ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Kahuna Property

Dunnedin Ventures Inc.

Original Version Submitted: November 2015
Current Version Updated: February 6, 2018

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List of Revisions

Date	Section	Details
01-Nov-15		Original Submission
13-Oct-16	Internal Environmental Policy	Revised
13-Oct-16	General	Provided information on commitment to hire Aqigiq HTO members annually as wildlife monitors
13-Oct-16	Authorizations	Minor modifications/clarification, revised regulatory instruments
13-Oct-16	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Rewritten to add more detail.
29-Jan-17	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Rewritten to add more detail as per the GNs recommendations.
29-Jan-17	Archaeology	Summary of the 2016 archeology study included.
29-Jan-17	Community Consultation Summary	Summary of the community consultation log included.
29-Jan-17	Scope of Project Activities	Summary of project activities included.
08-Nov-17	Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan	Reformatted document
08-Nov-17	Authorizations	Added KIA Right of Way Licence KVRW16F01
08-Nov-17	Applicable Legislation	Revised acts, regulations and guidelines
08-Nov-17	Training	Rewritten to add more detail
08-Nov-17	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Rewritten to add more detail
20-Nov-17	Community Consultation Log	Updated
05-Feb-18	Wildlife Mitigation Measures	Phased shutdown flowchart added to 4.2.2 Polar Bear specific section added under 4.2.6
05-Feb-18	Archaeology	Updated
05-Feb-18	Community Consultation Summary	Updated to include consultation in January 2018.

1 Introduction

This Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan (EWMP) was submitted in 2015 and updated as of February 6, 2018 and applies specifically to the Kahuna Property. Dunnedin Ventures Inc. (Dunnedin) Kahuna Property is located between the communities of Rankin Inlet (Kangiqtiniq) and Chesterfield Inlet (Igluigaarjuk) in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut.

This plan is designed to: identify potential impacts to the environment, wildlife and their habitat; outline mitigation measures to minimize adverse effects caused by potential impacts; and minimize wildlife and personnel interactions.

Exploration activities on the Kahuna Property are currently permitted under Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) Land Use Permit N2015C0019, Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) Land Use Licence KVL315B01 and Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Water Licence 2BE-KDP1722. Activities permitted include: rock, till and soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping, ground geophysical surveying, diamond drilling, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and bulk sampling.

1.1 Corporate Details

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1.2 Purpose and Scope

This Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan outlines Dunnedin's environmental policy and will be implemented to ensure that exploration activities on the Kahuna Property are operating in an environmentally responsible manner.

This plan includes:

- Dunnedin's Internal Environmental Policy,
- Applicable legislation and guidelines,
- Environmental protection measures,
- Predicted impacts to wildlife and mitigation measures,
- Potential impacts to aquatic life and mitigation measures,
- Archaeological site procedures.

This Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan applies to all activities conducted on the Kahuna Property on behalf of Dunnedin Ventures Inc. and should be used in conjunction with other property plans and best management practices. Other plans at the Kahuna Property include:

- Fuel Management Plan
- Emergency Response Plan
- Abandonment and Restoration Plan
- Field Safety Manual
- Spill Prevention and Response Plan
- Waste Management Plan

Dunnedin Ventures Inc. is responsible for the activities conducted on the Kahuna Property, including implementation and management of this plan.

1.3 Internal Environmental Policy

Dunnedin is committed to the protection of the environment during its exploration activities, through the application of the following principles.

- Deal proactively with environmental issues by identifying potential impacts and implementing preventative actions, measures to mitigate and effective contingency plans.
- Strictly adhere to and comply with all applicable environmental legislation, regulations and the Terms and Conditions of the Licences and Permits.
- Identify and evaluate all environmental aspects and possible impacts of exploration activities, and develop procedures for minimizing, as much as is reasonably achievable, the environmental impacts while carrying out these activities.
- Facilitate clear and effective communication of Dunnedin's environmental requirements to employees and contractors to encourage their participation and compliance.
- Provide effective training including orientation of terms and conditions of all licenses and permits, conduct internal assessment/inspections and periodically review procedures during weekly meetings.

1.4 Project Description

The Kahuna Property comprises 145 mineral claims encompassing 166,463 hectares of land located on NTS map sheets 055O/02, 055O/03, 055O/04, 055O/05, 055O/06, 055O/07, 055J/13, 055J/14, 055N/01 and 055N08. The southern boundary of the Property adjoins the north boundary of subsurface Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcel RI-01, approximately 25 kilometres northeast of Rankin Inlet. The northeast corner of the property is located approximately 10 kilometres southeast of Chesterfield Inlet. The northwest corner of the property is located approximately 75 kilometres west of Chesterfield Inlet. The Property extends north, south, east and west between Latitudes 62°58' and 63°19' North and Longitudes 90°44' and 92°13' West

(UTM coordinates: 6,983,000mN to 7,023,000mN and 539,000mE to 614,000mE, NAD83, Zone 15). A total of 82 mineral claims have surface rights covering 87,570 Ha that are within, or partially within, the boundaries of surface Inuit Owned Land parcel CI-15.

The Kahuna Property has a subarctic climate and is above the tree line with temperatures staying below freezing from late September to early June. The coldest months are December through March with average temperatures between -26°C and -31°C. The warmest months are July and August with average temperatures up to 9°C. The driest month is February with an average of 6mm of precipitation while the wettest month is August which can reach up to 43 mm of precipitation. Daylight hours vary greatly with 4 hours, 48 min of daylight on December 21st and 20 hours, 12 minutes daylight on June 21st. Wind speeds in the Rankin Inlet area are fairly high ranging from daily averages of 25 to 60 kilometres per hour throughout the year (weather.gc.ca).

The physiography of the Rankin Inlet area is one of low topographical relief (sea level to 300 metres above sea level) with occasional less recessive ridges and hills. Changes in the relief are largely caused by extensive glacial deposits including moraines, drumlins and glacial wash several tens of kilometres long and 50 to 100 metres in height. During the winter months, the terrain is a land of frozen snow and ice. Once the land has thawed in the summer months, the terrain is a huge expanse of exposed and moss-covered bedrock, glacial fluvial deposits and endless shallow lakes, swamps, rivers and streams, making cross land navigation at times very difficult.

1.5 Authorizations

Dunnedin Ventures Inc. will apply and comply with the terms and conditions of a number of authorizations in order to conduct exploration activities. Dunnedin's current permits and licences are as follows:

- Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada: Class A Land Use Permit N2015C0019. This permit allows Dunnedin to conduct approved activities on those portions of Crown Land that falls within the companies claim boundaries. Permitted activities include: prospecting, till and rock sampling, diamond and reverse circulation drilling, trenching, ground geophysical surveys, bulk sampling and the establishment of an overland winter trail.
- Kivalliq Inuit Association: Class 1 Land Use Licence KVL315B01. This licence allows Dunnedin Ventures to conduct approved activities on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL), more specifically Surface Land Only Parcel CI-15. Permitted activities include: prospecting, till and rock sampling, diamond drilling, trenching, ground geophysical surveys, and bulk sampling. KIA Right of Way Licence KVRW16F01 has approved the establishment of an overland winter trail from Rankin Inlet to the property.
- Nunavut Water Board: Class B Water Licence 2BE-KDP1722. This licence is for the use of water during diamond drilling operations and the subsequent collection of waste water from the drilling operations in an approved drill sump.

Dunnedin Ventures Inc. is bound by the terms and conditions set out in the each of the licences and permits while conducting any of its permitted exploration activities.

An amendment application was submitted to NPC and NIRB in November 2017 to authorize a temporary field camp and fuel cache on Crown Lands under INAC Land Use Permit N2015C0019, and authorize domestic water use for the temporary camp under NWB Water Licence 2BE-KDP1722. The temporary camp will be used to support exploration activities authorized by Dunnedin's permits and licences.

1.6 Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

Exploration at the Kahuna Property will be conducted in accordance with Federal and Territorial Acts, Regulations, Guidelines and Recommendations including, but not limited to:

1.6.1 Federal

- Aeronautics Act
- Canada-Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment)
- Canada Wildlife Act
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act (Environment Canada)
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans Operational Statements and Guidelines
- Draft Fuel Storage and Handling Guidelines, April 2009, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada - Nunavut
- Fisheries Act (Fisheries and Oceans Canada; DFO)
- Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (DFO)
- Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (INAC)
- Migratory Birds Convention Act and Migratory Birds Regulations
- National Fire Code of Canada (Federal)
- Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
- Public Health Act
- Species at Risk Act
- Territorial Lands Act
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Transport Canada)
- Workers' compensation Board
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

1.6.2 Territorial

- Caribou Protection Plan/Caribou Protection Measures
- Caribou and Muskox Protection Measures (Keewatin Land Use Plan)
- Draft Recommended Best Practices For The Storage And Handling Of Petroleum And Allied Petroleum Products on Federal Crown Lands in Nunavut
- Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (DNLUP) (pending)
- Environmental Guidelines for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste
- Fire Prevention Act (Territorial)
- Nunavut Archaeological and Paleontological Sites Regulations

- Nunavut Environmental Protection Act
- Nunavut "Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste"
- Nunavut Waters Act and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act
- Nunavut Wildlife Act
- The Mine, Health and Safety Act and Regulations (Nunavut)
- The NWT and Nunavut Safety Act, the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations

1.6.3 Municipal

- Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning Guidelines

2 Training

All employees and contractors of Dunnedin will be trained in the company's internal policies, management plans, standard operating procedures and be made familiar with the Terms and Conditions of the project's licences and permits. Every person arriving at Dunnedin's Kahuna Property will undergo an orientation which includes information on health, safety, and environmental responsibilities and stewardship. Training will include, but not be limited to:

- Emergency Response Plan
- Spill Prevention and Response Plan
- Bear Safety
- General Safety
- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Baseline Monitoring
- Wildlife Mitigation Measures
- Field Safety Manual
- Fuel Management Plan
- Abandonment and Restoration Plan
- Waste Management Plan

All employees and contractors will receive Bear Safety Training. Bear safety information and material will be kept in a binder on site. The Government of Nunavut published the manual "Bear Safety-Reducing Bear-People Conflicts in Nunavut". This document will be referred to in the safety orientation that all personnel, contractors and consultants receive when they arrive at site. A copy of the manual will be kept at the camp office and in Vancouver in the head office.

3 Environmental Protection Measures

Environmental protection ultimately rests with the company having authorization from the environmental agencies to conduct exploration activities. Environmental awareness and a good

knowledge of environmental protection measures help to avoid or reduce adverse exploration impacts. Field personnel and contractors must know and follow the applicable work conditions established by the environmental regulatory agencies.

Prior to annual exploration activities, community meetings will be held in Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet to discuss the proposed work plan and gain community feedback. Advice will be sought as to timing of activities, wildlife movements and suggested avoidance measures. Annual site visits for community representatives and leaders from the Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet, Aqigiq Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, the Kangiqliniq HTO and the KIA may be scheduled during field operations. In addition, Dunnedin has committed to contract wildlife monitors from Chesterfield Inlet or Rankin Inlet through the HTO to accompany annual field crews for the purpose of monitoring wildlife, providing advice on avoidance and to ensure the safety of field crews.

Dunnedin Ventures Inc. expects all personnel and contractors operating on its behalf will recognize and respect the rights of other land users.

Dunnedin Ventures through its permits and licences requires:

- That all personnel, contractors, consultants and visitors to the project area respect the land, the waters and the local wildlife.
- The rules, regulations, terms and conditions of the applicable laws, licences and permits are to be strictly adhered to.
- All garbage and litter to be removed from all field sites (including cigarette butts).
- No operations to be conducted within 300 metres of any privately owned structure (e.g. hunting cabins)

4 Wildlife Management

Dunnedin acknowledges that exploration programs have the potential to temporarily impact wildlife and wildlife habitat, and thus commits to adhere to monitoring and mitigation strategies as well as legislated avoidance. All terms and conditions of licences and permits will be strictly adhered to including specific recommendations for caribou protection measures.

Potential impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat include displacement/avoidance from habitat, habituation/attraction to personnel and/or unintentional interactions/disturbance. It is recognized that the Lorillard and Qamanirjuaq herds are particular important in the regional project area; Dunnedin will work with stakeholders to develop strategies to minimize potential negative effects through a focused monitoring and mitigation measures.

This plan has been designed to address specific wildlife species (inclusive of caribou), species groups and their critical habitats. Selected species, species groups and their critical habitats that are the focus of this Plan are;

- Those that occur within and immediately adjacent to the project site or along project flight paths during project operations,
- Those that are important harvestable species, and
- Those with special conservation Status.

The species or species groups of most concern are provided in Table 1:

TABLE 1: WILDLIFE SPECIES OF CONCERN

Species or Species Group
Barren-ground caribou - specifically, Qamanirjuaq and Lorillard herds
Muskox
Arctic fox (and their dens)
Wolf (and their dens)
Grizzly Bear (and their dens)
Wolverine (and their dens)
Polar Bear
Waterfowl and Waterbirds (and their nests)
Peregrine Falcon (and their nests)
Other Raptors (and their nests)
Red-necked Phalarope
Short-eared Owl

4.1 Predicted Impacts to Wildlife

The predicted impacts to wildlife due to the presence of the Kahuna Property include:

- Attracting wildlife,
- Habitat disturbance
- Unintentional disturbances

Wildlife can be naturally inquisitive and some species are attracted to areas that are occupied by humans due primarily by scents and smells. Dunnedin will discourage this by minimizing all waste and the proper storage of these attractants until such time they will be removed from the site. At no time will it be permitted by any personnel, contractors or consultants to feed or to use food products to entice wildlife closer to activities. Good housekeep practices will be implemented and all active work sites will be kept clean of all food waste and will be properly stored in sealed containers.

Habitat disturbance during exploration programs are temporary and as per the Abandonment and Restoration Plan, upon final closure the site will be reclaimed and restored to its original state. Dunnedin will act proactively to complete site reclamation and remediation immediately following the completion

of the work (i.e. at drill sites, bulk sample sites, etc.). Habitat disturbance on the Kahuna Property will result to some extent from field camp, diamond drilling and bulk sample activities. The effects of habitat disturbance at drill sites are very temporary. Drill sites are remediated upon completion of the hole and removal of the drill equipment and in most cases it would be unlikely that an individual would be able to locate the previous season's drill collar or sump. Site activities performed, such as camp layout and drill setups, will be performed in a manner to limit their impact and footprint.

Despite best efforts and practices, unintentional contact and disturbances can occur. As an example, every effort will be made to avoid nest and den sites. However, should a field crew happen upon nests or dens, the coordinates will be recorded and the crew will immediately vacate the area. These areas will be avoided until they are no longer being inhabited and reported to the Government of Nunavut and the KIA. All unintentional disturbances, no matter what the nature, will be reported immediately and will be documented in the annual report.

Caribou, muskoxen, predatory mammals (wolf, bear, wolverine and fox) and birds that have potential to be temporarily impacted by interaction during Dunnedin's proposed activities require specific monitoring and mitigation strategies. Impacts and protocols for specific wildlife are described below.

4.2 Wildlife Mitigation Measures

4.2.1 General

The following general wildlife mitigation measures apply to all species. Approaching and feeding wildlife is strictly prohibited. Dunnedin Ventures Inc. understands the impacts to wildlife through human interaction including harassment and disturbance and will insure its contractors and employees follow the terms and conditions as set out by the regulatory authorities. There are absolutely no exceptions to this rule. If wildlife are present in the area, all employees and contractors are to avoid any contact with wildlife.

Harassment and disturbance of wildlife is prohibited. If any employees and contractors are approaching a work site where migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves, muskoxen nurse groups or other wildlife are in the area, this work site will be avoided until the animals have moved on a distance of 2-5 kilometres from the site.

If employees and/or contractors encounter wildlife at any time, every effort should be made to stay out of sight of wildlife or redirect travel away from wildlife where possible, to avoid impact to the wildlife.

Firearms are carried by designated Wildlife Monitors for safety reasons. Firearms must be properly registered and stored in accordance with applicable legislation and will only be used by individuals with current permits. Firearms will only be used when there is a threat to human life and all other deterrent measures have failed. All firearm discharges must be documented and reported immediately to the Project Manager.

Hunting of wildlife, while conducting business on behalf of Dunnedin Ventures Inc., is strictly prohibited by all Dunnedin employees, contractors and consultants.

Low level aircraft and helicopter flights must make every effort to avoid areas which are crucial nesting and denning habitats. Helicopters will not land in any area where wildlife are present unless under an emergency situation. In the event of bad weather or an emergency, when low level flights are required, these instanced will be recorded and reported to the KIA.

Flight altitudes must be strictly observed and recorded and pilots are responsible for enforcing flying limits. Unless there is a specific requirement for low level flights, fixed wing aircraft and helicopters will maintain a minimum altitude of 610 metres above ground level in places where there are migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves, muskoxen nurse groups and other wildlife or; follow flight altitude restrictions in applicable INAC and KIA permits.

Helicopter pilots will be instructed that they are not to fly over wildlife in a way to cause them to change behavior, run or flee at any time, within or outside of migration. If such an interaction should occur incidentally, helicopter pilots will be instructed to divert and/or change altitude as quickly as safely practicable and choose alternate corridors on future flights.

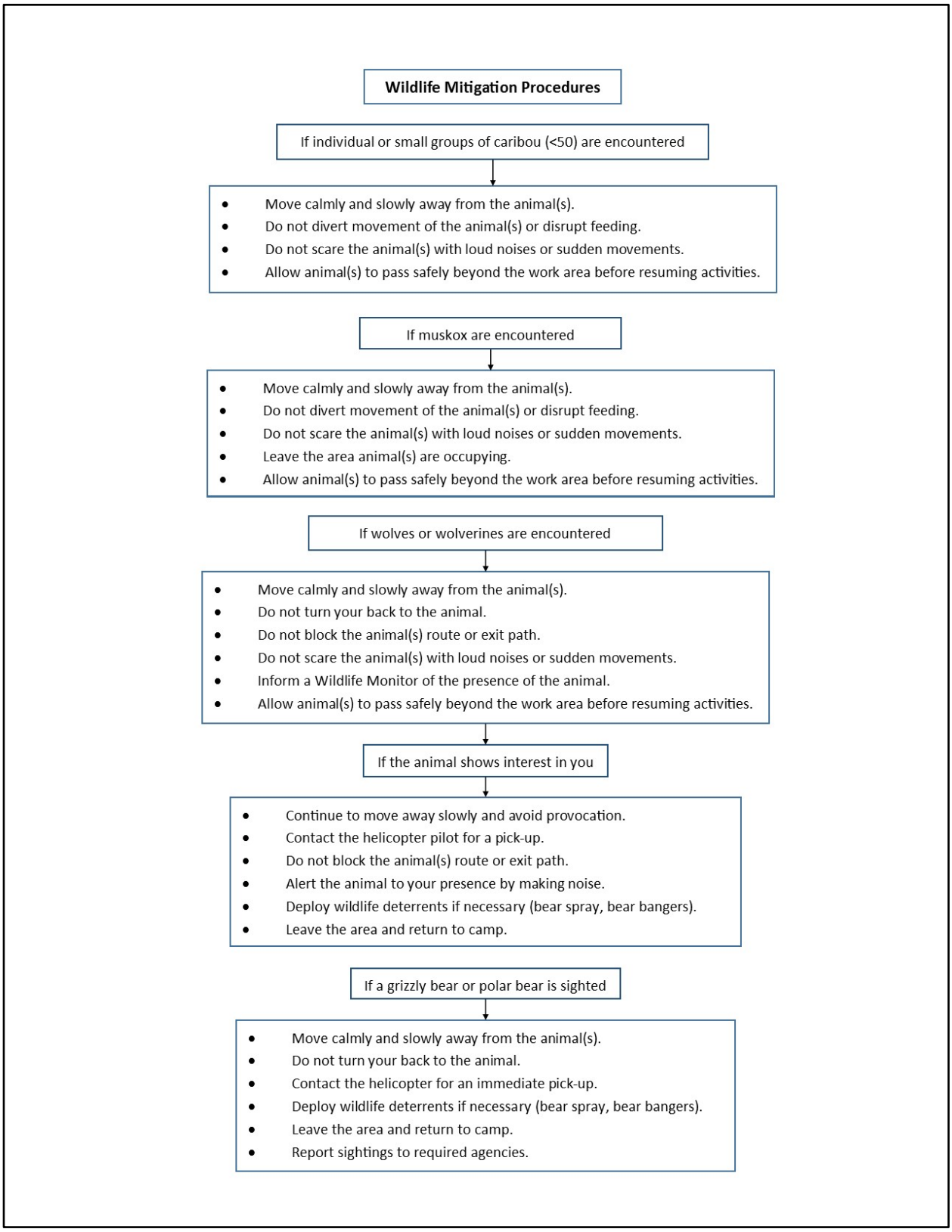
Nuisance wildlife is to be reported immediately. Proper food storage, the handling of food waste and removal from the field will mitigate wildlife encounters.

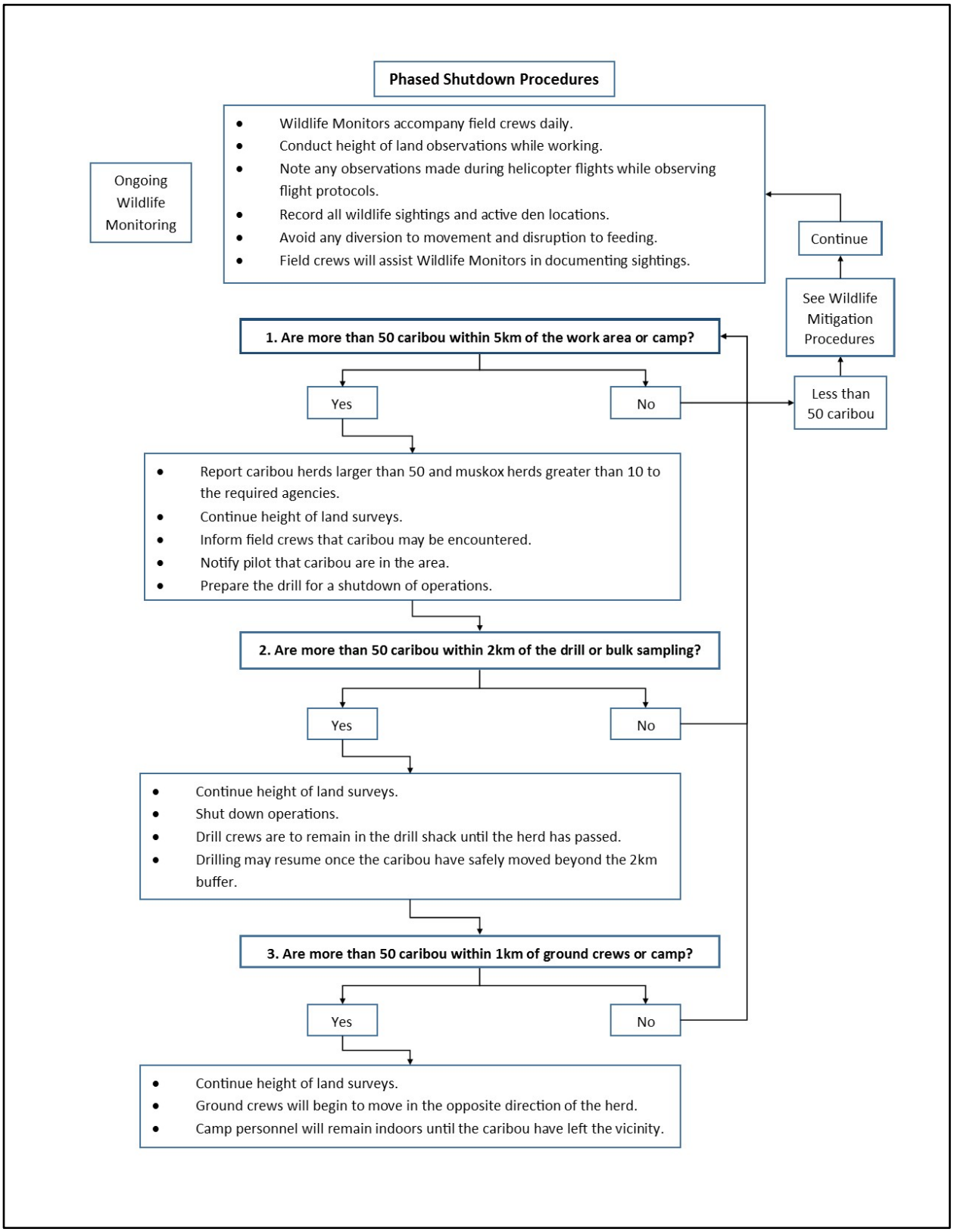
Dunnedin will observe all protection measures specified on both INAC and KIA administered lands.

4.2.2 Phased Wildlife Procedures

The following flowcharts describe actions to be taken by all Dunnedin Ventures personnel, contractors and consultants in the event of observing wildlife.

These protocols simplify Wildlife Mitigation Procedures for avoidance of individuals and groups of wildlife less than 50 (in flowchart format). This updated EWMP includes Dunnedin's Phased Shutdown Procedures (in flowchart format) to be implemented when migrating caribou approach areas of operations up to and including the cessation of activities, and until such time as caribou have safely passed beyond the area of operations.


Wildlife Mitigation Procedures
If individual or small groups of caribou (<50) are encountered
Move calmly and slowly away from the animal(s).
Do not divert movement of the animal(s) or disrupt feeding.
Do not scare the animal(s) with loud noises or sudden movements.
Allow animal(s) to pass safely beyond the work area before resuming activities.
If muskox are encountered
Move calmly and slowly away from the animal(s).
Do not divert movement of the animal(s) or disrupt feeding.
Do not scare the animal(s) with loud noises or sudden movements.
Leave the area animal(s) are occupying.
Allow animal(s) to pass safely beyond the work area before resuming activities.
If wolves or wolverines are encountered
Move calmly and slowly away from the animal(s).
Do not turn your back to the animal.
Do not block the animal(s) route or exit path.
Do not scare the animal(s) with loud noises or sudden movements.
Inform a Wildlife Monitor of the presence of the animal.
Allow animal(s) to pass safely beyond the work area before resuming activities.
If the animal shows interest in you
Continue to move away slowly and avoid provocation.
Contact the helicopter pilot for a pick-up.
Do not block the animal(s) route or exit path.
Alert the animal to your presence by making noise.
Deploy wildlife deterrents if necessary (bear spray, bear bangers).
Leave the area and return to camp.
If a grizzly bear or polar bear is sighted
Move calmly and slowly away from the animal(s).
Do not turn your back to the animal.
Contact the helicopter for an immediate pick-up.
Deploy wildlife deterrents if necessary (bear spray, bear bangers).
Leave the area and return to camp.
Report sightings to required agencies.


Phased Shutdown Procedures
Ongoing Wildlife Monitoring
Wildlife Monitors accompany field crews daily.
Conduct height of land observations while working.
Note any observations made during helicopter flights while observing flight protocols.
Record all wildlife sightings and active den locations.
Avoid any diversion to movement and disruption to feeding.
Field crews will assist Wildlife Monitors in documenting sightings.
Continue
See Wildlife Mitigation Procedures
1. Are more than 50 caribou within 5km of the work area or camp?
Yes
No
Less than 50 caribou
Report caribou herds larger than 50 and muskox herds greater than 10 to the required agencies.
Continue height of land surveys.
Inform field crews that caribou may be encountered.
Notify pilot that caribou are in the area.
Prepare the drill for a shutdown of operations.
2. Are more than 50 caribou within 2km of the drill or bulk sampling?
Yes
No
Continue height of land surveys.
Shut down operations.
Drill crews are to remain in the drill shack until the herd has passed.
Drilling may resume once the caribou have safely moved beyond the 2km buffer.
3. Are more than 50 caribou within 1km of ground crews or camp?
Yes
No
Continue height of land surveys.
Ground crews will begin to move in the opposite direction of the herd.
Camp personnel will remain indoors until the caribou have left the vicinity.

4.2.3 Wildlife Monitoring

Wildlife Monitoring is an important component to the exploration program and all sightings of wildlife are to be recorded. Designated Wildlife Monitors, hired from the Aqigiq Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), are responsible for documenting wildlife sightings, responding to wildlife interactions and implementing mitigation measures. Wildlife Monitors will conduct height of land observations and note any observations made during helicopter flights to and from the work area. All personnel will be instructed to assist Wildlife Monitors in documenting wildlife sightings during operations and flights. Any dangerous incidents and accidents involving wildlife will be reported immediately. The Wildlife Monitor will collect and record the following information:

- Species and number of wildlife observed,
- Date and time of sighting,
- GPS coordinates,
- General age and gender (if possible),
- Description of the animals' activity and behaviour,
- Details of encounter including direction of approach and departure,
- Comment on surrounding activity, attractants and people,
- Describe mitigation measures applied to deter wildlife or limit access,
- Report caribou herds larger than 50 and muskox herds greater than 10 to the KIA, Government of Nunavut Department of Environment and the Aqigiq HTO and Kangiqliniq HTO.
- Contact for wildlife sightings and reporting is: Wildlife Deterrent Specialist, Wildlife Research Section, Box 209, Igloolik, Nunavut, X0A 0L0 or email via mharte@gov.nu.ca

This information will be compiled and submitted to INAC, KIA and NIRB in the annual report.

4.2.4 Caribou

The Kahuna Property is within range of the Qamanirjuaq and Lorillard Caribou Herds, but outside critical migrating, calving and crossing areas. Regardless, special considerations are applied so as to avoid disturbance of migrating and calving herds. Dunnedin Ventures will cease activities when migrating caribou are present and/or follow caribou protection measures included in INAC or KIA permits.

Potential impacts on caribou and caribou habitat include displacement/avoidance from habitat, habituation/attraction and/or unintentional interactions/disturbance; particularly from aircraft, surveying and mechanical operations, particularly during summer migration and calving periods (April to September).

For clarity, the entire Kahuna Property is not located in any previous Caribou Protection Area (DIAND), or Calving and Post Calving Protected Areas outlined in the Nunavut Planning Commission's (NPC) June 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (DNLUP). Calving ground boundaries for the Qamanirjuaq and Lorillard Caribou Herds (as defined in the by Government of Nunavut and Draft Nunavut Land Use Plans) are approximately 65 kilometres and 100 kilometres from the property, respectively. Dunnedin Ventures does not conduct any activity within any past caribou calving areas or proposed new calving or post calving areas.

The distance between the camp and the nearest designated caribou water crossing is approximately 100 kilometres to the southwest and approximately 125 kilometres to the northwest (KIA Land Management Application, Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan 2016). Caribou Protection Areas designated by the June 2016 DNLUP within the region of the Kahuna Property are shown in Appendix A.

Dunnedin strives to minimize the impact on caribou and avoid critical and sensitive wildlife areas. Therefore the company will implement Caribou Protection Measures by monitoring caribou activity approaching work areas and suspending exploration activity (blasting, drilling, overflights, vehicles, surveying, etc.) in the event cows and/or calves are observed, paying particular attention to the sensitive migration and calving period the between May 15 and July 15. In addition, no operations will be allowed to block or substantially divert migrating caribou herds (concentrations of 50 or more) and Dunnedin Ventures will not resume activities until caribou have safely moved out of the area. Cessation of exploration will begin when migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves are observed within 5 kilometres of activity, and fully suspended within 2 kilometres.

Between the summer and late summer period of July 4 and September 16, Dunnedin will avoid operating in areas when caribou are taking refuge from insect harassment. This could include ridge tops, elevated and downwind lakeshore areas.

Flights & Landings

Helicopter pilots will be instructed that they are not to fly over wildlife in a way to cause them to change behavior, run or flee at any time, within or outside of migration. If such an interaction should occur incidentally, helicopter pilots will be instructed to divert and/or change altitude as quickly as safely practicable and choose alternate corridors on future flights.

Helicopter flights will maintain a >300 metre altitude whenever reasonable. In areas where migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves, muskoxen nurse groups or other wildlife are present, helicopters are to maintain a minimum altitude of 610 metres and there will be no landings unless under an emergency situation. Helicopter and aircraft pilots are instructed to avoid caribou calving grounds on their way to or from the project area.

Work Activities

Activities such as driving of snowmobiles and ATV's, bulk sampling, mapping, prospecting and blasting will not be conducted when migrating caribou are present.

The Kahuna Property is not within any Caribou Protection Areas. In the event that caribou cows calve outside of the Caribou Protection Areas, Dunnedin shall suspend operations within the area occupied by cows and/or calves between May 15 and July 15.

In the event that caribou cows and calves are present, Dunnedin shall suspend blasting, overflights by aircraft at any altitude of less than 610 metres above ground level and the use of snowmobiles and ATV's outside of the immediate vicinity of the camp.

Drilling, blasting and flights will be on notice to commence shutdown when migrating caribou are within 5 kilometres, and cease operations within 2 kilometers of activity. No camp operations, fuel caches or blasting will be conducted within 10 kilometres of a designated caribou crossing between May 15 and September 1.

Drilling

During the migration of caribou, Dunnedin shall cease drill activities that may interfere with migration, such as the movement of equipment, until the migrating caribou have passed. A 2 kilometre buffer will be used as a measure of a safe distance for working in areas where migrating caribou are present. If migrating caribou come within 2 kilometre of any drill site, work activities will cease until the caribou have moved safely beyond the buffer.

In the event that caribou cows calve outside of the Caribou Protection Areas, Dunnedin shall suspend drilling operations within the area occupied by cows and/or calves between May 15 and July 15.

No drilling will be conducted within five (5) kilometres of a designated caribou crossing.

Migration

Absolutely no activities are to act as a block or in any way cause a diversion to migration of caribou. Activities that may interfere with migration, such as airborne geophysical surveys or movement of equipment, shall cease until the migrating caribou has passed.

Crossings

Between May 15 and September 1, no specified activities are to occur within 10 kilometres of a “designated caribou crossing” and no diamond drilling operations are to occur within 5 kilometres. There are no designated caribou crossings on the Kahuna Property or in areas currently being worked by Dunnedin Ventures Inc.

4.2.5 Muskox

Muskox might be observed in Kahuna Property area during activities. Muskox may be in a weakened condition by late winter and vulnerable, especially breeding adults and young animals. Staff will not approach or interact with muskox herds so as to avoid herd dispersion and displacement from calving areas, which could have negative effects on muskox breeding. Critical time to avoid male muskox is during breeding season (August to September).

The GN recommends that field workers not approach muskox closer than 200 metres during the calving season (April to June). Similar to the Caribou Protection Measures, Dunnedin’s work programs will also cease blasting, the use of ground equipment/vehicles (drills, snowmobiles and ATVs) and aircraft overflights at altitudes less than 610 meters when muskox, especially cows and calves approach operations.

4.2.6 Bears and other predators

Barren-Ground Grizzly Bears range over most of the project area from late April to late October. All human-bear interactions are to be reported immediately to the project manager, who will then contact the KIA, The Government of Nunavut-Department of Environment Wildlife Biologist, the Aqigiq HTO and the Kangiqliniq HTO.

A copy of the Bear Safety material will be available on site and at the offices of Dunnedin Ventures Inc. All employees and contractors will receive Bear Safety Training. Bear safety information and material will be kept in a binder on site. The Government of Nunavut published the "Bear Safe in Nunavut". This document will be referred to in the safety orientation that all personnel, contractors and consultants receive when they arrive at site. A copy of the manual will be kept at the site headquarters and in the Vancouver head office (**http://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/resources**). If bears are present in the area, work will cease until the bears have safely moved out of the area.

Wolverines are relatively small and often difficult to spot in the field, except for tracks or diggings. Wolverines are aggressive scavengers which can be particularly dangerous and attracted to exploration activities camp, thereby avoidance methods similar to bear must be employed.

Wolves could be occasionally seen in work areas and have wide-ranging movements. Arctic foxes are the most common predatory mammal species to be encountered in the area.

Predatory mammals rarely attack people; however, there is some risk of canines carrying rabies, and other diseases. A close encounter with any predatory mammal could be dangerous. Arctic fox in particular are easily habituated around work sites and humans.

All denning sites are to be avoided. If a den site is located, its UTM coordinates are to be recorded so that the den site can be avoided. The coordinates are forwarded to the appropriate regulatory authorities. Any exploration activities will cease immediately.

The following buffers are provided (by the Government of the Northwest Territories) for active dens between the den and all exploration activities between May 1 and July 15.

Wolves	800m buffer
Grizzly Bear	300m buffer
Wolverine	2km buffer
Fox	150m buffer

Polar Bears

Polar bears are of significant economic and cultural importance to Nunavut and disturbance during the sensitive denning period September 15 to April 15 may result in decreased cub survival and population health.

There is a 1 (one) kilometre radius exclusion zone around any known polar bear den from September 15 to April 15 of each year, or until it is documented and reported that the family group has left the den.

Interactions and sightings of polar bears will be reported to:

Mike Harte
GN Wildlife Deterrent Specialist
(867) 934-2065
MHarte@gov.nu.ca

Species at Risk

Environment Canada and COSEWIC has indicated that there may be Species at Risk within the Kahuna Property. A list of the species at risk in Nunavut can be found in Schedule 1 of SARA (Species at Risk Act). The SARA registry can be found at www.sararegistry.gc.ca. Schedules of SARA are amended on a regular basis so it is important to periodically check the registry for updates. If any of the listed species are sighted on the Kahuna Property, the information will be recorded.

Bear incidents and/or interactions, and wolf or fox den sighting will be reported immediately to:

TABLE 2: BEAR SIGHTING/INCIDENT CONTACT LIST

Contact	Phone Number	Email
Mike Harte, GN Wildlife Deterrent Specialist	867-934-2065	MHart@gov.nu.ca
Rob Harmer, Regional Wildlife Manager, GN	867-857-2976	
Aqigiq HTO	867-898-9063	
Kangiqliniq HTO	867-645-2350	rankinhto@qiniq.com

Contact numbers for relevant Government of Nunavut Kivalliq Regional Wildlife Offices are:

- Chesterfield Inlet (867) 898-9130
- Rankin Inlet (867) 645-8083

4.2.7 Birds

Birds and waterfowl might be observed in the vicinity of the project or during operations. Raptors, migratory and breeding birds and their nests are not to be disturbed. Breeding birds are not to be disturbed.

In areas where colonies of birds are observed, the flight levels will be restricted to a vertical distance of 1000 metres and a horizontal distance of 1500 metres from birds. Dunnedin will avoid migratory birds, colonies and sensitive nesting areas by adjusting flight corridors if necessary.

No eggs or nests are to be disturbed by any activities. If an employee or contractor comes across any active nests, they are to cease all activities immediately to ensure that the nest is not disturbed and to avoid further interaction. Coordinates are to be recorded on the wildlife sighting sheets. The critical nesting period for raptors is between May 1 and July 15. The GN recognizes the time of fledging, occurring in the

latter part of summer (August 15 to September 1) as a critical nesting stage for migratory birds. Dunnedin will apply a 100 metre buffer from migratory bird or raptor nesting sites, and work will not resume in the immediate vicinity until the nest is no longer occupied. Moving or disturbing the nest of a migratory bird is in contravention of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act.*

The Peregrine Falcon has been identified as a species of Special Concern by COSEWIC. If any nests are found, a buffer must be maintained. A 1.5 kilometre buffer is recommended for the Peregrine Falcon. Any nests discovered will be recorded and the GPS coordinates provided to the KIA, Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, the Kangiqliniq HTO and the Aqigiq HTO.

4.2.8 Aquatic Life

Work in and around water bodies must be done in such a manner as to not disturb any aquatic habitat or life. Mitigation measures and company rules related to aquatic life include:

- Fishing while conducting business on behalf of Dunnedin Ventures Inc. is strictly forbidden.
- No waste is to enter any body of water.
- Waterlines must be properly placed and screened in accordance with the "Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Screen Guideline" (DFO).
- The drill foreman is responsible for ensuring safe working conditions at the drill site which includes measuring ice thickness before moving heavy equipment across the ice or drilling from the ice surface.
- All sumps, fuel caches and camps must be located at least 31 metres from the high water mark of any body of water unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory authority.

4.2.9 Noise Mitigation & Abatement

Noise quality on the Kahuna Property may be affected by helicopters, airplanes, drilling operations and generators which can disturb wildlife. Wildlife mitigation measures are outlined above in Section 4.2. In areas where migrating caribou, caribou cows and calves, muskoxen nurse groups or other wildlife are present, helicopters are to maintain a minimum altitude of 610 metres. At 610 metres above ground level, noise from the helicopter is anticipated to be minimal. In the event that caribou cows and calves are present, Dunnedin shall suspend blasting, drilling and the use of snowmobiles and ATV's outside of the immediate vicinity of the camp to abate noise levels.

4.3 Archaeology

No work will occur in any area where a known archeological site has been located. If any employee or consultant finds an archeological site, work must cease immediately, the GPS coordinates are recorded and the finding is reported immediately to the Project Manager who will report its location to the Department of Culture and Heritage (Government of Nunavut), the Land Administration Division at INAC and KIA. Handling of any archeological artifact is strictly prohibited.

Prior to embarking on exploration activities described herein, Dunnedin contracted Golder Associates to conduct an Archaeological Reconnaissance Study over selected exploration areas on the Kahuna Property. The completed report was received on September 22, 2016 and was incorporated into the October 2016 application resubmission. A summary of the findings are presented here:

"As a result of the 2016 archaeological reconnaissance, two archaeological sites have been documented within the proposed exploration areas and eight have been documented in the Dunnedin claims, but outside the currently proposed exploration boundaries. None of the sites are currently in conflict with previous exploration activities. As required by territorial and federal legislation, no land use operations can be conducted within 30 metres of a known or suspected archaeological site. The UTM coordinates of all known features have been provided to Dunnedin for incorporation into the project planning. Known archaeological sites and features will be avoided by this buffer during ongoing exploration actives"

Dunnedin will follow recommendations by the Department of Culture and Heritage and Golder Associates. It has incorporated these known sites into the exploration database and operations will make necessary adjustments in the field to avoid each site with the recommended buffer. Additional archaeological studies will be carried out if any artifacts or sites are identified during ongoing work, and as operations advance beyond the current proposed scope of activities. As per the GN's suggestion, Dunnedin discourages the building of inuksuit's.

Prior to commencement of use of Dunnedin's permitted winter trail and conducting any exploration activities, Dunnedin will flag and avoid all identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the winter trail and work areas so as to prevent any disturbance of those sites.

5 Internal Inspections

Internal inspections are to be completed by the Project Manager or it's designate on a regular basis. In addition to this, daily inspections of the individual work, storage and staging areas allows for a timely response to potential impacts affecting the surrounding environment. All employees and contractors are responsible for maintaining a clean and safe workplace.

Some points to consider from a Land Use Inspector or a community visitors point of view: When flying to the work site.

- Is there any garbage lying around?
- Has any garbage flown away and can be seen lying on the tundra?
- Are items stored in a neat and tidy manner?

Drips and Leaks

- While walking around the work sites, keep aware of potential sites for leaks or drips.
- In areas of potential leaks, place a drip pan or a collection device underneath the area.
- In areas where potential leaks and drips may occur, keep absorbent pads easily accessible.

- Report all leaks and drips to the Project Manager.

Fuel Storage areas

- Make sure that the fuel drums are stored according to code and best practices.
- Keep the fuel storage site tidy and neat.
- Visually inspect the fuel storage area on a regular basis to ensure there are no leaking or damaged drums and that all barrels are stored in the 3:00 and 9:00 o'clock position.

6 Community Consultation Summary

The following is a summary of comments related to Dunnedin's Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan after presenting the project and its components to communities, including work site visits. In addition, letters of support were received from Mayor Barney Aggark on behalf of the Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet and the Board of Directors of the Aqigiq Hunters and Trappers Organization.

In general, there was no concern noted about the Environmental Wildlife Management Plan, its revisions, or proposed activities:

On April 12, 2016, Chris Taylor and Denise Lockett of Dunnedin Ventures Inc. (DVI) held a public meeting in Chesterfield Inlet to present the Kahuna Project and address community concerns. In attendance were members of the Hamlet Council, the Deputy Mayor, members of the Aqigiq HTO, the KIA and CEDO. DVI delivered a presentation that included company background, the Kahuna Project and the proposed EWMP. The company took the opportunity to recognize community concerns about the abandoned Shear Minerals Sedna Camp at Josephine Lake. DVI explained that the company is independent from Shear Minerals, it has no history with the camp, it has no plans to use the camp and it has no mineral claims or property in the camp area. The company then informed the community of a proposed a site visit with members from the KIA and HTO to identify sites of historical significance within the project area.

A question about burial sites on the property was raised. DVI clarified there were none on record but that an archeologist will be contracted to investigate potential work sites and will perform an archeological assessment of proposed bulk sampling sites prior to any surface disturbance.

A community member with the Inuit Heritage Trust added that there are many historical sites and that Josephine River and Josephine Lake are known Char habitat traditionally used by the Inuit. Chris Taylor stated that the company requires and requests advice from community members to avoid impacts to heritage sites and wildlife populations.

Peter Kattegatsiak Sr. (KIA Director and Hamlet Councillor) asked to be included in the upcoming site visit. He said he may be able to interpret certain landscapes, land formations, eskers, water runoff's, creeks and rivers that were of cultural or historical importance to local Inuit. Arrangements were made to forward maps in advance of the visit so that Mr. Kattegatsiak could familiarize himself with DVI's proposed work sites.

On April 13, 2016, DVI held a public meeting in Rankin Inlet to present the Kahuna Project and address community concerns. In attendance were Mayor Bob Janes, MLA Tommy Sammurtok (Rankin Inlet North / Chesterfield Inlet), MLA Alex Sammurtok (Rankin Inlet South / Whale Cove), Robert Connolly with the GN ED&T and members of the community. DVI delivered a presentation that included a company and project background and the proposed EWMP.

Initial questions expressed concerns about the abandoned Shear Minerals camp at Josephine Lake. The company clarified that DVI has never been related to Shear Minerals, has no plans to use the camp and has no mineral claims in the camp area. As a good corporate citizen the company offered KIA assistance with the cleanup. Robert Connolly GN ED&T provided information about the road from Chesterfield inlet to Josephine Lake being built with GN funding.

On April 27, 2016, DVI held a conference call with Barney Aggark, Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet and HTO President to discuss DVI's Wildlife and Environment Mitigation Plan. Barney was pleased with the favorable comments he heard from community members that attended the April 12 meeting.

On July 7, 2016 DVI met with Barney Aggark, Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet and Aqigiq HTO President and later in the day met with Peter Kattegatsiak, KIA Director, Wildlife Officer, Hamlet Councillor and HTO member for input and advice on the Wildlife and Environment Mitigation Plan. No concerns were raised. It was acknowledged that impact reduction is a project focus and that wildlife monitors from Chesterfield Inlet with valid firearms licences were required.

On August 8, 2016, Peter Kattegatsiak, KIA / HTO and Harry Aggark HTO accompanied by Chris Taylor of DVI flew a helicopter to proposed bulk sample and exploration sites on the property. Advice was sought on wildlife timing and interaction reduction methods. No issues were raised. At the bulk sample sites, methods to infill shallow depressions remaining from work conducted by Shear Minerals were also discussed.

On August 9, 2016 in Chesterfield Inlet, DVI met with members from the KIA CLARC, CLO, HTO, the Hamlet and Hamlet Elders. It was recommended that helicopter flight paths avoid caribou and geese and that wildlife monitors were needed. It was agreed that proposed activities to commence on August 26, 2016 were low impact and should proceed as planned.

DVI requested input as to sensitive places or sensitive periods where work programs should be modified to avoid impacts. Marjorie Autut stated caribou travel from Baker Lake area toward the project area in August and in late September and October they move south and inland. She also noted Arctic char travel up the Josephine River to Josephine Lake. She presented a map showing the location of KIA Land Use Licence KVR16Y01 that she holds with her husband Paul. Hamlet Representative and HTO member Harry Aggark expressed concern for fish habitat in late August and noted that locals have cabins on the river (shown on the map) where they go to fish. DVI confirmed that there are no plans to conduct exploration along the river or at Josephine Lake.

Marjorie requested clarification on the use of explosives. DVI responded that there were no plans for use of explosives in 2016. Utilizing the winter trail route used by previous operators between Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet the company plans to use Challengers and cargo sleds in 2017 to mobilize equipment to 3 specific sites for bulk sampling kimberlite. The three sites are well inland and away from the Josephine River and Josephine Lake. Careful use of a small amount of explosives would be necessary to enable the collection of the larger samples planned. This was confirmed by Peter Kattegatsiak, KIA/HTO and Harry Aggark HTO who were present and had inspected the sites on the previous day (August 8, 2016) and raised no concern.

On August 10, 2016 a public meeting was held in Chesterfield Inlet with members of the Hamlet to introduce DVI, present the Kahuna Project and address community concerns. Maps showing the property location with respect to the abandoned camp at Josephine Lake were shown and it was clarified that DVI is independent from and unrelated to Shear Minerals, the company responsible for the camp. The focus turned to DVI's proposed exploration program including bulk sampling at three sites, diamond drilling at individual targets and the till sampling. Access in 2017 would include an overland haul from Rankin Inlet using Challengers and cargo sleds via the winter trail route from Rankin Inlet to Chesterfield Inlet that has been used with previous programs. Equipment to be moved to site includes an excavator and a drilling rig. Bulk sampling and drilling activities are to be undertaken only when wildlife is not present. Marjorie asked about archeological sites. DVI confirmed that an archeological assessment would be undertaken in September 2016 and that DVI will not work where archeological sites have been identified.

On June 19, 2017 Bob Singh Dunnedin Exploration Manager took Simionie Sammortuk (Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet) and Jerome Misheralak (Aqigiq HTO) by helicopter to view exploration sites and visit the abandoned Josephine camp. Both individuals support advancement of the Kahuna Project.

On June 19, 2017 a public meeting was held in Chesterfield Inlet with members of the Hamlet, the KIA, and the Aqigiq HTO present. Wildlife monitoring and helicopter flight altitudes were discussed. Locals were concerned about helicopters and caribou. DVI informed them that the helicopter companies are aware of all rules and regulations and are not to fly over caribou below 610 metres. Eli stated he would like to see water testing at Josephine Lake. DVI reiterated that they had offered to assist with clean up at the Sedna Camp but that KIA did not accept the offer.

On August 15, 2017 Chris Taylor met with Simionie Sammortuk (Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet), Roy Mullins (SAO) and David Kattsegatsiak (CEDO) in Chesterfield Inlet to discuss the project.

On August 15, 2017 a public meeting was held in Chesterfield Inlet with members of the hamlet and the Aqigiq HTO to present a project update and discuss upcoming plans. DVI required two more Wildlife Monitors and would be conducting interviews the following day. A future drill program was discussed. Solomon asked what DVI would do to ensure the protection of the environment from fuel spills. DVI's Spill Prevention and Response Plan is in place to ensure that, when fueling, spill pads are in place and that all spills are recorded and reported. DVI avoids sensitive areas. An environmental security deposit has been

provided to the KIA to assure that funds will be available to remediate any exploration impacts. All fuel is stored in bermed containers.

On August 16, 2017 DVI held a public meeting in Chesterfield Inlet. Leo was concerned about impacts on wildlife and the environmental caused by mining. It was clarified that DVI and the Kahuna Project is at a very early stage and that it takes approximately 20 years from discovery to the development of a mine. There are communities and regulators involved in every step of the process to becoming a mine and if the community does not support the project then a mine will not go forward. It is too early to know if the Kahuna Property will ever become a mine. The mayor supports putting in a camp and discussed talking with the HTO about a site to make sure it's suitable.

On September 28, 2017 Harry Aggark (Deputy Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet) and Jerome Misheralak (Aqigiq HTO) flew with DVI geologists by helicopter to the Kahuna Property to inspect possible camp locations. More than 10 different sites were visited and several different criteria for camp placement were assessed. The visit resulted with a recommendation from Harry and Jerome for a location on a flat lying gravel deposit as the best site for Dunnedin's proposed camp. The recommended location is on INAC lands 40 km northeast of Rankin Inlet.

On September 29, 2017 DVI had a meeting with the Rankin Inlet KIA to discuss field operations. Topics discussed during the meeting included helicopter altitudes and best practices, caribou protection measures, prime hunting season, community consultation, environmental/wildlife specialists, communication.

On October 24, 2017 a public meeting was held in Chesterfield Inlet to discuss the proposed 2018 exploration program and a proposed new field camp on the property. Members of the Hamlet, CLARC, Aqigiq HTO, KIA and the community were present. DVI plans to use the permitted winter trail to service the camp and to cut down on the company's helicopter use. Leo suggested a different route out of Rankin Inlet for the overland winter trail due to climate change as it might be dangerous to cross over sea ice. Harry mentioned that the route has been used in the past and since it's approved by the KIA it should be good. Discussed local hires and the desire for Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit be a part of the exploration.

On October 26, 2017 DVI had a meeting in Rankin Inlet with members of the Kangiqliniq HTO, CLARC, KIA and the Hamlet. DVI recognized the concern community members had raised regarding helicopter flights out of Rankin Inlet. To mitigate this the company has proposed the establishment of a new field camp on the property. The camp would be established on INAC lands approximately 40km from Ranking Inlet and on the route of the permitted winter trail. Harry said the proposed camp site was good and the type of site that Inuit would look for. Jeff suggested the company contact the cabin holders in the area of the proposed camp. Comments received were supportive and there were no other concerns raised.

On November 9, 2017 DVI received a letter of support for the 2018 program and establishment of the new field camp from Simeonie Sammurtok, Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet on behalf of the Hamlet Council of Chesterfield Inlet. The Aqigiq HTO is also supportive of the field camp and 2018 program. A formal letter is pending.

On January 11, 2018 DVI had a meeting with members of the KIA to discuss the Kahuna Property field camp proposal. Concerns raised included: the proposed camp location with respect to caribou migration south of the proposed camp during the summer and fall harvest; and, consultation with Tagak Curley and Piers Apilardguk, local cabin owners with cabins located approximately 20km and 15km northwest of Dunnedin's proposed camp site but not on Dunnedin claims. Dunnedin committed to: establish a temporary camp at proposed location for the winter months of 2018 then work with local cabin owners Tagak Curley, Piers Apilardguk and other knowledge holders from Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet. If needed, Dunnedin would investigate an alternate camp location further north to support operations during the summer and fall harvest period.

On January 11, 2018 DVI has a public meeting with the community of Rankin Inlet. Topics of concern included: frequency of helicopter flights from Rankin Inlet to the Property; security deposit for exploration; consultation with cabin owners; caribou migration south of proposed camp during summer and fall harvest; some community members want the camp location moved north closer to Chesterfield Inlet for summer operations. In response, DVI made the following commitments: Purpose of camp proposal was to significantly reduce helicopter flights, flight time and flights over IOL RI-01 (south of Dunnedin's property), lands utilized by many community members to harvest caribou; Dunnedin has placed a $40,000 security deposit with KIA and previously offered to assist KIA with remediation and costs for the Sedna camp abandoned by Shear Minerals (letters to KIA dated June 10 and Aug 31, 2016 – KIA declined on Sept 29, 2016); Commitment to involve cabin owners Tagak and Piers and other knowledge holders to assess impact of winter field camp at proposed site and if needed, investigate an alternate site further north to support exploration during summer and fall harvest periods; Use of community wildlife monitors will continue during work programs, as per 2015 to 2017 programs. Commitment to adhere to wildlife monitoring and mitigation measures required in current and amended work permits and licences.

On January 12, 2018 DVI had a meeting with the Kangiqliniq HTO to discuss the Kahuna Property field camp proposal. Concerns raised at the meeting included: Consultation with Tagak Curley and Piers Apilardguk, local cabin owners with cabins located approximately 20 kilometres and 15 kilometres northwest of Dunnedin's proposed camp site but not on Dunnedin claims; Helicopter usage from Rankin Inlet over IOL RI-01 and disturbance of migrating caribou south of proposed camp location; Who identified the site as a suitable location for a temporary exploration camp. Commitments made by Dunnedin include: Dunnedin will work with cabin owners Tagak Curley, Piers Apilardguk and other knowledge holders from Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet. If needed, Dunnedin would investigate an alternate camp location further north to support operations during the summer and fall harvest period; Dunnedin is committed to reducing helicopter flights, flight time and flights out of Rankin Inlet and over IOL RI-01 by establishing a temporary exploration camp to support operation near exploration work sites; Dunnedin confirmed that the Chesterfield HTO assisted with camp site selection by visiting numerous possible sites, but considered the proposed site to be the most suitable for an all season temporary camp facility.

A detailed log of the Community Consultation record as summarized above is appended to Dunnedin's Kahuna Property 2017 Annual Report.

7 Scope of 2018 Project Activities

A detailed description of proposed Kahuna Property activities is provided in the "2018 Work Plan".

The nature of early stage exploration programs is that work plans can change and are subject to several factors including on-going exploration results, corporate matters and ground conditions in the field. For example, at the time of submission of Dunnedin's modified application to NIRB in October 2016, the company's budget and exploration targets had not been fully defined. The exact location of drill holes is based upon ongoing results from field work. As such, drill holes are proposed within general areas rather than with precise coordinates prior to an upcoming program. It is common to drill one or two holes in to a target to determine the validity of geological interpretations. Additional holes into a target are contingent upon the success of the first holes. This assures efficient exploration practice but also mitigates environmental impacts by restricting work areas to a small footprint based on successful test work.

Exploration activities on the Kahuna Property are currently permitted under INAC Land Use Permit N2015C0019, KIA Land Use Licence KVL315B01, KIA Land Use Licence KVR16F01 and NWB Water Licence 2BE-KDP1722. A summary of the proposed 2018 Kahuna Property exploration program is provided below. For a detailed description please refer for the "2018 Work Plan".

7.1 Timeframe of Exploration

The 2018 field program will include the establishment of a new field camp, rock, till and soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping, ground geophysical surveying, kimberlite test pit sampling and kimberlite bulk sampling, diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling.

The program will start in mid to late February with an overland haul of equipment and supply's on Dunnedin's permitted overland winter trail from Rankin Inlet to the property using Caterpillar Challengers and cargo sleds. Equipment and supplies for Dunnedin's new field camp and the 2018 diamond drilling program will be staged on Crown Lands at the site of the proposed new camp location approximately 40 kilometres northeast of Rankin Inlet and 50 kilometres southwest of Chesterfield Inlet. Camp construction will commence in late February upon arrival of the camp supplies. The drill program will operate from mid-March to mid-May. Ground based prospecting and sampling activities will follow in mid-June once the land is free from snow and the property surface is fully accessible. As results warrant, and in compliance with Caribou Protection measures included in Dunnedin's work permits and licences, a helicopter supported summer drilling program may also be undertaken. Summer exploration activities will be helicopter supported and based out of the new field camp. Work programs will cease by September 30 prior to winter to allow for snowfall and freeze-up.

7.2 Duration and Intensity of Activities

7.2.1 Prospecting, Rock Sampling and Geological Mapping

Dunnedin has proposed a 2018 prospecting and geological mapping program that will include the collection of up to 2,000 rock samples. Crews will be based out of the new camp site during summer months and will be transported to the prospecting area daily via helicopter. Prospecting will include mapping and sampling of geological outcrops and glacial float occurrences for the presence of kimberlite rock or other economic mineralization including precious metals. Rock samples of interest are collected in plastic bags, assigned a unique sample number, their GPS coordinates recorded and notes are taken to describe the general characteristics of the rock.

7.2.2 Till Sampling

The 2018 till sampling program will be undertaken during the summer months and will include the collection of approximately 2,000 samples. Crews will be based out of the new camp site and will be transported to the sampling area daily via helicopter. Where and when possible samples will be oriented on sample lines and crews will walk between individual sample sites. Till sampling will be undertaken at various sample density across the entire property as on-going results from work warrant. Approximately 20 kilograms of glacial till comprised of sand, silt, gravel and clay will be collected at each site. The till sample material is either pre-screened or placed directly into a sample bag. Notes and sample location are recorded and a unique sample number is assigned to the sample site. Upon completion, the hole created from the collection of sample material is refilled and re-contoured.

7.2.3 Ground Geophysical Surveying

Dunnedin plans to conduct detailed ground geophysical surveying in 2018 to assist in the delineation of high priority geological targets. Possible survey methods to be utilized include ground magnetic, ground electromagnetic and ground gravity surveying. Up to 1000 line kilometers of surveying is proposed. Ground geophysical surveys are generally conducted on foot by walking along predetermined grid lines but can also be conducted by crews utilizing snowmobiles during winter months. Geophysical surveying personnel will be based out of the new camp site. During the winter months and when possible surveyors will utilize snowmobiles to access survey grids. During the summer months surveyors will access survey grids via helicopter. Ground geophysical surveys are passive, low impact and non-invasive and no disturbance to the land surface is anticipated.

7.2.4 Drilling

Dunnedin's 2018 diamond drilling/RC drilling program will investigate geological anomaly's that are characteristic of undiscovered kimberlite pipes or kimberlite dykes, extensions to known kimberlite pipes or kimberlite dykes or other economic mineralization. The proposed 2018 exploration program will include up to 5,000 metres of diamond drilling and/or RC drilling.

Drill crews will be based in Dunnedin's new field camp. As conditions allow, winter drilling activities will be supported by ground access using Caterpillar Challengers to move the drill rig, by snowmobile and by Bombardier tracked vehicles to facilitate daily crew changes and service runs. A helicopter will be based on site and will be utilized to service the rig when ground access is not feasible. The rig will operate 24 hours per day using two 2-man crews working a 12 hour day shift and a 12 hour night shift respectively. Local water sources, proximal to drill sites, will be used to support drilling operations

Individual drill holes will range in depth from less than 50 metres to a maximum 300 metres. Holes will be drilled at angles ranging from -45 degrees to -90 degrees. The azimuth of the drill hole will be dependent upon the anomaly targeted. Depending on the geological results or the geological intercepts recovered by the drilling, up to three holes drilled may be drilled from an individual drill site to test the drill target at varying depths for both geological continuity and spatial extent.

During drilling operations, drill cuttings are flushed from the hole by circulating water. Occasionally biodegradable additives may be used to assist with the operation. No effluents or cuttings will be allowed to enter into nearby water bodies or drainage courses.

All drilling equipment will be removed from the drill site upon completion of operations at that drill site. Drill casing will be removed or cut off below ground level. 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 once the drill hole is complete and the drill and support equipment have been removed. The hole collar will be marked and identified by its hole number and year of completion.

7.2.5 Bulk Sampling

Dunnedin Ventures Inc. is permitted to undertake bulk sampling at the Notch, PST and Kahuna kimberlite showings. The collection of an aggregated 1,500 tonnes of bulk kimberlite (500 tonnes from each occurrence) has been authorized. The scope of the bulk sampling was detailed in the 2017 Project Description and Work Plan submitted to NPC and NIRB in late 2016 and permitted and licensed by INAC, NWB and KIA in 2017.

The proposed Bulk Sampling program is not contemplated as part of the 2018 winter program. A revised commencement date has not be determined.

Please refer to Dunnedin's 2017 Project Description and Work Plan dated October 22, 2016 submitted to NPC and NIRB and distributed to INAC, NWB and KIA for a detailed description of Dunnedins proposed kimberlite bulk sampling program.

7.2.6 Winter Trail

The Overland Winter Trail from Rankin Inlet to the Kahuna Property crosses IOL-RI01 and is permitted under KIA Land Use License KVRW16F01 renewed April 1, 2017. The overland haul route for the winter months closely follows the route recommended and used by nearby communities and previously permitted

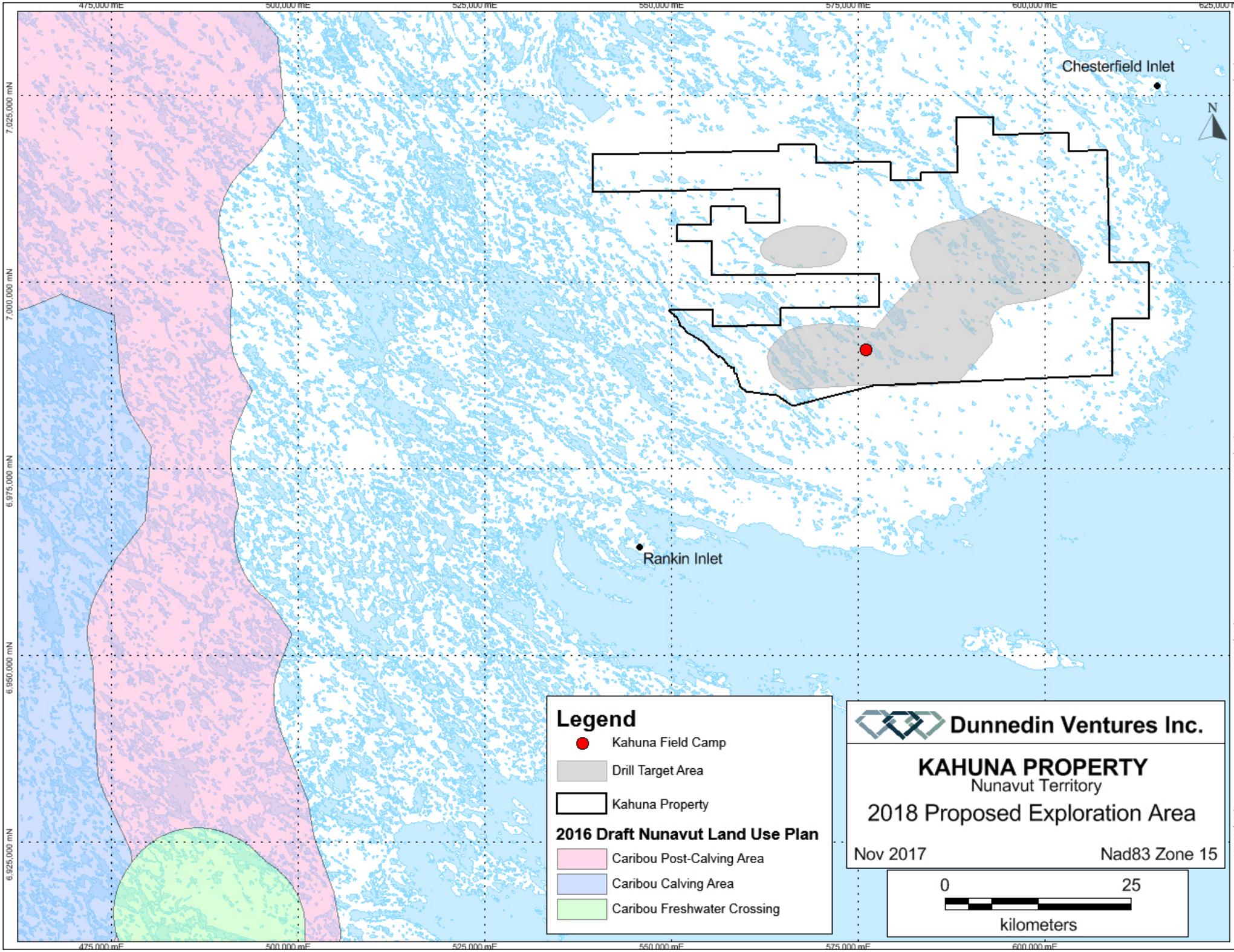
by Shear Minerals Ltd from 2007 to 2009. The selected route utilizes frozen water bodies as much as possible and where practical. Activities on the Dunnedin's winter trail will be conducted from mid-February to early May depending on ice conditions.

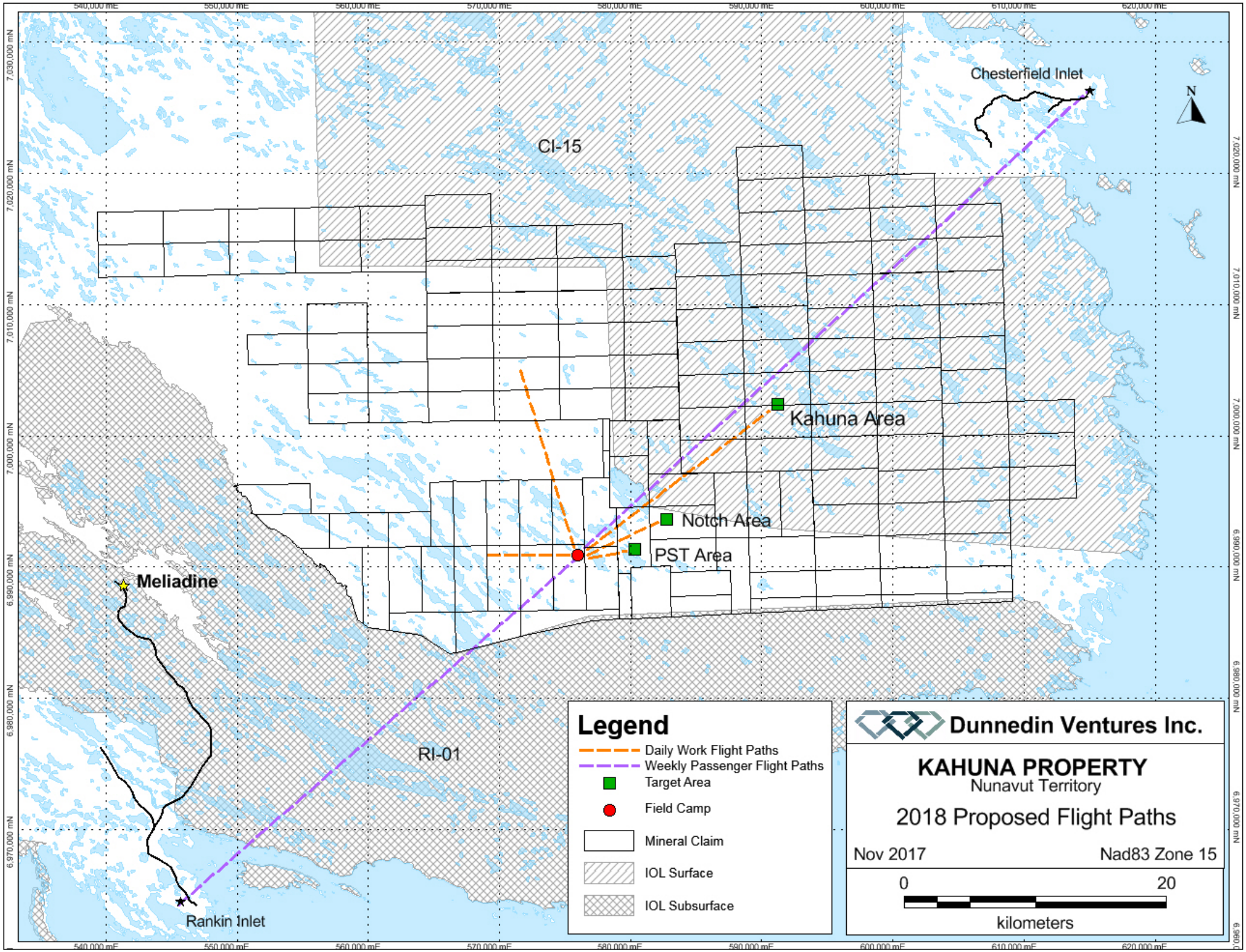
7.2.7 Helicopter Flight Lines

Rankin Inlet was used as a base of operations for the summer 2017 program. To mitigate daily helicopter transits to and from Rankin Inlet, and for safety reasons associated with winter work conditions, Dunnedin is seeking authorization for a temporary field camp located centrally on the Kahuna Property and proximal to high priority exploration targets. Proposed flight paths for helicopter supported work in 2018 are shown in Appendix A.

During the course of the program, flight lines will vary from day to day as crews typically require differing drop points and pilots will plan routes depending upon weather conditions, environmental and wildlife concerns (migrating caribou) and air traffic considerations. Heli-supported shift work requires morning and evening ferry flights, with occasional interim supply flights to sites. All flight paths are recorded and documented in the company's annual work summaries.

Appendix A: Maps


475,000 mE
500,000 mE
525,000 mE
550,000 mE
575,000 mE
600,000 mE
625,000 mE
7,025,000 mN
7,000,000 mN
6,975,000 mN
6,950,000 mN
6,925,000 mN
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
N
Legend
Kahuna Field Camp
Drill Target Area
Kahuna Property
2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan
Caribou Post-Calving Area
Caribou Calving Area
Caribou Freshwater Crossing
Dunnedin Ventures Inc.
KAHUNA PROPERTY
Nunavut Territory
2018 Proposed Exploration Area
Nov 2017
Nad83 Zone 15
0
25
kilometers


Chesterfield Inlet
CI-15
Kahuna Area
Notch Area
PST Area
Meliadine
RI-01
Rankin Inlet
N
Legend
Daily Work Flight Paths
Weekly Passenger Flight Paths
Target Area
Field Camp
Mineral Claim
IOL Surface
IOL Subsurface
Dunnedin Ventures Inc.
KAHUNA PROPERTY
Nunavut Territory
2018 Proposed Flight Paths
Nov 2017
Nad83 Zone 15
0
20
kilometers