



Drill setup, Good Friday kimberlite (2004), photograph courtesy of Spider Resources.

# “TECHNICAL (GEOLOGICAL) REPORT on the MACFADYEN PROPERTY”

James Bay Lowlands, Porcupine Mining Division,  
Ontario, Canada

Approximate center of MacFadyen Property

@ Latitude ~ 52° 52'50" N (52.881° N), Longitude ~ 83° 57'25" W (83.957° W)  
UTM (NAD 83) Zone 17; 301 000m E, 5 863 000m N; NTS 43B/13

report originally prepared for

RESSOURCES KWG INC. / KWG RESOURCES INC.  
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Montréal, Québec, H3B 1S6

and transferred (without amendments) to KWG Resources' wholly owned subsidiary

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Original report for KWG Resources Inc. dated

**April 10, 2006**

Transferred without amendments to Debuts Diamonds Inc. on  
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### 3. SUMMARY

The MacFadyen Property of Ressources KWG Inc./KWG Resources Inc. (TSXV-KWG, “KWG”) and joint venture partner Spider Resources Inc. (TSXV-SPQ, “Spider”) comprises a contiguous block of five (5) mining claims (42 claim units) just south of the Attawapiskat River, in the James Bay Lowlands of northern Ontario (Figures 1 and 2).

Kimberlite bodies and dykes have been found on the property - the Good Friday, MacFadyen #1 and MacFadyen #2 bodies, as well as two other zones here called the MacFadyen #1b and MacFadyen #2b (separate drill intersections). The kimberlites are part of the Attawapiskat kimberlite swarm, and are close to the De Beers Tango-1 and Tango-Extension kimberlites that occur just ~1 km to the SW. KWG/Spider have undertaken two drilling campaigns (in 1994 and 2004-2005) leading to the discovery of kimberlite interpreted by field geologists to be both “hypabyssal” and “deep-crater facies” units, in a line striking NW, and roughly 1.5 km long. Extensions of this “kimberlite alignment,” as well as locations for infill drilling and other parts of the property, have not yet been explored.

Ashton Mining of Canada Inc. and Lakefield Research analyzed 1994 reconnaissance drill core. From a total of 163.6 kg of core, 7 small diamonds passed the 0.5 mm sieve, and 2 were retained by the sieve. Caustic fusion analysis using 2004-2005 drill core (combined weight 1,007.05 kg) at the Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario yielded 190 small diamonds, 4 of which could not pass the 0.5 mm sieve. Their dimensions were 1.45 x 0.96 x 0.77 mm, 0.89 x 0.59 x 0.41 mm, 1.25 x 0.83 x 0.65 mm, and 2.1 x 1.9 x 1.3 mm. The largest stone weighed 0.0765 carats and was found in a small (4.94 kg) sample associated with another small stone (<0.5 mm). MacFadyen kimberlites, therefore, contain diamonds, but insufficient sampling has been done to determine size distribution statistics, and further sampling of the various bodies (mini-bulk sampling) is necessary to evaluate the potential and quality of diamonds that will not pass a 1.70 mm sieve.

The recommended drilling and sampling campaign outlined in this report is designed to accomplish three main things:

- a) To determine the geometry of the three main kimberlite bodies discovered so far (MacFadyen #1, MacFadyen #2, and Good Friday), as well as test a new geophysical interpretation made by Scott Hogg and Associates for further kimberlite occurrences.
- b) To do systematic caustic fusion analysis on representative diamond drill core (samples weighing <100 kg) so that smaller diamond size-distribution statistics may be inferred for each body and kimberlite facies.
- c) To collect sufficient drill core so that a mini-bulk sampling program can be commenced with representative samples weighing between 1.5 to 3 metric tonnes - to be run through a standard diamond recovery plant, in an effort to determine the statistical probability of larger stones that will not pass a 1.70 mm sieve.

Based on preliminary quotes, a drilling budget (with contingency) has been estimated for this remote area at \$1,585,000 Canadian. If new kimberlite is found during the drilling campaign itself, a budget of \$2,000,000 is recommended.