Plinky Property

East Group
Otto Township, District of Temiskaming
NTS - 42 A/1
80°05'W 48°04'N

Prepared by : E. Marion

DAYS WORKED

HAND STRIPPING AND PRESSURE WASHING

	E MARION	J TINNEY
JULY 18, 2004	10h	10h
JULY 24, 2004	10h	10h
JULY 25, 2004	9h	9h
JULY 26, 2004	7h	-
JULY 31, 2004	8h	-
	44h	29h

44h ÷ 8h/day = 5½ days

29h ÷ 8h/day = 3½ days

2.29948

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5½ days @ $150.00/day = $825.00

E. Marion K22502

3½ days @ $125.00/day = $442.00

Jim Tinney

K23146

PUMP RENTAL

5 days @ $48.00/day = $240.00

Jim Tinney

Plinky Property

East Group

Otto Township

NTS - 42 A/1

80°05'W 48°04'N

Spring 2005

Prepared by : Eric Marion

May 30/05

INDEX

Property Location.....3

Access 3

Claims..... 3

General Geology/Claim Geology.....3

Previous Work.....3

Present Work.....5

Result/Conclusions.....5

Bibliography.....i, ii

FIGURES

Fig - 1 Location..... 1

Fig - 2 Claim Map.....2

Fig - 3 General Geology..... 4

Fig - 4 Claim Geology.....6

Fig - 5 Work Site Location.....7

Fig - 6 Stripping Washing Area.....8

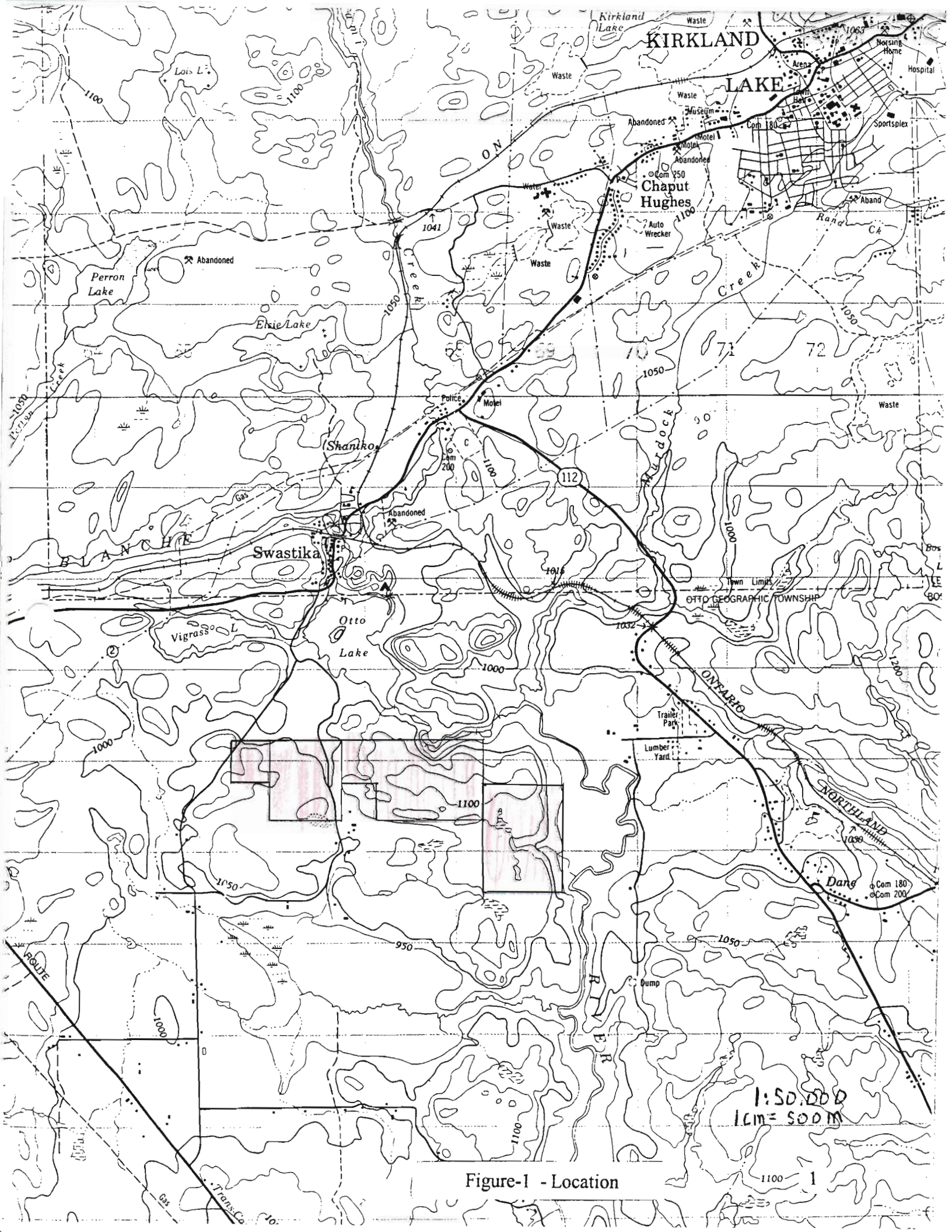


Figure-1 - Location

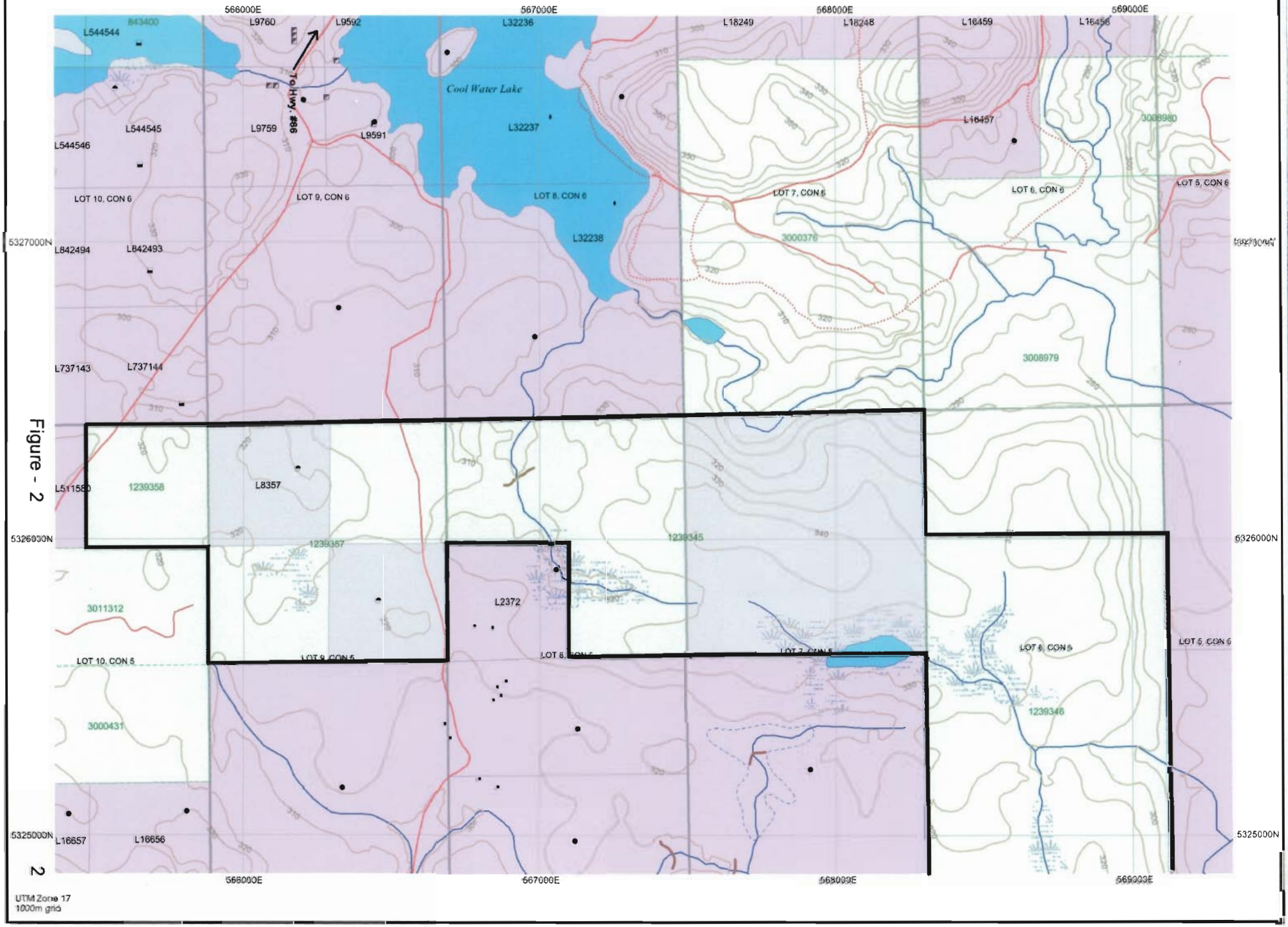

566000E
567000E
568000E
569000E
5327000N
5326000N
5325000N
L544544
843400
L9760
L9592
L32236
L18249
L18248
L16459
L16458
To Hwy #86
Cool Water Lake
L544545
L9759
L9591
L32237
L544546
L16457
3008980
LOT 10, CON 6
LOT 9, CON 6
LOT 8, CON 6
LOT 7, CON 6
LOT 6, CON 6
LOT 5, CON 6
L32238
3000376
L842494
L842493
3008979
L737143
L737144
L511580
1239358
L8357
1239357
1239345
3011312
L2372
LOT 10, CON 5
LOT 9, CON 5
LOT 8, CON 5
LOT 7, CON 5
LOT 6, CON 5
LOT 5, CON 6
3000431
1239346
L16657
L16656
UTM Zone 17
1000m grid

Figure - 2

PROPERTY LOCATION

The property is located in the Larder Lake mining Division approximately 3 kilometers due south of the town of Swastika. The claim group sits in the central part of the north half of Otto Township. This area is in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist District and can be found on NTS-42A/1 with the geographic center being at approximately 80° 05' W and 48° 04' N.

ACCESS

Heading south off of Hwy. # 66 west of Swastika, on Otto Road 1 for 1 kilometer will bring you to a fork in the road. Taking the left (east) road and following it for 1½ kilometers will bring you to the north border of the claim group. This road continues on through the group. Access around the area is via old cut roads and some hunting trails.

CLAIMS

The property consists of four gontiguous staked mining claim blocks totaling 18 claim units recorded on Plan M-379 of Otto Township, which is a subdivided township.The claims and descriptions are as follows:

CL#1239345---Lot 7,Con. 5 N1/2 + Lot 8, Con.5 N1/2(no SW 1/4)
CL#1239346---Lot 6, Con. 5 S 1/2+Lot 6, Con.5 S1/2 of N 1/2
CL#1239357---Lot 9, Con. 5 N1/2
CL#1239359---Lot 10 Con. 5 N1/2 NE1/4

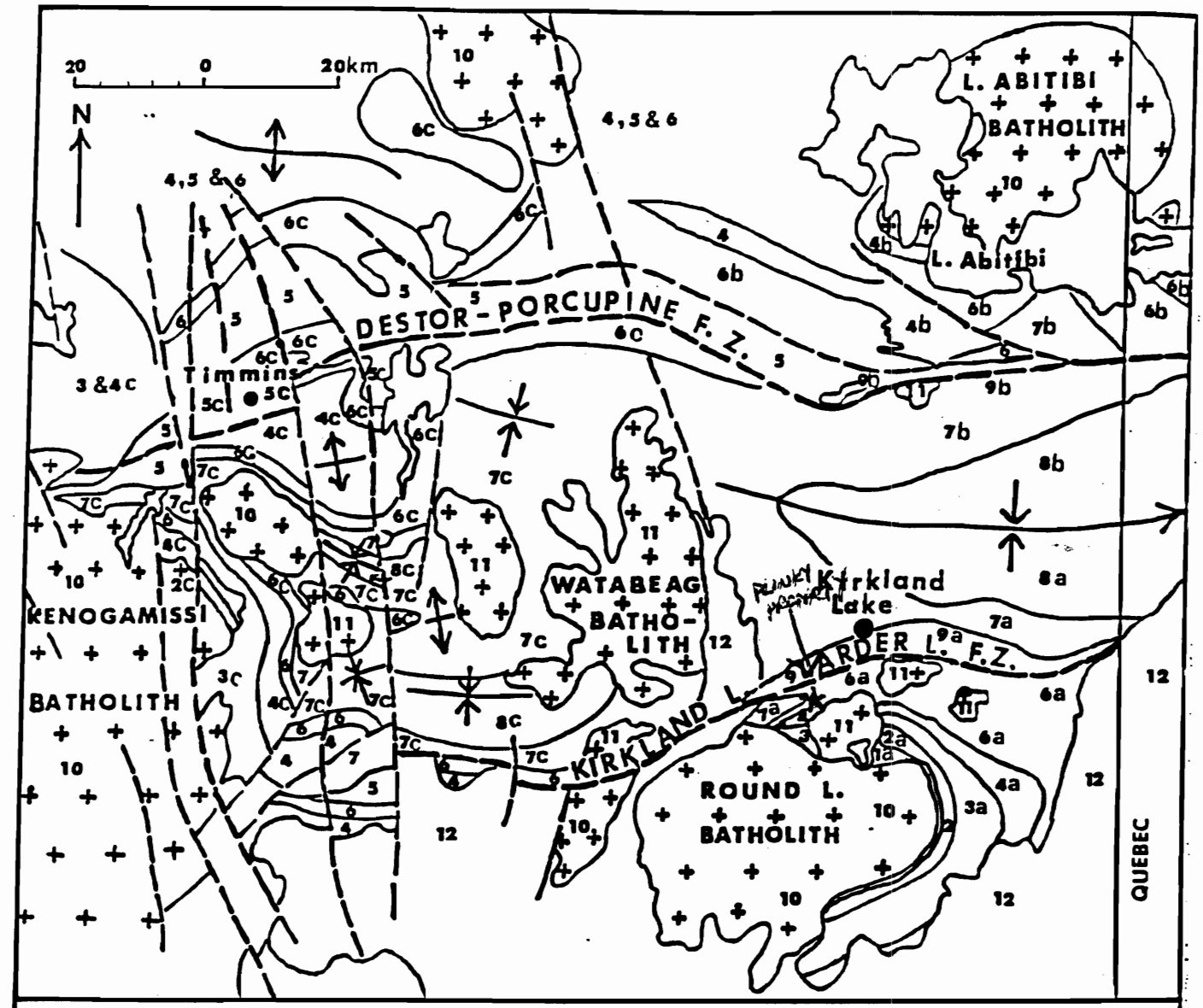
GENERAL GEOLOGY/CLAIM GEOLOGY

The claim group straddles the northern contact of the Otto Stock, a syenitic intrusive complex, and steeply north facing mafic volcanic rocks interlayered with inter-flow sediments, agglomerates and some cherty and sulfide iron formation of the Catherine Group. The most prominant feature of the area is the Larder-Cadillac Deformation Zone. This is an east-west trending fault corridor coincident with a thin layer of sub-vertical lying Temiskaming age metasediments along much of its length, and many of the individual splays are the host of ecomomic gold concentrations. The LCDZ fault system is renowned for the many high grade gold deposits found along its length in Ontario and Quebec.
A mapped splay of the Larder-Cadillac Deformation Zone (LCDZ) passes through the northwestern corner of the claim group.About one mile north of the claim group the "South Break"(splay of LCDZ) was mined on for gold at the "Lucky Cross Mine", one of the earliest gold discoveries in the Larder Lake mining district..

Small bodies of syenite and lamprophyre, probably related to the Otto Stock, intrude the overlying volcanic rocks in several locations. The geological environment present on the claims appears to be similar to that 3km to the west where recent work by the OGS(ref Matachewan-Swastika Recognizance-2001,Ben Burger) and Resident Geologists Office has encountered a platinum-gold-copper occurance in amphibolite rock in the contact aureole of a zoned syenitic (possibly sanukitoid suite) intrusive complex. A north south fault of the Temiskaming Rift System passes through CL#1239346. This rift system is known to exert a control on the intrusion of kimberlitic rocks in this region.

PREVIOUS WORK

There is very little submitted assessment work on record for this claim group. A limited airbourne magnetometer and VLF survey, geological mapping and four short core holes were drilled by Minorex in the 1980's. The drill holes did not coorelate with the geophysical targets that



LEGEND

Proterozoic

Keeweenawan diabase (not shown)

12 Cobalt Group

Archean

Matachewan diabase (not shown)

Granitic rocks

11 Granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite

10 Massive to gneissic quartz diorite, tonalite, trondhjemite

Upper Supergroup

9 9a* Timiskaming Group, 9b** Destor-Porcupine Complex

8 8a, 8n, Blake River Group, 8c*** Blake River (Upper Fm., Tisdale Group)

7 7a, 7b, Kinojevis Group, 7c Kinojevis Group, (Middle Fm., Tisdale Group)

6 6a Larder Lake Group, 6b Stoughton Roquemaure Group, 6c Lower Fm., Tisdale Group

5 5c Porcupine Group

Lower Supergroups

4 4a Skead Group, 4b Hunter Mine Group, 4c Upper Fm., Deloro Group

3 3a Catherine Group, 3c Middle Fm., Deloro Group

2 2a Wabewawa Group, 2c Lower Fm. Deloro Group

1 1a Pacaud tuffs****

*a refers to Kirkland Lake Area, south limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1978c, 1979).
**b refers to Kirkland Lake Area, north limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1976, 1978b).
***c refers to Timmins Area (Pyke, 1980).
**** (Goodwin, 1965).

Figure-3 - General Geology

were defined. The target areas appear to have been pyritized felsic tuffs. No follow up work was performed to establish the cause of the geophysical anomalies.Numerous small pits and trenches attest to some other prospecting activities but no submitted results or reports are available for most all of these sites mapped. The author has lightly prospected selected portions of the property and has cored several short pack-sack drill holes at the east end of the claim group without encountering signifigant mineralization.

PRESENT WORK

During the summer of 2004' prospecting and hand stripping uncovered an unusual area of outcrop. It was deceided to further hand strip and wash the area with a pressure pump in order to better understand the rock thus far exposed.

RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS

After the outcrop was sufficiently exposed, it was determined that the unit exposed was a lamprophyric heterolithic breccia, a known host rock for diamonds in many parts of the world.In outcrop the rock looks like a conglomerate with variably rounded and variably angular clasts in a largely horneblend/mica amphibolite matrix. Much stubby actinolite needles are visable with a hand lens. Crosscutting and intruding this are dykes of only the matrix material some of somewhat smaller grain size and some with only pea size clasts randomly included.Included in the breccia are what appear to be stoped in blocks up to two feet in large dimension of this dyke material which imply puzzling age and cross-cutting relationships.Prominant on the larger stripped area at the north west of the work area is a crosscutting, fine grain lamprophyre dykelet about 5 inches wide trending at about 340 ast. (Incidently this is the same as the general rift trend of the Temiskaming Rift System, a series of deep, northwest trending graben bounding magma tapping-faults directly related to the emplacement and control on diamond bearing material right across the Canadian Shield.

The classification of this lithology was originally confirmed by one Chris Pegg, a local engineer/geologist, whom I thank greatly for his input and property visit. This discovery was further legitimized by the Resident Geologist Gary Gabrowski who kindly came out for a property visit in the fall of 2004 and established that this indeed was a heterolithic breccia. Two 55 kilogram representative samples were taken under the Operation Treasure Hunt funding on this visit and the Ministry of Mines submitted these for a caustic dissolution and diamond/indicator count. Unfortunately the results have not been compiled by the Ministry as of this report date and the results will have to be included as an apendix to the summer of 2005 submission.In Ontario at present these host rocks are being heavily studied in Wawa where gem quality diamonds have already been found in bulk sampling of a visually and mineralogically similar rock. In Cobalt Ontario, 40 miles south of this claim group,diamonds have been found in these breccias.

This program was quite successful in defining an are of geologic interest that has a better than average mineral potential.As the amount of sample material required to adequately test the diamond potential of this suite of rocks is quite large, and all phases of the intrusion should be sampled, the samples taken and tested may or may not suport the possibility of diamonds being in place if no diamond is found within these samples.

RECCOMENDATIONS

A more thorough stripping, trenching, washing and sampling program should be completed at this location to better assass the mineral potential, regardless ofor indicated by the pending sample results.

Figure - 4

TECK TOWNSHIP

Vigrass Lake

Otto Lake

Murdock

24

25

22

VI

V

IV

LEGEND

CENOZOIC[a]

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Silt, clay, sand, gravel.

UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN[b]

PROTEROZOIC

LATE MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (NIPISSING OR KEWEENAWAN)

9 Diabase.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN

COBALT GROUP

GOWGANDA FORMATION

8a Conglomerate.
8b Arkose, greywacke, argillite.

UNCONFORMITY

ALKALIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

7a Coarse-grained syenite, syenite porphyry, pegmatite.
7b Mafic syenite, syenite contaminated by country rocks.
7c Medium-grained syenite, aplite dikes.
7d Syenite with numerous xenoliths and autoliths.
7e Lamprophyre.
7f Quartz syenite, granite.
7g Diorite.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

ARCHEAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (MATACHEWAN OR NIPISSING)

6 Diabase.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (ALGOMAN)

5a Granite, porphyritic granite, granodiorite.
5b Granodioritic gneiss.
5c Syenite and trachyte.
5d Mafic syenite and mafic trachyte.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (HAILEYBURIAN, EARLY ALGOMAN, AND KEEWATIN)

4a Serpentinite, peridotite.
4b Gabbro, diorite.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

METASEDIMENTS (TIMISKAMING AND KEEWATIN)

3a Conglomerate.
3b Quartzite, greywacke.
3c Tuff, agglomerate, minor amounts of trachyte agglomerate, breccia.

UNCONFORMITY AND INTERBEDDING

FELSIC METAVOLCANICS (KEEWATIN)

2a Rhyolite, dacite.
2b Iron formation, siliceous tuff, agglomerate.
2c Dacite porphyry, amygdaloidal and spherulitic dacite.

MAFIC METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS

1 Unsubdivided mafic amygdaloid

WORK SITE & LOCATION MAP

CL # 1239345 OTTO TWP.

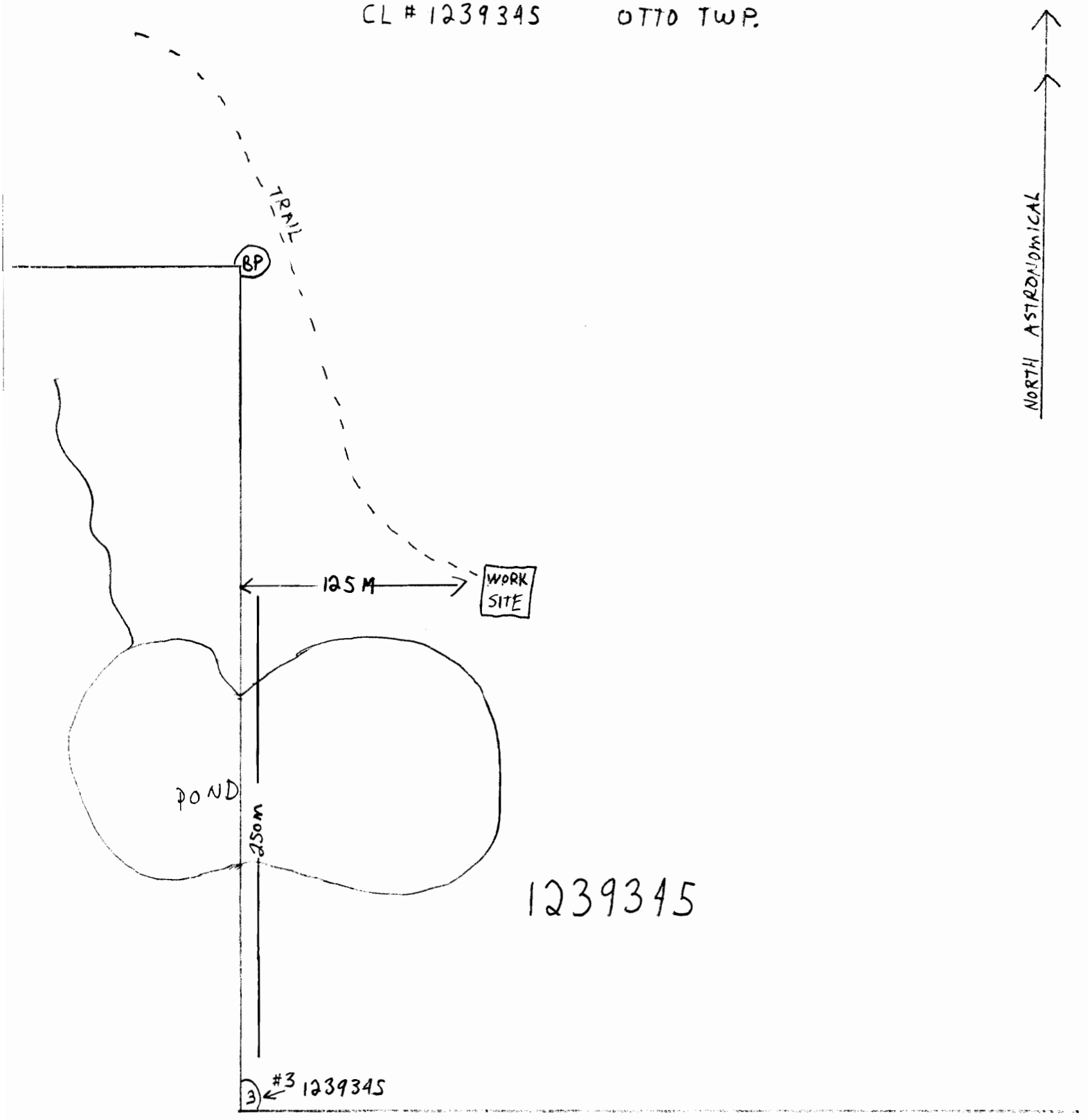


Figure - 5

WORK SITE

CL# 1239345 OTTO TWP

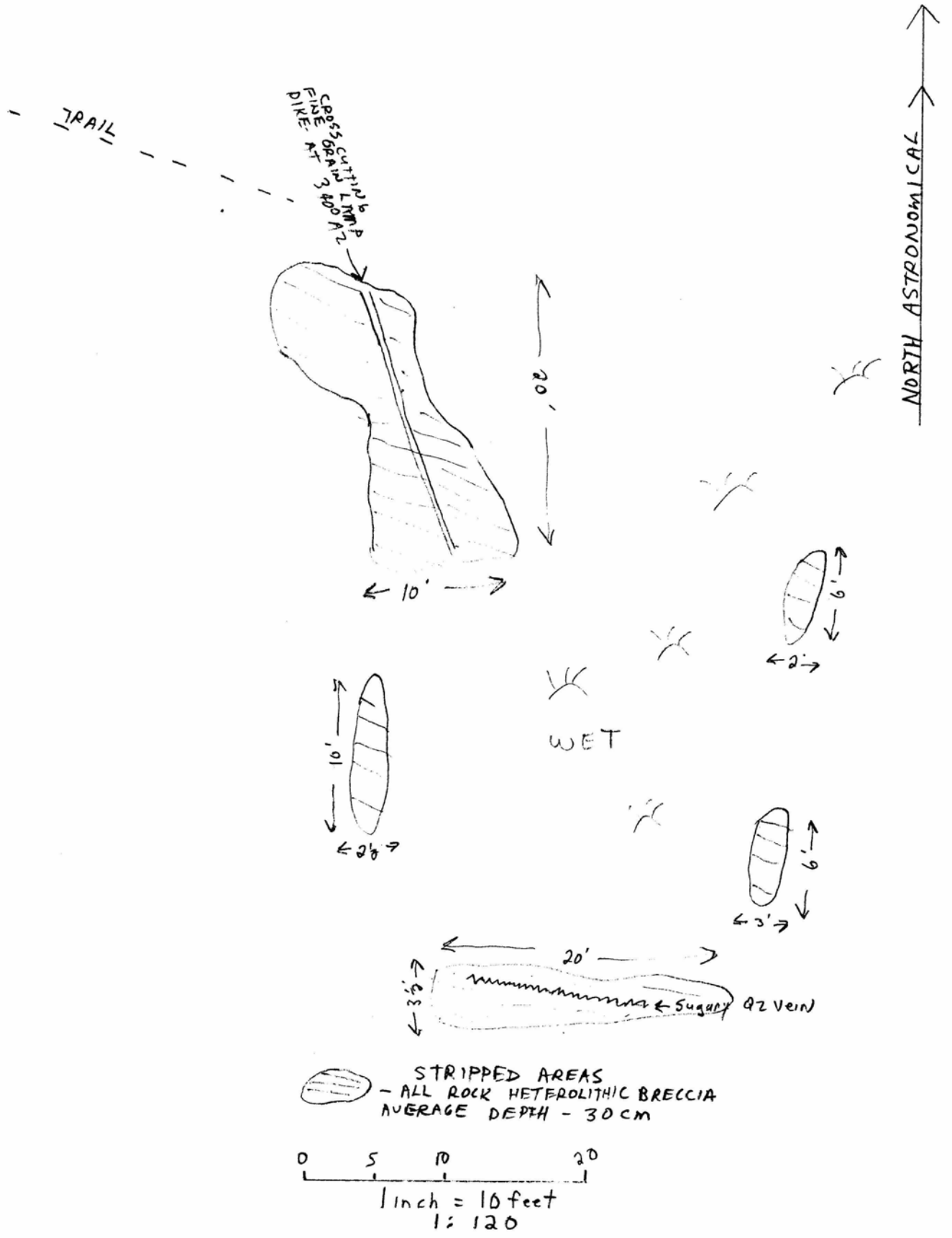


Figure - 6

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Ministry of Northern Developement and Mines
:Resident Geologist Files, literally hundreds of files of submitted assesment work files covering many claim areas in Bernhardt Township, Eby Township, Grenfell Township, Gauthier Township, Lebel Township, Morrisette Township, Otto Township, Teck Township,

O.G.S.
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APPENDIX B

EXPLANATION OF MICRODIAMOND EXTRACTION AND SELECTION PROCEDURE AND FLOWSHEET

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DIAMOND EXTRACTION BY CAUSTIC DISSOLUTION

Introduction

Caustic dissolution of exploration samples efficiently produces a concentrate from which diamonds can readily be extracted during microscopic examination. The process takes advantage of diamond's property of high resistance to caustic soda (NaOH), eliminating diamond size reduction and loss that often occurs during extraction procedures that rely on crushing and attrition milling.

Procedure

The samples are processed according to the attached flowsheet. Very few minerals survive the harsh chemical attack, therefore weight reductions commonly exceed 99% of the initial sample weight.

As-received samples are divided into equally sized charges of less than 8 kg. Smaller charge sizes are necessary if the sample contains a high proportion of carbonate minerals, which are vigorously reactive with NaOH (the carbonate content is evaluated by an acid test prior to charge preparation). If a high proportion of the sample is composed of fragments larger than 8 cm, simple breakage, crushing or attrition milling may be required for an effective dissolution, or the length of the dissolution process may be increased. Client consultation and approval is necessary before any size reduction of the sample is initiated.

After digestion in molten caustic soda, the sample is poured onto a large-diameter 150 mesh (100 μm) screen. The + 150 mesh residue is liberated from the NaOH by washing the sample in a series of water and acid leach (HCl) baths. Once all of the NaOH is dissolved and removed, the concentrate is dried and screened on a 6 mesh screen to remove undigested material. The undigested material is examined microscopically by a mineralogist. If a significant amount of +6 mesh remains, or if the material consists of possible diamondiferous rock fragments, further digestion may be required. If the undigested material is of insignificant size or not considered as a possible source of diamonds, the -6 mesh residue is further processed by a two (possibly three if the residue is large) stage magnetic separation procedure utilising a permanent magnet and a Frantz Barrier Magnetic Separator.

The magnetically characterised residue is then submitted for microscopic examination and diamond selection. In addition to diamonds, the residue may contain partially undigested indicator minerals, colourless to opaque spinel, garnet, ilmenite, graphite, moissanite, zircon and kyanite. Each of the magnetic fractions is examined at a magnification of 40x using a binocular microscope. Grains of questionable mineralogy are examined using a scanning electron microscope equipped with an energy dispersive spectral (SEM-EDS) analyser. Although each magnetically characterised fraction is examined, particular emphasis is given to the diamagnetic portion.

The X, Y and Z dimensions of selected microdiamonds are measured in millimetres. Macrodiamonds are weighed individually while microdiamonds are weighed in groups of 20 or 30, with the milligram weight, in each case, converted to carats. The colour, clarity and morphology of each diamond are determined and all observations reported in a Certificate of Analysis. Synthetic diamonds released into a sample by diamond drill bits are selected and reported as "syndites" on the diamond description sheet.

Quality Control

Routine quality control tests are utilized to evaluate the efficiency of the caustic dissolution processing technique, by spiking client samples with two sizes (35 mesh and 80 mesh) of synthetic diamonds (easily identifiable, colour treated diamond fragments. Recovery of the diamond spikes typically ranges from 97 to 100%, and for 2002 was 98.2%. Further 2002 statistics showed that an average of 1.18 indicator mineral grains (73% of which were oxides, 27% silicates) were carried over into the caustic soda blanks run between different client's samples.

Each caustic dissolution residue is picked twice by separate diamond pickers. Questionable grains are examined by SEM-EDS for verification.

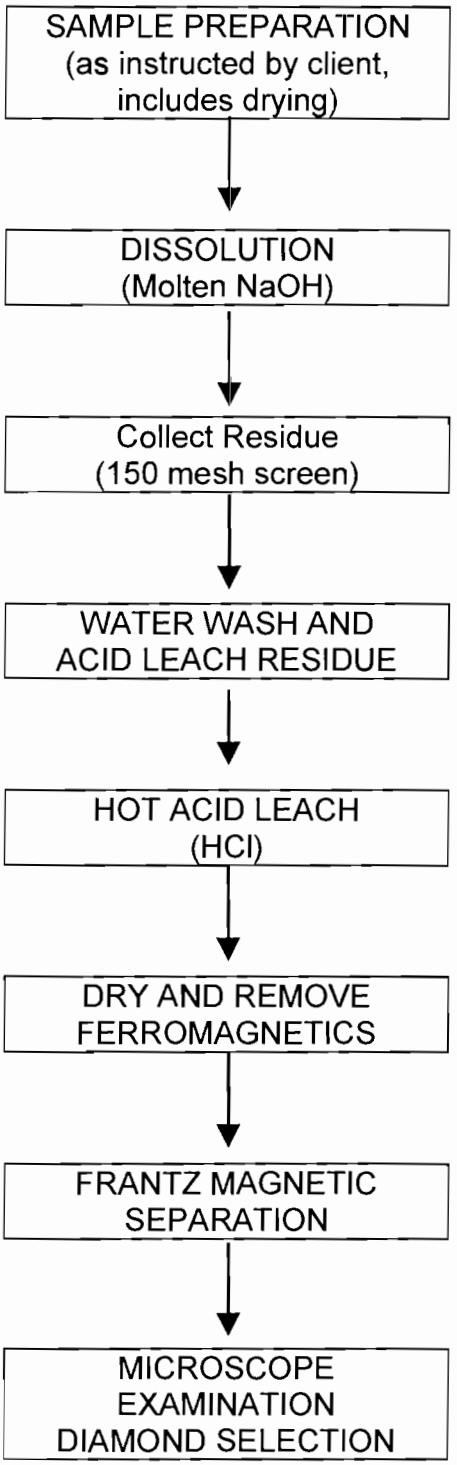
Every effort is made at each stage of sample handling during caustic dissolution, residue preparation and diamond picking to eliminate the possibility of contamination. These steps include:

- A rigorous sample tracking procedure.
- Dedicated screens and equipment for each sample during sample processing.
- Replacement of screens between each sample after pouring caustic soda.
- Thorough washing and scrubbing of all sample containers.
- Thorough cleaning of equipment used to prepare caustic residues between each processed sample.
- Sandblasting of each kiln pot between clients projects to ensure the removal of any microdiamonds or indicator minerals.

Customized flowsheets for sample processing utilising caustic dissolution and other sample preparation techniques (magnetic, gravity, flotation, acid leaching, etc.) can be developed, in consultation with the client, to meet specialised requirements.

SGS Lakefield Research Limited is not responsible for the determination of the origin, quality or valuation of any diamonds recovered unless otherwise instructed by the client.

Caustic Dissolution for Microdiamond Recovery



SGS Lakefield Research Limited
185 Concession St., Box 4300
Lakefield, Ontario
K0L 2H0, CANADA

Tel: (705) 652-2112
Fax: (705) 652-3123

DIAMOND RECOVERY BY CAUSTIC DISSOLUTION

Project: **8901-456**
Client: **Discover Abitibi**

Date: February 16, 2005
LIMS No. **MI0004-DEC04**
Sample No. **GGDA0428**

Mesh	Fraction	Dissolution Residue Description
+6	Ferromagnetic Non-mag	Not applicable
-6+20	Ferromagnetic Non-mag	Rock fragments
+150	Ferromagnetic Mag	Oxides, rock fragments and scale
-20+150	Paramagnetic Mag (0.1 amp)	Not applicable
-20+150	Paramagnetic Mag (0.3 amp)	Not applicable
-20+150	Diamagnetic Mag (0.5 amp)	Oxides, rock fragments and silicates
-20+150	Diamagnetic Non-mag (0.5 amp)	Oxides, silicates and graphite

Sample Weight: 24.00 kg
Number of Syndites: 0

Total Weight (carats)*: 0.000
Number of Diamonds: 0

* Total Weight (carats) was calculated from mg weights. All reported mg weights are measured to within 0.002 mg.

Selection and Description
Zakia Al Haddad
Mineralogy Technician

Quality Control
Elena Valeyeva
Mineralogy Technician

Note:

SGS Lakefield Research Limited is not responsible for the determination of the origin, quality or value of any diamonds recovered. Each +35 mesh (Tyler sieve; +0.420 mm) stone was individually weighed, and the -35 mesh stones were weighed in groups. Stone dimensions are limited to accuracy of three dimensional measurements of irregular shapes using a petrographic microscope.

Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada to the ISO/IEC Guide 25 standard for specific registered tests.

SGS Lakefield Research Limited
185 Concession St., Box 4300
Lakefield, Ontario
K0L 2H0, CANADA

Tel: (705) 652-2112
Fax: (705) 652-3123

DIAMOND RECOVERY BY CAUSTIC DISSOLUTION

Project: **8901-456**
Client: **Discover Abitibi**

Date: February 16, 2005
LIMS No. **MI0004-DEC04**
Sample No. **GGDA0428**

	Diamond Size Fractions	Number of Stones in Group	Group Weight (mg)	Group Carats (calculated)
Stones Described and Weighed Individually	+ 4.75 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 4.75 / + 3.35 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 3.35 / + 2.36 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 2.36 / + 1.70 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 1.70 / + 1.18 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 1.18 / + 0.85 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	-850 / + 600 µm	0	0.000	0.000
Stones Described Individually / Group Weighed	-600 / + 425 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	-425 / + 300 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	-300 / +212 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	-212 / +150 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	-150 / +105 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	TOTAL	0	0.000	0.000

Sample Weight: 24.00 kg
Number of Syndites: 0

Total Weight (carats)*: 0.000
Number of Diamonds: 0

* Total Weight (carats) was calculated from mg weights. All reported mg weights are weighed to within 0.002 mg.

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Note:

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February 16, 2005

DIAMOND RECOVERY BY CAUSTIC DISSOLUTION

Project: **8901-456**

Client: **Discover Abitibi**

LIMS No. **MI0004-DEC04**
Sample No. **GGDA0428**
Sample Weight: 24.00 kg

No.	Stone Dimension, mm			Weight				Percent	Stone Description
	X	Y	Z	mg	Carats	Colour	Clarity	Preservation	Morphology
	-850 / + 600 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-600 / + 425 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-425 / + 300 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-300 / + 212 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-212 / + 150 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-150 / + 105 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			

0		0.000000	**TOTAL**

Note 1: Diamond Fragments - No Crystal Faces - Preservation (Resorption) cannot be estimated.

SGS LAKEFIELD RESEARCH LIMITED
P.O. Bag 4300, 185 Concession Street, Lakefield, Ontario K0L 2H0
Phone: 705-652-2112
Fax: 705-652-3123

February 16, 2005

DIAMOND RECOVERY BY CAUSTIC DISSOLUTION

Project: **8901-456**

Client: **Discover Abitibi**

LIMS No. **MI0004-DEC04**
Sample No. **GGDA0428**
Sample Weight: 24.00 kg

No.	Stone Dimension, mm			Weight				Percent	Stone Description
	X	Y	Z	mg	Carats	Colour	Clarity	Preservation	Morphology
	+ 4.75 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-4.75 / + 3.35 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-3.35 / + 2.36 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-2.36 / + 1.70 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-1.70 / + 1.18 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-1.18 / + 0.85 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			

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K0L 2H0, CANADA

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DIAMOND RECOVERY BY CAUSTIC DISSOLUTION

Project: **8901-456**
Client: **Discover Abitibi**

Date: April 5, 2005
LIMS No. **MI0008-DEC04**
Sample No. **GGDA0443**

Mesh	Fraction	Dissolution Residue Description
+6	Ferromagnetic Non-mag	Rock fragments
-6+20	Ferromagnetic Non-mag	Rock fragments
+150	Ferromagnetic Mag	Rock fragments and oxides
-20+150	Ferromagnetic Non-mag (Fus. Res.)	Not applicable
-20+150	Paramagnetic Mag (0.3 amp)	Not applicable
-20+150	Diamagnetic Mag (0.5 amp)	Rock fragments, oxides, and silicates
-20+150	Diamagnetic Non-mag (0.5 amp)	Rock fragments, oxides, and silicates

Sample Weight: 24.00 kg
Number of Syndites: 0

Total Weight (carats)*: 0.000
Number of Diamonds: 0

* Total Weight (carats) was calculated from mg weights. All reported mg weights are measured to within 0.002 mg.

Selection and Description
Teresa Mailath
Mineralogy Technician

Quality Control
Tracy Gill
Mineralogy Technician

Note:

SGS Lakefield Research Limited is not responsible for the determination of the origin, quality or value of any diamonds recovered. Each +35 mesh (Tyler sieve; +0.420 mm) stone was individually weighed, and the -35 mesh stones were weighed in groups. Stone dimensions are limited to accuracy of three dimensional measurements of irregular shapes using a petrographic microscope.

Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada to the ISO/IEC Guide 25 standard for specific registered tests.

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DIAMOND RECOVERY BY CAUSTIC DISSOLUTION

Project: **8901-456**
Client: **Discover Abitibi**

Date: April 5, 2005
LIMS No. **MI0008-DEC04**
Sample No. **GGDA0443**

	Diamond Size Fractions	Number of Stones in Group	Group Weight (mg)	Group Carats (calculated)
Stones Described and Weighed Individually	+ 4.75 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 4.75 / + 3.35 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 3.35 / + 2.36 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 2.36 / + 1.70 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 1.70 / + 1.18 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	- 1.18 / + 0.85 mm	0	0.000	0.000
	-850 / + 600 µm	0	0.000	0.000
Stones Described Individually / Group Weighed	-600 / + 425 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	-425 / + 300 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	-300 / +212 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	-212 / +150 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	-150 / +105 µm	0	0.000	0.000
	TOTAL	0	0.000	0.000

Sample Weight: 24.00 kg
Number of Syndites: 0

Total Weight (carats)*: 0.000
Number of Diamonds: 0

* Total Weight (carats) was calculated from mg weights. All reported mg weights are weighed to within 0.002 mg.

Selection and Description
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Mineralogy Technician

Quality Control
Tracy Gill
Mineralogy Technician

Note:

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April 5, 2005

DIAMOND RECOVERY BY CAUSTIC DISSOLUTION

Project: **8901-456**

LIMS No. **MI0008-DEC04**
Sample No. **GGDA0443**
Sample Weight: 24.00 kg

Client: **Discover Abitibi**

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	X	Y	Z	mg	Carats	Colour	Clarity	Preservation	Morphology
	+ 4.75 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-4.75 / + 3.35 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-3.35 / + 2.36 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-2.36 / + 1.70 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-1.70 / + 1.18 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-1.18 / + 0.85 mm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			

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Project: **8901-456**

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Client: **Discover Abitibi**

No.	Stone Dimension, mm			Weight				Percent	Stone Description
	X	Y	Z	mg	Carats	Colour	Clarity	Preservation	Morphology
	-850 / + 600 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-600 / + 425 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-425 / + 300 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-300 / + 212 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-212 / + 150 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			
	-150 / + 105 µm fraction								
0					0.000000				
0				0.000	0.000000	**Sub-Total**			

0		0.000000	**TOTAL**

Note 1: Diamond Fragments - No Crystal Faces - Preservation (Resorption) cannot be estimated.