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APPENDIX 6

PEREGRINE DIAMONDS LTD.

GENERAL GUIDELINES: CHIDLIAK, QILAQ AND CUMBERLAND PROJECTS[9], BAFFIN, NU

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION OF CAMP FACILITIES AND WORKSITES

Revision 9: 04 July 2012

LIST OF REVISIONS: ADDENDUM PAGE

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Revision 2: 12 November 2008
Revision 3: 25 February 2009
Revision 4: 03 June 2009
Revision 5: 26 March 2010
Revision 6: 07 May 2010
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Revision 7: 23 March 2011
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(*NOTE 1: Revisions are identified in the text with a superscript number at the end of the revised or added sentence, phrase or paragraph. Superscript numbers appear as* [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8] *or* [9] *)*

(NOTE 2: Revisions denote changes such as programme or date changes, change of phone number, change or addition of personnel, addition of equipment or products, new or adjusted maps and new appendices.)

PEREGRINE DIAMONDS LTD.

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INTRODUCTION

This Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. (Peregrine) Abandonment and Restoration Plan (the Plan) is in respect of the four[9] existing[6] seasonal fly-in tent camps -- Discovery Camp, sited beside a natural-cobble airstrip; Sunrise Camp, sited on the shore of "Sunrise Camp Lake",[8] 12km east of Discovery Camp[5]; Aurora Camp[7], situated on a small lake approximately 50km NW of the other two camps, [8] and CH-6 Camp, which is being set up to serve bulk sampling of CH-6 kimberlite.[8] This new camp is 13.25km NW of Discovery Camp.[8] Discovery and Sunrise camps, the logistical bases of operations for the 2013 [9] bulk-sampling programme,[8] are located approximately 30 minutes by air from Iqaluit and 1.0 hour by air from Pangnirtung.[4] CH-6 Camp is located approximately 35 minutes by air from Iqaluit and also is 1.0 hour by air from Pangnirtung.[8] Discovery, Sunrise and CH-6 camps will be operational intermittently for the winter 2013 [9] programme, commencing in February 2013.[9] CH-6 Camp and Aurora Camp are not anticipated to be operational in summer 2013. [9]

For 2013 [9], this Plan will be in effect for the Chidliak, Qilaq and Cumberland Project worksites, as well as for activity on surface Inuit-Owned Land (IOL) parcels on which exploration access may be required[8] and which already is authorised[8] by the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA). [6] There will be no camps erected on IOLs. [3]

At seasonal closure of the existing[8] Chidliak camps[3] in September 2013[9] and anticipated seasonal closure of CH-6 Camp at the end of the winter programme[9], usable items removed from the sites may be flown to a Peregrine facility, recycled and flown to another project, sold or returned to the supplier (if applicable). Unusable inventory which cannot be burned on-site, such as waste oil or filters, will be flown off site to Iqaluit for disposal via a waste-disposal contractor, in compliance with NU Transportation of Dangerous Goods regulations. If treatable hazardous waste should exist at the time of seasonal or permanent closure, such material will be transported to Yellowknife, then to Newalta Recycling Facility in Redwater, AB, or similar licensed facility for such waste at closer distance. In the remote possibility that non-treatable or difficult-to-treat[3] hazardous waste should exist at the time of closure, such material will be transported to Swan Hills Special Waste Treatment Centre[3] in Swan Hills, AB, or other suitable licensed facility for such waste at closer distance.

Validity of Land-Use Authorisation

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada[8] (AANDC)[8] Class A Land-Use Permit *#N2008C0005* is in force for Chidliak Project activity on Crown land, along with a Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Type B Water Licence *#2BE-CHI0813;* a renewed permit and licence are being sought to replace the existing authorisations before they expire in June 2013[9]. The existing[8] QIA Licence *#Q10L1C008-Extension*[9] for exploration on Chidliak and Qilaq IOLs[8] and existing QIA Licence *#Q10L1C014-Extension*[9] for activity on IOLs within the Cumberland Project [6] are in effect until 01 March 2013[8]. Any final abandonment and restoration shall occur when valid land- and water-use authorisations are in place (when such are required), and in consultation and co-operation with the designated AANDC[8] (formerly INAC) [8] field inspectors (land and water), the QIA inspector, NWB staff and local communities, principally the closest communities, Iqaluit, 80km west[3] of the SW corner of the Chidliak property block, and Pangnirtung, 133km north of the NE corner of Chidliak. If an archaeology permit is in place, notification also shall be provided to the Nunavut Chief Archaeologist. If a then-existing land- or water-use authorisation is due to lapse during the closure process, an extension or renewal will be sought, as appropriate.

Waste Generator Registration

Peregrine is registered as Waste Generator *#NUG-100030* with the Government of Nunavut – Department of the Environment (DOE), and any non-burnable waste transported off site which is not suitable for landfill disposal (such as drums of waste oil)[3] will be accompanied by a DOE Waste Manifest Form and, where required[8], by a Transportation of Dangerous Goods air-carrier form (or a Dangerous Goods Shipping Document and marine booking form, if being transported

by Northern Sealift & Supply out of Iqaluit to a Registered Waste Receiver). The waste will be properly handled, conveyed and then properly disposed of at its final destination by Peregrine's agent, a waste-management disposal contractor[3], in accordance with existing legislation and any directives. Initial Waste Receiver is Discovery Mining Services[7] in Iqaluit, where Peregrine will station a designated expediting person. The expeditor will then transfer the drummed or packaged waste to Nunatta Environmental Services Inc. in Iqaluit for oil recovery, water separation from fuel[9] or onward shipment to a Registered Waste Receiver for final disposal.[8] Additional registered waste receivers (Ecolocycle and BFI Canada, both in Lachenaie, PQ) are identified in Peregrine's Waste Generator Form supplied to DOE.

BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS

The existing[8] Peregrine camps can accommodate the following numbers of personnel: 40 at Discovery, 24 at Sunrise, 24 at Aurora and 30 at CH-6 Camp.[9] Camps are comprised of the following basic infrastructure:[8] sleep tents, a generator shed, first-aid tent, a Pacto toilet shed, office, core shack (Discovery) [9], kitchen, 2 dry sheds and a storage shed[7]– all of which can be disassembled, removed and reused later (*Drawings 1a, 1b, 2, 3 and 4* [9]). Use areas include several[8] fuel-drum storage areas per camp (a new Designated Fuel Station at Discovery camp will have additional storage and fuel-transfer berms[8]), burn area (incinerator) and aircraft-[8] and helicopter-landing areas. Activities in 2013[9] are to be comprised of winter land-based bulk sampling by means of a reverse-circulation (RC) rotary drill[8], followed by summer exploration potentially comprised of[8] airborne and ground geophysics, summer prospecting, till sampling, land-based drilling and mini-bulk sampling, if warranted[8], as well as environmental and archaeological studies.[7] Two core[8] drills with drill shacks and pump shacks[7] are stored on site[8] and will be utilised for summer drilling. The RC drill will be flown to site along with 2 new pieces of heavy equipment for the bulk sample; 3 pieces of heavy equipment – a Morooka, Challenger and Sno-Cat were driven to site in spring 2012[9] via an approved Equipment Winter Trail[9] (*Map 3*). Sleep and work tents will be heated by combination oil-electric stoves[8]; oil is supplied in 205L drums. All camps except the CH-6 winter camp[9] have bear fences installed. [7] There will be no separate camp for the Qilaq Project; activity will continue[8] to be conducted either out of one of the existing camps or via Iqaluit.[5] Heliborne sampling associated with the Cumberland Project will continue[8] to be conducted out of Pangnirtung, situated west of the project area [6] (*Map 4)* [8].

Sunrise Camp, approximately 12km[5] east of Discovery (*Drawing 2*), is sited on a lake which provides a natural-ice strip for landing large[8] aircraft in winter-spring. [5] Aurora Camp also provides a natural-ice strip on Camp Lake, though this camp is currently inactive.[9] Discovery Camp has, and CH-6 Camp will have, land-based strips. [8]

At final closure, all tent structures, bear fences and contents of camps deemed reusable will be dismantled and the components transported off-site by plane or via existing winter trail[3] (*Map 3*) [8]. Non-reusable items will be dismantled and clean, untreated wooden components burned on site on a gravel or sand area, *if allowed* (otherwise, transported off site[3]), with all débris such as nails, bolts and screws raked up, bagged and removed off-site for disposal to a pre-authorised community waste disposal facility. On-site burning would involve only untreated timbers, construction scrap wood and plywood, in order to lessen the fuel burden of flying out such items, and only in compliance with the Canada-Wide Standards (CWS) for Dioxins and Furans, the CWS for Mercury Emissions and other governing legislation; items such as plastics and Styrofoam are non-burnable and will not be burned on site.

Any absorbent padding used where fuel is transferred, such as at the generator and at camp structures, will be bagged and removed to the nearest authorised disposal facility after burning has ceased at camp. The area around each diesel drum will be inspected and the soil beneath will be sampled, if necessary, for potential hydrocarbon contamination; sampling will be in accordance with accepted sampling protocol and analysed in an accredited environmental laboratory against CCME criteria. Any remediation will be in accordance with the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) CWS for

Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil (latest revision), the CCME CWS for PHC in Soil – Technical Supplement (latest revision), the Nunavut Environment Department's Environmental Guideline for Site Remediation, and informed by the PHC in Soil CWS User Guidance Document (latest revision). Contaminated soil will be drummed, manifested and disposed of properly off-site with a Waste Receiver (*see Page 2*[8]*)*, or remediated on site. Used drip pans or pails will be flown out for disposal with other contaminated solid waste. With the concurrence of regulatory authorities, contaminated soil can be shovelled onto clean tarps or hydrocarbon-resistant poly-liner[3] for aeration through turning. The advantages of this method is that it is faster than natural attenuation yet is non-invasive of permafrost regimes and appropriate for small, localised hydrocarbon leaks and spills, where time is available (*e.g.*, aeration over at least several field seasons, until the excavated soil tests within Tier 1 CCME criteria for industrial soil, coarse-grained or fine-grained). Should sufficient contaminated soils be identified prior to closure, an engineered land farm could be constructed to accommodate larger volumes of soil for longer-term remediation. Such remediation would be conducted in accordance with any plans then approved by regulatory authorities.

The drill shacks[3], pump shacks[3] and associated equipment, any scrap, fuels, lubricants, additives and waste hydrocarbons will be flown off site at the end of the respective programme and prior to closure.

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Freshwater Supply and Greywater System

Potable water for Discovery Camp[4] will be obtained in summer[8] from the unnamed stream south and[4] east of camp[7] (*see Drawing 1a)*[8] and in winter for drinking and for drilling of neighbouring kimberlites[8] from the approved lake immediately west of Sunrise Camp Lake[9], approximately 12km E, via water tank hauled in an equipment sleigh[8]. Water for CH-6 Camp and associated winter drilling will be hauled from the main water source 5.6km S, a new contingency source on the trail to the main source[9], or a contingency source 5km W.[9] All lines associated with the water intake will be drained, dismantled and removed off-site for future re-use. In the case of Sunrise Camp [4] and Aurora Camp,[7] potable water will be obtained from the adjoining lakes (*see Drawings 2 and 3*[4]*)*, and water lines would be handled as for the other camps.[8] In all[4] camps, the greywater system will consist of plastic pipe, and greywater sumps which receive water from the camp kitchen and dry buildings[4]. The greywater lines will be drained, dismantled and removed off-site for disposal or recycled to another project. The sumps and immediate environs will be examined, any remaining débris removed, the sumps backfilled/levelled/restored to prior condition, combustibles burned or bagged and remaining bagged materials transported off-site for disposal. If necessary, the sump pits will be treated with lime or Javex to kill odours which might attract animals. Pacto toilets, and, on occasion an outhouse, will be used for camp[9]; no water use is required.

Refuse Disposal Facilities

All combustible wastes will be incinerated[8] on site in CSA dual-chamber fuel-fired incinerators[9] (Inciner8 models). Particular care will be taken to secure and then incinerate[8] all food wastes at least daily, to limit animal attraction. Non-combustibles will be flown off-site for disposal, as noted elsewhere in this Plan. These practices will remain in effect until the camps are closed. At the point where incineration is no longer required, *i.e.*, at the completion of cleanup, the incinerators themselves will be removed off-site.

Any[8] wooden latrine sheds[6] will be dismantled and components burned, if allowed, or transported off-site for disposal.[6] If Pactos are on site at the time, these will be cleaned and recycled to another project. Any existing pit privy holes will be backfilled. The ground in the vicinity of the sheds[6] will be levelled and raked, if necessary, so that the site is restored to prior condition.

Generator Area

Generator-shed and other storage-shed areas[8] will be inspected for any remaining hazardous materials (such as oils and greases[8]), cleaned and dismantled for salvage or disposal, and the ground inspected. At Peregrine camps, used motor oil typically is collected in an empty drum and removed for recycling. Where practical, given the remote location, this practice will continue until final closure; where not practical, the waste oil will be flown out for proper disposal. Used materials such as floor-dry (vermiculite), drip pans and padding will be properly disposed of off-site. Any oil- or fuel-contaminated soil will be removed for proper disposal, or remediated as described on Page 3[8]. If necessary, ground in the vicinity of the sheds[8] will be sampled for contamination. The use areas will be raked clean and restored to prior condition.

Transportation Facilities

In 2013[3], transportation facilities at the camps will consist of gravel/cobble airstrips[8] at Discovery and CH-6 Camp[9] and a lake-ice strip at Sunrise[9], as well as helicopter landing pad(s) [4] for each camp (a level patch of gravel adjacent to the camp). The helipad areas[4] will be checked and any contaminated soil will be bagged and disposed of properly off-site, or remediated as described on Page 3[8]. If necessary, ground in the vicinity of the pads will be sampled for hydrocarbon contamination. The use areas will be raked clean and restored to prior condition. Peregrine has approval from AANDC[8] for temporary positioning of an emergency tent and core tent at lake-based drill sites[5] and will position the former Sunrise core shack on Sunrise Camp Lake during installation of a Herc strip for winter use[8]. No material will be stored on lake ice at Sunrise or Aurora camps.[7] At seasonal and final closure, the ice surface and shorelines[8] will be checked for any landing-strip markers or similar and any remaining items removed.

All winter access trails (*Map 2c)*[8] between camps, worksites, water sources and cuttings-deposition areas[8] (the Winter-Trail Network)[9], as well as the Equipment Trail between Iqaluit and site[9], will be monitored to ensure no leakage of fuel or drill cuttings[8] (the latter being only rock flour and water, though cuttings may not be aesthetically pleasing)[8]. Peregrine reactivated use of an Equipment Trail in 2012, and plans are under way to haul kimberlite sample off site and haul fuel drums on return trips to site in 2013[9]. An Equipment Trail could assist with final closure activities.[9]

No fuel will be cached on ice strips. Heavy equipment (principally tracked rather than wheeled vehicles)[8] travelling on or grooming the access trails[8], will be checked during and[8] following use to remove any materials inadvertently left behind (*e.g.*, bits of plastic, strapping, wood, *etc.*) [5]. Although heavy equipment is not considered transportation, its movement to use sites[8] will be monitored by project personnel, and no débris left behind at its use or travel[8] area. When stationary, the equipment will be parked over a drip pan or on a drive-on drip pad to lessen the need for cleanup measures at camp closure.

Peregrine has conducted prospecting and sampling on its Qilaq property surrounding Chidliak since 2009 and on its Cumberland Peninsula prospecting permits to the north since 2010. Future closure activities are expected to be minimal, as there currently is no camp or drillsites for either project that require restoration; all transportation has been by air. [9]

FUEL STORAGE AREAS

For each of the camps, the fuel storage area will consist of segregated groups of drums, with empties separated from full drums of diesel and aviation fuel. In winter 2013[9], a Designated Fuel Station (*Drawing 1b)* [8] will be established at Discovery Camp to provide organised fuel storage, transfer and drum outshipment or crushing for the bulk-sample programme[8]. Waste fuel will be sent out as manifested Class 9 waste on backhauls. Propane, as standard 45kg cylinders, will be stored upright and secured beside the kitchen and dry areas. At programme closure, unneeded drums and cylinders will be removed; at final closure, all fuel containers will be removed.

Should some drums be left in camp caches[8] for future use, a fuel inventory will be completed to assess the quantity and type of fuel remaining, and the storage areas inspected. Any contaminated soil will be bagged and removed for proper disposal, if in small quantity, or remediated as described on Page 3[8]. If necessary, the ground in the storage areas will be sampled for contamination. The use areas will be restored to prior condition. This process also will be followed at any temporary fuel caches associated with sampling in the Chidliak-Qilaq areas and within the Cumberland property.[6] At final closure, all fuels and empty drums will be removed; usable fuel will be transported to another project or returned with empties to the supplier.

CHEMICAL STORAGE

The chemicals to be used on site will be limited to household-strength cleaning supplies such as Javex, ammonia-based cleaning sprays, wash soaps, degreasers and the like, and limited miscellaneous items such as antifreeze, insect repellent and aerosols; cleaning and washing products used are environmentally benign to the extent practicable.[9] Products will be stored in their original containers in their respective use areas, and removed off-site with routine backhauls and properly disposed of or returned to the supplier, as applicable. In 2013[9], the bulk-sample drilling contractor will store drilling muds, additives, oils and lubricants in a temporary shed at drillside; these materials would not be present on site at closure. Upon closure of the camps, any unused inventory will be recycled to another project, returned to the supplier or properly disposed of; partially-used containers will be removed for disposal. As part of final closure activities, areas in the immediate vicinity of chemical storage areas, such as the kitchen, dry and generator shed, will be inspected, any soil so requiring will be collected, bagged and removed off-site for disposal.

If necessary, ground at chemical storage areas will be sampled for contamination. Should limited blasting be required in future, [6] materials for blasting will be under the control of the blasting contractor and not accessible to project personnel. If a storage magazine is required, this also will be under the control of the blasting contractor. When the blasting contractor leaves site, no blasting materials or devices will be left behind, and no blasting materials will be on site at the time of final closure.

MOBILE AND FIXED EQUIPMENT

All mobile and fixed equipment will be properly stored at seasonal closure[8] and removed from sites[8] prior to final[8] closure. This inventory in 2013[9] will include generators, pumps, all-terrain vehicles and heavy equipment stored in the new equipment shed at Discovery Camp[8] (*Drawing 1a)*[8], snowmachines, and power and hand tools (including pneumatic electric hand drills[4]), welding and drilling equipment and pipe.

Any equipment required for final[8] restoration, such as loaders[8], shovels, chainsaw, a generator for power tools, *etc*., will remain on site until all activities are completed. Areas such as sump pits will be re-covered with reserved overburden and recontoured, if required, to blend with surrounding terrain and ensure drainage away from nearby watercourses.

Before removal from site, sufficient heavy equipment will be retained[8] for site cleanup, as required, with special emphasis on restoration of trenched or other open[8] areas, where applicable[3], by means of re-covering with stockpiled overburden where available[8] or other non-vegetated native soils[8] and re-contouring to blend with surrounding terrain and ensure drainage away from nearby watercourses.

WATER MANAGEMENT

During fieldwork and any closure activities requiring water use[9], water consumption figures will be kept and the total reported in the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Annual Report.

Water-quality sampling will occur as part of final abandonment and restoration activities, if required, and will be conducted in compliance with the NWB water licence then in effect. Grab samples will be collected from the camp water sources[8] for analysis of standard parameters against CCME potable

guidelines by an accredited environmental laboratory to ensure minimal degradation from the demobilisation and abandonment of the campsite. In compliance with the Drilling from Ice Guidelines, water-quality sampling will occur at lake-based core-drill sites in winter; sampling will continue in summer at established water stations and at any trench locations in future, either in neighbouring meltwater flows, or in sumps[3], should water be reserved/contained in sumps for sampling due to use of explosives. Should blasting be necessary to break up the rock sample, water accumulating in blast trenches would report to a lined sump or sumps or poly tanks brought to site for monitoring; this sump water or tank water would be sampled before any release to the environment.

Source water will be used only as required, *i.e*., not wasted, and bottled water may be used to supplement drinking water, if necessary. No water use has been associated with either the Qilaq or Cumberland programmes to date[6].

DRILL SITE MANAGEMENT AND CLOSURE; TRENCH CLOSURE

In compliance with best practice, Peregrine ensures that each drillsite is properly cleaned up when the hole is closed, not simply when the project closes. In compliance with the land-use permit or QIA land licence[5] then in effect, any lake-based coreholes will be closed with grout plugs, any lake-based large-diameter holes (should such be drilled in a future year) will be capped, and land-based holes closed and casings cut. In winter 2013[9], it is planned that any large-diameter holes drilled would be capped, and that overburden (anticipated to be shallow) as well as cuttings would be transported to engineer-selected cuttings-deposition areas[8]. Locations of drillholes are recorded as GPS co-ordinates for future reference. Bulk-sample[8] drillhole locations proposed for 2013[9] are attached as *Figure 1*[8] and *Maps 2a* and *2b*[8]. The co-ordinates of any trenching site (no trenching has yet occurred[5]) will be provided, should trenching be planned in future[8]. Trench closure is discussed in the section “Mobile and Fixed Equipment”.

In addition to closure of the drillhole, and removal of all associated equipment and débris, drill sumps also are inspected. In almost all cases, the underflow material or cuttings[8] consist only of sandy/silty water or rock flour and water[8]. However, where necessary, sumps are backfilled; if this is not possible due to snow cover and frozen ground, then any sumps requiring backfill will be filled in summer conditions. Should additives which are not inert materials[8] be used in any holes (a rare event) [8], the associated sediments or cuttings[8] will be placed in poly-lined sumps or in Polydril tanks[5] where necessary and the liner material and contents would be disposed of as waste on flight backhauls. However, Peregrine promotes use only of environmentally-benign additives, as determined by Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). The drill contractor is required to supply MSDS prior to an additive being approved by Peregrine for delivery to site. Drill sumps for the 2013[9] programme and any subsequent programmes will be sited so as to lessen the possibility of flow of drill cuttings into any neighbouring waterbodies, taking advantage of topographic features such as natural depressions and bedrock outcrops.

At final closure, old work sites, including any trench sites, will be re-inspected if necessary to ensure compliance and return of the sites to their natural condition.

SEDIMENT-SAMPLING HOLE CLOSURE [3]

In respect of the collection of surficial sediment samples on both Crown land and IOLs: Sample holes are hand dug and shallow, but will be filled, as required, after the sample has been collected and before the sampling crew moves on to the next sample site. Both foot-traverse and helicopter-supported sampling are pack in/pack out activities, where nothing is left behind by samplers in the field. Should a temporary fuel cache be sited on Crown land or surface IOL to support a sampling programme in 2013[9], the cache will be sited at least 30m from Ordinary High-Water Mark of any adjacent waterbody, and will be established, preferentially, as a lined depression or an area where manufactured secondary containment[6] can be positioned to best accommodate fuel drums for helicopter refuelling. A spill kit will be positioned at the cache. Empty drums will be rotated out. At the end of programme, nothing will be left

behind in the field. Cache co-ordinates will be recorded and provided to inspectors, should they choose to review the cache site at a later date. As with drillholes, Peregrine ensures that each sample site is left clean when the site is closed, not simply when the project closes.

SHORT-TERM SHUTDOWN

Since activity on the property still[8] is at an early stage, there will continue to be periods of short-term shutdown, *i.e.,* periods when the camps are[8] inactive and no geophysical surveying, sediment sampling, drilling or other activity is occurring. At the end of the 2013[9] programme, the camps, fuels and any equipment will be secured for the winter. A seasonal shutdown procedure will be activated. The camps would be cleaned up and secured, an inventory taken, personal and unnecessary office items removed, remaining empty drums removed or crushed and removed, [8] and garbage removed off site for proper disposal, thus ensuring public and wildlife safety. All fuel and water lines would be drained, and all fuel and power sources would be shut off and disconnected. However, the camp will be left in such a way that all equipment, buildings and utilities remain in serviceable and safe condition, such that startup in the next season could be effected safely and efficiently, and in consonance with the terms and intent of the governing authorisations.

SCHEDULE FOR PLAN, POST-CLOSURE INSPECTION AND/OR MONITORING

Prior to seasonal closure in September 2013[9], inspectors will be notified of this event in advance, should they wish to visit the site. At final closure, final inspection, documentation and one or more site visits by community representatives, conducted by the permitholder in co-operation and consultation with AANDC[8], QIA, NWB staff and local land users, will ensure successful closure of the camps. One or more community visits also may occur, if required.

The schedule for final closure cannot be known in advance, as closure is directly related to exploration outcomes and other variables at the time, but regulators and communities will be given notice, as appropriate, and final closure activities will be completed as noted in this Plan.

Some past abandonment incidents by others (non-Peregrine) at campsites and fuel caches in the NWT and Nunavut have been unfortunate, and are not condoned by this permitholder or its agents. Peregrine practises a good-neighbour policy in all its programme areas, and voluntarily removes abandoned drums or scrap that it encounters. Where the unknown abandoned areas are extensive, the permitting authorities are supplied with co-ordinates.

If, in the judgement of regulators, it is deemed that monitoring is required in regard to some component of the Chidliak, Qilaq or Cumberland projects[6], this will be carried out by the permitholder in such form and manner, and for such duration, as is best able to ensure successful abandonment and restoration of the property and its future benefit to other land users.

-- Shirley Standafer-Pfister
Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.
04 July 2012[9]

FIGURE 1 [9]

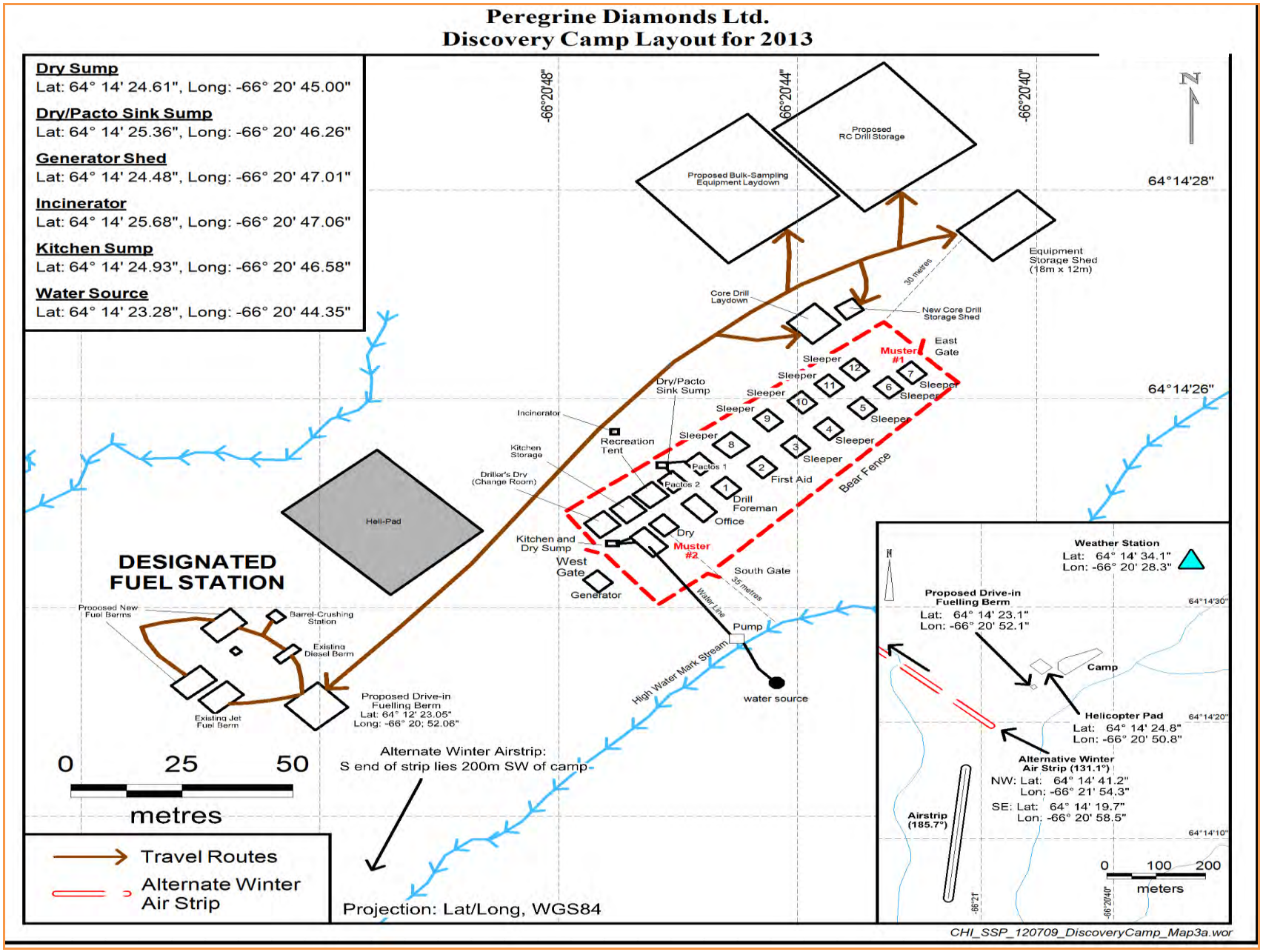
PROVISIONAL BULK-SAMPLING DRILL PLAN: All Potential Drillholes from which Final Selection Of Drillholes will be Made

KIMBERLITE	LDDH #	LDDH CO-ORDINATES WGS84 (Lats/Longs)	TOPOGRAPHY	MAX. HOLE DEPTH
CH-1 [9]	CH-1-A	64° 15' 52.33" -66° 20' 06.22"	Land	250m
CH-1 [9]	CH-1-B	64° 15' 51.19" -66° 20' 04.22"	Land	250m
CH-1 [9]	CH-1-C	64° 15' 51.89" -66° 20' 00.08"	Land	250m
CH-1 [9]	CH-1-D	64° 15' 53.29" -66° 20' 00.09"	Land	250m
CH-6	CH-6-A	64° 19' 19.16" -66° 31' 47.59"	Land	250m
CH-6	CH-6-B	64° 19' 19.08" -66° 31' 45.89"	Land	250m
CH-6	CH-6-C	64° 19' 19.31" -66° 31' 44.48"	Land	100m
CH-6	CH-6-D	64° 19' 18.49" -66° 31' 48.00"	Land	250m
CH-6	CH-6-E	64° 19' 18.36" -66° 31' 46.21"	Land	250m
CH-6	CH-6-F	64° 19' 17.87" -66° 31' 48.32"	Land	250m
CH-6	CH-6-G	64° 19' 17.80" -66° 31' 46.18"	Land	250m
CH-6	CH-6-H	64° 19' 17.06" -66° 31' 46.09"	Land	250m
CH-7	CH-7-A	64° 15' 2.08" -66° 21' 14.39"	Land	100m
CH-7	CH-7-B	64° 15' 2.19" -66° 21' 13.54"	Land	100m
CH-7	CH-7-C	64° 15' 1.24" -66° 21' 17.95"	Land	250m
CH-7	CH-7-D	64° 15' 0.75" -66° 21' 19.14"	Land	250m
CH-7	CH-7-E	64° 15' 0.40" -66° 21' 17.48"	Land	250m
CH-7	CH-7-F	64° 15' 0.01" -66° 21' 19.20"	Land	250m
CH-31	CH-31-A	64° 13' 21.94" -66° 18' 30.30"	Land	250m
CH-31	CH-31-B	64° 13' 20.84" -66° 18' 32.07"	Land	250m
CH-31	CH-31-C	64° 13' 20.82" -66° 18' 28.72"	Land	250m
CH-31	CH-31-D	64° 13' 19.55" -66° 18' 32.18"	Land	250m
CH-31	CH-31-E	64° 13' 19.50" -66° 18' 29.05"	Land	250m
CH-31	CH-31-F	64° 13' 17.41" -66° 18' 31.62"	Land	250m
CH-31	CH-31-G	64° 13' 16.15" -66° 18' 32.53"	Land	250m
CH-44	CH-44-A	64° 13' 33.52" -66° 20' 12.77"	Land	200m
CH-44	CH-44-B	64° 13' 33.47" -66° 20' 11.12"	Land	200m
CH-44	CH-44-C	64° 13' 32.87" -66° 20' 12.66"	Land	200m
CH-44	CH-44-D	64° 13' 32.75" -66° 20' 11.14"	Land	200m
CH-45	CH-45-A	64° 14' 33.01" -66° 21' 8.09"	Land	200m
CH-45	CH-45-B	64° 14' 33.00" -66° 21' 6.72"	Land	200m
CH-45	CH-45-C	64° 14' 32.40" -66° 21' 8.30"	Land	200m
CH-45	CH-45-D	64° 14' 32.30" -66° 21' 6.70"	Land	200m

Zone 19 for all LDDH above.

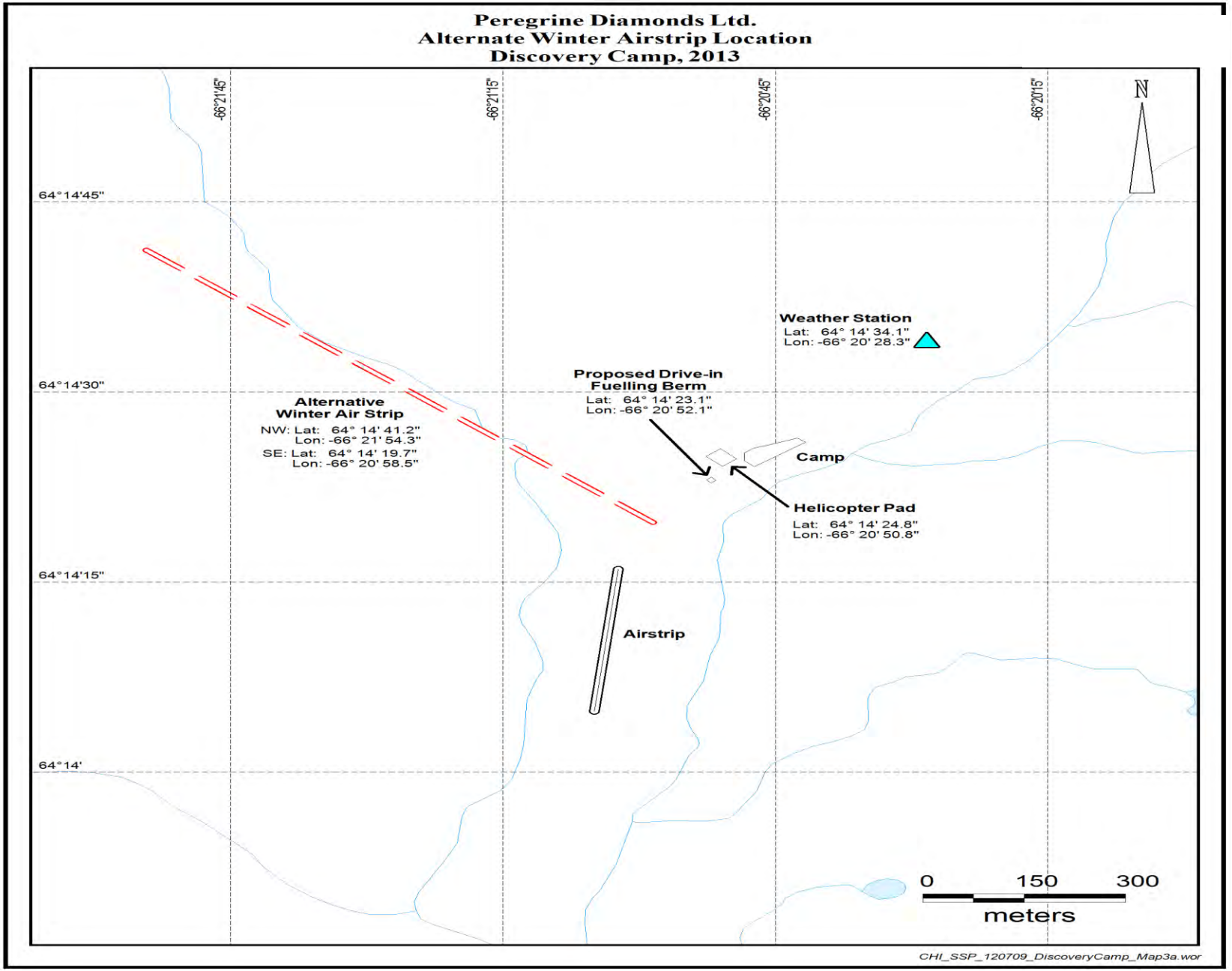
Note: Final number of holes drilled into the above kimberlites – between 6[9] and 15 (approx.) – will be determined by various factors, including 2012[9] drill results, modelling interpretation, formations encountered, weather and actual site conditions.

DRAWING 1a [9]



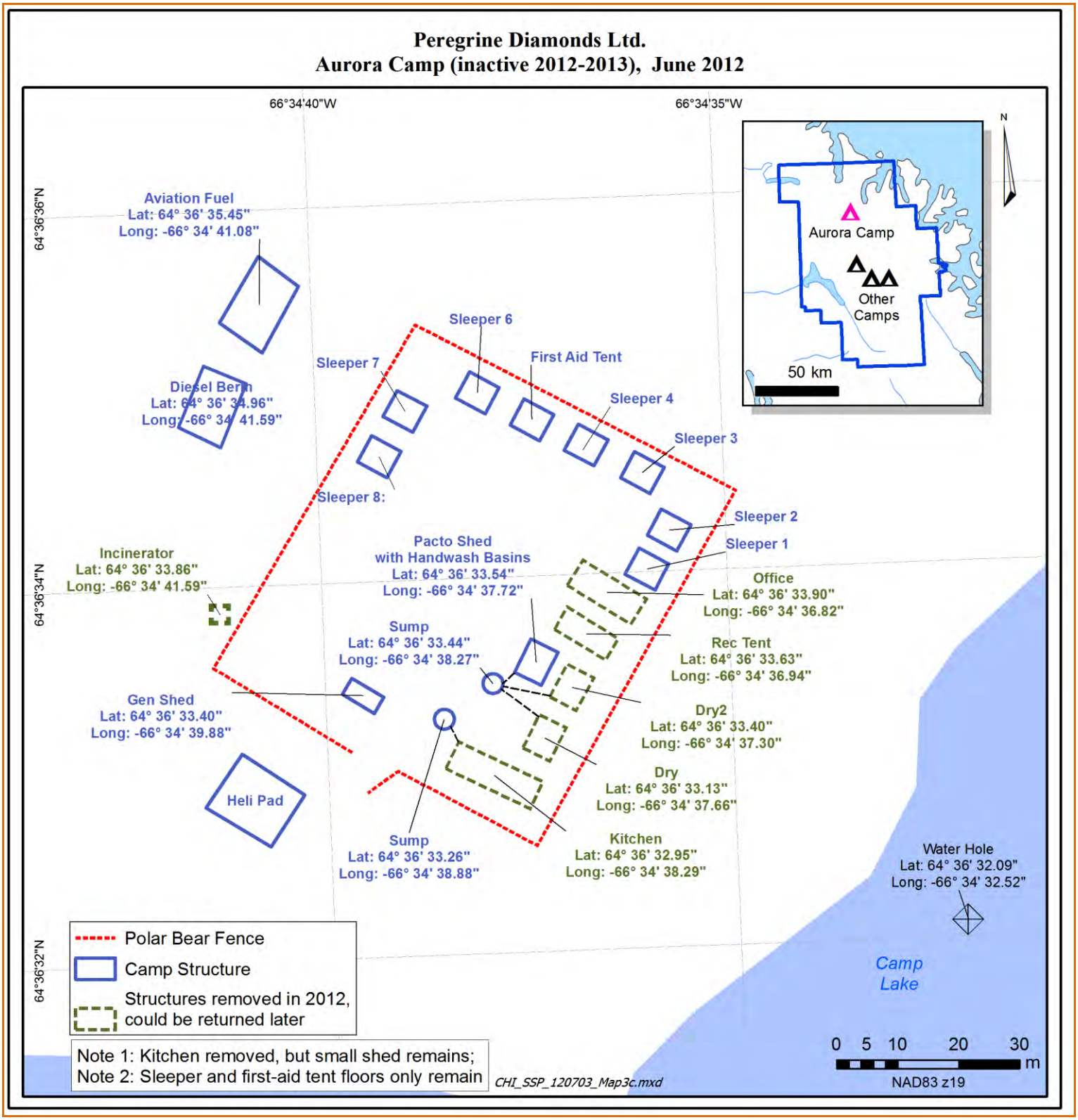
Discovery Camp, with new Designated Fuel Station, depicted after expansion in February 2013 [9]. Drill laydown areas are shown north of the bear fence; the new heavy-equipment quonset shed is shown to the east. [8]

DRAWING 1b [9]



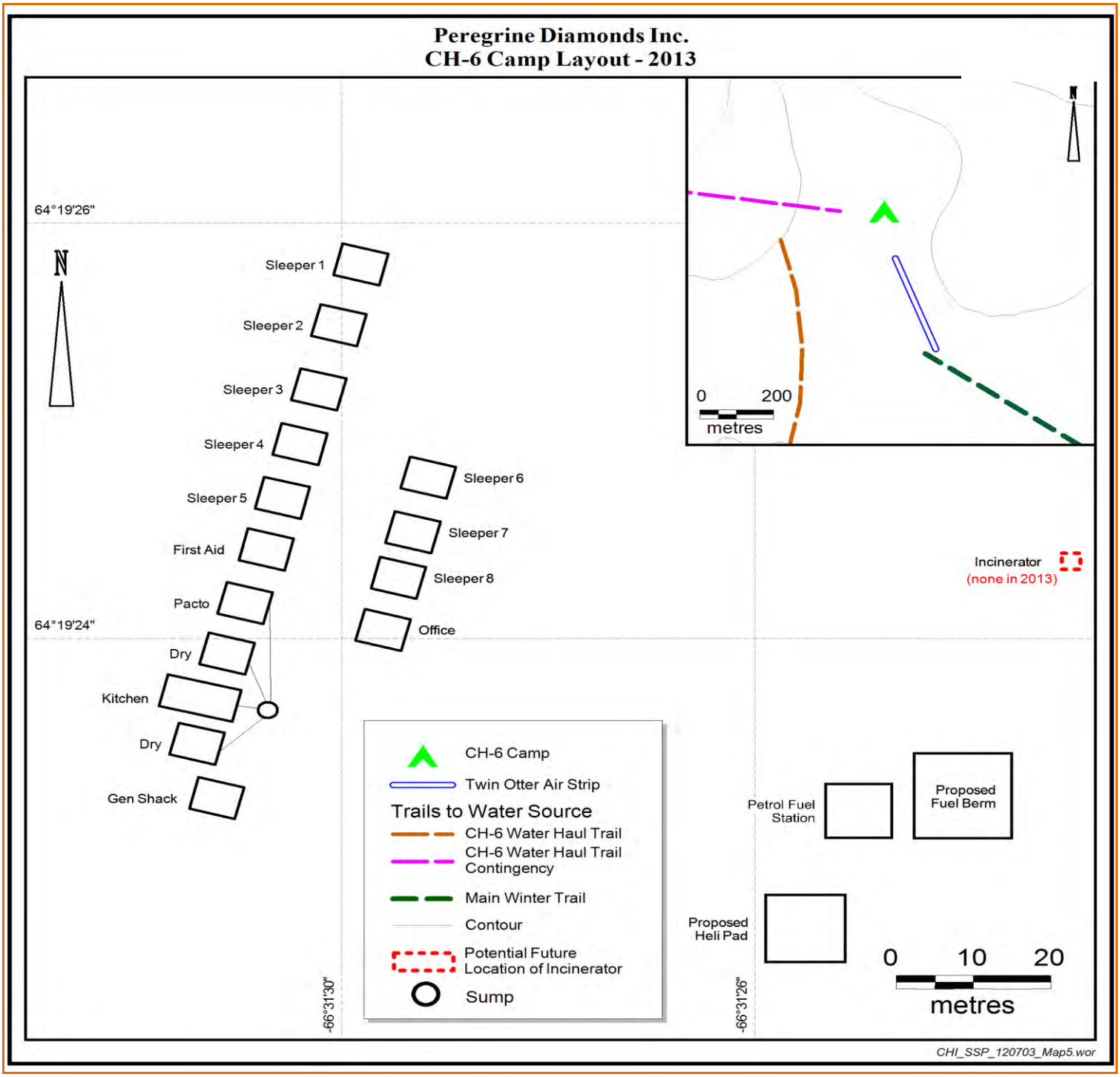
Closeup of new Designated Fuel Station, Discovery Camp, as it will be set up in February 2013. [9]

DRAWING 3[9]

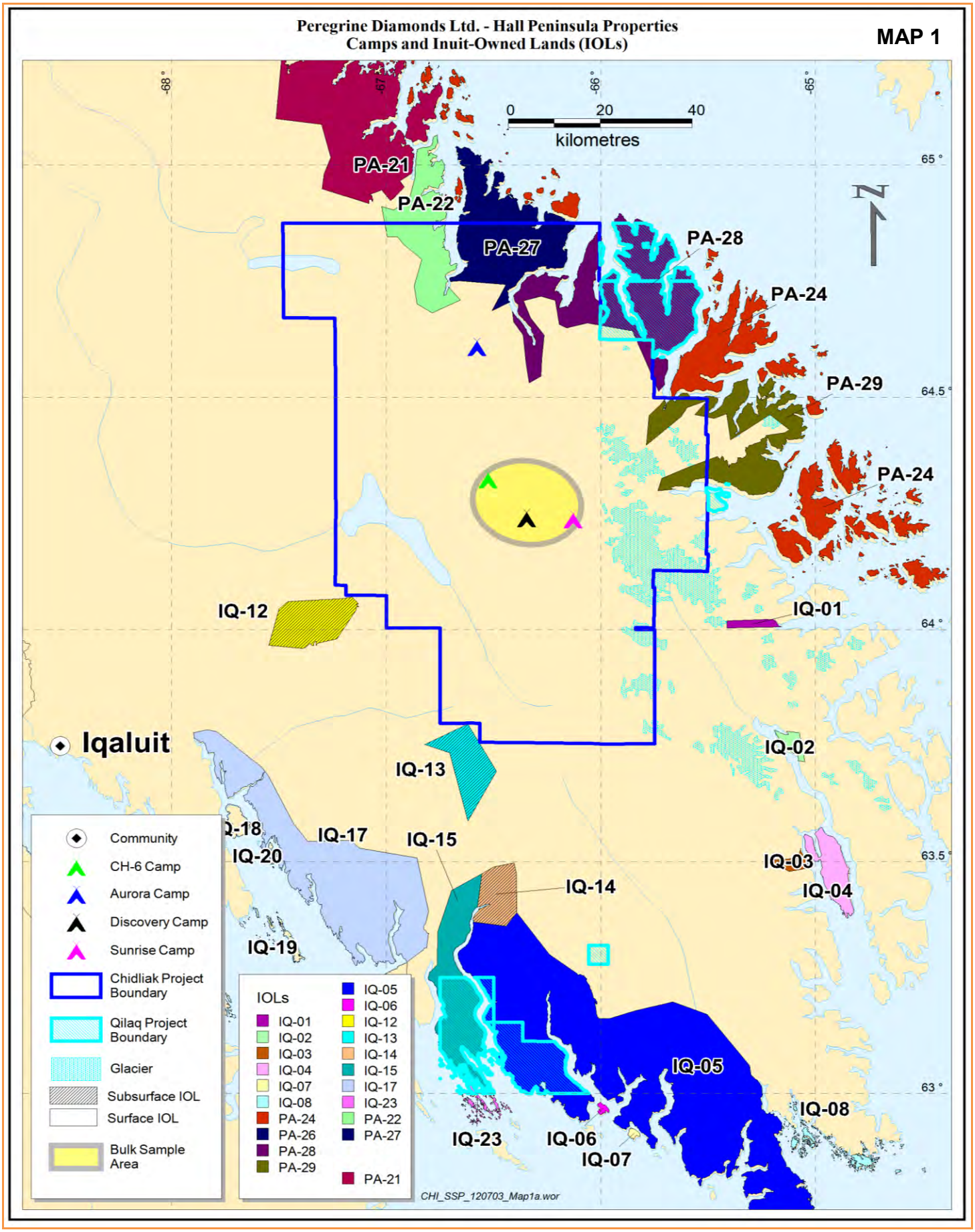


Aurora Camp layout as of June 2012 [9]. (Peregrine does not intend to reopen Aurora for the winter 2013[9] bulk-sampling programme.)

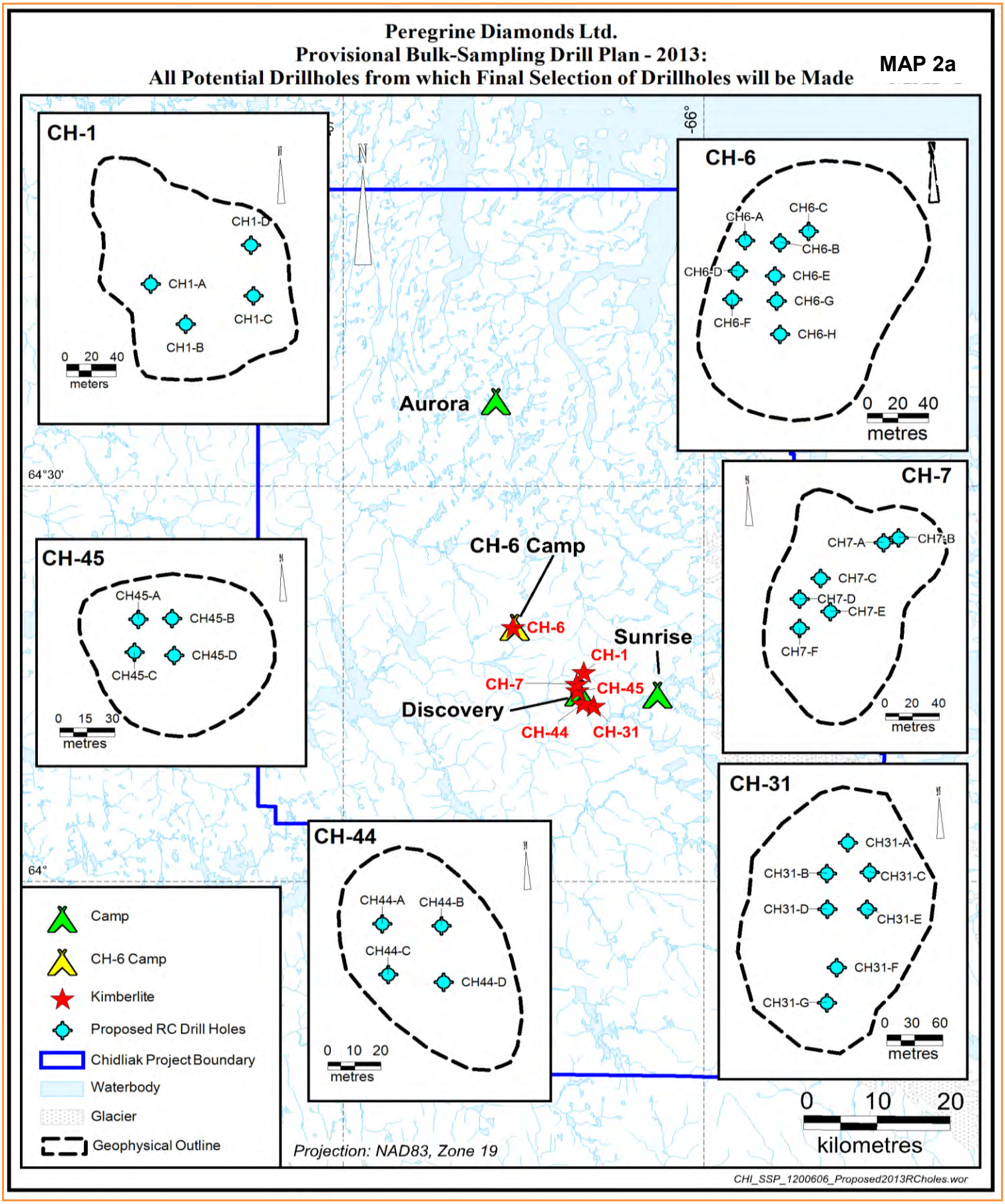
DRAWING 4[9]



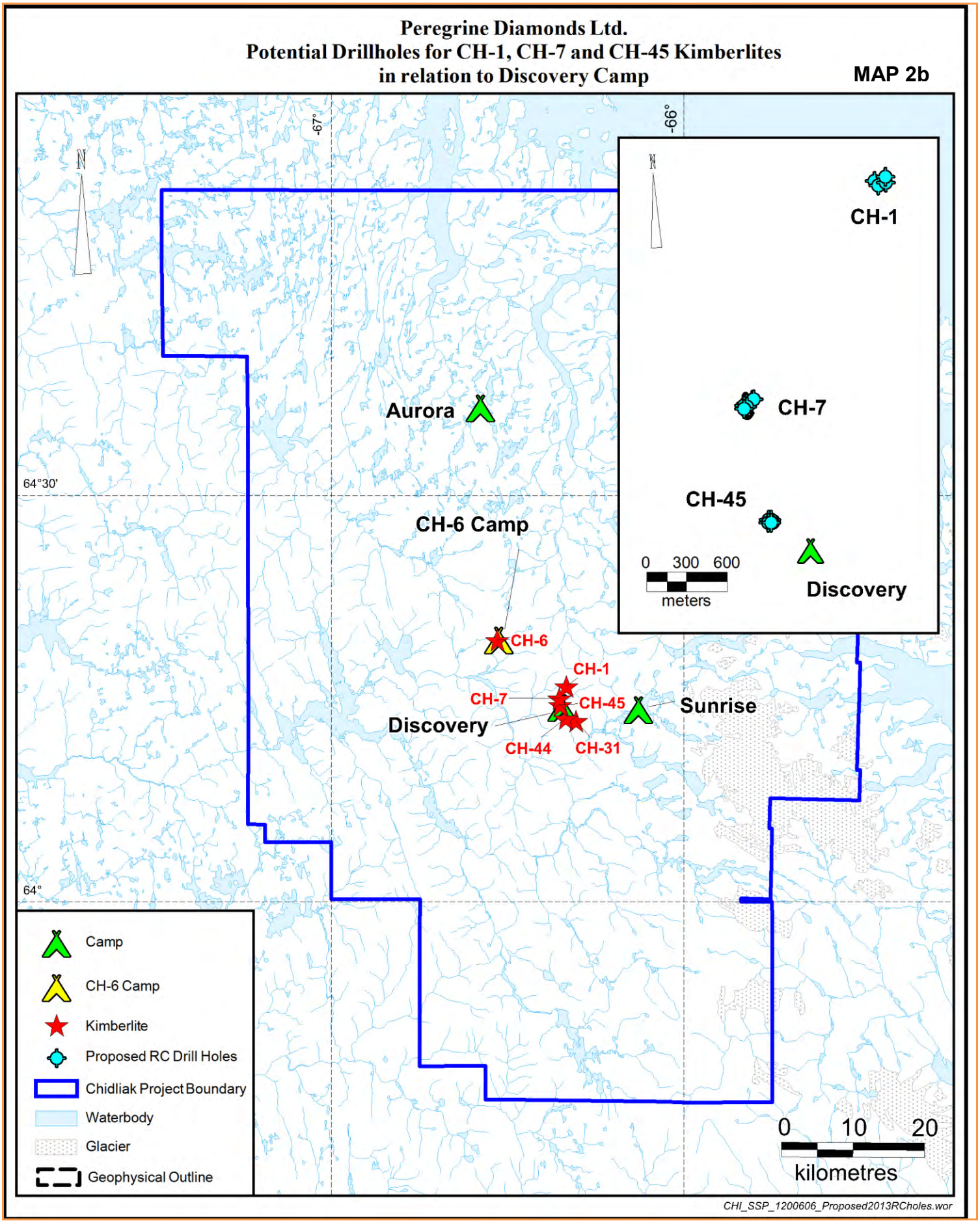
CH-6 Camp is a winter camp established to support bulk sampling which will commence in winter 2013.[9]



2013[9] Bulk-Sample Focus Area is shown as a circle on the Chidliak property. Exploration plans for the adjoining Qilaq property for 2013 remain to be developed.[9]

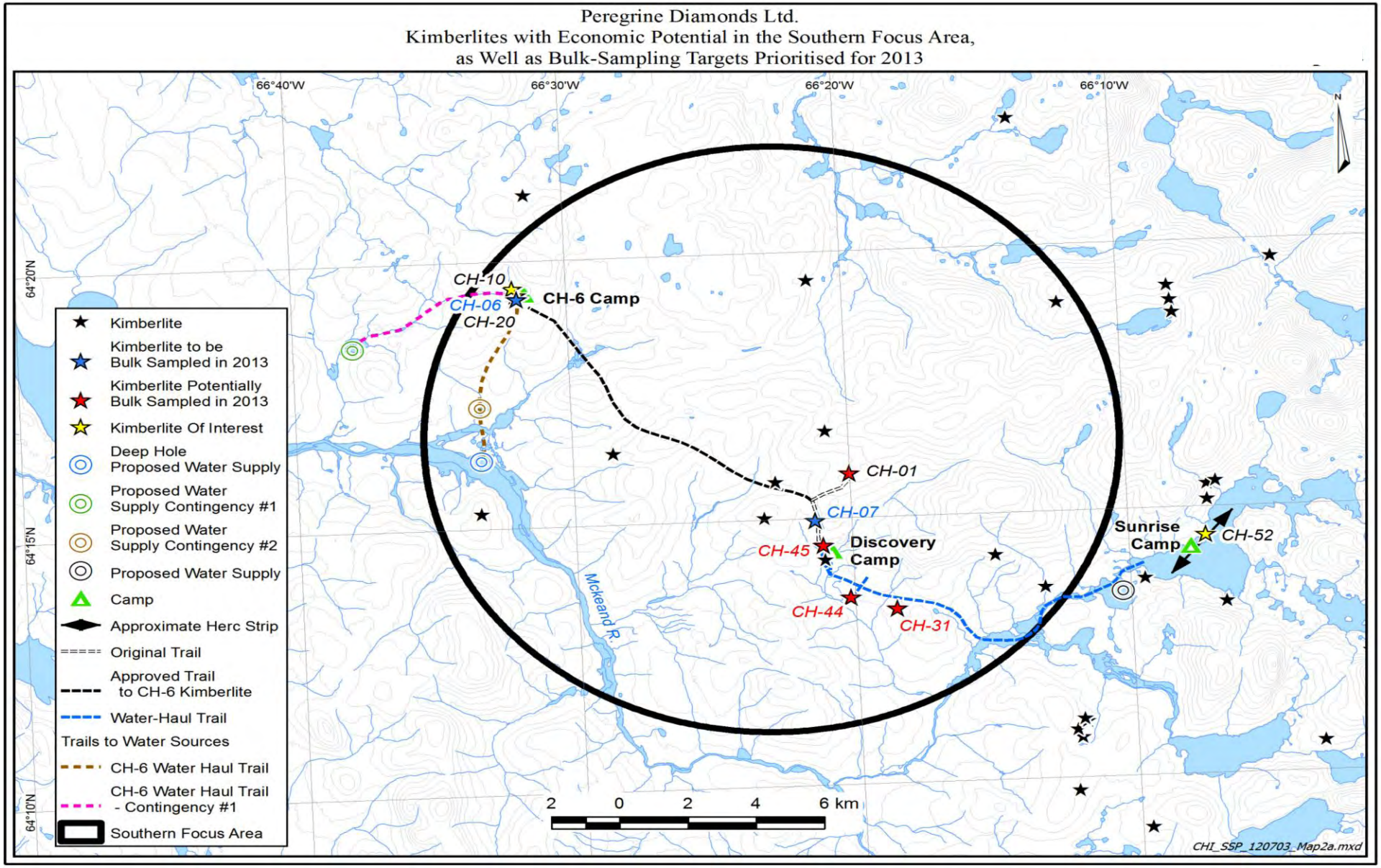


Provisional 2013[9] bulk-sampling drill plan with "long list" LDDH from which selection of 12-15 final drillholes will be made.[8]



Closeup of CH-7, CH-1[9] and CH-45 provisional "long-list" LDDH in relation to Discovery Camp, which will serve as logistical base for the bulk-sampling programme.[8]

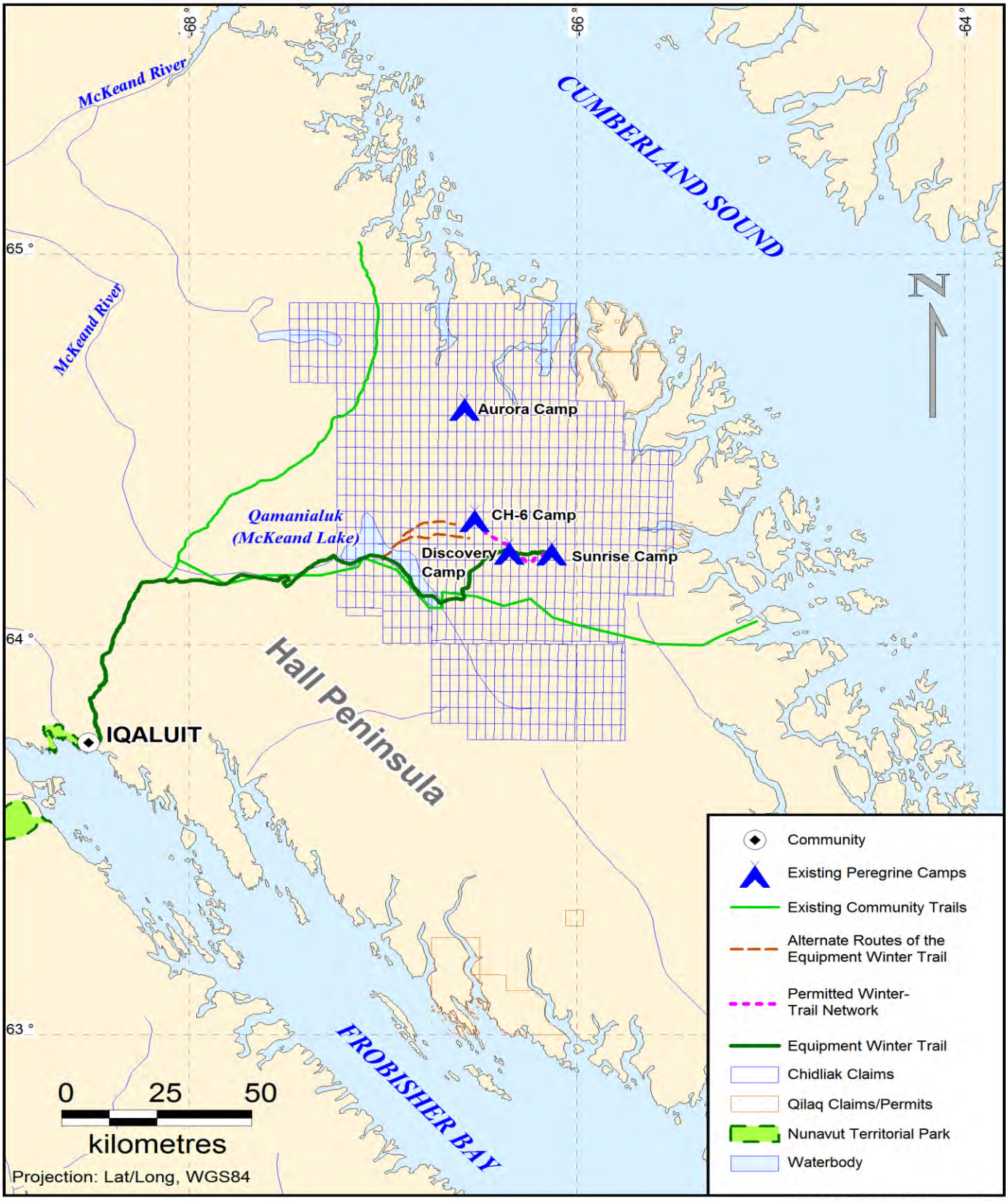
MAP 2c [9]



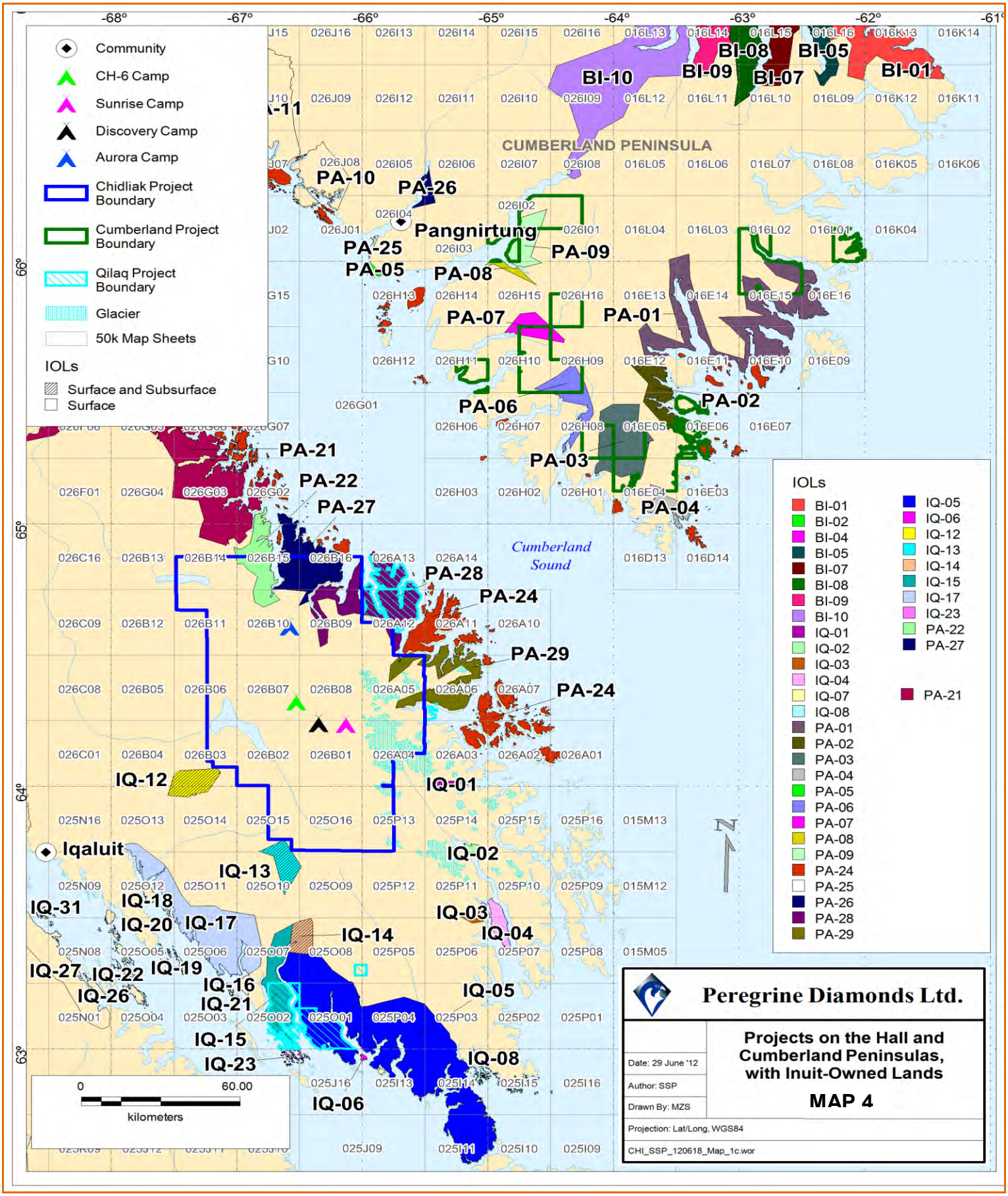
Winter trail network was expanded by amendment in 2012 to access all potentially-sampled kimberlites in the Bulk-Sample Focus Area. [9]

Peregrine Diamonds Inc.
Equipment Trail to Support Chidliak Project
Bulk-Sampling Programme in 2013

MAP 3



Peregrine reactivated use of an equipment trail in 2012, and plans are under way to haul kimberlite sample off site and haul fuel drums on return trips to site in 2013. An equipment trail could assist with final closure activities.[9]



Peregrine has conducted prospecting and sampling on its Cumberland prospecting permits since 2010. Future closure activities are expected to be minimal, as there is currently no camp or drillsites requiring restoration.