GM 59664

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES ON DIAMOND DISCOVERIES INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY DDI 5 IN THE TORNGAT MOUNTAINS

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Year 2001

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES ON DIAMOND DISCOVERIES INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY DDI 5

CLAIM LICENCE NO. P.E.M. 0001483

NTS Sheet 24P/10 IN THE TORNGAT MOUNTAINS OF NORTH-EASTERN QUEBEC

MRN-GÉOINFORMATION 2002

GM 59664

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SUMMARY

Geological and geochemical stream sediment surveys were conducted over the Diamond Discoveries International mineral exploration licence number 0001483 during July, August and September of the year 2001. Twenty five to thirty five kilogram samples of stream sediments were collected on key drainage sites on the property. These samples were further processed in camp to obtain a fine and a coarse concentrate of the heavy minerals found in that sample. The concentrate vials were then shipped to Bob Dillman of Arjadee Prospecting, of Mount Brydges, Ontario for microscope examination of the grains in order to identify Diamond Indicator Minerals (or diamonds) contained in the samples. The mineral grains selected by Bob Dillman were then sent for microprobe analysis. This microprobe work was done by R. L. Barnett Geological Consultant Inc., 9684 Longwood Road, RR32 London, Ontario, N6P 1P2. The results for this work are pending for the samples taken on the DDI-5 mineral exploration licence. In total twenty three - (23) sample were taken from streams located on the DDI - 5 claims. A separate report covering this phase of the work will be compiled and submitted by Mr. Robert Dillman.

Using this process of silt sampling, the kimberlite indicator minerals found in the samples will indicate the presence of kimberlite dykes or pipes in the watershed drained by that portion of a stream.

In the process of collecting these stream sediments it is possible that an experienced crew might visually locate a kimberlite dyke or pipe. This happened on numerous occasions. The crew were well instructed that sampling was not the only goal of the project. The true goal was to locate kimberlite pipes or dykes. All crewmembers were very active in searching for kimberlite rock, or dykes or pipes. By this method three kimberlitic dykes were found just west of the DDI - 5 west boundary on ground now owned by Tandem Resources Ltd. The most northern of these three kimberlitic dykes (the Sandy or "S" dyke) crosses into the DDI - 5 claim block.

Laboratory assay of rock from this dyke are pending.

The property is largely at an elevation greater than about 1200 feet. There is a valley (of the Riviere Degesne) on the east side of the claim group that is only 300 feet above sea level. A foot traverse was completed by the Geologist on the western slope of this eastern valley. Outcrop is extensive and no kimberlite dykes cut this western valley wall of rock. Work in this high country is very restricted because of the frequency of low cloud cover.

Examination of one high magnetic anomalies was conducted and it was found to be a magnetic peridotite.

PREVIOUS WORK

Previous geological work done in the area consists of regional scale geological mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada.
The map by: VanKranendonk, M.J. 1994,
Geology Lac De Loriere, Newfoundland (Lab) - Quebec,
GSC Open File 22925, Scale 1:50,000.
The Quebec Department of Mines has just released map sheet 24P10 in October 2001. It is a compilation by Chantel Belodeau and Serge Perreault and numbered SI-24P10-C3G-01H the coloured map is called Lac Loriere and its' scale is 1:50 000

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This paper reports on the fieldwork completed on the Diamond Discoveries International mineral licence PEM 0001483 in the TORNGAT Mountains of North eastern Quebec during the 2001 field season.

Stream Sediment Samples were collected from the first and second order river drainages in an attempt to find Diamond Indicator Minerals in the Heavy Mineral Concentrates (HMC) of those samples.

The concentrates were sent to Robert Dillman of Arjadee Prospecting for microscope examination of the individual grains. Selected suspect grains, from the sample, are then sent for detailed microprobe identification.

The analytical results for this work are pending.

Little of the property was examined geologically in 2000 and only part of three days was spent examining the rocks on the property in 2001. The eastern extension of the "S" Sandy dyke were found on the west boundary of the property. Numerous outcrop of peridotite were observed as well.

Magnetic anomalies from the airborne Magnetometer survey conducted in the year 2000 were examined by a geologist and our best prospectors. This work was conducted around UTM co-ordinate 392650E and 6616750N. The location of this one line high magnetic anomaly fit the expected pipe pattern of a small isolated high magnetic anomaly . It occurs in a topographic flat area west of a triangular shaped lake. The northwest end of this lake has extensive peridotite float trending with the rock foliation to the northwest. The magnetic anomaly is about 100 metres southwest of these rocks. It may be that the airborne magnetic maps are plotted using NAD 83 rather than the NAD 27 of the National Topographic System. This

could account for the displacement of my plotted position of the anomaly to the southwest of the peridotite. There is also a zone of peridotite centred at 393250E, 6617000N. Magnetic gneiss outcrops are frequent in the boulder field around the air-born magnetic anomaly to explain the magnetism. If any of the silt samples are positive for kimberlite indicators minerals then this bolder strewn area should receive additional work.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Diamond Discoveries International Torngat Mountain property (licence 0001483) is approximately centred on Latitude 59° 39'00"N and 064° 52' 00"W. The property is 6,100 Ha in area. It has a maximum east to west extent of 10 Kms and 10 Kms max north to south distance . (Fig 1)

The nearest community, George River - KANGIQSUALUJJUAQ, Quebec is about 120 kilometres to the southwest of the centre of the claim group. There are two lakes in the area suitable for a camp. They should be suitable for the use of a float plane for supply purposes. One Lac De Loriere (at an elevation of 250 feet) is two kms north of the property in a wide valley that covers about 7 square kilometres of the property in its NE quadrant. The other unnamed lake is at an elevation of about 1650 feet. Part of this lake is on the very NW corner of the claims at UTM 390000 E 6618000 N. These lakes are large enough for a fixed wing aircraft to land or depart but may have some rocks in them causing a hazard.

The 2001 field crew was serviced out of a camp at the West End of Pangia Lake at a Latitude 59°36'N and Longitude 065°15'W. The camp was about 30 to 45 minuets flying time from George River The camp was about 23 kms west of the centre of the DDI 5 claim group.

The eastern side if the group has a wide pleasant valley at an elevation of 250 feet. The land rises rapidly on the west side of this valley and the entire western two thirds of the licence is above an elevation of 1600 feet. Locally, at low elevations, usually in the valleys or cracks in the rocks, vegetation such as grasses can be found. Small shrubs do occur locally at elevations up to about 300 feet. The western portion of the licence is rock covered, barren and bleak with a number of glaciers on sheltered hill faces. Rock outcrops are small, scattered but numerous in the rock debris fields.

In relation to significant geology, the licence has at least part of the Sandy "S" dyke that enters the property on its western (south central) boundary. The "T2" (Tommy two) and "M" (Maurice) dykes found on the adjoining Tandem resources ground may extend onto the property. These

E-W to ENE-WSW trending dykes are thought to be near the northern limit of the brittle zone in which the dykes are thought to intrude. There could be other undiscovered dykes on this property. There is also the possibility that the kimberlite dykes found on the Twin Mining claims traverse the South-eastern portion of the claim group. The nearest Twin Mining Corp. dyke is called the "West Dyke". It would be about 2 kms southeast of the most southern tip of the DDI-5 ground. It strikes at a low angle to the south eastern boundary of the group and could enter the property in the south east portion of the licence.

3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The rocks underlying the Diamond Discoveries International Licence - 1483 are part of the Nain Geological Province of the Canadian Shield. The Nain Province makes up most of Labrador and Northern Quebec above the Abloviak Fiord. The Nain geological province is part of the Torngat Orogen that took place (2 to 1.9 billion years ago). Two rock units traverse the property striking NW-SE. The Tasuyiak gneiss is on the southwest 4- 6 kms of the property it is mainly a garnet -silliminite bearing paragneiss. It is often rusty with some graphite and locally traces of pyrite, pyrrhotite (that is sometimes nickel bearing), and occasionally chalcopyrite. James Moorhead et el in in the Quebec Government publication "Kimberlites and Diamonds In Northern Quebec" place the northern limits of the SE trending Abloviak Shear Zone (ABZ) (his Fig 8) just south of the licence. The ABZ then contains mostly Tasuyaik gneiss in this region of Quebec. The Kimberlite dykes in the ABZ discussed in his document are all in the Tasuyaik gneiss in this Abloviak Shear Zone.

The second rock unit, north of the Tasuyaik gneisses are reworked Archean gneisses and Lake Harbour Group Paragneisses of the Nain Province. They underlie about 40% of the licence. Some reworking took place at 1.89 to 1.84 billion years and metamorphosed the rock to charnokites or they were intruded from depth at this time.

It is suggested by Moorhead et. el. that there was tensional events that opened the crust in the area of the ABZ. This would allow for the emplacement of the Kimberlite dykes from great depths.

It has been learned in 2001 that there are Kimberlite dykes north of the Tasuyaik gneisses and therefore out of the proposed Abloviak Shear Zone (ABZ). It is clear that it is possible to have Kimberlite intruding rocks of **any** of the three ages associated with brittle-ductile deformation events in the

region. James Moorhead et el P.4 in "Kimberlites And Diamonds In Northern Quebec" says: "At least three crustal extension events are known in the area occurring in Middle Proterozoic in Lower Proterozoic and in Mesozoic" (time). It should therefore be possible to find Kimberlitic rocks outside the boundaries of the ABZ and in rocks both older and younger than the Tasuyiak gneiss.

Twin Mining reports that kimberlite dykes have been found in the oldest member of the Lake Harbour Group on the Beaufremont River in rocks of the Far North Craton itself. These dykes trend east-southeast. Kimberlite dykes in the ABZ trend NNW through NNE. Other kimberlite dykes on Diamond Discoveries International ground DDI-3 are also in metasediments that are older than the Tasuyiak unit and are located north of the Abloviak Shear Zone as are the "S", T2", and "M" dykes. Furthermore Moorhead et. el (page 4) states that "Post-tectonic ultramafic lamprophyres, some of which are kimberlites, have been identified in the northernmost portion of Labrador, approximately 75 km NE of the Abloviak Fiord dykes (Wardel et el., 1994)." We conclude therefore that exploration efforts for kimberlite rock need not be restricted to the area of the Abloviak Fiord or the ABZ.

4.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The rock foliation on the property strikes NW-SE. The rocks have been folded and their axial planes trend about NNW. The distance between axial planes is about 1.5 to 2 km. Usually the dip on the western limb of a synclinal fold is nearly vertical while the eastern limb dips at a shallow angle (about 35°) to the west. This is similar to the pattern of folds on the continent side of a mountain thrust belt. This therefore is consistent with the position of the rocks on the property in relation to the main axis of the Torngat Mountains which are located approximately on the eastern margin of the claim licence.

Two rock units traverse the property striking NW-SE. The Tasuyiak gneiss is on the southwest 4- 6 kms of the property. It is mainly a garnet -silliminite bearing paragneiss. It is often rusty with some graphite and locally traces of pyrite, pyrrhotite (that is sometimes nickel bearing), and occasionally chalcopyrite. The Tasuyiak gneiss is not as rusty as further west.

The second rock unit, north and east of the Tasuyaik gneisses are reworked Archean metasedimentary gneisses of the Nain Province. They underlie about 40% of the licence. There are numerous outcrops of peridotite. It occurs as pods and lenses strung out along selected horizons. These probably represent the base of the crust that been thrust or subducted (tipped on edge) prior to the Torngat Mountain building event.

A traverse was made in the centre of the group, in an effort to locate in interesting magnetic feature. It was found to be a magnetic gneiss with numerous peridotite float in the area. A second day was spent traversing the west side of the Lac de Loriere valley. Outcrop was continuous so there is no possibility of kimberlitic dykes cutting this western wall of rock. The southern two kilometres of the Degesne River valley was not examined well enough to make the same statement about the possibilities there.

The west tributary of the Degesne River has two straight tributaries in narrow canyons that are filled with snow. These could be possible locations for kimberlitic dykes. If the stream sediments in this area have indicator minerals in them, this is the area to investigate further.

The metasedimentary gneisses composing the property are made up of about 80% quartz and feldspar with less than 10% garnets and 10% or more of black (mafic) minerals. Locally some units have 40-50% mafics usually amphiboles (occasionally biotite and rarely pyroxene). These beds are contorted and drag folded on the scale of 10 - 30 meters. This is because the mafic rich rock more easily undergoes plastic deformation; at lower temperatures and pressures; than the more silica rich rocks that make up the bulk of the gneisses underlying the property. These mafic rocks may also be paragneisses but garnet content is low indicating a sedimentary origin because of the low manganese content.

Granite pegmatite rock also occurs on the property as dykes and stringers. In some locations their presence is common. No economic minerals are seen to be associated with them.

The youngest rocks mapped on the DDI-5 licence are gabbro or diabase in composition. They were seen by the geologist from the helicopter as a sill on the east side of the Riviere Degesne. This is mapped by VanKranendonk, M.J. of the GSC in his 1995 work.

5.0 LICENCE INFORMATION

The Diamond Discoveries International Inc. claims reviewed here are Quebec Exploration Licence Number 0001483. They cover about 6159 HA. The claims are all located on NTS 1:50000 map sheet 24P/10. The work in 2001 is the second year of renewal for this licence. The licence has a maximum east to west extent of 10 Kms and a maximum 09 Kms north to south extent. (Fig 1)

6.0 2001 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The program was designed to collect 24 stream sediment samples then concentrate the heavy minerals from the samples by panning and mechanical jigging. Concentrates were then examined for the presence of any diamond indicator minerals in them. The presence of kimberlite indicator minerals grains would reveal the presence of kimberlite rock in that part of the drainage basin. Twenty four sample sites were visited and twenty three samples were taken. The samples were panned and jugged in facilities installed at camp on Pangia Lake. The concentrates after mechanical jigging were sent to Robert Dillman for microscope selection of suspected indicator minerals. These selected grains were then sent to a R. L. Barnet for microprobe identification of these mineral grains. The results of this work are pending.

Stream sediment samples were taken immediately down stream from high energy sites were stream energy was seen to drop rapidly. The site should have at least 5cm diameter gravel. This size material moves only in the flood stage and permits the winnowing of light material out of the spaces around the larger stones as the flood stage dissipates. This process should concentrate the garnets, magnetite, chrome diopside and other kimberlite indicator minerals. The initial screen had openings of 6mm. More than 20 kilograms of the material that passed through this screen was first de-slimed. This involved stirring with lots of water so that the clay and organic portion became suspended followed quickly by carefully decanting the dirty liquid. This process was repeated until the residue was largely sand size or larger. The site was marked with a sample ribbon (ex DDI-6 #12) the GPS location of the site was taken and written in the field notes of the sample team. This information was later transferred to a master log book kept at camp. If the next sample was close (100's of metres) the first bucket was carried to the next site. This is a difficult task in rough country.

At camp on rain days or foggy early mornings the se 40 - 60 pound samples were screened and panned in the lake. Each screen was jigged by hand and the eye that resulted was examined for diamonds or indicator minerals. The eye of the material that remained on the Milner diamond screen was collected into an appropriately labeled vial. This constituted the "coarse" sample for that location site. The material that passed through the Miller Diamond screen was panned to remove some of the lightest fraction and further de-slimed. The remaining material was collected in a clean properly labled polyethylene sample bag. This was continued until all the material from that sample site was processed. It required from three to six "pans" to completely process the sample at this stage. The "coarse" fraction was filed for future reference if indicator minerals are found in the fine fraction. The final step was to have the fine material from the polly bags jigged mechanically, by a trained operator using a motorized jig designed for that purpose. The eye from this final stage was collected and placed in a properly numbered vial. These vials were shipped to Robert Dillman for examination of their kimberlite indicator mineral content.

Possible Improvements

Use screen sizes in the field that will allow the direct collection of1-1.5 litres of de-slimed sand. Do the same for the next larger coarse fraction. This will permit the easy transport of the sample to the next site. It should be possible in this way for one crew to collect up to 6-8 samples per day. This could only be done with direct helicopter support. This process will also reduce panning at camp. It will also standardize the sample size taken from one site to the next. The amount of time on the ground will increase and allow for the increased chance of locating dykes or pipes. The helicopter is vital but in some terrain, eyes on the ground are more effective in locating dykes. This is especially true in the high elevations where grass does not grow.

6.1 COMMENTS ON RECONNAISSANCE OF AERO MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

A day was spent examining a magnetic high anomalies in the north central area of the claim block UTM 392800E 6616500N. There are numerous pieces of peridotite float in the area which suggests that this is likely the cause of the magnetic high detected by the airborne survey in 2000. The gneiss in the area is also magnetic. The distinct one line high magnetic response would have resulted from a discrete magnetic body such as one of

the many peridotite lenses seen on this property. No peridotite outcrop was seen in the boulder field at this location.

It is more difficult to locate kimberlite dykes on this property because of the extensive boulder-fields at these higher elevations. Additionally there is also no vegetation at these elevations. The presence of more numerous peridotite float and outcrop warrants a closer look. It is difficult to get a continuous stretch of good weather. the fog at high elevations or rain restricts access and makes it difficult in completing work all at once. The field crew returned to the high country when weather permits. If there are indicator minerals in the silt samples collected on DDI-5 it should receive a weeks work of prospecting and ground magnetometer work to locate the extensions of the "S", "M", and the "T2" dykes and locate others kimberlitic dykes that may exist on the group.

The geologist saw the eastern part of the DDI-5 property by foot and saw no intrusions of interest. Rock exposure there is in excess of 60%. It is felt that the DDI-5 ground should be assessed, as to its worth, after examining the results of the kimberlite indicator mineral work. If the stream sediments reveal the presence of indicator minerals the magnetic anomalies in this central section of the property should be re-assessed.

There was not sufficient time to do more on the DDI-5 property in 2001 because of the number of dykes found on other DDI properties The weather restriction of working in high country is also considerable. A project on DDI-5 must go ahead in conjunction with worh on a property at lower elevations to avoid excessive lost time.

6.2 RESULTS

The results of the stream sediment sample work - <u>are pending</u>. Robert Dillman will submit the mineral grain data under a separate report. The silt sample locations are plotted and printed on the maps DDI-5 (Fig 2 and Fig 3) and are listed in the Appendix.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The geology of this property is considerably more diverse than that of DDI-6. The presence of belts of peridotite in lenses as well as a massive rock units leads one to expect that there will be some eclogite indicator minerals associated with them. It is fortunate that the Quebec department of mines has published their geology map of the area this past October. The information contained on it will be valuable in interpreting the distribution of

indicator minerals in the drainage systems on the property.

The presence of subducted slabs supplies the first part of the environment for diamond formation. The presence of the T2, M and S kimberlitic dykes on the western boundary attests to the fact that there was tension in the crust at a later date that would have tapped the mantle in close proximity to the diamond stability zone. This property will require a separate program of exploration to identify the presence of kimberlite dykes or pipes on it.

A detailed sampling of till in a systematic fashion is probably the best way in finding the source of concentrations of kimberlite indicator minerals and the probable location of buried pipes or dykes.

Since one of the key signs of the presence of the kimberlite dykes is the grassy cleft in the rocks, exploration at the elevations at this end of the property needs to be done on the ground or by till sampling.

The magnetometer used in walking mode is a very good tool in following invisible kimberlitic dykes once they disappear under the extensive boulder fields at these higher elevations. It should be used to follow extensions of the known "T2", "M' and "S" kimberlite dykes. It can also be used to locate narrow steep gradient magnetic features that are magnetic dykes but may be diabase dykes. An experienced operator should be able to find the more resistant diabase as float on the surface. A computer with appropriate software and an operator familiar with the system will be needed to give daily feedback on likely targets for the crew to focus on the next day.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Work should be completed to extending the location of the known "T2", "M" and "S" dykes. This can best be done with a magnetometer. Systematic till samples taken in a systematic way could help narrow down areas with high indicator mineral counts.

It is possible to rent a magnetometer that has a built in GPS. If this machine is used along with its base station magnetometer, collected data can be correction for its position and diurnal magnetic variation at the same time. The precision of data and location are top quality and are completed in minutes rather than days. Such a dedicated base station magnetometer also has a base station GPS capability. This corrects the GPS field points to an accuracy in the meter range. This would eliminate the need to construct extensive grids in the field.

Grid construction in this region takes three times longer than below the

tree line. The savings in detailed grid construction costs will easily justify the rental and use of such equipment. Grids can be reduced to witness markers done in paint or with ribbons. In areas of snow, pickets could still be used.

The magnetometer can also be used to locate narrow steep gradient magnetic features that are diabase or kimberlite dykes. An experienced operator should be able to find the more resistant diabase as float on the surface. A computer with appropriate software and an operator familiar with the system will be needed to give daily feedback on likely targets for the crew to focus on the following day.

Research by the author indicates that it is possible and preferable to take smaller silt samples in the field. By first screening the material to the required mesh sizes in the field and return to camp with 1 to 2 litres of material to be jigged. If a coarse fraction is wanted the field hand could jig the sample in the field on the required screen and return the vial to camp. This would speed up movement from one sample site to another. It would not be necessary to carry 20 to 30 Kg samples to the next location OR have an expensive helicopter land at three or more sites to recover the buckets.

It may be warranted to collect additional silt samples to narrow the target areas in places where kimberlite indicator minerals were found in 2001 It would also be profitable to collect till samples in a box pattern around anomalies detected in 2001 silt samples.

After narrowing the suspect drainage with silt samples a grid of till sampling for HMC's should be used to locate buried or hidden dykes or pipes especially in the large areas of the property that are talus covered. Foot prospecting would not be effective in these types of areas.

APPENDIX I

9.0 MAN DAYS OF WORK

23 samples collected		16 man-days
23 samples panned & jigged		10 man days
Concentrates Examined R. Dillman in process.....		
Microprobe work.....		
General prospecting		5 man days
Checking magnetic targets		3 man-days
Share of mobilization and demobilization...		7 man-days
report & maps		2 man days
TOTAL	**more than**	**43 man days**

APPENDIX II

9.1 SAMPLE LOCATIONS
Stream Sediment Heavy Mineral Concentrates

Sample ID	No of fine vials	No. of coarse vials	UTM Coordinates
DDI5- 01	1	1	391712E 6609959N
DDI5- 02	1	1	391500E 6610159N
DDI5- 03	1	1	391666E 6613164N
DDI5- 04	1	1	391586E 6613343N
DDI5- 05	2	1	390019E 6609888N
DDI5- 06	1	1	393112E 6610790N
DDI5- 07	1	1	396054E 6612804N
DDI5- 08	1	1	396197E 6612750N
DDI5- 09	1	1	396945E 6612406N
DDI5- 10	1	1	396369E 6613812N
DDI5- 11	1	1	396247E 6613834N
DDI5- 12	1	1	396306E 6614757N
DDI5- 13	1	2	396265E 6614992N
DDI5- 14	1		396450E 6614810N
DDI5- 15	1	1	397654E 6616707N
DDI5- 16	1	1	399151E 6616162N
DDI5- 17	1	1	397751E 6617100N
DDI5- 18	1	1	396359E 6617692N
DDI5- 19	1	1	390420E 6612520N
DDI5- 20	1	1	390206E 6615917N
DDI5- 21	No sample		
DDI5- 22			391137E 6616705N
DDI5- 23	1	1	390412E 6617261N
DDI5- 24	1	1	389944E 6617284N

10.0 DISCLAIMER

I, Gerard J Mazerolle of 88 Brookland Street, Antigonish, Nova Scotia; have been a professional Geologist for more than 32 years. I declare that I have never, nor do I hold any interest, monetary or otherwise, in any of the Diamond Discoveries International properties or in the company itself.

I declare that I performed and supervised the performance of all the fieldwork declared in this report on behalf of Diamond Discoveries International.

Gerard J Mazerolle

11.0 QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerard J. Mazerolle, declare I am a graduate geologist. I received my B.Sc. degree in Geology from St. Francis Xavier University in 1969.

I have practiced my profession in Canada and the United States over the last 32 years. I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

I have performed or supervised all the work declared in this report.

YOURS TRULY

Gerard J. Mazerolle BSc.

10.0 DISCLAIMER

I, Gerard J Mazerolle of 88 Brookland Street, Antigonish, Nova Scotia; have been a professional Geologist for more than 32 years. I declare that I have never, nor do I hold any interest, monetary or otherwise, in any of the Diamond Discoveries International properties or in the company itself.

I declare that I performed and supervised the performance of all the fieldwork declared in this report for Peter Ferdeber (Prospecting Geophysics Ltd.) on behalf of Diamond Discoveries International.

Gerard J. Mazerolle

Gerard J Mazerolle

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I, Gerard J. Mazerolle, declare I am a graduate geologist. I received my B.Sc. degree in Geology from St. Francis Xavier University in 1969.

I have practiced my profession in Canada and the United States over the last 32 years. I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

I have performed or supervised all the work declared in this report.

YOURS TRULY,

Gerard J. Mazerolle B.Sc.

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