

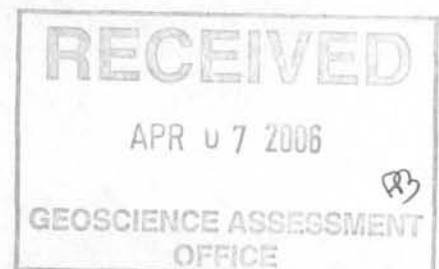


DIOS EXPLORATION

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
AND DRILLING CAMPAIGN
(JUNE 2003)
ON THE
CORAL (SEXTANT) RAPIDS PROJECT
HOGG & HOBSON TWPS (NTS42 I/05)
MATAGAMI RIVER AREA, ONTARIO
(Sulliden Exploration/ Falconbridge Option)

Presented to
Dios Exploration Inc.



By
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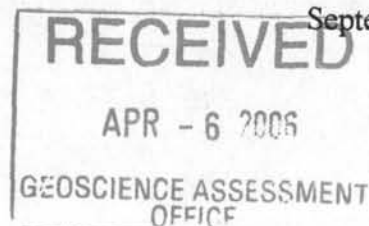


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1. INTRODUCTION

The Coral Rapids property was staked by Falconbridge in 1997 and later enlarged by Sulliden Exploration in 2002. The Coral Rapids project is a diamond exploration project located at the limits between the Phanerozoic Moose River Basin and the Superior Province. The area is underlain by both Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (Devonian sandstones, dolostones, limestones and shales) and Mesozoic sediments (Cretaceous and Jurassic sands, kaolinitic clays and lignite) of the Moose River Basin. It is located within the influence area of the Hecla-Kilmer (nepheline syenite) and Valentine (carbonatite) alkalic complexes as well as Selco “melnoites-alnoites”(figure1) and **along the same NW corridor that hosts the** Kyle Lake and Attawapiskat kimberlite clusters. The latter are located about 300 km further northwest where DeBeers’ Victor pipe is actually subject of a feasibility study. The available data on the indicators show unusual chemistry characterized by G9 and eclogitic garnets occurrence. This summary report aims at describing the Coral Rapids project, and describing the drilling campaign conducted by Dios Exploration in June 2003.

2. DIAMOND EXPLORATION MAIN PRINCIPLES

Dios optioned the Coral Rapids properties for their diamond potential. Strategies and principles for diamond exploration differ from the conventional metal exploration; a brief review follows:

Primary diamond sources are limited to particular and unusual intrusive rocks that include kimberlites, orangeites and lamproites. They are perpotassic alkaline ultramafic rocks, usually set in hypabyssal dykes or shallow diatremes. Among those, orangeites are only known in Southern Africa, and diamond-bearing lamproites are limited to Australia. So far, kimberlitic diatremes remain the main and major economical target in diamond exploration.

Diatremes are pipe-shaped intrusives in which the kimberlitic magma enclosed original mantle fragments as well as supracrustal wallrocks. Diamonds are scattered as xenocrysts or as inclusions within the mantle-xenoliths. They are not created within the kimberlite, but are simply carried by it, from the superior mantle to the earth surface.

The setting of diatremes is not influenced by local geology and shallow structures. Their control is associated with wide-scale geotectonic processes that are linked to deep lithospheric structures.

Particular pressure and temperature conditions (only found in sub-cratonic lithosphere) are necessary for the formation of diamond. These conditions for the formation and preservations of diamond can be found within the cratons which act as a thermal shield

that preserve a cool and rigid lithosphere keel in the superior mantle. Diamonds are transported to the earth surface by the explosive kimberlitic magmatism. On a continental scale, the fertile chimneys are limited to older (Archean) cratons of the Canadian Shield: the Slave structural province (NWT), the Superior province (Northern Ontario and Quebec) as well as the Nain province (Labrador).

Diverse large-scale tectonic breaks may help the setting of kimberlites. Usually, they are lithosphere root structures, as grabens, transcurrent faults, intracratonic wrench faults, and extensive mafic dyke swarms. Numerous exploration models are known and each has its own followers.

An important fact is that kimberlites are usually set in swarms. These swarms may contain between 1 and 40 diatremes, usually associated with numerous hypabyssal dykes in a radius up to 30 kilometers. Clusters (100-200 km diameter) of swarms may also occur. Numerous work & papers do suggest that the swarm distribution show some periodicity, with an average spacing of 400 kilometers (Moorhead and al., 1999).

The diamond potential of kimberlitic intrusives is controlled by two main parameters. First, the adjacent lithosphere must be fertile, i.e. it must be formed within favorable diamond-forming rocks (mainly harzburgites and eclogites) and pressure-temperature conditions. Even if the physico-chemical states are constants in a same mantle region, its diamond content may vary a lot. Secondly, conditions within the kimberlitic intrusive and its dynamic setting conditions must allow diamond preservation i.e. short residence time, low oxygen fugacity, minimum dilution within the diatreme, etc. These confirm that the conditions associated with a specific kimberlite are not necessary the same as its neighbour one.

3. CORAL RAPIDS PROJECT OVERLOOK

Dios Exploration has the option to acquire a 60% interest in Sulliden Exploration's Coral Rapids project for \$500 000 in work expenditures over a 2-year period (Falconbridge retains a 2% G.O.R., which 1% can be bought back for \$1.0 M). The listing of the project claims is available in schedule 1 (and may be viewed in figure 2).

The project is composed of a continuous claim group totaling 5,735 hectares, some staked by Falconbridge (2,688 hectares) and other ones by Sulliden Exploration (3,047 hectares). The project is located north of Coral (Sextant) Rapids, Ontario, between 81 34' - 81 43' west longitudes and 50 22' - 50 29' north latitudes (42I/05 NTS sheet). It is also located within Hogg and Hobson townships, in the Porcupine district, NE Ontario.

ONR Railway crosses through the property from north to south, in the eastern part of the Coral Rapids project. Most of the project is accessible by helicopter due to the extensive Abitibi and Matagami Rivers that cut through the property. A gravel road gives access to Ontario Hydro's Otter Rapids dam about 30 km south of Fraserdale, where the base camp (tent) was set up (c.f. figure 1).

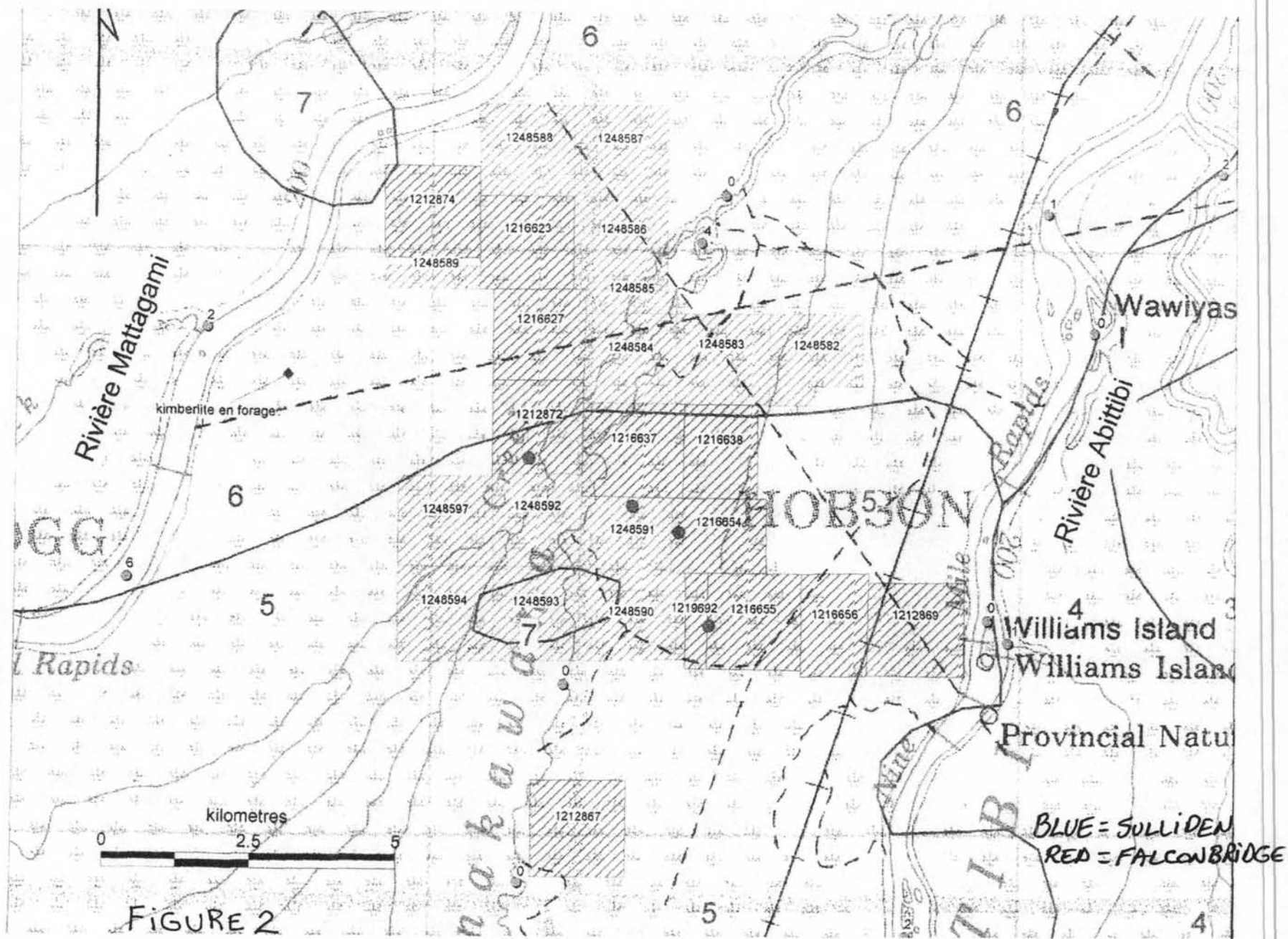


FIGURE 2

4. CORAL RAPIDS REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Coral Rapids project is located at the junction between Archean rocks of the Superior Province (to the south-southeast) and a younger Phanerozoic cover from the Moose River Basin (to the north-northwest) (c.f. figure 3).

The latter are characterized by both Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (Devonian sandstones, dolostones, limestones and shales) and Mesozoic sediments (Cretaceous and Jurassic sands, kaolinitic clays and lignite) of the Moose River Basin.

The Superior Province is dominated by the east-west striking Quetico and Opatca metasedimentary belts cut through by the NE Kapuskasing Structural Zone (representing a region of uplifted Archean crust). Metasedimentary paragneiss/ migmatites and massive to foliated granodiorite/ granitic plutons are common. Limited geological mapping by the author on the property outlined only magnetic hematitized granitic gneisses.

The property is located within the influence area of the Hecla-Kilmer (nepheline syenite) and Valentine (carbonatite) alkalic complexes as well as the Selco “melnoites-alnoites” (described as magnetic lamprophyres and ultramafic breccias) and **along the same NW corridor that hosts the Kyle Lake and Attawapiskat kimberlite clusters** (c.f. figure 4). It is a confirmation that that the area is structurally favourable for the emplacement of deep-seated alkaline volcanic systems (including kimberlites).

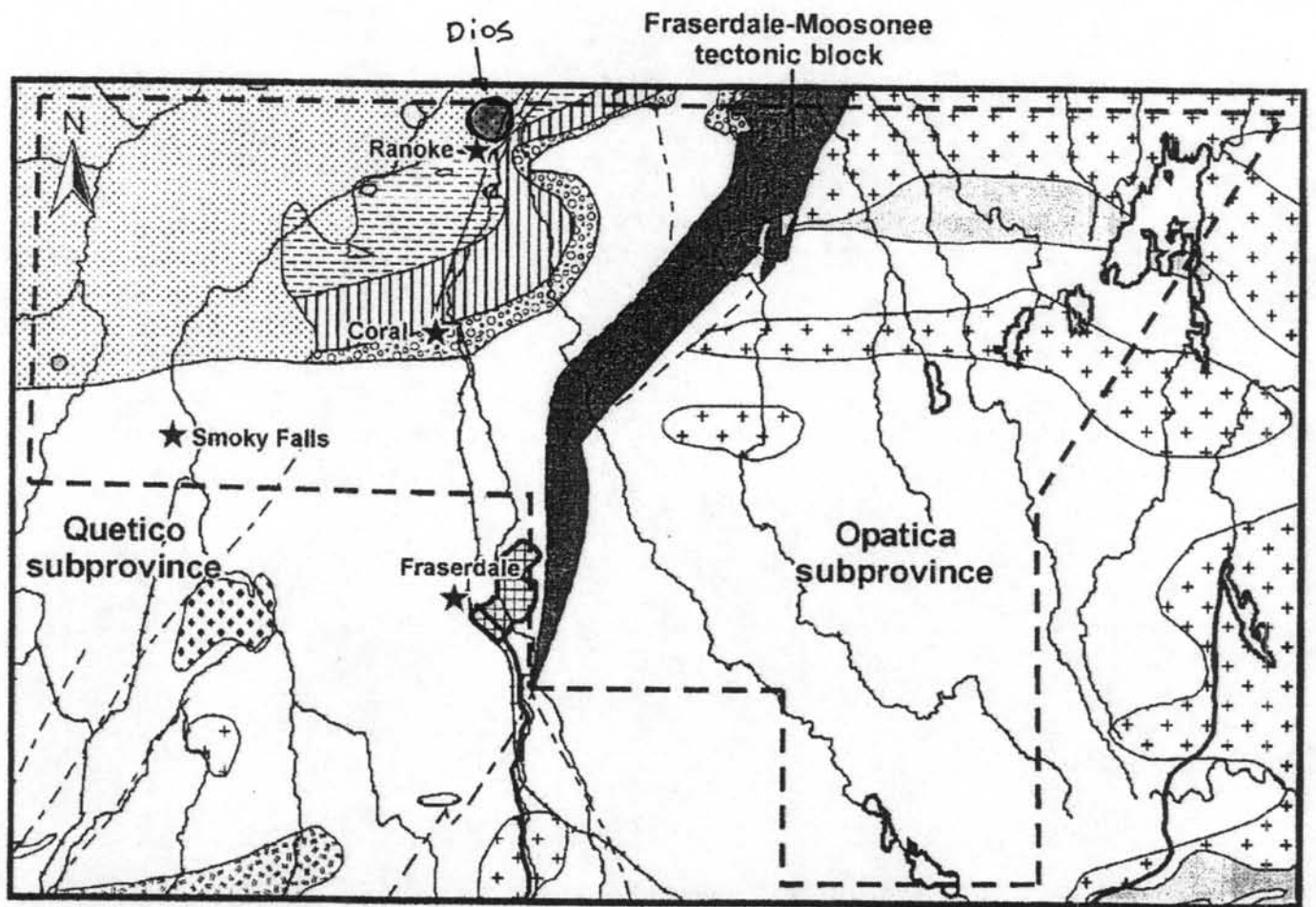
5. CORAL RAPIDS PREVIOUS WORK

1970-80's: Selco Mining Corporation/Esso Mineral Canada completed an extensive program of exploration in the Hearst-Sextant Rapids area. Over 60 mafic to ultramafic intrusive bodies were identified and some contained indicator minerals. While textures and geochemistry of these intrusives are similar to kimberlites, mineralogical studies indicated that they were not true kimberlites (Mitchell, 1997) and no diamond were recovered from any of these intrusives. Selco exploration program has been discussed by Janse et al. (1986, 1989), Reed and Sinclair (1991), Elphick et al. (1993), and Sage (2000). Three (3) diamond drill holes were completed in the vicinities of the Coral Rapids property (RAN74-08@10).

1988: Falconbridge completed two ddhs (HOG-88-01 @ 02).

1990's: Falconbridge completed fifteen ddh's (HOG-91-01@03; HOG-96-01@02; HOG-97-01@02; HOB15-01, HOB22-01; HOB24-01, HOB25-01; HOB31-01; HOB33-01, HOB34-01, HOB43-01).

2001: In 2000, the OGS completed a modern alluvium sampling study in the Coral Rapids area of northeastern Ontario to determine the presence of kimberlite indicator



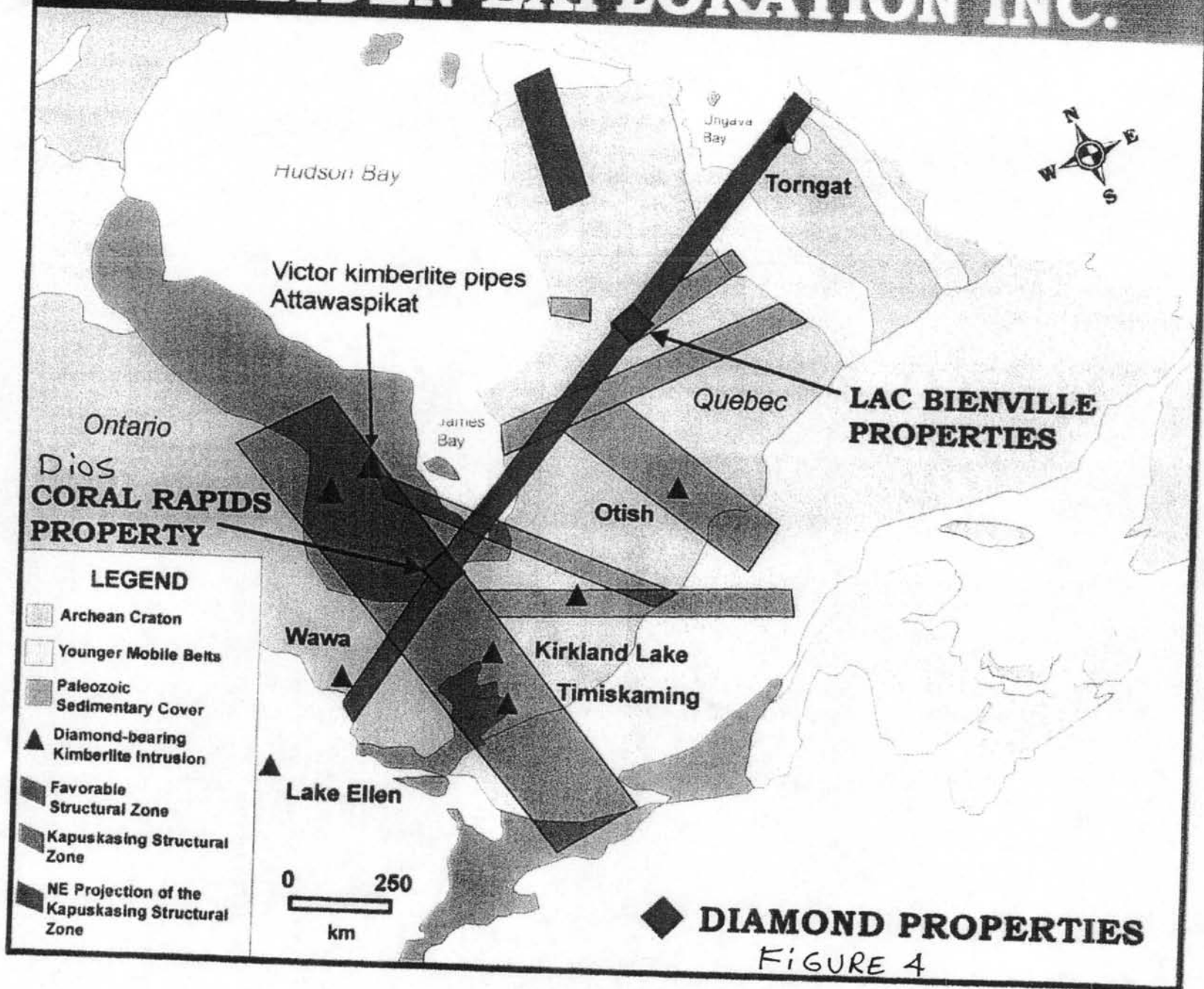
- Kaolinite, clay, sand, lignite
- Shale
- Limestone
- Sandstone, dolostone, limestone
- Carbonatite-alkalic intrusive suite
- Mafic and ultramafic rocks
- Massive granodiorite to granite
- Gneissic tonalite suite
- Migmatized supracrustal rocks
- Metasedimentary rocks
- Mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks

0 40 80 km

- ★ Towns
- Study Area
- Lakes
- Faults
- Railroad
- Rivers
- Roads

FIGURE 3
REGIONAL
GEOLOGY

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◆ DIAMOND PROPERTIES
FIGURE 4

minerals or KIMS (as part of Operation Treasure Hunt). Four main areas showed low counts (1-9 grains) of KIMS (mainly Mg-ilmenites and Cr-pyropes as well as some Mg-chromites). One of these areas is located up-ice of the Coral Rapids Project (hosting two G10 pyropes) (Crabtree, 2001).

2002: Reinterpretation of Falconbridge high-density (100 m-spacing) magnetic survey outlined several first priority targets (Berger, 2002). Charbonneau (2002) stated that Falconbridge intersected “kimberlitic rock” in one of its drill hole, immediately west of the Coral Rapids property (R.Dufresne, person.comm.2002).

6. GLACIAL GEOLOGY

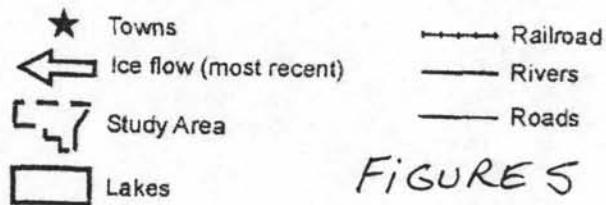
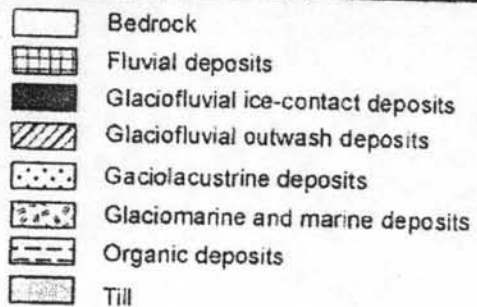
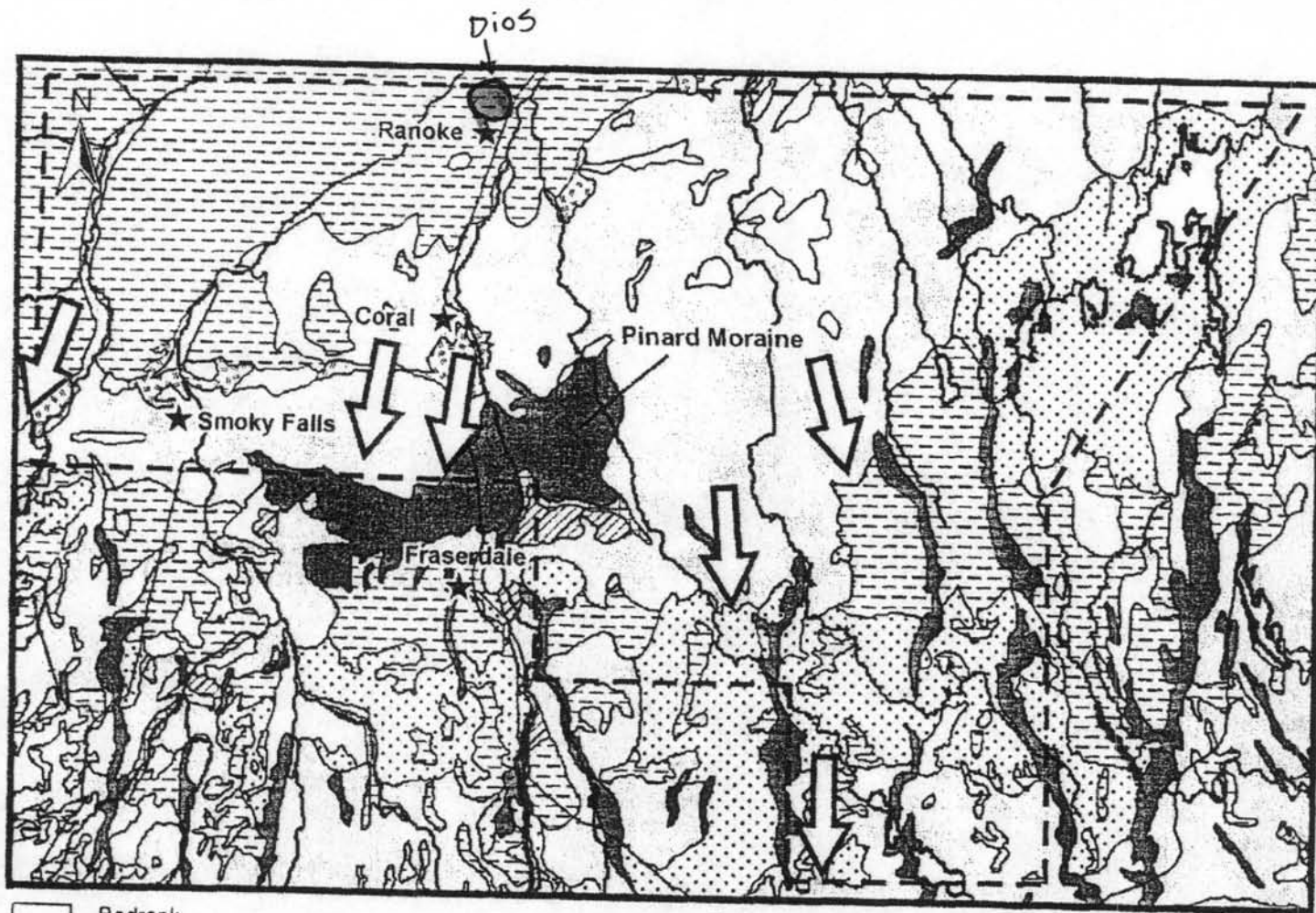
The Quaternary geology of the Coral Rapids area records a dynamic and rapidly changing sequence of events related to the deglaciation period of northeastern Ontario. Crabtree (2001) summarized the retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet through the area as follows (c.f. figure 5).

The deglaciation is recorded in Holocene sediments starting some 9,000 years ago when the ice margin was located just south of the area. By about 8,400 years ago the ice margin had receded to a position that is defined by the glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits of the Pinard Moraine. The area south of the Pinard Moraine was occupied by the glacial lake called Barlow –Objiway, where the sediments deposited in this lake are recorded in the fine-grained tills that overlay the glaciolacustrine deposits.

Following this period, there were local re-advances or surges of ice throughout the area. These surges are known as the Cochrane re-advance and are recorded in the fine-grained tills that overlay the glaciolacustrine deposits of lake Barlow-Objiway. It is generally believed that there were two main ice surges related to the Cochrane re-advance with the age of the last re-advance thought to have taken place by about 8,275 years ago.

Following this period, the ice margin rapidly retreated from the Coral Rapids area and the Tyrell Sea invaded the James Bay Lowlands by about 7,800-8,000 years ago. The limit of the Tyrell Sea incursion is defined by the present day extent of low-lying organic deposits in the northwestern part of the area. Prest (1970) identified beach ridges associated with the maximum extent of the Tyrell Sea in the vicinity of the Matagami and Abitibi Rivers.

It is difficult to assess the ice-flow direction of older versus younger ice movements in the area since detailed Quaternary mapping coverage is limited. However, evidence from linear ice flow indicators such as glacial striae, drumlins and crag and tail forms suggest that the last ice movement in the area was generally south to southwest in the western part of the area.



FIGURES
GLACIAL GEOLOGY

7. DIAMOND POTENTIAL OF CORAL RAPIDS

Favourable KIMS in the OGS modern alluvium sampling, the omnipresence of alkaline rocks as well as the abundance of circular magnetic anomalies associated with NW lineament in the vicinity of the Coral Rapids are strong positive points for diamond exploration. It is known that kimberlitic intrusives do occur in swarms, which extents vary from 10 to 40 km radius. Dios Exploration – Sulliden Option Coral Rapids project may well be located within a probable associated swarm.

Exploration of this property in this under-worked but favourable region is fully warranted. Its designation as a favourable zone is based on the following characteristics:

1. **Presence of the Selco pseudo-kimberlitic breccias (MELNOITES-ALNOITES) located south of the property (Sage, 2000; c.f. figure 4);**
2. Chemistry of the indicator minerals associated with the Attawapiskat kimberlites is atypical (compared to the South African ones), except for the Proterozoic KYLE LAKE NO1 pipe that contains G10 garnets and do not intrude the Paleozoic rocks (therefore not the source of the G10 in the alluvium) (c.f. figure 6);
3. **Within the NW oriented Corridor** along which are located recent discoveries of ATTAWAPISKAT (175-180 MA) and KYLE LAKE (1100 MA) diamond-bearing kimberlitic diatremes as well as several alkaline intrusive complexes (Hecla-Kilmer; 450 MA) and carbonatites (Valentine Twp, ?Mesoproterozoic?);
4. The Archean Superior craton is dated about 2,7-2,8 billions years, to abide by the Clifford's rule;
5. Presence of several nice circular magnetic anomalies associated with favourable NE lineaments (c.f. figure 7);

The interest in this sector located in a strong diamond-potential and poorly explored region is mainly based on its strategic location with respect to the general repartition of the known kimberlitic dyke swarms and its geotectonic environment. The following facts concerning the area are to be considered:

1. Close to a crust weakness along which several kimberlitic swarms (Attawapiskat, Kirland Lake, and Timiskaming-Cobalt) are spaced with an 200-400 km-interval. This discontinuity is deeply rooted in the lithosphere;
2. **Located at to the junction of the NW Attawapiskat-Kirkland Lake corridor and the NE Kapuskasing structural zone (c.f. figure 7) ;**
3. The property is located 300-400 km southeast of Attawapiskat and Kyle Lake swarm, 200-250 km north-west of the Kirkland Lake swarm, 400 km north-west of the Cobalt-Timiskaming swarm, and 400 km north-east of the Wawa swarm. This corresponds to the regular spacing between kimberlitic swarms;
6. The Archean Superior craton is dated about 2,7-2,8 billions years, to abide by the Clifford's rule;

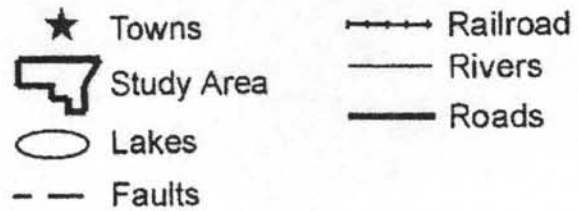
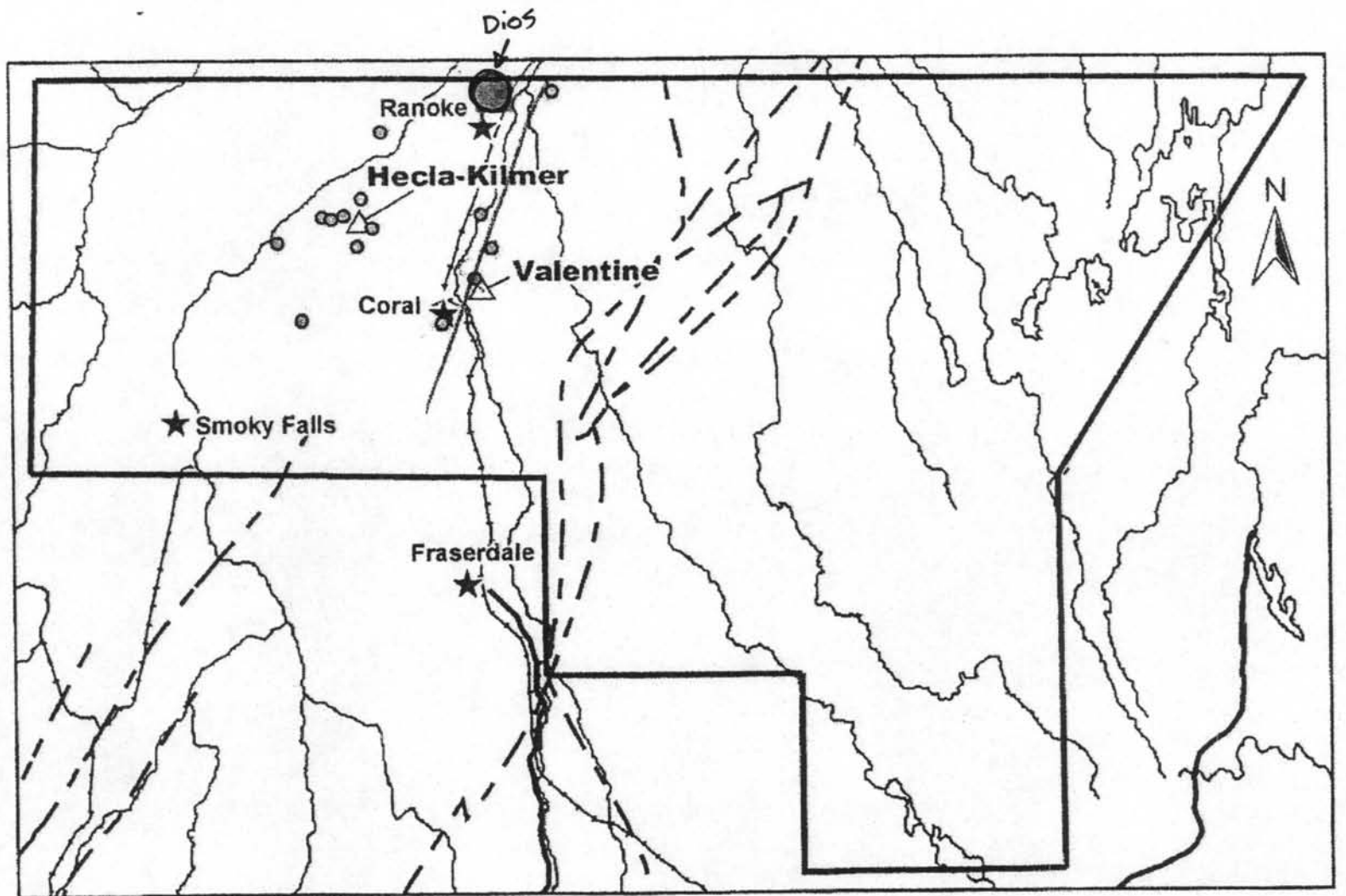
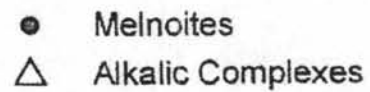
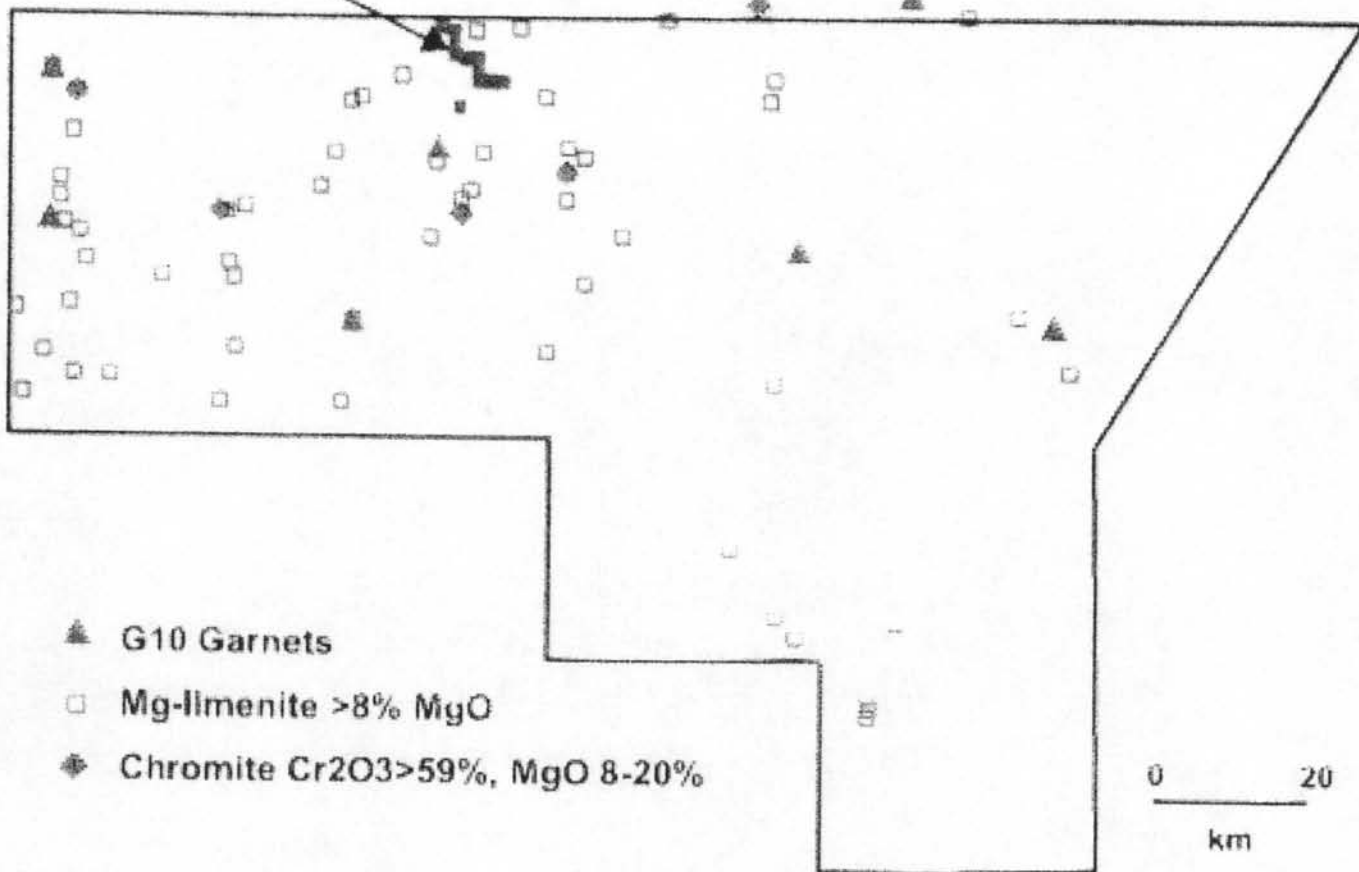


FIGURE 6



OGS MODERN ALLUVIUM SURVEY, CORAL RAPIDS AREA

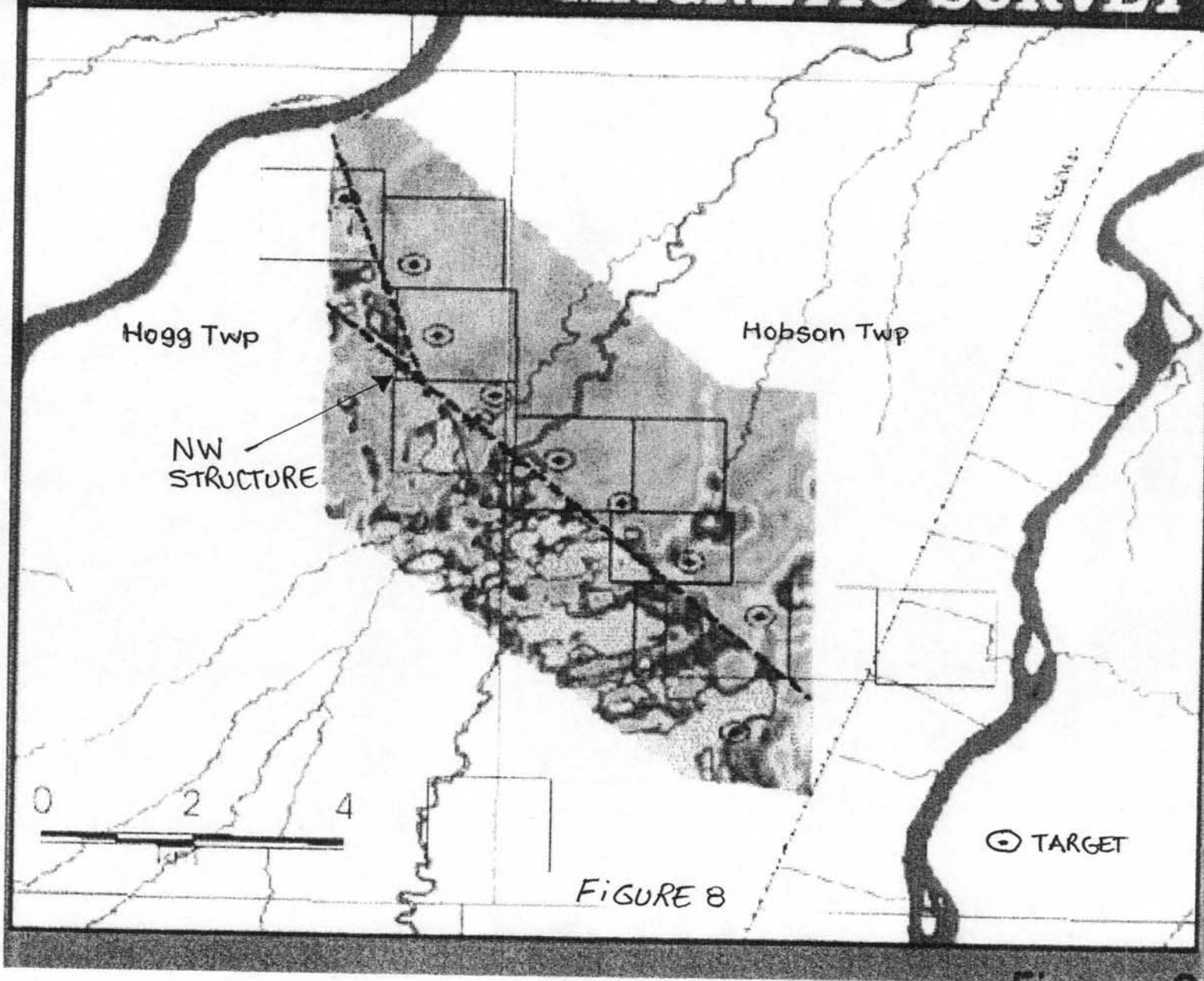
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Kimberlite indicator minerals favorable
to diamond-bearing kimberlite

FIGURE 7

PROPERTY LOCATION MAGNETIC SURVEY



8. CORAL RAPIDS 2003 FIELD PROGRAM

To evaluate the CORAL RAPIDS property, Dios Exploration completed a helicopter-supported drill sampling campaign during June 2003. Preparation of this drilling program was completed with the participation of geologist Marie-José Girard (Dios Exploration). In the field, geologist Harold Desbiens (Dios Exploration) supervised the work and carried out limited geological mapping and prospecting. Gilbert Lamothe from Évain, Québec completed ground magnetic surveys and prospecting over the selected airborne geophysical anomalies. Drilling was contracted to UTIKA Diamond Drilling of Val d'Or, Quebec. Base camp (tents) was located just north of the Ontario Hydro's Otter Rapids dam (and the end of the access road). From there a Long Ranger helicopter (from Abitibi Helicopters) was used to mobilize the drill and to transport the crew.

8.1 GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetometer surveys were completed over small flagged grids. GPS positioning was used with UTM Nad-83, zone 17. The precision is about 15 meters. Magnetic measurements were taken with a GEM-system nuclear precession magnetometer (GSM-19 type) with a base station for diurnal variations (set to 10 seconds-interval). Total field magnetism readings were taken every 5 meters along the lines. Precision of raw data is 0.01 gamma. The raw magnetic data were automatically corrected for diurnal variations when the data were dumped with a datum value of 57,000 gammas.

A total of twelve (12) line-km (on for six anomalies) was completed by Rouyn-Noranda based G.L. Géoservice (Gilbert Lamothe).

The ground magnetometric method is known as one of the best geophysical tools for mapping magnetic kimberlitic intrusives. In this exploration program, its use was to the characteristics of 6 selected airborne anomalies. All the anomalies had the potential to be caused by a kimberlite intrusive (c.f. table 1 and schedule):

TABLE 1. GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES DESCRIPTION

TARGETS	CLAIM	EASTING	NORTHING	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
"F"	1248591	453384E	5584680N	75x>120m	Subcircular (+60000gammas)
"G"	1216637 1248591	452910E	5585680N	75x75m	Bull-eye
"H"	1212872	451540E	5586540N	100x100m	Key-hole shaped
"1"	1216623	450900E	5591040N	75x120m	Bull-eye
"4"	1216654	454150E	5585540N	75 x 100m	Bull-eye appendice off-mas
"4B"	1248591 1216654	453800E	5585220N	35 x 25m	Bull-eye (small...)
"6"	1248592	452294E	5584505N	150x125m	Airborne bull-eye

However anomaly “F” is explained by corresponding outcrops of biotite granitic gneisses with magnetite (c.f. table 2 for outcrop locations).

From the 17 to the 28th of June 2003, 260 feet in 3 holes were drilled on the Coral Rapids project. They were all located to test favourable circular magnetic anomalies associated with a favourable NW lineament (c.f. figure 7) as well as within an area with significant (by their number or by their chemistry) kimberlite indicator minerals (c.f. figure 6). The contractor Utika Diamond Drilling used a small portable drill (movable by 5 helicopter trips) as well as synthetic diamond (AW) bits, casing and shells.

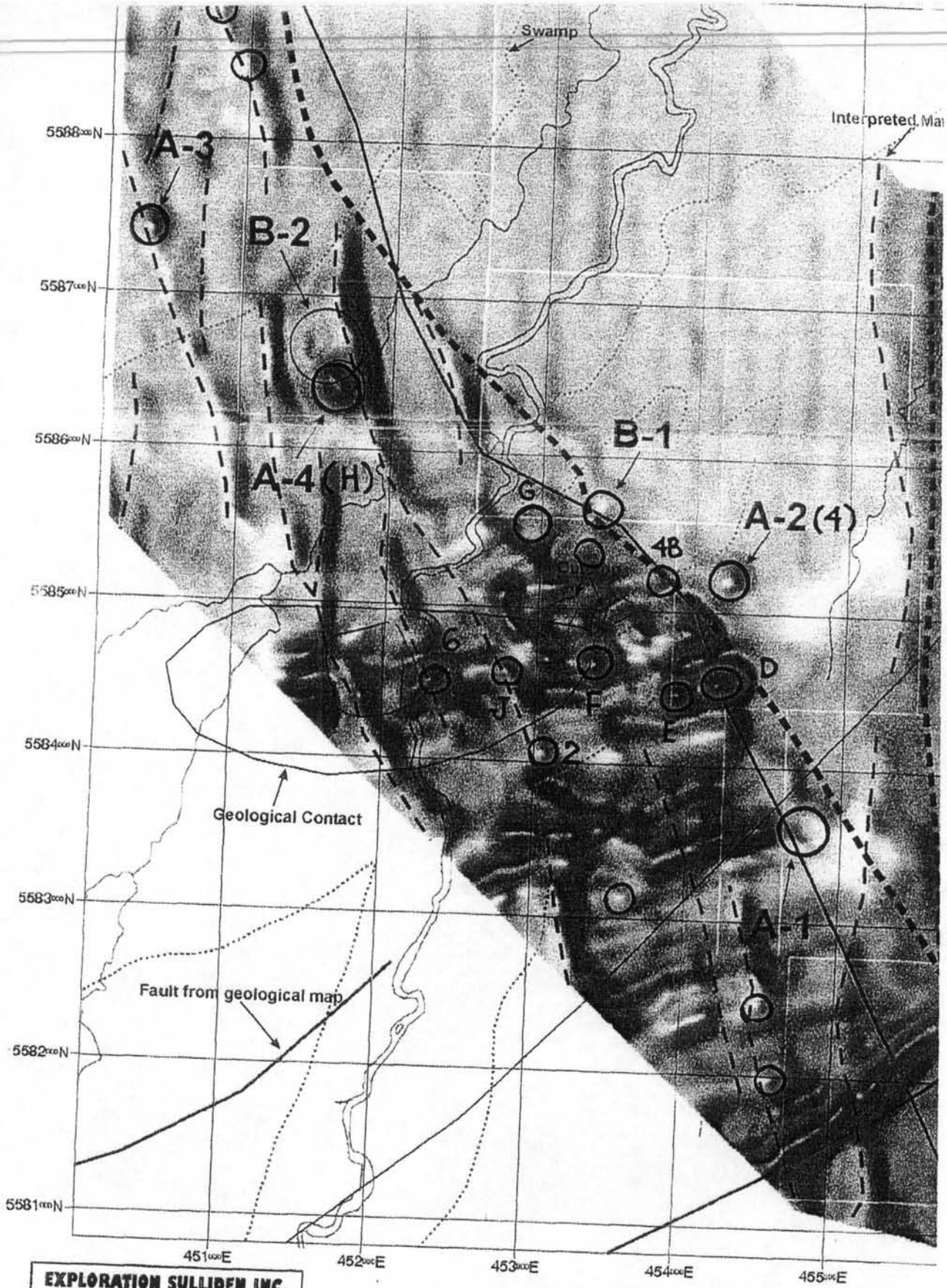
The technical parameters of this drilling campaign are presented in Table 2, the detail logs are in schedule 1, and their logs are presented in the following section.

TABLE 2 Technical Parameters of Coral Rapids 2003 Drilling Campaign

HOLE	ESTRAND	NORDANT		DEPTH (FEET)	TARGET	LITHOLOGY
CR-03-01	452294E	5584505N		-85'	“6”	OVERBURDEN (ABANDONNED)
CR-03-02	454150E	5585540N		-65'	“4”	OVERBURDEN (ABANDONNED)
CR-03-03	451540E	5586540N		-110'	“H”	MAGNETIC GRANITIC GNEISS (100-110')
MAPPING	453900E	5584547N		OUTCROP	“E”	MAGNETIC GRANITIC GNEISS
MAPPING	453825E	5584500N		OUTCROP	-	MAGNETIC GRANITIC GNEISS
MAPPING	453400E	5584650N		OUTCROP	“F”	MAGNETIC GRANITIC GNEISS
MAPPING	453540 ^E	5584790N		OUTCROP	“F”	MAGNETIC GRANITIC GNEISS
MAPPING	453560 ^E	5585000N		OUTCROP	-	MAGNETIC GRANITIC GNEISS
MAPPING	45309	5584816N		OUTCROP	-	IDEM

Note that all the above coordinates are given in NAD83 (zone17).

In general, drilling was difficult in reason of the thick nature of the overburden, the presence of deep fine-grained sand layers, and the great distance for the water lines.



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CORAL RAPIDS

FIGURE 9

MAGNETIC VERTICAL
 GRADIENT

8.2 HOLE CR-03-01: was implemented to test target no. “6”, a nice magnetic anomaly, well outlined on both the total field and vertical gradient that is part of an east-west cluster of five geophysical anomalies (targets 6, J, F, E, D). Located just east of the shallow Onakawana River, the site is characterized by a flat swampy ground with local weak to moderate forested areas. Further east, several large outcropping areas of magnetic variably hematitized granitic gneisses do appear more or less coincidental with the strike of the geophysical cluster (targets J, F, and their western extensions) (same direction as the observed foliation). Unfortunately, hole CR-03-01 had to be abandoned at a depth of 85 feet due to ground problem, caused by alternation of quartzite pebbles and clay layers.

8.3 HOLE CR-03-02: was implemented to investigate target no. “4”, a good magnetic anomaly, especially well defined by the vertical gradient and associated with a good NW lineament. In surface, the location is a strongly forested, poorly drained and a flat area. This hole again encountered thick difficult overburden, and had to be abandoned at 65 feet deep due to fine –grained sand layers (rods stuck).

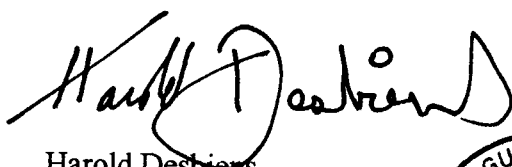
8.4 HOLE CR-03-03: was implemented to test target no. “H” that was the best-looking magnetic anomaly of the project, well outlined and strong on both the total field and the vertical gradient. In surface, the location is a strongly forested (spruces), well-drained and undulating ground. The hole went through 100 feet of overburden (mainly clay) with difficulty and intersected a basement of medium-grained magnetic hematitized granitic gneisses (down to 110 feet and was stopped as a kimberlitic pipe should intrude to the surface, especially if giving out KIM counts in glacial overburden). In the vicinity, previous holes had all intersected the Phanerozoic sedimentary cover over the Archaean basement (except for RAN74-08 that intersected the basement under 156 feet of overburden). Its absence suggests a window or a thrust-faulted block within the cover. The NW lineament may represent a fault that limits to the south the Phanerozoic sediments.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of this drilling program completed on the Coral Rapids project was to test first-priority geophysical targets associated with favourable NW lineaments and favourable kimberlite indicator minerals anomalies.

Ground geophysics and prospecting surveys were useful tools as they did permit to eliminate some “kimberlitic” targets (presence of magnetic granitic outcrops and too small-sized anomalies).

All the correspondent field-examined outcrops and diamond drill holes show that the targeted geophysical anomalies are **magnetic hematitized granitic gneisses**. Their stronger signature may be the fact that they are just outside the limit of the sedimentary cover (?), or are in a window within the latter (thrust faulted?). At this moment, we do not recommend additional diamond drilling on the Coral Rapids property, as the area geophysics do appear rather complex (especially in the absence of the carbonate platform that usually work as a filter, but which was not encountered). Prudence should be a key word in reevaluating the remaining untested geophysical targets by comparing them to the known ones (F and H anomalies).



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Mining Lands - Mining Claims Client Report

Porcupine - Division 60

CLIENT: 400636 - EXPLORATION SULLIDEN INC.

<u>TOWNSHIP / AREA</u>	<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Claim Due Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Percent Option</u>	<u>Work Required</u>	<u>Total Applied</u>	<u>Total Reserve</u>	<u>Claim Bank</u>
HOBSON	P 1248582	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6000	0	0	0
HOBSON	P 1248583	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
HOBSON	P 1248584	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
HOBSON	P 1248585	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	1600	0	0	0
HOBSON	P 1248586	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
HOBSON	P 1248587	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
HOBSON	P 1248590	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	4000	0	0	0
HOBSON	P 1248591	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	5200	0	0	0
HOGG	P 1248588	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
HOGG	P 1248589	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	1600	0	0	0
HOGG	P 1248592	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
HOGG	P 1248593	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
HOGG	P 1248594	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
HOGG	P 1248597	2002-MAR-20	2004-MAR-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0

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CLIENT: 130679 - FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

HALLIDAY	P 3013350	2003-OCT-09	2005-OCT-09	A	100.00%	4800	0	0	0
HALLIDAY	P 3013351	2003-OCT-09	2005-OCT-09	A	100.00%	3200	0	0	0
HALLIDAY	P 3013352	2003-OCT-09	2005-OCT-09	A	100.00%	1600	0	0	0
HANNA	P 3010155	2003-MAY-20	2005-MAY-20	A	100.00%	400	0	0	0
HANNA	P 3010667	2003-APR-22	2005-APR-22	A	100.00%	4800	0	0	0
HANNA	P 3010668	2003-APR-22	2005-APR-22	A	100.00%	6400	0	0	0
HANNA	P 3010669	2003-APR-22	2005-APR-22	A	100.00%	1600	0	0	0
HANNA	P 3010670	2003-APR-22	2005-APR-22	A	100.00%	1200	0	0	0
HANNA	P 3010673	2003-MAY-20	2005-MAY-20	A	100.00%	3600	0	0	0
HOBSON	P 1212867	1997-APR-14	2004-APR-14	A	100.00%	6400	32000	18195	0
HOBSON	P 1212869	1997-APR-14	2004-APR-14	A	100.00%	6400	32000	10473	0
HOBSON	P 1212872	1997-APR-14	2004-APR-14	A	100.00%	6400	32000	85525	0
HOBSON	P 1216627	1998-APR-06	2004-APR-06	A	100.00%	6400	25600	6914	0
HOBSON	P 1216637	1998-APR-06	2004-APR-06	A	100.00%	6400	25600	7811	0
HOBSON	P 1216638	1998-APR-06	2004-APR-06	A	100.00%	4800	19200	0	0
HOBSON	P 1216654	1998-APR-06	2004-APR-06	A	100.00%	4800	19200	1975	0
HOBSON	P 1216655	1998-APR-06	2004-APR-06	A	100.00%	6400	25600	782	0
HOBSON	P 1216656	1998-APR-06	2004-APR-06	A	100.00%	4800	19200	1743	0
HOBSON	P 1219692	1998-APR-06	2004-APR-06	A	100.00%	1600	6400	0	0
HOGG	P 1212874	1997-APR-14	2004-APR-14	A	100.00%	6400	32000	7903	0
HOGG	P 1216623	1998-APR-06	2004-APR-06	A	100.00%	6400	25600	6336	0
HUTT	P 3007028	2003-OCT-09	2005-OCT-09	A	100.00%	6400	0	0	0
HUTT	P 3007029	2003-OCT-09	2005-OCT-09	A	100.00%	6400	0	0	0

PROJECT: CORAL RAPIDS
Drillhole: CR-03-01
UTM_North: 5584505
UTM_East: 452294
Datum: NAD 83 - 17 U

DIOS EXPLORATION INC.
Azimuth: 000° Inclination: 90°
Date begun: 18/06/2003
Date finished: 20/06/2003
Logged by: H.DESBIENS (21/06/2003)

Contractor: Forages Utika
Drilling Method: Conventional Wire Line
Core Size: AW
EOH depth: 85 feet
Claim #: 1248592

Purpose: To test MAGNETIC ANOMALY (6).

From (feet)	To (feet)	Geological Description
0.00	85.00	OVERBURDEN (alternation of clay, sand and gravel layers, Fine sand layer difficult to drill, as it cause the lost of water pressure. hole have to be abandoned, lost 50feet of rods and one bit.
		End of hole at 85 feet.



PROJECT: CORAL RAPIDS
Drillhole: CR-03-02
UTM_North: 5585540
UTM_East: 454150
Datum: NAD 83 - 17 U

DIOS EXPLORATION INC.
Azimuth: 000° Inclusion: 90°
Date begun: 21/06/2003
Date finished: 23/06/2003
Logged by: H.DESBIENS (23/06/2003)

Contractor: Forages Utika
Drilling Method: Conventional Wire Line
Core Size: AW
EOH depth: 65 feet
Claim #: 1216654

Purpose: To test MAGNETIC ANOMALY (4).

From (feet)	To (feet)	Geological Description
0.00	65.00	OVERBURDEN
		(mostly in clay but rods stucked in sand-gravel layer between 40-50 feet. Lost water pressure.
		hole have to be abandoned.
		End of hole at 65 feet.



PROJECT: CORAL RAPIDS
 Drillhole: CR-03-03
 UTM_North : 5586540
 UTM_East : 451540
 Datum : NAD 83 - 17 U

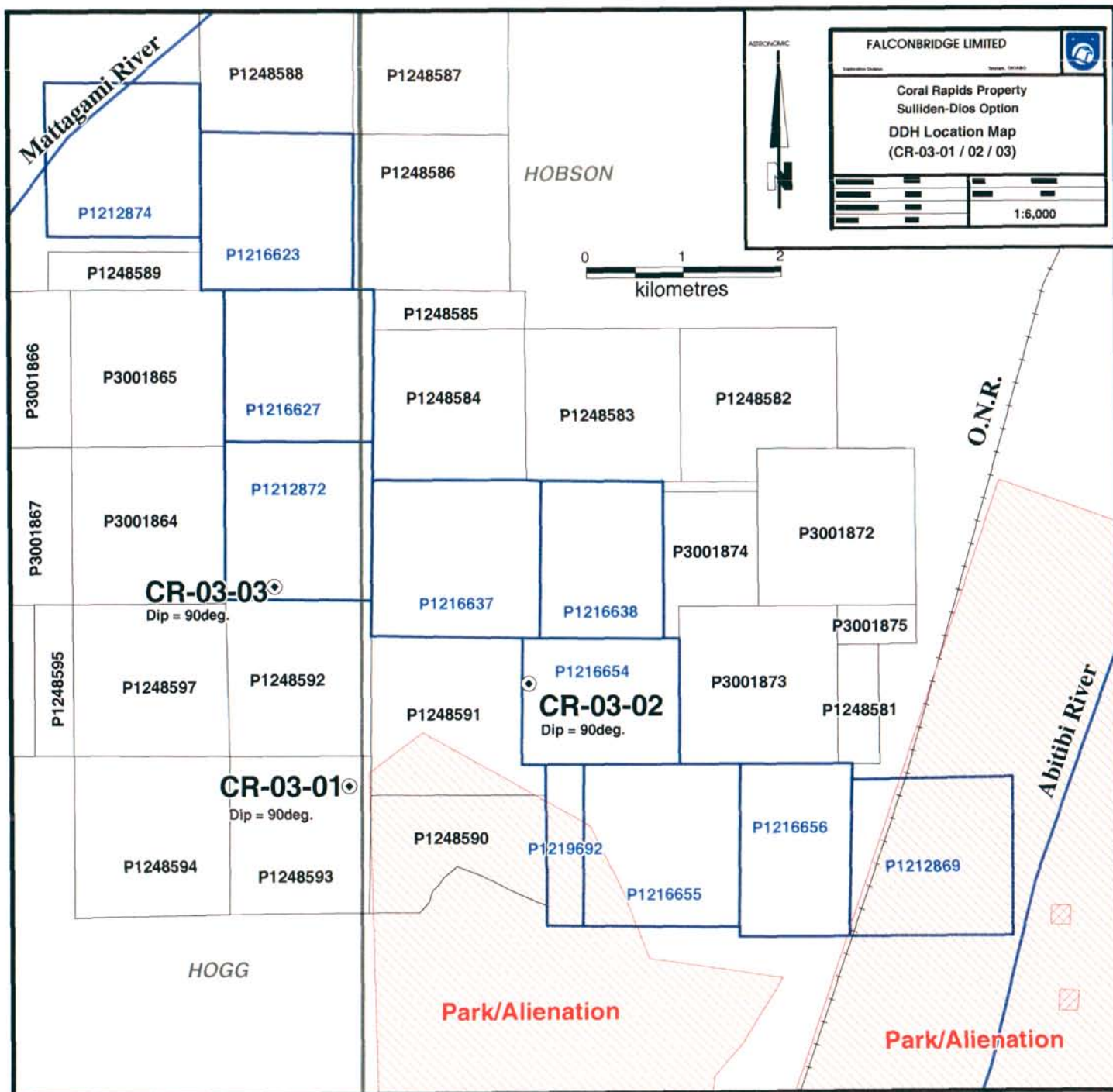
DIOS EXPLORATION INC.
 Azimuth: 000° Inclination: 90°
 Date begun: 23/06/2003
 Date finished: 27/06/2003
 Logged by: H.DESBIENS (27/06/2003)

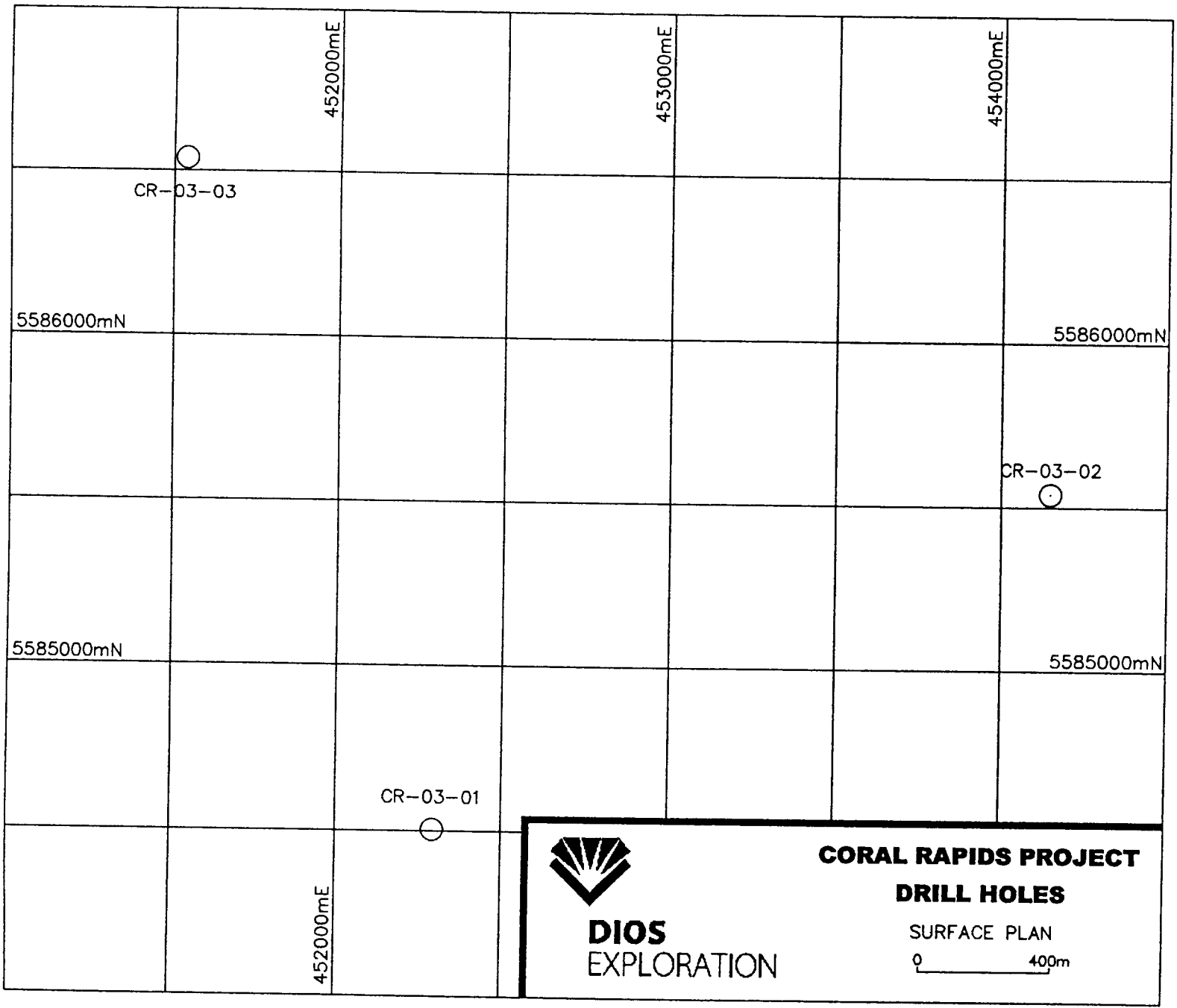
Contractor : Forages Utika
 Drilling Method : Conventional Wire Line
 Core Size : AW
 EOH depth : 110 feet
 Claim # : 1212872

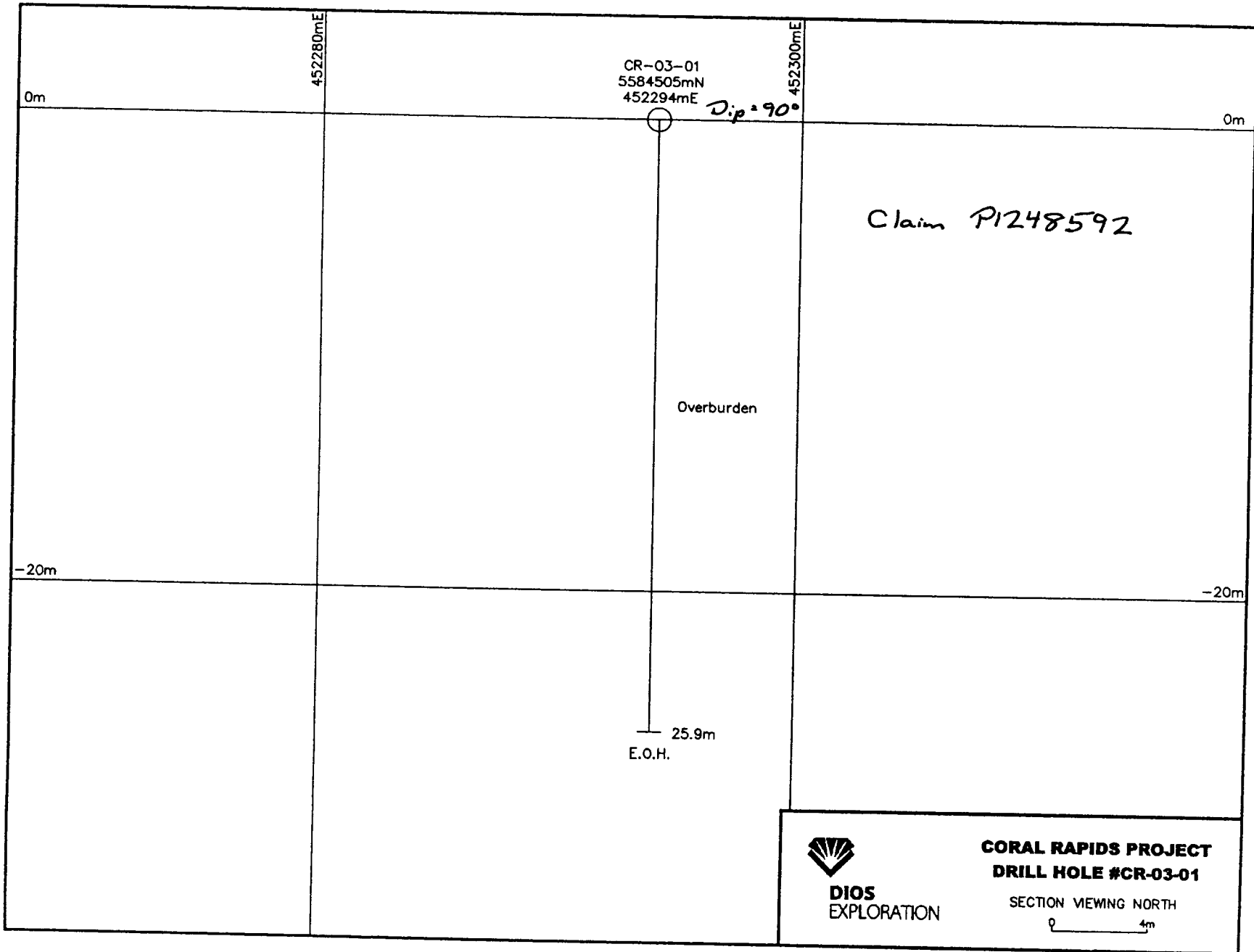
Purpose : To test MAGNETIC ANOMALY (H).

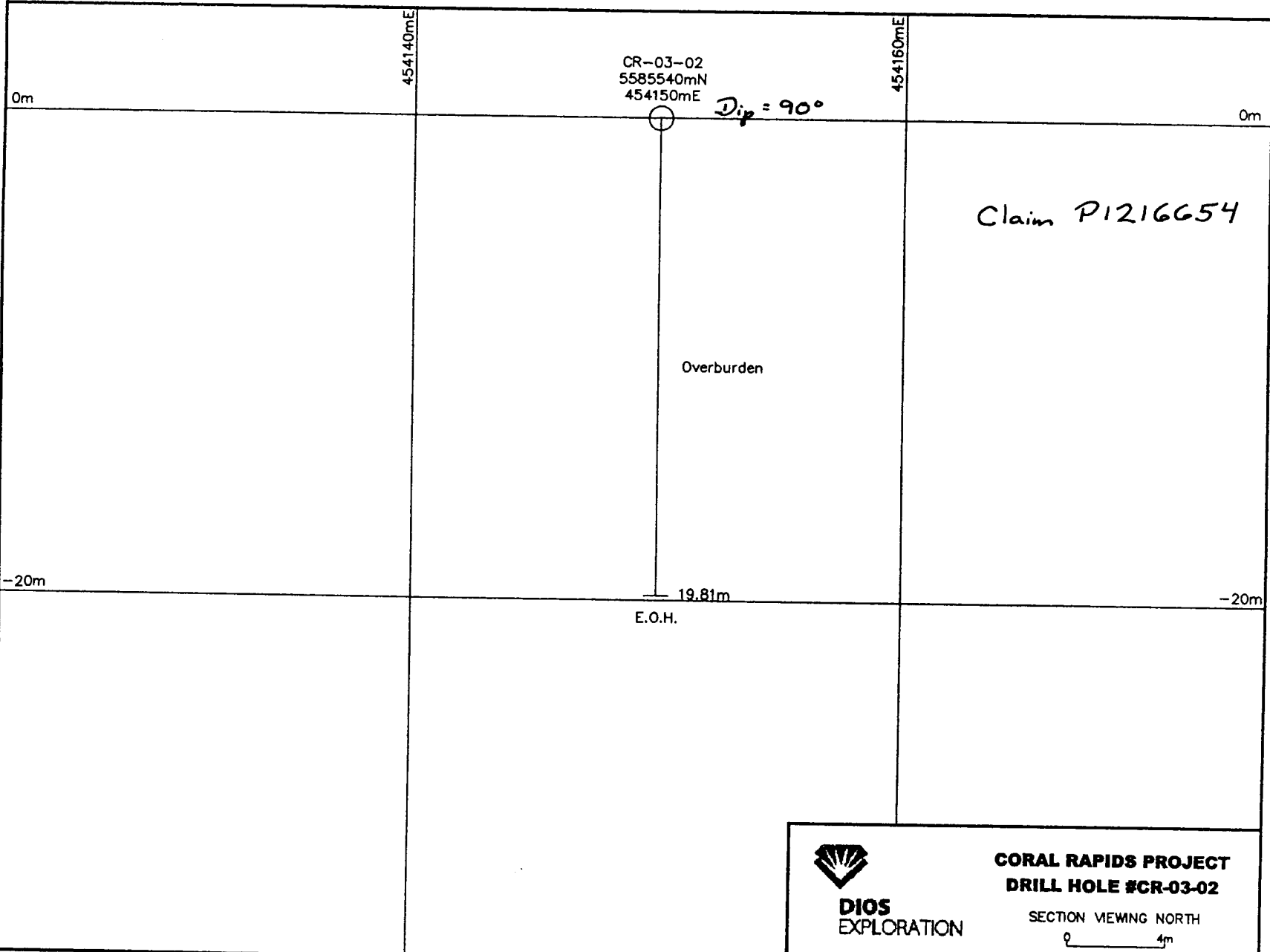
From (feet)	To (feet)	Geological Description
0.00	100.00	OVERBURDEN (mostly clay with some sand layers)
100.00	110.00	MAGNETIC HEMATITIZED BIOTITE GRANITIC GNEISS medium to coarse-grained, felsic intrusion composed of quartz(15%), k-felspar(70%), plagioclase(10-20%), biotite(10%) and magnetite(1-5%); foliation is evident with the alternation of mm to cm dark mafic layers(biotite/magnetite-rich) and lightly to moderately hematitized, (pinkish) cm felsic layers and was measured at 70 C.A. , MODERATELY MAGNETIC, non-carbonated.
		Magnetic anomaly explained by magnetic hematized biotite granitic gneiss similar to the one observed in outcrop and coincidental with anomaly "f".
		End of hole at 110 feet.

H. Desbiens









DIOS
EXPLORATION

CORAL RAPIDS PROJECT
DRILL HOLE #CR-03-02

SECTION VIEWING NORTH

0 4m

0m

451530mE

CR-03-03
5586540mN
451540mE

Dip = 90°

451550mE

0m

Claim P1212872

Overburden

-20m

-20m

Magnetic Hematized Biotite
Granitic Gneiss

30.48m

33.52m

E.O.H.



DIOS
EXPLORATION

CORAL RAPIDS PROJECT
DRILL HOLE #CR-03-03

SECTION VIEWING NORTH

0 4m