of abundant float in an area located 13 km northeast of Discovery Camp and 10 km north of Sunrise Camp (Area B). Some of the float is associated with magnetic linears that are undoubtedly kimberlite dykes; however, there is a large amount of float in an area south of a small lake that is not associated with dyke-like magnetic features (Figure 9-1; Figure 9-2). The float in Area B contains coarse olivine, pyrope garnets and some mantle microxenoliths which suggest that Area B contains one or more high-interest kimberlites whose source must be found. Examination of the thin sections suggests that the source could be a pipe with apparent coherent infill, rather than a kimberlite dyke.

In 2013, 205 geophysical anomalies were prospected, 65 of which had previously been visited. Six kimberlites were discovered (CH-62 to CH-67). These new discoveries have not been sampled for microdiamonds.

Figure 9-1: High interest float from Area B

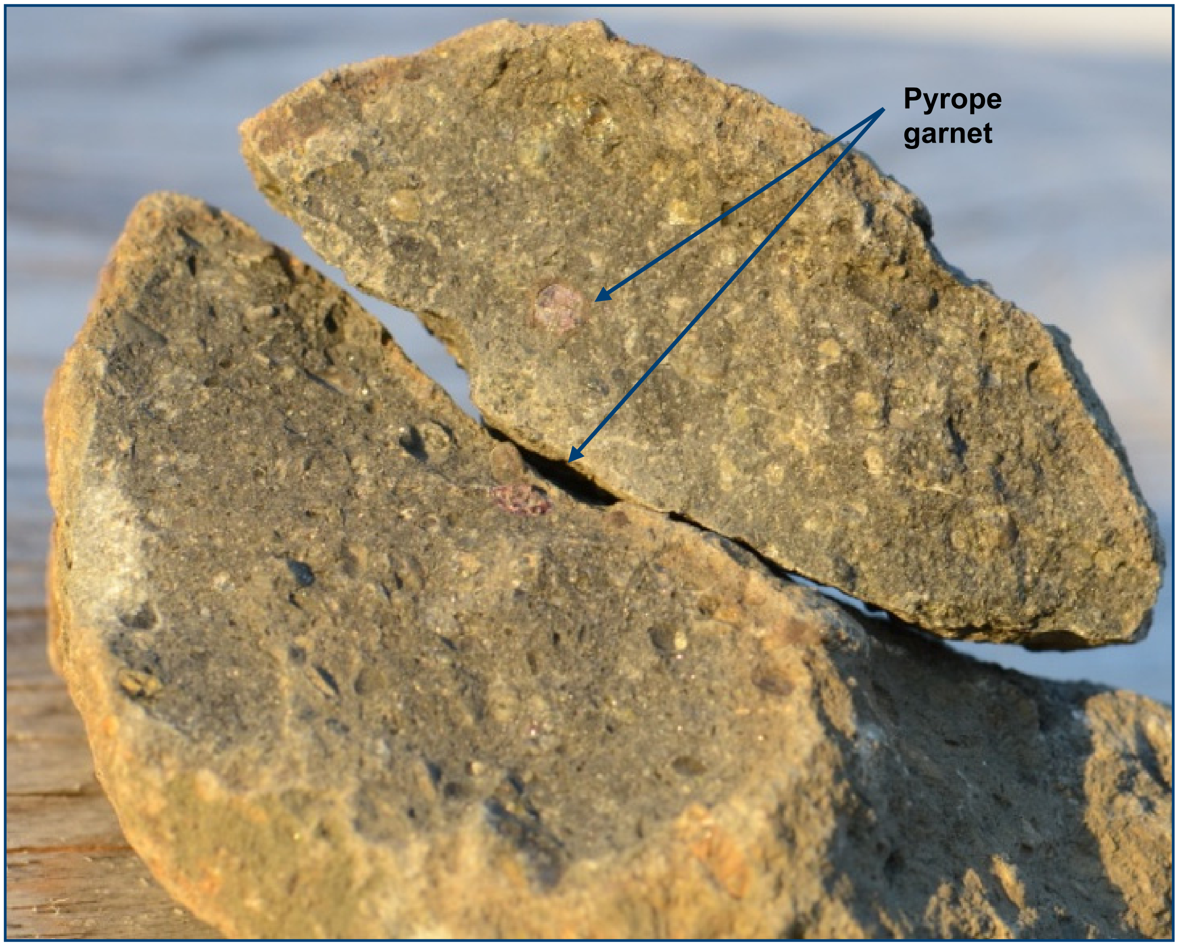
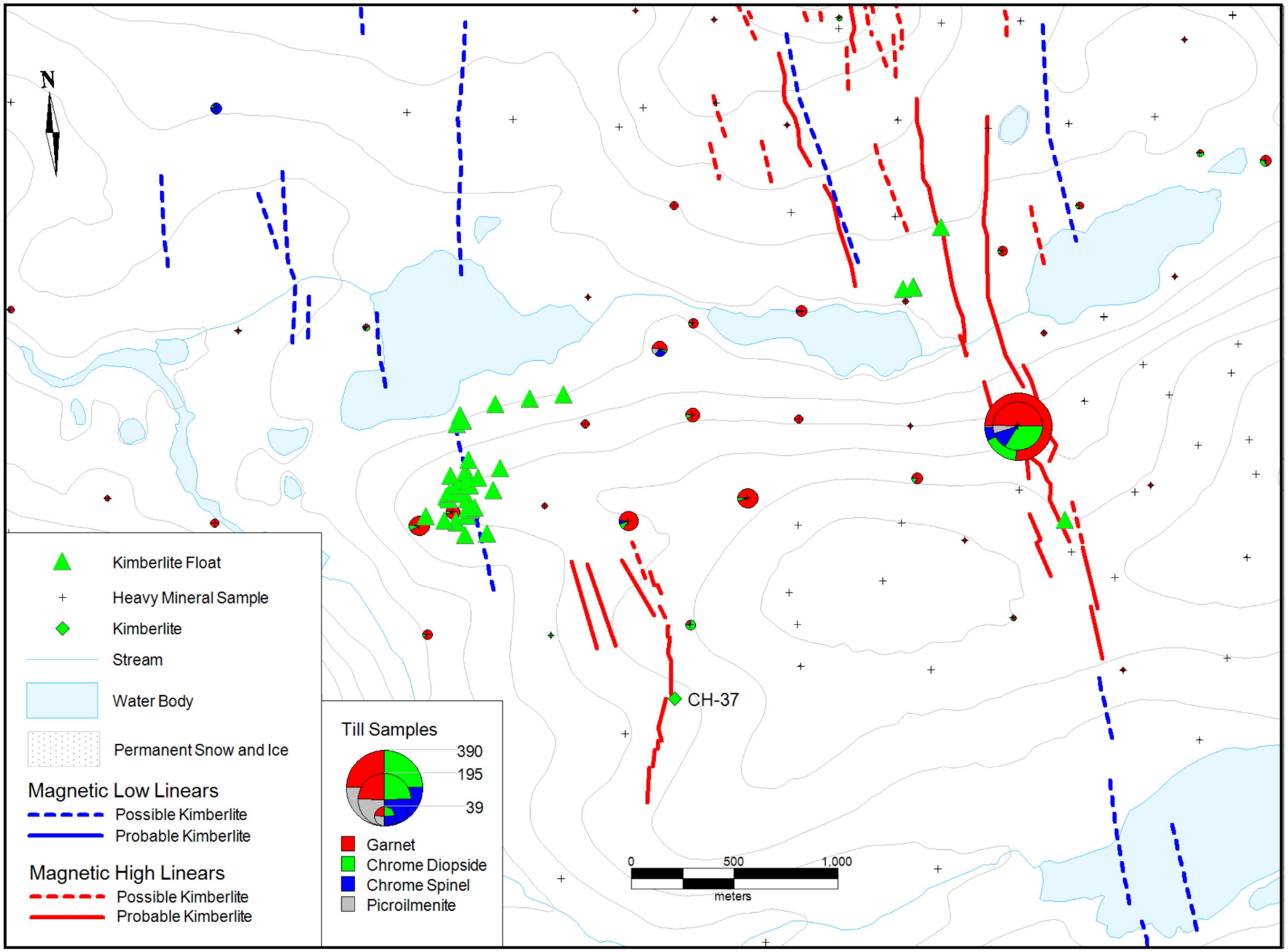


Figure 9-2: Heavy mineral samples and unexplained float, Area B



9.4 2010 CH-6 Mini-Bulk Sampling Program

9.4.1 Sample Collection Information

In 2010, a 14.11 wet tonne mini-bulk sample was collected from drill core of the CH-6 kimberlite (Pell, 2010). After data verification and after processing and moisture measurements were taken into account, this represents a 13.76 dry tonne sample. Only dry weights will be reported here. Approximately 85% of the representative 13.76 t sample was collected from the eight HQ (6.3 cm diameter) core holes drilled at CH-6 in 2010. In addition, approximately 2 t of NQ (4.7 cm diameter) drill core acquired from CH-6 in 2009 was also processed (Appendix 2, Table 1). Sampling was spatially distributed throughout the kimberlite. At the same time, a representative audit sample weighing 465.30 kg was collected from drill core for caustic fusion processing.

9.4.2 Sample Results

The 13.76 t mini-bulk sample returned 40.04 cts of commercial-sized diamonds larger than the 0.85 mm sieve size for an overall grade of 2.91 cpt (Table 9-2). Of the 523 commercial-size diamonds recovered, nine weighed 0.50 ct or more, including two diamonds larger than 1.0 ct. The largest three diamonds were a 1.29 ct off-white, transparent macle, a 1.02 ct off-white, transparent octahedron, and a 0.99 ct white/colorless, transparent, tetrahexahedron.

Table 9-2: Summary of CH-6 mini-bulk sample diamond results

Kimberlite Sample	Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)						Total Diamonds	Carats (+0.85 mm)	Diamond Content (cpt) (+0.85 mm)
		+0.85 -1.18	+1.18 -1.70	+1.70 -2.36	+2.36 -3.35	+3.35 -4.75	+4.75			
Total	13.76	137	216	108	51	10	1	61	40.04	2.91

The 465.30 kg sample was processed by caustic fusion at the SRC for diamonds larger than the +0.425 mm sieve size. A total of 133 diamonds was recovered and 2.24 cts of commercial-sized diamonds (>0.85 mm) were recovered (Table 9-3), including a 0.99 ct white/colourless, transparent octahedron with no inclusions.

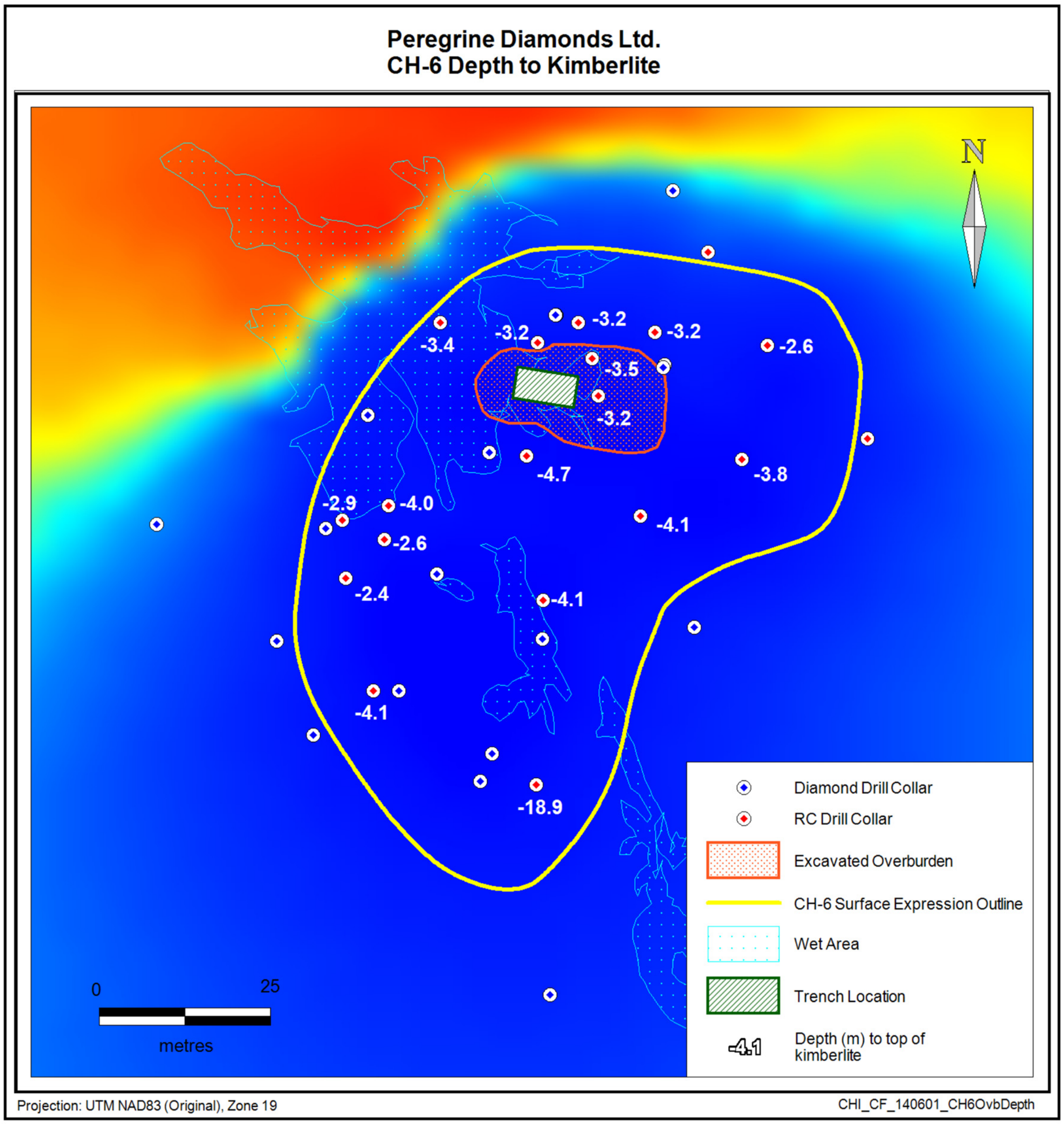
Table 9-3: Caustic fusion results for the 465.30 kg audit sample from CH-6 mini-bulk

Kimberlite Sample	Dry Sample Weight (kg)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)							Total Diamonds	Total Carats +0.85 mm
		+0.425 -0.60	+0.60 -0.85	+0.85 -1.18	+1.18 -1.70	+1.70 -2.36	+2.36 -3.35	+3.35 -4.75		
Total	465.30	49	42	21	15	4	1	1	133	2.24

9.5 2013 Bulk Sampling Program

A 507.73 wet tonne bulk sample of *in situ* weathered kimberlite was collected from CH-6 during the spring of 2013 from a surface trench. A total of 516 individual bulk sample bags were filled and weighed on site. After data verification, processing and moisture measurements were taken into account, this represents a 404.24 dry tonne sample. Only dry weights will be reported here. Prior to the bulk sample, a summer 2012 exploration program consisting of 20 small-diameter RC drilling determined that trenching was feasible at CH-6. This program illustrated that the depth of overburden is less than 3.5 m thick (Figure 9-3) (Pell et al., 2012).

Figure 9-3: Bulk sample trench location at CH-6 with RC and diamond drill hole locations with total field airborne magnetics.



9.5.1 Sample Collection

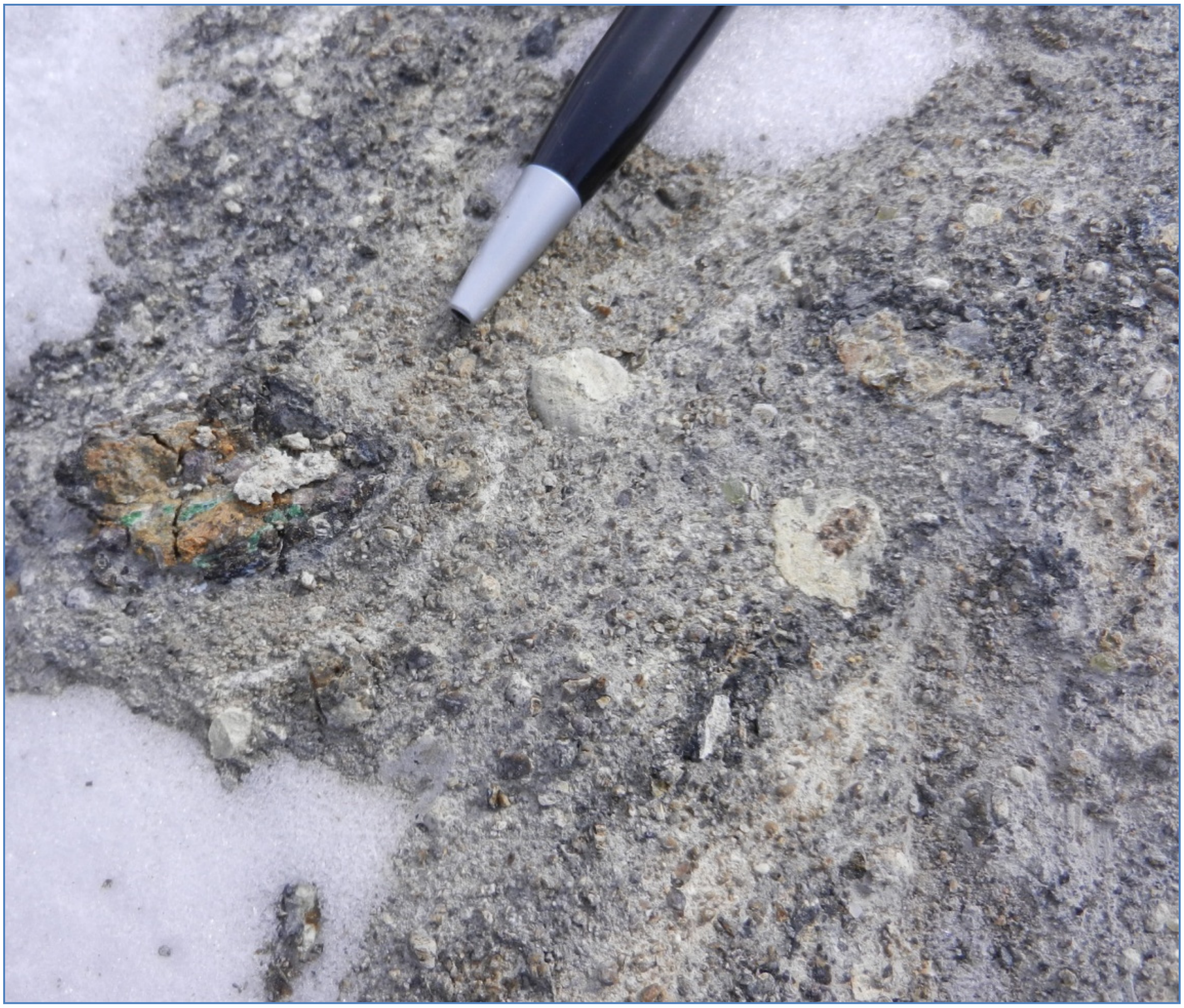
The bulk sample was collected from a trench created by blasting and excavating. Both overburden and, in the area to be sampled, kimberlite, were blasted simultaneously. The overburden was excavated from the trench after blasting. In the trench area, the top of kimberlite was between 2.8 m and 4.0 m depth (an average depth of 3.10 m). Beneath this contact, the material was weathered *in situ* kimberlite.

A sharp contact exists between kimberlite and overburden (Figure 9-4) and no mixing was observed below this contact. To ensure an uncontaminated sample, the trench floor was excavated until kimberlite was present everywhere at surface and a minor amount of kimberlite near the contact was sent to the overburden stockpile.

The material sampled comprised clay-altered frozen kimberlite that maintained textural integrity, with recognizable olivine and other indicator minerals as well as crustal and mantle xenoliths (Figure 9-5 and Figure 9-6), similar to what was observed in drill cores. All the material sampled appeared homogeneous, no textural variability was noted.

Figure 9-4: Close-up of overburden/kimberlite contact, showing clear colour contrast between overburden and kimberlite

Figure 9-5: Close up view of typical kimberlite material sampled



Note – Chrome diopside bearing mantle xenolith in left centre part of photograph; kimberlite is completely altered, but retains textural integrity.

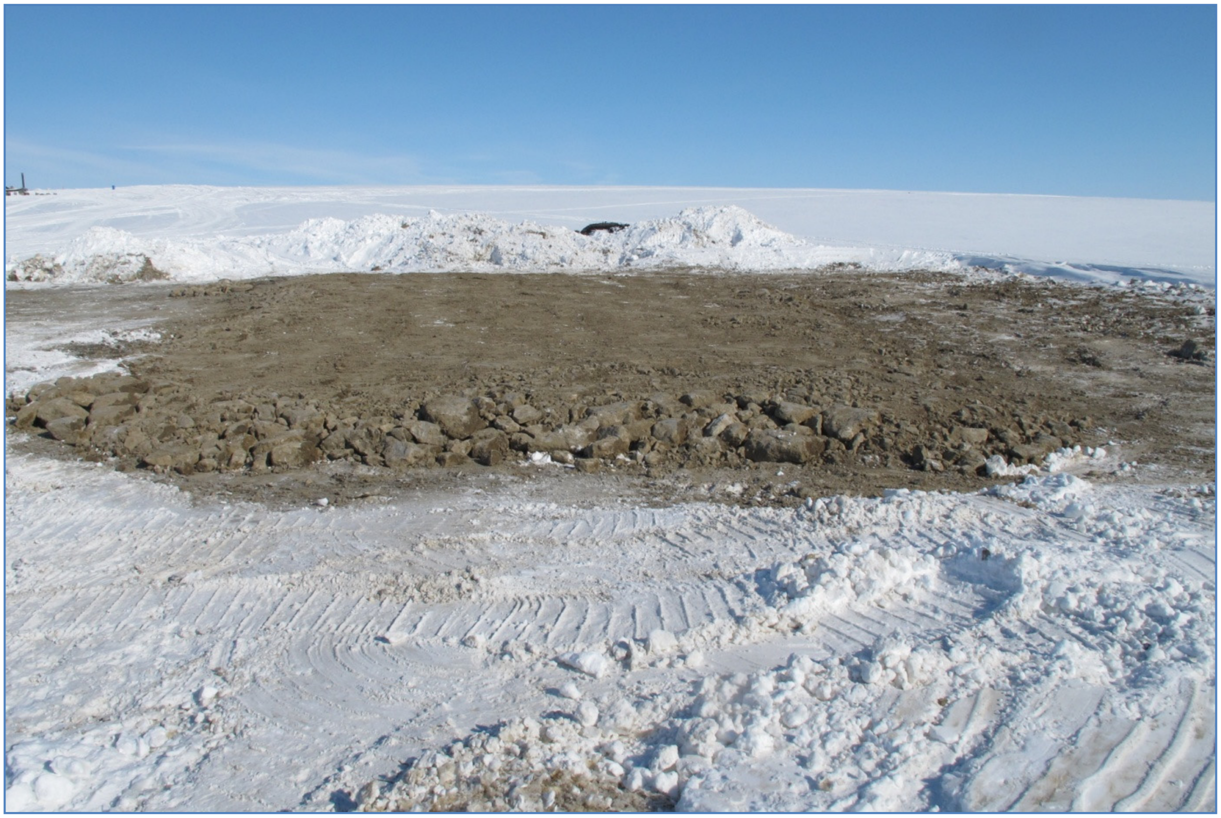
Figure 9-6: Peridotite xenolith from the bulk sample

Approximately 750 kg of microdiamond (“MIDA”) samples were collected, corresponding with the first 250 t of the bulk sample. The MIDA samples were collected at the same time as the bulk sample bags were filled and were as representative as possible of the bulk sample collected. Approximately one MIDA sample pail was collected for every six bulk sample bags filled.

9.5.2 Trench Reclamation

After sampling was completed, the trench was reclaimed and contouring of the overburden material used to fill the trench was completed (Figure 9-7).

Figure 9-7: Area of the sample trench after reclamation



9.5.3 Moisture Determinations and Tonnage Calculations

Each of the 516 individual sample bags were weighed in the field using a MSI-7300 Dyna-link 2 dynamometer 5,000 kg capacity scale attached to the excavator arm. The scale's accuracy is rated at 0.1% of capacity, or 5 kg. All sampling data was recorded in the field and transferred to a spreadsheet at the end of each shift. The total weight of the sample as recorded in the field was 507,725 kg (Table 9-4).

Upon receipt at the processing facilities, prior to processing, the bags were again weighed using an electronic floor scale, able to measure in 1 kg increments and the weights were recorded. The total weight of the sample upon receipt at the processing facilities was 479.82 kg (Table 9-4). The difference in weight was largely due to water loss once the frozen sample material melted. The porous sample bags allowed some water to seep out.

At the processing facilities, a total of 43 moisture determinations were made. For each moisture determination, a small sample of plant head feed weighing between 902.10 g and 2,544.47 g, was removed from the sample bag before it was fed into the plant. The sample was weighed, dried and reweighed. Moisture content is calculated as follows:

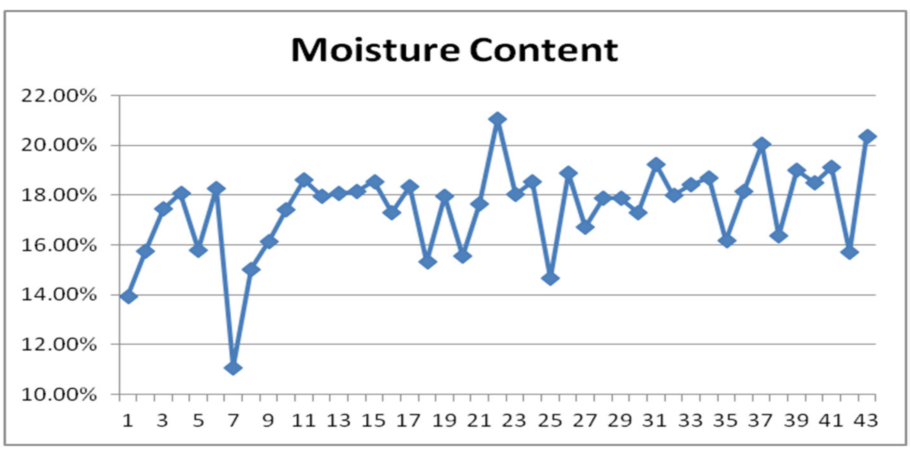
$$\frac{\text{Wet weight} - \text{Dry weight}}{\text{Dry weight}}$$

Individual moisture determinations in the laboratory ranged from 11.09% to 21.06%; however the majority were between 14.50% and 19.25% (Table 9-4; Figure 9-8). Moisture determinations for each processing unit were averaged and the average moisture content used to calculate the dry sample weight. The actual weights of the sample bags were also subtracted from the final weight.

Table 9-4: Sample weight and moisture content

Sample Unit	# of Sample Bags	Field Weight (kg)	Lab Weight (kg)	# of Moisture Measurements	Average Moisture Content	Dry weight (t)
10 Bag Test	10	10,520	9,781	4	16.3%	8.34
Unit A	77	76,307	72,320	12	16.3%	61.70
Unit B	75	74,632	70,643	4	18.0%	59.40
Unit C	76	75,797	71,859	6	17.6%	60.60
Unit D	40	40,181	38,286	3	18.3%	32.10
Unit E	118	116,867	110,120	6	17.8%	92.70
Unit F	120	113,421	106,809	8	18.4%	89.40
Total	**516**	**507,725**	**479,818**	**43**		**404.24**

Figure 9-8: Moisture content



9.5.4 Bulk Sample Results

The CH-6 2013 bulk sample was processed through the DMS circuits at the SRC and DBS in three batches. The first two batches (A and B) consisted of the 10 bag test split run through the SRC DMS and the first four processing units run through DBS. The third batch (C) comprised the last two processing units run through the DBS DMS. All three batches were run through the recovery unit at the SRC.

The diamond parcel from Batch A and B (Figure 9-9) consisted of 600.49 cts of commercial-size (+0.85 mm sieve size) stones including 48 diamonds over 1.0 ct in size and 137 diamonds over 0.50 ct in size with the largest diamond weighing 3.54 cts. Diamonds of special note described by the SRC include clean, unbroken white/colourless octahedrons weighing 2.15, 1.74, 1.13 and 1.10 cts; white/colourless octahedrons with inclusions weighing 3.54, 2.05, 1.78, 1.60 and 1.44 cts; a 1.52 ct clean yellow tetrahexahedron; and a 2.60 ct clean yellow macle.

A total of 523.46 cts of commercial-size (+0.85 mm sieve size) diamonds (Figure 9-10) was recovered from the remainder of the bulk sample (Batch C), which weighed 182.10 dry t. This included 42 diamonds one carat or larger and 133 diamonds over 0.50 ct in size. The largest diamond is an 8.87 ct white/colourless octahedron. Other significant stones in the sample included a 5.83 ct white/colourless transparent octahedron with inclusions, a 4.62 ct off-white, transparent octahedron, a 4.11 ct white/colourless, transparent octahedron with minor inclusions and a 3.02 ct white/colourless distorted octahedron with minor inclusions.

The combined grade of the 404.24 t sample is 2.78 cpt at a 0.85 mm bottom cut-off and 1,124 cts of commercial-size (+0.85 mm sieve size) diamonds were recovered. At a 1.18 mm bottom cut-off, the combined grade is 2.58 cpt (Table 9-5).

Table 9-5: Summary of bulk sample results from the CH-6 kimberlite

Batch	Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Classification (mm)							Total	Carats (+0.85 mm)	Grade (cpt) (+0.85 mm)	Carats (+1.18 mm)	Grade (cpt) (+1.18 mm)
		+0.85 -1.18	+1.18 -1.70	+1.70 -2.36	+2.36 -3.35	+3.35 -4.75	+4.75 -6.70	+6.70					
A	213.80	2,967	3,233	1,436	595	139	33	1	8,404	578.75	2.71	538.66	2.52
B	8.34	222	135	60	26	3	1	0	447	21.74	2.61	18.85	2.26
C	182.10	2,899	2,825	1,184	474	125	24	4	7,535	523.46	2.87	484.54	2.66
TOTAL 2013 Bulk Sample	**404.24**	**6,088**	**6,193**	**2,680**	**1,095**	**267**	**58**	5	**16,386**	**1,123.95**	**2.78**	**1,042.05**	**2.58**

*Diamond results reported on December 3, 2013
** Diamond results reported on January 16, 2014

Figure 9-9: Diamonds larger than +9 DTC sieve size from Batch A and B

All diamonds recovered from Batch A and B that are larger than +9 DTC sieve class weighing 294 cts, sorted by colour. Largest diamond is 3.54 cts.

Figure 9-10: Diamonds larger than +9 DTC sieve size from Batch C

All diamonds larger than +9 DTC sieve size from CH-6 bulk sample Batch C, weighing 227.41 cts. Largest diamond is 8.87 cts.

9.5.5 Caustic Fusion Results

A total of 350 kg of kimberlite from the CH-6 bulk sample was collected and sent to the SRC for caustic fusion analyses. In addition, approximately 400 kg was retained for future test work.

In total, 907 stones +0.106 mm in size were recovered from this sample (Table 9-6), including 21 diamonds larger than 0.85 mm weighing 0.52 cts (Table 9-5).

Table 9-6: Caustic fusion results for the CH-6 bulk sample

	Number of Diamonds per Sieve Size (mm square Mesh sieve)										
Total Sample Weight (kg)	+0.106 mm	+0.150 mm	+0.212 mm	+0.300 mm	+0.425 mm	+0.600 mm	+0.850 mm	+1.18 mm	+1.70 mm	Total Number of Diamonds	Cts >0.85
350	317	228	150	99	60	32	11	9	1	907	0.519

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 Diamond Drilling

Drilling at Chidliak completed prior to 2012 is covered in Section 6 and in previous technical reports (Pell, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011; Pell and Farrow, 2012).

In 2012, Peregrine completed 2,378 m of diamond drilling utilizing a LM-55 drill rig. In total, 11 NQ holes were completed to delineate three previously discovered kimberlites, CH-1, CH-7 and CH-44 (Table 10-1). Boart Longyear of North Bay, Ontario was the drill contractor.

Microdiamond samples from select 2012 drill holes were processed in the first quarter of 2014. In total, 351.68 kg from CH-01, 568.02 kg from CH-07 and 765.48 kg from CH-44 were analyzed (Table 10-2).

No diamond drilling was completed in 2013. A detailed list of all diamond core drill holes drilled between 2009 and 2012 is shown in Appendix 2, Table 1.

Table 10-1: Summary of 2012 diamond drilling

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
			AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-251-12-DD15	CH-7	Delineation	031	-54	185	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD16	CH-7	Delineation	027	-49	302	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD17	CH-7	Delineation	249	-60	218	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD18	CH-7	Delineation	143	-62	278	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-095-12-DD04	CH-1	Delineation	150	-50	137	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-095-12-DD05	CH-1	Delineation	200	-45	250	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-095-12-DD06	CH-1	Delineation	287	-45	250	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD09	CH-44	Delineation	200	-60	298	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD10	CH-44	Delineation	083	-44	62	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD11	CH-44	Delineation	003	-45	170	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD12	CH-44	Delineation	000	-90	228	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
				Total Metres	2,378			

Table 10-2: Caustic fusion samples from 2012 diamond drilling

Kimberlite	Total Sample Weight (kg)	Number of Diamonds per Sieve Size (mm square Mesh sieve)										Total Number of Diamonds	Cts >0.85
		+0.106 mm	+0.150 mm	+0.212 mm	+0.300 mm	+0.425 mm	+0.600 mm	+0.850 mm	+1.180 mm	+1.700 mm	+2.360 mm		
CH-01	351.68	160	87	74	40	22	19	6	3	0	0	411	0.150
CH-07	568.02	255	188	109	80	38	27	15	3	0	1	716	0.568
CH-44	765.48	583	343	263	134	91	34	15	5	2	0	1470	0.458

10.2 Small Diameter Reverse Circulation Drilling

RC Drilling at Chidliak completed prior to 2012 is covered in Section 6 and in previous technical reports (Pell, 2010, 2011; Pell and Farrow, 2012).

In 2012, Peregrine contracted Northspan Drilling of Kelowna, British Columbia to drill 26 nine centimeter diameter RC holes for a total of 158 m with a Hornet drill rig (Table 10-3). The purpose of the program was to establish the depth of overburden over CH-6, CH-7 and CH-31 to determine if excavation of kimberlite via trenching would be possible.

No small-diameter RC drilling was completed in 2013. A detailed list of all RC drill holes drilled between 2010 and 2012 is given in Appendix 2, Table 2.

The CH-46 kimberlite, which is located 1.4 km SSE of CH-7 and 1.5 km NNW of CH-44, was discovered in 2010 by RC drilling of a ground magnetic anomaly with and estimated size of 0.9 ha. One stored sample of RC chips collected from CH-46 when it was discovered was processed in the first quarter of 2014 and proved CH-46 is diamondiferous (Table 10-4). The results are encouraging and suggest that CH-46 warrants further work.

Small samples (40 kg each) of RC chips from two other kimberlites (CH-39 and CH-48) discovered by RC drilling were processed in 2014. Both of these kimberlites were barren.

Table 10-3: Summary of small-diameter RC drilling at Chidliak in 2012

Hole #	Body	Orientation			Hole Diameter (cm)	Drilling Information	
		AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-050-12-RC01	CH-6	0	-90	5.60	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC02	CH-6	0	-90	5.60	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC03	CH-6	0	-90	5.60	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC04	CH-6	0	-90	5.60	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC05	CH-6	0	-90	5.60	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC06	CH-6	0	-90	12.80	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC07	CH-6	0	-90	5.60	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC08	CH-6	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC09	CH-6	0	-90	18.90	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC10	CH-6	0	-90	7.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC11	CH-6	0	-90	7.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC12	CH-6	0	-90	8.70	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC13	CH-6	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC14	CH-6	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC15	CH-6	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC16	CH-6	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC17	CH-6	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC18	CH-6	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC19	CH-6	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC20	CH-6	0	-90	5.60	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-12-RC03	CH-7	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-12-RC04	CH-7	0	-90	5.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-12-RC05	CH-7	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-482-12-RC01	CH-31	0	-90	4.00	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-482-12-RC02	CH-31	0	-90	11.30	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-482-12-RC03	CH-31	0	-90	2.40	92	Northspan	Hornet
			Total Metres	157.90			

Table 10-4: Caustic fusion samples from RC drilling, previously unprocessed

Kimberlite	Total Sample Weight (kg)	Number of Diamonds per Sieve Size (mm square Mesh sieve)							Total Number of Diamonds
		+0.106 mm	+0.150 mm	+0.212 mm	+0.300 mm	+0.425 mm	+0.600 mm	+0.850 mm	
CH-46	80	142	63	20	11	8	2	0	246

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Heavy Mineral Samples

11.1.1 Sample Collection

Peregrine's heavy mineral sampling programs were conducted using two-person sampling teams working from helicopters or on foot, from one of three base tent camps established on the project and all sampling was performed according to industry standards. A professional geoscientist supervised the project. Samples of glacial till, esker, beach, moraine or, rarely, stream sediment were collected from hand dug pits varying from surface to 70 cm in depth. Prior to 2009, samples of 20 kg to 25 kg were collected, after that time sample size was reduced to 10 kg to 15 kg. Frost boils in glacial tills were the desired sampling media. Where it was not possible to find frost boils, tills or other sediments were collected from beneath surface organic or clay layers. Any intermixed organic material was removed by hand. All samples were screened down to approximately 2 cm while in the field using a metal screen and a 20 L plastic bucket. The samples were collected using D-handled spades and placed into 23 x 40 in (58 x 102 cm) polypropylene woven bags (rice bags) lined with a second polypropylene rice bag. The inner bag was labelled on one side with the sample number and a metal tag with the sample number was placed inside. The outer bags were labelled on both sides with their respective sample numbers. The openings were secured using two plastic non-removable cable ties.

Sample information was collected at each site and recorded on a sample card. A standardized sample description form was completed for each sample in the field, with categories such as sample number, UTM coordinates (collected using Garmin hand-held GPS units), sample type, color, depth, texture, type of clasts, etc. In addition, the local site environment, glacial striae (where observed), and the regional setting were described. This data was transferred from the field sheets to a portable computer in camp. Sample co-ordinates were downloaded directly from the GPS units.

Samples were taken in the helicopter and ferried to the camp site cache. When samples were cached, bags were checked for damage and wear. Samples were gradually ferried back to Iqaluit by Kenn Borek Twin Otter. Upon arrival in Iqaluit, the samples were left in the care of Peregrine's expediter. Samples were then shipped to the laboratory for processing.

11.1.2 Sample Preparation and Processing

At the laboratory, samples are inventoried, checked for damage, sorted and weighed. Sample processing is designed to progressively reduce the bulk sample, concentrate all of the heavy minerals, and finally clean and sort these minerals to simplify identification of any indicator mineral grains. To achieve this ODM uses a combination of sizing, gravity and magnetic separations to separate indicator mineral grains from the submitted samples.

First the sample is screened to 2.0 mm to remove all pebbles from the sample. The pebbles are described, weighed and stored. The <2.0 mm table split is run over a shaking table to produce a table concentrate. The shaking table is a gravity separation device designed to concentrate minerals of varying specific gravities into distinct bands on the table surface. The desirable dense minerals ride high on the table and are captured (table concentrate). Lighter quartz and feldspar grains ride lower on the table and are rejected (table light fraction). The table light fraction is processed a second time on the shaking table to increase the recovery of higher density and coarser-grained KIMs. Gold grains are observed during tabling. If anomalous numbers of gold grains are encountered the table concentrate is micropanned. Gold grains are measured and classified by shape, and a gold value in ppb is calculated. The gold grains are returned to the table concentrate. For samples processed for platinum-group metals ("PGM") all samples are micropanned because PGMs, like gold grains, tend to be very fine grained.

When almandine-rich (+/-hornblende) samples are recognized at the beginning of the first shaking table run the samples are processed according a three-stage tabling separation which results in three concentrates: high grade ("HG"), medium grade ("MG") and low grade ("LG"). The HG concentrate is composed of the densest minerals including most of the picroilmenite and chromite indicator grains. The MG concentrate consist mainly of almandine including most of the purple (peridotitic) and orange garnet (eclogitic and megacrystic) indicator grains. The LG concentrate is dominantly composed of lighter minerals including most of the chrome diopside and forsteritic olivine indicator grains. Gold grain observation is performed as described above.

The table concentrates are dry sieved at 0.25 mm and 1.0 mm. The -0.25 mm and +1.0 mm table concentrate is stored. The 0.25-1.0 mm table concentrate is refined by heavy liquid separation at 3.20 s.g. Hornblende-rich table concentrates are refined by heavy liquid separation at 3.32 s.g. to remove the hornblende from the picking fractions. The MG and LG table concentrates are paramagnetically separated at 0.8 amperages ("amp") to isolate the almandine prior to heavy liquid separation. The >0.8 amp weakly to non-paramagnetic heavy mineral fraction is refined by heavy liquid separation at 3.20 s.g. The <0.8 amp paramagnetic heavy mineral fraction is stored. The heavy fractions are subjected to a ferromagnetic separation using hand magnets to remove ferromagnetic minerals.

The nonferromagnetic heavy mineral fractions are washed in a warm, oxalic acid bath to remove oxidation staining from the mineral grains revealing their natural colour and luster which significantly improves their recognition during picking. They are dry sieved at 0.25 mm and 0.5 mm.

The 0.25-0.5 mm fraction is the finest size fraction picked with 1 g = ~10,000 grains (or 100 g = ~1,000,000 grains). It is subjected to a paramagnetic separation at amperages of <0.6, 0.6-0.8, 0.8-1.0 and >1.0 amp to compartmentalize the KIMs to aid the picking. The 0.25-0.5 mm, >0.8 amperages, MG and LG weakly to nonparamagnetic heavies are subjected to further paramagnetic separations at 1.0 amp to compartmentalize the KIMs.

All size fractions indicated are logged and picked for indicator minerals. Any ambiguous grains are resolved by qualitative scanning electron microscope (“SEM”) analysis. All picked grains are stored by species and size in separate vials.

ODM periodically runs spike tests to track processing efficiency. The laboratory reported that all samples arrived in good condition. All sample collection, transportation and processing was done to industry standards.

11.2 Diamond Samples for Caustic Fusion from Kimberlite Outcrops, Reverse Circulation Chips and Drill Core

11.2.1 Sample Collection, Preparation and Transport

The goal of the initial caustic fusion sampling of a kimberlite is to collect sufficient material (ideally 200 kg) from any kimberlite in order to provide a significant number of stones to evaluate size distribution. The regions around the discovery outcrops are prospected to determine if there are other showings nearby. If there are, a cumulative sample of around 200 kg is collected, but broken into sub-samples by locality/kimberlite type. The goal is to get as representative a sample as possible of the kimberlite and to allow evaluation of the diamond content of localities/phases. If deemed appropriate, larger samples of approximately 1.0 t are collected and handled in a similar manner.

Core samples are collected in 8 kg aliquots with the sample depths recorded. They are placed in doubled plastic bags and both the inner and outer bags are sealed with plastic cable ties. The outer bag is also sealed with a metal security tag. The sample number is written on the bag. Each bag is then placed in a plastic bucket with a tamper-proof lid and sealed. The samples are assigned individual, generic sample numbers that do not indicate their source.

Kimberlite rock chips and dust from the RC drill are captured within a pre-labelled plastic bag inside a 20 L white pail. The bag is then closed with a plastic cable tie and sealed with a security tag. A 200 kg caustic fusion sample corresponds to approximately 15.25 m of kimberlite drilled depending on chip recovery. The pail is labelled on the inside and the outside with a unique sample number then capped with a lid. The sample numbers do not indicate the geographic location of the sample. The security tag numbers are recorded in a handbook and input to an electronic database for tracking before the samples are shipped. A representative sample across each 1.5 m interval of every hole drilled was collected for detailed microscope chip logging, irrespective of whether the sample represented kimberlite.

Samples collected in the field from outcrops or other surface material for caustic fusion analyses are placed in plastic bags which are sealed by plastic zap-straps. Each bag is then placed inside of a polypropylene woven bag (rice bag) or a second plastic bag and sealed with a plastic zap-strap and metal security tag. The sample number is written on the bag. The bag is then placed in a plastic bucket with a tamper-proof lid and sealed. The samples are assigned individual, generic sample numbers which do not indicate their source.

Samples collected in the field are transported from the field to camp by helicopter and are then shipped from camp by twin otter to Iqaluit. Samples of drill core are selected in Peregrine's secure logging facility in Iqaluit. The samples are placed on pallets, shrink wrapped and strapped and then sent Air Express to the SRC for caustic fusion analysis. All sampling was performed according to industry standards. Security seals are checked upon receipt by SRC and any damage noted. SRC reported that all samples arrived at the laboratory intact and that there were no discrepancies noted.

All chain of custody information is kept in a table, which is sent to Peregrine's Vancouver office along with geological and sample location information. Representative hand samples of the kimberlite are collected. If there is more than one kimberlite type encountered or more than one locality of the one kimberlite, a sample from every type/area is collected and referenced to the microdiamond sample.

11.2.2 Sample Processing

All samples for caustic fusion diamond analysis were sent to SRC, an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory.

The method for processing samples for diamonds > 106 µm, involves:

- weighing the samples upon arrival at the laboratory;
- drying followed by crushing with a 0.5 in gap;
- adding tracers and fusing the sample with sodium hydroxide ("NaOH");
- discarding the -0.075 mm residue from the fusion process;
- again adding tracers (+0.106 mm) and cleaning the +0.075 mm crude residue by chemical treatment;
- screening the chemically treated residue and discarding the 0.075 mm portion
- using microscopes to recover and document the natural diamonds and added tracers from the +0.106 mm fractions. Starting with the 2010 program, Peregrine has chosen not to have the -0.106 mm fraction observed.

Each sample is checked twice to ensure that the all the diamonds have been recovered. A flow chart of the SRC "Caustic Fusion Method for Diamonds > 106 µm" is depicted in Appendix 3, Figure 1.

11.2.3 Sample Security

The sample processing facility at SRC is a locked facility. The caustic sorting room is monitored by 24 hour motion sensing video surveillance. This is operated and managed by accredited in-house security personnel, and monitored in part by an outside security agency.

11.3 Commercial Sized Diamond Sampling

11.3.1 Sample Preparation and Transport of CH-6 Mini-Bulk Sample

No field preparation of samples occurred. The CH-6 mini-bulk sample was collected by diamond drilling during July 2010 and placed in secure core boxes. The drill core boxes were transported from the field drill site to camp and on to the Iqaluit airport using a Bell 212S helicopter and then trucked to Peregrine's secure core logging facility in Iqaluit. Sealed boxes were opened, logged and sampled by Peregrine's Chief Geoscientist Dr. Jennifer Pell. In the logging facility, the solid kimberlite core was broken into smaller pieces and then collected into 16 doubled ore bags which were rated to hold 1,000 kg. The bag numbers, X01 to X16 were recorded and labelled with permanent black marker. Natural laser inscribed diamond tracers were added to the sample to track processing efficiency. Each sample bag was closed and sealed with a tamper-proof, numbered security seal. Bags were placed on wooden pallets, shrink wrapped and banded and then the samples were transported southward by Boeing 767 aircraft to the SRC Diamond Services Laboratory in Saskatoon. Seals were checked upon arrival at SRC and all were found to be in order.

The sample collection and shipment process was conducted under strict chain of custody protocols and was supervised by senior Peregrine personnel.

The sample was processed through a DMS at the SRC in Saskatoon. The processing procedure is outlined in Section 13 of this report.

11.3.2 Sample Preparation and Transport of CH-6 Surface Bulk Trench Sample

No field preparation of samples occurred. The sample was collected by surface trenching (as outlined in Section 9.5.1) in April, 2013 and placed into bulk sample bags, which were doubled-up to reduce the risk of tearing. Both the inner and outer bags were labelled with a unique sample number and the sample number was written on at least two sides of the outer bag.

Once the sample bags were filled and weighed, natural diamond tracers with a cut and polished face and laser etched serial number and carat weight were randomly added to some of the bags. All the inner bags were tied closed and sealed with a uniquely numbered cable lock seal. The outer bags were then also tied closed.

Caustic fusion samples for MIDA analysis were collected at the same time as the bulk sample bags were filled. Samples were collected in 20 L or 23 L white plastic pails lined with a polyurethane sample bag. Each pail held approximately 16 kg of sample, and 47 individual sample pails were collected. The MIDA samples are as representative as possible of the bulk sample that was collected and approximately one MIDA sample pail was collected for every six bulk sample bags filled. Each pail was given a unique sample number which was derived from a standard sample tag book. The number was written on the outside of the pail and on the inner sample bag. The right hand sample number tag was removed from the book and placed in the inner sample bag. Once the sample was collected, the inner bag was sealed with a cable lock tie and a security seal and the bucket closed with a locking lid. In the field, when the sample was collected, the information was recorded as to which bulk sample bags each MIDA sample corresponds to, date collected and security seal number. This information was transferred into a spreadsheet at the end of shift.

Five hundred and eight of the 516 bags filled were shipped from the CH-6 trench to Iqaluit during April 2013. Four hundred and six of the sample bags were transported overland in convoys of sleds pulled by Challengers and 102 samples were transported using a DC-3 aircraft. Eight samples remained at Discovery Camp and were transported to Iqaluit by Twin Otter during the summer program.

Bulk samples were unloaded in Iqaluit and transported to the Great Slave hangar at the airport for storage. One hundred and eighty six sample bags were stored inside the hangar behind a locked and security sealed door, and 322 sample bags were stored adjacent to the hangar within the airport security fence. Bags stored outside the hangar were covered with heavy duty ultraviolet light resistant agricultural tarps.

The MIDA samples and petrographic and specific gravity samples were shipped to Iqaluit by Twin Otter during April 2013 and transported to Peregrine's secure warehouse facility for storage. Both the bulk samples and the MIDA samples were inspected upon arrival in Iqaluit and all shipping information and notes on condition on arrival were recorded in a chain of custody form which was scanned and sent to Alan O'Connor, Project Manager, in camp and copied to Jennifer Pell, Chief Geologist and the information transferred into a spreadsheet.

In June 2013, ten of the bulk sample bags were transported from Iqaluit to Saskatoon. They were flown First Air Cargo to Winnipeg. David Willis, a Peregrine employee, oversaw the loading of the samples in Iqaluit and accompanied them to Winnipeg, where he inspected them upon unloading. He oversaw their transfer to a Manitoulin transport truck. The samples were inspected upon arrived at the SRC Diamond Services Laboratory in Saskatoon. All bags and seals were in good condition.

The remaining 506 bulk sample bags were loaded into containers and transported by ship. David Willis and Alan O'Connor, Peregrine's Chidliak Project Manager oversaw the loading in Iqaluit. A total of 231 bags were loaded into 21 containers and transported on a ship to the Port of Valleyfield by NEAS, one of the two companies that run sealifts from Baffin Island to the south. A total of 249 bags were loaded into 23 containers and were transported on a ship to the Port of Ste. Catherine by NSSI, the other sealift company. The remaining 26 bags were transported by NSSI in three containers on a second ship destined for the Port of Ste. Catherine. Upon arrival at port, the containers were unloaded and the bags transferred to trucks for transport to DBS. During the transfer, all bags were inspected either by Alan O'Connor or by Jennifer Pell, and their condition was documented. Once placed in the trucks, a security seal was placed on the door of the container and the seal number recorded. Upon arrival at the laboratory, the seal on the doors were checked, the bags unloaded and all security seals on the individual bags checked. All bags arrived in good condition and minor discrepancies in the seals were noted on only eight of the 506 bags shipped.

At SRC and DBS the pallets were off-loaded, weighed, reconciled with a chain of custody and stored in a secured yard. A table of bag numbers, seal checks and received weights is in the Peregrine files and was reviewed by the QP. All bulk sample bags were weighed individually prior to introduction to the DMS circuit.

11.3.3 Sample Security

The sample processing facility at SRC is a locked facility. Outside sample storage is in an attached yard fenced with 8 ft chain link fence with barbed wire at the top. The yard is monitored by 24 hour motion sensing video surveillance. The DMS sample processing facility, X-ray recovery facility, Macro Room, wet lab and caustic sorting room are also monitored by 24 hour motion sensing video surveillance and controlled access by key card. In addition, the Macro room utilises biometric door security and physical searches. This is operated and managed by accredited in-house security personnel, and monitored in part by an outside security agency. A Security officer is present for all operations in the DMS facility, Recovery facility and Macro room. This officer is present for all material handling, opening or closing of sample containers, sealing or unsealing, locking or unlocking, and transfer of concentrate material. Dual custody composed of security and SRC senior operating personnel is required at all times for handling of sample material or concentrate, and for seals and locks. A dual key system is utilized, with keys kept in on site safes during off hours. Personnel access is restricted, and records are kept of all visitors and personnel present. Security maintains a seal register and log of concentrates.

The De Beers Sudbury facility is a secure site with key fob controlled access. The storage yard is secured with a chain link and barbed wire fence and video surveillance. Video surveillance of all key areas is monitored by onsite and offsite by De Beers Protective Services. A Security officer is present for all operations in the DMS facility and concentrate storage room. This officer is present for all material handling, opening or closing of sample containers, sealing or unsealing, locking or unlocking, and transfer of concentrate material. Dual custody composed of security and DBS senior operating personnel is required at all times for handling of sample material or concentrate, and for seals and locks. Personnel access is restricted, and records are kept of all visitors and personnel present. Security maintains a seal register and log of concentrates.

Diamond sorting of x-ray and grease concentrates was accomplished by hand by trained SRC staff in the secure Macro Room. All concentrate and diamond handling was performed inside locked and sealed glove boxes. The concentrate pail was placed in the glove box, which was re-locked and sealed. All concentrate is weighed into the glove box and weighed out of the glove box upon completion. All fractions are accounted for and a detailed weight reconciliation is kept. Reconciliation weights must match within 0.2% before a sample is re-sealed and removed. Hand sorting of the +6 mm x-ray tails is accomplished on a table outside of the glove box, as is sorting of the grease table concentrate.

The concentrate is sieved into convenient size fractions for sorting. Each size fraction is sorted at least twice by two different sorters. A microscope is used for all but the coarsest fractions. All diamonds and QC materials such as diamond spikes and density tracers are removed and recorded.

A complete digital video capture of all aspects of the project has been received from both SRC and DBS. Howard Coopersmith has reviewed this video including auditing portions and specific dates. No suspicious activity was noted. There do not appear to be security incidents or discrepancies for the CH-6 sample at SRC or DBS.

11.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Quality control testing was performed on all macrodiamond sampling programs at CH-6 (both drill core and surface trench). Processed tailings were also subject to audits. QA/QC measures include:

- Adherence to documented processing and handling protocols;

- Addition of identifiable natural diamond tracers to samples prior to processing, both in the field and at the processing plant, to determine recovery efficiency;
- Securing sample bags with numbered seals and tracking seal use;
- Securing transport units with numbered seals and tracking seal use;
- Plant inspection before processing;
- Independent third party process monitoring and auditing;
- Recording of DMS processing parameters as kimberlite is processed (moisture measurements, screening analysis of head feed, operating medium pressure at the cyclone, medium density, operational time and motion information, ore dressing studies);
- Testing the DMS processing with density tracers and auditing of these tracer tests by and independent third party;
- Audit of representative coarse DMS tailings from select samples as necessary;
- Monitoring of diamond recovery statistics, including size frequency analysis
- Testing the processing with density tracers;
- Review and audit of DMS and diamond data, operating procedures and QA/QC programs; and
- Review of video surveillance security camera tapes from all facilities by an independent third party.

As an element of Peregrine's QA/QC protocols, diamond tracers which are natural diamond crystals with at least one polished face and a serial number and carat weight laser inscribed onto the face were added to the samples. They ranged in size from 0.09 ct to 1.62 ct, and were previously calibrated to ensure susceptibility to x-ray capture.

For the CH-6 2010 mini-bulk sample, natural diamond tracers were added to the sample bags at the core logging facility and at the processing plant. In addition, at the SRC, prior to DMS processing, synthetic tracers with a density of 3.53 g/cm3 were added to the sample.

For the CH-6 2013 bulk sample, numerically laser-etched natural diamond tracers were inserted in the field into some of the bags collected. These were randomly distributed between the bags comprising the initial approximately 250 t of sample. After insertion of the tracers, the inner bags were tied closed and sealed with a uniquely numbered cable lock seal. The outer bags were then also tied closed. External QP, David Farrow of GeoStrat visited the project on April 7 and 8 (Farrow, 2013) to oversee some of the sample collection and spiking. Peregrine also added natural diamond tracers as QC spikes to the bulk bags as they were opened at the DBS DMS feed. In addition, ten natural diamond tracers weighing were added to the recovery circuit at the SRC.

The CH-6 bulk sample of kimberlite was entirely consumed during treatment, therefore check samples processed at the same or a different facility are not possible. The coarse tails DMS product consists of 1mm to 6mm DMS floats, and the remaining +6 mm sample represents approximately one-quarter of the original head feed weight. This material could be audited or re-processed to check for additional diamonds. The recovery tails of DMS concentrate minus concentrate removed by x-ray and grease recovery is also stored. The retained concentrate could be audited or re-processed to check for additional diamonds. Most hand sorted recovery concentrates are also available; the -2mm x-ray concentrate was consumed by caustic fusion and is not available for audit. These audits or re-processing however would not seek to duplicate original sample results, but to check diamond recovery efficiency.

Both SRC and DBS have QA/QC procedures in place for diamond sample DMS processing. In addition SRC has similar procedures for the diamond Recovery and Sorting Processes.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Exploration Samples

Field collection sheets for heavy mineral samples are periodically checked against computer databases to ensure that all data entry is correct.

Dr. Jennifer Pell of Peregrine visited the ODM laboratory to review the processing and mineral examination. The laboratory is well-managed and has a spiking procedure for quality control. ODM does not use any enclosed separation devices; consequently they are able to observe the quality of their mineralogical separations at each stage of the separation process. For example, observing the gold grains during the first step of the separation process – tabling – is essential to avoiding gold grain carryover between samples. In addition to the many visual checkpoints obtained from direct observation of the mineral separations their quality controls include:

- Recording the sample processing sequence and operator in all circuits (detailed processing logs);
- Weighing all sample fractions and sub-fractions obtained during processing and tallying the weights to identify potential unnoticed sample mix-ups. The rare mix-ups that do occur are immediately reported in writing;
- Tabling blank samples whenever switching projects;
- Meticulously picking concentrate sieves clean between all samples;
- Convening weekly planning and review meetings within the physical laboratory facility for all staff;
- Conducting regular heavy mineral recovery tests on all tables;
- Conducting blind internal KIM spike tests annually. These tests are much more exhaustive than client spike tests. They extend over 3-4 months, use natural KIM grains from sediments rather than grains milled from kimberlite, measure the recovery rate for each KIM species and include reprocessing of sample rejects to establish where any losses are occurring. The results are compiled in a formal report which is supplied to clients;
- Indicator mineral logging is done by experienced exploration geologists and/or mineralogists who are familiar with all natural and unnatural grains; and
- Suspect grains of KIMs or other unusual minerals are resolved by SEM/EDS analysis.

All visually positive grains were sent to CF Minerals in Kelowna, British Columbia for microprobe analysis. Standards are routinely run to ensure compositional data is accurate and precise.

12.2 Microdiamond Samples

Rock sent for caustic dissolution diamond analysis to the SRC is completely consumed in the process. Fusion residues and recovered diamonds are shipped to Peregrine for storage and reference. Since 2009, sample spiking for quality control of CH-6 samples returned 4,371 of the 4,396 spikes placed in the samples for a recovery rate of 99.4%. This efficiency is high and the results are therefore considered to be reliable.

12.3 Macrodiamond Samples

The DMS diamond recovery facilities are governed by a series of detailed procedures that are appropriate to ensure the security and integrity of samples and the final results. All samples received in the laboratory are accompanied by a chain of custody document and with security seals that must be verified prior to processing any sample. Upon receipt, the samples are stored in a secure facility with restricted access. The diamond recovery circuits are in restricted areas and all samples, concentrates, diamonds and data are locked in safes, cabinets, drying ovens, or secure rooms when not being handled.

During the 2010 CH-6 mini-bulk sample, as part of Peregrine's QA/QC protocols, Peregrine added 40 numerically laser-etched natural diamond tracers ranging in size from 0.26 to 1.62 cts to the sample bags in the core logging facility, and 35 numerically laser-etched natural diamond tracers ranging in size from 0.14 to 4.74 cts were added at the processing plant. One hundred percent of the natural diamond tracers were recovered at the SRC. As well, at the SRC, prior to DMS processing, 45 blue synthetic tracers with a density of 3.53 g/cm^3 were added to the sample, and all of these tracers were also recovered.

During the 2013 CH-6 bulk sample, Peregrine added 140 natural diamond tracers as QC spikes to the bulk bags as they were filled with kimberlite on site. An additional 125 natural diamond tracers were added to bags as they were opened at the DMS and ten natural diamond tracers were added into x-ray feed. These tracers are natural diamond crystals with at least one polished face and a serial number and carat weight laser inscribed onto the face. They ranged in size from 0.09 cts to 1.62 cts, and were previously calibrated to ensure susceptibility to x-ray capture. All of these except one (0.16 ct placed in x-ray feed) were recovered by the SRC, for a total recovery of 274 of 275 or over 99%. A full reconciliation of the recovered tracers is reported in the SRC final report (McCubbing, 2014). The entire sample parcel of recovered diamonds was scrutinized to ensure no tracer diamonds or fragments of such were included in the sample results or grade determination.

Peregrine contracted Howard Coopersmith, an external, independent consultant to act as QP to oversee all phases of diamond processing and recovery for the bulk sample. In addition, Peregrine's Chief Geoscientist, Dr. Jennifer Pell, acted as internal QP. They were present during sample processing at DBS and during sample recovery and sorting at the SRC. They observed security procedures and operations, most of the seal removals and additions and the documentation. The independent QP confirmed sample weights, moisture contents, diamond picking, concentrate weights, diamond sieving, diamond weights, diamond descriptions and glove box weight reconciliations. He also confirmed the various tracers and spikes, and all reporting as well as examined the full recovered diamond parcel in detail, and confirmed that the results as reported by SRC and Peregrine diamonds were true and correct (Coopersmith, 2014).

12.4 Drill Data

All drill hole data is stored in a Microsoft Access database.

All diamond drill hole collars were surveyed using a Differential Global Positioning System ("DGPS"), primarily with a Trimble 5800 RTK DGPS, and have not yet been surveyed by a professional surveyor. This will be completed in a future program. Drill holes completed in 2009 and 2011 were surveyed down hole with a single-shot magnetic tool every 50 m. In many cases, a measurement was taken at the end of the hole also. Drill holes completed in 2010 and 2012, in addition to being surveyed with the single-shot tool, were also surveyed with a Reflex Gyroscope, a multi-shot, non-magnetic down-hole survey tool that recorded measurements every 5 m. Exceptions to this are the following drill holes: in CH-6, CHI-050-10-DD07 and CHI-050-10-DD08 were not surveyed as these are vertically oriented; In CH-44, CHI-258-12-DD12 was only surveyed with the single-shot tool, and not the Gyroscope, because it is vertically oriented; In CH-7, CHI-251-11-DD09 was not surveyed as it is vertically oriented, CHI-251-11-DD10 was unable to be surveyed due to drilling conditions, and CHI-251-11-DD12 was not surveyed as it was a short, misaligned hole that was abandoned and re-drilled as CHI-251-11-DD13. No small-diameter RC holes were surveyed in any body and for all un-surveyed holes, proposed orientations were utilized.

Drill hole data utilized for the volume and tonnage estimates was verified by Peregrine in the following manner:

- Collar locations were confirmed against original data printouts from the DGPS survey tool;
- Down hole survey data was checked against original data printouts from single-shot or Gyroscope tools and inconsistent/poor quality survey points were removed;
- End of hole depths were cross-checked using detailed core logs, core photos and driller time sheets;
- Meterages down hole were cross-checked with photos and detailed core logs and no inconsistencies were noted; and
- Contacts defined in detailed core logs were cross-checked with core photos.

12.5 Density Data

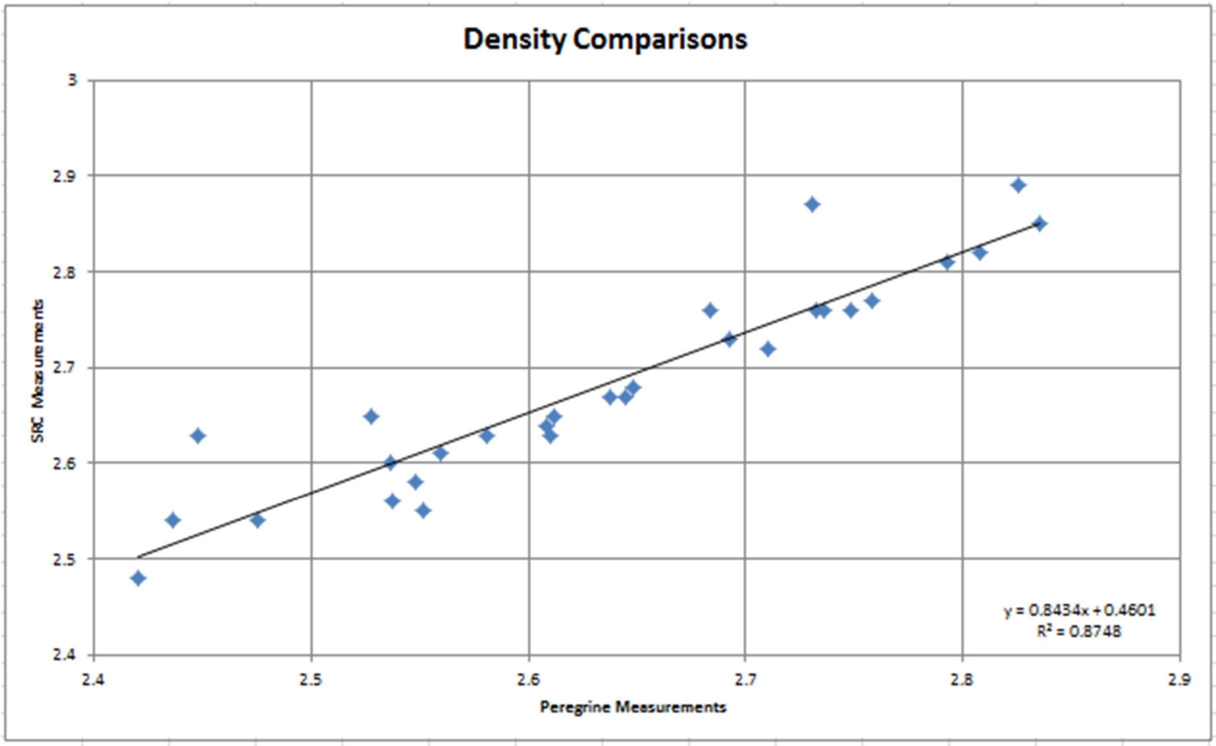
An analysis of density data was undertaken for the CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44 kimberlites. The density measurements were made in each geologic unit (to determine density range per unit) and by depth within the kimberlites to determine if density varied by elevation.

For all kimberlites, Peregrine determined density using the method for non-porous rocks, after Lipton (2001), where dry rock samples are weighed, and then weighed in water. The dry bulk density is calculated as the mass of the sample in air divided by difference of the mass of the sample air and water.

12.5.1 CH-6 Density Data

A total of 503 individual density measurements has been made for CH-6 drill core samples, primarily in-house, by Peregrine staff, 374 of which are kimberlite and 129 of which are country rock. Of the 374 kimberlite samples, twelve were measured by Acme Analytical Laboratory ("Acme") because they were weathered kimberlite samples. In addition, 29 samples were analysed by the SRC as duplicates, to cross-check the accuracy of Peregrine measurements. For both Peregrine and SRC measurements, the samples were measured as whole core using the submersion method and a dry bulk density was determined. For SRC measurements, samples were dried and weighed, then placed under a vacuum and weighed while submersed in water. The temperature of the water was recorded at the time of the measurements and included in the calculations for these measurements. The detection limit is 0.01 g/cm^3. There is a reasonable correlation between the Peregrine and SRC sets of data ($R^2 = 0.8748$) (Figure 12-1). Due to the consistency between the laboratory duplicates and Peregrine measurements, only Peregrine measurements were used for the Mineral Resource tonnage calculations.

Figure 12-1: Comparison of density measurements of kimberlite samples between Peregrine and SRC (n=29)

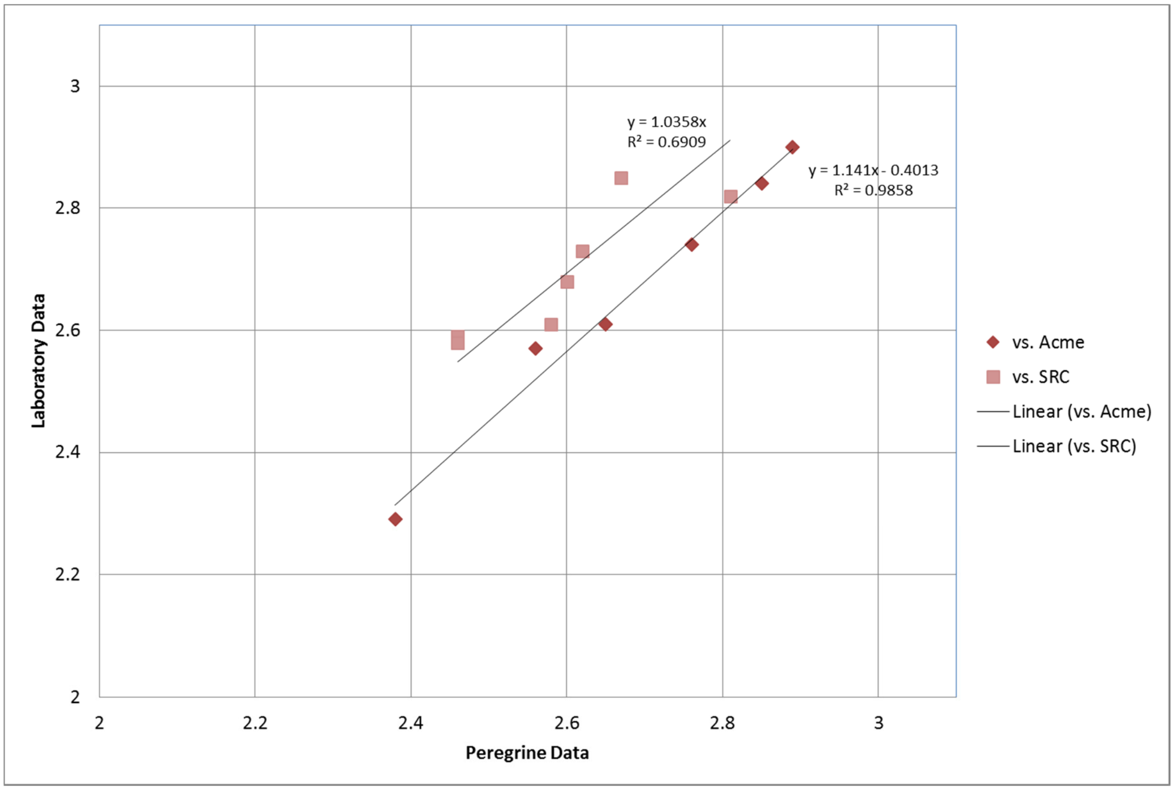


12.5.2 CH-7 Density Data

A total of 530 individual sample density measurements was made of CH-7 drill core by Peregrine staff, 413 of which are kimberlite and 117 of which are country rock. In addition, six kimberlite samples were analyzed as duplicate samples by Acme and seven were analyzed as duplicate samples by the SRC. These 13 measurements were completed in order to check the accuracy of Peregrine's in-house measurements. The comparative results are plotted in Figure 12-2.

If CH-7 density data is considered in isolation, more duplicate samples are required for greater confidence in the measurements completed by Peregrine staff. However, comparisons of Peregrine density measurements with laboratory measurements for other kimberlites in the Chidliak cluster show very good correlation which provides a level of confidence in the accuracy of Peregrine's density measurements for CH-7.

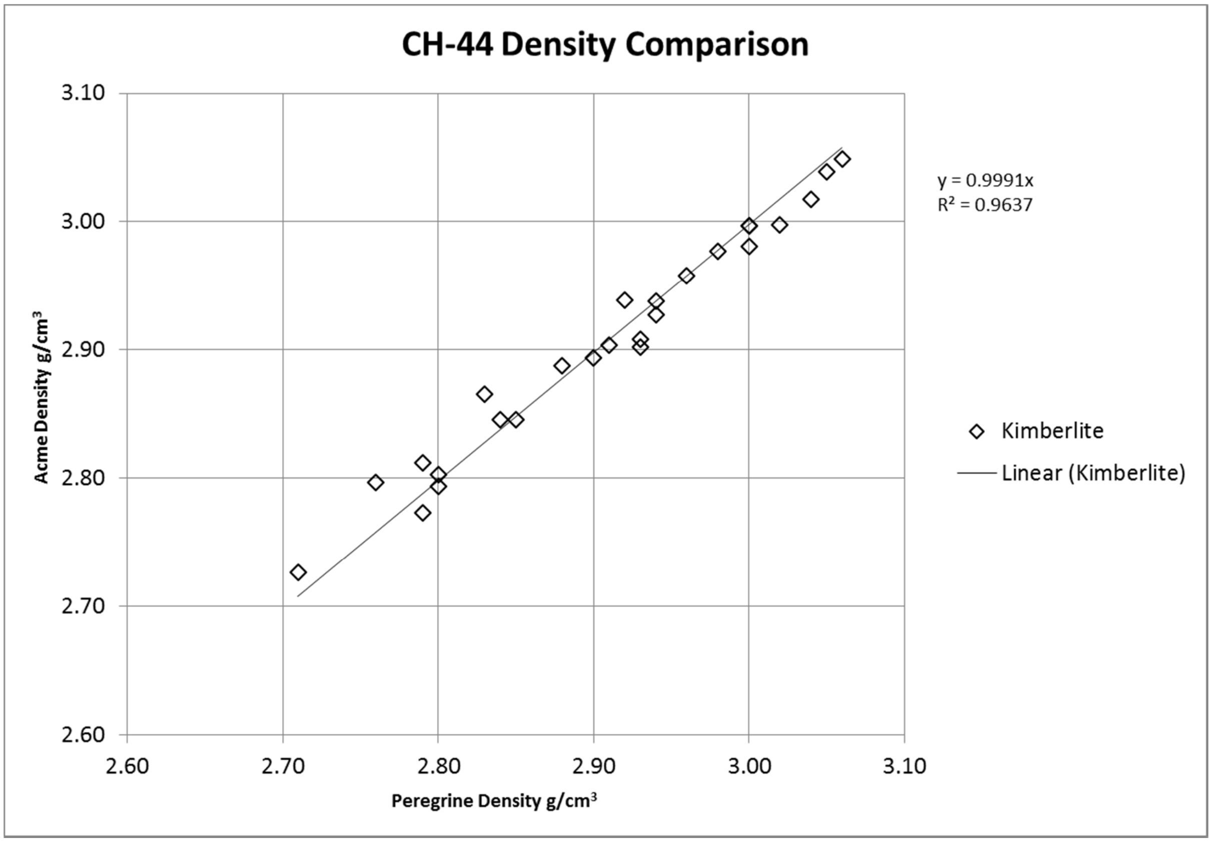
Figure 12-2: Comparison of density measurements of CH-7 kimberlite samples between Peregrine with SRC (n=7) and Acme (n=6)



12.5.3 CH-44 Density Data

For CH-44, a total of 367 individual sample density measurements was made of drill core by Peregrine staff, 312 of which are kimberlite and 55 of which are country rock. In addition, 26 samples were analyzed as duplicates by Acme. There is a good correlation between the two sets of data (R^2 = 0.9637) (Figure 12-3). As density increases the two data sets become more similar.

Figure 12-3: Comparison of density measurements for CH-44 between Peregrine and Acme (n=26)



For consistency, only Peregrine measurements were used in tonnage calculations for CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44.

12.6 Data Verification by GeoStrat

The Peregrine drill hole database for CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44 provided to GeoStrat was reviewed and verified against drill hole logs and down hole survey records. Very few errors were found and those errors which were found were corrected by Peregrine. Microdiamond sampling results were received by GeoStrat directly from the SRC and compared to Peregrine's database. No errors were found in the microdiamond data.

In addition, the following verification procedures were completed:

- The Geological models for CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44 were constructed using Gems software by C. Fitzgerald of Peregrine and was reviewed by Darrell Farrow of GeoStrat.

- Diamond size frequency analysis of bulk micro and macro samples was used to establish relevant microdiamond and macrodiamond curves.
- Microdiamond analysis was undertaken to confirm continuity of diamond mineralization and stability of the diamond populations with depth.
- Drill core review of kimberlite from CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44 was completed by Darrell Farrow in February 2014 at Peregrine's secure storage facility in Burnaby.
- A site visit was completed by David Farrow from the 3 to the 8 of April 2013. The bulk sampling of CH-6 was in progress during this visit.

It is recommended that Peregrine continue to survey drill holes with a Reflex Gyroscope (multi-shot, non-magnetic down-hole survey tool) every 5 m. Survey data taken at 50 m intervals with a single-shot magnetic tool is deemed insufficient, especially for deeper drill holes.

GeoStrat is of the opinion that both the drill database and the diamond database are sufficiently reliable for the CH-6 Mineral Resource estimate and for estimation of volumes and tonnages for CH-7 and CH-44.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL DATA COLLECTION

13.1 Introduction

Two different DMS process facilities have been used to extract diamonds from the CH-6 kimberlite: a 5 tph plant at the SRC and a 5 tph plant at DBS. The SRC facility was used for the 13.76 t mini-bulk program completed through drill core at CH-6 in 2010 and for the 8.34 t test sample of the 2013 CH-6 surface trench bulk sample. DBS was used for the remaining 395.90 t of the CH-6 surface trench bulk sample (Table 13-1). DMS concentrate from both facilities was processed through the diamond recovery circuit at the SRC facility.

Table 13-1: DMS facilities: sample processing

Sample Type	Year	SRC Saskatoon		De Beers Sudbury	
		Processing Units	Total Dry Tonnes	Processing Units	Total Tonnes
Core	2010	5	13.76		
Surface	2013	1	8.34	6	395.90

The basic flow sheets are illustrated in Appendix 3, however they are described in the following subsections.

13.2 SRC DMS Processing Plant

At the SRC, the 2010 mini-bulk samples of drill core were weighed and then crushed by a jaw crusher with a gap set at approximately 30 mm. The sample was then fed into a 5 tph DMS plant (150 mm cyclone) with an integral scrubber, a dual trommel, jaw crusher (18 mm gap setting), cone crusher (10 mm gap setting), a feed preparation screen (0.85 mm slotted panels), a product recovery screen (0.60 wedge wire), a tailings dewatering screen (6 mm square panels), and a High Pressure Grinding Rolls ("HPGR") Crusher (4 mm gap setting at 50 bar) for recirculation of oversize material. As part of routine sample monitoring, SRC staff collected small samples for granulometry and moisture-content analysis; the material was removed, and returned to the processing circuit by SRC staff under supervision of QP Howard Coopersmith. DMS concentration was performed on +0.85-12.0 mm feed material. Heavy mineral concentrate from the DMS was treated through a two-stage Flow Sort x-ray sorter and vibrating grease table recovery circuit.

For the 2013 bulk sample at CH-6, an 8.34 t test sample was processed through the SRC DMS (150 mm cyclone) processing facility. The individual sample bags were weighed and fed into a 5 tph DMS plant and subjected to scrubbing and secondary crushing. No primary crushing was required; the only large rocks in the sample were country rock gneisses and they were removed by hand by SRC staff and inspected by Coopersmith as the sample was fed into the plant. Plant configuration was the same as in 2010 (See Appendix 3, Figure 2) with the exception of a single trommel and a single larger cone crusher (10mm gap) for secondary crushing. As part of routine sample monitoring, as in 2010, SRC staff collected small samples for granulometry and moisture-content analysis; the material was removed, and returned to the processing circuit under supervision of QP Howard Coopersmith. DMS concentration was performed on +0.85-12.0 mm feed material and a heavy mineral concentrate produced.

The goals of the test were to:

- Determine how the material feeds out of the bulk bags;
- Determine whether primary crushing is required;
- Ascertain best practices for secondary crushing and re-crushing;
- Observe material liberation characteristics;
- Observe clay content and handling;
- Estimate optimum plant throughputs;
- Obtain moisture contents;
- Estimate heavy mineral concentrate yield; and
- Design final sample treatment protocols for the remaining sample material.

Overall the sample treated very well at a high throughput with no issues and with essentially no need for primary crushing. Information learned during the test sample processing was used to optimize the process flowsheet at DBS.

13.3 De Beers Sudbury DMS Processing Plant

Of the 404.24 t collected from the CH-6 surface trench bulk sample, 395.90 t was processed at DBS, a 5 tph (200 mm cyclone) treatment plant in Sudbury, Ontario. The CH-6 surface trench bulk sample was processed in 2013 in six batches. The processing procedure is outlined in a flow diagram in Appendix 3, Figure 3. The samples were weighed and gravity fed from the 1 t mega-bags directly into the scrubber inlet hopper fitted with a ~50 mm x ~50 mm grizzly. As part of routine sample monitoring, DBS staff collected small samples for granulometry and moisture-content analysis; the material was removed, and returned to the processing circuit under supervision of QP Howard Coopersmith. Large rocks were removed from the grizzly by DBS staff and inspected by Coopersmith and country rock material was discarded. Any other oversize material (predominantly mantle xenoliths) were broken by hand and fed into the scrubber. The scrubber was 2.4 m long and 0.8 m in diameter. After scrubbing, the sample was discharged onto a 14 mm trommel screen, effectively cutting at 12.5 mm. The -12.5 mm material was fed into the DMS unit. Material +12.5 mm in size fell from the trommel screen lip into a 6” x 4” Masco jaw crusher, set to a 12 mm closed gap setting.

This crushed product was returned to the scrubber. In this way the circulating +12.5 mm (oversize) material remained in closed circuit until reduced below 12.5 mm in size. The treatment plant's operational parameters were recorded as processing progressed.

The preparation and DMS recovery section consisted of a preparation screen (1830 mm x 614 mm), fitted with 12 x 300 mm x 300 mm poly panels, with 1.0 mm square aperture openings. After washing on the preparation screen the sample material is gravity fed into a DMS mixing box, where the sample material was mixed with ferrosilicon ("FeSi"). A 4/3 Warman cyclone feed pump then fed the material into a 200 mm cyclone with a 40 mm spigot.

The tailings fraction (floats) from the cyclone were passed over a double deck screen where they were classified at +7.1 mm and at +1.0 mm square-mesh aperture, drained and washed to recover FeSi. The -7.1+1 mm washed product was discharged into a bulk bag for weighing and storage while the +7.1 mm oversize was re-crushed at approximately 5.0 mm and fed back to the primary feed prep screen.

The sink fraction (DMS concentrate) from the cyclone was similarly washed across a +1.0 mm square aperture screen and +1.0 mm fraction was gravity fed to a 20 L concentrate pail, located within a secure cage.

13.4 SRC Recovery Circuit

All DMS concentrate from both plants for both the mini-bulk and the bulk sample were sent to the x-ray and grease table recovery circuit at the SRC which consists of a feed hopper, sizing screens, dewatering process, twin stage x-ray unit, secured concentrate unit, grease table, and capture of final tailings (Appendix 3, Figure 4).

Sealed pails of DMS concentrate were transferred from the secure sorting area to the recovery circuit area. Seals were removed from the pails and recorded and then material was loaded to the primary feed hopper for sizing and processing. The x-ray feed hopper was gravity fed and material was rinsed over a vibrating wedge wire dewatering screen prior to introduction to the twin stage x-ray unit. A 0.85 mm screen was used in 2010 and a 0.67 mm screen was utilized in 2013. Sized material was passed through the x-ray unit, with specific parameters according to the size being treated. Luminescing material was ejected and gravity fed over a wedge wire dewatering screen to an infrared dryer and into a secured concentrate pail within a glove box cage. All x-ray feed and x-ray unit controls were controlled by the primary operator through use of a control panel located outside the enclosure of the secured process equipment. Any fines that passed through dewatering screens were captured in a 0.5mm screened sump trap, processed by caustic fusion and reported as part of the batch cleanup. The x-ray rejects +6 mm material was removed to an oversize collection pail which was then dried and hand sorted. The undersize material was gravity fed to the grease table. Grease and concentrate was hand scraped from the deck under video surveillance with security present and placed in 200 mm stainless steel sieves with 0.85 mm square mesh. The sieves were then placed in a tray over a catch pan in an oven at 80 ^{o}C overnight for melting of the grease. The oven was locked with two padlocks (one security key, one operator key). The next day the sieves are removed from the oven and taken to the secure sorting area for a bath with hot water and a degreasing agent for final cleanup. All degreasing treatment is done under video surveillance in the secure sorting area. The completed grease residue was then placed in a petri dish and then in a sealed bag with security tape to be locked in the secure sorting area to await the final hand sort.

Final process tailings were sealed and secured in metal 20 L pails with a uniquely numbered seal, placed on a pallet, and moved with a forklift to the secured compound for holding.

Final hand sorting consisted of secure transfer of x-ray and grease table concentrates to the final sorting lab. Due to the large amount of concentrate, the -2 mm X-ray concentrate was subjected to a caustic fusion finish priori to hand sorting. All X-ray concentrate was sorted in a sealed glove box. Grease table concentrate was degreased and hand sorted using a binocular bench top microscope. All concentrates were stored in a double locked cage in the secure sorting area until they were sorted.

13.5 Metallurgical Data Collection

Metallurgical data was routinely collected during plant operations. The data from the 2010 sample was mainly collected on solid drill core and the data from the 2013 sample was collected from *in situ* weathered surface material.

This metallurgical data included:

- Weights of all sample containers and fractions by certified and calibrated scales,
- DMS plant yield (heavy mineral concentrate),
- X-ray and grease table yield,
- Moisture contents of plant head feed.
- Granulometry of select plant products including:
    - Primary Crusher product – DMS plant feed;
    - Cyclone Feed – prep screen overflow;
    - Feed Prep Screen underflow;
    - HPGR Feed (as appropriate);
    - HPGR product (as appropriate);
    - Coarse Tails;
    - DMS Concentrate

Of particular interest is the useful information on DMS concentrate yield (Table 13-2). All data is based on actual plant head feed (wet weight) and drained (but not dried) concentrate weights and is expressed as a percentage.

Table 13-2: DMS concentrate yield data

Plant	Year	Max %	Min %	Avg %
SRC	2010	1.05	0.71	0.87
SRC	2013	0.70	0.70	0.70
DBS	2013	0.47	0.36	0.41

Concentrate yield was consistently higher at the SRC plant than at DBS. This is due primarily to processing of competent core and different cyclone settings. Data collected from these tests will be used with data from future sampling projects to aid in plant design.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

GeoStrat was commissioned by Peregrine to provide an independent Mineral Resource Estimate of the CH-6 kimberlite. In addition, an assessment of volumes and tonnages for the CH-7 and CH-44 kimberlites was requested.

14.2 CH-6 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource Estimate comprised the integration of kimberlite volumes, density, petrology and diamond content data obtained from:

- 12 vertical and 12 inclined core drill holes comprising 4,700 m completed between 2009 and 2011;
- 20 reverse circulation drill holes comprising 127 m, drilled in 2012 to define the overburden/kimberlite contact;
- 1,897 kg of kimberlite from 18 core drill holes submitted for microdiamond sampling;
- 404.24 dry tonnes of bulk trench sample submitted for macrodiamond sampling and 350 kg of bulk trench sample submitted for microdiamond sampling; and
- Densities determined from a total of 339 samples, of which 26 were for weathered kimberlite

14.2.1 Drilling

All drilling completed to date was used to construct the CH-6 3D geological model. Twenty-four diamond core drill holes totalling 4,700 m have been completed at CH-6. These are detailed in Table 14-1 and shown in Figure 14-1. A total of 20 vertical small-diameter RC holes totalling 127 m were drilled in 2012 in order to define the overburden-kimberlite contact. These are detailed in Table 14-2 and shown in Figure 14-2.

Table 14-1: Summary of diamond core drill holes at CH-6

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-050-09-DD01	CH-6	Discovery	2009	057	-45	178.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-09-DD02	CH-6	Delineation	2009	000	-90	250.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-09-DD03	CH-6	Delineation	2009	022	-45	185.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-09-DD04	CH-6	Testing contact	2009	202	-45	81.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-09-DD05	CH-6	Delineation	2009	122	-60	149.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD06	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	141	-88	315.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD07	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	000	-90	214.69	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD08	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	000	-90	56.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-10-DD09	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	091	-89	313.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-10-DD10	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	215	-88	322.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD11	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	028	-89	325.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-10-DD12	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	293	-59	227.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD13	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	013	-89	309.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-11-DD14	CH-6	Delineation	2011	295	-45	120.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD15	CH-6	Delineation	2011	115	-45	160.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD16	CH-6	Delineation	2011	000	-90	279.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD17	CH-6	Delineation	2011	000	-90	170.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD18	CH-6	Delineation	2011	025	-45	89.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD19	CH-6	Delineation	2011	000	-90	134.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD20	CH-6	Delineation	2011	294	-45	72.83	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD21	CH-6	Delineation	2011	062	-45	77.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD22	CH-6	Delineation	2011	114	-45	86.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD23	CH-6	Delineation	2011	203	-50	287.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD24	CH-6	Delineation	2011	000	-90	300.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
					Total Metres	4699.52			

Table 14-2: Summary of small-diameter RC drilling at CH-6

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-050-12-RC01	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC02	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC03	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC04	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC05	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC06	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	12.80	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC07	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC08	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC09	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	18.90	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC10	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	7.20	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC11	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	7.20	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC12	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	8.70	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC13	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC14	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC15	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC16	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC17	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC18	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC19	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC20	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
					Total Metres	126.80			

Figure 14-1: CH-6 core drill hole locations and geology projected to surface, with interpreted kimberlite pipe outline and total field magnetics

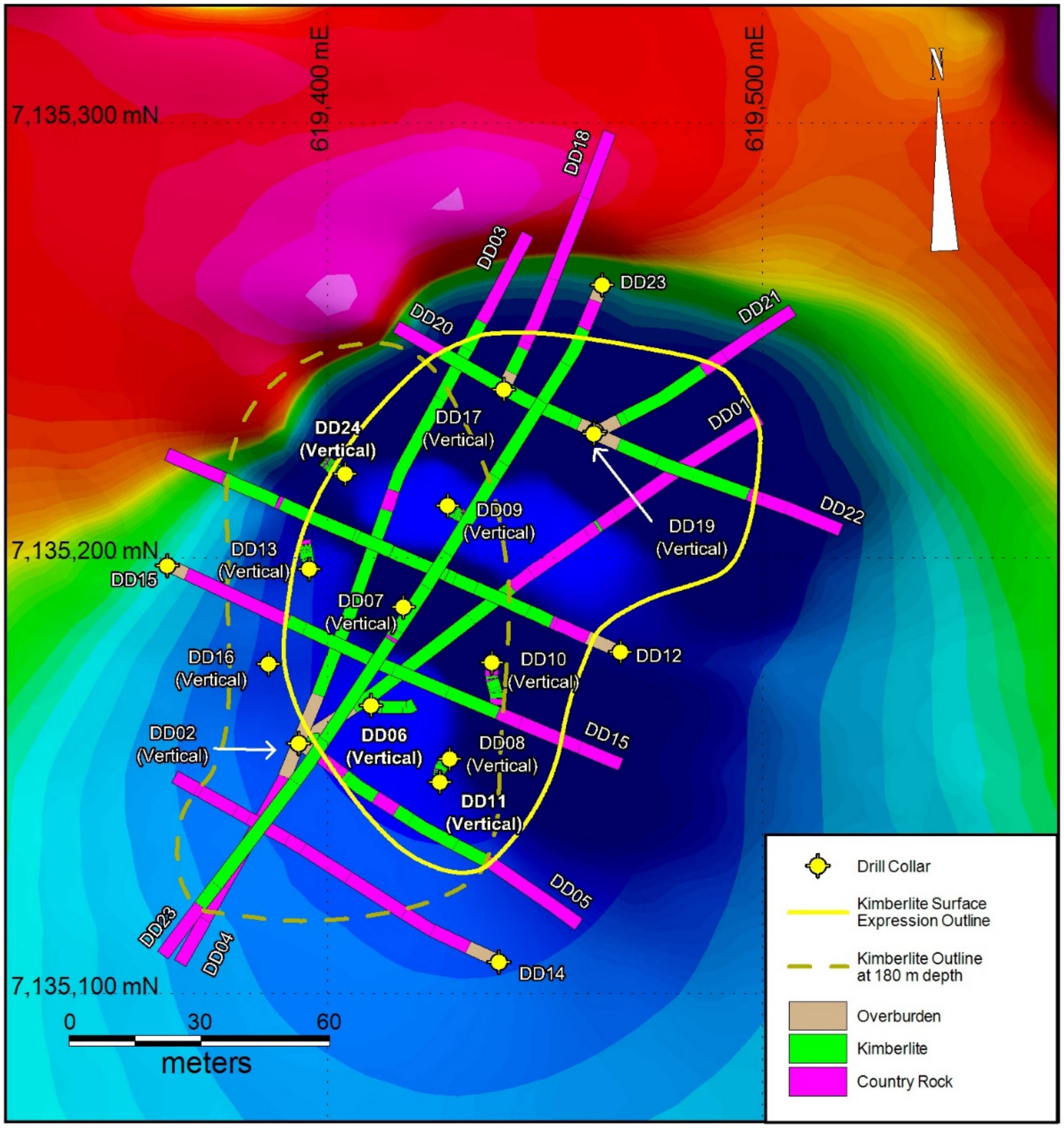
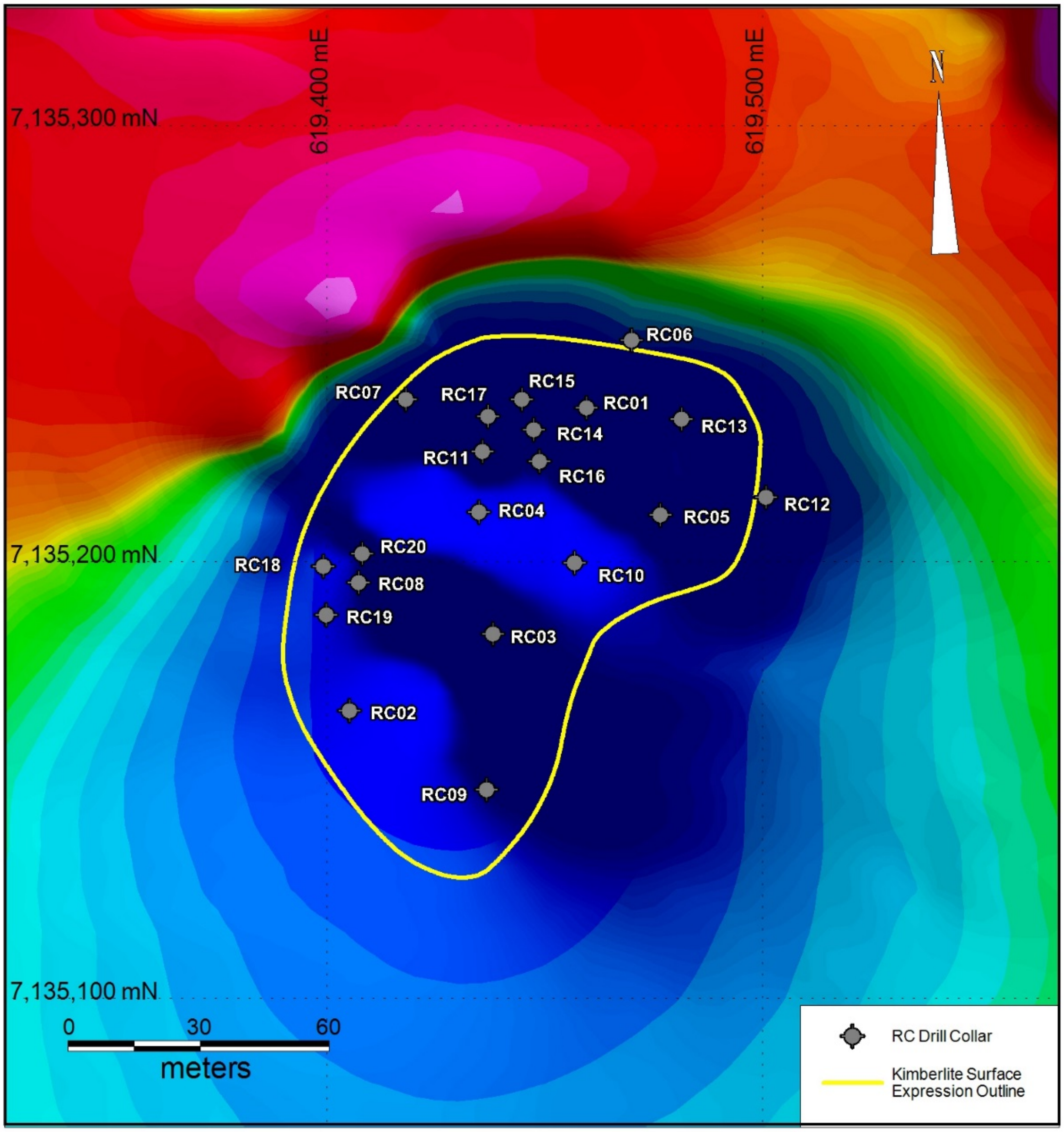


Figure 14-2: CH-6 small-diameter RC drill hole locations with interpreted kimberlite pipe outline and total field magnetics



14.2.2 Geological Model

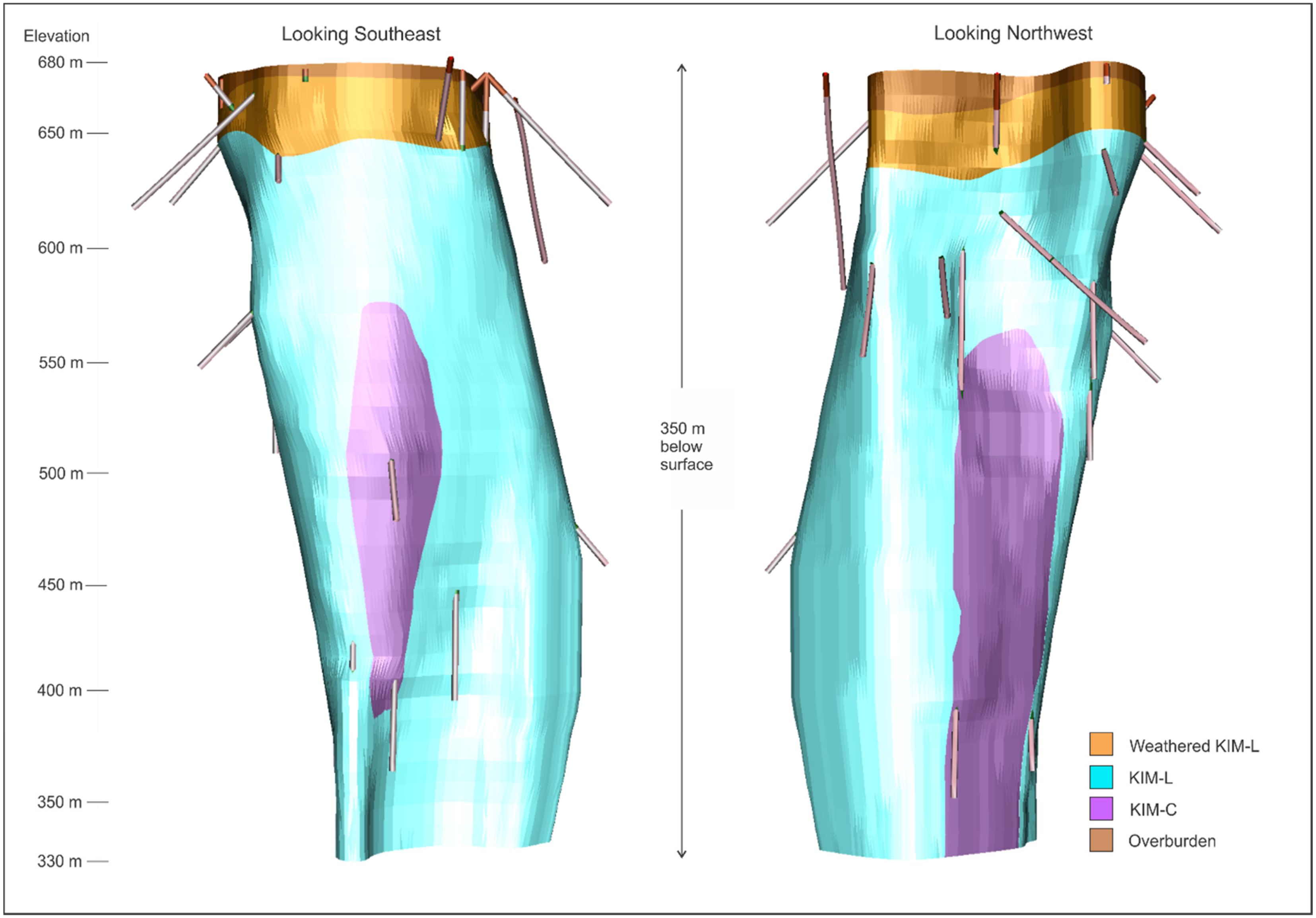
The CH-6 kimberlite pipe 3D wireframes were constructed using Gems software, Version 6.6.0.1, by C. Fitzgerald of Peregrine and reviewed by Darrell Farrow of GeoStrat.

The topographic surface was modeled from airborne geophysical survey elevation data. The overburden basal surface at CH-6 was created using small-diameter RC drill hole intersections of the base of overburden, combined with base of overburden intersects in diamond drill holes where overburden was in contact with country rock. Drill holes where overburden was in contact with kimberlite were ignored, as in all cases the weathered kimberlite in these holes was washed away during diamond core drilling and did not define the true base of overburden.

A weathered zone of kimberlite caps the kimberlite body (Figure 14-3). The basal surface of the weathered kimberlite was constructed using intersects in the diamond core drill holes between the base of the weathered kimberlite with the underlying competent kimberlite.

The CH-6 kimberlite comprises two main units, KIM-L and KIM-C (see Section 7 for details of the geology). KIM-C is less well defined and occurs locally in the deeper part of the pipe. Two areas of KIM-C, one along the eastern and one along the northwestern margin of the CH-6 pipe were modeled (Figure 14-3). Very few intersections between KIM-C and KIM-L were evident in the diamond core drill holes with only one intersection encountered in an inclined hole, resulting in low confidence of the KIM-C modeled volume.

Figure 14-3: CH-6 geologic model



14.2.3 Density Data

An analysis of density data was undertaken for the CH-6 kimberlite in order to calculate tonnages for the Mineral Resource estimate. The methodology for density measurements and checks is detailed in Section 12.5.1. A total of 339 kimberlite samples was used for density calculations (Table 14-3).

Table 14-3: CH-6 Summary of density statistics

Rock Type	Density (g/cm^3)				No. Measurements
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Deviation	
KIM-C	2.64	2.42	2.81	0.08	36
KIM-L	2.58	2.12	2.90	0.13	277
wKIM-L	2.27	1.97	2.55	0.20	26
Country Rock	2.71	2.20	2.93	0.11	129

Figure 14-4 illustrates all Peregrine kimberlite density measurements as a function of depth from surface. In the KIM-L unit, density increases with depth and KIM-L was divided into four density zones by elevation for the tonnage calculation. Average densities (Table 14-4) were determined for KIM-L for these depth (elevation) intervals: less than 80 m (> 600 m elevation); 80 m to 130 m (600 m to 550 m elevation); 130 m to 180 m (550 m to 500 m elevation); and deeper than 180 m (below 500 m elevation).

Average densities were calculated for weathered KIM-L (“wKIM-L”) and KIM-C from 26 and 36 density measurements, respectively (Table 14-4).

Figure 14-4: CH-6 density versus depth

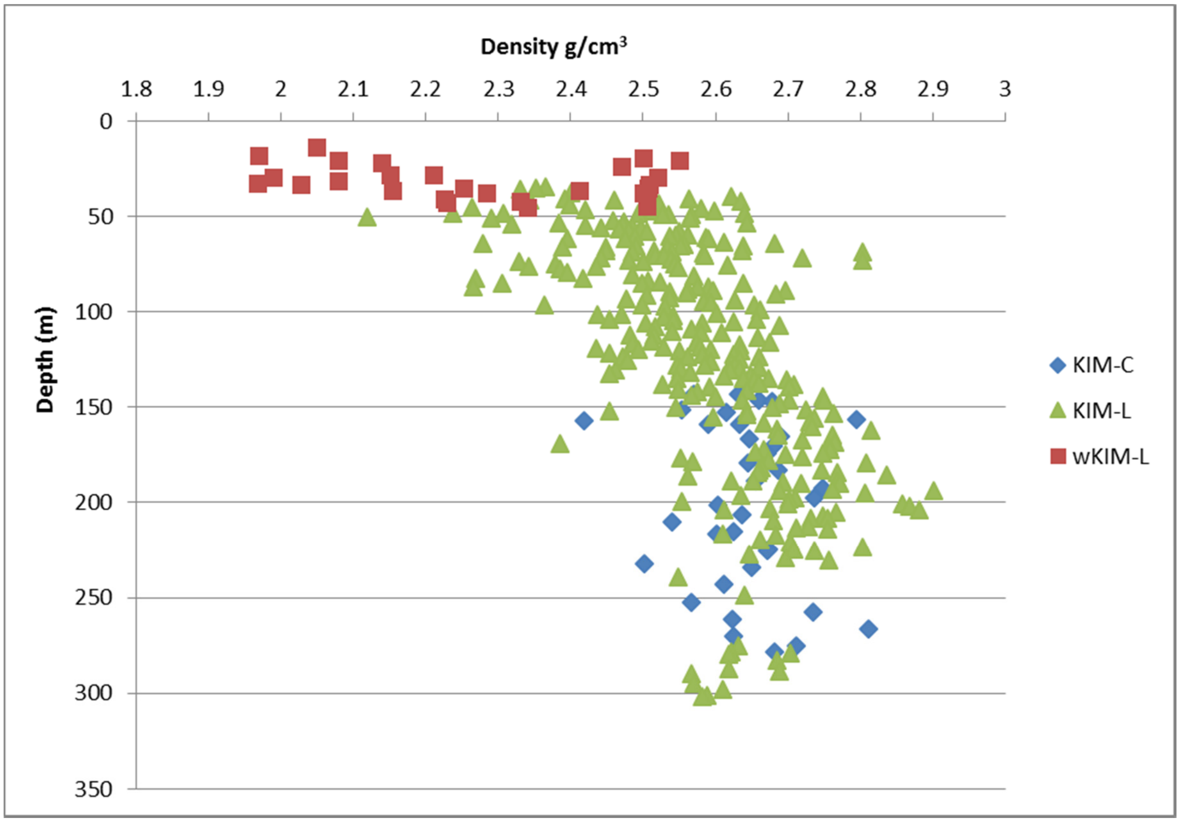


Table 14-4: Average density in CH-6, including KIM-L depth zones

Geological Unit	Interval Depth (Elevation)	Density g/cm^3
KIM-L	<80 m (> 600 m)	2.49
	80 m to 130 m (600 m to 550 m)	2.55
	130 m to 180 m (550 m to 500 m)	2.65
	> 180 m (<500 m)	2.70
wKIM-L		2.27
KIM-C		2.64

14.2.4 Macrodiamond Samples

The 404.24 t bulk sample of weathered KIM-L that was processed in three batches for macrodiamond processing returned a total of 16,386 diamonds larger than +0.85 mm sieve size, weighing 1,123.95 cts (Table 14-5). This represents a grade of 2.78 cpt. A total of 10,298 diamonds larger than +1.18 mm sieve size weighing 1,042.05 cts was recovered. This represents a grade of 2.58 cpt.

Table 14-5: Summary of 2013 bulk sample results for CH-6

Batch	Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Classification (mm)							Total	Carats (+0.85 mm)	Grade (cpt) (+0.85 mm)	Carats (+1.18 mm)	Grade (cpt) (+1.18 mm)
		+0.85 -1.18	+1.18 -1.70	+1.70 -2.36	+2.36 -3.35	+3.35 -4.75	+4.75 -6.70	+6.70					
A	213.80	2,967	3,233	1,436	595	139	33	1	8,404	578.75	2.71	538.66	2.52
B	8.34	222	135	60	26	3	1	0	447	21.74	2.61	18.85	2.26
C	182.10	2,899	2,825	1,184	474	125	24	4	7,535	523.46	2.87	484.54	2.66
TOTAL 2013 Bulk Sample	404.24	6,088	6,193	2,680	1,095	267	58	5	16,386	1,123.95	2.78	1,042.05	2.58

The 13.76 t mini-bulk sample collected from drill core in 2010 sampled KIM-L, weathered KIM-L and KIM-C. Only the data for the KIM-L and weathered KIM-L zones were used for comparison with the surface bulk trench sample data as an additional check. With the exclusion of KIM-C, from a total of 9.72 t of weathered and competent KIM-L, 465 diamonds greater than +1.18 mm in size weighing 33.45 cts was recovered (Table 14-6). The full mini-bulk program is detailed in section 9.54.

Table 14-6: Summary of 2010 mini-bulk sample results for CH-6 for KIM-L & wKIM-L only. Excludes KIM-C

Total Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Stones +1.180 mm	Stones +1.700 mm	Stones +2.360 mm	Stones +3.350 mm	Stones +4.750 mm	Total Number of Diamonds	Carats >1.18mm	Carats / tonne >1.18
9.72	195	91	44	9	1	465	33.45	3.44

14.2.5 Microdiamond Samples

A total of 316 samples weighing 2,518 kg from 14 drill holes has been submitted for microdiamond analysis by caustic fusion, from which 9,066 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds weighing 16.06 cts were recovered. Of the samples analysed by caustic fusion, 61 samples from four drill holes represented an aggregation of material taken across kimberlite units and the results from these samples were therefore not used in the analysis of microdiamond data. Two samples totalling 15.60 kg contained unusually high numbers of microdiamonds and were discarded from the database as these samples likely contained mantle xenoliths which would skew the results. An additional seven samples weighing 56.80 kg for which the geological unit was undefined were also discarded.

Previous geological interpretation of CH-6 based on detailed core logging and three dimensional modeling had the pipe divided into four main kimberlite units, KIM-A, KIM-B, KIM-C and KIM-D (Pell and Farrow, 2012; Fitzgerald, 2012). Differences between the units were subtle and textural with no clear geologic contacts. In addition to these four main units, the upper 40 m of the pipe is capped by a weathered kimberlite horizon. A full description of the geology is given in Section 7.4.2. Table 14-7 details the number of samples, drill holes, +0.106 mm stones and carats recovered from drill core, for each kimberlite unit, using the 2012 unit classification.

A total of 750 kg of material was collected from the bulk sample trench for caustic fusion microdiamond analysis during the bulk sample program. Of this material, 350 kg was sent for caustic fusion analyses to the SRC. The remaining 400 kg have been retained for future test work. A total of 907 diamonds larger than +0.106 mm sieve size was recovered from this sample (Table 14-8), including 21 diamonds larger than +0.85 mm sieve size, which weighed a total of 0.52 cts.

A total of 465.30 kg of mini-bulk sample collected from drill core in 2010 for caustic fusion microdiamond analysis sampled KIM-L, weathered KIM-L and KIM-C. Only the data for the KIM-L and weathered KIM-L zones were used for comparison with the surface bulk trench sample data as an additional check. With the exclusion of KIM-C, from a total of 341.30 kg of weathered and competent KIM-L, 116 diamonds +0.425mm in size were recovered including 39 diamonds larger than +0.85 mm sieve size, which weighed a total of 2.14 carats (Table 14-9).

Table 14-7: Drill core caustic fusion results per kimberlite unit used for data analysis

				Number of Diamonds per Sieve Size (mm square Mesh sieve)													
Unit	# Drill Holes	# Samples	Total Sample Weight (kg)	+0.106 mm	+0.150 mm	+0.212 mm	+0.300 mm	+0.425 mm	+0.600 mm	+0.850 mm	+1.180 mm	+1.700 mm	+2.360 mm	+3.350 mm	Total # of Diamonds	Cts +0.106 mm	Cts +0.85 mm
KIM-A	3	47	374.60	381	251	165	94	55	40	19	10	2	1	0	1018	1.39	1.04
wKIM-A	5	26	212.04	260	148	106	52	41	26	7	5	2	0	1	648	1.13	0.88
KIM-B	5	126	990.85	989	670	385	241	144	97	48	23	8	3	1	2609	4.25	3.42
wKIM-B	4	18	140.41	122	74	66	44	19	13	7	4	2	0	1	352	0.96	0.82
KIM-D	1	22	179.25	194	127	100	62	40	26	10	8	2	1	1	571	1.46	1.22
KIM-HK	2	7	56.50	124	56	47	30	12	12	4	1	2	0	0	288	0.40	0.30
Total			**1953.65**												**5486**	**9.59**	**7.68**

Table 14-8: Caustic fusion results for CH-6 bulk trench sample

	Number of Diamonds per Sieve Size (mm square Mesh sieve)										
Total Sample Weight (kg)	+0.106 mm	+0.150 mm	+0.212 mm	+0.300 mm	+0.425 mm	+0.600 mm	+0.850 mm	+1.18 mm	+1.70 mm	Total Number of Diamonds	Carats >0.85
350	317	228	150	99	60	32	11	9	1	907	0.519

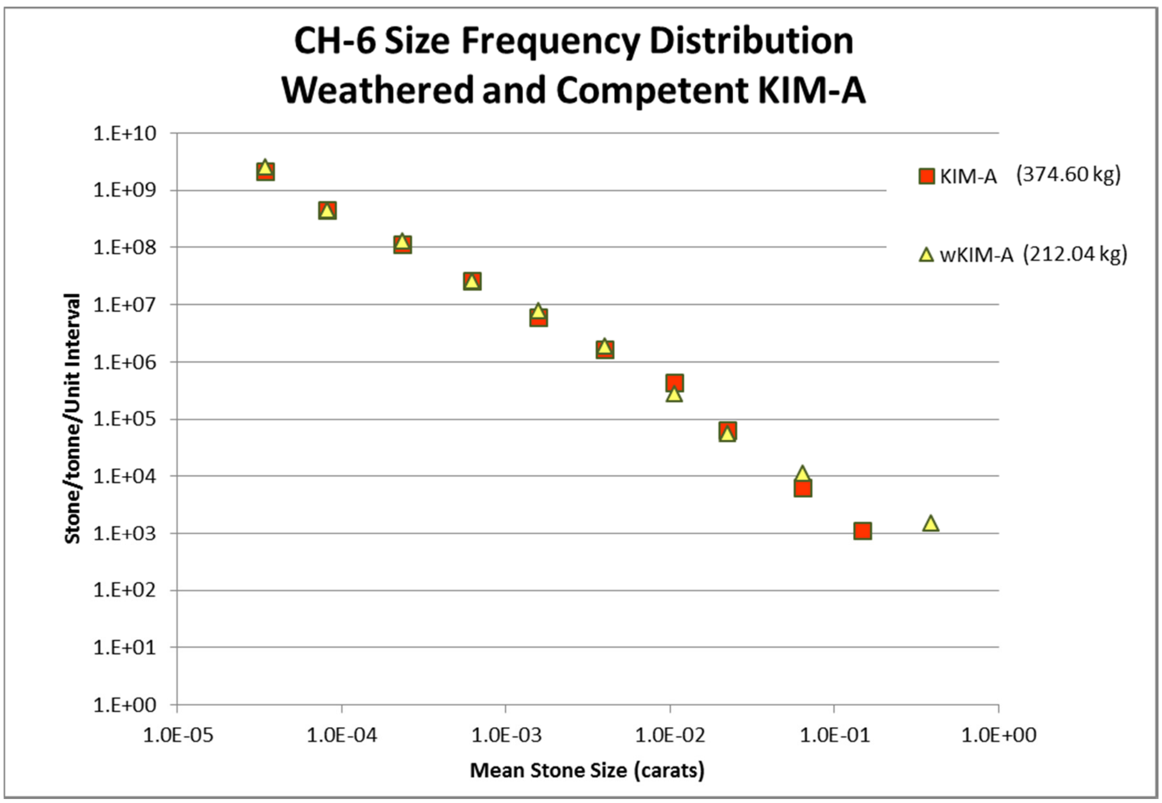
Table 14-9: Caustic fusion results for KIM-L mini-bulk core sample

	Number of Diamonds per Sieve Size (mm square Mesh sieve)									
Total Sample Weight (kg)	+0.425 mm	+0.600 mm	+0.850 mm	+1.180 mm	+1.700 mm	+2.360 mm	+3.350 mm	+4.750 mm	Total Number of Diamonds	Carats >0.85 mm
341.30	40	37	20	14	3	1	1	0	133	2.14

14.2.6 Interpretation of Microdiamond and Macrodiamond Data

The microdiamond data for each kimberlite unit was plotted on stone size frequency distribution plots in order to determine whether these kimberlite units have the same diamond population. In addition, the microdiamond data for the weathered KIM-A, and weathered KIM-B samples were compared with the competent KIM-A and KIM-B samples. A comparison of stone size frequency distributions for both weathered KIM-A and competent KIM-A (Figure 14-5), and weathered KIM-B and competent KIM-B (Figure 14-6) show that in each case the weathered kimberlite has the same size frequency distribution as the competent kimberlite.

Figure 14-5: Comparison of size frequency distributions for weathered and competent KIM-A



A comparison of microdiamond size frequency distributions for KIM-A, B and D show the same diamond population (Figure 14-7). Examination of whole rock major and trace element chemistry and of garnet and chrome spinel chemistry show that KIM-A, B and D are from the same magma batch with the same mantle signature (refer to section 7.4.2). KIM-A, B and D have thus been combined as KIM-L denoting kimberlite with carbonate (limestone) xenoliths.

Figure 14-6: Comparison of size frequency distributions for weathered and competent KIM-B

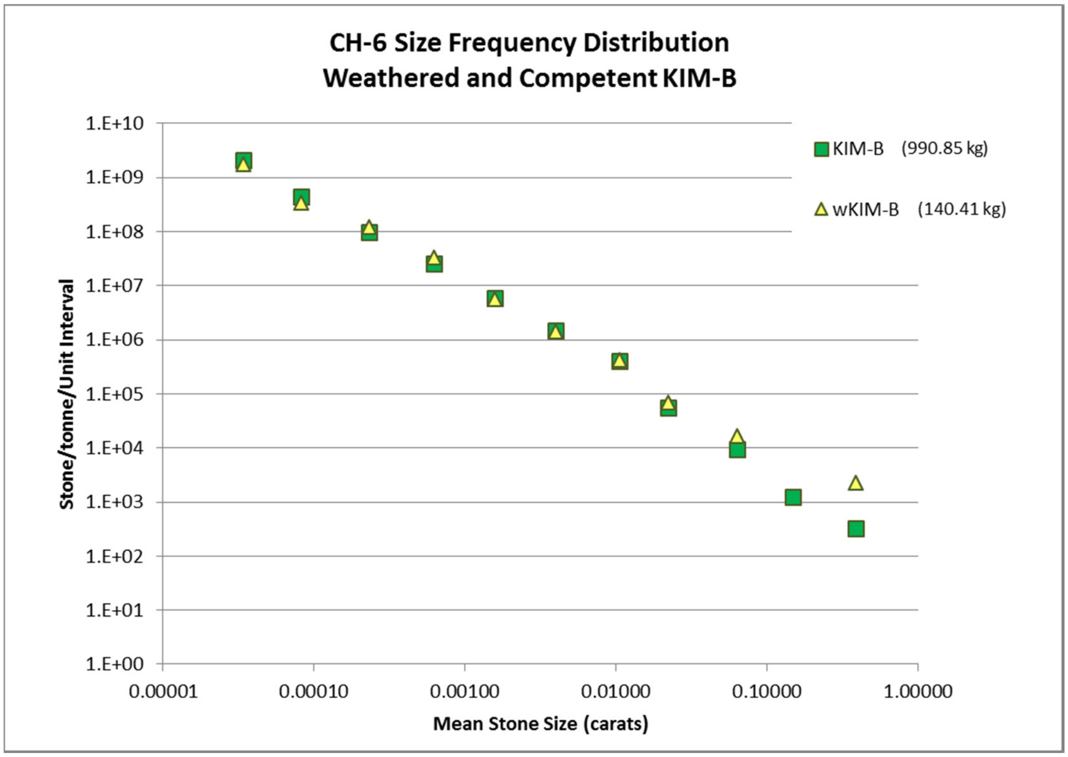
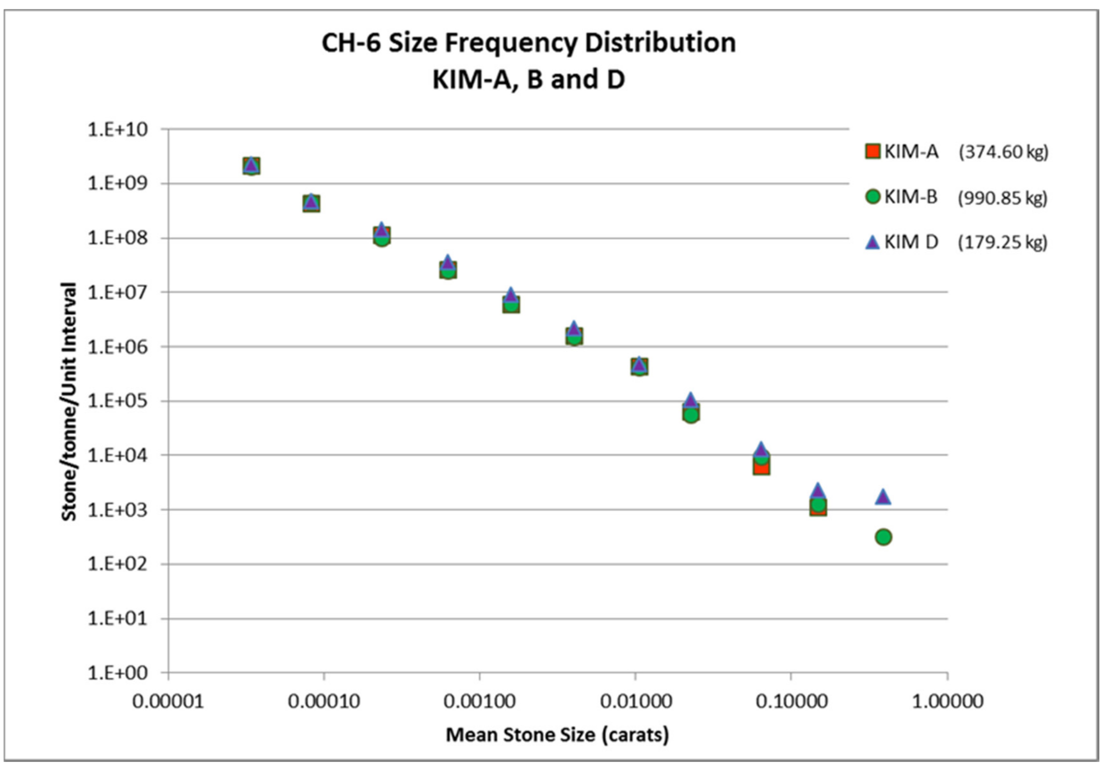
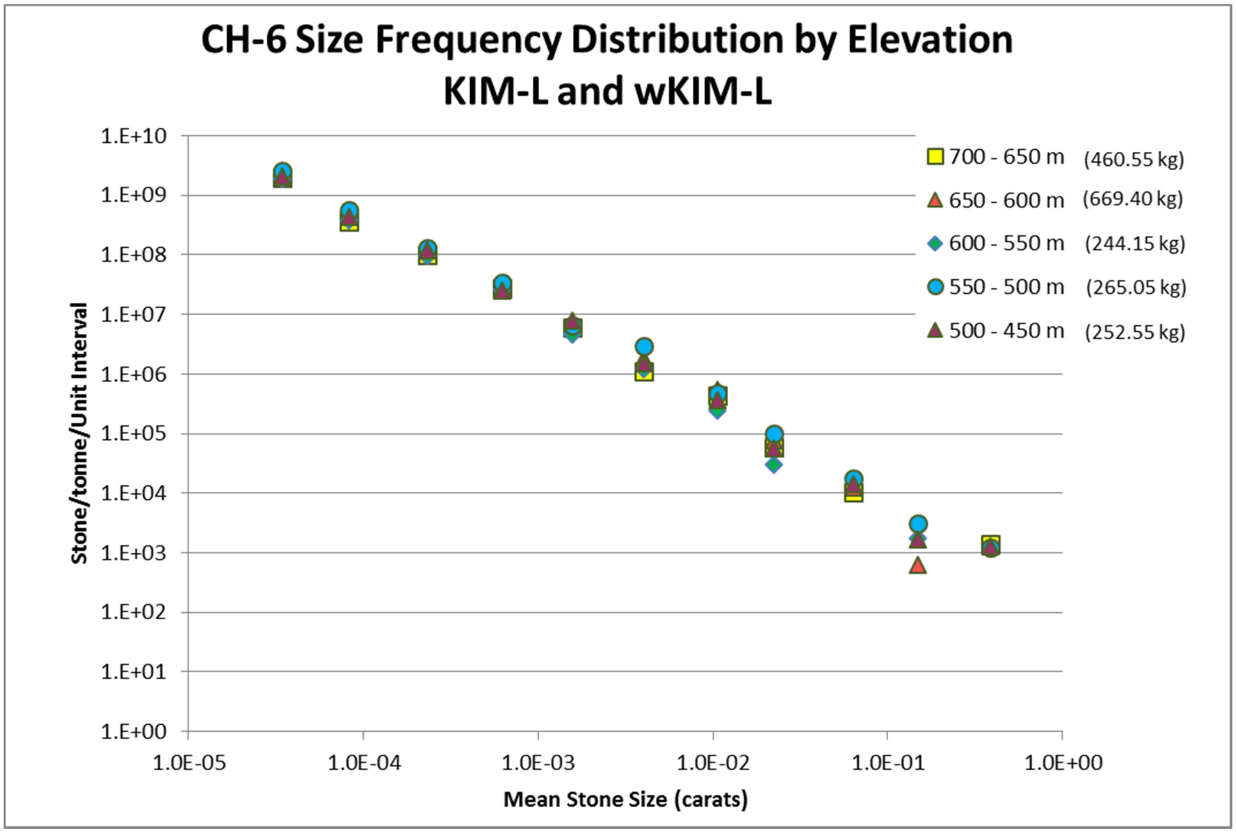


Figure 14-7: Comparison of size frequency distributions for KIM-A, KIM-B and KIM-D



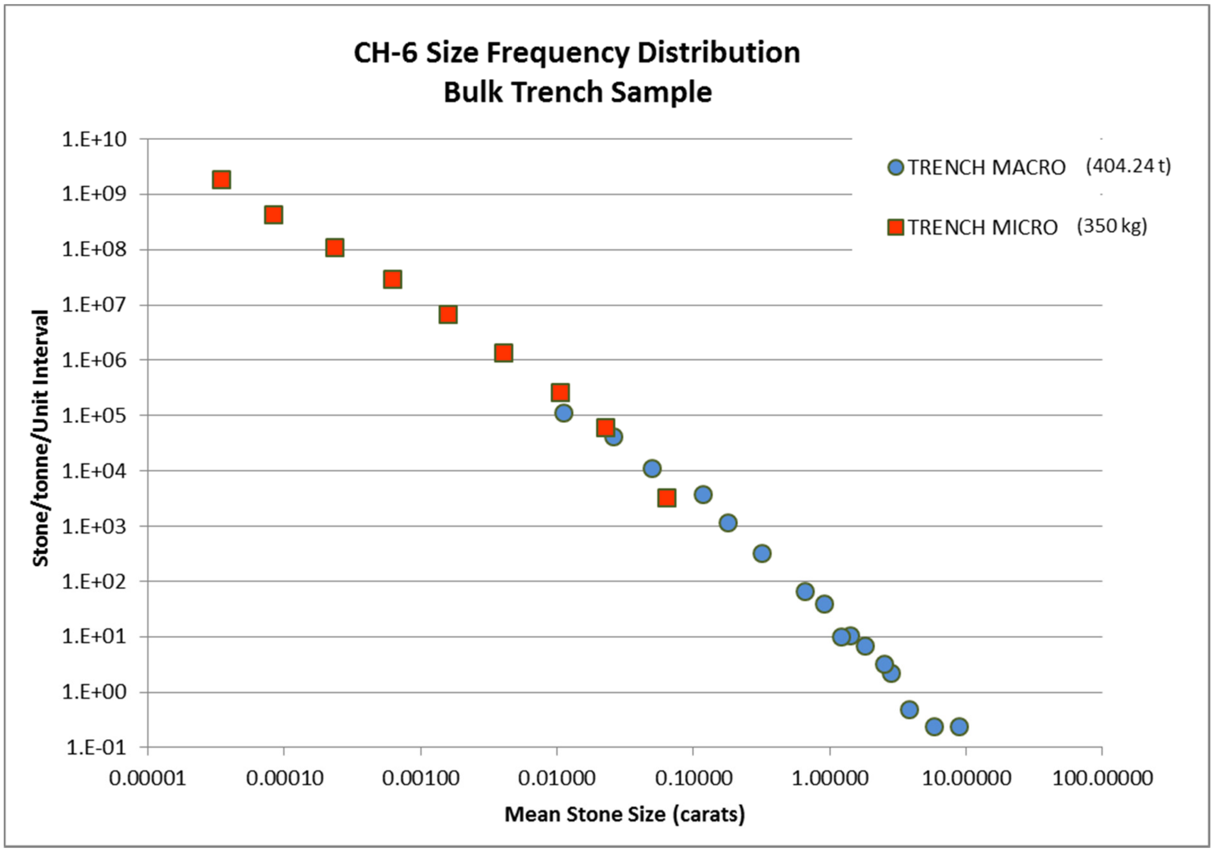
To demonstrate continuity of mineralization and stability of the diamond population with depth in the CH-6 kimberlite body, microdiamond data for KIM-L and weathered KIM-L was examined per 50 m level (Figure 14-8). The microdiamond size frequency distributions per 50 m level show minimal variation in diamond population with depth.

Figure 14-8: Comparison of KIM-L size frequency distributions by elevation



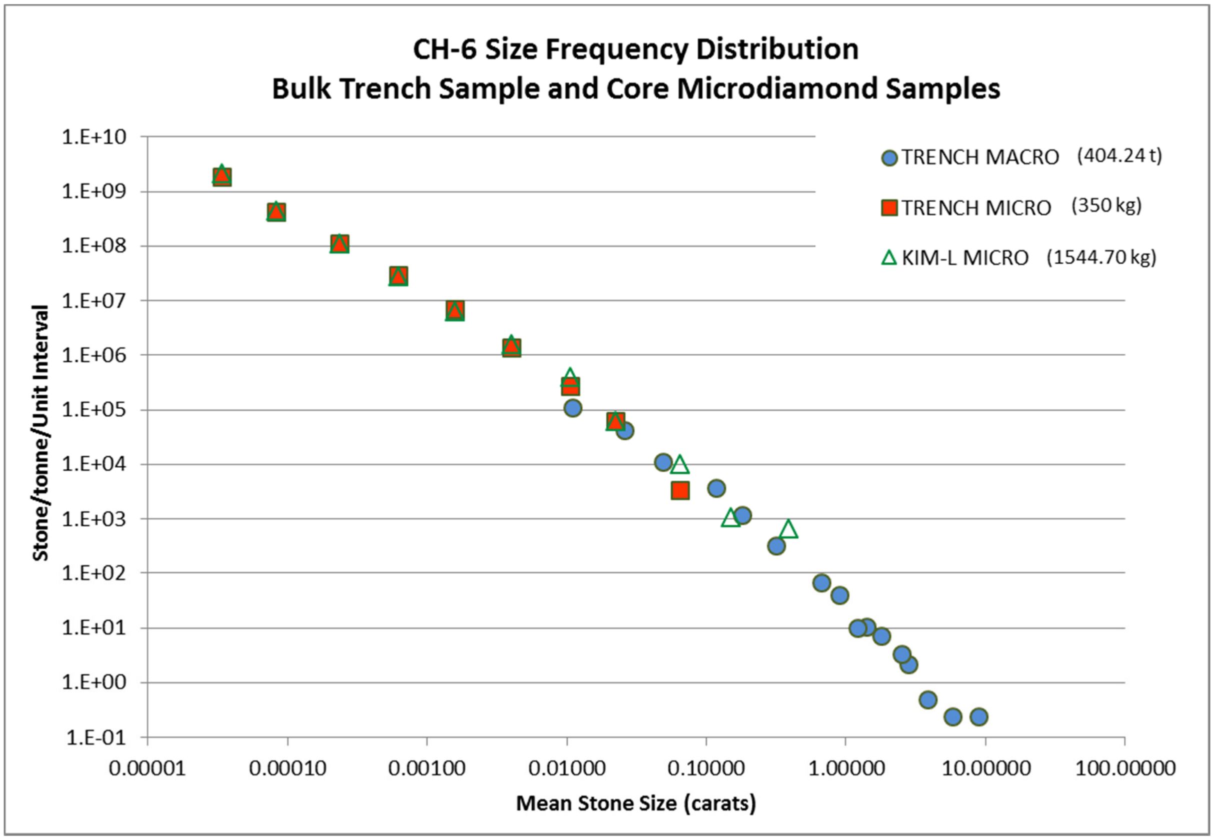
The relationship between microdiamonds and macrodiamonds can be used to establish diamond content for a kimberlite. Once established, that relationship can be applied to microdiamond sampling for grade determination. The macrodiamond and microdiamond data for the 2013 bulk trench sample is plotted in Figure 14-9; there is a clear relationship between the microdiamond and macrodiamond populations.

Figure 14-9: Size frequency distribution for microdiamonds and macrodiamonds from the 2013 bulk trench sample (weathered KIM-L)



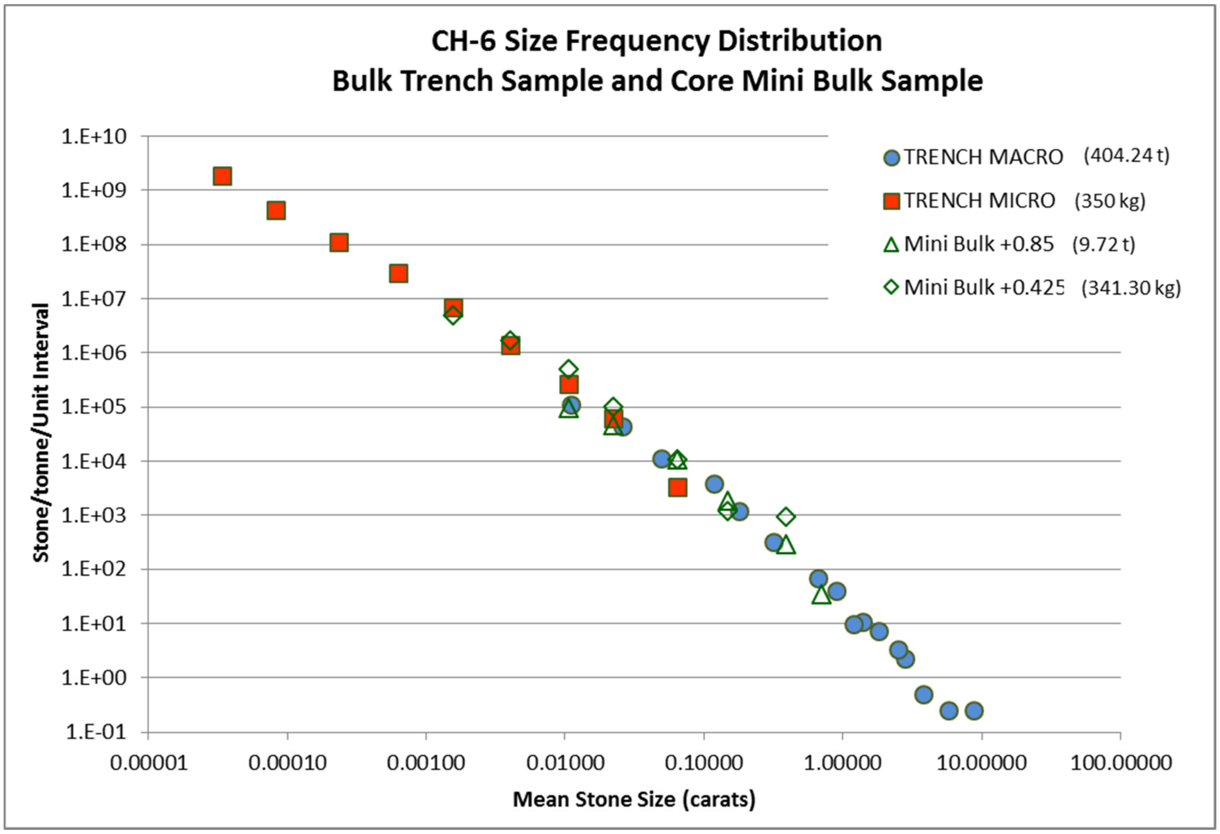
In Figure 14-10, the microdiamond data from drill core samples for KIM-L is plotted with the macrodiamond and microdiamond data for the surface trench bulk sample. The microdiamond population of KIM-L derived from core drilling shows minimal variation with depth (Figure 14-8) and exhibits the same diamond population as the surface trench bulk sample. On this basis, it is considered reasonable to apply the grade determined from the surface trench bulk sample to the KIM-L unit at depth.

Figure 14-10: Size frequency distribution for the surface trench bulk sample (weathered KIM-L) with microdiamond size frequency distribution for KIM-L core samples.



As an additional check, the mini bulk core sample macrodiamond and caustic fusion results were plotted with the macro and microdiamond data for the bulk trench sample (Figure 14-11). The microdiamond and macrodiamond results for the mini bulk core sample show the same diamond population as the surface trench bulk sample.

Figure 14-11: Comparison of size frequency distribution of microdiamonds and macrodiamonds from the trench bulk sample (weathered KIM-L), and microdiamonds and macrodiamonds for KIM-L from the mini-bulk sample



14.2.7 Diamond Valuation and Price Modeling February 2014

In February 2014, an independent valuation of the diamonds recovered from the CH-6 bulk sample was undertaken in Antwerp, Belgium by WWW, an international diamond valuation and consultancy company. Diamond prices were determined using their February 24, 2014 price book and their proprietary price modelling techniques which predict the average price per carat in a mine production scenario.

Prior to shipping the parcel to Antwerp, the diamonds were sieved into Diamond Trading Company ("DTC") size classes, with the +3 DTC sieve size approximating the +1.18 mm square mesh sieve size. DTC sieve classes are the worldwide diamond size classification standard for the diamond industry. After sieving, the parcel weighed 1,020.70 cts for +3 DTC diamonds. After cleaning by deep acid boiling in Antwerp, the parcel weighed 1,013.50 cts. Minor weight loss in a diamond parcel is common after cleaning.

WWW determined the modeled prices for the 1,013.50 ct parcel using proprietary statistical methods that predict the recovery rate and price of each size class of diamonds in potential future run of mine production. Data used for the modelling included diamond size frequency distribution, market prices for each size class, and estimated market prices for larger diamonds that would be recovered in a production scenario but were not fully represented in this parcel.

The entire parcel was valued at US$215,605 with an average price was US$213 per carat. The modeled price ranged from a minimum of US$162 per carat to a high of US$236 per carat with a base case modeled price of US$188 per carat (Table 14-10).

Table 14-10: Summary of CH-6 diamond valuation

Sample Grade (cpt) (+1.18 mm)	Total Carats Valued (+3 DTC)	Parcel Value	Actual Price	Base Case Modeled Price	Minimum Modeled Price	High Modeled Price
2.58	1,013.50	US$215,605	US$213	US$188	US$162	US$236

Thirteen diamonds larger than three cts in size accounted for five percent of the weight of the 1013.50 ct parcel and 43 percent of the parcel value.

Following are descriptions and market prices for five diamonds from the parcel, including the four largest stones:

- 8.87 ct sawable, white/colourless transparent octahedron with minor inclusions: US$36,158 (US$4,076 per carat);
- 5.83 ct sawable, white/colourless transparent octahedron with minor inclusions: US$20,143 (US$3,455 per carat);
- 4.62 ct sawable, off-white transparent octahedron: US$13,569 (US$2,937 per carat);
- 4.11 ct sawable, white/colourless transparent octahedron with minor inclusions: US$10,650 (US$2,591 per carat); and
- 1.22 ct sawable, white/colourless elongated octahedron: US$2,378 (US$1,949 per carat)

Because the four largest diamonds have exceptionally high values, the actual price was higher than the base case modeled price. Mr. Neil Buxton, responsible for geostatistical modelling at WWW stated "Based on our analysis of the parcel, WWW believes that if CH-6 were in production in the current diamond market, it is highly unlikely that the average price would be lower than the minimum modeled price. It is also important to understand that the high modeled price does not represent a maximum price and that the ultimate average diamond price in a mine production scenario could be higher than US$236 per carat. Given the number of large stones in this parcel, and their relatively high value, even the high modeled price may be considered conservative."

14.2.8 Mineral Resource Classification

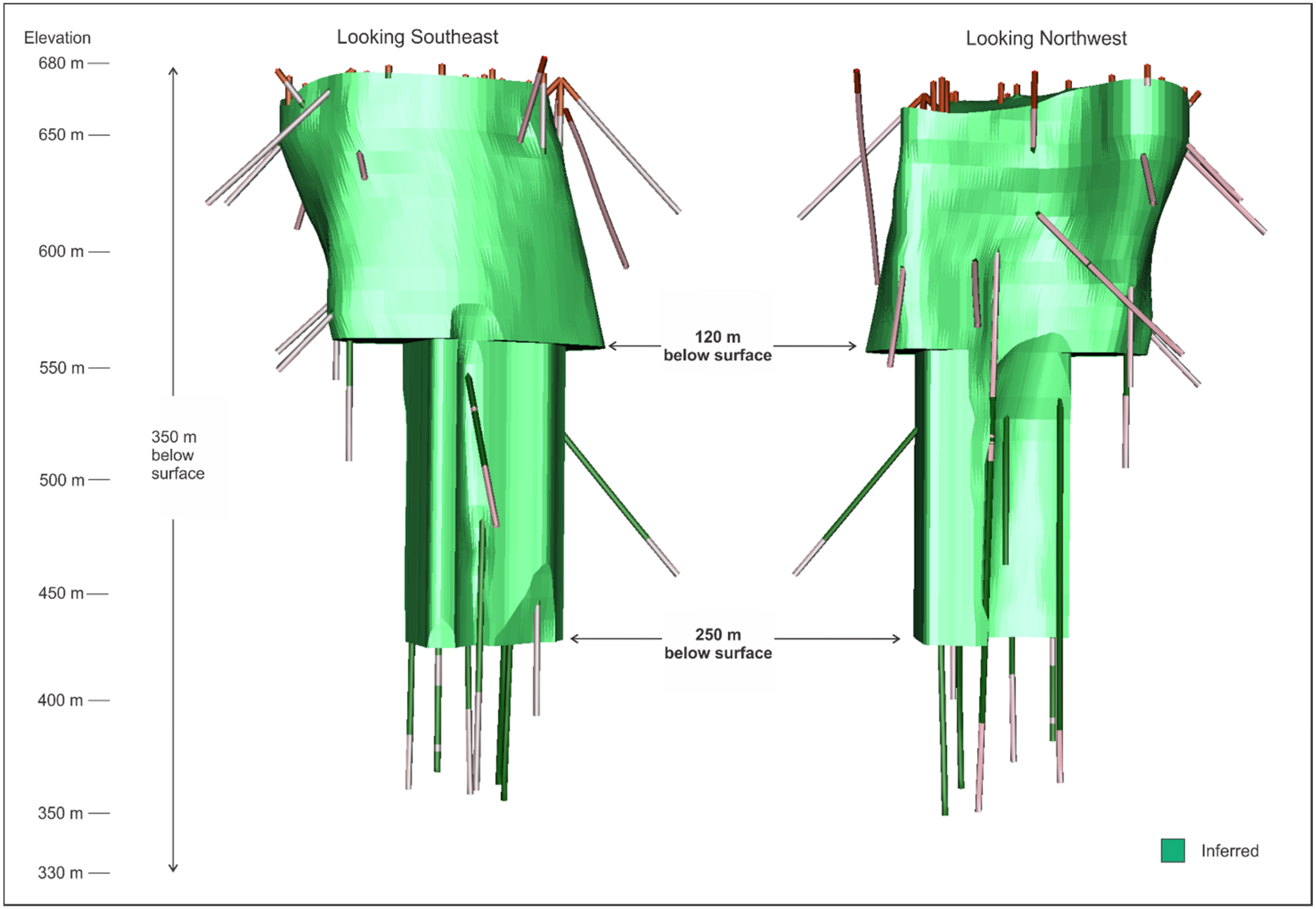
Mineral resources were estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent resource estimates. Mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors.

A mineral resource for the CH-6 kimberlite has been estimated and classified in conformance with the CIM Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve definitions referred to in the NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. This work was completed in April 2014, and is based on information provided by Peregrine. The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by Darrell Farrow, P.Geo., Pr.Sci.Nat., and reviewed by David Farrow, P.Geo., Pr.Sci.Nat., both of GeoStrat Consulting Services Inc. and both independent Qualified Persons.

Classification of the resources in diamonds is an inclusive process, looking at aspects of geology, drilling, sampling, grade, revenue, density, diamond size frequency and continuity.

The Inferred Mineral Resource classification for CH-6 comprises the portion of the kimberlite pipe defined by sufficient drilling and sampling (Figure 14-12). This includes macrodiamond and microdiamond samples from drill core and from a surface trench sample. The depth of the Inferred Resource is determined by the extent of core drilling and microdiamond and density sampling determined to be sufficient to delineate an Inferred Resource, comprising KIM-L and wKIM-L only.

Figure 14-12: CH-6 Inferred Mineral Resource



14.2.9 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (December 2005) define a mineral resource as:

"A concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge".

The "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off (minimum stone size) grade taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries.

Currently there is no publicly available conceptual mining plan for CH-6. In assessing whether the CH-6 Inferred Resource met this standard, GeoStrat considered reasonable publicly available costs from northern Canadian diamond projects relative to the total estimated in-situ value of the CH-6 Mineral Resource and concluded that there was a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

The following information supports the determination that the CH-6 Inferred Resource has a reasonable prospect of economic extraction:

- **Published estimated costs from two Canadian Arctic diamond mines:**

  Diavik Diamond Mine, NWT. All-in 2014 estimated operating costs (direct and indirect) of $214 per tonne of kimberlite (Dominion Diamond Corporation corporate presentation, April 2014).

  Ekati Diamond Mine, NWT. All-in 2014 estimated operating costs (direct and indirect) of $101 per tonne of kimberlite (Dominion Diamond Corporation corporate presentation, April 2014).

- **Published costs from two northern Canadian diamond development projects:**

  Renard project, Quebec. All-in estimated operating costs of CDN $58 per tonne of kimberlite (The Renard Project, Quebec, Canada, Feasibility Study Update: NI 43-101 Technical Report, February 28, 2013).

  Gaucho Kué project, NWT. All-in estimated operating costs of CDN $73 per tonne (Mountain Province Diamonds Inc., corporate presentation, April 2014).

- **Diamond value:**

  An average diamond price of US$213 per carat and a modeled price range between US$163 and US$236 per carat as determined by WWW in February 2014.

- **Potential in-situ resource value:**

  Using the range of diamond values determined by WWW and the Inferred Resource grade of 2.58 cpt, GeoStrat determined a range for the in-situ CH-6 Inferred Resource based on a currency exchange rate of US$1.00 = CDN $1.10.

- **Potential for conversion of CH-6 Target for Further Exploration (TFFE) to resource status:**

  The estimated TFFE of between 1.47 Mt and 1.5 Mt from a depth of 105 m to 250 m below surface at CH-6 has reasonable potential for conversion to a Mineral Resource.

- **Potential for resources to be defined at other Chidliak kimberlites.** To date, Peregrine has discovered 67 kimberlites at Chidliak. Therefore, there are additional kimberlite pipes at Chidliak which have the potential to add to the overall resource base and enhance the project's economics.

Volumes were calculated from the 3D wireframes for CH-6 kimberlite units. The KIM-L wireframes were split into four density zones by elevation to account for the increase in average density with depth in the KIM-L kimberlite unit. Detailed volumes and tonnages calculated for the Inferred Mineral Resource are listed in Table 14-11.

Table 14-11: Detailed volumes and tonnages for the CH-6 Inferred Mineral Resource

Geological Unit	Inteval Depth (Elevation)	Density g/cm^3	Inferred		TFFE			
			Volume (m3)	Tonnes (t)	Volume (m3)		Tonnes (t)	
					Low	High	Low	High
KIM-L	<80 m (> 600 m)	2.49	305,115	759,736	0	0	0	0
	80 m to 130 m (600 m to 550 m)	2.55	304,398	775,319	32,004	32,133	81,516	81,845
	130 m to 180 m (550 m to 500 m)	2.65	140,291	371,636	169,538	171,974	449,112	455,565
	> 180 m (<500 m)	2.70	171,650	462,604	527,869	830,750	1,422,629	2,238,906
wKIM-L		2.27	231,097	524,590	0	0	0	0
KIM-C		2.64	0	0	244,200	262,944	644,688	694,172
TOTAL			**1,152,551**	**2,893,886**	**973,611**	**1,297,801**	**2,597,945**	**3,470,488**

The total Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for CH-6, comprising KIM-L only, is 7,466,000 cts from 2,894,000 t with an average +1.18 mm total diamond content of 2.58 cpt extending from surface to a depth of 250 m (Table 14-12).

Table 14-12: Mineral Resource Statement, CH6 kimberlite, May 7, 2014

Deposit	Class	Total Tonnes	Total Carats	Average CPHT
CH-6	Inferred	2,894,000	7,466,000	258

Note: All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves.

In addition, a Target For Further Exploration (“TFFE”) of between 2.6 Mt and 3.5 Mt has been defined for the CH-6 kimberlite pipe based on limited drilling and projection of the modeled kimberlite pipe to a depth of 380 m below surface (Table 14-13) (Figure 14-13; Figure 14-14). The potential tonnage defined as TFFE is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on those targets and it is uncertain if future exploration will result in the tonnage estimates being delineated as a mineral resource. The TFFE comprises KIM-L in portions of the pipe where the drilling information is not sufficient to define an Inferred mineral resource, and also includes all KIM-C, which has not been sufficiently sampled. Between 1.47 Mt and 1.53 Mt of TFFE is defined above 250 m depth and potential exists to add tonnage to the Inferred Resource above 250 m depth with additional drilling and sampling.

Table 14-13: Volume and tonnage ranges for CH-6 TFFE

CH-6 TFFE	Volume (m^3)		Tonnes (t)	
	Low	High	Low	High
< 250 m depth	553,000	577,000	1,470,000	1,534,000
>250 m to 380 m depth	421,000	721,000	1,128,000	1,936,000
Total	**974,000**	**1,298,000**	**2,598,000**	**3,470,000**

Note: All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. The potential tonnage defined as TFFE is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on those targets and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the tonnage estimates being delineated as a mineral resource.

Figure 14-13: Low TFFE for CH-6 kimberlite

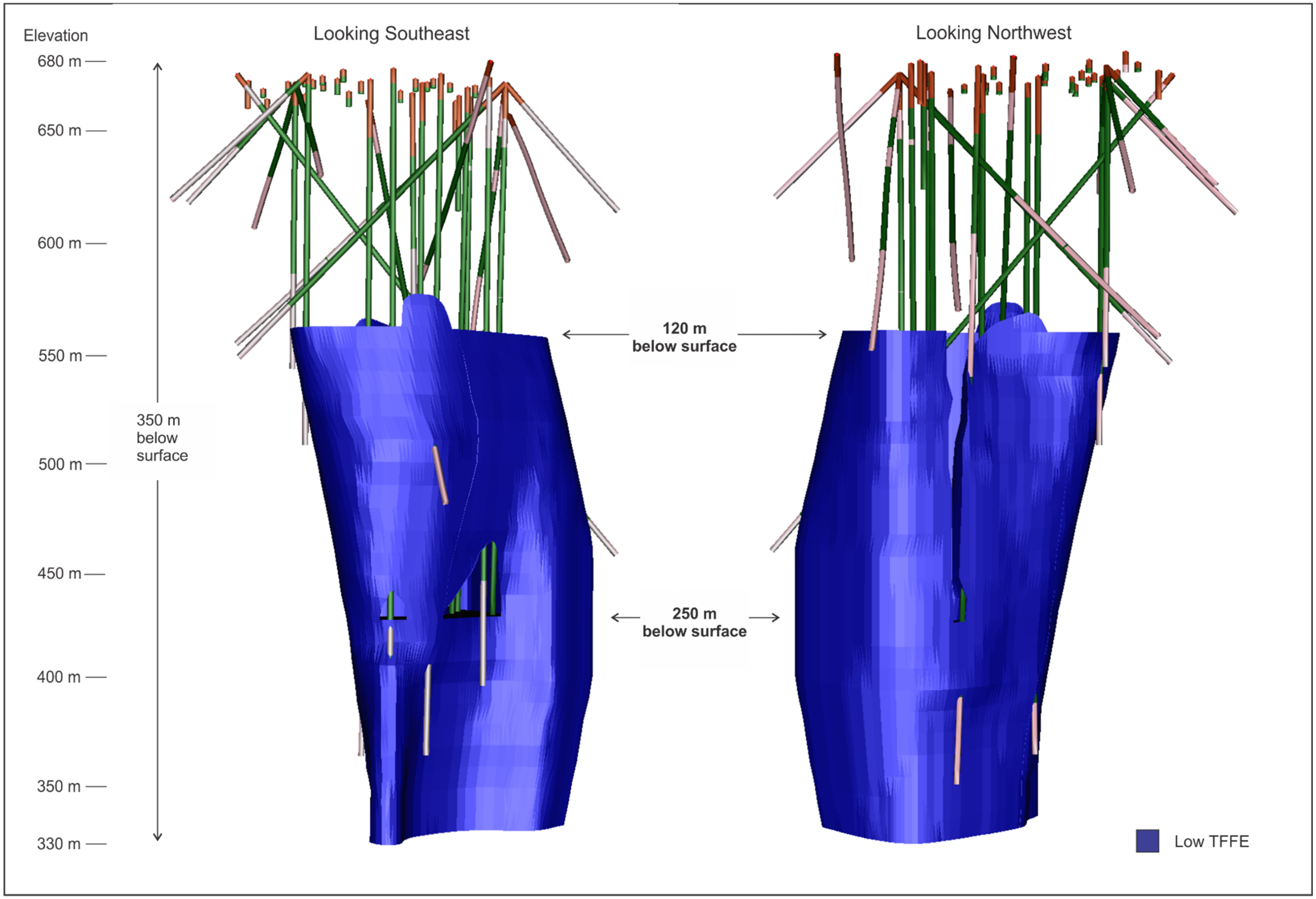
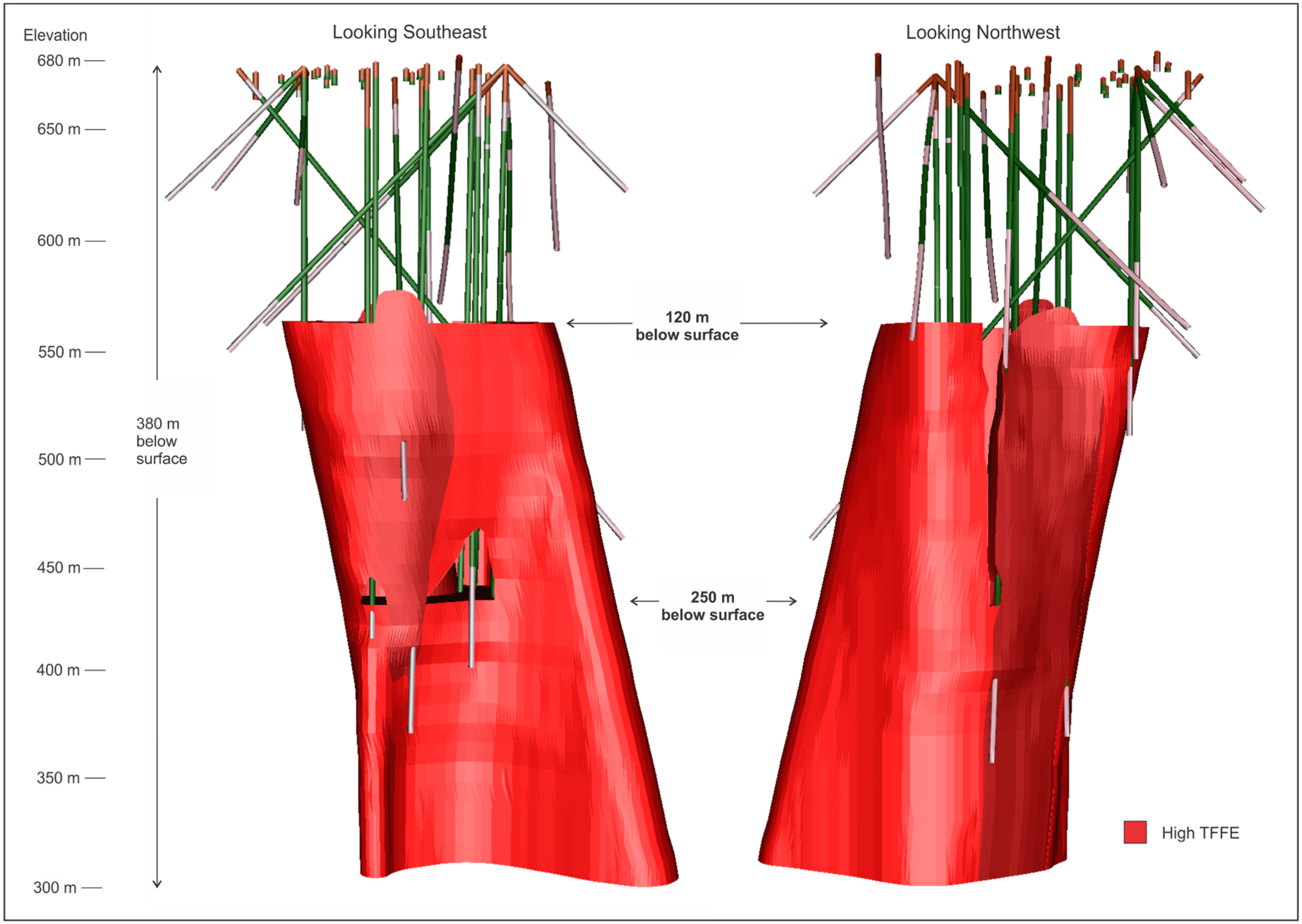


Figure 14-14: High TFFE for CH-6 kimberlite



14.3 CH-7 Volume and Tonnage Estimate

14.3.1 Drilling Data

All drilling completed to date was used to construct the CH-7 3D geological model. Twenty-three drill holes totaling 3,082.82 m have been completed on CH-7 (Figure 14-15 and Table 14-14). Of these, 18 are core drill holes (2,992.22 m, 11 inclined and 3 vertical) and five are small-diameter reverse circulation (RC) holes (90.60 m, one inclined and four vertical).

Figure 14-15: Drilling at CH-7, with interpreted kimberlite surface expression outline and total field ground magnetics

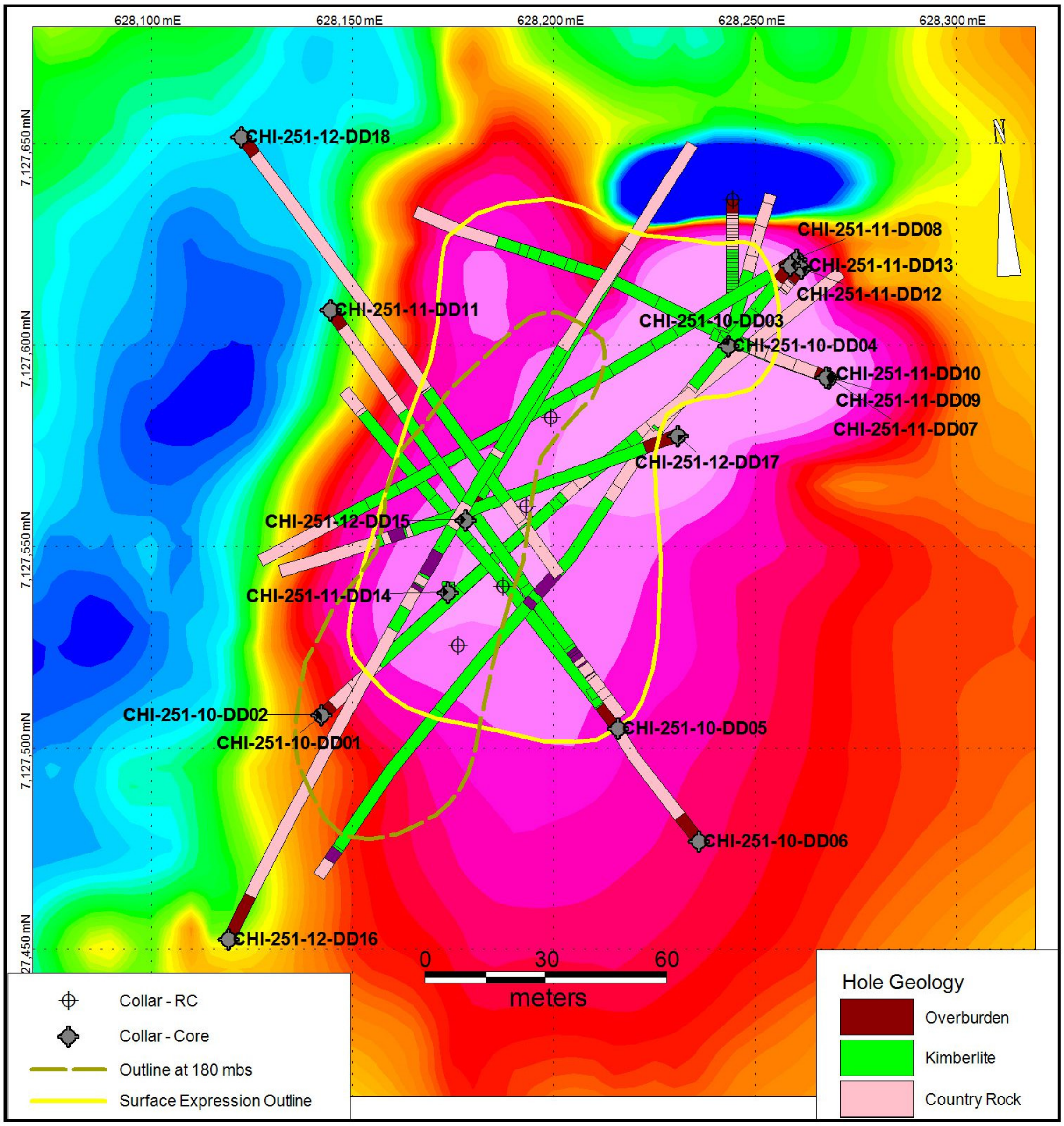


Table 14-14: Summary of drilling at CH-7

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-251-10-DD01	CH-7	Delineation	2010	048	-45	243.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD02	CH-7	Delineation	2010	048	-60	178.22	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD03	CH-7	Delineation	2010	000	-90	95.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD04	CH-7	Delineation	2010	015	-60	75.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD05	CH-7	Delineation	2010	322	-45	155.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD06	CH-7	Delineation	2010	322	-45	66.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD07	CH-7	Delineation	2011	290	-45	152.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD08	CH-7	Delineation	2011	239	-45	218.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-251-11-DD09	CH-7	Delineation	2011	000	-90	38.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD10	CH-7	Delineation	2011	291	-60	61.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD11	CH-7	Delineation	2011	145	-45	179.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD12	CH-7	Delineation	2011	220	-45	11.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-251-11-DD13	CH-7	Delineation	2011	218	-45	275.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-251-11-DD14	CH-7	RC-pilot (for future)	2011	000	-90	263.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-12-DD15	CH-7	Delineation	2012	031	-55	185.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD16	CH-7	Delineation	2012	027	-49	302.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD17	CH-7	Delineation	2012	249	-62	218.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD18	CH-7	Delineation	2012	143	-62	278.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-10-RC01	CH-7	Discovery	2010	000	-90	29.30	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-10-RC02	CH-7	Sampling	2010	180	-60	47.90	92	Northspan	Hornet

Note: Hole numbers with “DD” in them are diamond drill holes, those with “RC” are small-diameter RC holes.

14.3.2 Geological Model

The 3D wireframes of the CH-7 kimberlite pipe were constructed using Gems software, version 6.6.0.1, by C. Fitzgerald of Peregrine and reviewed by Darrell Farrow of GeoStrat.

The kimberlite has an interpreted surface expression of approximately 1.0 ha and has been modeled to the extent of the drilling to 280 m below surface. The pipe shape is defined using contacts between kimberlite and country rock in all core holes drilled to date.

The topographic surface was modeled from airborne geophysical survey elevation data. The overburden surface at CH-7 was created using small-diameter RC drill hole intersections of the base of overburden, combined with base of overburden intersects in diamond drill holes where overburden was in contact with country rock around the pipe periphery. Drill holes where overburden was in contact with kimberlite were ignored, as in some cases there appeared to be weathered kimberlite that was washed away during drilling and therefore these holes did not define the true base of overburden.

14.3.3 Density Data

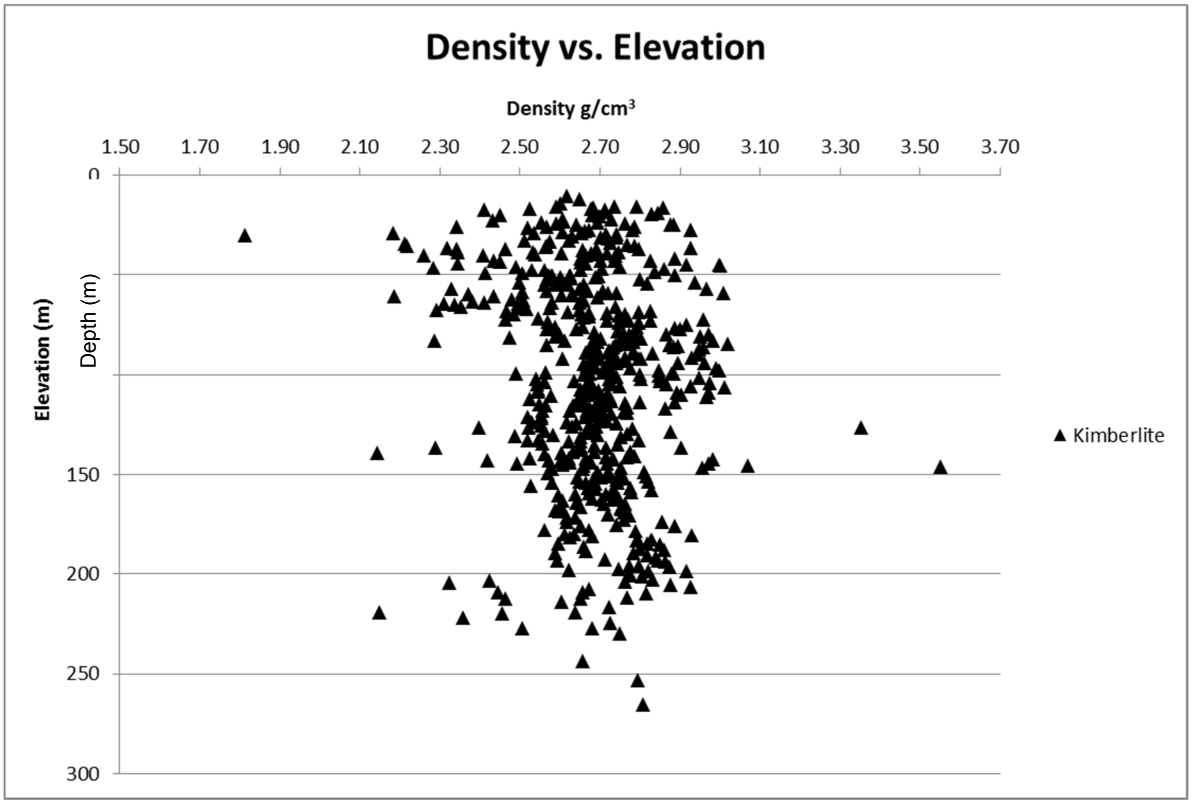
An analysis of density data was undertaken for the CH-7 kimberlite for tonnage estimates. The methodology for density measurements and checks is detailed in Section 11.5. A total of 413 kimberlite samples was used for density calculations (Table 14-15).

Table 14-15: Summary of CH-7 density statistics

Rock Type	Density (g/cm^3)				No. Measurements
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Deviation	
Kimberlite	2.67	1.81	3.02	0.17	413
Country Rock	2.72	2.34	3.55	0.13	117

Figure 14-16 illustrates all Peregrine kimberlite density measurements for CH-7 as a function of depth from surface. Statistical analysis of density data showed no correlation of density with depth. An average density of 2.67 g/cm^3 was used for tonnage calculations.

Figure 14-16: CH-7 density versus depth



14.3.4 Volume and Tonnage Estimates

CH-7 is classified as TFFE and as per NI 43-101 standards of disclosure, a volume and tonnage range must be reported. The modeled kimberlite pipe was divided into two zones, based on confidence in the pipe shape as defined by drilling definition (Figure 14-17):

- **Low Estimate of Volume and Tonnage ("Low TFFE")**
  The modeled kimberlite pipe above 160 m depth, where there is sufficient drilling information to constrain the model, and therefore define a more confident pipe shape and volume is classified as Low TFFE.

- **High Estimate of Volume and Tonnage ("High TFFE")**
  The portion of the modeled kimberlite pipe projected from areas with greater drill hole definition into areas containing insufficient drill holes to fully constrain the model, defining a less confident volume, together with the low TFFE volume is classified as High TFFE. Additional drilling will be required to confirm these additional volumes and tonnages.

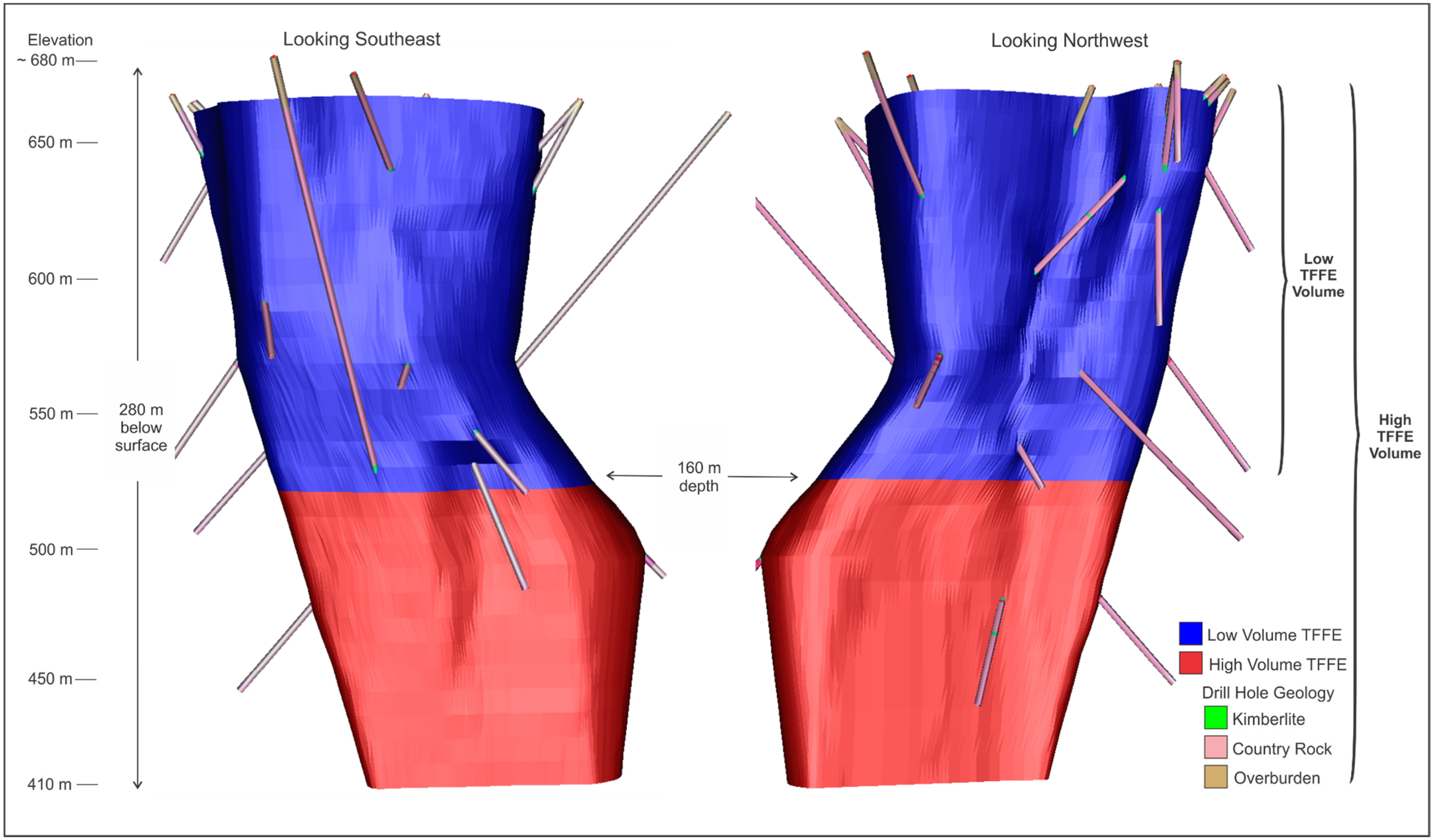
Based on the current geological model, CH-7 comprises a TFFE of between 2.8 and 4.0 Mt (Table 14-16).

Table 14-16: Volume and tonnage ranges for CH-7 TFFE

Deposit	Density (g/cm^3)	Volume (m^3)		Tonnes (t)	
		Low	High	Low	High
CH-7	2.67	1,030,000	1,485,000	2,750,000	3,965,000

Note: All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. The potential tonnage defined as TFFE is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on those targets and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the tonnage estimates being delineated as a mineral resource.

Figure 14-17: Low TFFE and High TFFE for the CH-7 kimberlite



14.4 CH-44 Volume and Tonnage Estimate

14.4.1 Drilling Data

All drilling completed to date was used to construct the CH-44 3D geological model. Twelve core drill holes (three vertical and nine inclined) totalling 1,881.50 m have been completed on CH-44 (Figure 14-18 and Table 14-17). In addition, one RC drill hole totalling 35.10 m was drilled as a discovery hole.

Figure 14-18: Drilling at CH-44, with interpreted kimberlite surface expression outline and total field ground magnetics

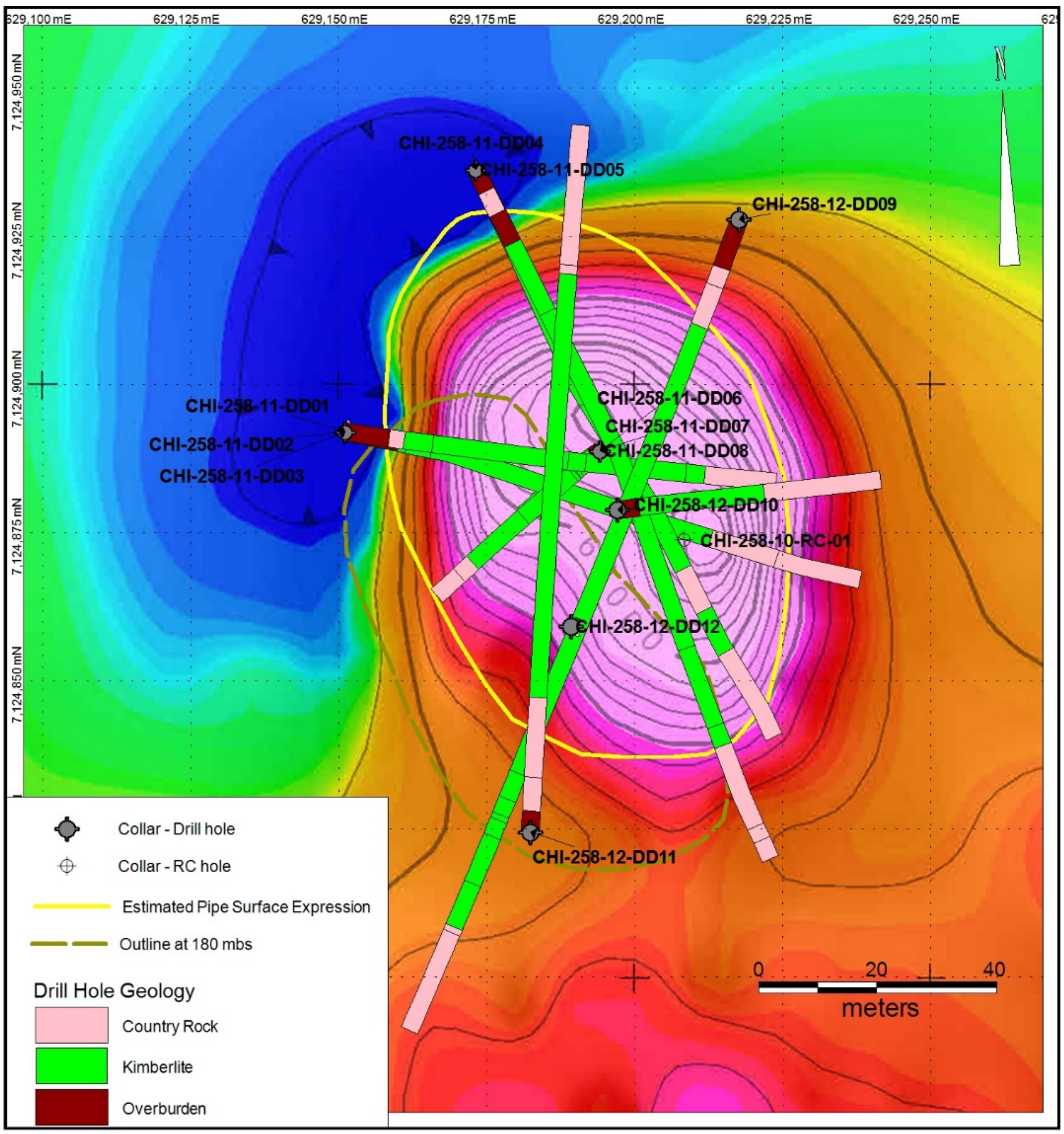


Table 14-17: Summary of drilling at CH-44

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-258-11-DD01	CH-44	Delineation	2011	102	-45	131.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD02	CH-44	Delineation	2011	000	-90	74.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD03	CH-44	Delineation	2011	098	-60	149.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD04	CH-44	Delineation	2011	153	-45	179.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD05	CH-44	Delineation	2011	154	-60	215.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD06	CH-44	Delineation	2011	000	-90	173.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD07	CH-44	Delineation	2011	235	-75	68.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD08	CH-44	Delineation	2011	229	-74	134.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-12-DD09	CH-44	Delineation	2012	200	-59	298.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD10	CH-44	Delineation	2012	083	-44	62.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD11	CH-44	Delineation	2012	003	-45	170.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD12	CH-44	RC-pilot (for future)	2012	000	-90	228.50	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-10-RC01	CH-44	Discovery	2010	000	-90	35.10	92	Northspan	Hornet

Note: Hole numbers with "DD" in them are diamond drill holes, those with "RC" are small-diameter RC holes.

14.4.2 Geological Model

The 3D wireframes of the CH-44 kimberlite pipe were constructed using Gems software, version 6.6.0.1, by C. Fitzgerald of Peregrine and reviewed by Darrell Farrow of GeoStrat.

The topographic surface was modeled from airborne geophysical survey elevation data. The basal overburden surface at CH-44 was created using one small-diameter RC drill hole intersection of the base of overburden, combined with base of overburden intersects in all diamond drill holes, as limited RC drilling was completed at CH-44.

The pipe shape is defined using contacts between kimberlite and country rock in all core holes drilled to date.

14.4.3 Density Data

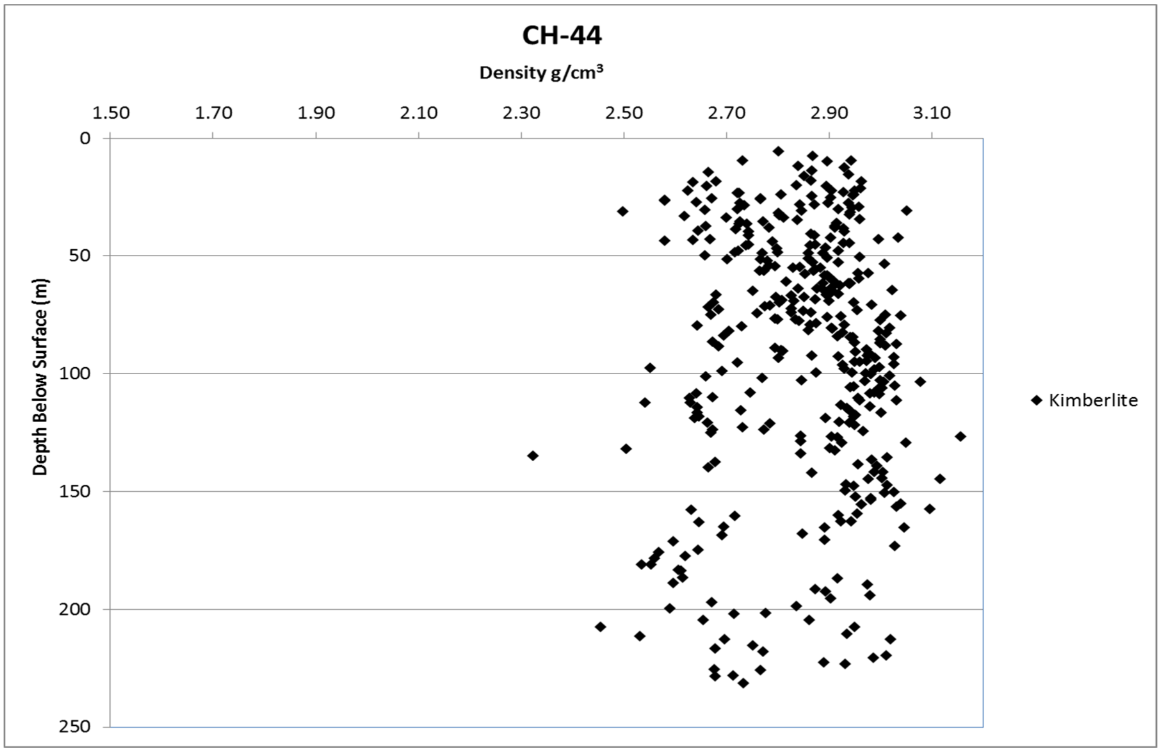
An analysis of density data was undertaken for the CH-44 kimberlite for tonnage estimates. The methodology for density measurements and checks is detailed in Section 12.5. A total of 312 kimberlite samples was used for density calculations (Table 14-18).

Table 14-18: Summary of CH-44 density statistics

Rock Type	Density (g/cm^3)				No. Measurements
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Deviation	
Country Rock	2.70	2.32	3.08	0.13	55
Kimberlite	2.87	2.45	3.16	0.12	312

Figure 14-19 illustrates all Peregrine kimberlite density measurements as a function of depth from surface. In general, there is no change in density with increasing depth. Statistical analysis of density data showed no correlation of density with depth. An average density of 2.87 g/cm^3 was used for tonnage calculations.

Figure 14-19: CH-44 density vs. depth



14.4.4 Volume and Tonnage Estimates

CH-44 is classified as TFFE and as per NI 43-101 standards of disclosure, a volume and tonnage range must be reported. The modeled kimberlite pipe was divided into two zones, based on confidence in pipe shape as defined by drilling (Figure 14-20).

- **Low Estimate of Volume and Tonnage ("Low TFFE")**
  The modeled kimberlite pipe above 120 m depth, where there is sufficient drilling information to constrain the model, and therefore define a more confident pipe shape and volume is classified as Low TFFE.

- **High Estimate of Volume and Tonnage ("High TFFE")**
  The portion of the modeled kimberlite pipe projected from areas with greater drill hole definition into areas containing insufficient drill holes to fully constrain the model, defining a less confident volume, together with the low TFFE volume is classified as High TFFE. Additional drilling will be required to confirm these additional volumes and tonnages.

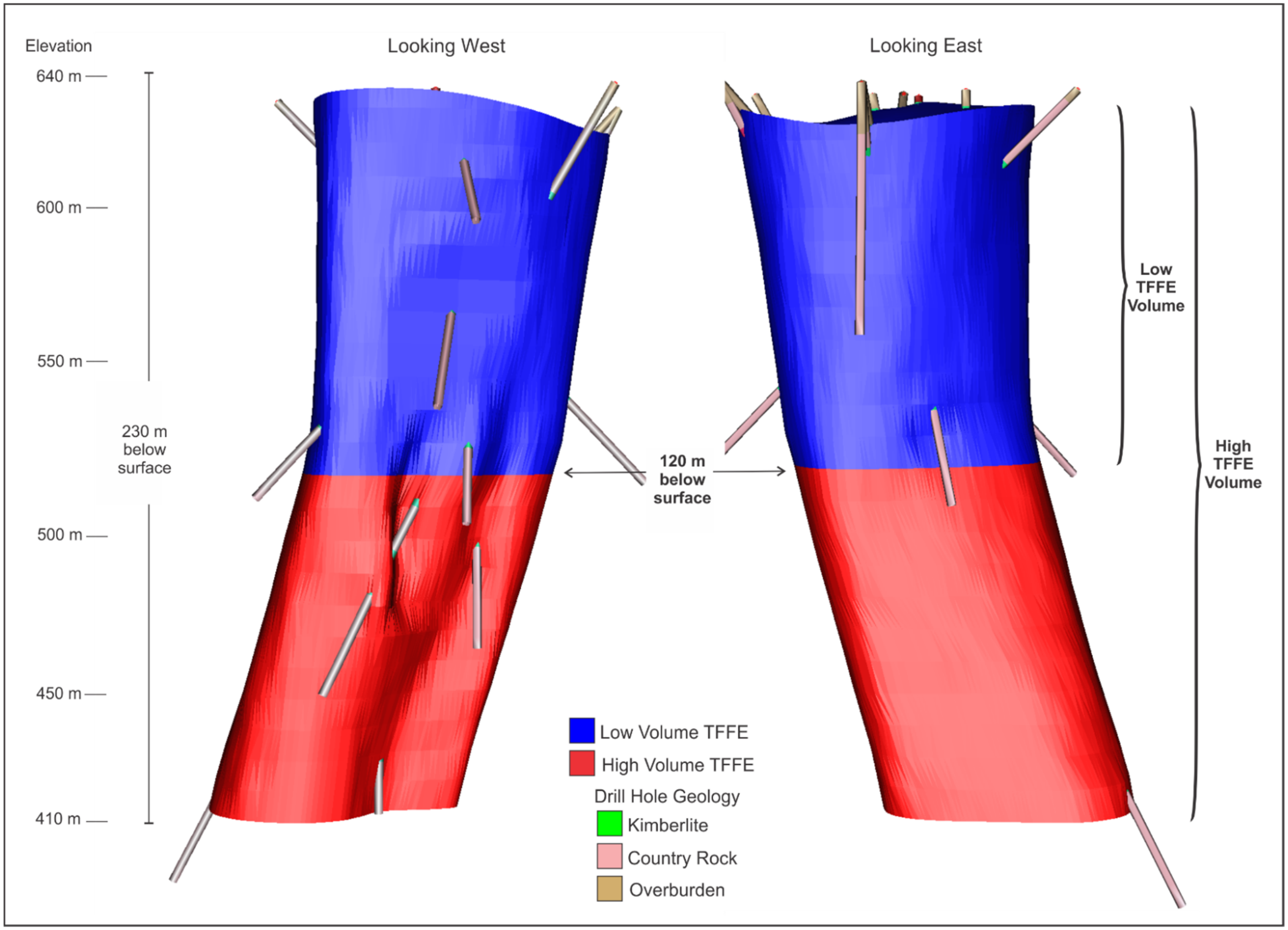
Based on the current geological model, CH-44 comprises a TFFE of between 1.2 Mt and 2.0 Mt (Table 14-19).

Table 14-19: Volume and tonnage range for CH-44 TFFE

Deposit	Density (g/cm^3)	Volume (m^3)		Tonnes (t)	
		Low	High	Low	High
CH-44	2.87	405,000	713,000	1,162,000	2,046,000

Note: All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. The potential tonnage defined as TFFE is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource on those targets and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the tonnage estimates being delineated as a mineral resource.

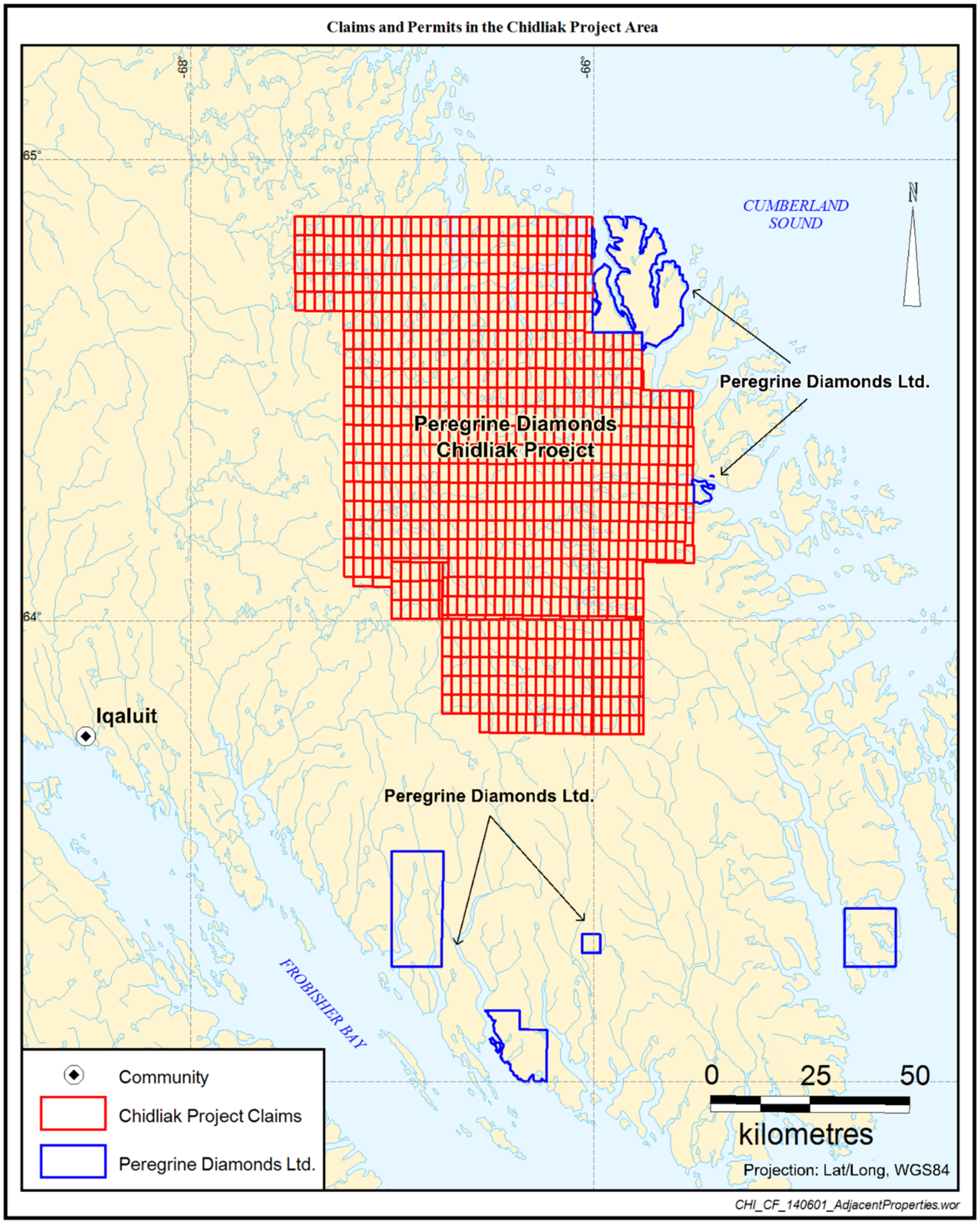
Figure 14-20: Low TFFE and High TFFE for the CH-44 kimberlite



15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The only active mineral claims in the immediate vicinity of the Chidliak project are held by Peregrine (Figure 15-1). Peregrine also holds claims and permits on the southern part of Hall Peninsula, to the south of the Chidliak project.

Figure 15-1: Adjacent properties



16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional data or information not contained in this report, which is relevant to the project.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration at Chidliak between 2005 and 2013 comprising annual campaigns of heavy mineral sampling, analyses of the kimberlitic indicator minerals, airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, ground geophysical surveys, prospecting and core and RC drilling has identified 67 kimberlites on the property, 46 of which have been tested for diamonds by caustic fusion analysis. A total of 41 of these are diamondiferous. Mini-bulk samples were collected from surface at CH-1, CH-7 and CH-28 and by core drilling from CH-6. A bulk sample was collected from the surface of CH-6. The mini-bulk and bulk samples were processed for macrodiamonds.

Based on the information derived from project-wide exploration data, including unresolved indicator mineral trains and kimberlite float, the project has good exploration potential and there may be undiscovered kimberlites on the project. In addition, significant base and precious metal anomalies have also been identified at Chidliak and the potential exists to explore these further.

A 3D geological model has been constructed for the CH-6 kimberlite which contains one main kimberlite unit, KIM-L (denoting kimberlite with limestone xenoliths), and a lesser unit, KIM-C, a possibly coherent kimberlite that contains few to no limestone xenoliths. Additionally, 3D pipe models have been created for CH-7 and CH-44.

A 404.24 dry tonne CH-6 surface trench bulk sample of *in situ* weathered kimberlite collected in 2013 returned a total of 10,299 diamonds larger than +1.18 mm sieve size, weighing 1,042.05 cts, representing a grade of 258 cpht. A 350 kg sample of the same material processed for microdiamonds returned 907 +0.106 mm sieve size diamonds including 21 diamonds larger than +0.85 mm sieve size, which weighed a total of 0.52 cts. A clear relationship between the microdiamond and macrodiamond populations for KIM-L has been established from examination of the macrodiamond and microdiamond data from the bulk sample.

The microdiamond population of KIM-L derived from core drilling shows minimal variation with depth and exhibits the same diamond population as the surface bulk trench sample. On this basis, it was considered reasonable to apply the grade determined from the bulk trench sample to the KIM-L unit at depth.

An Inferred Mineral Resource for CH-6 of 7,466,000 cts from 2,894,000 t with an average of +1.18 mm total diamond content of 258 cpht extending from surface to a depth of 250 m has been estimated for the portion of the kimberlite pipe defined by sufficient core drilling, microdiamond sampling and density sampling. The Inferred Mineral Resource comprises KIM-L only. GeoStrat concluded that there was a reasonable prospect of economic extraction of the CH-6 Inferred Resource.

In addition, a TFFE of between 2.6 Mt and 3.5 Mt has been defined for the CH-6 kimberlite pipe based on limited drilling and projection of the modeled kimberlite pipe to a depth of 380 m. The TFFE consists of KIM-L, where the drilling information is not sufficient to bring it into the Inferred Mineral Resource category and areas of the pipe containing KIM-C, which has not been sufficiently sampled. Between 1.47 Mt and 1.53 Mt of TFFE is defined above 250 m depth and potential exists to add tonnage to the Inferred resource above 250 m depth with additional drilling and sampling.

An average price US$213 per carat and modeled price range from a minimum of US$162 per carat to a high of US$236 per carat with a base case modeled price of US$188 per carat was determined by WWW International Diamond Consultants.

A TFFE of between 2.8 Mt and 4.0 Mt has been estimated for CH-7 and a TFFE of between 1.2 Mt and 2.0 Mt has been estimated for CH-44. Further drilling, macrodiamond sampling and diamond valuation is required to upgrade these TFFE deposits to mineral resources.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Future exploration should focus on: increasing the size of the Inferred Resource at CH-6; converting the TFFE deposits identified at CH-7 and CH-44 to the Inferred Resource category; converting the Inferred Resources that have been identified to the Indicated Resource category; the continued assessment of the kimberlites discovered between 2008 and 2013 that have characteristics consistent with economic diamond mining potential; and on identifying new kimberlites and evaluating their diamond potential. As well, the exploration potential for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization and other precious and base metals should be evaluated.

The following program should be considered for the summer of 2014:

- Core drilling should be undertaken at CH-6, CH-7 and CH-44 to aid in bringing additional kimberlite material into the Inferred Mineral Resource category at CH-6 and to prepare for bulk sampling at CH-7 and CH-44
- Detailed drilling should be completed with a small diameter RC drill at CH-6 to provide more information on overburden thickness
- Additional exploration comprising ground geophysical surveys, till sampling, or other work as deemed necessary should be done to continue to evaluate the diamond and metals potential of a priority area proximal to the CH-6 kimberlite
- Priority targets should continue to be tested with the small-diameter RC drill or a core rig
- Kimberlites that are discovered or are being evaluated should be sampled for diamonds by caustic fusion as deemed appropriate
- Geological studies (petrography, palynology, paleomagnetic, heavy mineral studies, age dating, etc.) of priority kimberlites should continue
- Ongoing environmental baseline, engineering and archaeological studies should be continued
- Community relations/consultation efforts should be continued

For the winter of 2015, the following program should be considered:

- Bulk sampling should be undertaken on CH-6, to confirm grade and grade continuity and at CH-7 and CH-44 to obtain parcels of diamonds to allow for initial diamond valuations.
- Environmental monitoring of the drill program should be completed along with continued environmental baseline studies
- Community relations/consultation efforts should be continued

The specifics of this work can be adjusted as additional results are obtained. A budget for a conceptual Chidliak 2014/2015 exploration program is presented in Table 18-1.

Table 18-1: Proposed budget for consideration for work in 2014/2015.

Summer 2014 Activity	Budget Estimate ($)	Comments
Sampling	$250,000	Summer program - collection of 10 kg heavy mineral samples
Ground Geophysics	$40,000	Magnetics, gravity, etc.
Core Drilling	$2,200,000	Upgrade TFFE to the Inferred Resource category at CH-6; prepare for bulk sampling at CH-7 and CH-44
Small diameter RC Drilling	$360,000	Target testing, overburden definition
Laboratory Charges	$320,000	Indicator mineral samples, diamond recovery (caustic fusion)
Operations	$2,140,000	All costs associated with the operation of camps and support of field crews (food, meals, salaries, fuel, motels, camp equipment and support flights), capital costs, etc.
Project Management & Supervision	$470,000	Supervisory and geologists time unallocated to specific tasks; Land administration including permit fees, annual fees, assessment report preparation; Community relations, etc.
Development Studies	$220,000	Continuing environmental baseline studies, commence infrastructure studies
Total Estimated Summer Budget	**$6,000,000**	
Winter 2015 Activity	**Budget Estimate ($)**	**Comments**
Large Diameter RC Drilling	$9,975,000	Bulk testing program, to sample CH-6, CH-7 & CH-44
Laboratory Charges	$1,340,000	DMS processing of the bulk samples
Operations	$1,500,000	All costs associated with the operation of camps and support of field crews (food, meals, salaries, fuel, motels, camp equipment and support flights), capital costs, etc.; Hercules aircraft support
Infrastructure Engineering Studies	$140,000	Engineering studies and permitting for resource development, future camps, infrastructure, access etc., including the beginning the necessary permitting.
Project Management & Supervision	$345,000	Supervisory and geologists time unallocated to specific tasks; Land administration including permit fees, annual fees, assessment report preparation; Community relations, etc.
Environmental Studies/Reclamation	$85,000	Environmental monitoring of sump and drill sites
Special Projects	$115,000	Diamond Valuations
Total Estimated Winter Budget	**$13,500,000**	

Based on the results of the proposed work, additional exploration in subsequent years will be necessary to continue to prioritize and evaluate the kimberlites at Chidliak.

19.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

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The effective date of this report is June 19, 2014.

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Appendix 1: List of Claims

Table 1: List of Claims

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH001	K12493	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,209.77
CH002	K12494	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,059.43
CH003	K12495	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,059.43
CH004	K12496	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,223.76
CH005	K12497	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,059.43
CH006	K12498	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,059.43
CH007	K12499	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,209.77
CH008	K12500	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 632.99
CH009	K12501	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,059.43
CH010	K12502	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,059.43
CH011	K12503	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,223.76
CH012	K12504	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,059.43
CH013	K12505	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,417.34
CH014	K12506	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,821.89
CH015	K12507	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 18,843.83
CH016	K12508	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,699.46
CH017	K12509	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,819.63
CH018	K12510	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,033.00	418.04	$ 378.71
CH019	K12511	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,239.60	501.65	$ 1,464.59
CH020	K12512	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,549.50	627.06	$ 1,830.73
CH021	K12513	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,549.50	627.06	$ 1,830.73
CH022	K12514	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,957.59
CH023	K12515	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,519.24
CH024	K12516	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 7,151.76
CH025	K12517	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 6,811.16
CH026	K12518	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,996.10
CH027	K12519	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 269.45
CH028	K12520	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,144.94
CH029	K12521	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,051.23
CH030	K12522	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,051.23

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH031	K12523	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,051.23
CH032	K12524	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,051.23
CH033	K12525	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 249.94
CH034	K12526	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,996.10
CH035	K12527	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 244.45
CH036	K12528	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 702.70
CH037	K12529	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 7,573.00
CH038	K12530	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,729.59
CH039	K12531	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 491.62
CH040	K12532	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 249.94
CH041	K12533	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,051.23
CH042	K12534	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,051.23
CH043	K12535	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,051.23
CH044	K12536	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,051.23
CH045	K12537	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 249.94
CH046	K12538	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,424.17
CH047	K12539	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 26,283.64
CH048	K12540	PGD 100%	26B2	26B7			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,811.16
CH049	K12541	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,249.57
CH050	K12542	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 587,852.95
CH051	K12543	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 6,488.55
CH052	K12544	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 701.18
CH053	K12545	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 6,192.67
CH054	K12546	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 109,403.29
CH055	K12547	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 239,403.29
CH056	K12548	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 10,151.59
CH057	K12549	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 6,401.18
CH058	K12550	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,031.23
CH059	K12551	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,074.37
CH060	K12552	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 587,852.95
CH061	K12553	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,074.37

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH062	K12554	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,425.62
CH063	K12555	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,421.47
CH064	K12556	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,732.94
CH065	K12557	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 11,047.44
CH066	K12558	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 14,282.72
CH067	K12559	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 877.89
CH068	K12560	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 9,148.48
CH069	K12561	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 8,650.82
CH070	K12562	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,347.20
CH071	K12563	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,217.94
CH072	K12564	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 39,092.27
CH073	K12565	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 10,626.43
CH074	K12566	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 39,071.71
CH075	K12567	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,298.12
CH076	K12568	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 7,872.55
CH077	K12569	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 8,140.92
CH078	K12570	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 897.79
CH079	K12571	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 181.06
CH080	K12572	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 8,885.91
CH081	K12573	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,076.75
CH082	K12574	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 405.62
CH083	K12575	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,270.55
CH084	K12576	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,286.16
CH085	K12577	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,274.49
CH086	K12578	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,286.16
CH087	K12579	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,392.53
CH088	K12580	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,703.83
CH089	K12581	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,154.89
CH090	K12582	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 240.56
CH091	K12583	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 240.56
CH092	K12584	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,154.89

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH093	K12585	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,703.83
CH094	K12586	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 274.58
CH095	K12587	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 574.49
CH096	K12588	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,842.49
CH097	K12589	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,232.67
CH098	K12590	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 279.72
CH099	K12591	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,065.30
CH100	K12592	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,883.39
CH101	K12593	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,883.39
CH102	K12594	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 647.20
CH103	K12595	PGD 100%	26B7	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 647.20
CH104	K12596	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,883.39
CH105	K12597	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 741.75
CH106	K12598	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,057.85
CH107	K12599	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,646.13
CH108	K12600	PGD 100%	26B7				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,646.13
CH109	K12601	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,220.48
CH110	K12602	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,220.48
CH111	K12603	PGD 100%	26B2				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	309.90	125.41	$ 366.15
CH112	K12604	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,470.49
CH113	K12605	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,470.49
CH114	K12606	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,057.21
CH115	K12607	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,172.69
CH116	K12608	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,172.69
CH117	K12609	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,155.37
CH118	K12610	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,155.37
CH119	K12611	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,172.69
CH120	K12612	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,172.69
CH121	K12613	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,057.21
CH122	K12614	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,470.49
CH123	K12615	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,470.49

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH124	K12616	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,420.13
CH125	K12617	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,470.49
CH126	K12618	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,057.21
CH127	K12619	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,172.69
CH128	K12620	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,172.69
CH129	K12621	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,155.37
CH130	K12622	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,149.60
CH131	K12623	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,172.69
CH132	K12624	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,130.28
CH133	K12625	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,717.57
CH134	K12626	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,013.50
CH135	K12627	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,033.15
CH136	K12628	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 558.35
CH137	K12629	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,254.36
CH138	K12630	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,990.45
CH139	K12631	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,903.38
CH140	K12632	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,002.16
CH141	K12633	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,759.36
CH142	K12634	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 166.80
CH143	K12635	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,534.00
CH144	K12636	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,780.17
CH145	K12637	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,739.94
CH146	K12638	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 386.87
CH147	K12639	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 492.62
CH148	K12640	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 498.56
CH149	K12641	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 15,519.85
CH150	K12642	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,733.13
CH151	K12643	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 682.57
CH152	K12644	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 682.57
CH153	K12645	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 289.64
CH154	K12646	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,303.82

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH155	K12647	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 88.34
CH156	K12648	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 188.34
CH157	K12649	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 611.59
CH158	K12650	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 9,066.05
CH159	K12651	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 15,519.85
CH160	K12652	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 230,586.94
CH161	K12653	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,801.85
CH162	K12654	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 8,273.53
CH163	K12655	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 428.75
CH164	K12656	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 428.75
CH165	K12657	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,303.82
CH166	K12658	PGD 100%	26B10	26B15			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 89,885.67
CH167	K12659	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 21,198.34
CH168	K12660	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 132,198.34
CH169	K12661	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 121,715.18
CH170	K12662	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,801.85
CH171	K12663	PGD 100%	26B10				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,921.98
CH172	K12664	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH173	K12665	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH174	K12666	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH175	K12667	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH176	K12668	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH177	K12669	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH178	K12670	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH179	K12671	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH180	K12672	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH181	K12673	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH182	K12674	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH183	K12675	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,595.51
CH184	K12676	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,166.55
CH185	K12677	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,174.77

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH186	K12678	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,177.89
CH187	K12679	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,612.80
CH188	K12680	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,612.80
CH189	K12681	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,612.80
CH190	K12682	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 923.17
CH191	K12683	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,382.02
CH192	K12684	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,182.02
CH193	K12685	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,558.40
CH194	K12686	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,346.90
CH195	K12687	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,973.96
CH196	K12688	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 352.02
CH197	K12689	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 654.16
CH198	K12690	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,864.32
CH199	K12691	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,864.32
CH200	K12692	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 652.02
CH201	K12693	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 654.16
CH202	K12694	PGD 100%	26B15	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 85,563.90
CH203	K12695	PGD 100%	26B15	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,419.83
CH204	K12696	PGD 100%	26B15	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 637.03
CH205	K12697	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,889.77
CH206	K12698	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,004.07
CH207	K12699	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,722.25
CH208	K12700	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,649.88
CH209	K12701	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,965.28
CH210	K12702	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,889.77
CH211	K12703	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,889.77
CH212	K12704	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,889.77
CH213	K12705	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,523.70
CH214	K12706	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,889.77
CH215	K12707	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,889.77
CH216	K12708	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,889.77

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH217	K12709	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,439.32
CH218	K12710	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,458.49
CH219	K12711	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,477.66
CH220	K12712	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,931.38
CH221	K12713	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,931.38
CH222	K12714	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,931.38
CH223	K12715	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,702.21
CH224	K12716	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,207.69
CH225	K12717	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,223.87
CH226	K12718	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,388.37
CH227	K12719	PGD 100%	26B15				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,388.37
CH228	K12720	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,975.27
CH229	K12721	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,316.55
CH230	K12722	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,388.37
CH231	K12723	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,388.37
CH232	K12724	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,311.70
CH233	K12725	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,358.99
CH234	K12726	PGD 100%	26B16				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,308.54
CH235	K12727	PGD 100%	26B9	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 109,385.95
CH236	K12728	PGD 100%	26B9	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,059.79
CH237	K12729	PGD 100%	26B9	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 954.45
CH238	K12730	PGD 100%	26B9	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,040.41
CH239	K12731	PGD 100%	26B9	26B10			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 21,402.92
CH240	K12732	PGD 100%	26B9	26B10	26B15	26B16	17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 63,970.02
CH241	K12733	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 430.47
CH242	K12734	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 62,680.05
CH243	K12735	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,033.56
CH244	K12736	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 94.47
CH245	K12737	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,408.52
CH246	K12738	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,275.24
CH247	K12739	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,378.45

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH248	K12740	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,360.88
CH249	K12741	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 809.79
CH250	K12742	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,324.70
CH251	K12743	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 895.27
CH252	K12744	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,229.75
CH253	K12745	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 896.37
CH254	K12746	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 979.63
CH255	K12747	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,401.47
CH256	K12748	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 375.03
CH257	K12749	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,504.89
CH258	K12750	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,131.75
CH259	K12751	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,681.07
CH260	K12752	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,192.43
CH261	K12753	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,080.37
CH262	K12754	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,762.87
CH263	K12755	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,087.37
CH264	K12756	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,915.69
CH265	K12757	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,694.97
CH266	K12758	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,849.81
CH267	K12759	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,142.75
CH268	K12760	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,387.02
CH269	K12761	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 16,429.09
CH270	K12762	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 16,429.09
CH271	K12763	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,244.93
CH272	K12764	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,345.62
CH273	K12765	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,508.21
CH274	K12766	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 651.71
CH275	K12767	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,399.01
CH276	K12768	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,399.01
CH277	K12769	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 575.29
CH278	K12770	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,401.65

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH279	K12771	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,399.01
CH280	K12772	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,986.88
CH281	K12773	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,334.69
CH282	K12774	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 627.31
CH283	K12775	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,546.77
CH284	K12776	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 692.67
CH285	K12777	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,183.44
CH286	K12778	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,399.01
CH287	K12779	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 920.73
CH288	K12780	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,859.26
CH289	K12781	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,856.00
CH290	K12782	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,267.00
CH291	K12783	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,024.35
CH292	K12784	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 298.44
CH293	K12785	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,335.70
CH294	K12786	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,546.77
CH295	K12787	PGD 100%	26B9	26A12			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 601.11
CH296	K12788	PGD 100%	26B9	26A12			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,016.96
CH297	K12789	PGD 100%	26B9	26A12			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,324.25	940.59	$ 2,886.84
CH298	K12790	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,066.00	836.08	$ 3,766.31
CH299	K12791	PGD 100%	26B9				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,066.00	836.08	$ 2,899.11
CH300	K12792	PGD 100%	26B9	26B16			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,066.00	836.08	$ 2,908.34
CH301	K12793	PGD 100%	26B7	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 17,345.27
CH302	K12794	PGD 100%	26B7	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 588.51
CH303	K12795	PGD 100%	26B7	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 114,852.19
CH304	K12796	PGD 100%	26B7	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 6,869.28
CH305	K12797	PGD 100%	26B7	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 6,351.69
CH306	K12798	PGD 100%	26B7	26B8	26B9	26B10	17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,528.07
CH307	K12799	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 306.48
CH308	K12800	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 204.16
CH309	K12801	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 116,326.67

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH310	K12802	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,146.08
CH311	K12803	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 28.07
CH312	K12804	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 16,724.07
CH313	K12805	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 28,355.50
CH314	K12806	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 158,956.19
CH315	K12807	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 846.08
CH316	K12808	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,574.86
CH317	K12809	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 14,378.93
CH318	K12810	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 15,306.48
CH319	K12811	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 14,024.83
CH320	K12812	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 13,504.16
CH321	K12813	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,265.30
CH322	K12814	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,050.95
CH323	K12815	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 158,956.19
CH324	K12816	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 39,965.08
CH325	K12817	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 172,651.63
CH326	K12818	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,394.93
CH327	K12819	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,323.89
CH328	K12820	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,204.16
CH329	K12821	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 661.45
CH330	K12822	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 206.48
CH331	K12823	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 335.27
CH332	K12824	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 558.86
CH333	K12825	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 11,673.61
CH334	K12826	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,490.45
CH335	K12827	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,542.40
CH336	K12828	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 48,927.23
CH337	K12829	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 56,281.69
CH338	K12830	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 230,961.34
CH339	K12831	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 337,452.24
CH340	K12832	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,900.11

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH341	K12833	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 956.02
CH342	K12834	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,364.85
CH343	K12835	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 29,411.21
CH344	K12836	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 29,052.57
CH345	K12837	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 335,643.08
CH346	K12838	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 126,452.24
CH347	K12839	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 9,240.83
CH348	K12840	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 170,495.58
CH349	K12841	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 15,233.17
CH350	K12842	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 127,497.47
CH351	K12843	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,402.24
CH352	K12844	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 100,683.59
CH353	K12845	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 332.65
CH354	K12846	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,539.65
CH355	K12847	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 708.45
CH356	K12848	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 100,683.59
CH357	K12849	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,798.23
CH358	K12850	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,594.43
CH359	K12851	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 41,088.03
CH360	K12852	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 15,233.17
CH361	K12853	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 24,688.93
CH362	K12854	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 41,088.03
CH363	K12855	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,594.43
CH364	K12856	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 617.09
CH365	K12857	PGD 100%	26B8				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 617.09
CH366	K12858	PGD 100%	26B8	26B9	26A5	26A12	17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,574.79
CH367	K12859	PGD 100%	26B1	26B2	26B7	26B8	17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 26,211.58
CH368	K12860	PGD 100%	26B1	26B2			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 12,647.91
CH369	K12861	PGD 100%	26B1	26B2			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 8,055.03
CH370	K12862	PGD 100%	26B1	26B2			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 712.44
CH371	K12863	PGD 100%	26B1	26B2			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,031.69

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH372	K12864	PGD 100%	26B1	26B2			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,701.61
CH373	K12865	PGD 100%	26B1	26B2			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	1,033.00	418.04	$ 738.85
CH374	K12866	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,487.76
CH375	K12867	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,487.76
CH376	K12868	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,252.32
CH377	K12869	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 15,033.25
CH378	K12870	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 8,752.03
CH379	K12871	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 13,512.22
CH380	K12872	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 55,194.87
CH381	K12873	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 10,495.84
CH382	K12874	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 20,805.03
CH383	K12875	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 724.75
CH384	K12876	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,767.57
CH385	K12877	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,487.76
CH386	K12878	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,795.10
CH387	K12879	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,487.76
CH388	K12880	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 662.91
CH389	K12881	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 159.75
CH390	K12882	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 495.84
CH391	K12883	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 287,794.25
CH392	K12884	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 299,512.22
CH393	K12885	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 224,512.22
CH394	K12886	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 224,966.86
CH395	K12887	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 62,507.55
CH396	K12888	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 259.75
CH397	K12889	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,193.12
CH398	K12890	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,246.12
CH399	K12891	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	1,033.00	418.04	$ 398.45
CH400	K12892	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 719.41
CH401	K12893	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,441.43
CH402	K12894	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 64,659.75

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH403	K12895	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 80,377.54
CH404	K12896	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,036.58
CH405	K12897	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 24,543.49
CH406	K12898	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 25,415.61
CH407	K12899	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 127,493.70
CH408	K12900	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,722.28
CH409	K12901	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 79,817.46
CH410	K12902	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 12,403.52
CH411	K12903	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,435.51
CH412	K12904	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,188.32
CH413	K12905	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,874.27
CH414	K12906	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,230.62
CH415	K12907	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 11,628.95
CH416	K12908	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 127,493.70
CH417	K12909	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 23,570.73
CH418	K12910	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 57,915.61
CH419	K12911	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 170,915.61
CH420	K12912	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 39,644.57
CH421	K12913	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 23,570.73
CH422	K12914	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,210.48
CH423	K12915	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,903.71
CH424	K12916	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,915.91
CH425	K12917	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,120.90
CH426	K12918	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,802.26
CH427	K12919	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,903.71
CH428	K12920	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 228.95
CH429	K12921	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 8,304.38
CH430	K12922	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 39,644.57
CH431	K12923	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 39,330.76
CH432	K12924	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,742.20
CH433	K12925	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 102,222.28

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH434	K12926	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 222.28
CH435	K12927	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 228.95
CH436	K12928	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 890.00
CH437	K12929	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,802.26
CH438	K12930	PGD 100%	26B1				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	516.50	209.02	$ 560.45
CH439	K12931	PGD 100%	26B1	26B8	26A4	26A5	17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 100,940.46
CH440	K12932	PGD 100%	26A4	26B1			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,648.39
CH441	K12933	PGD 100%	26A4	26B1			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 414.38
CH442	K12934	PGD 100%	26A4	26B1			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,379.91
CH443	K12935	PGD 100%	26A4	26B1			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,114.69
CH444	K12936	PGD 100%	26A4	26B1			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,618.83
CH445	K12937	PGD 100%	26A4	26B1			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,033.00	418.04	$ 751.78
CH446	K12938	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,435.39
CH447	K12939	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,435.39
CH448	K12940	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,001.30
CH449	K12941	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 554.57
CH450	K12942	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 577.80
CH451	K12943	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 68,290.92
CH452	K12944	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 190.77
CH453	K12945	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,463.34
CH454	K12946	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,758.98
CH455	K12947	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 834.41
CH456	K12948	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,435.39
CH457	K12949	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,435.39
CH458	K12950	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,774.15
CH459	K12951	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,435.39
CH460	K12952	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,435.39
CH461	K12953	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 834.41
CH462	K12954	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,925.50
CH463	K12955	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,987.30
CH464	K12956	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,528.49

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH465	K12957	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,728.35
CH466	K12958	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,925.50
CH467	K12959	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,925.50
CH468	K12960	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 834.41
CH469	K12961	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,435.39
CH470	K12962	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,435.39
CH471	K12963	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	258.25	104.51	$ 443.54
CH472	K12964	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	206.60	83.61	$ 354.83
CH473	K12965	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,066.00	836.08	$ 3,548.31
CH474	K12966	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,066.00	836.08	$ 3,548.31
CH475	K12967	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,549.50	627.06	$ 500.64
CH476	K12968	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,391.74
CH477	K12969	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,391.74
CH478	K12970	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,283.66
CH479	K12971	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 753.75
CH480	K12972	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,544.78
CH481	K12973	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,544.78
CH482	K12974	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,544.78
CH483	K12975	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,544.78
CH484	K12976	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 841.82
CH485	K12977	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 932.07
CH486	K12978	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,544.78
CH487	K12979	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,544.78
CH488	K12980	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,544.78
CH489	K12981	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,544.78
CH490	K12982	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,017.73
CH491	K12983	PGD 100%	26A4	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,066.00	836.08	$ 234.87
CH492	K12984	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,479.20	1,003.30	$ 4,362.98
CH493	K12985	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,324.25	940.59	$ 4,090.29
CH494	K12986	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	258.25	104.51	$ 454.47
CH495	K12987	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	258.25	104.51	$ 454.47

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CH496	K12988	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	258.25	104.51	$ 454.47
CH497	K12989	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	258.25	104.51	$ 454.47
CH498	K12990	PGD 100%	26A4				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	103.30	41.80	$ 52.30
CH499	K12991	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,266.62
CH500	K12992	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,549.50	627.06	$ 1,076.41
CH501	K12993	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	1,549.50	627.06	$ 962.63
CH502	K12994	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	1,549.50	627.06	$ 2,484.12
CH503	K12995	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	1,033.00	418.04	$ 1,656.08
CH504	K12996	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	929.70	376.24	$ 1,577.62
CH505	K12997	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,937.92
CH506	K12998	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,140.20
CH507	K12999	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,140.20
CH508	K13000	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 567.96
CH509	K13001	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,622.33
CH510	K13002	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,831.62
CH511	K13003	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,831.62
CH512	K13004	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,124.09
CH513	K13005	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,886.99
CH514	K13006	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,140.20
CH515	K13007	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,140.20
CH516	K13008	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,929.28
CH517	K13009	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,920.59
CH518	K13010	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,140.20
CH519	K13011	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,140.20
CH520	K13012	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,954.03
CH521	K13013	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,724.79
CH522	K13014	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,831.62
CH523	K13015	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 5,032.91
CH524	K13016	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,975.66
CH525	K13017	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,954.03
CH526	K13018	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,140.20

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CH527	K13019	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,140.20
CH528	K13020	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,826.83
CH529	K13021	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,613.60
CH530	K13022	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,015.11
CH531	K13023	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,990.09
CH532	K13024	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,524.62
CH533	K13025	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,258.98
CH534	K13026	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,131.45
CH535	K13027	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,347.15
CH536	K13028	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 473.50
CH537	K13029	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,419.24
CH538	K13030	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,639.85
CH539	K13031	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,639.85
CH540	K13032	PGD 100%	26A5	26A12			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,695.19
CH541	K13033	PGD 100%	26A5	26A12			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,695.27
CH542	K13034	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,639.85
CH543	K13035	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,632.87
CH544	K13036	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,583.27
CH545	K13037	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,115.09
CH546	K13038	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,773.59
CH547	K13039	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,637.01
CH548	K13040	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,519.49
CH549	K13041	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,280.70
CH550	K13042	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,257.00
CH551	K13043	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,746.43
CH552	K13044	PGD 100%	26A5	26A12			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,485.75
CH553	K13045	PGD 100%	26A5	26A12			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 11,130.49
CH554	K13046	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,746.43
CH555	K13047	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,152.67
CH556	K13048	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,421.76
CH557	K13049	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,031.06

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH558	K13050	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 68,213.45
CH559	K13051	PGD 100%	26A5	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 23,976.58
CH560	K13052	PGD 100%	26A5	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,865.75
CH561	K13053	PGD 100%	26A5	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,952.82
CH562	K13054	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,322.37
CH563	K13055	PGD 100%	26A5				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-19	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 11,245.65
CH564	K13056	PGD 100%	26A5	26B8			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-18	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 1,506.77
CH565	K13057	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,424.48
CH566	K13058	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,215.22
CH567	K13059	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,793.69
CH568	K13060	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,793.69
CH569	K13061	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 4,289.99
CH570	K13062	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,021.76
CH571	K13063	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,855.25
CH572	K13064	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,563.65
CH573	K13065	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,793.69
CH574	K13066	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-15	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,988.41
CH575	K13067	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 2,462.43
CH576	K13068	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,855.25
CH577	K13069	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,855.25
CH578	K13070	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 3,855.25
CH579	K13071	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-16	2,324.25	940.59	$ 3,751.02
CH580	K13072	PGD 100%	26A12				17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	258.25	104.51	$ 385.53
CH581	K13073	PGD 100%	26A12	26A5			17-Aug-09	17-Aug-17	258.25	104.51	$ 385.53
CH586	K13926	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH587	K13927	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH588	K13928	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH589	K13929	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH590	K13930	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH591	K13931	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH592	K13932	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH593	K13933	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH594	K13934	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH595	K13935	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH596	K13936	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH597	K13937	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH598	K13938	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH599	K13939	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH600	K13940	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH601	K13941	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH602	K13942	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH603	K13943	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH604	K13944	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH605	K13945	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH606	K13946	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH607	K13947	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH608	K13948	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH609	K13949	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH610	K13950	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH611	K13951	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH612	K13952	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH613	K13953	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH614	K13954	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH615	K13955	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH616	K13956	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH617	K13957	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH618	K13958	PGD 100%	26B11	26B14			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH619	K13959	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH620	K13960	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH621	K13961	PGD 100%	26B14				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH623	K13963	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH624	K13964	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH625	K13965	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH626	K13966	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH627	K13967	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH628	K13968	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH635	K13975	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH636	K13976	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH637	K13977	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH638	K13978	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH642	K13982	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH643	K13983	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH644	K13984	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH645	K13985	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH646	K13986	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH647	K13987	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH648	K13988	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH649	K13989	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH650	K13990	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH651	K13991	PGD 100%	26B11				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH670	K14010	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH671	K14011	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH672	K14012	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH673	K14013	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH674	K14014	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH675	K14015	PGD 100%	26B06	26B11			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH676	K14016	PGD 100%	26B06	26B11			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH677	K14017	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH678	K14018	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH679	K14019	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH680	K14020	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH681	K14021	PGD 100%	26B06				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH686	K14026	PGD 100%	26A04				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	258.25	104.51	$ 74.66

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CH687	K14027	PGD 100%	26A04				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	206.60	83.61	$ 59.73
CH701	K14041	PGD 100%	26B03	26B06			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH702	K14042	PGD 100%	26B03	26B06			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH706	K14046	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	516.50	209.02	$ 149.33
CH719	K14059	PGD 100%	26B02				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH720	K14060	PGD 100%	26B02				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH722	K14062	PGD 100%	26B02				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH723	K14063	PGD 100%	26B02				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH724	K14064	PGD 100%	26B02				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH730	K14070	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	1,033.00	418.04	$ 298.65
CH732	K14072	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	1,033.00	418.04	$ 298.65
CH742	K14082	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	1,033.00	418.04	$ 298.65
CH744	K14084	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	1,040.00	420.87	$ 300.68
CH747	K14087	PGD 100%	25O15				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH748	K14088	PGD 100%	25O15	26B02			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH749	K14089	PGD 100%	25O15	26B02			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH750	K14090	PGD 100%	25O15				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH751	K14091	PGD 100%	25O15				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH758	K14098	PGD 100%	25O15	25O16			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH759	K14099	PGD 100%	25O15	25O16			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH760	K14100	PGD 100%	25O15	25O16	26B01	26B02	11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH761	K14101	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH762	K14102	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH763	K14103	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH764	K14104	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH769	K14109	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH770	K14110	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH771	K14111	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH772	K14112	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH773	K14113	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH774	K14114	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH775	K14115	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH776	K14116	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH777	K14117	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH780	K14120	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH781	K14121	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH782	K14122	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH783	K14123	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH784	K14124	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH785	K14125	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH786	K14126	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH787	K14127	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH788	K14128	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH789	K14129	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH792	K14132	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH793	K14133	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH794	K14134	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH795	K14135	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH796	K14136	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH797	K14137	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH798	K14138	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH799	K14139	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH800	K14140	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH801	K14141	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH804	K14144	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH805	K14145	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH806	K14146	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH807	K14147	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH808	K14148	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH809	K14149	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH810	K14150	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH811	K14151	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH812	K14152	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH813	K14153	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH816	K14156	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH817	K14157	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH818	K14158	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH819	K14159	PGD 100%	25O16				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH820	K14160	PGD 100%	25O16	26B01			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH821	K14161	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH822	K14162	PGD 100%	25O16	25P13			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH823	K14163	PGD 100%	25O16	25P13			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH824	K14164	PGD 100%	25O16	25P13			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH825	K14165	PGD 100%	25O16	25P13			11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH828	K14168	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH829	K14169	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH830	K14170	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH831	K14171	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH832	K14172	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH833	K14173	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH834	K14174	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH835	K14175	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH836	K14176	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH837	K14177	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH840	K14180	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH841	K14181	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH842	K14182	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH843	K14183	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH844	K14184	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH845	K14185	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH846	K14186	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH847	K14187	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH848	K14188	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64

Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	NTS Map Sheet 1	NTS Map Sheet 2	NTS Map Sheet 3	NTS Map Sheet 4	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Claim Acres	Claim Hectares	Excess Credits
CH849	K14189	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	2,582.50	1,045.10	$ 746.64
CH852	K14191	PGD 100%	25P13				11-Aug-10	11-Aug-14	516.50	209.02	$ 149.33
									1,847,837.40	747,793.26	

Appendix 2: Core Drilling and RC Hornet Drilling

Table 1: Core Drilling at Chidliak to date

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-030-10-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	047	-45	61.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-09-DD01	CH-6	Discovery	2009	057	-45	178.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-09-DD02	CH-6	Delineation	2009	000	-90	250.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-09-DD03	CH-6	Delineation	2009	022	-45	185.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-09-DD04	CH-6	Testing contact	2009	202	-45	81.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-09-DD05	CH-6	Delineation	2009	122	-60	149.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD06	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	141	-88	315.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD07	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	000	-90	214.69	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD08	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	000	-90	56.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-10-DD09	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	091	-89	313.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-10-DD10	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	215	-88	322.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD11	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	028	-89	325.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-10-DD12	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	293	-59	227.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-10-DD13	CH-6	Mini-bulk sample	2010	013	-89	309.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-050-11-DD14	CH-6	Delineation	2011	295	-45	120.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD15	CH-6	Delineation	2011	115	-45	160.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD16	CH-6	Delineation	2011	000	-90	279.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD17	CH-6	Delineation	2011	000	-90	170.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD18	CH-6	Delineation	2011	025	-45	89.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD19	CH-6	Delineation	2011	000	-90	134.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD20	CH-6	Delineation	2011	294	-45	72.83	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD21	CH-6	Delineation	2011	062	-45	77.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD22	CH-6	Delineation	2011	114	-45	86.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD23	CH-6	Delineation	2011	203	-50	287.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-050-11-DD24	CH-6	Delineation	2011	000	-90	300.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-065-09-DD01	unexplained	Exploration	2009	211	-45	104.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-075-09-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2009	215	-45	140.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-079-10-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	040	-45	73.50	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-081-09-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2009	180	-45	102.16	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-082-10-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	041	-45	99.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-087-09-DD01	CH-4	Discovery	2009	132	-45	185.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-087-09-DD02	CH-4	Delineation	2009	132	-60	180.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-095-09-DD01	CH-1	Delineation	2009	038	-45	245.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-095-09-DD02	CH-1	Delineation	2009	120	-45	174.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-095-09-DD03	CH-1	Delineation	2009	000	-90	50.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-095-12-DD04	CH-1	Delineation	2012	150	-50	137.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM55 7515
CHI-095-12-DD05	CH-1	Delineation	2012	200	-46	250.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM55 7515
CHI-095-12-DD06	CH-1	Delineation	2012	287	-45	250.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM55 7515
CHI-101-11-DD01	CH-45	Delineation	2011	100	-45	74.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-101-11-DD02	CH-45	Delineation	2011	100	-60	99.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-101-11-DD03	CH-45	Delineation	2011	000	-90	37.03	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-101-11-DD04	CH-45	Delineation	2011	280	-45	101.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-129-09-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2009	227	-45	158.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-129-09-DD02	not kimb	Exploration	2009	126	-45	140.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-130-09-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2009	019	-45	95.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-133-11-DD01	CH-52	Delineation	2011	035	-45	223.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-133-11-DD02	CH-52	Delineation	2011	100	-45	245.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-140-09-DD01	CH-14	Discovery	2009	204	-45	143.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-146-09-DD01	CH-13	Discovery	2009	141	-45	182.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-153-11-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	000	-90	78.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272
CHI-157-09-DD01	CH-16	Delineation	2009	060	-50	60.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-157-09-DD02	CH-16	Delineation	2009	258	-45	173.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-157-09-DD03	CH-16	Delineation	2009	258	-60	215.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-163-10-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	180	-60	55.68	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-165-11-DD01	CH-51	Discovery	2011	000	-90	188.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-166-10-DD01	CH-17	Discovery	2010	000	-90	47.30	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-166-11-DD02	CH-17	Delineation	2011	000	-90	195.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-186-10-DD01	CH-37	Delineation	2010	073	-45	33.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-186-10-DD02	CH-37	Discovery	2010	087	-45	165.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-186-10-DD03	CH-37	Delineation	2010	087	-60	204.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-188-11-DD01	CH-54	Discovery	2011	000	-90	195.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-192-11-DD01	CH-56	Discovery	2011	153	-49	236.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-204-09-DD01	CH-15	Discovery	2009	266	-45	132.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-204-09-DD02	CH-15	Delineation	2009	266	-60	90.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-206-10-DD01	CH-32	Discovery	2010	288	-45	113.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-206-10-DD02	CH-32	Delineation	2010	288	-60	333.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-210-09-DD01	CH-20	Discovery attempt	2009	225	-65	128.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-210-10-DD02	CH-20	Discovery	2010	293	-49	139.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-212-09-DD01	CH-10	Discovery	2009	283	-45	176.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-212-09-DD02	CH-10	Discovery	2009	023	-45	116.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-251-10-DD01	CH-7	Delineation	2010	048	-45	243.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD02	CH-7	Delineation	2010	048	-60	178.22	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD03	CH-7	Delineation	2010	000	-90	95.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD04	CH-7	Delineation	2010	015	-60	75.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-10-DD05	CH-7	Delineation	2010	322	-45	155.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-251-10-DD06	CH-7	Delineation	2010	322	-45	66.00	63	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD07	CH-7	Delineation	2011	290	-45	152.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD08	CH-7	Delineation	2011	239	-45	218.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-251-11-DD09	CH-7	RC-pilot (for future)	2011	000	-90	38.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD10	CH-7	Delineation	2011	291	-60	61.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD11	CH-7	Delineation	2011	145	-45	179.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-11-DD12	CH-7	Delineation	2011	220	-45	11.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-251-11-DD13	CH-7	Delineation	2011	218	-45	275.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-251-11-DD14	CH-7	RC-pilot (for future)	2011	000	-90	263.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-251-12-DD15	CH-7	Delineation	2012	031	-55	185.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD16	CH-7	Delineation	2012	027	-49	302.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD17	CH-7	Delineation	2012	249	-62	218.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-251-12-DD18	CH-7	Delineation	2012	143	-62	278.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-252-09-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2009	284	-45	120.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD01	CH-44	Delineation	2011	102	-45	131.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD02	CH-44	Delineation	2011	000	-90	74.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD03	CH-44	Delineation	2011	098	-60	149.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD04	CH-44	Delineation	2011	153	-45	179.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD05	CH-44	Delineation	2011	154	-60	215.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD06	CH-44	Delineation	2011	000	-90	173.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD07	CH-44	Delineation	2011	235	-75	68.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-11-DD08	CH-44	Delineation	2011	229	-74	134.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-258-12-DD09	CH-44	Delineation	2012	200	-59	298.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD10	CH-44	Delineation	2012	083	-44	62.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-258-12-DD11	CH-44	Delineation	2012	003	-45	170.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-258-12-DD12	CH-44	RC-pilot (for future)	2012	000	-90	228.50	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-7515
CHI-260-10-DD01	CH-12	Delineation	2010	079	-45	144.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-260-10-DD02	CH-12	Delineation	2010	080	-55	168.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-289-10-DD01	CH-29	Discovery	2010	040	-55	144.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-289-10-DD02	CH-29	Delineation	2010	040	-65	213.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-290-10-DD01	CH-18	Discovery	2010	250	-45	270.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-291-10-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	000	-90	101.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-292-10-DD01	unexplained	Exploration	2010	205	-65	104.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-308-10-DD01	CH-34	Discovery	2010	131	-50	144.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-308-10-DD02	CH-34	Delineation	2010	129	-60	169.60	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-310-10-DD01	CH-38	Discovery	2010	290	-45	150.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-310-10-DD02	CH-38	Delineation	2010	110	-45	150.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-319-10-DD01	CH-30	Discovery	2010	305	-45	78.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-319-10-DD02	CH-30	Delineation	2010	305	-80	151.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-320-10-DD01	CH-41	Discovery	2010	270	-50	159.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-320-10-DD02	CH-41	Delineation	2010	270	-65	190.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-327-10-DD01	CH-22	Discovery	2010	270	-50	124.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-327-10-DD02	CH-22	Delineation	2010	293	-50	239.25	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-329-10-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	293	-70	123.25	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-400-11-DD01	CH-28	Discovery	2011	110	-45	212.68	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-440-11-DD01	CH-53	Discovery	2011	321	-50	215.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-448-10-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	015	-50	101.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-481-10-DD01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	270	-45	114.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-10-DD01	CH-31	Delineation	2010	195	-45	417.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-10-DD02	CH-31	Delineation	2010	010	-60	36.20	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-482-10-DD03	CH-31	Delineation	2010	000	-90	90.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-11-DD04	CH-31	Mida Sampling	2011	000	-90	302.12	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-11-DD05	CH-31	Mida Sampling	2011	012	-45	179.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-11-DD06	CH-31	Mida Sampling	2011	123	-45	151.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-11-DD07	CH-31	Mida Sampling	2011	000	-90	9.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-11-DD08	CH-31	Mida Sampling	2011	000	-90	158.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-11-DD09	CH-31	Mida Sampling	2011	089	-45	80.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-11-DD10	CH-31	Mida Sampling	2011	270	-50	98.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-482-11-DD11	CH-31	Mida Sampling	2011	270	-45	176.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4272 (#1)
CHI-488-11-DD01	CH-33	Discovery	2011	203	-45	253.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-488-11-DD02	CH-33	Mida Sampling	2011	204	-50	263.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-488-11-DD03	CH-33	Mida Sampling	2011	061	-45	206.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-554-11-DD01	CH-55	Discovery	2011	114	-45	185.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-554-11-DD02	CH-55	Mida Sampling	2011	114	-60	246.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-557-11-DD01	CH-58	Discovery	2011	182	-45	138.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
CHI-557-11-DD02	CH-58	Mida Sampling	2011	182	-60	231.00	47.6	Boart Longyear	LM-55-4273 (#2)
						22996.01			

Table 2: Small-diameter RC Hornet Drilling at Chidliak to date

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-046-10-RC01	Abandoned	Exploration	2010	0	-90	12.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-046-10-RC02	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	33.53	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC01	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC02	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC03	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC04	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC05	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC06	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	12.80	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC07	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC08	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC09	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	18.90	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC10	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	7.20	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC11	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	7.20	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC12	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	8.70	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC13	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC14	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC15	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC16	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC17	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC18	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC19	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-050-12-RC20	CH-6	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.60	120.65	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-059-10-RC01	CH-9	Discovery	2010	0	-90	22.25	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-059-10-RC02	CH-9	Sampling	2010	200	-45	13.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-060-11-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	130	-60	43.28	92	Northspan	Hornet

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-065-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	41.45	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-076-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	13.72	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-083-10-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2010	0	-90	23.80	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-085-11-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	147	-50	57.00	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-085-11-RC02	not kimb	Exploration	2011	0	-90	57.91	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-095-10-RC01	CH-1	Sampling	2010	0	-90	29.90	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-095-10-RC02	CH-1	Sampling	2010	0	-90	59.40	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-095-10-RC03	CH-1	Sampling	2010	0	-90	17.70	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-101-10-RC01	CH-45	Discovery	2010	0	-90	18.30	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-105-10-RC01	CH-46	Discovery	2010	0	-90	35.00	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-130-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	33.22	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-130-10-RC02	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	24.38	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-131-11-RC01	CH-57	Discovery	2011	90	-60	44.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-133-11-RC01	CH-52	Discovery	2011	0	-90	64.62	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-157-10-RC01	CH-16	Discovery	2010	0	-90	35.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-226-11-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	0	-90	46.63	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-226-11-RC02	not kimb	Exploration	2011	285	-60	53.95	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-241-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	21.95	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-249-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	42.06	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-10-RC01	CH-7	Discovery	2010	0	-90	29.30	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-10-RC02	CH-7	Sampling	2010	180	-60	47.90	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-12-RC03	CH-7	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-12-RC04	CH-7	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	5.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-251-12-RC05	CH-7	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-253-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	29.26	92	Northspan	Hornet

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-258-10-RC01	CH-44	Discovery	2010	0	-90	35.10	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-260-10-RC01	CH-12	Discovery	2010	90	-50	29.87	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-260-10-RC02	CH-12	Sampling	2010	0	-90	17.07	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-260-10-RC03	CH-12	Sampling	2010	90	-50	41.45	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-260-10-RC04	CH-12	Sampling	2010	0	-90	30.48	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-261-10-RC01	CH-48	Discovery	2010	235	-60	47.24	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-277-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	21.95	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-278-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	21.95	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-279-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	24.70	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-280-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	16.76	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-282-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	20.73	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-284-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	23.47	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-286-10-RC01	CH-42	Discovery	2010	270	-60	25.91	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-287-10-RC01	CH-42	Sampling	2010	0	-90	41.15	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-297-10-RC01	unnamed Dyke	Discovery	2010	278	-60	82.60	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-298-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	90	-60	22.86	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-300-10-RC01	CH-39	Discovery	2010	0	-90	23.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-300-10-RC02	CH-39	Sampling	2010	330	-60	57.90	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-330-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	12.50	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-333-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	21.64	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-350-10-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2010	0	-90	21.95	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-365-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	12.50	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-370-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	21.64	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-393-11-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	90.83	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-454-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	21.64	92	Northspan	Hornet

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-455-10-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2010	90	-60	45.72	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-463-10-RC01	CH-43	Discovery	2010	0	-90	30.50	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-463-10-RC02	CH-43	Sampling	2010	45	-65	10.70	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-468-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	22.25	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-473-11-RC01	Unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	54.25	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-473-11-RC02	Unexplained	Exploration	2011	240	-50	53.95	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-478-10-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2010	0	-90	22.86	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-482-12-RC01	CH-31	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	4.00	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-482-12-RC02	CH-31	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	11.30	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-482-12-RC03	CH-31	Overburden Depth Delineation	2012	0	-90	2.40	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-487-10-RC01	CH-40	Discovery	2010	0	-90	33.83	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-532-11-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	0	-90	58.83	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-532-11-RC02	not kimb	Exploration	2011	183	-70	57.30	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-551-11-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	57.30	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-551-11-RC02	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	52.73	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-551-11-RC03	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	54.56	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-562-11-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	23.80	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-566-11-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	0	-90	51.21	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-567-11-RC01	Abandoned	Exploration	2011	0	-90	21.34	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-572-11-RC01	Abandoned	Exploration	2011	0	-90	9.75	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-578-11-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	0	-90	19.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-579-11-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	57.91	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-580-11-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	0	-90	29.57	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-585-11-RC01	Abandoned	Exploration	2011	39	-50	7.62	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-585-11-RC02	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	44.81	92	Northspan	Hornet

Hole #	Body	Purpose	Year	Orientation			Core Diameter	Drilling Information	
				AZ	Dip	Length (m)		Drill Contractor	Rig Type
CHI-586-11-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	55.47	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-586-11-RC02	unexplained	Exploration	2011	93	-60	44.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-587-11-RC01	not kimb	Exploration	2011	0	-90	23.77	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-600-11-RC01	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-90	71.00	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-605-11-RC01	CH-59	Discovery	2011	53	-60	53.90	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-605-11-RC02	CH-59	Sampling	2011	0	-90	6.70	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-605-11-RC03	CH-59	Sampling	2011	160	-60	44.80	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-605-11-RC04	CH-59	Sampling	2011	340	-60	37.20	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-613-11-RC01	Abandoned	Exploration	2011	0	-90	4.57	92	Northspan	Hornet
CHI-613-11-RC02	unexplained	Exploration	2011	0	-60	54.25	92	Northspan	Hornet

Appendix 3: Diamond Processing Recovery Flow Diagrams

Figure 1: SRC Caustic Method for Diamonds >106µm.

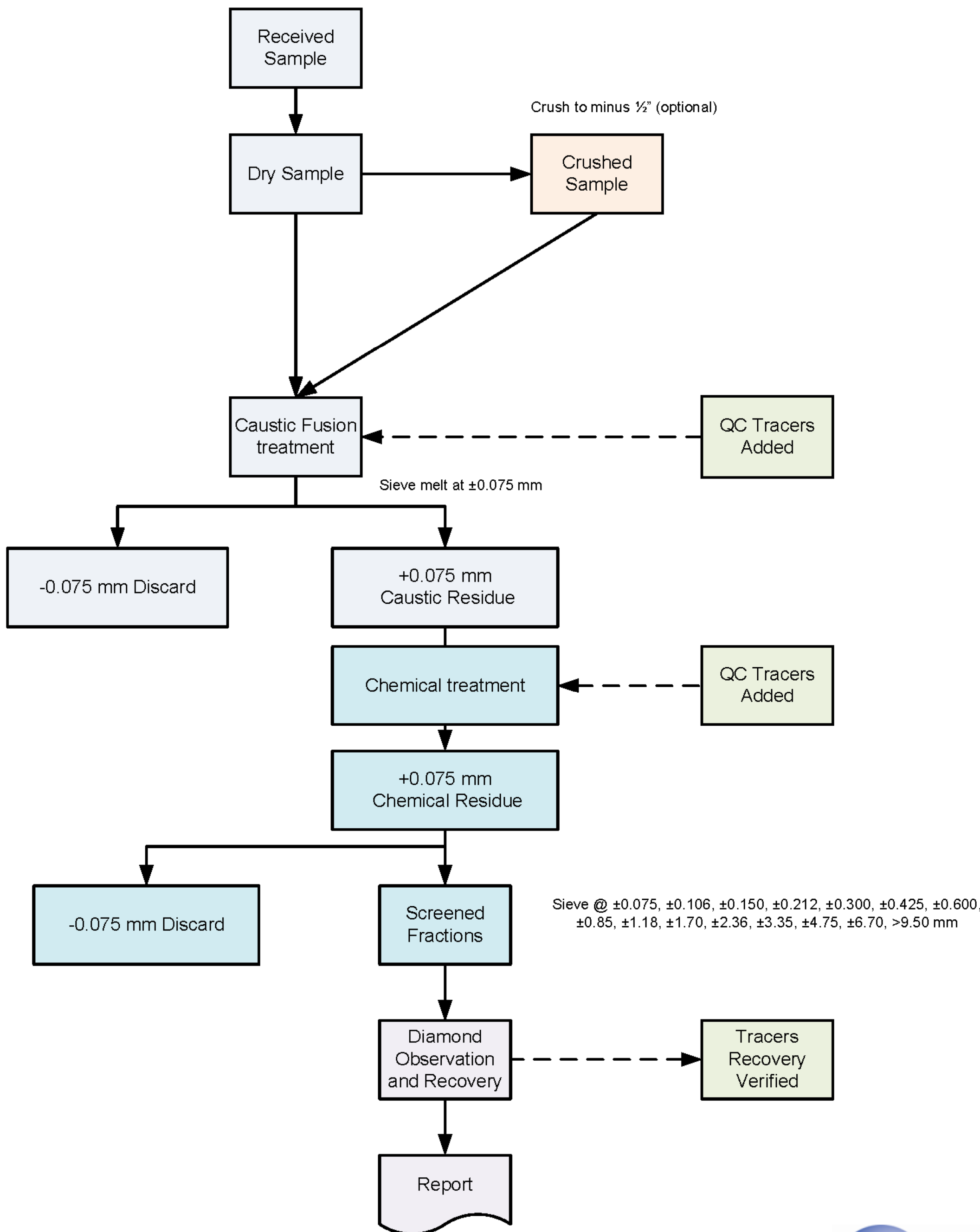

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Figure 2: SRC Dense Media Separation Process Flow Diagram

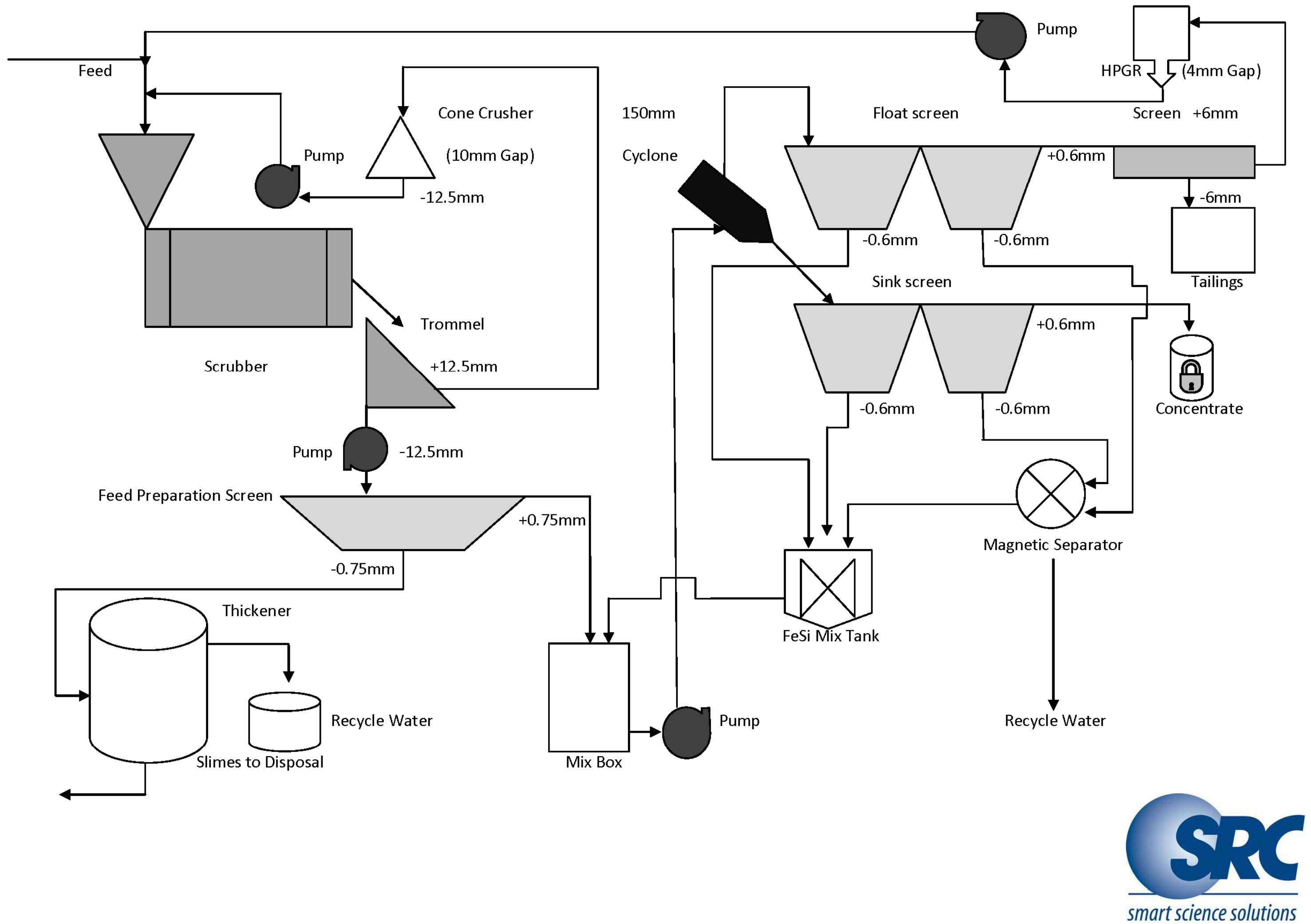

Figure 3: De Beers Sudbury Dense Media Separation Process Flow Diagram

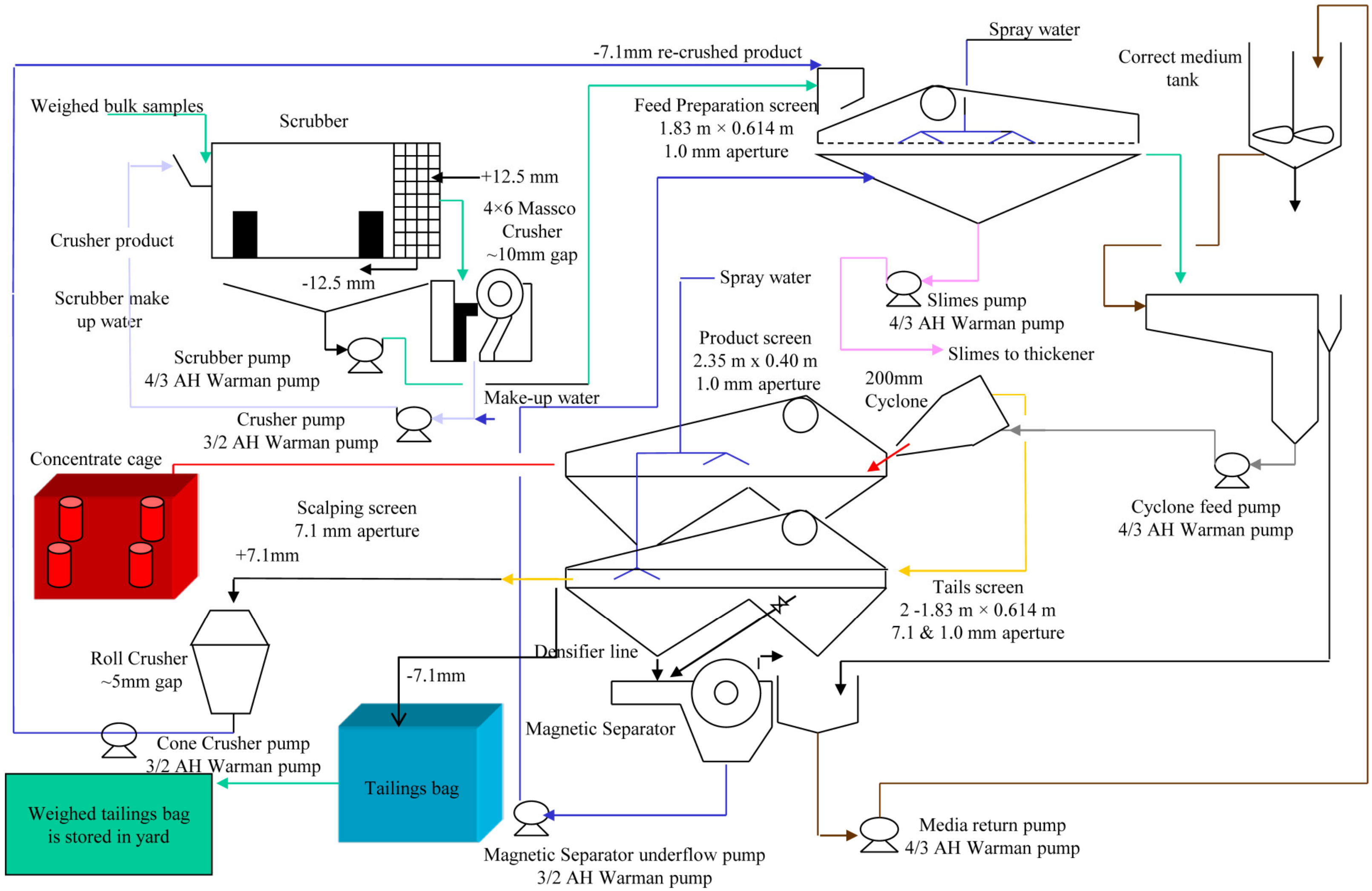

Figure 4: SRC Macro Diamond Recovery Circuit Flow Diagram