APPENDIX A

Kahuna Diamond Project

Detailed Project Description and

Work Plan

Dunnedin Ventures Inc

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KAHUNA DIAMOND PROJECT

2016-2017 WORK PLAN

DUNNEDIN VENTURES INC.

Introduction

The Kahuna Diamond property is located 54 kilometers to the northwest of the community of Rankin Inlet and 37 kilometers to the southeast of the community of Chesterfield Inlet in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut (Figure 1). The minimum and maximum latitude/longitude coordinates of the property are as follows

Minimum Latitude: 63°00'
Minimum Longitude: 90° 56'
Maximum Latitude: 63° 14'
Maximum Longitude: 91° 30'

The Kahuna Diamond property consists of 29 mineral claims covering 33,810.8 hectares of land located on NTS map sheets 550/02, 03.

Work To Date

Dunnedin Ventures Inc completed its first work program on the Kahuna Diamond project in 2015 between July 15 and August 13, 2015. The field program was conducted from Rankin Inlet utilizing a field crew of 4-6 field personnel. Access to the property was provided by Custom Helicopters based in Rankin Inlet and consisted of daily morning set outs and evening pickups. The summer field program consisted of a focused regional till sampling program (122 till samples) and the examination of the Kahuna, Notch, PST and KEM/Killiq kimberlite exposures. Mini bulk samples were collected by hand tools utilizing pick and shovel from the Notch showing (2,420.5kg) and the PST showing (2,506.0kg) with character samples collected from the Kahuna kimberlite (324.2kg) and the KEM kimberlite (100kg).

Up Coming Plans

The goal of the upcoming exploration program is to expand the companies knowledge of the known diamond bearing kimberlite bodies located on the property by previous operators and to discover additional diamond bearing kimberlites in the pursuit of an economic diamond deposit. To achieve this, the 2016 field program will include rock, till and soil sampling, prospecting, geological mapping, test pit sampling, detailed ground geophysical surveys, bulk sampling and diamond drilling. The 2016 field program will be initiated in early March with the

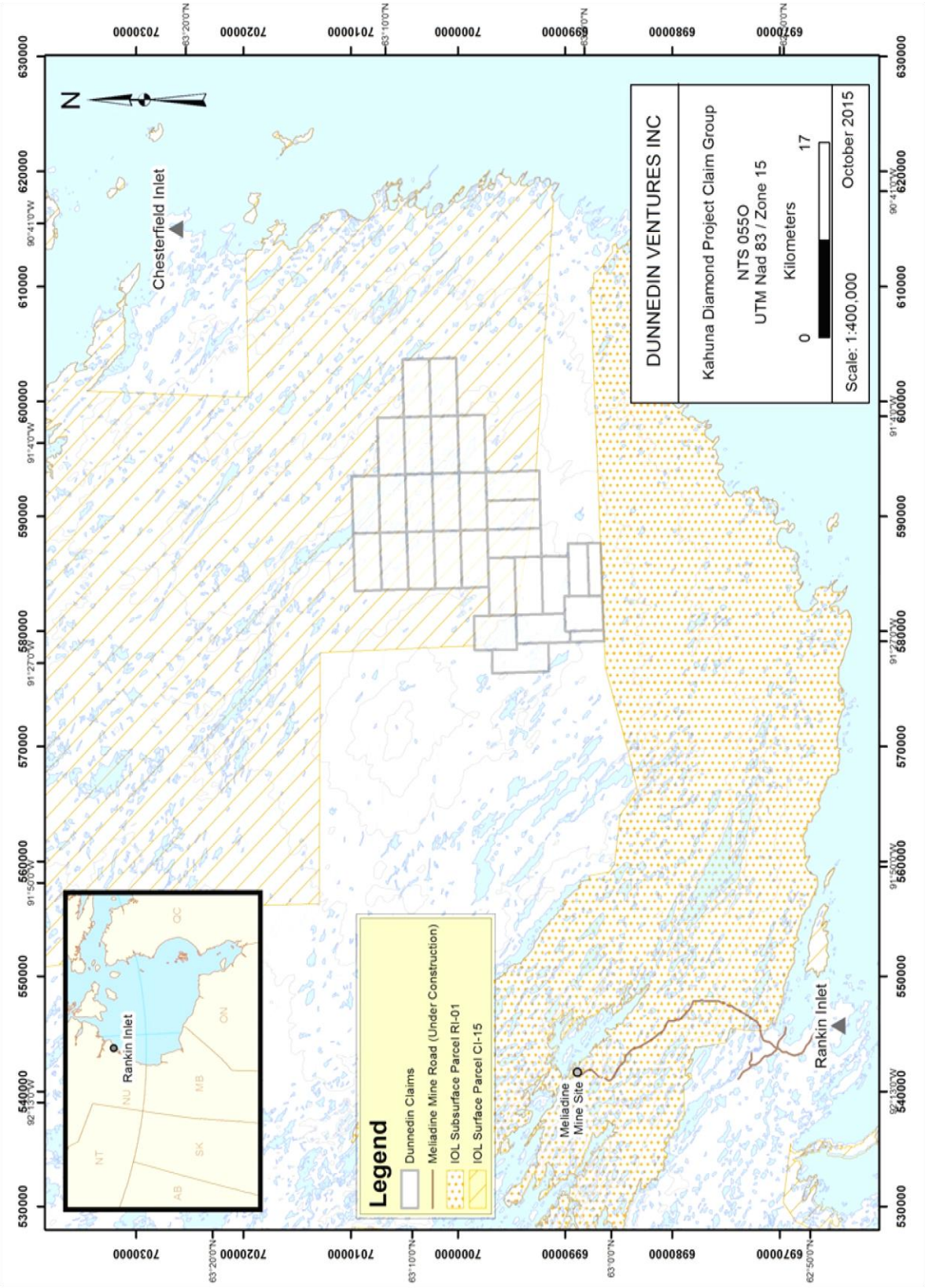

Figure 1. General Location Map.

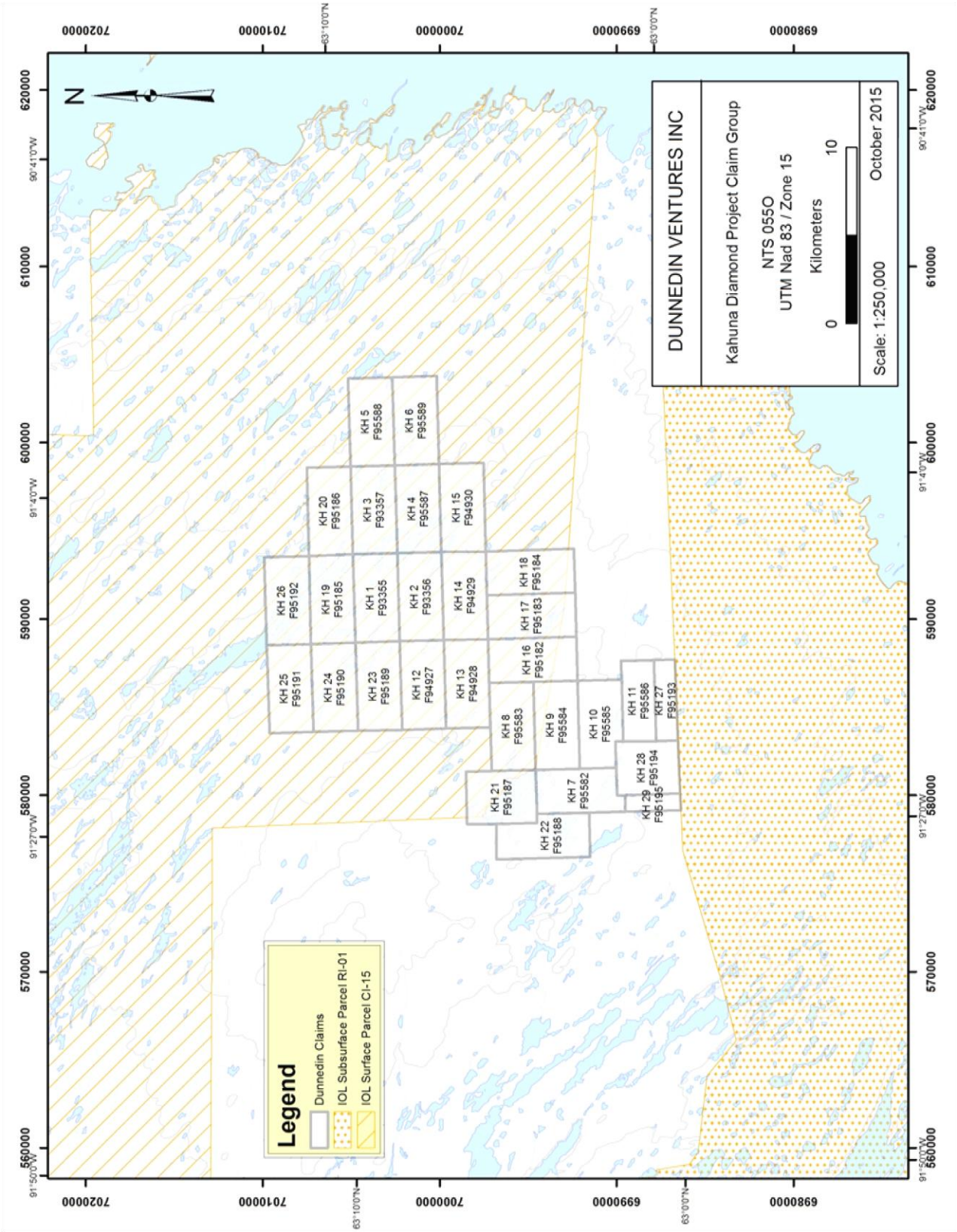

Figure 2. Kahuna Claim Group.

mobilization of the bulk sampling equipment and fuel from Rankin Inlet to the site by Challenger and sleigh, a distance of approximately 50km.

A program of till sampling, prospecting and hand dug test pit trenching will commence once the land is free of snow and the property is fully accessible. This work will include ground traverses by geologists, and helicopter supported sampling. Hand test pit trenching may be completed at several selected sites where kimberlitic rock is either exposed on surface or covered by a thin veneer of till. Kimberlitic rock samples will be collected from these hand dug trench sites which may vary up to several tonnes in size. Up to 10 sites could potentially be sampled each year.

Table 1: Equipment List

Type	Size	Purpose
Helicopter	A Star, Long Ranger, Hughes 500	Drill moves & support Transport fuel and supplies
Drill	25A or equivalent	Drilling
Snow Machines		Transportation
Water Pump(s)		Water supply for drill
Excavator	Cat 314C Excavator or equivalent	Extract Bulk Sample
Air Track Drill		Drill blast holes / bulk sampling
Challenger Caterpillar		Mobilize/Demobilize fuel, equipment, bulk sample

Till Sampling

Till sampling requires a geologist and assistant to travel to pre-determined sample sites by either helicopter or by foot. Once at the sample site a hole is dug to collect a 20kg sample of glacial till comprising sand, silt, gravel and clay. The till sample material is either pre screened or placed directly into a sample bag. Notes are taken to document the sample site and its GPS location is recorded, a unique sample number is assigned to the sample site and placed in the sample bag for identification. The bag is securely sealed with a zip tie. The hole at the sample site is filled and re-contoured. The till samples are packaged and shipped south for processing.

Prospecting and Mapping

Geologists, prospectors and assistants are generally transported to and from an area by helicopter. Once at the site of interest access is generally by foot examining outcrop exposures, checking glacial float samples for the presence of kimberlite rock or shallow pits and excavations by pick and shovel may be required to determine the source of surface kimberlite rock samples. Rock samples of interest are collected in plastic bags, their locations are marked by GPS coordinates and notes are taken to document the findings of the investigation and to

describe the general characteristics of the site. A unique sample number is assigned to the rock sample and sealed by zip tie in the plastic bag for shipment south for processing.

Ground Geophysical Surveys

Detailed ground geophysical surveys include ground magnetic and ground gravity surveys (Figure 3). The ground magnetic surveys consist of a magnetometer and an external sensor. The single person survey can be conducted by foot walking over the land or by snowmobile during the winter months. The magnetometer is used to measure the strength of the magnetic field at a point in space. Magnetometers are widely used for measuring the earth's magnetic field and in geophysical surveys to detect magnetic anomalies.

Ground gravity surveys consist of a very sensitive gravimeter enclosed in a temperature controlled housing which sits on a stable platform for leveling. The gravimetric survey can be completed by one person and is performed to measure the distribution of mass in the subsurface which enables inference of the underlying rock type.

The geophysical surveys are proposed for the early spring which may well extend into the summer months. The geophysical surveys, in most cases, will be completed prior to drilling to provide details on the subtle magnetic signatures of the linear kimberlite bodies for targeted drilling and test pit sampling. The geophysical surveys are passive, low impact and non invasive and therefore no disturbance to the land is anticipated.

Diamond Drilling

The drill program is designed to further delineate the known kimberlite dykes on the property at regularly spaced intervals which have yet to be determined (Figure 3). There will be up to three holes drilled from each set up to test the dykes at varying depths for geological, spatial and grade information. Drilling is anticipated to commence in mid to late March of 2016 to take advantage of the snow cover and frozen conditions such that equipment can be hauled overland by Challenger and sleigh with minimum impact to the ground. Drilling may extend into the summer months which will then be supported by helicopter for drill moves, support and crew changes.

In order to determine if a kimberlite body has been detected by the ground geophysical surveys or to collect a sample from a known kimberlite body, diamond drilling is completed. Exploration diamond drilling is used to determine the potential cause of a geophysical anomaly or to determine the underlying rock type of potential target sites. From the drilling operation a small cylinder of rock known as drill core is extracted from the bottom of the drill rod string. Geologists can analyze the core by a number of analytical techniques and conduct petrographic, structural and mineralogical studies of the various rock types encountered through the drilling operation.

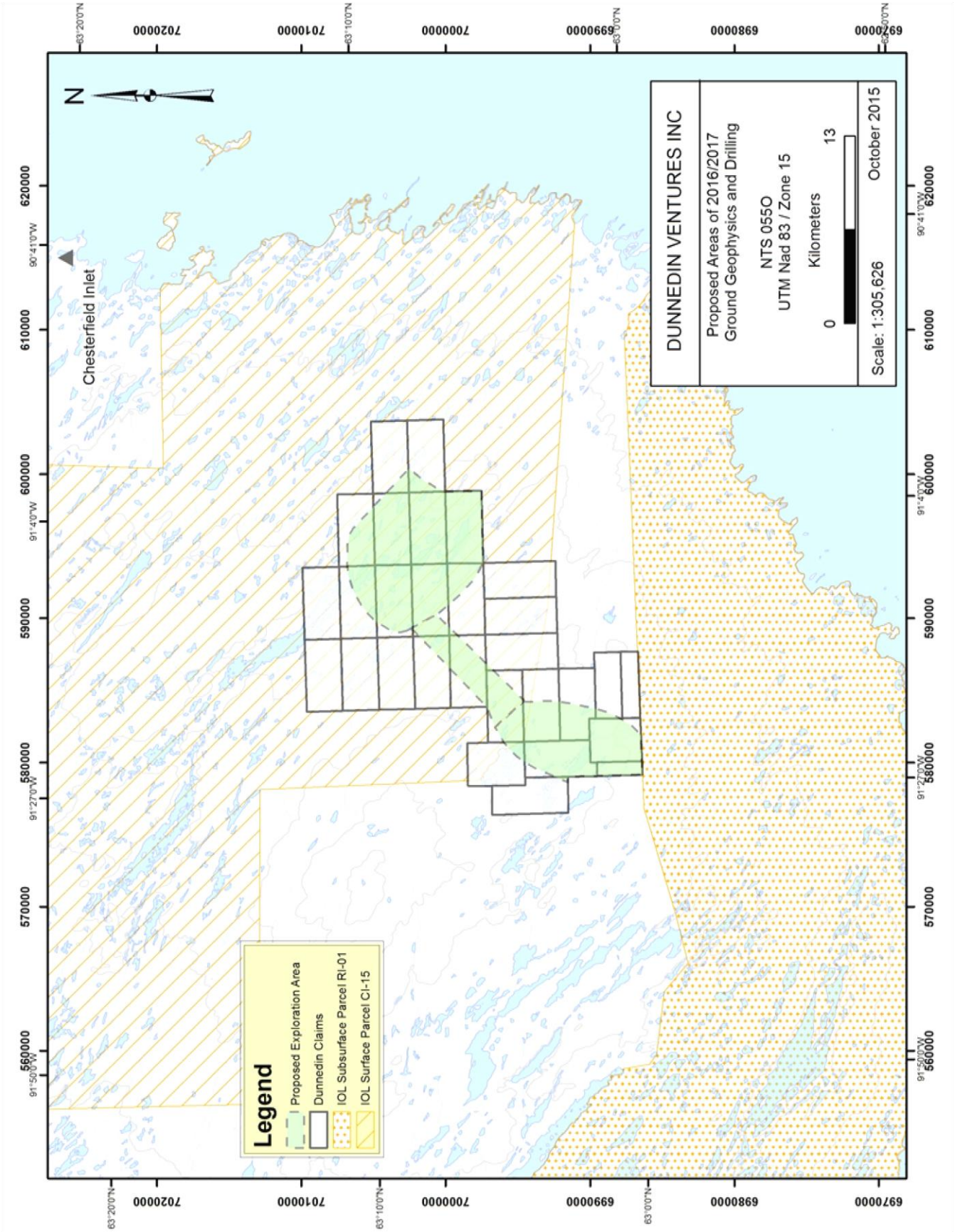

Figure 3. Proposed areas for Ground Geophysics and Drilling.

Diamond drills utilized in exploration programs are generally of two types ie those that can be dragged from site to site and those that are modular and light weight which can be moved from site to site by helicopter. Dunnedin Ventures Inc will utilize one heli portable diamond drill for their 2016 exploration program. A typical diamond drill setup will include the drill motor which may be enclosed in a plywood shack over a timbered floor, enough drill rods to complete the drill hole which may vary from 50 meters to over 200 meters in length, a water pump and hose line to bring water to the drill to cool, lubricate and remove cuttings from the drill hole, a coil stove to warm the water during freezing conditions, diesel fuel to run the drill, water pump and coil stoves, core boxes to place the core in and a survival shelter outfitted with sleeping accommodations, heat, food, satellite phone and first aid supplies in case of bad weather. A typical drill setup footprint with ancillary equipment will occupy less than 0.07 hectares of land.

During the drilling operations additives may be required to lubricate the drill hole, remove fine drill cuttings from the bottom of the drill hole during coring operations or to hold back the sides of the drill hole from collapsing in areas of soft ground. All of the authorized drill fluids used in the drilling process are non toxic and biodegradable. During the drilling operation, a small amount of drill cuttings are flushed from the hole with the circulating water. The drill cuttings are fine grained and are captured in a sump or natural depression located beside the drill, the purpose of which collects and prevents the fine rock cuttings from entering into nearby water sources. The drill cuttings are disposed of in a safe manner in locations that are above the high water mark of all surrounding water bodies.

Water used for the drilling operation will be extracted from small lakes or ponds by a water pump and delivered to the drill by way of a hose line. During winter operations, water must be warmed up utilizing a diesel or propane fired coil stove to prevent the water from freezing en route to the drill. The location of the water source will be determined at the time of the drill set up. No active streams will be sourced from directly. The drill will utilize approximately 50 cubic meters of water per day during normal drilling operations. The heli portable drill will be moved from site to site and as such different water sources will be utilized for each drill target. It is anticipated that up to three drill holes may be collared and completed from one drill set up and that the maximum depth of the first phase of drilling will be less than 300m in length. Drill casing will be removed or cut off below ground level before the drill leaves the site.

For lake based, on ice drilling. All drill holes will be plugged and cemented in bedrock below the lake bottom and the drill casing will be removed. No material or residue will be allowed to accumulate on the lake ice surface. Any material that may become frozen into the ice during the drilling operations will be chipped out and removed for proper disposal.

All of the equipment used during the drilling operation will be removed from the drill site upon completion of each hole. The project manager or designate will inspect each drill site to ensure

that it is properly cleaned up and restored. Photographs will be taken of the site before the drill and ancillary equipment arrive, during the drilling operation and of the site once the drill hole is complete and the drill and support equipment have been removed. The GPS location of the drill hole will be recorded and the drill hole collar will be marked and identified by its drill hole number and year of completion. All sumps will be inspected to ensure that there is no run-off and are backfilled and leveled as required.

Transportation of the drilling equipment from site to site will occur overland utilizing sleighs when the ground is frozen and there is sufficient snow cover to protect the underlying till and vegetated ground cover. If overland conditions do not permit ground travel or when drilling operations are conducted during the summer months, the drill and support equipment will be broken down into sling load weights and will be transported by helicopter from site to site.

Bulk Sampling

Dunnedin Ventures Inc is planning to complete a bulk sampling program at the Notch, PST and Killiq kimberlite showings starting in mid March 2016 (Figure 4). The bulk samples may range in size from 50 tonnes to 500 tonnes per site and will use larger equipment namely a Caterpillar 314C excavator (or comparable piece of equipment) that would strip off shallow overburden cover to access the underlying kimberlite. Dunnedin hopes to conduct this program in the spring of 2016 while the ground is still frozen and covered by snow to minimize surface disturbance. Should it be required, several of these kimberlite sites selected for bulk sampling could be accessed in the summer as these sites are well away from any water or drainages. Drilling and blasting through overburden will be required due to permafrost conditions.

A bulk sample is required in 2016 in order to further assess the diamond grade potential of the discoveries made to date. The bulk sample is required to obtain a preliminary evaluation of the diamonds, which is a key component in evaluating a diamond deposit. Results from the 2016 bulk sampling program are required in order to plan for the 2017 field programs.

No camp is being proposed for the 2016 field program as operations will be conducted from Rankin Inlet.

Description of the Methods Proposed For Bulk Sampling

The winter/spring bulk sampling program assumes there will be up to 2 meters of overburden.

The best time to complete a bulk sampling program would be during the winter to spring months while the tundra is frozen and covered by snow. The transportation of equipment from Rankin Inlet to the project site, transportation from site to site and demobilization of the bulk

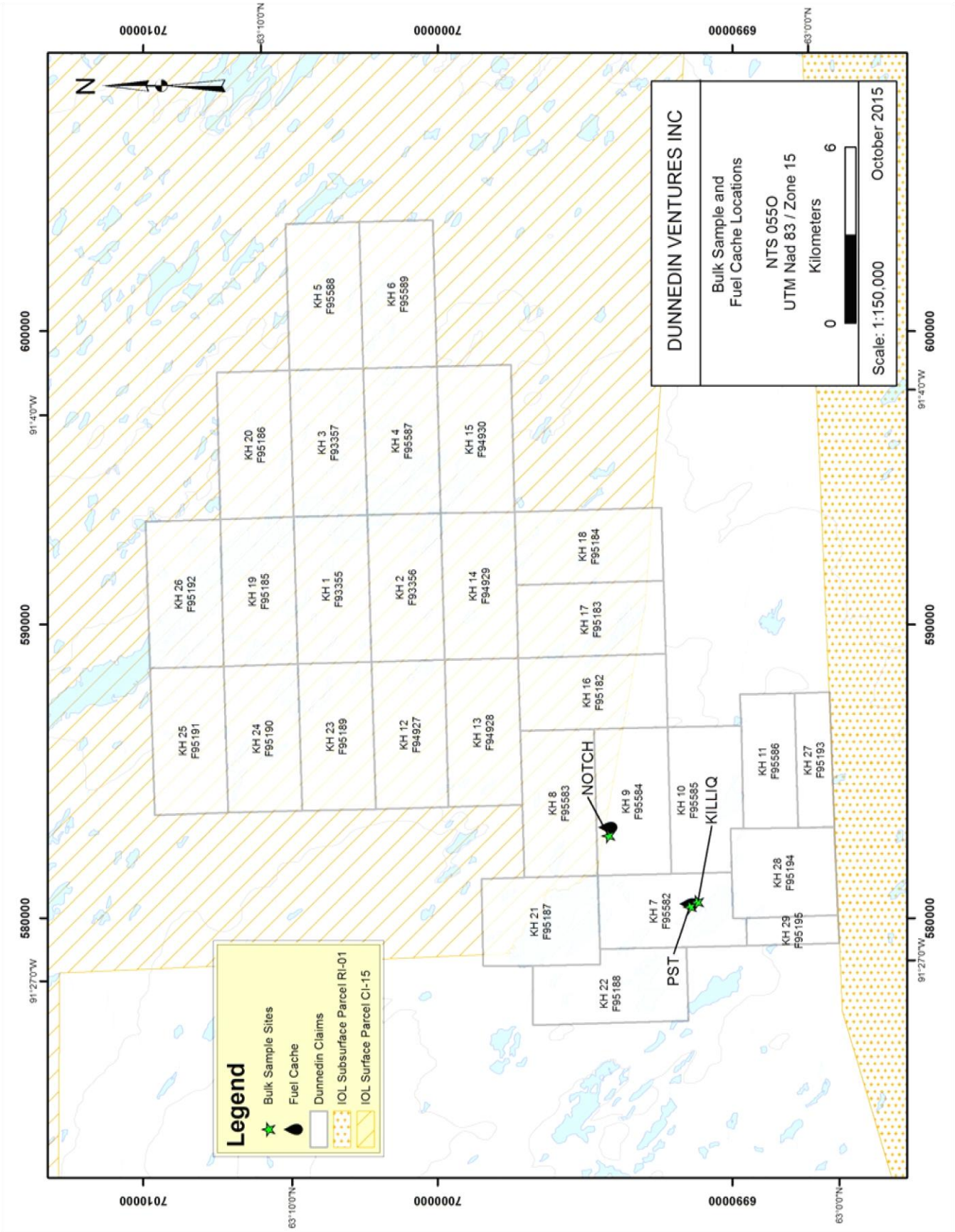

Figure 4. Bulk Sample and Proposed Fuel Cache Locations.

samples and equipment will be best accomplished while there is snow cover making overland travel possible without any impact to the ground and vegetation below the snow.

Winter/Spring Bulk Sampling Program

Under winter/spring conditions, the procedure for preparing the site for the extraction of a bulk sample is as follows. Firstly the snow will be scraped back to expose the frozen ground overlying the kimberlite. Excavated overburden material will be segregated as it is removed. Vegetation, humus and topsoil will be removed and stored on the snow in separate piles. Boulders, sand and gravel underlying the humus layer will also be stockpiled separately. Once the bulk sample has been extracted, the stockpiled overburden will be replaced in reverse order and hand contoured as much as possible given the frozen conditions. Additional contouring and reclamation of the disturbed area will be completed during the summer months.

Ideally, Dunnedin Ventures Inc should be able to complete all of the proposed bulk sampling during the winter/spring of 2016. However, given the dynamic nature of exploration, conditions may be such that some of the sites identified for bulk sampling may be accessed during the summer months.

The equipment and supplies required to support the bulk sampling program will be transported overland in mid-March by way of Caterpillar Challengers and sleighs capable of hauling fuel and heavy equipment to the proposed bulk sample sites (Figure 5). An emergency shelter complete with heat, sleeping bags, food, medical supplies and satellite communications will be mobilized to each of the bulk sample sites as a safety measure should inclement weather prevent ground or air travel between the work site and Rankin Inlet. All of the bulk samples will be back hauled overland to Rankin Inlet by Challenger and sleigh. The fuel required for the bulk sample program will be transported overland in mid to early March.

Summer Bulk Sampling Program

Ideally the bulk sampling program will be completed during the winter/spring months. Some of the bulk sample sites proposed for the winter bulk sampling program may be completed during the summer season as these sites are located on higher dry ground that is flat with a relatively thin veneer of sandy and gravely till with minimal vegetation cover and distal to local lakes and active streams.

A bulk sampling program during the summer months requires the overburden to be excavated and stockpiled to expose and access the underlying kimberlite. Vegetation, humus and topsoil will be removed and stockpiled separately. Boulders, sand and gravel underlying the till will also be removed and stockpiled separately. Once the kimberlite bulk sample has been removed, the stockpiled material set aside will be replaced in the excavation ie boulder, sand and gravel will

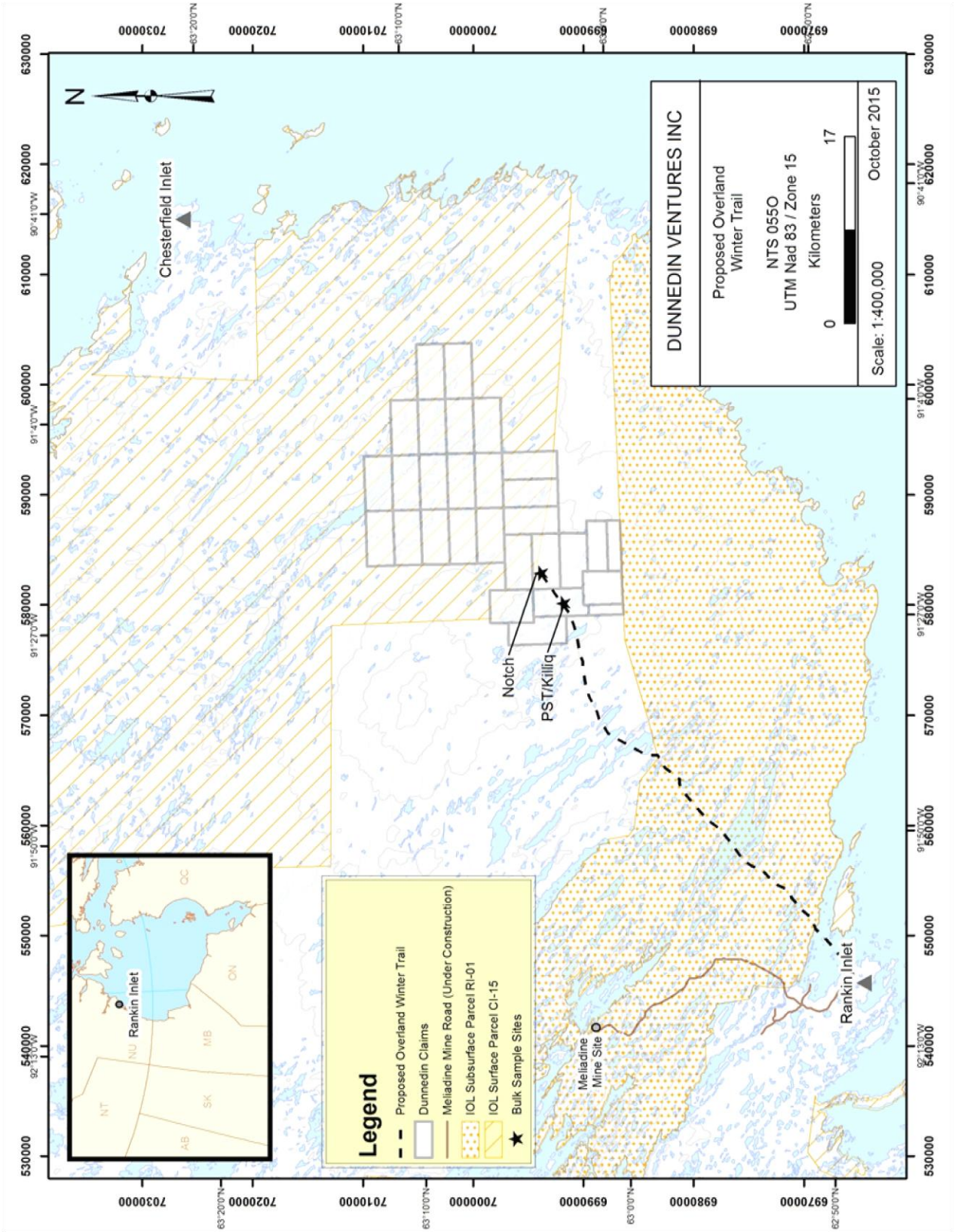

Figure 5. Proposed Overland Winter Trail.

be backfilled followed by topsoil, humus and vegetation. The site will be re-contoured by hand tools as much as possible to mimic the original landscape.

The summer sampling program will require the same initial winter mobilization; however the excavator will have to be broken down and moved by helicopter if more than one site is to be accessed during the summer months. Fuel would have to be flown to the sample sites and excavated bulk samples would have to be flown back to Rankin Inlet.

Excavation

Once on site, the first stage of the excavation will involve the removal of the snow cover by excavator. An air drill will be required on site to initially drill a series of vertical holes to determine the depth of overburden overlying the kimberlite intrusive. This will be accomplished by inspecting the drill cuttings. Once determined the air track will drill a series of holes through the frozen overburden to the bedrock contact and lightly loaded with explosive. Once blasted the overburden will then be removed and stockpiled as previously described. The next step will require the air track drill to establish a series of blast holes to liberate the kimberlite from the bounding wall rock and to fragment the kimberlite to a manageable size for shipment. The air track drill will establish blast holes in the kimberlite to a sufficient depth along the exposed strike length to liberate up to 500 tonnes of sample once blasted. No water is required for the air track drill as it operates by compressed air.

The kimberlite bodies targeted for the bulk sample program vary up to 2.0m in width. Assuming the maximum bulk sample size of 500 tonnes is removed, the maximum footprint of the disturbed area would be 0.15 hectare in size. Dunnedin anticipates that the surface disturbance areas for the bulk sample sites will vary from 0.03 hectares to a maximum of 0.15 hectares.

Fuel

The fuel required for the winter bulk sampling program is outlined in the following table. The fuel will be delivered to each of the temporary fuel cache sites located local to the bulk sample sites by Challenger and sleigh along an established access trail from Rankin Inlet (Figure 5). If bulk sampling continues during the summer months, then fuel will be delivered to the sites by helicopter.

Table 2: Proposed Fuel Cache Sites

Fuel Cache Location	UTM NAD 83		Number of Drums		Land Status
	Easting	Northing	Jet B	Diesel	
Notch	583151	6992855	25	40	AANDC
PST / Killiq	580499	6991484	25	40	AANDC