Conceptual Closure and Reclamation Plan (Version 3.0)

for the

Proposed Advanced Exploration Program (AEP)

KENNADY NORTH EXPLORATION PROJECT

MV2013L2-0005 and MV2013C00XX

SOUTH MACKENZIE DISTRICT, NWT

Prepared in support of September 2016 applications to the MVLWB for Advanced Exploration

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Revision History

- Version 1 of the Closure and Reclamation Plan was submitted with the original application for MV2013L2-0005 on December 9, 2013.
- Version 1.1 was submitted on February 12, 2014 with revisions in response to initial reviewer comments (before issuance of the licence).
- Version 1.3 was submitted on May 26, 2014 as per requirement Part G, item 3 of MV2013L2-0005.
- Version 2.0 was updated for submission MV2013L2-0005 and MV2013C0023:
    - Some minor wording changes/clarifications
    - Incorporation of reference to the Kelvin Camp (the previous version only referred to the Bob Camp)
- Version 3.0 (this document) has been updated as follows:
    - Additional information in support of KDI's amendment applications to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board for advanced exploration.

1 PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Kennady Diamonds Inc. (KDI) is a company that is exploring for diamonds in an area of the Northwest Territories that is about 280 kilometres (km) east-northeast of Yellowknife. The project area is called Kennady North as it is close to Kennady Lake where the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine Project is currently being constructed. Figure 1, below, shows the Kennady North Exploration Project area (in blue) on a map.

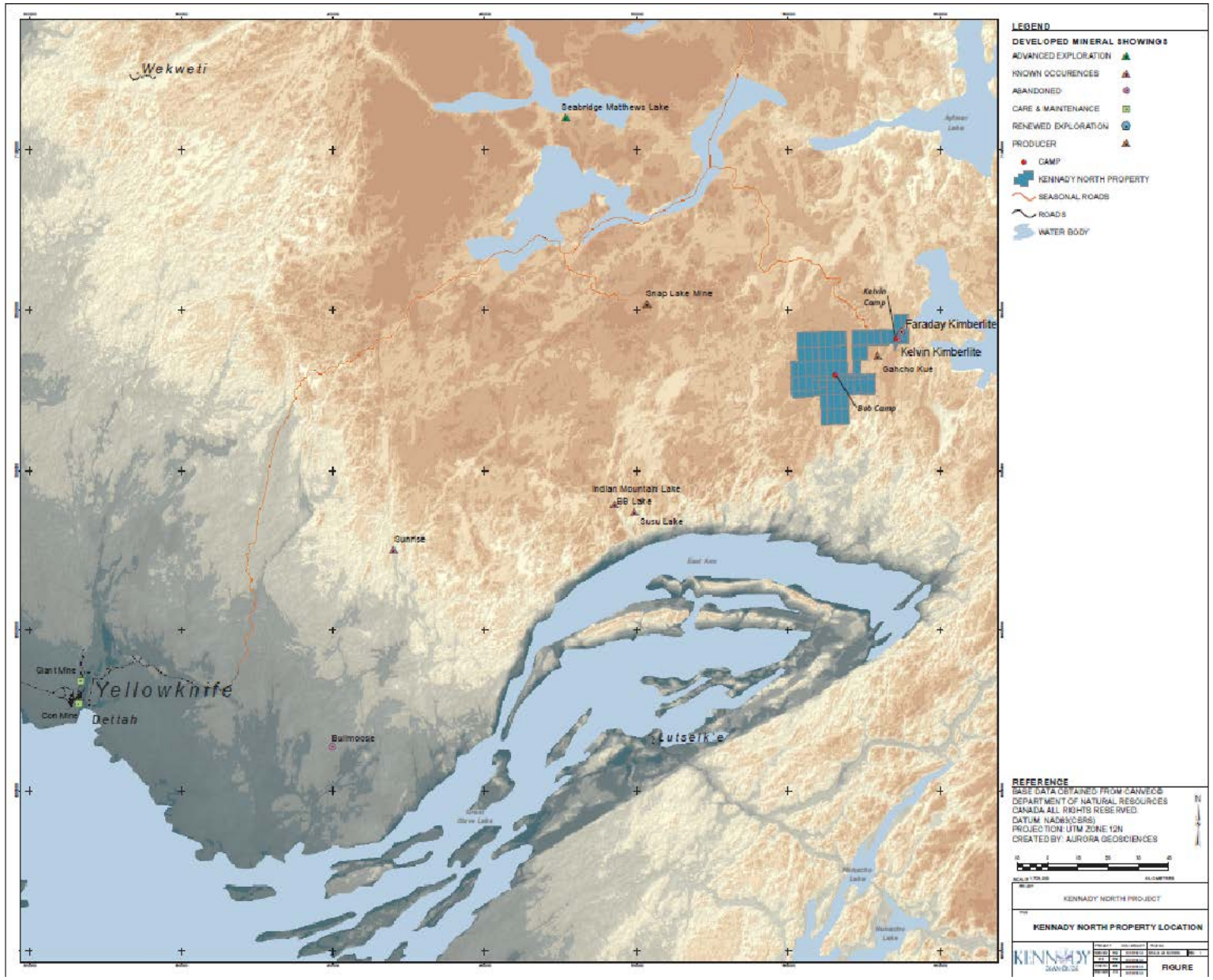
In the Northwest Territories, diamonds are typically found in a certain type of rock called kimberlite. At first, KDI located possible kimberlite locations by studying the rocks on the ground surface or using special equipment that can detect some of the special features of kimberlite from the air. After that, KDI had to bring in large drills and other equipment so that they could drill deep into the ground and pull out rock samples that they could test for diamonds.

In the Kennady North Exploration Project area, kimberlite rock containing the diamonds have been found under some of the small local lakes as well as under the land close to those lakes. Because of its work to date, KDI knows that there are diamonds in their project area. They also know a fair amount about the total amount and location of the kimberlite areas. However, they still have a lot more exploration work to do before they can decide whether there are enough diamonds of good quality at the site to make it economically possible to build a mine.

At this stage of the Project, KDI has determined it is necessary to increase the size of the exploration camp and to build an all-season airstrip. As well, KDI has proposed to build a decline which would allow them to take bigger samples of kimberlite from under the ground; a decline is a tunnel, big enough to drive a truck into, that goes from the ground surface on an angle underground to get to the kimberlite. Some all-season roads will be built to link the decline, the camp, and the airstrip so that work can take place during the summer as well as the winter. All of this work will require building a quarry on site to get the crushed rock for construction. To do this Advanced Exploration work, KDI will require a new land use permit as well as changes to be made to its current water licence (MV2013L2-0005) by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB).

KDI's current water licence requires the company to prepare and submit, for approval, this Closure and Reclamation Plan. The purpose of this plan is to summarize the natural environment (including plants, rocks, waterbodies and animals of the Kennady North site, describe the structures that have been built to support the project, and describe how KDI would clean up the site if it decided to close down the project. This version of the Closure and Reclamation Plan has been updated to include information on how KDI would clean-up the structures needed to do Advanced Exploration including the all-season airstrip, roads, decline and expanded camp. All of the activities that would be done to restore the site, should this project close down, are described in this plan.

Figure 1: Kennady North Exploration Project Location – Regional Map



As described in this Plan, if KDI decides that it cannot go ahead with mining after the Advanced Exploration Program (AEP) is over, then it will close down and reclaim the site. Buildings on site will be taken apart and shipped off the site along with equipment, vehicles, waste, and any chemicals or leftover fuel. Heavy equipment will be used to break up the surfaces of the gravel pads, the all-season roads and the airstrip so that the areas look more like the surrounding lands and to allow natural plants to regrow. Any soils that have been contaminated with fuel will be bagged up and shipped off-site for treatment.

Although KDI will be careful during operations to avoid digging up or crushing any rock that could cause the release of acid or metals to the environment, if such rock is left at closure it will be put in a location where it will not cause long-term harm: either underneath clean rock, underwater within the quarry or within the underground decline.

During operations, KDI may process, on-site, some of the kimberlite samples it takes from the ground in order to understand how many diamonds are in the rock. The crushed rock that is leftover is called processed kimberlite and it will be left in the deepest part of the quarry at closure. Water used to process the kimberlite will also be placed in the quarry. The quarry will then be allowed to fill naturally after closure to form a pond that will not be connected to any other waterbodies.

After closure, KDI will continue to come back to the site for several years to inspect the site and make sure that it continues to be safe and that the land is returning to a natural state. Samples of the water in the quarry will also be taken for several years after closure in order to make sure that it is clean and safe.

Going forward, closure and reclamation planning will involve input from various stakeholders and include best practices to return the land to a stable, healthy environment that meets future land use needs and requires no active monitoring.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose and Scope of the CRP

Kennady Diamonds Inc. (KDI) has updated the currently approved Closure and Reclamation Plan (CRP) Version 2.0 for the Kennady North Exploration Project that was required by Part G, item 3 of water licence MV2013L2-0005. This version of the CRP (Version 3.0) has been updated to include KDI's proposed Advanced Exploration Program (AEP); KDI is submitting the necessary applications for the AEP to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) in September 2016. The plan has been written in accordance with the *Guidelines*[1] *for the Closure and Reclamation of Advanced Mineral Exploration and Mine Sites in the Northwest Territories*.

The Kennady North project area is located approximately 280 km east-northeast of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (NWT) (Figure 1), 6 km northeast of where the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine Project

[1] Approved in November 2013 by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board as well as Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

is currently being constructed. Exploration logistics for the project are being provided from two base camps, which are at Bob Lake and Kelvin Lake, respectively. The geographical area covered by the Kennady North Exploration Project area is:

- Between 63°13'30"N and 63°36'00"N latitude.
- Between 108°57'00"W and 109°51'00"W longitude.
- Covering portions of 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets:
    - 75N/05, 75N/06, 75N/11 and 75N/12

The Kennady North Exploration project consists of conducting advanced exploration assessment work on claims and mineral leases held by the company. Work includes prospecting, glacial mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and drilling to test and delineate kimberlite targets. There is also a bulk sampling program conducted on existing kimberlites to determine economic grade and feasibility of production. Bulk samples will be obtained from a combination of drilling, trenching and constructing a decline, while processing of the samples will include shipping offsite and/or using a portable bulk sample processing plant. Operation of a base camp and laydown area, localized use of all-season roads and airstrip, are also proposed to support the AEP near the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites. Storage of fuel and explosives are already permitted but quantities will increase with the AEP. A detailed description of the Project can be found in Section 4.

2.2 Goal of Closure and Reclamation

The overall closure goal is to return any mineral exploration land use areas to viable, self-sustaining ecosystems compatible with a healthy environment and human activities. This will be done by following the four closure principles of leaving behind sites that are:

1. Physically stable;

2. Chemically inert;

3. Present zero long-term active care requirements; and

4. Are compatible with future land use activities (including aesthetics and values).

2.3 Closure and Reclamation Planning Team

KDI is responsible for execution of the CRP and has assembled an experienced and qualified team to advise on and execute the plans outlined herein.

Present exploration activity is being conducted for KDI by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (AGL) of Yellowknife. KDI and AGL have performed progressive mitigation and remediation of ongoing exploration activities including land-based drill setups, fuel cache sites, trench works along with the management and progressive reclamation activities at the Bob and Kelvin base camp sites and fuel caches.

Reclamation and planning for activities with the AEP will require additional resources to ensure the plans are aligned with and executed by those experienced and qualified to do so. Where needed, KDI will ensure that outside expertise in the form of consultants or First Nations Traditional Knowledge (TK) will be included in the process of finalizing this Plan.

2.4 Engagement

As required by Part B, item 8 of water licence MV2013L2-0005, KDI has an approved[2] Engagement Plan; as per that plan, KDI schedules engagement with communities on an annual basis at a minimum. Engagement includes meetings within the communities as well as site tours when appropriate. A log is kept of engagement efforts as per the Engagement Plan. Note that KDI has a confidential Exploration Agreement with the Łutselk'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN), and the Deninu K'ue First Nation (DKFN).

2.5 Regulatory Instruments for Closure and Reclamation

Existing permits, authorizations and agreements consist of the following:

1. Class A Land Use Permit – Mackenzie Valley Land & Water Board MV2013C0023.

2. Type B Water Licence – Mackenzie Valley Land & Water Board MV2013L2-0005.

3. Exploration Agreement – Łutselk'e Dene First Nation (Confidential)

4. Exploration Agreement - Deninu K'ue First Nation (Confidential)

5. Letter of Advice – Fisheries & Oceans Canada (DFO).

At the present time there are no other outstanding agreements. There are no surface leases for lands involved in the land use activities.

3 PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Atmospheric Environment

The project area is located 225 km south of the Arctic Circle (66°33'44"N latitude). Kennady North experiences an extreme, semi-arid polar climate typical of the Taiga Shield Ecozone of Canada (Ecological Stratification Working Group 1995). The area can be further subdivided into Mackay Upland High Subarctic Ecoregion of the Taiga Shield (Ecosystem Classification Group 2008). The climate is dominated by long, cold winters with cool, temperate summers. The Northwest Territories in general are classified as a polar semi-desert with limited precipitation, both in winter as snow and summer as rain.

Winter temperatures in the area average -25 degrees Celsius (°C) to -30°C but extreme temperatures brought on by wind chill and dropping below -50°C are not uncommon. Freeze-up occurs around the first week of October. Breakup is usually finished by mid-June. The summers are cool and short in duration

[2] KDI submitted an Engagement Plan on May 26, 2014; this was approved by the MVLWB on September 11, 2014.

with average temperatures of about +15°C. Short duration heat waves can cause temperatures of up to +30°C. Exploration activities may be conducted throughout the year. Limitations due to daylight hours and cold temperatures typically restrict them to the period between early March and late October.

Daylight hours range from 4 to 5 during the Winter Solstice to effectively 24 hours at the Summer Solstice. The spring and fall (vernal and autumnal) equinoxes occur in March and September, respectively. During these times daylight hours equal night time hours.

3.2 Terrestrial (Physical) Environment

Kennady North is part of the Barrenlands and lies at the edge of the Zone of Continuous Permafrost. The area is characterized by heath and tundra, with low shrubs and alpine-type vegetation. There are occasional knolls, surface outcrops of bedrock and localized surface depressions, interspersed with numerous small lakes. Thin, discontinuous covers of mineral soil, organic materials and glacial drift lie on top of shallowly buried bedrock. Some small stands of stunted spruce occur in the project area.

Relief in the area is low to moderate and ranges in elevation from 400 to 550 metres (m) above sea level. Elongate, north–northeast trending outcrop expressions vary in height from a few metres up to 20 m. Locally, topographic relief may vary between 40 to 50 m. This allows unobstructed views that cover tens of kilometres in any direction. Outcrops are interspersed with numerous small ponds, lakes and marshy depressions. Overburden material, mainly glacial drift, is extensive in places. Outcrop exposure may be as little as 5% of a total area, however this can vary widely over the property.

3.3 Chemical Environment

At this stage of exploration on the Kennady North property, a full suite of baseline studies has not been completed with respect to the chemistry of soils, sediments, surface waters, groundwater and rock in the area. It is important to note, however, that a large quantity of baseline environmental data was collected as part of the feasibility studies and the Environmental Impact Review[3] conducted for the nearby Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine Project. Because of the proximity of the two projects, much of the existing baseline data can be used by the Kennady North project going forward. For example, the Gahcho Kué baseline studies[4] have shown that water quality in Kelvin and Faraday lakes is typical of many tundra lakes with the following key characteristics:

- Soft and clear water with median hardness and total suspended sediments below 7 milligrams per litre (mg/L) and 3 mg/L, respectively;
- Total dissolved solids concentrations between 20 and 40 mg/L and concentrations of inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus largely below detection levels; and

[3] EIR0607-001, conducted by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

[4] Section 9 of the Gahcho Kué Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), December 2010, pages 9-50-9-51. Note that Kelvin and Faraday lakes are named Lake M3 and Lake M4 respectively in the EIS.

- Low levels of total and dissolved organic carbon (3 to 6 mg/L).

Regional data on the geochemical characteristics of country rock and groundwater is also available, however, KDI initiated two additional studies focused on the Kennady property that are specifically relevant to the proposed AEP including the eventual reclamation of the site:

- Characteristics of country rock that will be quarried for use in construction: The AEP requires the establishment of a quarry on site to provide the crushed rock necessary to build limited all-season roads, certain pads and an airstrip. Samples of rock from KDI's proposed quarry locations was tested in August 2016. The results are described in detail in KDI's Rock Management Plan; in summary, the quarry rock has been determined to have a negligible potential for metal leaching or acid rock drainage. This means that the quarry rock is suitable to be used for infrastructure construction and that no special management procedures need to be used to prevent acid rock drainage or metal leaching. Nonetheless, as described in KDI's Rock Management Plan, KDI will implement practices to ensure that if any potentially acid-generating rock is encountered, it will not be quarried or used on site.
- Potential groundwater quality and quantity in the area of the proposed decline: Groundwater inflow into the decline has the potential to be problematic, during operations and possibly during reclamation, if it is of poor quality. The decline proposed for the AEP is being designed so that it will be wholly constructed in permafrost to minimize or eliminate the potential for groundwater inflow; however, as a precaution, an evaluation of permafrost conditions and groundwater quality/quantity is being performed with results available in the fall of 2016. The evaluation will be based on thermistor data from the site and a comparison to information from similar mining and exploration projects in the region. The study will also indicate whether groundwater would be expected at the proposed quarry locations. Note that in addition to this evaluation, KDI has commissioned a larger study to develop a fuller groundwater conceptual model for the site that would be used should the Project proceed to mining in the future.

It is expected that comprehensive characterization of metal leaching/acid rock drainage (ML/ARD) potential of the rock surrounding the kimberlites would be required at a more advanced stage of mine development. Though the commencement of a comprehensive ML/ARD study is unconventional at this early stage, the anticipatory initiation of field barrel tests will provide an information component on rates of sulphide oxidation and metal leaching. The tests will subject rock collected from the project area to controlled precipitation and the leachate which will be analysed for quality. This is a long-term process, but the implementation of the AEP provides the opportunity to interpret the results of such a study over a period of a few years.

3.4 Biological Environment

Habitat at the Kennady North area represents the transition from sub-Arctic taiga coniferous forest to treeless tundra. Year-round fauna includes red fox, Arctic fox, Arctic ground squirrel (sik-sik), barren-

ground grizzly, Arctic wolf, wolverine, muskox, ermine and ptarmigan. Migratory species include barren-ground caribou and many species of shore birds. During the summer, heavy concentrations of parasitic, biting flies (predominantly mosquito and blackfly) are present.

Vegetation in the area is characteristic of Arctic tundra. The vegetation consists of moss, sedges, lichen and dwarf varieties of willow and birch trees. Low-lying, sheltered areas with a south facing aspect and steady water supply may host stands of conifers and these are found as far north as Kirk Lake. Ideal conditions of slope, drainage and insulation will produce trees up to 2 m in height.

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

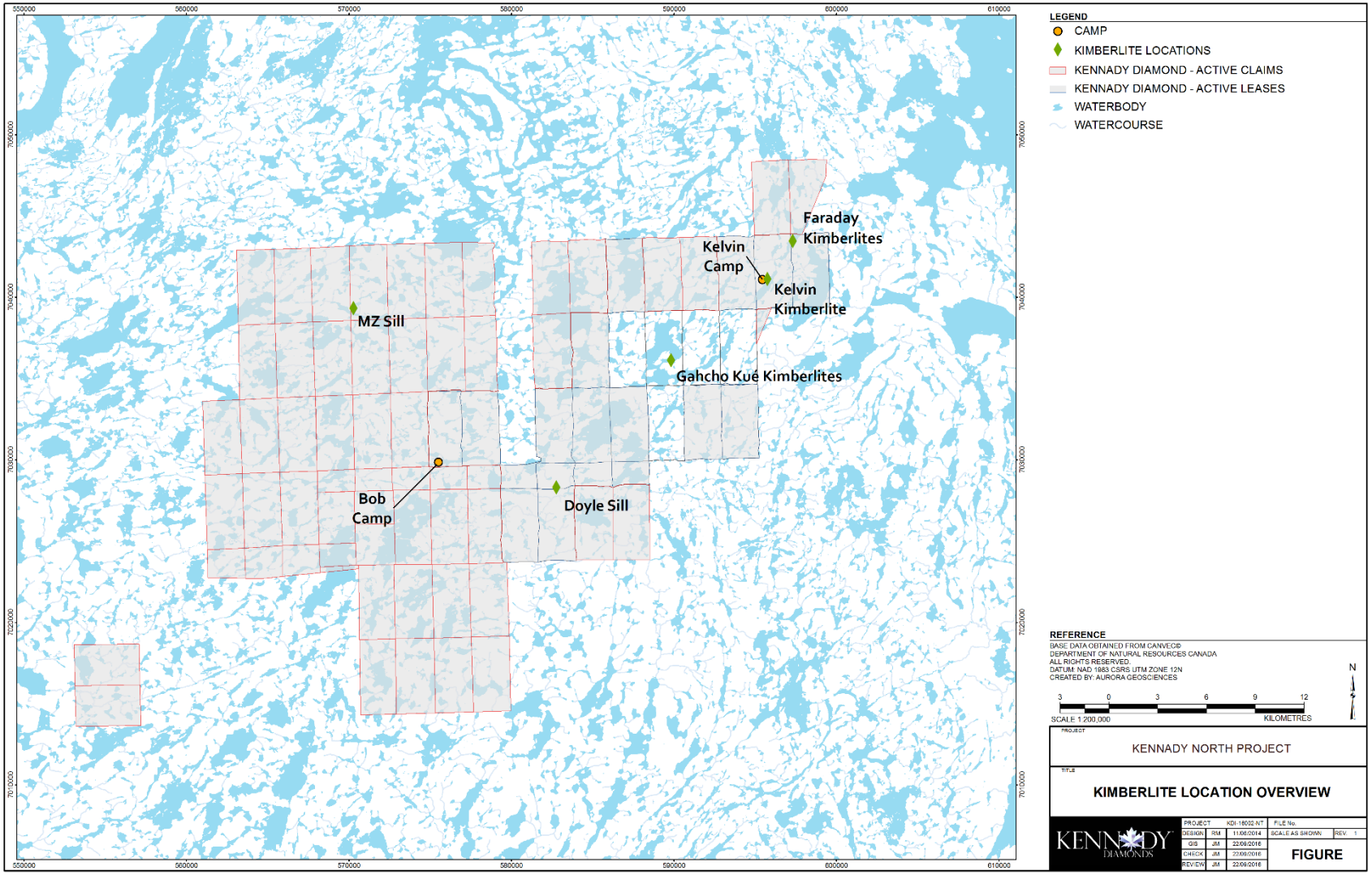
KDI is currently exploring for diamondiferous kimberlites in the Kennady North area which is located approximately 280 km east northeast of Yellowknife (Figure 1). The KDI property consists of 20 mineral leases and 58 mineral claims, totaling 165,942.78 acres or 67,154.66 hectares (ha) and is located approximately 6 km northeast of where the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine is currently being constructed. Activities on the site are currently regulated by a Class A Land Use Permit (MV2013C0023) and a Type B Water Licence (MV2013L2-0005), both issued in 2014 by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board.

KDI's exploration work to date has identified four kimberlites in the area named Kelvin, Faraday, Doyle and MZ (Figure 2). KDI is continuing to delineate kimberlite formations and taking samples to estimate the mineral reserve. The proposed advanced exploration project is described in Section 4.3, Project Summary.

4.1 Location and Access

The Kennady North project is located approximately 280 km east-northeast of Yellowknife (Figure 1). The KDI property is 6 km northeast, and adjacent to the north, south and west, and of where the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine is currently being constructed. There is no permanent road access into the area. Access is accomplished via ski or float-equipped aircraft. From approximately late January to the beginning of April, the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road connects to the Ingraham Trail at Tibbitt Lake, 70 km east of Yellowknife. The main operational use of the ice road is the resupply of the Ekati, Diavik, Snap Lake and Gahcho Kué diamond mines. The project operates an 8 km long spur off of the winter road spur that leads to the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine. The Gahcho Kué Diamond spur road is 120 km spur off of the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road. This winter road is shared with Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine.

Figure 2: Location of Kimberlites Identified in the Kennady North Project Area



Transportation within the Kennady North property is accomplished by foot traverse, vehicle traffic (e.g., skidoos, pickup trucks), helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft. Helicopters must use specialized tundra skid gear while fixed-wing aircraft use skis/wheel-skis in winter and floats during the summer. KDI proposes construction and operation of a pioneer all-season airstrip (~1,650 m by ~45 m) to accommodate larger aircraft for workers and resupply as well as construction and operation of all-season roads linking the winter road to the laydown, airstrip, declines, and bulk drilling locations at the Faraday and Kelvin deposits (See Section 4.3, Project Summary).

Logistical support, labour and professional staff are supplied from Yellowknife and surrounding communities.

4.2 Site Geology

The Kennady North property occupies part of the southeastern Slave Geological Province. This is an Archean cratonic terrane that ranges in age from 4.03 billion years ago (Ga) to 2.55 Ga (Bleeker *et al*. 1999). The Kennady North area is composed of predominantly granodiorite intrusions, high metamorphic grade gneisses and migmatites, and accompanying volcanic and sedimentary supracrustal rocks typical of greenstone belts.

Kimberlite emplacement in the area is believed to have occurred approximately 542 million years ago (Ma) during the Cambrian geological period. ^{87}Rb-^{87}Sr isotopic age dating techniques indicate that the main 5034 kimberlite pipe in the Gahcho Kué cluster is 542.2 +/- 2.6 Ma in age (Heaman *et al*. 2003). Erosional processes subsequent to emplacement have stripped away the original surface crater expressions and subsurface diatreme structures down to the root zones, preserving the hypabyssal feeder dyke systems and only the lower portions of the diatreme zones.

4.3 Project Summary

The Kennady North Exploration Project operates from two base camps–Bob Lake and Kelvin Lake–which support exploration activities such as geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, drilling, and trenching. Currently, the project site hosts approximately 50 to 75 people at each camp, operates 10 months of the year, and is accessible by air and seasonal ice road. Drilling, the main project activity at site, consists of small diameter drilling (100 to 250 holes per year [/yr]) as well as large diameter drilling in the order of 1,200 tonnes/yr bulk samples. Drilling samples are sorted and sent offsite for analysis. The areas have several fuel caches in place to support the drilling and helicopter activity associated with normal exploration programs. During the operation of the field program there has been progressive restoration of field sampling and drilling sites.

The current camps each consist of plywood and canvas structures for sleeper tents, first-aid/refuge tent, kitchen, dry, core shack, and office. In addition, there are structures for the power generator, waterless toilets and general storage. A dock, fuel cache, drilling equipment yard and waste disposal area are also included. The total area in use is less than 2 ha per camp. The current camp layouts are shown in Figure 3 and aerial photos of the two camps are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3: Map of Project Area Showing Mineral Tenure as well as Locations of Bob and Kelvin Camps and Fuel Caches

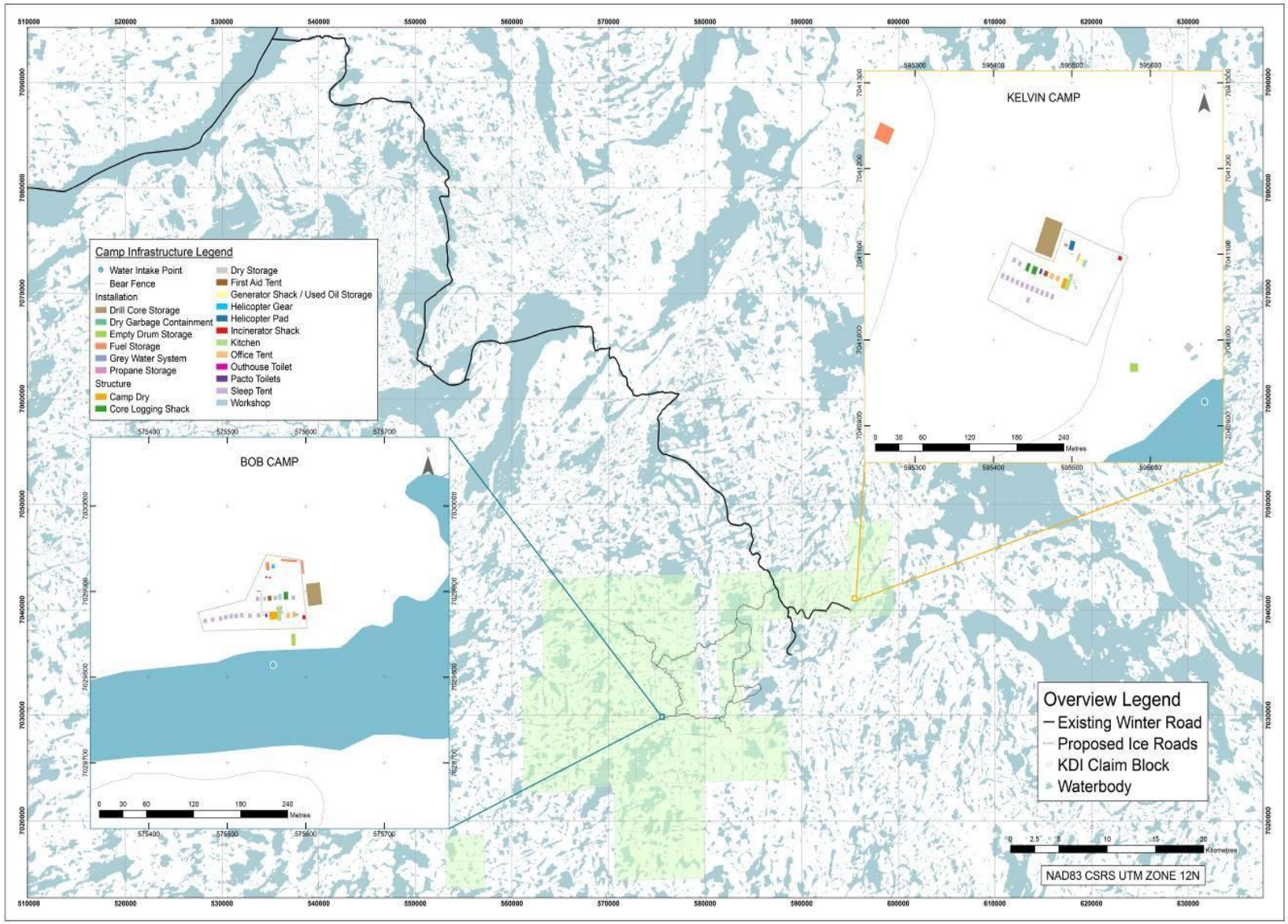


Figure 4: Aerial photos of Bob Camp (upper picture) and Kelvin Camp (lower picture) (2015)

The AEP will be focused on obtaining a larger bulk kimberlite sample that can be used in part to assess the economic value of the mineral reserve. Applications will be submitted to the MVLWB in September 2016 to increase the allowable bulk sample rate up to 5,000 tonnes/yr from the currently permitted 1,200 tonnes/yr. In addition to drilling from surface, KDI is proposing to obtain a larger kimberlite sample by constructing an underground decline (i.e., excavating an underground tunnel for machine access) and processing the bulk samples on site using a portable bulk sample processing plant. Localized use of all-weather roads and airstrip, as well as a larger camp and laydown area are also proposed to support the advanced exploration efforts near the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites. Figure 5 provides a preliminary site layout for the AEP in the area of the Kelvin Camp; note that the AEP will not affect the layout of the Bob Camp.

This version of the Closure and Reclamation Plan has been written in anticipation of receiving the necessary permits to pursue the AEP activities listed below:

- extraction of a 5,000 tonne/yr bulk sample;
- construction and operation of an underground decline to access the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlite deposits for bulk sampling;
- construction and operation of a multi-purpose laydown and camp area (approximately 5 ha);
- construction and operation of a pioneer all-season airstrip (approximately 1,650 m by 45 m) to accommodate larger aircraft for workers and resupply;
- construction and operation of limited all-season roads linking the winter road to the laydown, airstrip, declines, dock, other infrastructure locations, and bulk drilling locations at the Faraday and Kelvin deposits;
- construction and operation of a new 140-person mobile camp on the laydown area;
- quarrying and/or the use of cut and fill to obtain material for roads, laydown area and airstrip as necessary;
- use of explosives (including mixing and storage) for quarrying and construction of the decline;
- installation and operation of a portable Bulk Sample Processing Plant (< 100 tonnes per day [/d]); and
- increases to the size and quantity of various types of equipment (e.g., trucks, loaders) as well as the amount of fuel storage allowed on site in order to accommodate the proposed activities.

5 PERMANENT CLOSURE AND RECLAMATION

5.1 Definition of Closure and Reclamation

Permanent closure is the final closure of a site with no foreseeable intent by the existing proponent to return to either active exploration or to proceed to mining. Permanent closure indicates that the proponent intends to have no activity on the site aside from post-closure monitoring and potential contingency actions. Permanent closure does not preclude renewed interest at the existing site or in the area at a time beyond the foreseeable future.

5.2 Permanent Closure and Reclamation Requirements

The advanced exploration project has six components that have been identified as requiring permanent closure and reclamation plans:

- Surface development works (roads, pads and airstrip);
- Underground decline
- Quarry and explosives storage;
- Buildings and equipment;
- Fuel storage areas;
- Waste disposal sites; and
- Water management systems.

There are no underground mine workings, no mining infrastructure, no open pit mining, and no tailings containment areas proposed in this project and as such, no reclamation component.

5.2.1 Surface Development Works

Upon completion of the AEP work, remaining surface development will consist of all-weather exploration site roads, an all-weather airstrip approximately 1,650 m in length, and laydown pads. Figure 5 displays the proposed site layout.

The site roads and airstrip will be inspected for potential hydrocarbon contamination and sampled if necessary. Any contaminated soil will be bagged and disposed of in an approved facility. The site roads and airstrip will then be stripped of material to be more consistent with surrounding landforms and scarified with two-pass ripping. Overburden from the quarry site may be placed over the scarified surface to promote natural revegetation. Any fixed equipment associated with the airstrip, such as approach lighting, will be decommissioned and shipped offsite.

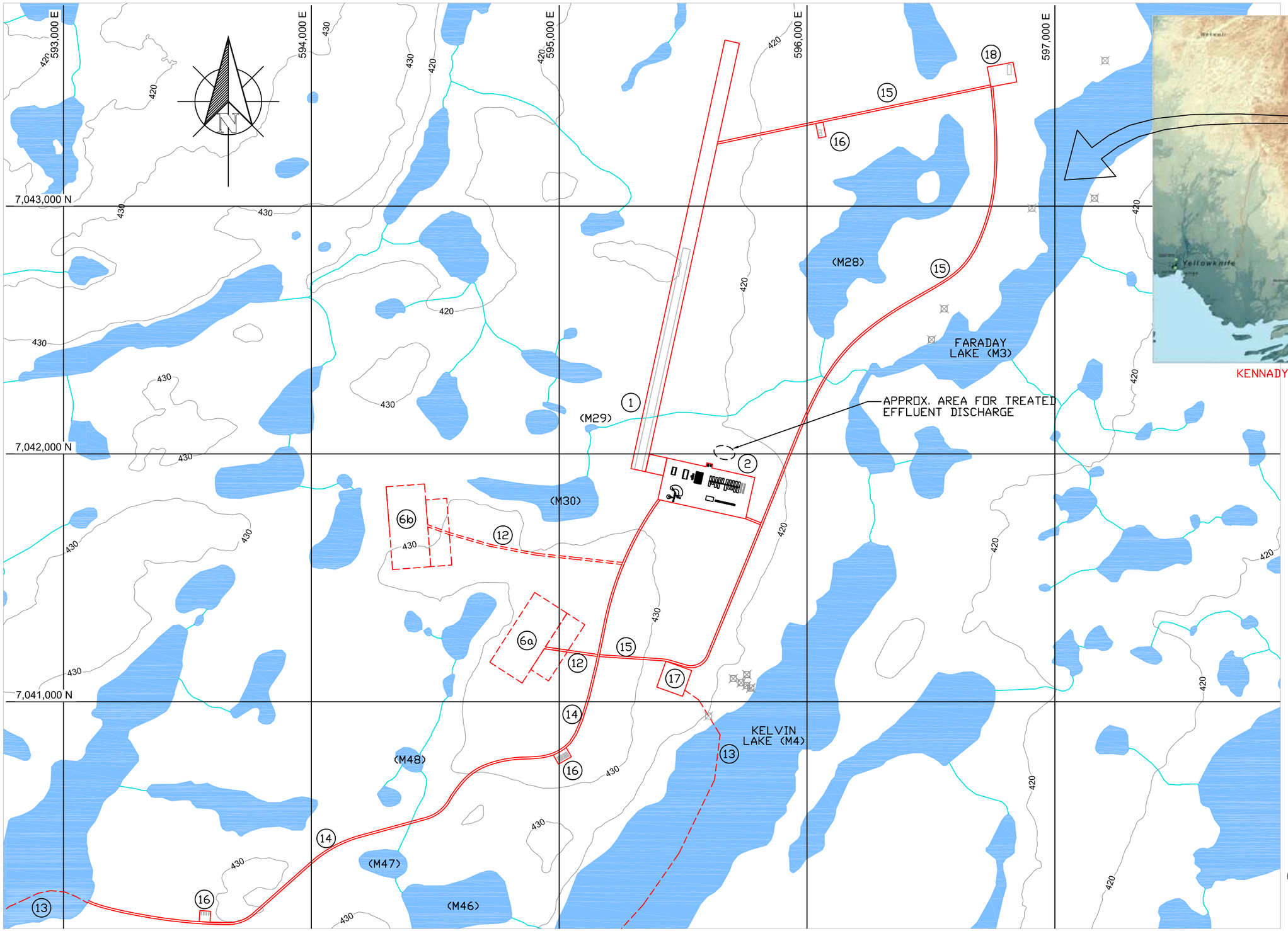
Portages associated with ice roads will be evaluated during summer months to determine if they require a nutrient cover for suitable terrain enrichment and re-establishment of natural vegetation.

5.2.2 Underground Decline

Upon completion of the AEP work, all services (ventilation air, compressed air, electrical, supply water) will be removed and backhauled for sale, reuse or disposal.

The entrance of the decline will be barricaded or sealed with rock in sufficient quantity to prevent any wildlife or person access. Should the project proceed to mine operations, the underground decline will be used to service the underground operation.

Prior to closing the decline entrance, and as aligned with the Rock Management Plan, any PAG materials not already mitigated elsewhere will be backhauled underground.



KENNADY NORTH PROPERTY LOCATION

LEGEND - SITE FACILITIES

- (1) AIRSTRIP & APRON
- (2) PRIMARY LAYDOWN PAD (CAMP, FUEL, BULK SAMPLE PLANT, CRUSHER, ETC.)
- (6a) AIRSTRIP QUARRY- PRIMARY
- (6b) AIRSTRIP QUARRY- OPTIONAL
- (12) QUARRY ACCESS ROAD
- (13) WINTER ROAD
- (14) ICE ROAD ACCESS
- (15) EXPLORATION DRILL AND DECLINE ACCESS ROAD
- (16) SECONDARY LAYDOWNS
- (17) EXISTING KELVIN CAMP & LAYDOWN
- (18) EXPLORATION DECLINE
- WATERBODY
- WATERCOURSE
- ELEVATION CONTOUR (10m INTERVAL)
- PREVIOUS LAND BASED DRILL SITE LOCATIONS

0 200 400 600 800 1000

SCALE (METERS)

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SECTION:		
SCALE:		
DESIGN. BY:	C.Goldschmidt	20/09/16
DRAWN BY:	B.Wong	20/09/16
CHECK. BY		
APP. BY:		

Kennady Diamonds Inc.
Kennady North Exploration

JDS ENERGY & MINING INC.

ADVANCED EXPLORATION PROGRAM
PRELIMINARY SITE LAYOUT

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION No.
KENKNP-06E	AEP-SITE	D

5.2.3 Quarry

The AEP will require quarrying and explosives use in order to obtain aggregate material for the surface development (roads, laydown area, pads and airstrip).

As described in the Rock Management Plan, KDI has identified two potential quarry locations, these are labelled as 6a and 6b in Figure 5. The locations of these quarries are based the results of geochemical testing of rock in the area in August 2016 as well as haul distances to the proposed site infrastructure. The geochemical testing performed to date indicates that the rock from either quarry location has a negligible potential for metal leaching or acid rock drainage; the full results of the testing can be found in KDI's Rock Management Plan. The Project plans to develop only one quarry but has identified a secondary quarry location in case unexpected conditions are encountered in the primary quarry that would make it difficult to extract a sufficient amount of suitable materials for site development.

The quarry will be designed to allow extraction of approximately 400,000 banked cubic meter[5]s (bcm) of material for surface development. Preliminary geotechnical investigations indicate that the quarry will be excavated into primarily bedrock and will not be excavated depths below permafrost conditions.

The floor of the quarry will be sloped (approximately 1% grade) to direct water to a collection area or sump for any waters that may enter the quarry area. Should a portable bulk sample processing plant be installed and operated, the quarry sump will be enlarged to have an estimated capacity of 25,000 cubic metres (m^3).

If reclamation of the quarry is necessary, closure will first involve the removal of all mobile and stationary equipment. Sump water will be tested and treated to remove residual hydrocarbons if necessary. Any pumps and other equipment will then be removed off-site.

Oversize and overburden piles generated and stored near the quarry from quarrying activities will be profiled to better suit the surrounding landscape. Oversize materials may be placed inside the quarry if suitable space is available to accommodate. Depending on the stage of quarry development at closure, wildlife deterrents, such as the creation of berm around the quarry perimeter in high slope locations, or the sloping of quarry walls, will be investigated.

Quarry extraction will be performed with periodic geotechnical guidance and will be developed to ensure stability and safety. Therefore at closure, the quarry will be stable.

As well, implementation of the Rock Management Plan will ensure that any potentially acid generating (PAG) material will be minimal. Should PAG materials be exhumed from any surface or underground decline development activities, these may be stored in the quarry during operations or on an aggregate

[5] Banked cubic metre: a cubic metre of rock or material in situ before it is drilled and blasted.

pad on surface by the decline. Upon closure of the quarry, there are three potential options for the PAG material:

- Placing the PAG material either in the quarry perimeter or in deeper fill sites on surface and then covering it with sufficient non-acid generating rock to mitigate the potential for contact with runoff water.
- Placing the PAG material in the deeper portion of the quarry and covering it with water to avoid contact with air.
- Backhauling the PAG materials to the decline prior to decline closure.

The quarry area will then be allowed to fill naturally by precipitation to create a pond not connected to any adjacent water bodies.

Quarry Sump for Processed Kimberlite

If the bulk sample processing plant was utilized prior to AEP closure, the quarry sump will contain processed kimberlite (PK) and water used in the bulk sample processing plant (process water). The PK is expected to be inert, however, confirmatory testing is currently being conducted. During operations, both PK and process water will be sampled and subjected to geochemical and water quality analysis, respectively; this data will be used to guide the final closure plan. Post closure monitoring will also be conducted to further ensure water in the reclaimed quarry is clean and suitable for closure.

5.2.4 Explosives Storage

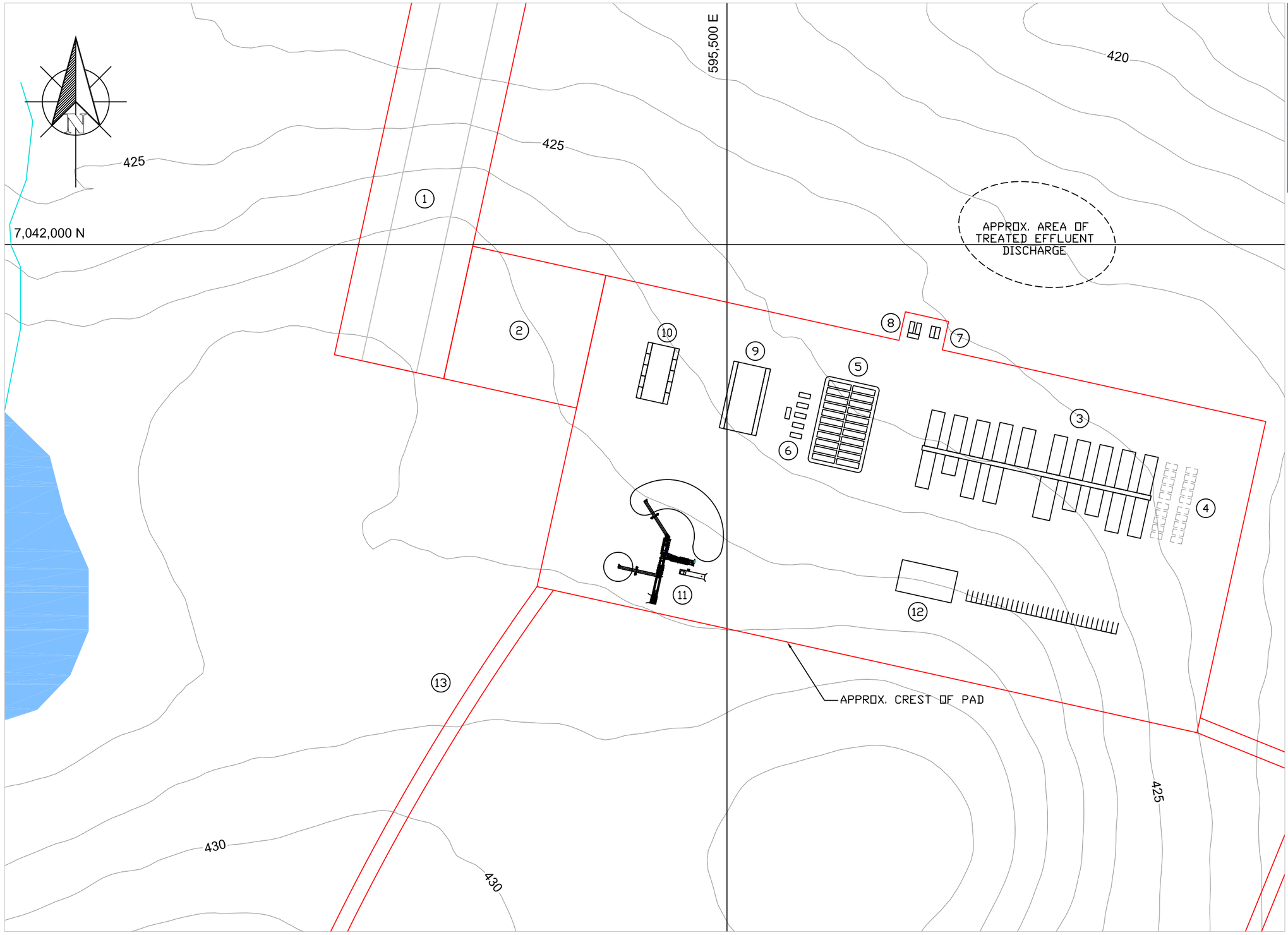
An estimated 4,000 tonnes of bagged ammonium nitrate (AN) will be received on site during the 2017 winter road season for use during AEP surface development activities. This material will be stored in totes on a pad and within portable magazine storage units.

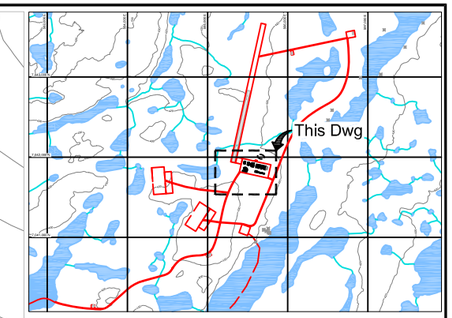
During closure, any remaining inventory of AN will be shipped offsite for return to the supplier or transferred to another licensed user. Any explosives remaining will be removed offsite by qualified contractors and handled only by certified employees in compliance with the federal Explosives Act and the NWT Mine Health and Safety Act and Regulations. The portable magazine storage units will be decommissioned, cleaned and shipped offsite.

5.2.5 Buildings and Equipment

Buildings that will be decommissioned for this project include (see Figure 6 for layout of buildings):

- Kelvin Camp: Modular camp units;
- Bob Camp: Tents and other infrastructure
- Sewage treatment plant;
- Incinerators;
- Maintenance shop; and
- Portable bulk sample processing plant.





KEY PLAN

LEGEND - PRIMARY LAYDOWN PAD AREA

1. AIRSTRIP
2. AIRSTRIP APRON
3. NEW CAMP
4. OLD KELVIN CAMP RELOCATED
5. FUEL STORAGE
6. GENERATORS
7. SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
8. WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
9. BULK SAMPLING PLANT
10. SHOP
11. CRUSHER
12. COVERED STORAGE
13. WINTER ROAD

WATERBODY

ELEVATION CONTOUR (1m INTERVAL)

0 20 40 60 80 100

SCALE (METERS)

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JDS ENERGY & MINING INC.

ADVANCED EXPLORATION PROGRAM PRELIMINARY PRIMARY LAYDOWN PAD AREA LAYOUT

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION No.
KENKNP-06E	AEP-CAMP PAD	B

The New Kelvin Camp will consist of single-story, soft-wall dormitory, kitchen, office and washing facilities attached to a central core by means of ground level heated and insulated soft wall utilidors. The entire complex will be supported on cribbing placed on a laydown pad. These camps are intended for semi-permanent installations and are able to be reused or relocated as required.

For camp reclamation, all structures will be emptied, inspected for hazardous materials and dismantled for sale or disposal off-site. Camp components that are authorized to be burned may be burned on site. Wood products from the camp dismantling would be recycled where practicable.

The Sewage Treatment Plant will be a modular unit. At closure, it will be shut down and decommissioned according to manufacturer's recommendations and shipped offsite.

The incinerators are portable units capable of relocation and will be shipped offsite.

At closure, the maintenance shop will be decommissioned and the soils under the shop will be reviewed and sampled for hydrocarbon contamination. If required, the contaminated soils will be bagged and shipped offsite for treatment or disposal of hydrocarbon contaminated waste. The building will be disassembled and shipped offsite.

The bulk sample processing plant is designed as portable skid-mounted units that are conducive to redeployment at other locations. These modules will be disconnected and then shipped offsite for sale.

All disposals will occur in accordance with approved disposal options at facilities within or outside the NWT that are authorized to deal with particular waste streams and hazardous materials.

All mobile or fixed equipment will be removed from site. Salvageable equipment and materials will be removed for sale or reuse at other projects. Any equipment required for the closure and reclamation activities will remain on site until all activities requiring their use are completed.

Fuel and Chemical Storage

The fuel storage facility at Kelvin Camp will be located on an aggregate pad near the power generation station as shown in Figure 6. The fuel storage tanks will be compliant with Environment Canada's *Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products Storage Tanks Regulations* and consist of:

- Prefabricated single wall tanks;
- 1,000 litre (L) lubricant cubes; and
- Semi-permanent lined areas capable of containing 110% of the largest fuel tank.

Fuel will be stored in sealed drums inside a lined berm at the helipad near the airstrip. All drums will be clearly marked with labels indicating their contents.

Waste oil will be collected and contained in 1,000 L lube cubes or 205 L drums, labeled, and stored at a lined area for backhaul.

Chemicals used onsite will include materials such as bleach, lubricants and degreasers. All of these products will be stored in a separate storage area, while items such as household cleaners and chlorine bleach will be stored in the kitchen, latrines and laundry facilities.

At permanent closure, an inventory will be conducted to assess the quantity and type of fuel remaining onsite at both Kelvin and Bob camps. All remaining fuel will be removed offsite via winter road backhaul. Containment berms and liner materials will be removed, and the areas re-graded. Ground in the vicinity of the fuel storage areas will be sampled for any hydrocarbon contamination, with any contaminated soil bagged and backhauled.

Waste oil will be tested to meet the *Used Oil and Waste Fuel Management* regulations and if possible, disposed of by heat-recovery incineration using on-site equipment that is of acceptable performance and commonly in service in the NWT. In the event that off-site disposal is selected, waste oil will be transferred to Yellowknife for disposal at an approved location.

The remaining unused inventory of chemicals will be transported off-site, recycled or sold to another camp or returned to the supplier. Any additional chemicals remaining will be removed offsite and disposed of according the Waste Management Plan.

5.2.6 Waste Disposal Sites

All combustible waste, including kitchen waste and sewage treatment plant solids will be incinerated on site. The incinerator facilities consist of two dual-chambered, diesel-fired units capable of burning waste oil. Incinerator ash will be collected in sealed containers, and transported off-site for disposal.

All non-hazardous wastes and industrial wastes which require manifested transportation under the NWT *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* (TDGR) will be securely packaged and backhauled. Upon permanent closure of the site, all remaining combustible waste will be incinerated. The incinerator will remain on site for the duration of closure activities before being dismantled and removed off-site and recycled or sold to another site. Oversized combustible materials will be burned in the burn bin.

All remaining non-combustible and hazardous wastes will be removed from site and disposed of at a suitable facility[6].

The project will not operate a landfill.

5.2.7 Unsuitable Aggregate and Overburden Piles

Organic soil layers, collected during quarrying and cut to fill activities, will be used and distributed on scarified and reclaimed areas to enhance natural revegetation.

[6] See KDI's Waste Management Plan

Unsuitable aggregate materials (e.g., large oversize boulders, clay) will be contoured to better match grades of surrounding areas. Where applicable and feasible, these materials may be hauled and placed in the quarry.

The exposed Doyle Sill bulk sample site will be reclaimed by walking in a portable excavator during the winter months in order to backfill the bulk sample site during the summer. Once completed, the equipment will be walked out the following winter. The fill over at the Doyle Sill will be treated by terrain enrichment in order to provide a suitable nutrient substrate for the re-establishment of natural vegetation.

5.2.8 Water Management Systems

Water pumps, coil stoves and mud recovery units used to support diamond drilling as well as storage tanks and water lines for domestic water use in camp will be drained and completely removed from site.

5.3 Long-term Closure Objectives

The long-term objectives for the permanent closure of the Kennady North project are:

1. Return all sites to a state similar to other habitats in the same region that have not been affected by mineral exploration activity.
2. Restore or replace any local habitat that may have been affected by exploration activities.
3. Return the area to a state that supports a properly functioning ecosystem consistent with traditional and non-traditional land use activities.
4. Create a landscape compatible with any end use of former exploration sites.

KDI makes the following commitments in line with stated short-term and long-term closure and reclamation goals:

1. Minimize, to the extent practical, all areas disturbed by mineral exploration activities.
2. Recover as much disturbed soil as possible for use in reclamation activities.
3. Seek every opportunity for the early reclamation of exploration sites.
4. Engage Aboriginal organizations on CRP goals and outcomes.
5. Maintain active liaison with other mineral exploration projects to gain knowledge and experience for understanding challenges and successes related to reclamation activities.

6 PROGRESSIVE RECLAMATION

KDI is committed to:

1. Reduce the recovery time of the sites of land use operations.

2. Minimize the exploration footprint of the project.

3. Minimize the effects of mineral exploration activities on caribou.

4. Conduct ongoing, progressive reclamation for earlier recovery of land use areas.

5. Use best management practices for all site cleanups.

6. Participate in ongoing engagement with relevant First Nations groups.

6.1 Definition of Progressive Reclamation

"Progressive reclamation takes place prior to permanent closure to reclaim components and/or decommission facilities that no longer serve a purpose. These activities can be completed during operations with the available resources to reduce future reclamation costs, minimize the duration of environmental exposure, and enhance environmental protection. Progressive reclamation may shorten the time for achieving closure objectives and may provide valuable experience on the effectiveness of certain measures that might be implemented during permanent closure." [7]

6.2 Opportunities for Progressive Reclamation

This Closure and Reclamation Plan is currently conceptual in nature. At the current level of activity, progressive reclamation will consist of encouraging the re-establishment of natural vegetation on any land-based drill sites and cuttings sumps. It will also require timely removal and disposal of any fuel or hazardous materials spills at camp, drill sites or fuel caches.

The trench works at the Doyle Sill site will be reclaimed during the life of this project by walking in a portable excavator during the winter months for summer reclamation. The equipment will then be removed in the same manner by walking it out the following winter. Once the trench is backfilled the chain link fence will be removed and suitable terrain enrichment encouraged through application of a nutrient cover to re-establish a viable ecosystem.

Short-term objectives include:

1. Reclamation of any disturbed areas as soon as they are no longer required.

2. Minimizing any erosion and sediment loss effects from on-site runoff.

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7 http://mvlwb.com/sites/default/files/documents/wg/WLWB_5363_Guidelines_Closure_Reclamation_WR.pdfhttp://mvlwb.com/sites/default/files/documents/wg/WLWB_5363_Guidelines_Closure_Reclamation_WR.pdf

3. Maintaining safe working conditions at all reclamation sites.
4. Removing and disposing of any infrastructure and material when no longer required to meet project objectives.
5. Removing or land farming (contingent on Inspector approval) any potentially contaminated soil materials.
6. Maintaining an environmentally safe work site.

6.3 Completed Progressive Reclamation

Exploration activity at Kennady North is still in its earliest stages. Progressive reclamation is underway for all land based drilling sites. Plans are in place for the remediation of the Doyle Sill trench works (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Photograph of the Doyle Sill

7 TEMPORARY CLOSURE

Due to the nature of exploration project it may be necessary to temporarily close the AEP site. For example, changes to exploration funding or suitability of scheduled work related to seasons may necessitate a temporary closure.

If temporary cessation of exploration activities is necessary, all equipment will be stored at camp. Water storage tanks and hoses will be drained of water. The hoses will be coiled and stored in camp. All fuel in barrels at caches will be stored on their sides with bungs at the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock position to

facilitate inspection. All fuel tanks will have their valves closed and mechanically locked (i.e., will require tools to open). All drilling and mobile equipment will be stored at camp.

7.1 Temporary Closure Goal and Closure Objectives

The goal for temporary closure is ensure the site is secure and that there is no potential for environmental or safety hazards. The objectives will be the consolidation of equipment at camp, proper storage of fuel, shutdown of camp and the cleanup/removal of any potential wildlife attractants.

7.2 Temporary Closure Activities

Site Access – Inasmuch as canvas structures can be secured, those in camp will be shut for the temporary closure. There are no facilities or systems in place that require a care-taking crew.

Guard or Block All Openings – The trench works at the Doyle Sill are barred by a chain link fence. The decline (if started) will be barricaded.

Treatment and Monitoring – The exploration program is at the earliest advanced stage (bulk sample acquisition). Depending on the length of the temporary closure, inspections will be done of constructed roads and pads to check for erosion.

Secure Waste Management Systems – All waste is currently removed from site to Yellowknife for proper disposal into an appropriate waste stream. All waste containers on site are wildlife proof and will be cleaned to eliminate attractants. Grey water sumps will be treated with lye or bleach and covered to prevent wildlife attraction or access. All waste management facilities will be mechanically secured.

Conduct Inventory – During temporary closure of camp, all equipment is moved to the site for storage. All materials remaining in camp will be inventoried and photos acquired. All materials remaining in fuel caches will be inventoried.

Record Fluid Levels – The current fuel storage is in caches of 205 L (45 gallon) steel drums or, in the case of liquefied propane gas (LPG), in 45 kilograms (100 pounds). The primary fuel tank levels will be taken to confirm the quantity of fuel on site prior to mechanically securing the access points and valves.

Store Hazardous Waste – All hazardous waste will be removed from camp and shipped to Yellowknife for proper disposal on an ongoing basis during operations and prior to temporary closure. Disposal is contracted out to KBL Environmental Ltd. of Yellowknife.

Relocate Explosives – Explosives will be removed from site and/or stored in locked magazines. Ammonium nitrate bags will be covered with tarps to keep weather the sun off the bags preserving their integrity.

Facilities Inspection – The only facilities consist of fuel caches and seasonal camp sites. These are inspected at seasonal closure and again when reopened.

Security Deposit – The security deposit is for the current Land Use Permit under which only mineral exploration is being conducted.

7.3 Monitoring, Maintenance and Reporting

Requirements for monitoring and maintenance will depend on the specific circumstances of the temporary closure. Temporary closure of the seasonal operations at the Bob Camp for example will not require monitoring or maintenance. If temporary closure of the Kelvin Camp area is required, KDI will provide a plan, with rationale, for monitoring, maintenance and reporting.

7.4 Temporary Closure Contingency Program

Requirements for a contingency program will depend on the specific circumstances of the temporary closure as well as the amount and types of infrastructure on site at the time of the temporary closure. If temporary closure of the site is required, KDI will provide a plan, with rationale, for a contingency program.

7.5 Temporary Closure Schedule

The Bob Camp will continue to be run as on a seasonal basis; seasonal suspension of mineral exploration activities typically occurs in late October. The sequence of events for temporary closure at the Bob Camp is:

- Cease exploration survey and drilling operations.
- Transfer all equipment to base camp laydown area.
- Drain fuel and oil from all stored equipment.
- Secure any potentially hazardous materials and ship offsite.
- Secure all fuel caches.
- Drain water lines and tanks. Coil and store water lines in camp.
- Drain generator and heating stove fuel lines.
- Store waste in appropriate containers for removal and disposal offsite.
- Clean Kitchen and Dry, including all grease traps and empty waste containers.
- Apply bleach or lye treatment to grey water sumps, backfill and cover.
- Close and secure camp structures.

If temporary closure of the Kelvin Camp area becomes necessary, KDI will provide a schedule of temporary closure activities to the MVLWB prior to initiating the closure. This Plan may also be updated.

8 INTEGRATED SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

This Closure and Reclamation Plan is currently in the conceptual stage. As exploration work advances the requirements for Closure and Reclamation will develop in detail and be reported in the form of a series of updated CRPs.

There are currently no plans for the development of a mine. Rather, project success depends upon economic diamond grades in the kimberlite host rocks.

9 POST CLOSURE SITE ASSESSMENT

The final plan for post closure site assessment will depend on the final closure options chosen for the site which are in turn dependent on how site is developed during the AEP. For example, monitoring requirements for the water in the quarry sump after closure will depend on the whether the quarry is used to store PK and process water and what the measured quality of those materials is. Closer to the time of closure, KDI will update this Plan to provide the details of that site assessment and monitoring necessary to ensure that the closure goals have been met.

10 FINANCIAL SECURITY

The GNWT currently holds a security deposit from KDI in the amount of $250,000 as required by land use permit MV2013C0023. KDI's updated cost estimates for the proposed AEP using the RECLAIM model, are $3,522,096. KDI proposes that security deposits be provided to GNWT 30-days prior to development of a project component, allowing the scheduling of security deposits to match work on site.

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