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Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017

TSXV: KDI

KENNADY DIAMONDS INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS	<u>Page</u>
Company Overview	3
Highlights	3
Kennady North Diamond Project	4
Outlook	17
Financial Review	17
Summary of Quarterly Results	18
Costs and Expenses	19
Income and Resource Taxes	20
Financial Position and Liquidity	20
Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements	21
Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions	21
Standards, Amendments and Interpretation to Existing Standards	22
Financial Instruments	22
Related Party Transactions	23
Contractual Obligations	24
Other Management Discussion and Analysis Requirements	24
Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data	24
Disclosure of Controls and Procedures	25
Cautionary Note on Forward-Looking Statements	25

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of November 17, 2017 provides a review of the financial performance of Kennady Diamonds Inc. (the "Company" or "Kennady Diamonds" or "KDI") and should be read in conjunction with the MD&A for year ended December 31, 2016, the unaudited condensed interim financial statements and related notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. Financial filings and additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or at the Company's website www.kennadydiamonds.com.

All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Technical information included in this MD&A regarding the Company's mineral property has been reviewed by Dr. Tom McCandless, a Director of the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties ("NI 43-101").

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Kennady Diamonds is a Canadian-based resource company that was incorporated on February 27, 2012 under the laws of the Province of Ontario. Kennady Diamonds currently holds a 100% interest in 22 federal leases and 58 claims in the Kennady North diamond project.

Kennady is focused on expanding its high-grade diamond resources, as well as identifying new kimberlites on its properties. To date an indicated resource of 13.62 million carats of diamonds contained in 8.50 million tonnes of kimberlite, with a grade of 1.60 carats per tonne and an average value of US\$63 per carat has been defined for the Kelvin kimberlite. An inferred resource of 5.02 million carats contained in 3.27 million tonnes of kimberlite, with a grade of 1.54 carats per tonne and an average value of US\$98 per carat has been defined for the Faraday kimberlites using a 1mm diamond bottom cutoff size.

Kennady Diamonds commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange on July 10, 2012 under the ticker symbol "KDI". The Company's registered office and its principal place of business is 1145 Midland Avenue, Suite 9, Scarborough, ON, Canada, M1K 4H2.

HIGHLIGHTS

The Company completed a large diameter reverse circulation drilling program on the Faraday kimberlites on April 10. The aim of the program was to recover approximately 250 tonnes from each of Faraday 2 and 3, and to obtain a smaller (~20 tonne) representative sample from Faraday 1. This program would advance the Faraday 2 and 3 kimberlites to an inferred mineral resource, and provide diamond grade and quality data for a Target For Further Exploration (TFE) from Faraday 1 for correlation with the nearby Faraday 3 results.

The Faraday bulk samples were processed at the Geoanalytical Laboratories Diamond Services of the Saskatchewan Research Council ("The SRC Lab"). DMS processing commenced on March 27 and was completed on May 18 for Faraday 2 and June 15 for Faraday 3 and 1. Faraday 2 returned a total of 737.6 carats of diamonds (+0.85mm) from 262.6 tonnes of kimberlite for a sample grade of 2.81 carats per tonne. Faraday 3 returned a total of 460.5 carats of diamonds (+0.85mm) from 276.4 tonnes for a sample grade of 1.67 carats per tonne. Faraday 1 returned a total of 76.8 carats of diamonds (+0.85mm) from 26.4 tonnes for a sample grade of 2.91 carats per tonne. Of particular significance was the recovery of a 7.78 carat white/colorless octahedral gem from Faraday 3. This represents the largest diamond recovered on the project to date. Another notable highlight is that the Faraday diamonds appear to show superior quality to the Kelvin diamonds in respect to all value parameters, including colour, size distribution and shape. WWW International Diamond Consultants (WWW) was engaged to provide an independent valuation of the Faraday bulk sample diamonds together with size frequency distribution and revenue models and in early August they reported a collective average value of US\$109 per carat for the 1,259 carats recovered.

Summer exploration drilling was successful in extending the Faraday 2 kimberlite an additional 150 metres along strike, bringing the total strike length of the kimberlite to approximately 600 metres. In addition, drilling on the Faraday 1 and 3 established that the two pipes coalesce at the northwestern tip of Faraday 1. As a consequence, Faraday 1 and 3 are now considered to be a single kimberlite body termed "Faraday 1-3".

An Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.02 million carats of diamonds has been declared for the Faraday kimberlites. The resource is contained in 3.27 million tonnes of kimberlite, with an overall grade of 1.54 carats per tonne and an average value of US\$98 per carat. A 1mm diamond bottom cutoff size was used in the resource calculation.

The Company also successfully completed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$12,035,423. With respect to this placement, the Company issued 1,538,461 flow-through common shares at a price of \$4.38 per share and 1,629,835 non-flow through common shares at a price of \$3.25 per share. The shares were subject to a four month hold period that expired on September 18, 2017.

KENNADY NORTH DIAMOND PROJECT

Overview

The Kennady North diamond project is located approximately 300 kilometers north-east of Yellowknife in Canada's Northwest Territories. The Project is 100% owned by the Company and consists of 22 federal leases and 58 claims covering an area of 67,164.17 hectares.

Exploration at Kennady North commenced in the late 1990's and resulted in the discovery of the diamond-bearing Kelvin, Faraday, MZ and Doyle kimberlite occurrences. The number of diamonds recovered from the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites and the size-frequency distribution indicated that they may be of comparable grade to the 5034 (1.77 carats per tonne) and Hearne (2.10 carats per tonne) kimberlites at the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine.

Exploration

In October 2011, there was an Airborne Gravity Gradiometry survey ("AGG"), which included a total of 2,793 line-kilometres flown over the Kennady North diamond project. This survey resulted in the identification of 106 geophysical targets, resulting in a 560 line-kilometre total magnetic field ground ("MAG") survey over the geophysical targets identified by the AGG survey. The MAG survey was conducted at 20 metre line-spacing, and the results enabled Mountain Province to prioritize the geophysical targets for drilling. The MAG survey was managed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. ("Aurora") and was completed in April 2012.

In June 2012, Kennady Diamonds received a Type A Land Use Permit from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board in respect of the Kennady North diamond project, which cleared the way for Kennady Diamonds to commence a summer drill program at the Kennady North diamond project.

In July 2012, the Company entered into an Exploration Agreement with the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation ("Lutsel K'e"). The Exploration Agreement established the basis for Kennady Diamonds and Lutsel K'e to work collaboratively to advance exploration at Kennady North.

The Company has completed a number of exploration and evaluation programs since the summer of 2012 through to December 2016. Exploration and evaluation expenditures through 2017 are summarized below.

	Total	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Exploration and evaluation expenses	\$85,121,740	\$31,806,615	\$28,620,904	\$17,415,440	\$5,307,526	\$1,971,255
Meters drilled	102,749	30,932	33,423	27,258	8,648	2,488

2012 Exploration Program

Based on the AGG survey results, exploration drilling at the Kennady North Project commenced in mid-2012. At that time, it was unclear whether the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites were blows along a contiguous kimberlite sill or whether they might be discrete tiny kimberlite bodies. Land-based drilling took place at both kimberlites and the core was sent to the the Saskatchewan Research Council ("SRC") for diamond recovery by caustic fusion.

The combined Kelvin/Faraday diamond results are summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1 - Kelvin/Faraday 2012 Summer Diamond Recovery Results

Total Weight (Kg)	Numbers of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)										Total Diamonds
	+0.075 - 0.106	+0.106 - 0.150	+0.150 - 0.212	+0.212 - 0.300	+0.300 - 0.425	+0.425 - 0.600	+0.600 - 0.850	+0.850 - 1.180	+1.180 - 1.700	+1.700 - 2.360	
394.44	570	528	316	241	123	22	67	12	9	1	1,889

*Total carat weight of the sample is 0.92.

2013 Exploration Program

In winter 2013, the Company completed 5,000 meters of drilling at Kennady North. Kimberlite was intersected in 24 of 26 drill holes with intercepts ranging from a few meters to approximately 100 meters. Kimberlite core was treated by the SRC for recovery of diamonds by caustic fusion with results summarized in Table 2. The Kelvin kimberlite returned a sample grade of 7.24 carats per tonne for diamonds greater than 0.85mm and included a 2.48 carat diamond. In summer 2013, a 2,500 meter drill program focused on land-based drilling at the North Lobe of the Kelvin kimberlite with recovered kimberlite treated at SRC. Table 3 combines the total 2013 Kelvin diamond recovery results from both winter and summer programs.

Detailed high-resolution ground surveys were initiated during the winter of 2013 using ground gravity, horizontal loop and minimal capacitively coupled resistivity surveys (ohmmapper). High resolution ground geophysical surveying helped to delineate the upper portions of the unconventional shape of the Kelvin kimberlite.

Table 2 - Kelvin/Faraday 2013 Winter Diamond Recovery Results

Total Weight (Kg)	Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)													Total Diamonds
	+0.075	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700	+2.360	+3.350	+4.750	
	-0.106	-0.150	-0.212	-0.300	-0.425	-0.600	-0.850	-1.180	-1.700	-2.360	-3.350	-4.750		
1,103	3,139	2,285	1,283	823	552	289	199	78	40	13	4	2	1	8,708

Table 3 - Kelvin 2013 Winter and Summer Diamond Recovery Results

Total Weight (Kg)	Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												Total Diamonds*
	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700	+2.360	+3.350	+4.750	
	-0.150	-0.212	-0.300	-0.425	-0.600	-0.850	-1.180	-1.700	-2.360	-3.350	-4.750		
4,301	5,343	4,262	2,664	1,817	959	602	279	126	52	10	6	1	16,121

*Total weight of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 18.58 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 4.32 carats/tonne

2014 Exploration Program

In winter 2014, the Company commenced a much larger geophysical program comprising ground gravity, ohmmapper with lesser amounts of ground-penetrating radar and ELF (extremely low frequency EM survey) along the Kelvin-Faraday corridor. Roughly 10,200 meters of drilling was completed with over 25 tonnes of kimberlite recovered from Kelvin and over one tonne of kimberlite recovered from the Faraday bodies. This drilling helped to define the Kelvin and Faraday 2 kimberlites and also intersected a third kimberlite, Faraday 1. It was at this time we began to focus on the unconventional shapes of these kimberlites and focusing on the geophysical features trending northwesterly from the kimberlite sill. Nearly one tonne of kimberlite from the Faraday kimberlites was processed at the SRC with diamond recovery results summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 - Faraday 2014 Winter Diamond Recovery Results

Total Weight (Kg)	Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												Total Diamonds
	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700	+2.360	+3.350	+4.750	
	-0.150	-0.212	-0.300	-0.425	-0.600	-0.850	-1.180	-1.700	-2.360	-3.350	-4.750		
933.08	1,879	1,180	741	420	207	104	59	25	6	7	0	0	4,628

*Total weight of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.62 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.88 carats per tonne

KDI retrieved a 25 tonne bulk sample from the Kelvin kimberlite using HQ core drilling. The core was shipped to Yellowknife where detailed logging and analysis took place under the guidance of SRK Consulting ("SRK") of Vancouver, B.C. prior to dispatching the kimberlite to the SRC for processing through the dense-media separation (DMS) plant. Four distinct kimberlite phases were identified in the mini-bulk sample core, which are described in Table 5. The DMS results generated an overall sample grade of 1.79 c/t and are summarized in Table 6.

Table 5 – Kelvin Kimberlite Phases

Zone 1	Coherent pyroclastic kimberlite (PK)
Zone 2	Pyroclastic kimberlite with small (1-3cm) and medium (1-8cm) xenoliths
Zone 3	Pyroclastic kimberlite with rock flour and large (+10cm) xenoliths
Zone 4	Coherent transitional pyroclastic kimberlite

Table 6 – Kelvin 2014 Winter/Spring Diamond Recovery Results

Batch	Sample Weight (tonnes)	Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)							Total	Carats	Sample Grade (c/t)
		+0.850 - 1.180	+1.180 - 1.700	+1.700 - 2.360	+2.360 - 3.350	+3.350 - 4.750	+4.750 - 6.700	+6.700 - 9.500			
Zone 1	6.12	70	133	71	23	1	0	0	298	18.13	2.96
Zone 2	5.60	45	95	43	9	2	1	0	195	11.91	2.13
Zone 3	9.20	44	60	18	10	1	0	0	133	7.76	0.84
Zone 4	4.05	32	54	15	7	1	0	0	109	6.32	1.56
Total*	24.97	200	347	149	49	5	1	0	751	44.64	1.79

*Includes DMS and recovery cleanup

Under the guidance of SRK, KDI has identified three main domains of kimberlite emplacement at the Kelvin kimberlite. The three domains are defined as A, B and C, with domain B further subdivided into a Bx sub-unit. Table 7 describes the kimberlite domains present in the Kelvin kimberlite. A 19 tonne mini-bulk sample was recovered during the summer/fall drilling program. Each of the defined domains was processed separately to document any variability in diamond size and grade per domain. Table 8 summarizes the diamond recovery results from the summer/fall mini-bulk sample. The summer/fall mini-bulk sample from the Kelvin North Lobe returned a grade of 2.59 carats per tonne.

Table 7 - Kelvin kimberlite zones

Zone	Kimberlite textural classification	Comments
A	Hypabyssal kimberlite with less common pyroclastic kimberlite	
B1	Pyroclastic kimberlite	Less than 50% dilution
B2/3	Pyroclastic kimberlite	More than 50% dilution
C	Hypabyssal kimberlite and pyroclastic kimberlite	

Table 8 – Kelvin 2014 Summer/Fall Diamond Recovery Results

Batch	Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)							Total Diamonds*	Carats*	Sample Grade (c/t) +0.85mm
		+0.850 - 1.180	+1.180 - 1.700	+1.700 - 2.360	+2.360 - 3.350	+3.350 - 4.750	+4.750 - 6.700	+6.700 - 9.500			
Zone A	5.87	87	152	76	25	7	1	0	348	24.71	4.21
Zone B1	3.75	47	85	32	10	4	0	0	178	11.00	2.93
Zone B1(a)	1.67	12	28	14	4	2	0	0	60	5.16	3.09
Zone B2	1.90	11	18	3	1	0	0	0	33	1.15	0.61
Zone B3	2.62	2	13	4	1	0	0	0	20	0.97	0.37
Zone B3(a)	1.90	12	17	6	4	2	0	0	41	3.74	1.97
Zone C	1.17	5	24	4	3	0	0	0	36	1.97	1.68
TOTAL	18.88	177	339	140	48	15	1	0	720	48.84	2.59

*Includes DMS recovery cleanup

In addition to the mini-bulk sample results, 3.77 tonnes of kimberlite from the summer/fall drilling was processed by caustic fusion at the SRC and 1.23 tonnes was processed by caustic fusion at the Rio Tinto diamond laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Table 9 summarizes these caustic fusion results. A 1.83 tonne sample from the southern portion of the Kelvin North Lobe and a 47.62 kilogram sample from the Kelvin Sheet was also processed by caustic fusion at SRC, with results summarized in Tables 10 and 11.

In 2014, approximately 27,200 meters of drilling was completed at the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites, resulting in the recovery of approximately 55 tonnes of kimberlite.

Table 9 – Kelvin 2014 Summer/Fall Diamond Recovery Results

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												*Total Diamonds
	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750	
5.001	4,556	3,176	2,041	1,257	772	462	218	105	35	7	4	0	12,633

*Total weight of recovered diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 12.85 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 2.57 carats per tonne

Table 10 – Kelvin South Lobe 2014 Caustic Fusion Diamond Recovery Results

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												*Total diamonds
	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750	
1.8376	1,679	1,150	693	425	235	121	72	35	15	3	2	1	4,431

*Total weight of recovered diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 6.68 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.64 carats per tonne

Table 11 – Kelvin Sheet 2014 Caustic Fusion Diamond Recovery Results

Sample Weight (dry kilograms)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												*Total diamonds
	+0.10 6 0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750	
47.62	53	46	25	15	5	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	152

*Total weight of recovered diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 0.28 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 5.95 carats per tonne

2015 Exploration Program

The 2015 drilling program confirmed the continuity of the Kelvin kimberlite beyond the current geological model. A winter core drilling program recovered 2.7 tonnes of kimberlite from the Kelvin North Lobe. This material was processed by caustic fusion analysis at the SRC and returned a sample grade of 2.74 carats per tonne for diamonds greater than 0.85mm. The spring drilling program recovered two samples from Kelvin for caustic fusion analysis at the SRC; A 2.42 tonne sample from the Kelvin North Lobe returned a sample grade of 2.60 carats per tonne, and 2.67 tonnes of kimberlite returned a sample grade of 3.40 carats per tonne for diamonds greater than 0.85mm. In summer, 0.93 tonnes of kimberlite from the Kelvin North Lobe returned a sample grade of 3.55 carats per tonne for diamonds greater than 0.85mm. Table 12 below summarizes the 2015 caustic fusion diamond recovery results from the Kelvin North Lobe summer drill program.

Table 12 – Kelvin North Lobe 2015 Caustic Fusion Diamond Recovery Results

Winter Results

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												Total diamonds
	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750	
2.6874	3,312	2,098	1,208	751	435	245	133	53	21	9	1	0	8,266

*Total weight of recovered diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 7.37 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 2.74 carats per tonne

Spring Results

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												*Total diamonds
	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700	+2.360	+3.350	+4.750	
	-0.150	-0.212	-0.300	-0.425	-0.600	-0.850	-1.180	-1.700	-2.360	-3.350	-4.750		
2.416	2,438	1,632	1,034	639	397	209	113	53	24	6	0	0	6,455

*Total weight of recovered diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 6.29 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 2.60 carats per tonne

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												*Total diamonds
	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700	+2.360	+3.350	+4.750	
	-0.150	-0.212	-0.300	-0.425	-0.600	-0.850	-1.180	-1.700	-2.360	-3.350	-4.750		
2.674	2,608	1,811	1,096	719	421	259	125	53	21	8	3	0	7,124

*Total weight of recovered diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 9.10 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.40 carats per tonne

Summer Results

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												*Total diamonds
	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700	+2.360	+3.350	+4.750	
	-0.150	-0.212	-0.300	-0.425	-0.600	-0.850	-1.180	-1.700	-2.360	-3.350	-4.750		
0.926	1,375	927	568	363	181	110	56	29	1	1	1	0	7,124

*Total weight of recovered diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.29 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.55 carats per tonne

Drilling in 2015 returned a 0.93 tonne sample of kimberlite from the Southeast Lobe of Faraday 2. This material was processed by caustic fusion analysis and returned a sample grade of 1.93 carats per tonne for diamonds greater than 0.85mm. Table 13 summarizes the caustic fusion diamond recovery for the Faraday 2 Southeast Lobe.

Table 13 – Faraday 2 Southeast Lobe 2015 Spring Caustic Fusion Diamond Recovery Results

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												Total diamonds
	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700	+2.360	+3.350	+4.750	
	-0.150	-0.212	-0.300	-0.425	-0.600	-0.850	-1.180	-1.700	-2.360	-3.350	-4.750		
0.9337	1,275	872	488	283	179	99	48	16	3	3	0	0	3,266

*Total weight of recovered diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 1.81 carats

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 1.93 carats per tonne

In 2015, a 443 tonne bulk sample recovered by large-diameter reverse circulation drilling at the southeast lobe of the Kelvin kimberlite was processed by dense-media separation at SRC. Table 14 summarizes the dense media separation (DMS) diamond recovery results from the southeast lobe of the Kelvin kimberlite. A total of 35 diamonds larger than 1 carat were recovered from the bulk sample.

Table 14 – Kelvin 2015 Bulk Sample Diamond Recovery Results

Batch	Sample Weight (tonnes)	Number of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)							Total Diamonds	Carats	Sample Grade (c/t) +0.85mm
		+0.850 - 1.180	+1.180 - 1.700	+1.700 - 2.360	+2.360 - 3.350	+3.350 - 4.750	+4.750 - 6.700	+6.700 - 9.500			
Zone A	143.35	2,307	3,563	1,350	373	78	8	-	7,679	409.21	2.85
Zone B	119.13	1,357	2,496	925	254	50	10	1	5,093	292.83	2.46
Zone Bx	143.04	623	1,095	315	106	27	1	-	2,167	117.39	0.82
Zone C	37.02	362	639	234	60	10	3	-	1,308	73.43	1.98
TOTAL	442.54	4,649	7,793	2,824	793	165	22	1	16,247	892.86	2.02

The five largest diamonds recovered from the Kelvin bulk sample were described by the SRC as:

- 4.22 carat white/colorless, transparent macle with no inclusions;
- 3.95 carat brown, transparent aggregate with inclusions;
- 2.79 carat light brown, transparent aggregate with minor inclusions;
- 2.63 carat white/colorless, transparent octahedral with inclusions; and

- 2.59 carat white/colorless, transparent dodecahedron with no inclusions.

A preliminary valuation of diamonds recovered from the 443 tonne bulk Kelvin kimberlite was obtained from WWW International Diamond Consultants (“WWW”) in Antwerp. Four separate diamond parcels represented Zone (Domain) A (442.82 carats), Domain B (447.05 carats), Domain C (80.44 carats) and a small mixed parcel (16.79 carats). An average modeled price of US\$56 per carat was obtained for Domain A and US\$70 per carat for Domain B. The parcel from Domain C was too small to create modeled values, so an average price of US\$123 per carat was reported. While only 88 diamonds greater than 0.66 carats per stone were present in the combined parcel many good colour white gem stones were present, especially in the C sample, with five of the eight stones being good colour and gem quality. The three highest value diamonds are a 4.22 carat diamond from Domain B valued at US\$1,603 per carat, a 2.58 carat diamond from Domain C valued at US\$1,366 per carat, and a 2.38 carat diamond also from Domain C valued at US\$1,196 per carat.

High resolution ground geophysical surveying continued at the Kelvin-Faraday corridor and at both the MZ and Doyle sills using gravity and ohmmapper.

2016 Exploration Program

Exploration in 2016 included caustic fusion diamond recovery results for Faraday 1 and Faraday 2. Samples of 6.42 tonnes of Faraday 2 collected in 2015 and 1.53 tonnes collected in 2016 each returned sample grades of 3.04 and 4.48 carats per tonne, respectively. Results for Faraday 2 are summarized in Table 15 and 16 and were released in Q1 2016.

Table 15 – Faraday 2 2016 Caustic Fusion Results from 2015 Drilling

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												Total	Carats
	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+3.350 -4.750		
6.428	5,689	3,670	2,192	1,320	831	679	290	125	40	23	4	0	14,863	19.53

**Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.04 carats per tonne*

Table 16 – Faraday 2 2016 Caustic Fusion Results from 2016 Drilling

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												Total Diamonds	Carats (+0.85mm)
	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+3.350 -4.750		
1.53	2,064	1,353	794	492	241	159	72	33	9	9	2	0	5,228	6.85

**Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 4.48 carats per tonne*

Caustic fusion diamond recovery results for Faraday 1 include 0.225 tonnes of kimberlite that was collected in 2015, and 0.518 tonnes collected in 2016, each returning sample grades of 3.07 and 4.65 carats per tonne, respectively. Results for Faraday 1 are summarized in Table 17 and 18 below.

Table 17 – Faraday 1 2016 Caustic Fusion Results from 2015 Drilling

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												Total Diamonds	Carats (+0.85mm)
	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+3.350 -4.750		
0.518	741	491	257	162	84	41	29	13	3	0	0	1	1,822	2.41

**Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 4.65 carats per tonne*

Table 18 – Faraday 1 2016 Caustic Fusion Results from 2016 Drilling

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)												Total Diamonds	Carats (+0.85mm)
	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+3.350 -4.750		
0.225	368	239	119	67	41	21	12	8	2	0	0	0	877	0.6921

*Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.07 carats per tonne

Following on positive results from the 2015 program at Kelvin South, a second bulk sampling program was initiated at Kelvin North on February 18th and was completed by April 24th, 2016. Thirty-two large diameter reverse circulation drill holes (29 holes on the North Limb and 3 holes on the South Limb) recovered a total of 612.0 tonnes of kimberlite, which significantly surpassed the target recovery of 500 tonnes. In the same program, two large diameter RC holes were drilled on the Faraday 2 kimberlite to obtain a mini-bulk sample, with a total of 21.1 tonnes of kimberlite recovered.

The kimberlite recovered during the winter 2016 large diameter drilling program was processed for diamonds using dense media separation ('DMS') technology located at the Geoanalytical Laboratories Diamond Services of the Saskatchewan Research Council ('SRC'), which is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada as a testing laboratory for diamond analysis.

In July 2016, the Company announced that the Faraday 2 mini-bulk sample produced a total of 56.64 carats of diamonds (+0.85mm) for a sample grade of 2.69 carats per tonne. Core logging and geological modeling for Faraday 2 identified four kimberlite domains (KIMB1-KIMB4), with KIMB1 being volumetrically dominant. The mini-bulk sample recovered only small amounts of some lithologies and as such, sample grades for each lithology could not be individually determined. Table 19 summarizes the diamond recovery results from the 2016 Faraday 2 mini-bulk sample.

Table 19 – Diamond Recovery Results from the Winter 2016 Faraday 2 Mini-bulk Sample

Kimberlite Lithology	Sample ¹ Weight (dry tonnes)	Number of Diamonds per Square Mesh Sieve Division (mm)						Total Stones (+0.85mm)	Total Carats (+0.85mm)	Sample Grade* (ct/t)
		+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750 -6.700			
KIMB1+2+3	16.7	245	328	117	48	12	1	751	47.34	2.84
KIMB4	4.40	20	54	20	6	4	0	104	9.27	2.10
Total²	21.1	266	383	137	54	16	1	857	56.64	2.69

Notes: 1 – Sample weight is calculated from drillhole diameter and kimberlite density measurements. 2 – includes one +1.18mm and one +0.85mm stone from the DMS circuit cleanup totaling 0.04 carats. * Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 2.69 carats per tonne. Rounding error may occur in the total carats and sample grade.

The three largest diamonds recovered from the Faraday 2 sample are described by the SRC as follows:

- 1.90 carat grey transparent aggregate with inclusions;
- 1.73 carat light brown, transparent broken aggregate with inclusions; and
- 1.52 carat grey transparent aggregate with inclusions.

In September 2016, the Company announced the diamond recovery results for the north limb of the Kelvin kimberlite. A total of 1,278 carats of diamonds (+0.85mm) were recovered from 612.0 tonnes for a sample grade of 2.09 carats per tonne. Forty-four diamonds of one carat or greater were recovered with the largest stone a 3.43 carat white/colourless transparent octahedral twin with no inclusions.

Under the guidance of SRK Consulting (Vancouver, B.C.), three broadly-defined domains of kimberlite labeled A, B and C have been identified at the Kelvin kimberlite, with domain B further subdivided into a sub-unit Bx. The thickness of each domain varies along the length of the body, and so each domain was processed separately in order to document diamond grade and size variability within each domain. Table 20 summarizes the diamond recovery results from the 2016 Kelvin north limb bulk sample.

Table 20 – Kelvin North 2016 Bulk Sample Diamond Recovery Results

Kimberlite Lithology	Sample ¹ Weight (tonnes)	Number of Diamonds per Square Mesh Sieve Division (mm)						Total Stones (+0.85mm)	Total Carats (+0.85mm)	Sample Grade ² (ct/t)
		+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750 -6.700			
Zone A	184.2	4,929	5,004	1,672	463	65	8	12,141	529.00	2.87
Zone B	200.2	3,100	4,269	1,549	465	91	15	9,489	514.46	2.57
Zone Bx	183.5	1,080	1,310	463	149	22	2	3,026	155.03	0.84
Zone C	44.0	511	688	248	63	15	2	1,527	79.82	1.81
Total²	612.0	9,620	11,271	3,932	1,140	193	27	26,183	1,278.31	2.09

Notes: 1 – Sample weight is calculated from drillhole calliper and kimberlite bulk density measurements. 2 – Excludes 10.46 carats of diamonds recovered from mixed country rock and country rock breccia intersections external to the Kelvin body, and from DMS plant clean-up. Some rounding error may occur in the total carats and sample grade.

The five largest diamonds recovered from the Kelvin bulk sample are described by the SRC as:

- 3.43 carat white/colourless transparent octahedral twin with no inclusions;
- 3.23 carat grey, translucent irregular shape with inclusions;
- 2.84 carat white/colourless, transparent octahedron with no inclusions;
- 2.57 carat white/colourless, transparent broken irregular shape with no inclusions;
- 2.14 carat off-white, transparent tetrahexahedron with no inclusions.

Kennady Diamonds retained the services of WWW International Diamond Consultants (Antwerp, Belgium) to provide an independent valuation as well as size frequency distribution and revenue models for the 2016 Kelvin bulk sample. The diamonds from the 2015 bulk sample also underwent revaluation and the combined result for 2,262.43 carats (+0.85mm) produced a value of US\$52 per carat.

In December 2016, the culmination of logging, petrography and geological modelling was combined with the diamond grade and valuation results to allow declaration of a maiden resource estimate for the Kelvin kimberlite. An Indicated Mineral Resource of 13.62 million carats of diamonds is contained in 8.50 million tonnes of kimberlite, with an overall grade of 1.60 carats per tonne and an average value of US\$63 per carat using a bottom cutoff size of 1 mm. The resource was determined through the collective efforts of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., Mineral Services Canada Inc., SRK Consulting Inc., and JDS Energy & Mining Inc., who were all engaged by the Company to participate in the exercise. A NI 43-101 report describing the resource is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

In January 2017, the Company announced caustic fusion diamond recovery results for the Faraday 3 kimberlite. A total of 3.03 tonnes of kimberlite recovered by core drilling at Faraday 3 in 2016, returned 6.61 carats of diamonds larger than 0.85 mm for a sample grade of 2.18 carats per tonne. Results from Faraday 3 are summarized in Table 21.

Table 21 – Faraday 3 Caustic Fusion Results from 2016 Drilling

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)											Total diamonds	Total Carats (+0.85mm)
	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750		
3.0289	2,406	1,631	925	559	294	154	80	43	20	8	2	6,122	6.61

**Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 2.18 carats per tonne*

In January 2017, the Company also announced diamond recovery results from 2016 drilling on the Faraday 1 and 2 kimberlites. At Faraday 1, a total of 2.70 carats of diamonds larger than 0.85 mm were recovered from 0.86 tonnes of kimberlite core for a sample grade of 3.14 carats per tonne. At Faraday 2, a total of 1.37 carats of diamonds larger than 0.85 mm were recovered from 0.43 tonnes of kimberlite core for a sample grade of 3.22 carats per tonne. Results from Faraday 1 and 2 are summarized in Table 22 and 23 below.

Table 22 – Faraday 1 Caustic Fusion Results from 2016 Drilling

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)										Total diamonds	Total Carats (+0.85mm)
	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700	+2.360		
0.8615	1,139	708	374	255	130	86	39	23	7	5	2,766	2.7043

**Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.14 carats per tonne.*

Table 23 – Faraday 2 Caustic Fusion Results from 2016 Drilling

Sample Weight (dry tonnes)	Number and Weight of Diamonds According to Sieve Size Fraction (mm)									Total diamonds	Total Carats (+0.85mm)
	+0.106	+0.150	+0.212	+0.300	+0.425	+0.600	+0.850	+1.180	+1.700		
0.4249	683	482	302	158	83	46	26	17	6	1,803	1.369

**Sample grade of diamonds greater than 0.85mm: 3.22 carats per tonne.*

A total of 10,712 meters of exploration core drilling was completed during the 2016 winter/spring program and is summarized in Table 24. Both Faraday 1 and 3 have been drill confirmed to be over 200 meters in length, with late season drilling confirming that they coalesce near the shoreline of Faraday Lake, continue onto land, and are open to depth along strike. Based on the mini-bulk sample results, a single HQ pilot hole was drilled into Faraday 2 to guide future large diameter RC drilling.

Table 24 – Summary of Winter/Spring Exploration Diamond Drilling - 2016

	Faraday (F1)	Faraday (F2)	Faraday (F3)	Hobbes	Kelvin Pipe	Kelvin Sheet	Total
Number of Drill Holes	25	1	30	14	1	3	74
HQ Total (m)	251	139	323	0	0	0	713
HQ3 Total (m)	0	0	0	0	211	169	380
NQ Total (m)	3,830	0	4,504	1,136	0	149	9,619
HQ KIMB (m)	80	73	85	0	0	0	238
HQ3 KIMB (m)	0	0	0	0	79	6	86
NQ KIMB (m)	606	0	775	107	0	6	1,494
Total Drilled (m)	4,081	139	4,827	1,136	211	318	10,712
Total KIMB (m)	686	73	860	107	79	12	1,818

A total of 9,548 meters of exploration and delineation drilling was completed during the summer program using two helicopter portable core drill rigs from land-based setups. One rig primarily focused on the Faraday 1 and 3 kimberlite complex, and the second rig was focused on Faraday 2. Towards the end of the program, two infill delineation drill holes were completed on the Kelvin kimberlite to refine the kimberlite pipe shell in two specific areas of the geological model. A 97% success rate of intersecting kimberlite was achieved on the drill program, and the Faraday 1 - 3 complex and Faraday 2 kimberlite bodies were successfully traced from under Faraday Lake well onto the land. Drilling has demonstrated that the Faraday kimberlites are conceptually similar to the Kelvin kimberlite and are unconventional with respect to the traditional morphology of kimberlite pipes.

A series of longer kimberlite intercepts on Faraday 2 encountered during the latter stages of the program (e.g. 76.9 m; 50.3 m and 38.0 m) provides an indication that the kimberlite body may be expanding as it turns towards the North. This same behavior was observed when delineating Kelvin. All of the goals of the summer program were successfully achieved.

A breakdown of drilling statistics for the summer program is summarized below in Table 25.

Table 25 – Summary of Summer Exploration Drilling - 2016

	Faraday (F2)	Faraday (F3)	Kelvin Pipe	Total
Number of Drill Holes	14	20	2	36
HQ Total (m)	3,394	592	772	4,758
NQ Total (m)	555	4234	0	4,789
HQ KIMB (m)	327	26	143	496
NQ KIMB (m)	53	223	0	276
Total Drilled (m)	3,949	4,827	772	9,548
Total KIMB (m)	380	249	143	772

High resolution geophysics continues to be a critical component of the Company's exploration methodology to help delineate the unconventional kimberlite pipes within the Kelvin-Faraday corridor.

2017 Exploration Program

The Company completed a large diameter reverse circulation drilling program on the Faraday kimberlites during the first quarter of 2017. The aim of the program was to recover approximately 250 tonnes from each of Faraday 2 and 3, and obtain a small (~20 tonne) representative sample from Faraday 1.

Drilling was initiated January 20 and was completed on April 10. A total of 565 tonnes of kimberlite was recovered from 75 drill holes comprising a total of 8,030 meters of drilling. Key statistics for the program are summarized in Table 26 below.

Table 26: Summary Statistics for the 2017 Winter Program

Kimberlite	Holes	Metres	Tonnes
Faraday #2	29	3,471	262.6
Faraday #3	42	4,256	276.4
Faraday #1	4	303	26.4
Totals	75	8,030	565.4

Note: Tonnages reported are based on caliper survey logs of drillholes together with detailed density models.

The Faraday bulk samples were processed for diamonds at the SRC lab, which is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada as a testing laboratory for diamond analysis. DMS processing commenced on March 27 and was completed on May 18 for Faraday 2 and June 15 for Faraday 3 and 1.

In May 2017, the Company announced that the Faraday 2 bulk sample produced a total of 737.6 carats of diamonds (+0.85mm) from 262.6 tonnes for a sample grade of 2.81 carats per tonne. The result is similar to the mini-bulk sample grade of 2.69 carats per tonne reported in 2016 (see previous section). In this latest result, 45 diamonds of one carat or greater were recovered of which 12 are described as white in color. The largest stone is a 4.72 carat white/colorless octahedron with minor inclusions. Table 27 below summarizes the diamond recovery results from the 2017 Faraday 2 bulk sample.

Table 27 – Diamond recovery results from the winter 2017 Faraday 2 mini-bulk sample

Kimberlite	Sample Weight ¹ (dry tonnes)	Number of Diamonds per Square Mesh Sieve Division (mm)							Total Stones (+0.85mm)	Total Carats (+0.85mm)	Sample Grade ² (ct/t)
		+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750 -6.700	+6.700 -9.500			
Faraday 2	262.6	5,406	6,011	2,036	708	124	22	3	14,310	737.6	2.81 ³

Notes: 1 – Sample weight is calculated from measured drillhole diameter and a model of kimberlite bulk density. 2 – Includes two stones from the +1.70mm, 21 stones from the +1.18mm and ten stones from +0.85mm size class recovered during DMS circuit cleanup and totaling 0.78 carats. 3 – Sample grade is for diamonds greater than 0.85mm square mesh. Rounding error may occur in the total carats and sample grade.

The four largest diamonds recovered from the Faraday 2 bulk sample are described by the SRC as:

- 4.72 carat white/colorless octahedron with minor inclusions
- 4.28 carat off-white transparent octahedron with noticeable inclusions;
- 3.45 carat brown transparent octahedron with noticeable inclusions;
- 2.69 carat white/colorless, transparent tetrahexahedroid with noticeable inclusions

In June 2017, the Company announced the results for the Faraday 3 and 1 kimberlites. The Faraday 3 bulk sample produced a total of 460.5 carats of diamonds (+0.85mm) from 276.4 tonnes for a sample grade of 1.67 carats per tonne. The largest stone recovered is a 7.78 carat white/colorless octahedral gem with no inclusions. A total of 26 diamonds of one carat or greater were recovered, of which nine are gem quality and seven are “near gem” quality. Since drilling was designed to sample the thickest parts of the pipe in order to maximize carats recovered for the purpose of resource definition, the sample grade reported here may not be representative of the grade of the entire kimberlite pipe. Table 28 below summarizes the diamond recovery results from the 2017 Faraday 3 bulk sample.

Table 28 – Diamond recovery results from the winter 2017 Faraday 3 bulk sample

Kimberlite	Sample Weight ¹ (dry tonnes)	Number of Diamonds per Square Mesh Sieve Division (mm)							Total Stones (+0.85mm)	Total Carats (+0.85mm)	Sample Grade ² (ct/t)
		+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750 -6.700	+6.700 -9.500			
Faraday 3	276.4	2,417	3,284	1,245	449	110	10	4	7,519	460.5	1.67 ³

Notes: 1 – Sample weight is calculated from measured drillhole diameter and a model of kimberlite bulk density. 2 – Includes two stones in the +1.70mm, one in the +1.18mm, and eight from +0.85mm size class recovered during DMS circuit cleanup and totaling 0.39 carats. 3 – Sample grade is for diamonds greater than 0.85mm square mesh. Rounding error may occur in the total carats and sample grade.

The five largest diamonds recovered from the Faraday 3 bulk sample are described by the SRC as:

- 7.78 carat white/colorless octahedron with no inclusions
- 4.02 carat white/colorless octahedron with minor inclusions;
- 3.41 carat off-white octahedron with minor inclusions;
- 3.38 carat off-white octahedron with noticeable inclusions
- 3.08 carat off-white octahedron with no inclusions.

The Faraday 1 kimberlite returned a total of 76.8 carats of diamonds (+0.85mm) from 26.37 tonnes for a sample grade of 2.91 carats per tonne. The largest stone recovered is a 3.21 carat white/colorless tetrahexahedron. A total of eight diamonds of one carat or greater were recovered. Table 29 below summarizes the diamond recovery results from the 2017 Faraday 1 bulk sample.

Table 29 – Diamond recovery results from the winter 2017 Faraday 1 mini-bulk sample

Kimberlite	Sample Weight ¹ (dry tonnes)	Number of Diamonds per Square Mesh Sieve Division (mm)							Total Stones (+0.85mm)	Total Carats (+0.85mm)	Sample Grade ² (ct/t)
		+0.850 -1.180	+1.180 -1.700	+1.700 -2.360	+2.360 -3.350	+3.350 -4.750	+4.750 -6.700	+6.700 -9.500			
Faraday 1	26.37	442	478	172	65	20	7	0	1,184	76.8	2.91 ³

Notes: 1 – Sample weight is calculated from measured drillhole diameter and a model of kimberlite bulk density. 2 – Includes one stone from the +0.85mm size class recovered during DMS circuit cleanup and totaling 0.014 carats. 3 – Sample grade is for diamonds greater than 0.85mm square mesh. Rounding error may occur in the total carats and sample grade.

The five largest diamonds recovered from the Faraday 1 bulk sample are described by the SRC as:

- 3.21 carat white/colorless tetrahedron with noticeable inclusions
- 2.35 carat off white translucent octahedron with no inclusions;
- 2.31 carat off white transparent octahedron with no inclusions;
- 1.94 carat brown transparent octahedral twin with noticeable inclusions;
- 1.64 carat white/colorless tetrahedron with no inclusions.

Of particular significance is the recovery of a 7.78 carat white/colorless octahedral gem from Faraday 3, the largest diamond recovered on the project to date. Another notable highlight is that the Faraday diamonds appear to show superior quality to the Kelvin diamonds in respect to all value parameters, including colour, size distribution and shape.

WWW International Diamond Consultants (WWW) was retained to provide an independent valuation of the Faraday bulk sample diamonds together with size frequency distribution and revenue models. They reported a collective average value of US\$109 per carat for the 1,259 carats (+0.85mm) recovered. Summary results are presented in Table 30 below.

Table 30: Summary of the Faraday Diamond Valuations (0.85 mm bottom cutoff)

Zone	Parcel Size (carats) ¹	Parcel Value ² (US\$)	Average Price ² (US\$/carat)
Faraday 1	76.04	\$10,974	\$144
Faraday 2	726.47	\$54,124	\$75
Faraday 3	456.65	\$72,738	\$159
TOTAL³	1,259.16	\$137,835	\$109

Notes: 1 – Only diamonds greater than +1 DTC sieve size are reported. 2 – Based on WWW price book as at July 31, 2017. 3 – Some rounding error may occur in the values reported.

The five highest value diamonds on a dollar per carat basis from the Faraday bulk samples include:

1. 7.78 carat sawable octahedron from Faraday 3 valued at US\$2,967 per carat
2. 4.02 carat sawable octahedron from Faraday 3 valued at US\$2,526 per carat
3. 3.08 carat sawable octahedron from Faraday 3 valued at US\$1,966 per carat
4. 4.72 carat sawable octahedron from Faraday 2 valued at US\$1,667 per carat
5. 2.37 carat sawable diamond from Faraday 2 valued at US\$1,502 per carat

The valuation results for Faraday 2 and 3 consist of two sub-parcels from each body. The sub-parcels represent broadly-defined geological divisions that may have importance as the bodies are advanced to resource status. WWW determined market values of US\$60 and US\$83 per carat for the Faraday 2 sub-parcels that were 456.76 carats and 269.71 carats respectively, and US\$184 and US\$124 per carat for two Faraday 3 parcels of 268.45 and

188.20 carats respectively. The relevance of these geological divisions will be assessed as the Company advances the Faraday bodies.

Based on sample weight and diamond size frequency distributions, modeled values were produced for the five individual samples and then for each of the three kimberlites. For the Faraday 2 kimberlite, WWW recommends using a modelled average price of \$73 per carat with a 'low' value of \$56 per carat and a 'high' value of \$100 per carat. For the Faraday 3 kimberlite, WWW recommends using a modelled average price of \$87 per carat with a 'low' value of \$65 per carat and a 'high' value of \$125 per carat, while for the Faraday 1 kimberlite, WWW recommends using a modeled average price of \$164 per carat with a 'low' value of \$108 per carat and a 'high' value of \$267 per carat. In their report, WWW noted: "Given the combined sample weight of only 1,259 carats, with the largest sample of just 457 carats and the smallest of 76 carats, there is a high degree of uncertainty in the models."

A comprehensive review of geological, microdiamond, bulk sampling, and valuation results allowed for the declaration of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Faraday kimberlites on October 3, 2017. An Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.02 million carats of diamonds is contained in 3.27 million tonnes of kimberlite, with an overall grade of 1.54 carats per tonne and an average value of US\$98 per carat. The resource was calculated with a 1mm diamond bottom cutoff size, which is considered a reasonable cutoff for a commercial mining scenario. The resource was determined through the collective efforts of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., Mineral Services Canada Inc., and SRK Consulting Inc., who were engaged by the Company to participate in the exercise. The Faraday Inferred Mineral Resource is provided in Table 31.

Table 31: Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Faraday Kimberlites

Kimberlite	Tonnes ¹ (million tonnes)	Grade ² (carats per tonne)	Carats (million carats)	Value ³ (US \$/carat)
Faraday 2	1.39	2.24	3.13	112
Faraday 3	1.87	1.01	1.90	75
Total Inferred	3.27	1.54	5.02	98

Notes: 1 - The estimates encompass the entire bodies as defined by the current geological models, extending from the base of overburden (~390 masl) in the south-east to similar depths of approximately 160 masl.; 2 - grades are expressed as recoverable diamonds above 1 mm bottom cut-off.; 3 - base average value is derived by applying a base case value distribution model (as determined by WWW during the valuation of Faraday diamonds reported in News Release dated 8 August 2017) to models of recoverable (+1 mm) diamond size frequency distribution for each geological domain". Some rounding error may occur in the values reported.

The volume, tonnes, grade and average diamond value for the Faraday 1 kimberlite and for two minor domains of Faraday 2 were not sufficiently well constrained by available data to define Mineral Resources. These deposits are therefore defined as Target for Further Exploration (TFE) and estimates of the potential ranges of volume, tonnes and grade (where possible) contained within these bodies are provided in Table 32 below.

Table 32: Target for Further Exploration Estimates within Faraday 1 and Faraday 2

Kimberlite	Volume (Mm ³)		Tonnes (Mt)		Grade (+1mm cpt)	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Faraday 1	0.2	0.50	0.6	1.2	1.5	3.7
Faraday 2	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	--	--

Mm³ = million cubic metres, Mt = million tonnes, cpt = recoverable (+1 mm) carats per tonne, Mct = million carats

The estimate of TFFE is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if future exploration will result in the estimate being delineated as a Mineral Resource.

A updated NI 43-101 report describing the Faraday resource will be filed on SEDAR during Q4.

The Company completed a summer exploration program comprising nine HQ diameter drill holes totaling 2,766 meters and a ground geophysical program covering key target areas on leases acquired from GGL Resources Corp. in August 2016. The program commenced on July 4, 2017 and was completed on September 11, 2017 with drilling focused on further delineating the Faraday kimberlites. A single geotechnical hole was also drilled adjacent to the Kelvin kimberlite for the purpose of collecting the remaining geotechnical data required to complete a pre-feasibility study of the Kelvin kimberlite. The drilling was successful in extending the Faraday 2 kimberlite by a further 150 metres along strike, bringing the total strike length of the kimberlite to approximately 600 metres. In addition, drilling on Faraday 1 and 3 established that the two pipes coalesce at the northwestern tip of Faraday 1. As a consequence, Faraday 1 and 3 are now considered to be a single kimberlite body termed “Faraday 1-3”.

A breakdown of drilling statistics for the summer program is summarized below in Table 33.

Table 33 – Summary of Summer Exploration Drilling - 2017

	Faraday (F2)	Faraday (F1-3)	Kelvin	Total
Number of Drill Holes	6	2	1	9
HQ Total (m)	1917	554	295	2,766
HQ KIMB (m)	287.7	23.14	31.64	334.29

OUTLOOK

Drilling, sampling and modeling over the past five years have provided the data required for the Company to prepare an indicated resource statement for the Kelvin kimberlite and an inferred resource statement for the Faraday kimberlites. The Kelvin resource was published on January, 26, 2017 in an NI 43-101 Technical Report that is available at www.SEDAR.com. An updated NI 43-101 Technical Report describing the Faraday inferred resource is currently being prepared and will be published during Q4.

The Company is very encouraged with its success at the Kelvin-Faraday corridor and anticipates discovering additional unconventional pipe-like bodies. Numerous high priority targets have been identified in close proximity to the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlites, as well as in the Blob Lake area located southwest of the Gahcho Kué mine.

Exploration drilling will continue to test new kimberlite targets across the Kennady North property in the 2018 winter season. It is also anticipated that delineation drilling on the Faraday bodies will be reactivated during the upcoming winter season.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2,452,488 or \$0.05 loss per share and \$18,639,726 or \$0.38 loss per share compared to a net loss of \$6,353,166 or \$0.13 loss per share and \$30,951,075 or \$0.66 loss per share for the same period in 2016. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the decrease was mainly as a result of \$17,855,176 being spent on exploration and evaluation expenses compared to \$29,182,492 being spent for the same period in 2016. During 2017, less drilling and bulk samples were

undertaken resulting in the decrease. A notable decrease was share-based payment expense, which decreased from \$1,313,429 in 2016 to \$798,747 in 2017.

Quarterly financial information for the past 8 quarters is shown in Table 1.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Table 1 - Quarterly Financial Data				
Unaudited	September 30	Three months ended		
	2017	June 30	March 31	December 31
	2017	2017	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Earnings and Cash Flow				
Interest and other income	754,342	111,733	11,772	21,576
Expenses	(3,206,470)	(3,800,014)	(12,510,016)	(3,235,461)
Net loss for period	(2,452,488)	(3,688,638)	(12,498,600)	(3,214,199)
Cash flow from operations	(2,691,329)	(8,519,936)	(7,537,782)	(4,465,487)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.26)	(0.07)
Investing activities	9,060	7,637	56,772	21,576
Financing activities	30,750	11,983,150	408,000	70,250
Balance Sheet				
Total assets	4,784,186	7,798,012	4,461,200	11,223,967

Unaudited	September 30	Three months ended		
	2016	June 30	March 31	December 31
	2016	2016	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Earnings and Cash Flow				
Interest and other income	33,406	50,754	415,409	851,045
Expenses	(6,386,276)	(9,996,750)	(15,066,719)	(4,478,961)
Net loss for period	(6,353,166)	(9,946,298)	(14,651,611)	(3,628,290)
Cash flow from operations	(5,423,137)	(12,392,022)	(10,905,192)	(6,364,802)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.13)	(0.21)	(0.31)	(0.08)
Investing activities	(166,594)	50,754	79,661	116,190
Financing activities	44,450	176,000	127,000	33,080,623
Balance Sheet				
Total assets	15,823,610	21,427,628	33,685,090	44,290,911

COSTS AND EXPENSES

The costs and expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 are similar except for the following:

Exploration and evaluation expenses

Exploration and evaluation expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 were \$2,869,279 and \$17,855,176 compared to \$6,021,997 and \$29,182,492 for the same period in 2016. The decrease in exploration and evaluation expenses is a result of a less extensive winter program on the Kennady North Project, compared to the same period in 2016.

	Three months ended September 30, 2017	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
Lease payments	\$ 9,865	\$ 7,229	\$ 26,699	\$ 21,194
Aircraft support	500,097	795,493	691,568	2,173,948
Fuel	55,921	141,453	743,970	1,404,891
Geophysics	133,715	68,639	513,218	601,142
Drilling support	89,420	57,570	89,420	108,068
Exploration personnel and program support	449,330	896,260	2,344,016	3,790,505
Camp maintenance, supplies, mobilization, general costs	346,009	630,595	2,361,902	3,918,075
Site & logistical support	189,574	448,877	3,535,651	5,381,738
Environmental	46,414	7,151	62,444	79,918
Professional geological services	164,681	364,593	322,191	718,708
Drilling	750,211	1,507,933	6,167,750	8,920,868
Technical consultant	12,138	122,648	106,668	174,159
Laboratory analysis	-	731,602	708,766	1,368,736
Diamond valuation	118,802	17,776	118,802	27,776
Permitting	2,932	73,120	25,005	128,022
Preliminary economic assessment	170	151,058	37,106	364,744
	\$ 2,869,279	\$ 6,021,997	\$ 17,855,176	\$ 29,182,492

Consulting fees and payroll

Consulting fees and payroll expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 were \$104,958 and \$361,704 compared to \$109,884 and \$539,882 for the same period in 2016. Although the consulting and payroll was consistent for the three months ended September 30, 2016, the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was higher due to the prior President and CEO having higher compensation than the current President and CEO's compensation for the same period during 2017.

Share-based payment expense

Share-based payment expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 were \$81,640 and \$798,747 compared to \$126,100 and \$1,313,429 for the same period in 2016. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, 224,999 restricted share units were granted at a fair value of \$3.55 per unit were granted compared to 590,000 options granted for the same period in 2016. Restricted share units vested 50% in February and 50% in August 2017.

Interest income

Interest income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 were \$9,060 and \$28,469 compared to \$33,406 and \$163,821 for the same period in 2016. The decrease over the same period in 2016 is mainly due to the significantly lower average cash balance during the period.

Other income

Other income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 were \$745,282 and \$849,378 compared to \$nil and \$335,748 for the same period in 2016. In 2017, exploration expenditures were renounced relating to the flow-through common shares from the May 2017 private placement. In 2016, exploration expenditures were renounced relating to the flow-through common shares from the September and October 2015 private placements.

INCOME AND RESOURCE TAXES

The Company is subject to mining and income taxes in Canada with the statutory income tax rate at 26.50%. No deferred tax asset has been recorded financial statements as a result of the uncertainty associated with the ultimate realization of these tax assets.

The Company is subject to assessment by Canadian authorities, which may interpret tax legislation in a manner different from the Company. These differences may affect the final amount or the timing of the payment of taxes. When such differences arise the Company makes provision for such items based on management's best estimate of the final outcome of these matters.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND LIQUIDITY

Operating activities

Cash used in operating activities for nine months ended September 30, 2017 was \$18,749,047 compared with \$28,720,351 for the comparative period in 2016. This is mainly a result of decreased exploration and evaluation activities in 2017.

Investing activities

Investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 amounted to \$73,469 compared to (\$36,179) for the comparative period in 2016. During the period ended September 30, 2017, \$45,000 was received as a reclamation deposit refund. Interest income of \$28,469 was received in the nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to \$163,821 for the same period in 2016.

Financing activities

Financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 amounted to \$12,421,900 compared to \$347,450 for the comparative period in 2016. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, 490,000 options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$775,300, compared to 250,000 options for gross proceeds of \$347,450 for the comparative period in 2016.

On May 17, 2017, the Company closed a private placement and issued 1,629,835 non-flow through shares at \$3.25 per common share for gross proceeds of \$5,296,964 and issued 1,538,461 flow-through shares at \$4.38 per common share for gross proceeds of \$6,738,459. Share issue costs of \$388,823 were incurred in connection with the private placement.

Cash resources and liquidity

At September 30, 2017, the Company reported a working capital of \$713,747 (December 31 2016 – \$7,815,464). Included in working capital at September 30, 2017 was cash of \$2,032,386 (December 31, 2016 - \$8,286,064). At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had no long-term debt.

The Company's remaining budgeted expenditures for the H2 2017 program is approximately \$1.4 million and is contingent on the Company's ability to successfully raise additional capital as outlined in Note 1 of the financial statements regarding going concern.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions, and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i) Significant Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The areas which require management to make significant judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

a) *Impairment analysis – Mineral Properties*

The Company reviews its mineral properties for impairment based on results to date and when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. IFRS 6 - *Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources* requires the Company to make certain judgments in respect of such events and changes in circumstances, and in assessing their impact on the valuations of the affected assets. The Company's assessment is that as at September 30, 2017, no indicators of an impairment in the carrying value of its mineral properties had occurred.

ii) Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The areas which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

a) *Impairment analysis – Mineral Properties*

The Company reviews its mineral properties for impairment based on results to date and when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. If indicators of impairment are identified, management will perform an impairment test in accordance with IAS 36 – *Impairment of assets* ("IAS 36"). IAS 36 requires the Company to make certain judgments, assumptions, and estimates in determining the estimate of the net recoverable amount. Impairments are recognized when the carrying values exceed management's estimate of the net recoverable amounts associated with the affected assets. The values shown on the balance sheet for Mineral Properties represents the Company's assumption that the amounts are recoverable. As a result of the numerous variables associated with the Company's judgments and assumptions, the precision and accuracy of estimates of recoverable amount is subject to significant uncertainties, and may change significantly as additional information becomes known.

b) *Stock options*

The stock option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected life and volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate

c) *Provision for decommissioning and restoration*

The decommissioning and restoration liability and the accretion recorded are based on estimates of future cash flows, discount rates, and assumptions regarding timing. The estimates are subject to change and the actual costs for the decommissioning and restoration liability may change significantly.

d) *Deferred taxes*

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and on unused losses carried forward, and are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse or losses are expected to be utilized. Deferred tax assets are recorded to recognize tax benefits only to the extent that, based on available evidence, including forecasts, it is probable that they will be realized. The Company has not recorded the benefit of any tax losses or deductible temporary differences.

STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS TO EXISTING STANDARDS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND HAVE NOT BEEN ADOPTED EARLY BY THE COMPANY

At the date of this MD&A, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company.

The Company anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policy for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not discussed below.

Share-based payments

In June 2016, the IASB issued amendments to International Financial Reporting Standard 2, Share-based Transactions ("IFRS 2"). The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and are to be applied prospectively. The amendments clarify the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions. Management is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to IFRS 2 on the financial statements.

Financial instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") bringing together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 9 has not yet been determined.

Leases

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued International Financial Reporting Standard 16, Leases ("IFRS 16"). The new standard will replace existing lease guidance in IFRS and related interpretations, and requires companies to bring most leases on-balance sheet. The new standard is effective for annuals beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 16.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are described in Note 4 to the Company's September 30, 2017 financial statements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with IAS 24 *Related Parties*, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

The Company's related parties include its key management, the Company's directors, and their close family members. At February 1, 2017, the Company ceased to have any common key management with Mountain Province and any fees from February 1, 2017 paid to Mountain Province are for reimbursable expenses. International Investment and Underwriting ("IIU") is also a related party since it is controlled by Mr. Dermot Desmond. MCC Geoscience Inc. ("MCC") is also a related party since it is controlled by a member of the Board of Directors.

None of the transactions with related parties incorporate special terms and conditions, and no guarantees were given or received. Related party transactions are recorded at their exchange amount, being the amount agreed to by the parties. Outstanding balances are settled in cash.

The Company had the following transactions and balances with its related parties including key management personnel, and Mountain Province which includes the monthly management fee charged by Mountain Province for the reimbursement of expenses incurred on the Company's behalf by Mountain Province. The transactions with key management personnel are in the nature of remuneration which are paid directly by the Company and are not included in the monthly management fee charged by Mountain Province. The transactions with IIU are for the director fees and travel expenses of the Chairman of the Company. The transactions with MCC are for consulting fees and reimbursements of travel expenses.

The balances as at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Payable to key management personnel and directors	\$ 7,447	\$ 406
Payable to International Investment and Underwriting	11,250	22,832
Payable to MCC Geoscience Inc.	1,483	9,056

The transactions for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	Three months ended September 30, 2017	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
The total of the transactions:				
Management fee and reimburseable expenses charged by Mountain Province	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,500	\$ 67,500	\$ 67,500
International Investment and Underwriting	3,750	3,750	11,250	11,250
Consulting fees charged by MCC Geoscience Inc.	12,138	17,413	35,696	22,475
Remuneration of key management personnel	172,324	219,698	1,043,613	1,765,305

The remuneration expense of directors and other members of key management personnel for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	Three months ended September 30, 2017	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
Consulting fees, director fees, payroll and other short-term benefits	\$ 103,505	\$ 93,598	\$ 344,866	\$ 451,876
Share-based payment expense	72,569	126,100	709,997	1,313,429
	\$ 176,074	\$ 219,698	\$ 1,054,863	\$ 1,765,305

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company has no contractual obligations at September 30, 2017 other than a management services agreement with Mountain Province, for an annual amount of approximately \$90,000. The contract can be terminated at any time by either party without penalty.

OTHER MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS

RISKS

Kennady Diamond's business of exploring and developing mineral resources involves a variety of operational, financial and regulatory risks that are typical in the mining industry. The Company attempts to mitigate these risks and minimize their effect on its financial performance, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be profitable in the future, and investing in the Company's common shares should be considered speculative.

Kennady Diamond's business of exploring and developing mineral properties is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation:

- risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits;
- mining exploration risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in production;
- the potential for delays in exploration activities or the completion of studies;
- risks related to the inherent uncertainty of exploration and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses;
- risks related to foreign exchange fluctuations and prices of diamonds;
- risks related to commodity price fluctuations;
- the uncertainty of profitability based upon the Company's limited life and resultant losses;
- risks related to failure of the Company to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms, particularly given recent volatility in the global financial markets;
- risks related to environmental regulation, permitting and liability;
- political and regulatory risks associated with mining and exploration;
- aboriginal rights and title;
- failure of plant, equipment, processes and transportation services to operate as anticipated;
- possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates, permitting timelines, capital expenditures, reclamation activities, land titles, and social and political developments, and other risks of the mining industry; and
- other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy.

As well, there can be no assurance that any further funding required by the Company will become available to it, and if so, that it will be offered on reasonable terms, or that the Company will be able to secure such funding. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to secure new mineral properties or projects, or that they can be secured on competitive terms.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol KDI. There are an unlimited number of common shares without par value authorized to be issued by the Company.

At November 17, 2017, there are 50,912,599 shares outstanding, 1,110,000 options and 152,666 restricted share units granted by the Company.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management has established processes to provide sufficient knowledge to support representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements, and (ii) the financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- (i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- (ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in the certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

CAUTIONARY NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is "forward-looking information" within the meaning of the Ontario Securities Act. Forward-looking information may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the success of exploration activities, future mineral exploration, permitting time lines, requirements for additional capital, sources and uses of funds, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, future remediation and reclamation activities, the timing of activities and the amount of estimated revenues and expenses. Forward-looking information is based on various assumptions including, without limitation, the expectations and beliefs of management, the assumed long term price of diamonds; that the Company can access financing, appropriate equipment and sufficient labour and that the political environment where the Company operates will continue to support the development and operation of mining projects. Should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, or one or more of the risks and uncertainties described below materialize, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking information, including, without limitation, risks and uncertainties relating to foreign currency fluctuations; risks inherent in mining including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological formations, ground control problems and flooding; delays or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits or financing; risks associated with the estimation of mineral resources and reserves and the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits; the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations; the potential for and effects of labor disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or shortages of labor or interruptions in production; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; the inherent uncertainty of

production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses, diamond price fluctuations; uncertain political and economic environments; changes in laws or policies, and other risks and uncertainties, including those described under Risks.

Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the following discussions and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or review the forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required under applicable securities laws.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – Information Concerning Preparation of Resource Estimates

This MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource and reserve estimates included in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Classification System. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects.

Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of Industry Guide 7 promulgated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and resource and reserve information contained herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term “resource” does not equate to the term “reserves”. Under U.S. standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. The SEC’s disclosure standards under Industry Guide 7 do not define the terms and normally do not permit the inclusion of information concerning “measured mineral resources”, “indicated mineral resources” or “inferred mineral resources” or other descriptions of the amount of mineralization in mineral deposits that do not constitute “reserves” by U.S. standards in documents filed with the SEC. U.S. Investors should also understand that “inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an “inferred mineral resource” will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimated “inferred mineral resources” may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an “inferred mineral resource” exists or is economically or legally mineable.

Disclosure of “contained ounces” (or “contained carats”) in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are also not the same as those of the SEC’s Industry Guide 7, and reserves reported by the Company in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under Industry Guide 7 standards. Accordingly, information concerning mineral deposits set forth herein may not be comparable with information made public by companies that report in accordance with U. S. standards.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

“Rory Moore”
Dr. Rory Moore
President & CEO
November 17, 2017