PEREGRINE DIAMONDS LTD.

# CHIDLIAK PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR AMENDMENT OF LAND-USE PERMIT AND WATER LICENCE

## Introduction

Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. (Peregrine) operates the Chidliak Project on a block of Prospecting Permits totalling 980 000 ha on south Baffin Island, NU, approximately 75 km east of Iqaluit at the SW corner and approximately 133 km south of Pangnirtung (*cf. Map 1*). An exploration programme commenced in summer 2008, following issuance of Class A Land-Use Permit *#N2008C0005* from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and Type B Water Licence *#2BE-CHI0813* from the Nunavut Water Board (NWB). Peregrine also obtained Land Licence *#Q08L1C01* from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) for surficial sediment sampling and geophysics on Inuit-Owned Lands on or adjoining the Chidliak property.

## Purpose of Amendment

The exploration activities at Chidliak in 2008 resulted in the discovery of three diamondiferous kimberlite pipes. Because of these encouraging results, Peregrine is proposing to amend its existing INAC land-use permit and NWB water licence in order to allow evaluation of the known pipes and further exploration to discover additional kimberlites.

With increasing activities planned for 2009, Peregrine intends to amend its land-use permit to incorporate the following: (1) a second field camp on a large lake to the east of the existing camp, which site will be suitable for a winter ice airstrip (*cf. Map 2*) and capable of accommodating a field crew of up to 25 persons during the short summer season; (2) trenching at up to 8 locations (*cf. Maps 3a, 3B*) to extract up to a 100t sample for shipment offsite; (3) conveying a piece of heavy equipment to site, a CAT 247B Skidsteer (*cf. Photos 1-2*), to be used for stripping overburden, loading sample into drums, general maintenance and movement of drum pallets, parts, etc.; (4) blasting to break up rock for collection of the sample; (5) drilling from ice in winter conditions; a necessary subcomponent would be use of the ice surface as an ice landing strip; and (6) in regard to water use, increase of the water-licence allotment from 60 $m^3$ to 95 $m^3$ is requested, to allow for increased activity on the property (use of water for the second camp and for additional drilling).

Peregrine also would like to bring to the attention of its regulators that, in addition to its principal commodity, which is diamonds, Peregrine also intends to follow up survey results which indicate metal targets as well.

## Details of Amendment Components

### Component #1: Second Field Camp

Rationale:

The existing camp at 64° 14’ 00” N lat. – 66° 21’ 00” W long. (*cf. Map 2, Drawing 1, Photo 3*) will continue as an important, functional camp in 2009 as it contains the only known suitable landing strip within the entire property; it will accommodate up to 25 persons in 2009; a portable bear fence would be erected, as required The increase of activity means that other equipment and supplies will need to be brought to site, and this can only be done at a location with a large enough lake to be used as a winter-ice landing strip for the larger aircraft required to bring drill equipment and sufficient fuel to support operation of both an exploration rig (*e.g.*, a Peak Exploration Hydracore P2000 drill) and a delineation rig (*e.g.,* a Boyles BBS-25 or a Boart Longyear LF-70).

It is requested that a third drill be allowed under both the land-use permit and water licence, although use of an extra drill (likely for delineation) is not anticipated until 2010.

Activity in 2009 also will include staking of claims within the Chidliak Prospecting Permits and collection of a surface sample from the CH-1 kimberlite, as well as flying of a 12 000 line-km airborne geophysical survey (100 km line-spacing) and collection of 1 500 till samples. A camp size of 25 is anticipated in 2009, with the possibility of expansion, if warranted, in 2010.

The new camp is proposed for the western shore of a large lake approximately 15 kms east of the existing Chidliak camp (*cf. Map 2, Drawing 2*); the co-ordinates are 64° 14' 25" N lat. – 66° 07' 45" W long. This camp would be similar to the existing camp (tents on wood frames, dual-chamber incinerator, bear fence, etc.) with a latrine for pit privies or 2 waterless Pacto toilets. The lake ice strip to be constructed would be of sufficient length, with sufficient ice thickness, to handle fixed-wing aircraft such as a Dash-7 or Buffalo DHC. The proposed camp location is an elevated, well-drained promontory.

**Component #2: Trenching**

Rationale:

Encouraging microdiamond results for the CH-1 kimberlite indicate that a larger sample of kimberlite is required for grade modelling. The exposed CH-1 kimberlite pipe provides an opportunity for the collection of a 100t surface sample in 2009, which will then be shipped to a diamond laboratory for processing. The planned core-drilling programme for CH-1 would precede the sampling and provide information on the internal geology and overburden thicknesses to guide the positioning of trenches.

A total of 7 trenches are planned at the CH-1 outcrop area over a week or 2-week period in July or August 2009 to access the kimberlite under the thin glacial till (*cf. Map 3*); the proposed dimensions, co-ordinates and orientation of these trenches are as follows; all are located in NTS 26B/01 (Zone 19N, NAD 83), within a nominal distance of approximately 3.5 km north of camp:

**PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATIONS, CH-1, CHIDLIAK PROJECT, 2009:**

| TRENCH NAME | LOCATION (CENTRE CO-ORDINATES, Lat./Long.) | ORIENTATION | DIMENSIONS (W x L x D) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| Trench #1 * | 64° 15' 54.7" - 66° 19' 57.7" | E-W | 0.9m x 10m x 0.5m |
| Trench #2 | 64° 15' 57" - 66° 20' 02" | NE-SW | 0.9m x 10m x 2.0m |
| Trench #3 | 64° 15' 53.3" - 66° 19' 52.3" | NE-SW | 0.9m x 10m x 2.0m |
| Trench #4 | 64° 15' 52.6" - 66° 20' 01" | NE-SW | 0.9m x 10m x 2.0m |
| Trench #5 | 64° 15' 52.6" - 66° 19' 57" | NE-SW | 0.9m x 10m x 2.0m |
| Trench #6 | 64° 15' 50.8" - 66° 19' 57" | NE-SW | 0.9m x 10m x 2.0m |
| Trench #7 | 64° 15' 50.8" - 66° 20' 01.3" | NE-SW | 0.9m x 10m x 2.0m |

***** Trench #1 is an outcrop sample, and may be hand-dug with shovels to obviate the need for blasting in proximity to the meltwater rill at its south.

Test pits also may be hand-dug within the anomaly, outside the outcrop area but within the same location.

The proposed trench locations were chosen on the basis of observed thinness of overburden in those areas, which will limit the amount of excavation required, as it is Peregrine's desire to limit the footprint of the trench areas. There is no intention to disturb any watercourse in excavation of the

trenches. Any seasonal flows of meltwater in the vicinity of a trench will be avoided, by siting trenches the greatest possible distance from any flow, as well as hand-digging rather than blasting, where necessary. Trenches will be reclaimed after the sample is excavated and the trenched areas, once re-filled with reserved native material, will be contoured to match the surrounding landscape and to ensure drainage away from water. Erosion control will be used if and as required, should the potential for erosion be identified in the trenching area. Control measures would include erection of snow/ice berms (if snow is present), or erection of peat bales supplemented with local country rock. If necessary, a wire-backed silt fence would be brought to site and erected to filter sedimented waters which might potentially drain into surrounding meltwater rills. Any water accumulating in trenches would be pumped to a pre-selected natural-depression sump or sumps. Water accumulating in blast trenches would report to a lined sump or sumps or poly tanks brought to site for monitoring; this sump or tank water would be sampled before any release to the environment occurred. Acid-base accounting would be initiated as part of environmental baseline should the project advance in future (*e.g.,* in 2010 or 2011); however, at this early stage, there are no existing samples to test and characterise and no ore or country rock has been or will be stockpiled in 2009. Management of acid rock drainage (ARD) and metal leaching (ML) at this point will consist of the measures already described, *i.e.,* control of accumulating and exiting water, as well as pumping and containment of any waters in sumps or tanks. Based upon core recovered from delineation drilling in 2009, samples can be selected for future ARD and ML analysis.

Should results from the 2009 trench sample be favourable, we would intend to collect a further sample from CH-1 in 2010. Consideration also will be given to collecting samples in 2010 from any promising new discovery(ies), as well as from CH-2 and CH-3.

**Component #3: Heavy Equipment – CAT Skidsteer 247B**

Rationale:

A CAT 247B Skidsteer (*cf. Photos 1-2 and Specifications Sheet*) is a versatile piece of equipment which has had prior successful use in Arctic conditions by other mining companies, including by BHP Billiton; the machine is relatively lightweight for its type (approximately 3 600 kg with a blade or bucket attachment) and exerts light ground pressure. The reason for using the CAT is that it can collect sample where this is difficult or impossible to do by hand, clear the lake-based ice strip for aircraft landings, groom the strip, load sample into drums and transport drums of sample and fuel.

The CAT will strip off overburden to a maximum depth of 2.0 m. As noted on Page 2, overburden would be retained to backfill all trenches and any pits, and the CAT operator would then contour the replaced material to approximate the surrounding landscape and ensure drainage away from water. The kimberlite sample broken up by blasting would then be loaded into drums and sealed for shipping.

The CAT would be brought to site in winter conditions; this would occur by one of the following means, depending on factors such as aircraft size: Option 1: The CAT would be conveyed to the proposed ice strip on the new-camp lake (*cf. Map 2*) by skidoo mounted on a flat-bed equipment komatik by an experienced local land-user used to moving large loads by skidoo; this skidoo would be accompanied by up to 3 others hauling fuel, parts, supplies and camp gear. On completion of the sampling programme, the CAT would be driven the 3.5 km south to the main camp and parked there on a drive-on spill pad set up on a level gravel/cobble area for use in the next programme. Option 2: The CAT would be flown (with cab removed for aircraft transport) to the proposed ice strip using a DHC Buffalo aircraft, cab put back on and the CAT walked to the CH-1 kimberlite, a distance of

approximately 12 km, utilising frozen waterways or rock rubble groundcover where possible to minimise potential impact to winter tundra.

**Component #4: Blasting**

Rationale:

It is expected that blasting would be required in most trenches to break up the sample sufficiently for loading into drums. A Pionjar hand drill may be required to load explosives to blast the rock. If blasting is needed, then an experienced, ticketed blaster would be engaged (*e.g.*, NWT Rock Services) to site and control the powder magazine and conduct the blasting. The drums containing kimberlite would be sealed and transported by helicopter to the airstrip at the Chidliak main camp, then flown to Iqaluit by Twin Otter for onward shipping to the processing laboratory.

Explosives would be transported to/from site by air and stored in a wheel-mounted magazine in compliance with Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations. The explosives would be stored in the same magazine on site, 1000 m away from the worksite, or at such distance as an NT/NU Mines Inspector should dictate. Any explosives and the magazine would be under the sole control of a tradesman with the necessary blasting certificate and magazine permit. Blastholes would then be drilled to depths of approximately 2.0 m at each trench site, using a compressed-air powered percussion drill supplied by the contractor. A “powder factor” of 0.4kg of explosive per tonne of rock to be blasted is anticipated; however, the specific amount will be determined on site by the contractor. The blasthole would be partially filled with the explosive charge to within 75cm of the surface; blastholes would not be filled above the explosive charge. The kimberlite sample (blast rock) would then be mechanically removed from the trench by the CAT and deposited into the drums for transport off site. The surface area of each trench is estimated to be 0.9m x 10m, although the dimensions may vary, depending upon the specific volume requirements and actual site conditions.

To ensure environmental safety and remain in compliance with Sections 35(1) and 36(3) of the Fisheries Act, no trench would be sited less than 5 m from any water body or meltwater drainage: For example, where rock is the substrate, and the weight of an explosive charge is 0.5 kg, a distance of 3.6 m is recommended by the Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or Near Canadian Fisheries Waters (the Guidelines). A precise allowable distance will be calculated by the contractor, based on the actual kilograms of explosives required, so as to remain in compliance with the 100 kPa overpressure stipulation under the Guidelines.

**Component #5: Drilling from Ice**

Rationale:

Peregrine requests permission from the NWB to drill up to 10 lake-based targets from ice in addition to the land-based drilling already approved; 7 lake-based targets (*cf. Map 4a, Figure 2a*) are planned for 2009. Drilling will be done in accordance with the Drilling from Ice Guidelines, whereby water samples are collected before, during and after lake-based drilling, in order to record the baseline condition and monitor water quality at the sites during a specified period or (should further drilling at the same location be required) over time. All water samples would be collected according to established water-sampling protocol (including use of travel blanks, field blanks and duplicates) and all samples analysed for standard parameters (metals or ultra-low metals scan, water routines), including total suspended solids and pH, at an environmental laboratory certified by the Canadian Association for Environmental Analytical Laboratories (CAEAL) and results reviewed to inform future site activity and planning. Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Canadian Water-Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life (latest edition, currently December 2007) will be used as a reference.

**Sub-Component: Lake-Based Airstrip**

Rationale:

Based on experience in 2008, Peregrine has determined that the lake is both deep enough and long enough to accommodate take off and landing of large aircraft, such as a Buffalo DHC or Super Hercules, although no aircraft larger than a DHC or Dash 7 would be used in 2009. Prior to flying any large aircraft to site, pilots of the proposed aircraft would check the lake for suitability and strip orientation and the ice would be profiled, as required. Due to natural ice thickness of approximately 2.0 m, no ice-building would be required to accommodate aircraft. Assuming amendment approval in time, the strip would be used for a brief period between mid-April and late May 2009.

**Component #6: Increase of Water-Licence Allotment**

Rationale:

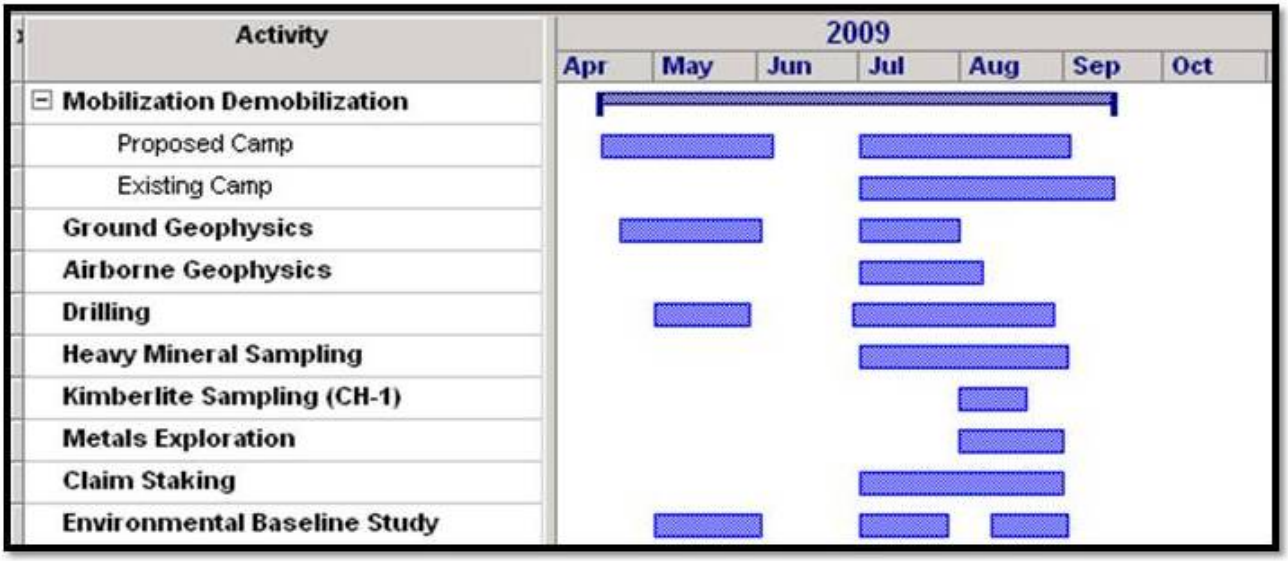
It will be necessary to increase water usage as the programme expands. It is proposed, therefore, that the camp allotment be increased from 10 $m^3$ to 25 $m^3$ and that the drilling allotment be increased from 50 $m^3$ to 70 $m^3$. It should be noted, however, that the existing camp will supplement use of source water with bottled water for drinking. The reason for increasing the drilling water allotment is to allow for addition of a third drill; this drill may, in fact, not be required until 2010.

## Other Potential Activities Proposed but Not Requiring Amendment

A timeline chart of proposed activities is included as *Figure 1* below; this shows activity commencing in mid-April 2009 and continuing through to early September 2009. Potentially, winter-based activities – some ground geophysics, equipment mobilisation and lake-based drilling – would occur over a 47-day period in April-May 2009. Approximately 55 days between June and September 2009 would be allotted to the remaining ground geophysics, airborne surveying, claims-staking, land-based exploration drilling and delineation drilling.

Peregrine proposes to fly a helicopter-borne geophysical survey covering up to 12 000 line-kms in order to generate further drill targets. Some 1 500 till samples are to be collected and ground geophysics commenced in 2008 will continue in 2009; approximately 30 surveys are planned, some in winter conditions of April-May and the remainder in summer. In addition, surveys such as ground-gravity grids or ground-penetrating radar could be carried out over the 3 known kimberlites.

**FIGURE 1**



An exploration drill programme of up to 30 targets (*cf. Map 4*) is currently being planned, with hole depths up to a maximum of 150 m (total of approximately 3 500 m in the 2009 programme); actual number of targets drilled will be determined by ground geophysics. Drilling would be by means of a lightweight, heli-portable P2000 or similar rig capable of recovering BTW diameter (42.0 mm) core. (A chart showing proposed drillhole locations and co-ordinates is included with this submission as *Figure 2a* below*).*

Drilling of up to 5 delineation holes into the CH-1 kimberlite is planned (*cf. Map 4b*) in order to begin determining internal geology of the pipe. Drilling equipment (as noted on Page 1) capable of recovering NQ (43.0 mm diameter) and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) core would be deployed. Time and site conditions permitting, up to 5 delineation holes could be drilled into each of CH-2 and CH-3; proposed locations for these 10 holes are indicated on *Map 4b.* At each of the 3 kimberlites, the drill pattern would consist of one vertical hole and 4 step-out holes – one at each compass direction. (A chart showing proposed drillhole locations and co-ordinates is included with this submission as *Figure 2b* below*).*

## Environmental Baseline and Amendment of A&R Plan

Peregrine is planning to initiate baseline studies in 2009, consisting of archaeology over key use areas (main camp, new camp, equipment routes, drillhole-cluster areas), as well as water-quality sampling, as required, in areas of trenching if/where explosives are to be used. Other studies will include water-quality sampling at the location of lake-based targets to be drilled, wildlife surveying and preliminary habitat assessment and hydrology.

Consultation with area residents, Hunters & Trappers Organisations and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association will continue.

The current Chidliak Abandonment and Restoration Plan (A&R Plan) updated in July 2008 has been further updated to reflect this amendment, and accompanies it as a stand-alone document.

Prepared by S. Standafer-Pfister, Peter Holmes, Jennifer Pell
12 November 2009

**FIGURE 2a**

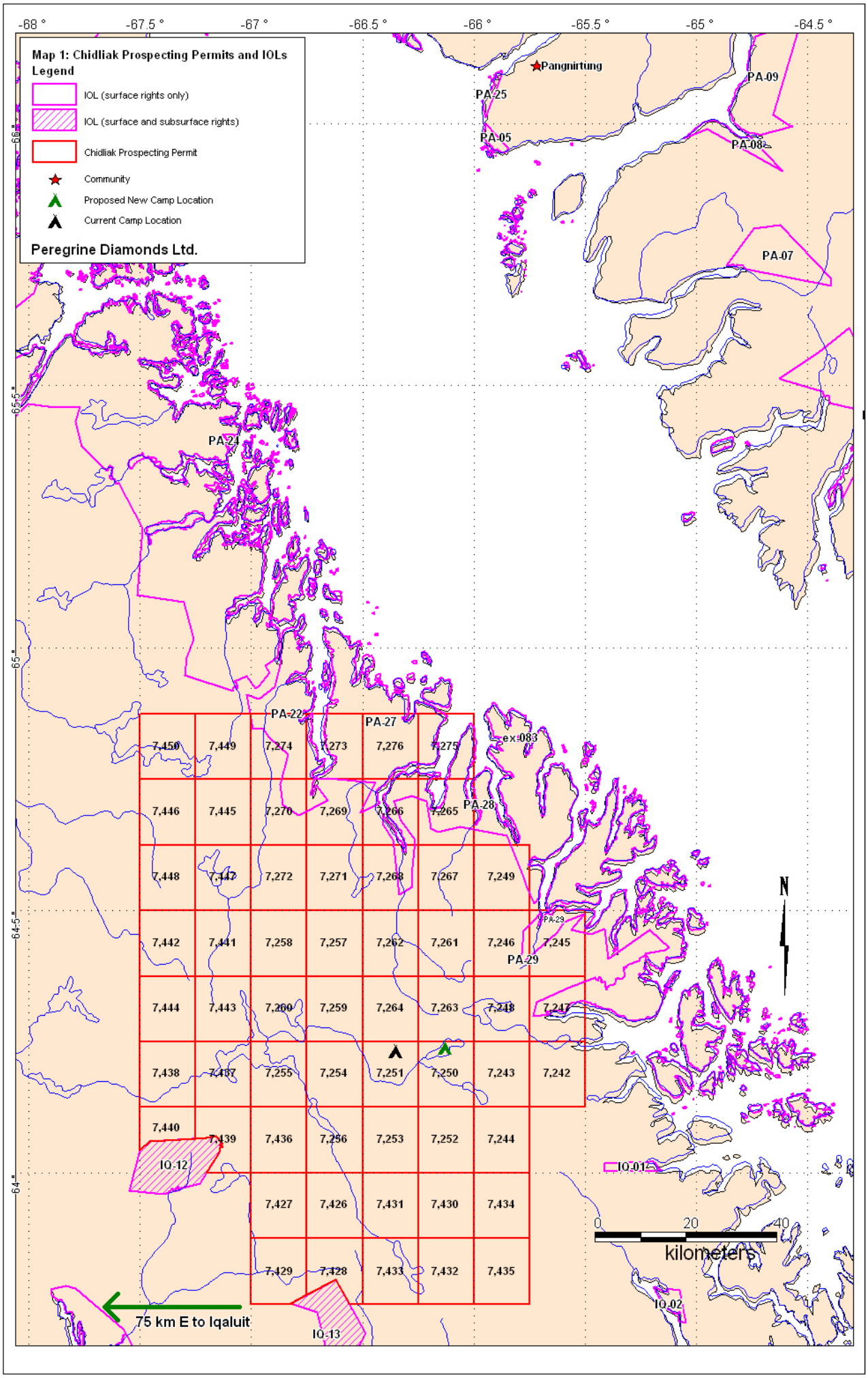
## PEREGRINE DIAMONDS LTD. - CHIDLIAK PROJECT
## PROPOSED DRILL TARGETS 2009

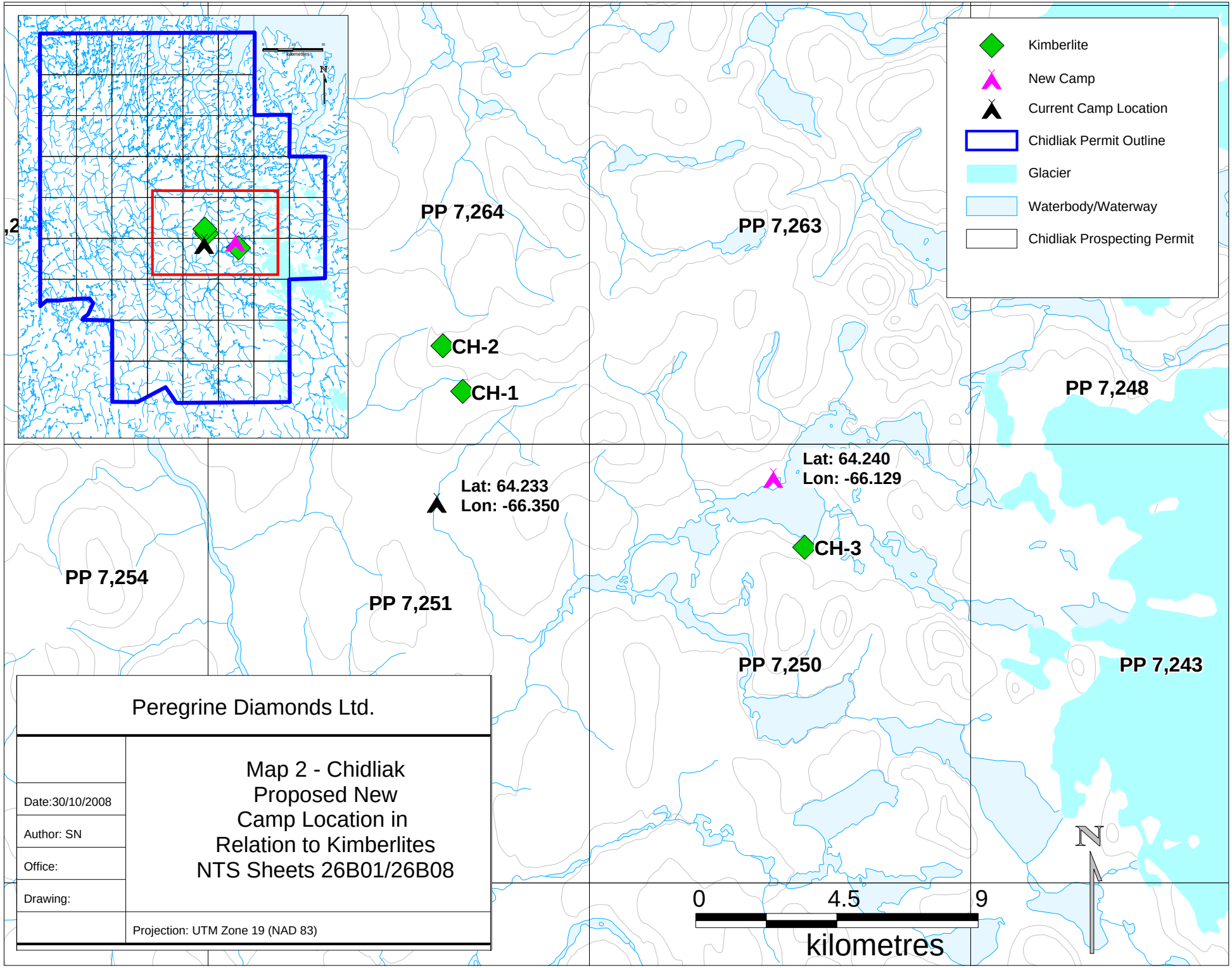
| Target (Drillhole #) | Anomaly No. | Lat. WGS84 | Long. WGS84 | Surface |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CHI-025 | 64° 35' 17.7" | 66° 22' 14" | Land |
| 2 | CHI-026 | 64° 35' 17" | 66° 22' 15.7" | Land |
| 3 | CHI-033 | 64° 23' 51" | 66° 29' 21" | Land |
| 4 | CHI-042 | 64° 25' 57.8" | 66° 21' 23" | Lake |
| 5 | CHI-050 | 64° 19' 19" | 66° 31' 46.8" | Land |
| 6 | CHI-057 | 64° 22' 53" | 66° 18' 04" | Land |
| 7 | CHI-064 | 64° 17' 17" | 66° 24' 46" | Land |
| 8 | CHI-075 | 64° 13' 52" | 66° 29' 13" | Land |
| 9 | CHI-076 | 64° 16' 40.9" | 66° 23' 0.3" | Land |
| 10 | CHI-087 | 64° 15' 44" | 66° 22' 41" | Land |
| 11 | CHI-091 | 64° 14' 32" | 66° 24' 07.8" | Land |
| 12 | CHI-101 | 64° 14' 31.9" | 66° 21' 04" | Land |
| 13 | CHI-104 | 64° 12' 16" | 66° 25' 42,4" | Land |
| 14 | CHI-111 | 64° 15' 40.9" | 66° 17' 11" | Land |
| 15 | CHI-126 | 64° 13' 37" | 66° 13' 05" | Land |
| 16 | CHI-131 | 64° 16' 08" | 65° 57' 28.6" | Land |
| 17 | CHI-132 | 64° 13' 03" | 66° 13' 28" | Lake |
| 18 | CHI-133 | 64° 14' 29.7" | 66° 07' 11" | Lake |
| 19 | CHI-140 | 64° 10' 46.7" | 66° 11' 59.8" | Land |
| 20 | CHI-143 | 64° 13' 0.2" | 66° 07' 33.8" | Land |
| 21 | CHI-146 | 64° 16' 27.7" | 65° 57' 27" | Land |
| 22 | CHI-153 | 64° 10' 34.9" | 66° 05' 12.8" | Lake |
| 23 | CHI-154 | 64° 10' 44.7" | 66° 05' 53" | Lake |
| 24 | CHI-157 | 64° 12' 12" | 66° 01' 25.7" | Land |
| 25 | CHI-160 | 64° 41' 46" | 66° 27' 34" | Land |
| 26 | CHI-165 | 64° 37' 59" | 66° 32' 43" | Lake |
| 27 | CHI-166 | 64° 37' 51" | 66° 32' 39.9" | Lake |
| 28 | CHI-167 | 64° 41' 15" | 66° 24' 44" | Land |
| 29 | CHI-173 | 64° 40' 24.6" | 66° 18' 57" | Land |
| 30 | CHI-174 | 64° 41' 53" | 66° 19' 48" | Land |

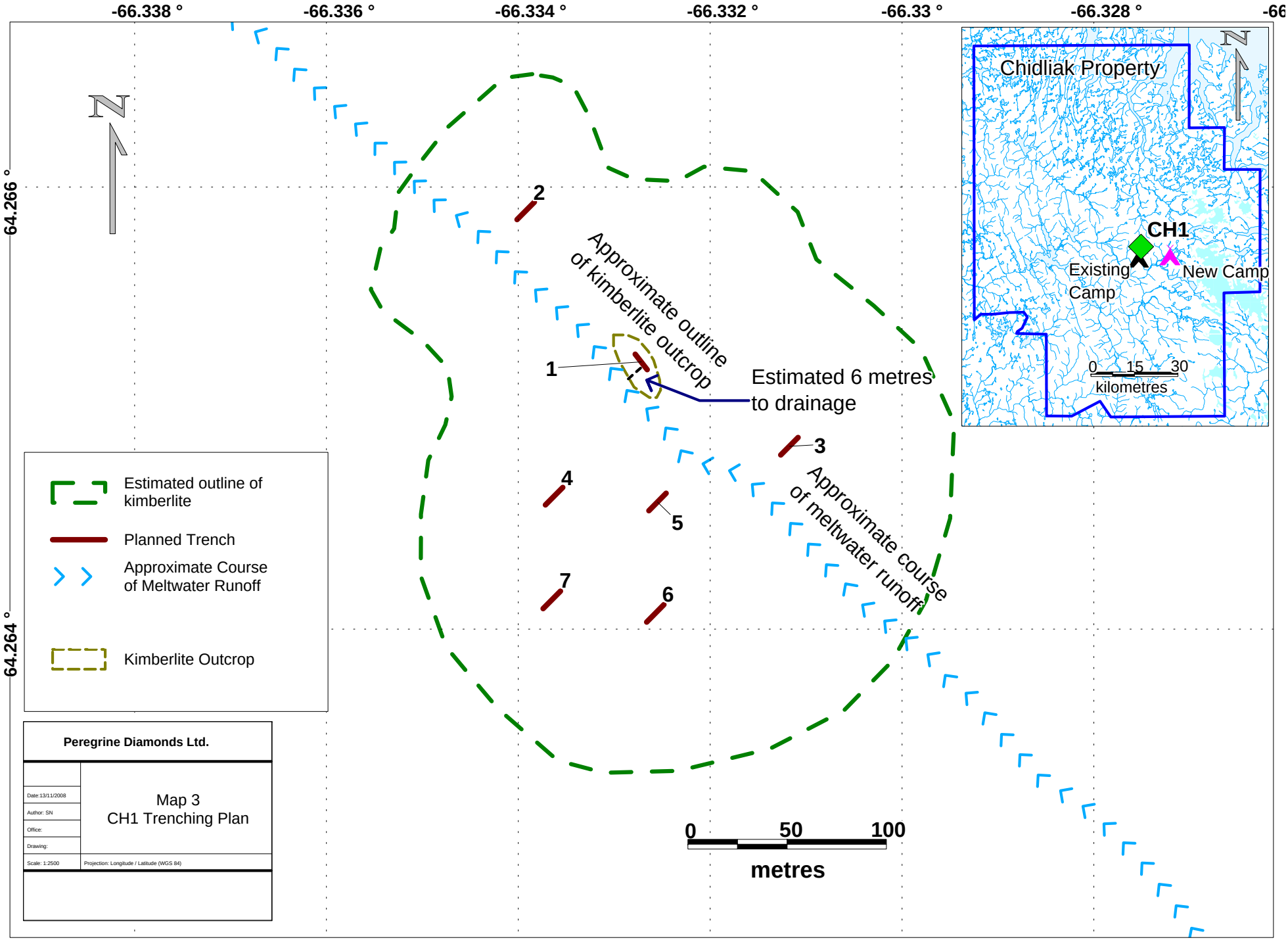
**FIGURE 2b**

## PEREGRINE DIAMONDS LTD. - CHIDLIAK PROJECT
## PROPOSED DELINEATION COLLAR CO-ORDINATES - 2009

| Drillhole ID # | Lat. WGS84 | Long. WGS84 | Kimberlite | Direction of Drilling |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D-1 | 64° 15' 53.0856" | 66° 19' 58.1988" | CH1 | Vertical |
| D-2 | 64° 15' 53.0856" | 66° 19' 58.1988" | CH1 | North |
| D-3 | 64° 15' 53.0856" | 66° 19' 58.1988" | CH1 | East |
| D-4 | 64° 15' 53.0856" | 66° 19' 58.1988" | CH1 | South |
| D-5 | 64° 15' 53.0856" | 66° 19' 58.1988" | CH1 | West |
| D-6 | 64° 16' 42.7296" | 66° 20' 40.6104" | CH2 | Vertical |
| D-7 | 64° 16' 42.7296" | 66° 20' 40.6104" | CH2 | North |
| D-8 | 64° 16' 42.7296" | 66° 20' 40.6104" | CH2 | East |
| D-9 | 64° 16' 42.7296" | 66° 20' 40.6104" | CH2 | South |
| D-10 | 64° 16' 42.7296" | 66° 20' 40.6104" | CH2 | West |
| D-11 | 64° 13' 12.676" | 66° 6' 30.6" | CH3 | Vertical |
| D-12 | 64° 13' 12.676" | 66° 6' 30.6" | CH3 | North |
| D-13 | 64° 13' 12.676" | 66° 6' 30.6" | CH3 | East |
| D-14 | 64° 13' 12.676" | 66° 6' 30.6" | CH3 | South |
| D-15 | 64° 13' 12.676" | 66° 6' 30.6" | CH3 | West |


Map 1: Chidliak Prospecting Permits and IOLs
Legend
IOL (surface rights only)
IOL (surface and subsurface rights)
Chidliak Prospecting Permit
Community
Proposed New Camp Location
Current Camp Location
Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.
-68 °
-67.5 °
-67 °
-66.5 °
-66 °
-65.5 °
-65 °
-64.5 °
66 °
65.5 °
65 °
64.5 °
64 °
Pangnirtung
PA-25
PA-09
PA-05
PA-08
PA-07
PA-24
PA-22
PA-27
PA-28
PA-29
ex-083
7,450
7,449
7,274
7,273
7,276
7,275
7,446
7,445
7,270
7,269
7,266
7,265
7,448
7,447
7,272
7,271
7,268
7,267
7,249
7,442
7,441
7,258
7,257
7,262
7,261
7,246
7,245
7,444
7,443
7,260
7,259
7,264
7,263
7,248
7,247
7,438
7,437
7,255
7,254
7,251
7,250
7,243
7,242
7,440
7,439
7,436
7,256
7,253
7,252
7,244
IO-12
7,427
7,426
7,431
7,430
7,434
7,429
7,428
7,433
7,432
7,435
IO-13
IO-01
IO-02
N
0
20
40
kilometers
75 km E to Iqaluit


Kimberlite
New Camp
Current Camp Location
Chidliak Permit Outline
Glacier
Waterbody/Waterway
Chidliak Prospecting Permit
PP 7,264
PP 7,263
PP 7,248
PP 7,254
PP 7,251
PP 7,250
PP 7,243
CH-2
CH-1
CH-3
Lat: 64.233
Lon: -66.350
Lat: 64.240
Lon: -66.129
Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.
Map 2 - Chidliak
Proposed New
Camp Location in
Relation to Kimberlites
NTS Sheets 26B01/26B08
Date:30/10/2008
Author: SN
Office:
Drawing:
Projection: UTM Zone 19 (NAD 83)
0
4.5
9
kilometres
N


-66.338 °
-66.336 °
-66.334 °
-66.332 °
-66.33 °
-66.328 °
-66
64.266 °
64.264 °
N
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Approximate outline of kimberlite outcrop
Estimated 6 metres to drainage
Approximate course of meltwater runoff
0 50 100
metres
Chidliak Property
CH1
Existing Camp
New Camp
0 15 30
kilometres
Estimated outline of kimberlite
Planned Trench
Approximate Course of Meltwater Runoff
Kimberlite Outcrop
Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.
Date:13/11/2008
Author: SN
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:2500
Projection: Longitude / Latitude (WGS 84)
Map 3
CH1 Trenching Plan

-67.5 °
-67 °
-66.5 °
-66 °
-65.5
65
64.5 °
64 °
N
7,450
7,449
7,937
7,938
7,939
7,940
7,446
7,445
7,941
7,942
7,945
7,946
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7,447
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7,947
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7,950
7,951
7,954
7,955
7,958
7,959
7,444
7,443
7,952
7,953
7,956
7,957
7,960
7,961
7,438
7,437
7,962
7,963
7,965
7,966
7,969
7,970
7,440
7,439
7,436
7,964
7,967
7,968
7,971
7,427
7,426
7,431
7,430
7,434
7,429
7,428
7,433
7,432
7,435
25
30
29
28
2
3
6
5
7
9
10
11
12
14
8
13
CH-2
CH-1
CH-3
21
16
20
24
19
Existing Camp
Kimberlite
Chidliak Prospecting Permit
Glacier
Waterbody/Waterway
Proposed Drill Target
New Camp
0
10
20
kilometers
**Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.**
**Map 4**
**Chidliak Proposed 2009**
**Land Based Exploration**
**Drill Targets**
Date:7/11/2008
Author: SN
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:400000
Projection: Lat/Lon WGS 84

65

-67.5 °

-67 °

-66.5 °

-66 °

-65.5

64.5 °

64 °

N

7,937 7,938 7,939 7,940

7,941 7,942 7,945 7,946

7,943 7,944 7,947 7,948 7,949

7,950 7,951 7,954 7,955 7,958 7,959

7,952 7,953 7,956 7,957 7,960 7,961

7,962 7,963 7,965 7,966 7,969 7,970

7,436 7,964 7,967 7,968 7,971

7,440 7,439

7,431 7,433

26

27

4

18

17

23

22

CH-1

CH-2

CH-3

0 500 1,000 metres

0 10 20 kilometers

Existing Camp

Kimberlite

Chidliak Prospecting Permit

Glacier

Waterbody/Waterway

Proposed Drill Target

New Camp

**Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.**

**Map 4a**
**Chidliak Proposed 2009 Lake Based Exploration Drill Targets**

Date:7/11/2008
Author: SN
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:400000
Projection: Lat/Lon WGS 84

65

-67.5 °

-67 °

-66.5 °

-66 °

-65.5

64.5 °

64 °

CH-2

N

D-7

D-6

D-10

D-8

D-9

0 50 100

metres

CH-1

N

D-2

D-1

D-5

D-3

D-4

0 50 100

metres

7,939

7,940

7,945

7,946

7,947

7,948

7,949

7,954

7,955

7,958

7,959

7,956

7,957

7,960

7,961

CH-2

CH-1

CH-3

7,965

7,966

7,969

7,970

7,440

7,439

7,436

7,427

7,429

N

D-12

D-11

D-15

D-13

D-14

0 100 200

metres

CH-3

New Camp

Proposed Drill Collar Location

Surface Trace of Proposed Drillhole

Chidliak Prospecting Permit

Waterbody/Waterway

Estimated Outline of Kimberlite

Kimberlite

Existing Camp

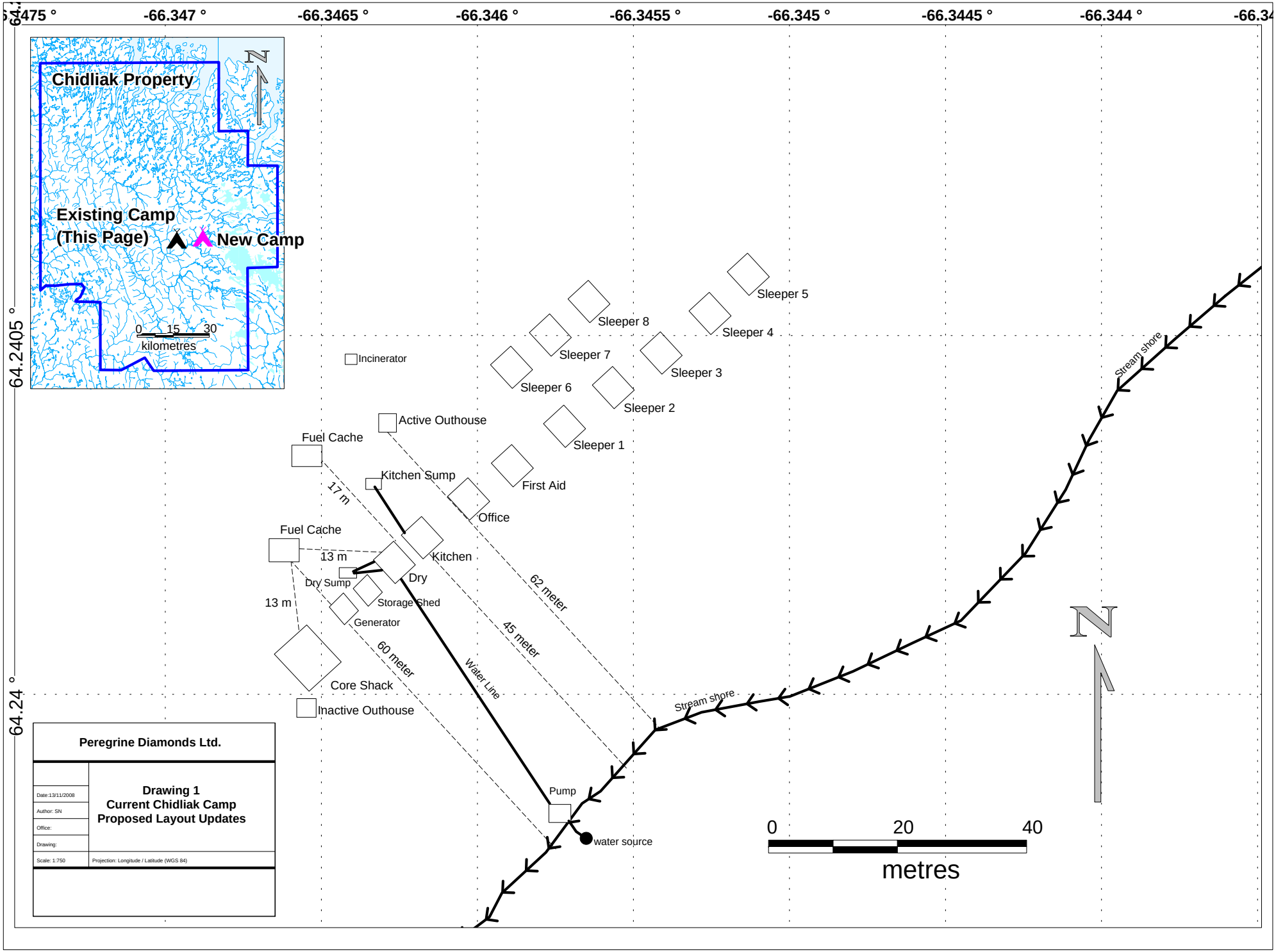
Glacier

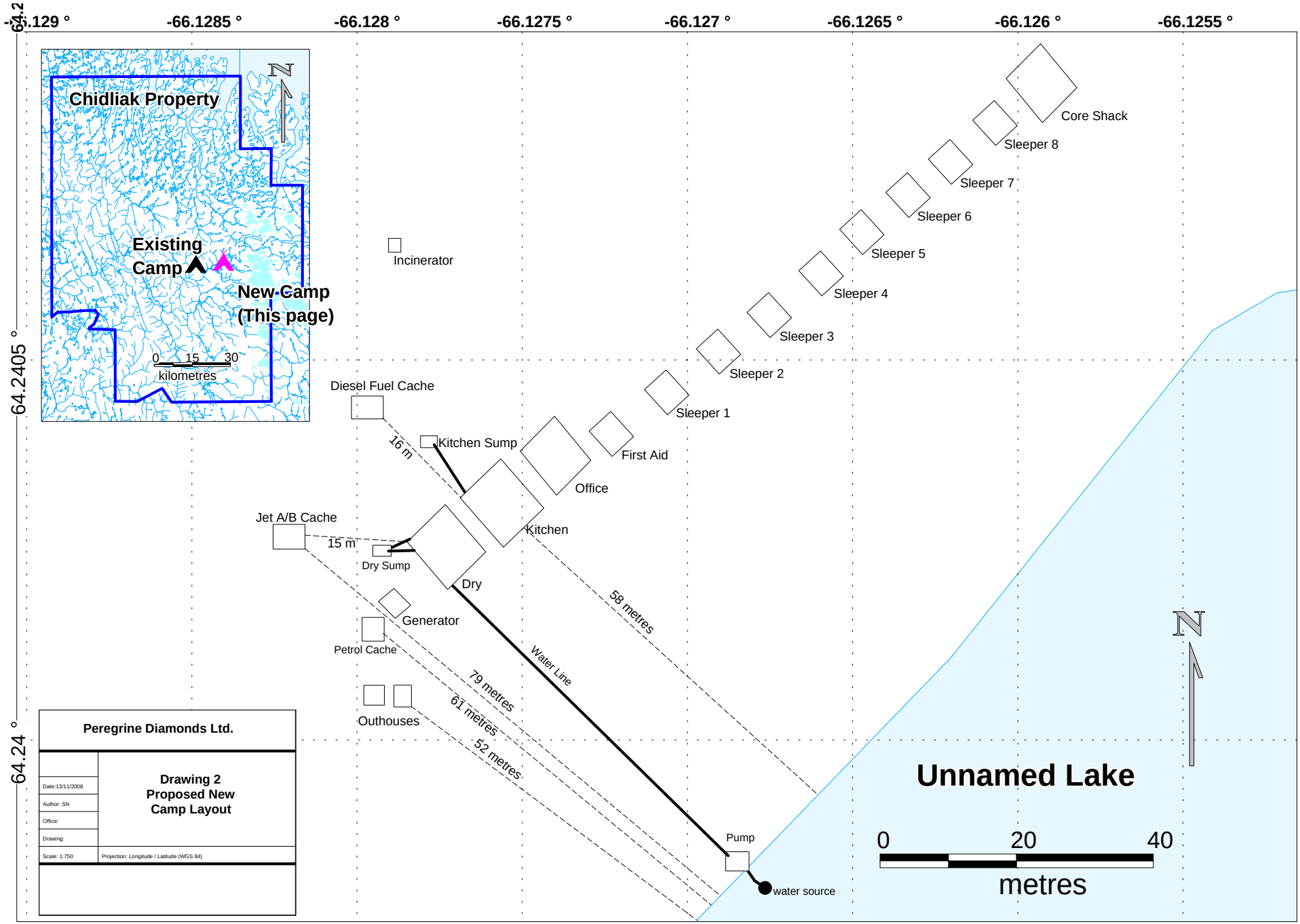
0 10 20

kilometers

**Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Date:13/11/2008 | **Map 4b Chidliak Delineation Drillhole Locations** |
| Author: SN | |
| Office: | |
| Drawing: | |
| Scale: 1:400000 | Projection: Longitude / Latitude (WGS 84) |


-66.347 °
-66.3465 °
-66.346 °
-66.3455 °
-66.345 °
-66.3445 °
-66.344 °
64.2405 °
64.24 °
Chidliak Property
Existing Camp
(This Page)
New Camp
0 15 30
kilometres
Incinerator
Sleeper 5
Sleeper 8
Sleeper 4
Sleeper 7
Sleeper 3
Sleeper 6
Sleeper 2
Sleeper 1
Active Outhouse
Fuel Cache
Kitchen Sump
First Aid
Office
17 m
Fuel Cache
13 m
Kitchen
Dry
Dry Sump
Storage Shed
13 m
Generator
62 meter
45 meter
60 meter
Water Line
Core Shack
Inactive Outhouse
Stream shore
Stream shore
Pump
water source
0 20 40
metres
Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.
Drawing 1
Current Chidliak Camp
Proposed Layout Updates
Date:13/11/2008
Author: SN
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:750
Projection: Longitude / Latitude (WGS 84)


-66.129 °
-66.1285 °
-66.128 °
-66.1275 °
-66.127 °
-66.1265 °
-66.126 °
-66.1255 °
64.2
64.2405 °
64.24 °
Chidliak Property
Existing Camp
New Camp (This page)
0 15 30
kilometres
N
Incinerator
Core Shack
Sleeper 8
Sleeper 7
Sleeper 6
Sleeper 5
Sleeper 4
Sleeper 3
Sleeper 2
Sleeper 1
Diesel Fuel Cache
16 m
Kitchen Sump
First Aid
Office
Kitchen
Jet A/B Cache
15 m
Dry Sump
Dry
58 metres
Generator
Petrol Cache
Water Line
79 metres
61 metres
52 metres
Outhouses
Pump
water source
Unnamed Lake
0 20 40
metres
Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.
Drawing 2
Proposed New
Camp Layout
Date:13/11/2008
Author: SN
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:750
Projection: Longitude / Latitude (WGS 84)

# PHOTO 1


**CAT 247B proposed to extract and load sample, haul drums and perform other tasks on Peregrine's Chidliak Property is show above in summer conditions at a southern equipment yard.**

# PHOTO 2


**CAT model similar to the CAT 247B proposed to extract sample on Peregrine's Chidliak Property is show above in the NWT moving a drum pallet. (The only difference is size, in that the 277B is longer, wider and taller and weighs 1 100kg more than the 247B).**

## PHOTO 3

**The existing camp on the Chidliak Property at 64° 14’ 00” N lat. – 66° 21’ 00” W long. is shown in summer 2008 above. It was chosen as a camp due to the presence of a natural gravel airstrip. A second campsite approximately 15km east has been chosen to supplement this camp, due to its location on a large lake capable of supporting a winter-ice landing strip for programme resupply. Both camps in 2009 would be similar in size, components and configuration.**

# Cat®
# 247B Series 2

## Multi Terrain Loader

**Features:**
The Cat® 247B Series 2 Multi Terrain Loader, with its radial lift design, delivers excellent digging performance with outstanding drawbar power. Its suspended undercarriage system provides superior traction, flotation and the ability to work in a wide range of underfoot conditions. The 247B Series 2 features the following:

- **Ergonomic operator station** features easy to use pilot operated joystick controls for reduced operator fatigue and increased productivity.
- **High performance power train** provides high engine horsepower and torque, allowing part-throttle operation for lower sound levels and fuel consumption.
- **Advanced hydraulic system** is designed for maximum power and reliability.
- **Single level suspension undercarriage** provides low ground pressure, stability, high traction and fast travel.
- **Easy routine maintenance** helps reduce machine downtime for greater productivity.
- **Broad range of performance matched Cat® Work Tools** make the Cat Multi Terrain Loader the most versatile machine on the jobsite.

## Specifications

### Engine

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Engine Model | Cat® C2.2 T | |
| Gross Power SAE J1995 | 45.5 kW | 61 hp |
| Net Power SAE 1349 | 42 kW | 56 hp |
| Displacement | 2.2 L | 134 $in^3$ |
| Stroke | 100 mm | 3.9 in |
| Bore | 84 mm | 3.3 in |

### Weights

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Weight | 3174 kg | 6,997 lb |

### Power Train

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Travel Speed (Forward or Reverse) | 12.2 km/h | 7.6 mph |

### Hydraulic System

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hydraulic Flow – Standard: | | |
| Loader Hydraulic Pressure | 23 000 kPa | 3,335 psi |
| Loader Hydraulic Flow | 60 L/min | 15.6 gal/min |
| Hydraulic Power | 22.7 kW | 30.4 hp |

### Operating Specifications

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rated Operating Capacity: | | |
| 35% Tipping Load | 650 kg | 1,435 lb |
| 50% Tipping Load | 929 kg | 2,050 lb |
| Tipping Load | 1859 kg | 4,100 lb |
| Breakout Force, Tilt Cylinder | 1842 kg | 4,060 lb |
| Ground Contact Area | 1.14 $m^2$ | 1,770 $in^2$ |
| Ground Pressure | 27.3 kPa | 4.0 psi |

### Cab

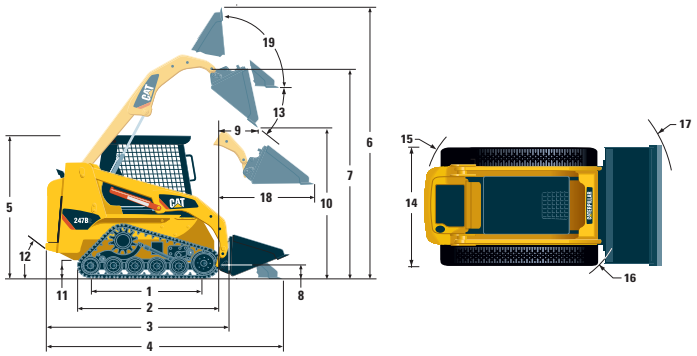
| | |
|---|---|
| ROPS | SAE J1040 MAY94, ISO 3471:1994 |
| FOPS | SAE J/ISO 3449 APR98 Level I, ISO 3449:1992 Level I |
| FOPS Level II | SAE J/ISO 3449 APR98 Level II, ISO 3449:1992 Level II (optional) |

### Service Refill Capacities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cooling System | 10 L | 2.6 gal |
| Engine Crankcase | 10 L | 2.6 gal |
| Fuel Tank | 65 L | 17 gal |
| Hydraulic System | 55 L | 14.5 gal |
| Hydraulic Tank | 35 L | 9.2 gal |

CATERPILLAR®

# 247B Series 2 Multi Terrain Loader




## Dimensions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | Length of Track on Ground | 1499 mm | 59 in |
| **2** | Overall Length of Track | 1899 mm | 75 in |
| **3** | Length w/o Bucket | 2518 mm | 99 in |
| **4** | Length w/Bucket on Ground | 3285 mm | 129 in |
| **5** | Height to Top of Cab | 1990 mm | 78 in |
| **6** | Maximum Overall Height | 3799 mm | 150 in |
| **7** | Bucket Pin Height at Maximum Lift | 2862 mm | 112 in |
| **8** | Bucket Pin Height at Carry Position | 234 mm | 9.3 in |
| **9** | Reach at Maximum Lift and Dump | 625 mm | 25 in |
| **10** | Clearance at Maximum Lift and Dump | 2134 mm | 84 in |
| **11** | Ground Clearance | 267 mm | 10 in |
| **12** | Departure Angle | 41° | |
| **13** | Maximum Dump Angle | 40° | |
| **14** | Vehicle Width | 1676 mm | 66 in |
| **15** | Turning Radius from Center – Machine Rear | 1356 mm | 53.4 in |
| **16** | Turning Radius from Center – Coupler | 1318 mm | 51.9 in |
| **17** | Turning Radius from Center – Bucket | 2157 mm | 84.9 in |
| **18** | Maximum Reach w/Arms Parallel to Ground | 1395 mm | 54.9 in |
| **19** | Rack Back Angle at Maximum Height | 96.7° | |

## MANDATORY EQUIPMENT

- Quick Coupler, Mechanical or Hydraulic
- Seat Belt, 50 mm (2 in) or 75 mm (3 in)

**COMFORT PACKAGE *(must select one of the following)***

- Open ROPS (C0): *Static Seat*
- Open ROPS (C1): *Suspension Seat, Cup Holder*
- Enclosed ROPS (C2): *C1 + Heater, Cab Door, Side Windows, Cab Debris Barrier*
- Enclosed ROPS (C3): *C2 + Air Conditioner*

**CONTROL PACKAGE *(must select one of the following)***

- Control Package 1: *On/Off Auxiliary Hydraulics Basic*
- Control Package 2: *Proportional Auxiliary Hydraulics Deluxe*

## STANDARD EQUIPMENT

**ELECTRICAL**

- 12 volt Electrical System
- 85 ampere Alternator
- Ignition Key Start/Stop Switch
- Lights: *Gauge Backlighting, Two Rear Tail Lights, Two Adjustable Front and Rear Halogen Lights, Dome Light*

**OPERATOR ENVIRONMENT**

- Gauges: *Fuel Level, Hour Meter*
- Operator Warning System Indicators: *Air Filter Restriction, Alternator Output, Armrest Raised/Operator Out of Seat, Engine Coolant Temperature, Engine Oil Pressure, Glow Plug Activation, Hydraulic Filter Restriction, Hydraulic Oil Temperature, Parking Brake Engaged*
- Vinyl Seat
- Pull Down Ergonomic Contoured Armrest
- Control Interlock System, when operator leaves seat or armrest raised: *Hydraulic System Disables, Hydrostatic Transmission Disables, Parking Brake Engages*
- ROPS Cab, Open, Tilt Up
- FOPS, Level I
- Top and Rear Windows
- Headliner, Deluxe
- Floor Mat
- Interior Rear View Mirror
- 12 volt Electric Socket
- Backup Alarm
- Horn

**POWER TRAIN**

- Cat® C2.2 T Tier 4 Interim Compliant Diesel Engine
- Air Cleaner, Dual Element, Radial Seal
- S·O·S℠ Sampling Valves, Engine Oil and Hydraulic Oil
- Filters: Spin on, Hydraulic
- Filters: Bayonet-type, Fuel and Water Separator
- Tilt Up Radiator/Hydraulic Oil Cooler
- Muffler, Standard
- Spring Applied, Hydraulically Released, Wet Multi Disc Parking Brakes
- Hydrostatic Transmission

**OTHER**

- Engine Enclosure, Lockable
- Extended Life Antifreeze, –36° C (–33° F)
- Machine Tie Down Points (4)
- Support, Lift Arm
- Hydraulic Oil Level Sight Gauge
- Radiator Coolant Level Sight Gauge
- Radiator, Expansion Bottle
- Cat® ToughGuard™ Hose
- Auxiliary, Hydraulics, Continuous Flow
- Heavy Duty, Flat Faced Quick Disconnects
- Split D-Ring to Route Work Tool Hoses Along Side of Left Lift Arm
- Electrical Outlet, Beacon
- Belly Pan Cleanout

## OPTIONAL ATTACHMENTS

- Beacon, Rotating
- Engine Block Heater – 120V or 240V
- Oil, Hydraulic, Cold Operation
- Paint, Custom
- Heavy Duty Battery, 850 CCA

For more complete information on Cat products, dealer services, and industry solutions, visit us on the web at www.cat.com

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CATERPILLAR®