

Non-Technical Summary for the Muskox Diamond Property

APEX Geoscience Ltd., April 2015.

The Muskox Diamond Property (the “Property”) is located in the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut, within the 1:250,000 scale NTS map sheets 76E, 76L and 86I. The Property is approximately 250 km southeast of the community of Kugluktuk and is in close proximity to the inactive Jericho and Lupin Mines. The Property consists of three project areas: the James River, Muskox and Contwoyto Prospects (Figure 1).

The proposed exploration activities for the Muskox Property include geological mapping, till sampling, prospecting, ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. The 2015 exploration program is projected to start as early as June, or as soon as proper authorizations can be obtained, and has the potential to continue through the winter. Similar programs are anticipated for 3 to 4 subsequent years.

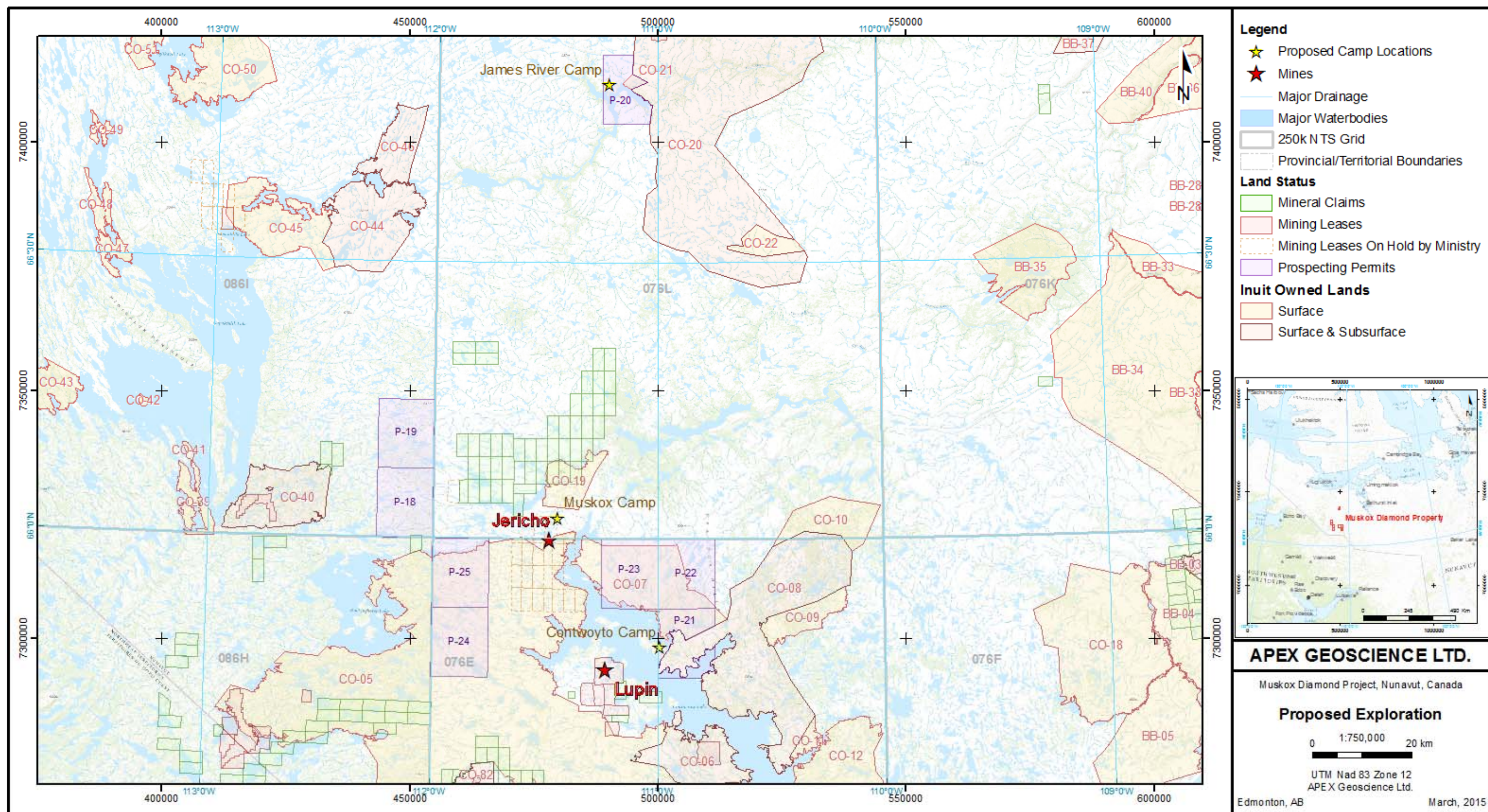
For 2015, a drill program of 5,000 to 10,000 m is proposed, utilizing one to two diamond drills. The average hole depth is expected to be approximately 200 m, up to a maximum proposed depth of 700 m. The areas of proposed drilling are currently uncertain as preliminary exploration work, such as ground geophysical surveys, is required to define precise targets. All exploration work will be strictly confined to within the authorized Prospecting Permits (Figure 1).

The proposed exploration program will be supported by a mobile, temporary, 10-12 person exploration camp. As the Property is separated into three project areas, three camp locations have been identified on crown land to support exploration at each prospect. Each camp, with fuel cache, will be established and reclaimed sequentially and therefore no more than one camp will be in use at one time. Personnel and cargo will be transported to and from camp in the summer months by fixed wing (Twin Otter) from Yellowknife and due to the close proximity to the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Ice Road can be serviced by ground in the winter.

The proposed camp locations were selected due to appropriate terrain composed of a consolidated and durable surface, such as gravel or sand, which is able to withstand aircraft and camp use. Structures for each of the proposed camps may include 6 sleeper tents, medical tent, kitchen, dry, office, shop, core shack, generator housing, incinerator, and 2 outhouses. The majority of the structures will be aluminum tubed framed, Weatherhaven tents, or similar, with tarp floors (Figure 2).

Water used for camps and drilling will be taken from appropriate water bodies, which will have large enough capacity to avoid impact on level or flow. The overall water usage for the 2015, and subsequent exploration programs, is not anticipated to be greater than 100 m³ per day. The camp is expected to use approximately 2 m³ per day and the drills will each use approximately 40 m³ per day.

A fuel cache of no larger than 40,000 L (~ 200 drums) will be established at each camp location in use, primarily to store diesel and jet fuel. Small quantities of gasoline and propane will also be stored. No fuel will be stored at camp locations that are not in use. As flights will be on a regular scheduled basis, it is not anticipated that all fuel will be present at one time, but rather intermittently mobilized to camp, while empty drums will be continuously removed with samples and garbage. Small temporary fuel caches, of less than 4,000 L, may also be required to supply the drilling and exploration activities. Within 30 days of any temporary fuel cache, the appropriate agencies will be notified of the details of the cache including: location, fuel type, container sizes, method of storage and date of removal. All fuel caches (as well as any other hazardous materials) will be enclosed within appropriate secondary containment.



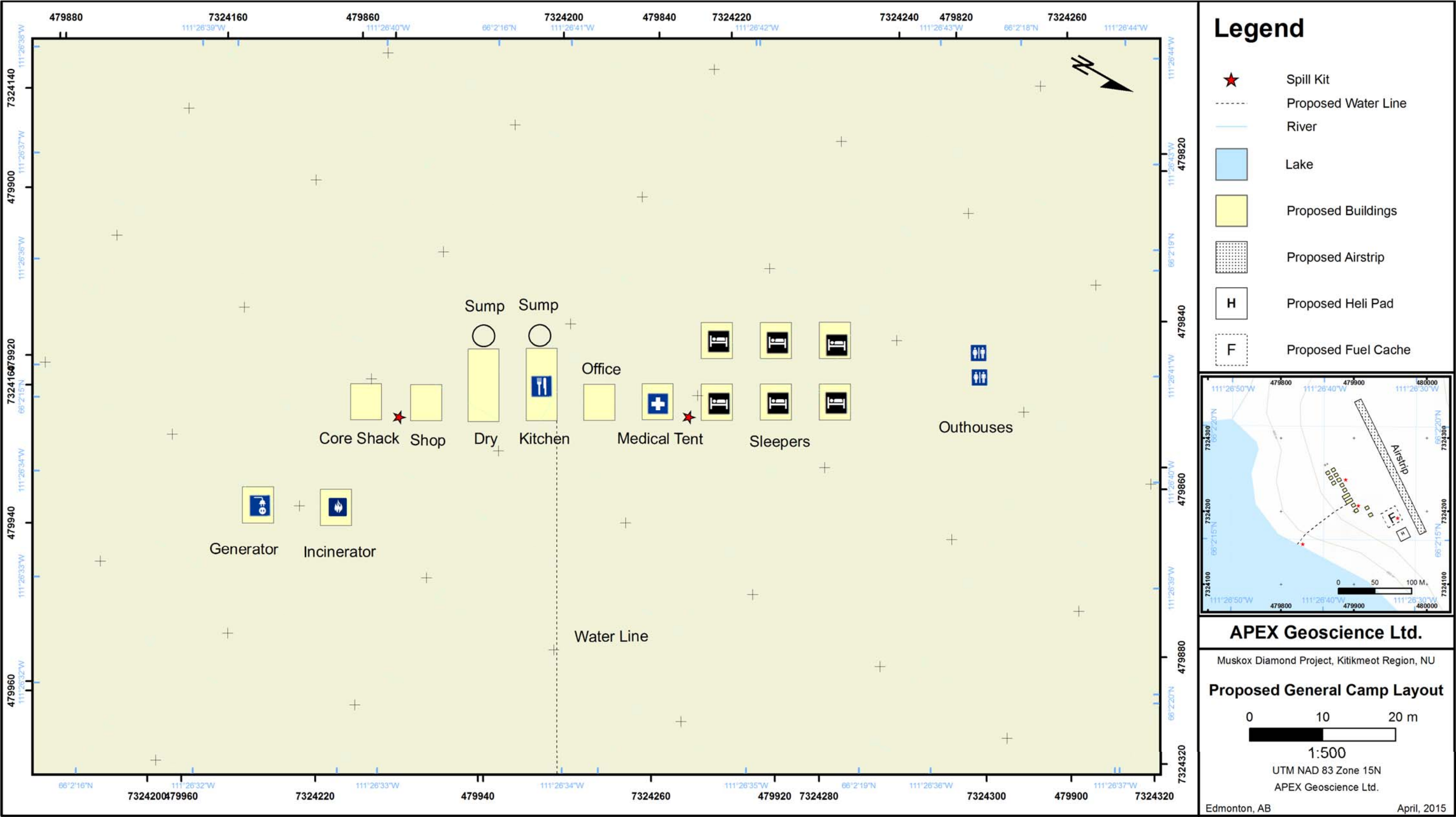


Figure 2