



GGL DIAMOND CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

August 31, 2007

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2007 INFORMATION AS OF OCTOBER 22, 2007 UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

The following discussion of the results of operations and financial condition of the Company for the period ended August 31, 2007 should be read in conjunction with the May 31, 2007 and February 28, 2007 Quarterly Reports and November 30, 2006 Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes.

SUMMARY

Since 1992, the Company's primary focus has been on exploring for diamonds on the Slave Craton in the Northwest Territories of Canada. As part of its diamond exploration activities, the Company currently has a 100% interest in approximately 400,000 acres of mineral claims and leases and a 40% carried interest (De Beers Canada Inc. 60%) in leases containing 15,351 acres.

In the course of exploring for diamonds east of Winter Lake in the Northwest Territories last year, the Company made a potentially significant discovery of nickel mineralization. Since then, the Company has proceeded with exploration and strategic plans related to that discovery. Exploration work to date confirms the potential for both magmatic nickel and polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (VMS) within the extensively mineralized greenstone belt, which we refer to as the "Providence Greenstone Belt" or PGB.

Delays in receiving assay results from the laboratory precluded a fall drilling program. However, plans are moving forward to finance and undertake an aggressive spring exploration program.

On GGL's diamond properties, a total of 294 soil and indicator mineral samples were collected over the summer, all within the CH claim areas.

The Company also holds a promising gold and copper prospect. As a result of the Company's exploration efforts prior to 1992, it holds and maintains a 100% interest in the McConnell Creek Property in British Columbia, Canada, a gold and copper prospect. On September 5, 2007, subsequent to the quarter end, the Company obtained a National Instrument 43-101 report from its Qualified Person Dr. Paul Richardson, P. Eng.

Now that gold and base metals are in demand and commodity prices attractive, the Company plans to pursue these opportunities.

To serve shareholder interests and increase shareholder value, this spring the Company contracted Roman Friedrich & Company Ltd. to act as a financial advisor to assist in the identification of strategic options for the Company and to assist in raising equity capital and project financing (*News release, June 1, 2007: Roman Friedrich & Co. to provide strategic and capital financing counsel to GGL*).

NICKEL PROPERTIES – THE PROVIDENCE GREENSTONE BELT (PGB)

This year's exploration work has confirmed and enhanced the potential for magmatic nickel deposits. Reconnaissance mapping has shown that the komatiites within the greenstone belt are much more extensive than previously noted and commonly contain geochemically anomalous nickel values.

Economic nickel sulphide deposits associated with komatiitic rocks in greenstone belts are a substantial source of the world's nickel supply. In nickel exploration, the recognition of the presence of komatiites is of great importance.

As a result of our discovery of sulphide nickel in komatiites in 2006 and guided by recent government geological mapping of the area, the Company acquired, by staking, a 100% interest in 256,490 acres to cover a major portion of the belt.

For a rich concentration of magmatic nickel sulphides, a source of sulphur is required. Disseminated to massive sulphides are common within the belt and we have confirmed that this requirement has been met.

Nickel deposits respond well to geophysics, giving strong magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) responses. The Fugro Airborne Resolve Geophysical Survey, previously completed for diamond exploration, covered approximately 30% of the length of the Providence Greenstone Belt (PGB) staked by the Company. Reprocessing of these data by Condor Consulting, Inc. prior to the beginning of the 2007 field season gave direction to this year's field program and resulted in finding numerous exposures of sulphide mineralization coincident with EM and magnetic anomalies. A great number of the geophysical conductors are hidden under lakes and overburden.

The komatiites occur as north to northeasterly-trending linear belts, which are typically outlined by strong magnetic anomalies. Sporadic rock outcrops of komatiites were found along some of the belts. The areas of coincident EM conductors and magnetic anomalies are prime areas for exploration.

The Fugro Resolve Survey is effective but has limited depth penetration, which hinders the determination of the geological structure and potentially hidden mineral deposits. The Company plans to complete the geophysical coverage of the claims by using an airborne depth penetrating system coupled with ground geophysical surveys to further focus exploration toward the discovery of nickel deposits.

Geochemical analyses received to date for rock samples collected from komatiites show anomalous total nickel values of between 800 and 4600 ppm (parts per million) Ni.

Polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS) – Providence Greenstone Belt (PGB)

The central portion of the claims, which is flanked on the east and west by linear komatiite belts, features a strong geophysical conductor 15 km long and up to 500 m wide in the form of a figure eight. Bedrock exposures along this conductor were found to contain disseminated to massive sulphides consisting mainly of pyrrhotite and pyrite with some sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Available results of rock samples show some anomalous copper values of up to 0.5%, zinc values to 1.3%, and silver values to 6 grams/tonne.

In the past, this VMS base metals area attracted the interest of several majors and a few junior mining companies and some test holes were drilled. We find this past activity highly encouraging, particularly as it occurred during a time of significantly lower commodity prices.

Although nickel will be the prime focus of our exploration, the model for VMS deposits is well understood and the geology in the area is highly favourable for economic base metal deposits. Therefore, more work will be directed here as well.

This season, 547 rock samples were collected on claims within the PGB, of which the assay results for 117 samples, including a number of channel samples, have yet to be received. In addition, 973 soil samples and 127 lake sediment samples were collected. Soil sample results are now being plotted, but the assay results for the lake sediment samples have not been received.

As noted in a previous news release, the process of analyzing the results was slowed by processing delays at the laboratory, which experienced unexpectedly high demand for analytical services during the past few

months. Although we originally estimated we would receive all of the results by mid-August, this timetable proved unrealistic in light of the delays we experienced.

Our exploration team is now reviewing and will continue to review the results thoroughly and carefully, in order to plan for the winter/spring exploration program. This analytical work will help us to identify areas where we will need to undertake geophysical surveys, and will assist in the selection of drill targets.

The PGB property includes 116 claims, for a total staked area of 256,489.77 acres; it measures 120 km from the north to the south end of the property with an average width of 30 km.

The Company's Qualified Person for the nickel project, Dr. Nick Carter, recently toured the Winter Lake property to gain an overview of the project. He filed a brief preliminary memorandum with the Company. In his memo, Dr. Carter was very positive about the area, noting the favourable geology, the consistency of sulphide mineralization relative to conductors, the presence of some geochemically anomalous Ni and Cu/Zn values, all of which confirm that the area is prospective for mineral deposits. He also indicated he was "impressed" with the progress achieved to date in advancing this project.

He wrote: "The large property area will require time for a thorough assessment and it is regrettable that the current sample backup being experienced by all Canadian laboratories means that the field season will come to an end well before most of the results are in hand. Nevertheless, good progress has been made and current efforts to obtain an accurate base map of the project area are well worthwhile. Depth profiling of the various conductive zones by way of detailed surface surveys will be very useful in prioritizing targets for further investigation.

"Work to date confirms the potential for both magmatic nickel and polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits within the project area. In light of available results of past work directed to volcanogenic sulphide mineralization, this writer is of the opinion that the potential for nickel should remain the principal focus of current and future investigations."

Project background

The PGB discovery lies within an extensive belt of rocks previously identified by a mapping project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada and reported as having the potential for hosting magmatic nickel mineralization. An outcome of the project was The Slave Craton Interpretive bedrock compilation map, produced by Mike Stublely of Stublely Geosciences for the Northwest Territories Geoscience Office and published in 2005.

The belt, mapped by government agencies as the Winter Lake Supracrustal Belt, includes large volumes of mafic and ultramafic rocks, dated as being 2.7 billion years old and including tholeiitic basalts, komatiites, serpentinized peridotite, and gabbro intrusions. The belt features deep-penetrating faults, sulphur-bearing sediments in the form of black shales and massive sulphides. The various rock units within the belt are strongly deformed and have similarities to lithologic sequences that are known to host world-class nickel deposits.

Included within the belt of rocks underlying the property area are komatiites, which are magnesium-rich volcanic rocks generally found in Precambrian sequences.

A remarkable global outpouring of komatiites occurred around 2.7 billion years ago, many of which host a significant proportion of the world's sulphide nickel resources, including, for example, the Kambalda deposit in Western Australia. Other examples of komatiite-related nickel deposits include the Thompson Nickel Belt (TNB) of Manitoba and the Raglan Belt in northernmost Quebec. All feature similar settings within unique geological belts developed along extensive fault or suture zones that transect the early Precambrian cratons within which they occur.

The presence of nickel in sulphide and associated elements, coupled with the chemistry of the mafic and ultramafic rocks in this newly defined belt are indicative of their potential to host significant nickel deposits.

Illustrating the potential of these belts, INCO first began exploring the Thompson Nickel Belt in 1946 and has continued to make discoveries to this day. It is significant that there are five deposits over a 70 km stretch at Thompson and 10 known deposits over a strike length of 55 km in the Raglan Belt.

Modern day techniques in the search for nickel deposits include a combination of geological, geophysical and geochemical exploration methods, used to detect physical or chemical haloes that are much larger than the ore bodies themselves.

The current and future demand for sulphide nickel is well demonstrated and the recent recognition of sulphide nickel potential on the Company's new claims may be indicative of a new nickel area. Current evidence confirms that additional exploratory work is warranted. The Company believes we have a major nickel area and we are planning to aggressively explore the area.

At one time, Canada was an important source of base metals. In fact, Canada was, at one time, the third largest producer of base metals in the world. In the past few decades, Canadian production has gradually decreased to the point where Canada is no longer one of the top three producers in the world. New exploration and discoveries will be vital to maintaining Canada's place in global mine production as well as to Canada's continued economic well-being.

The Qualified Person for the Company's nickel project is N. C. Carter, Ph.D., P. Eng., Consulting Geologist.

DIAMOND PROPERTIES

Diamond Exploration, Slave Craton, Northwest Territories, Canada

The Company's extensive diamond exploration programs have produced evidence that may well lead to one or more viable diamond deposits. This work is dependent on obtaining new funding or in establishing joint venture projects.

Fishback Project, Southwest Slave Craton

The Fishback property is located 60 km northwest of the city of Yellowknife (population 18,000) and is only 30 km from the paved all-weather Yellowknife Highway. A power line right-of-way passes through the south portion of the property. The Company has a 100% ownership of the claims that contain 36,664 acres covering an area 11 km x 12 km.

One distinguishing feature of the southwest Slave Craton is that it contains the largest kimberlite found to date, within the Slave Craton, at over 20 hectares: the diamond-bearing Drybones Bay kimberlite. A kimberlite of this size is just less than 500 meters in diameter.

Our exploration efforts, dating back to 1994 when a regional exploration program began, suggest the Fishback Project has the potential to host a kimberlite even larger than Drybones. Indeed, our most recent work at Fishback is suggesting a cluster of kimberlite events.

The answer to Fishback lies in more drilling and a budget of approximately \$550,000 is required to continue to test the potential for a world class diamond deposit. In terms of risk to reward this is a modest sum.

PROPERTIES IN THE CENTRAL SLAVE CRATON

In the late 1990's, the Company began to evaluate the remaining diamond potential for the entire Slave Craton. This was accomplished primarily by rating kimberlite indicator mineral chemistry from the heavy mineral samples documented in the Company's proprietary database. An area containing some of the best diamond indicator mineral chemistry was selected for exploration and was called the CH Project. This project covered an area of some 6000 square kilometres located to the south and to the west of the Ekati and Diavik Diamond Mines. The Company took check samples to confirm the results from the database samples and in March 2000 began staking selected areas.

At the present time, the following properties derived from the CH Project are: Mackay, Courageous, G-claims, Seahorse/Shoe, Starfish, ZIP, Winter Lake North, BP, and Winter Lake South. The latter four areas are part of what we are now calling the Providence Greenstone Belt (PGB). Together these properties contain a total of 272,051 acres; all are 100% owned by the Company. Based on the chemistry of indicator minerals, from previous sampling, each property has the potential to contain diamond-bearing kimberlites.

During the summer of 2007, a total of 149 indicator mineral (or "heavy") samples and 145 soil samples were collected on the CH properties.

To date, we have invested over \$7 million in exploration expenditures on these properties and for most of them, have arrived at the drilling and drill target selection stage of exploration.

Courageous Property

The Courageous Property contains approximately 40,000 acres in an area 12 km x 12 km. To date, 12 potential kimberlite targets have been identified on these claims. Two of the targets were drill tested last summer and one proved to be a diamondiferous kimberlite pipe subsequently named the "Bishop". The Bishop Kimberlite is located 40 km south of the Ekati Diamond Mine.

A budget of approximately \$1,000,000 has been proposed to continue the drilling of the Bishop Kimberlite area and the drilling of other defined kimberlite targets.

Seahorse/Shoe Property

This group of adjoining claims contains a total of 55,781.5 acres and is centered approximately 35 km southeast of the Ekati Diamond Mine. A number of drill targets have been identified on the claims. The largest and one of the most attractive targets based on exploration results is located on the Shoe claims and is 27 km southwest of the Ekati Fox kimberlite pipe recently placed into diamond production.

The target, up to 300 meters in diameter (an area of nine hectares) is located in a lake and defined by an airborne gravity anomaly flown by the BHP Condor system. A second drill target on the shore of the same lake is a magnetic anomaly 200 m x 100 m defined by a Fugro airborne geophysical survey conducted for the Company.

These targets are at the head of a kimberlite indicator mineral train and are highly prospective to host a diamondiferous kimberlite. In addition, two other geophysical targets, also supported by kimberlite indicator minerals, have been identified on the same mineral claim.

The Company estimates that approximately \$500,000 is needed to complete ground geophysical surveys and drill up to four drill holes on targets within the Shoe mineral claims.

DOYLE LAKE, SOUTHEAST SLAVE CRATON

The southeast area of the Slave Craton contains two diamond properties now being prepared for commercial production. They are the Snap Lake kimberlite dyke wholly owned by De Beers Canada Inc. ("De Beers") and the Gahcho Kue kimberlite pipes held by De Beers, Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. and Camphor Ventures Inc.

The Company has three projects in the Doyle Lake Area located 270 km ENE of Yellowknife.

The Doyle Project

The Doyle Project, 100% owned by the Company, contains 37,165 acres. It is surrounded by claims held by Diamondex Resources to the west, Diamonds North Resources and Southern Era Diamonds to the south, Diamondex and Majescor Resources to the east, and the De Beers Doyle JV and the New Century Project to the north.

The Doyle diamondiferous kimberlite sill has been traced over a strike length of two kilometres and down dip for one kilometre. The kimberlite averages two meters in thickness but the total extent of the kimberlite is yet to be determined. A 45-tonne mini bulk sample returned a low grade of diamonds, 13.52 carats per hundred tonnes, but a higher-than-normal proportion of these were of gem quality. The largest diamond recovered was a 1.25 carat stone while the largest gem quality diamond was a 0.83 carat diamond of exceptional clarity and color. The Company's consultants consider that one sample in this extensive kimberlite body is not adequate and have advised that additional mini-bulk samples are required to evaluate the diamond grade.

New Century Project

The New Century Project consists of 21 mining leases containing 51,109 acres. The leases were acquired from Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. ("MPV"), Camphor Ventures Inc., and De Beers. The leases are subject to Royalty Agreements, in which royalties total 1.5% of net returns (gross revenues less permissible deductions). The Company has agreed to keep the leases in good standing and submit three yearly lease rental payments to the NWT Mining Records Office; the first two yearly lease rental payments of \$51,109 have been made.

A number of targets that may represent kimberlite pipes have been identified and remain to be tested.

De Beers Doyle JV, De Beers 60%, GGL 40% (carried interest)

Under an agreement dated May 25, 1995, De Beers earned a 60% interest in the Doyle Lake properties. At present, De Beers retains the LA 5 to LA 9 claims and the fractional claims Extra 2 to Extra 4 inclusive (the "Doyle Leases"), while the remaining LA claims and fractions were returned 100% to the Company.

The north boundary of the Doyle JV area is approximately 150 m from the Hearne Kimberlite pipe, one of the Gahcho Kue diamond pipes being evaluated and permitted for production.

Within the Doyle JV area several gravity low anomalies have been identified as potential kimberlite targets.

GOLD COPPER PROPERTY

McConnell Creek Gold-Copper Property, British Columbia, Canada

In addition to its diamond and nickel exploration properties in the NWT, the Company owns 100% of the McConnell Creek Property, which is in northern British Columbia, in the Omineca Division, 780 km north of

Vancouver. Access from Vancouver is by paved highway to Fort St. James and then by good gravel road, which goes north from Fort St. James to the Kemess Mine area.

A NI (National Instrument) 43-101 Report on the property was commissioned and recently received (*News Release dated Sept. 5, 2007: "GGL obtains NI 43-101 Report on its Gold-Copper Property at McConnell Creek, British Columbia"*).

The McConnell Creek Property has an area of 4,878 hectares (12,049 acres) and covers 15 km of an amphibolite gneiss roof pendant. The pendant, up to 1 km in width, is bounded by Jurassic diorite on the west and by Cretaceous quartz monzonite on the east. Although the property was staked because it hosts substantial gold showings, geochemical soil surveys investigating the showings and their extensions revealed the presence of copper-in-soil anomalies in several places. In 1991, the Company enlarged the Property to include a high-grade copper showing exposed along McConnell Creek, 3000 m southwest of the Main Gold Showing. The copper minerals occur in a series of branching sulphide-rich veinlets cutting monzodiorite.

In the past, the remoteness of the McConnell Creek area discouraged exploration for base metals. However, with the development of the large tonnage, copper-gold Kemess Mine 15 km northwest of the McConnell Creek Property, road access to the McConnell area has been greatly improved and a power line has been built. The power line passes 11 km west of the McConnell Creek Property. With the improved access to the area, with high grade copper mineralization outcropping along McConnell Creek, with several copper-in-soil geochemical anomalies associated with the extensive gold-bearing quartz vein-shear-zone system and especially now knowing that major copper-gold deposits occur nearby, the McConnell Creek Property has become a good exploration target for a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit.

The Technical Report is dated August 30, 2007 and was authored by Paul W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng., a qualified person (QP) who is not independent of the Company. The full report has been filed and is available on www.sedar.com.

The report concludes that the McConnell Creek Property warrants further exploration and recommends an exploration program and an estimated budget of \$890,000 for these steps.

GENERAL – ABOUT EXPLORATION

The Company is a junior mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. It has not yet determined whether its properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for resource assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. The Company's ability to continue its operations is dependent on its ability to secure additional financing, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. In order to continue developing its mineral properties, management is actively pursuing such additional sources of financing; however, in the event this does not occur, there is doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the periods ended August 31, 2007 and 2006 do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The amount of the Company's administrative expenditures is related to the level of financing and exploration activities that are being conducted, which in turn may depend on the Company's recent exploration experience and prospects, as well as the general market conditions relating to the availability of funding for exploration-stage resource companies. Consequently, the Company does not acquire properties or conduct exploration work on them on a pre-determined basis. As a result there may not be predictable or observable

trends in the Company's business activities and comparisons of financial operating results with prior years may not be meaningful.

The economics of developing mineral properties are affected by many factors, including the cost of operations, variations of grade of ore discovered, fluctuations in mineral markets, availability of goods and services, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting goods and services and environmental regulations. Depending on the price of minerals discovered and potentially mined, the Company may determine it is neither profitable nor competitive to acquire or develop properties, or commence or continue commercial production. Diamond exploration and development is unique in the mining industry in that diamonds are substantially more difficult and expensive to find and develop than other commodities. The valuation of rough diamonds requires specialized experience and knowledge and their distribution and sale is limited to established diamond houses and brand names for either the diamonds or jewellery retail outlets.

Limited Operating History: Losses

The Company has experienced, on a consolidated basis, losses in all years of its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will operate profitably in the future, if at all. As at August 31, 2007 the Company's deficit was \$17,833,326.

Price Fluctuations: Share Price Volatility

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many mineral exploration companies have experienced wide fluctuations, which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. In particular, during the period ended August 31, 2007, the per share price of the Company's shares fluctuated from a trading high of \$1.50 to a low of \$0.11. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

Shares Reserved for Future Issuance: Dilution

As at August 31, 2007, there were 7,820,833 stock options outstanding pursuant to which shares may be issued in the future, all of which will result in further dilution to the Company's shareholders and pose a dilutive risk to potential investors.

Stock Option Plan

In 2006 the Company amended its Stock Option Plan to a 10% rolling plan whereby the Company may grant stock options to purchase up to 10% of the issued capital of the Company at the time of the grant of any option. Under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, options granted under the 10% rolling plan will not be required to include the mandatory vesting provisions required by the Exchange for fixed number stock option plans, except for stock options granted to investor relations consultants which vest over one year. Under the 10% rolling plan, the number of shares available for grant increases as the issued capital of the Company increases.

Corporate Governance

The Company has a Corporate Disclosure Policy, an Insider Trading Policy and a Whistle Blower Policy. These are listed on the Company's website.

Overall performance/results of operations

As at August 31, 2007, the Company had incurred exploration costs on mineral properties of \$1,117,448 (charter aircraft \$296,437; sampling \$86,484; licences, recording fees and lease payments \$151,158; salaries

and wages \$167,803; survey \$36,796; technical and professional services \$231,160; transportation \$60,273 and project supplies of \$87,337. Exploration costs for the period ended August 31, 2007 are lower than 2006 by \$1,327,797 a decrease of 54%. Exploration costs were lower in 2007 than 2006 for all categories except for salaries and wages, and licenses, recording fees and lease payments. Due to financial constraints, little work was performed in the earlier part of 2007. The increase in salaries and wages is due to the hiring of three permanent full time geologists in the spring of 2006. Licences, recording fees and lease payments increased due to the filing for an extension of work on certain claims which were not completed in 2006.

On a per project basis, the Company spent the \$1,117,448 exploration costs as follows: \$244,146 on the CH project, \$60,934 on the Doyle Lake project, \$60,326 on the McConnell Creek, \$9,556 on the Fishback Lake Property and \$742,486 on the Ni project.

The Company reported a net loss of \$2,881,451 for the period ended August 31, 2007 compared to a net loss of \$1,401,186 for the period ended August 31, 2006 (an increase of 106% from 2006 to 2007). General administration expenses for the period ended August 31, 2007 were \$2,839,773 compared to \$774,120 for the period ended August 31, 2006 (an increase of 267% from 2006 to 2007). The increase in general administration expenses was primarily due to an increase in stock-based compensation (2007- \$2,054,315; 2006 - \$329,782); consulting fees (2007 - \$210,355; 2006 - \$57,432), legal and audit (2007 - \$210,877; 2006 - \$40,859) and shareholders' meetings and reports (2007 - \$130,365; 2006 - \$45,246) and office services and expenses (2007 - \$137,554; 2006 - \$111,028).

Stock-based compensation expenses increased as a result of the granting of 3,835,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.56 and \$0.63 per common share during the period ended August 31, 2007. The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model uses past closing price data to determine the fair value of stock options. Due to the variation in trading price after the Company's press release on April 4, 2007, when the Company announced the discovery of nickel mineralization, the stock based compensation expense was significant. Previous to the announcement, the closing market price of the shares one year earlier was between \$0.11 and \$0.32.

Corporate relations decreased as a result of the ending of investor relations contracts in late 2006 and late 2007. Legal and audit costs increased in 2007 due to an increase in corporate activities such as the subscription receipts agreement which did not close, more work on the annual general meeting materials than in previous years and an increase in audit fees for the 2007 audit. The Company engaged new auditors in 2007 and the fees were estimated at the time of the printing of the November 30, 2006 financial statements. In 2007 there was an increase in consulting fees due to more time spent by management on corporate matters, a payment made to a company belonging to one of the directors for consulting fees which were not paid in 2006, the start of a financial and advisory contract with Roman Friedrich & Company Ltd. (see Commitments section) and the appointment of a Vice President of Administration.

Office services and expenses include \$3,397 of interest expense that was paid for a shareholder loan during the second quarter. The loan was repaid, including interest, during the second quarter. See Liquidity and Capital Resources section for a description of the loan. Also, the Company increased its Vancouver office space in late 2006 which increased our rental costs by approximately \$2,000 per month.

Travel costs were higher in 2006 than 2007 due to several overseas trips made by directors to secure financing for the Company in 2006. Shareholders meetings and reports costs significantly increased in 2007 as a result of the engagement of a proxy solicitation firm to help increase shareholder return of proxies for the annual general meeting this year. Also in 2007, the Company incurred costs for postage and the printing of proxy return reminders and courier costs for all overseas shareholders which were not part of last year's shareholders' meeting costs.

Revenue for the period ended August 31, 2007 was \$30,777 consisting of interest income compared with \$19,547 of interest income for the period ended August 31, 2006.

Acquisition and Disposition of Resource Properties and Write offs

The Company staked 116 claims comprising of 256,489.77 acres in the Providence Greenstone Belt area of the Northwest Territories. These claims lie within an extensive belt of rocks previously identified by a mapping project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada and reported as having the potential for hosting magmatic nickel mineralization.

Related Party Transactions

During the nine months ended August 31, 2007, the Company was billed \$98,325 (August 31, 2006 – \$67,000) by a director and an officer for consulting fees and nil (August 31, 2006 - \$11,000) for technical and professional services. In addition \$30,600 was paid to a company owned by a director for consulting fees in 2007; no payments were previously made to this director or his company.

Commitments

The Company has entered into a three-year operating lease agreement with respect to its office premises and additional space in Vancouver until June 30, 2009. Minimum payments of \$65,961, \$66,316, and \$38,973 are required in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, under the agreement.

The Company has agreed to pay its President and Chief Executive Officer \$10,000 per month and the Vice-President of Administration \$8,325 per month.

The Company has a mortgage loan on its Yellowknife house of approximately \$15,145 which becomes due on December 3, 2008.

The Company signed an agreement with Roman Friedrich & Company Ltd. (“RFC”) for a term of 12 months to provide financial and advisory services to the Company with respect to the raising of equity capital and project financing. RFC receives a retainer of \$15,000 per month paid as to \$7,500 in cash and \$7,500 in common shares of the Company. On July 26, 2007, 49,149 common shares were issued in payment of \$22,500 owing under the agreement for the three month period ended July 15, 2007.

Critical Accounting Policies

No new accounting policies were introduced in 2007.

Mineral Properties and Related Deferred Costs

The cost of mineral properties and the related exploration costs are deferred until the properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold or abandoned. These costs will be amortized over the estimated useful lives of the properties following the commencement of production or written off if the properties are sold or abandoned. Management will also periodically determine when or where an exploration property is inactive and the value of such property may be impaired, whether the carrying value of the property should be written down, and the amount at which it should be carried.

The amounts shown for mineral property interests represent costs or deemed consideration, less write-offs, incurred to date, and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral property interests is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company’s interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the projects, and on future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Ownership in mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties in determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous

conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral interests. The Company has investigated ownership of its mineral interests and, to the best of its knowledge, ownership of its interests are in good standing.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement obligation is recorded as a liability with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Subsequently, the asset retirement cost is allocated to expenses using a systematic and rational method and is adjusted to reflect revision to either timing or the amount of the original estimate of the undiscounted cash flow. As at August 31, 2007, the Company does not have any asset retirement obligations.

Stock-Based Compensation

The fair value of stock options is determined by the widely used Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividend yields, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common shares and the expected life of the options. The fair value of direct awards of stock is determined by the quoted market price of the Company's stock.

Subsequent Event

Subsequent to August 31, 2007, the Company issued 1,813,461 common shares upon the exercise of warrants at \$0.26 per common share, for gross proceeds of \$471,500.

Summary of Quarterly Information

The following table sets forth a comparison of revenues and earnings for the previous eight quarters ending with August 31, 2007. Financial information is prepared according to GAAP and is reported in Canadian \$.

| <u>Quarter Ended:</u> | <u>August 31, 2007</u> | <u>May 31, 2007</u> | <u>February 28, 2007</u> | <u>November 30, 2006</u> | <u>August 31, 2006</u> | <u>May 31, 2006</u> | <u>February 28, 2006</u> | <u>November 30, 2005</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>(\$)</u> | <u>(\$)</u> | <u>(\$)</u> | <u>(\$)</u> | <u>(\$)</u> | <u>(\$)</u> | <u>(\$)</u> | <u>(\$)</u> |
| Total Revenues | 15,893 | 12,358 | 2,526 | 7,726 | 5,538 | 4,790 | 9,219 | 7,599 |
| Net Income (Loss) | (1,923,243) | (868,387) | (89,821) | (329,426) | (746,743) | (465,935) | (188,508) | (537,439) |
| Net income (loss) per share | (0.016) | (0.008) | (0.001) | (0.005) | (0.008) | (0.005) | (0.002) | (0.004) |

Note:

(1) Income (loss) before discontinued operations and extraordinary items is the same as Net Income (Loss) as there are no discontinued operations or extraordinary items in 2005, 2006 or 2007. Fully diluted earnings (loss) per share are not presented as the exercise of warrants and stock options would be anti-dilutive.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The exploration and subsequent development of the Company's properties depends on the Company's ability to obtain required financing. The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to allow the Company to fully explore its existing properties. Failure to obtain financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and the possible, partial or total loss of the Company's interest in certain properties. The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its obligations under agreements to which it is a party and the Company may consequently have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements jeopardised. Furthermore, if other parties to

such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the cost required to complete recommended programs.

The Company is dependent on raising funds by the issuance of shares or disposing of interests in its mineral properties (by options, joint ventures or outright sales) in order to finance further acquisitions, undertake exploration and development of mineral properties and meet general and administrative expenses in the immediate and long term. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising the required financing.

The Company's financial performance is dependent on many external factors. The Company expects that any revenues it may earn from its operations in the future will be from the sale of minerals. Both prices and markets for metals and minerals are cyclical, difficult to predict, volatile, subject to government price fixing and controls and respond to changes in domestic and international, political, social and economic environments. In addition, the availability and cost of funds for exploration, development and production costs are difficult to predict. These changes in events could materially affect the financial performance of the Company.

During the second quarter, the Company received a \$250,000 shareholder loan which was secured by a promissory note against the Yellowknife house. Interest on the loan was 8% per annum, compounded annually. Interest expense of \$3,397 is recorded in office services and expenses. The loan, including the interest accrued was repaid during the period and the loan has been discharged from the Yellowknife house.

The Company had working capital of \$807,533 at August 31, 2007, compared with a working capital deficiency of \$880,461 as at November 30, 2006. The Company has no material income from operations and any improvement in working capital results primarily from the issuance of share capital.

As at August 31, 2007 the Company had \$992 (November 30, 2006 - \$13,288) of long-term debt (mortgage loan) outstanding.

For the nine-month period ended August 31, 2007, the Company incurred negative cash flow of \$850,545 (2006 - \$532,201) (before allowing for changes in non-cash operating working capital balances) from operating activities. Changes in operating activities resulted primarily from an increase in administration costs such as consulting, legal and audit, shareholders' meetings and reports and office services and expenses. (See Overall performance/results of operations for further information.)

The Company's cash position as at August 31, 2007 was \$1,187,561 (2006 - \$506,267). The increase in cash position compared to August 31, 2006 was due principally to the exercise of various stock options and warrants during the second and third quarters of 2007 pursuant to a significant increase in share price on April 4, 2007 when the Company announced the discovery of nickel mineralization. See Note 2 – Share Capital in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

During the period ended August 31, 2007:

- (i) the Company completed a private placement of 1,053,778 flow-through units at \$0.18 per unit for gross proceeds of \$189,680. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant. One whole share purchase warrant is exercisable at \$0.20 per common share during the first year and at \$0.25 per common share during the second year. The proceeds from these flow-through shares will be spent on Canadian Exploration Expenses ("CEE") on the Company's Northwest Territories properties. In addition, the Company issued 4,170,000 units at \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$625,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. One share purchase warrant is exercisable at \$0.15 per common share during the first year and at \$0.175 per common share during the second year.

The Company paid cash finders fees and commission of \$42,520 and issued 28,140 common shares on a portion of the proceeds;

- (ii) the Company issued 13,101,833 common shares upon the exercise of warrants ranging in exercise price from \$0.15 to \$0.35 per common share for gross proceeds of \$3,008,595;
- (iii) the Company issued 1,400,167 common shares upon the exercise of stock options ranging in exercise price from \$0.20 to \$0.50 per common share for gross proceeds of \$303,567;
- (iv) the Company issued 49,149 common shares, in payment of \$22,500 owed pursuant to a financial advisory agreement (Note 9(c));
- (v) 4,507,727 warrants expired unexercised; and
- (vi) 150,000 stock options expired unexercised.

At August 31, 2007 the Company had the following share purchase warrants outstanding:

| <u>Number of warrants</u> | <u>Exercise Price</u> | <u>Expiry Date</u> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1,813,461 | \$0.26 | Sept. 28, 2007 |
| 190,000 | \$0.45 | June 12, 2008 |
| 18,000 | \$0.45 | June 27, 2008 |
| 2,400,000 | \$0.15/\$0.175 | Dec. 21, 2008 |
| 100,000 | \$0.15/\$0.175 | Dec. 27, 2008 |
| 100,000 | \$0.20/\$0.25 | Jan. 3, 2009 |
| 210,000 | \$0.15/\$0.175 | Feb. 20, 2009 |
| 230,000 | \$0.15/\$0.175 | Mar. 7, 2009 |
| <u>5,061,461</u> | | |

See Notes 2, 3, and 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for August 31, 2007.

See Subsequent Event section.

Financial Instruments

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matter of significant judgement, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The fair value of mortgage loan is approximated by the carrying amount as the mortgage loan bears a fair market rate of interest.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY AND OVERSIGHT

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as is appropriate to permit timely decisions regarding public disclosure.

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of November 30, 2006. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("52-109"), were effective at that time to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian Securities legislation are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in those rules. In conducting the evaluation it has become apparent that management relies upon certain informal procedures and communication, and upon "hands-on" knowledge of senior management. Management intends to formalize certain of its procedures. Due to the small staff, however, the Company will continue to rely on an active Board and management with open lines of communication to maintain the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. It should be noted that any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions designed to obtain reasonable assurance as to the effectiveness, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated objectives. Lapses in the disclosure controls and procedures could occur and/or mistakes could happen. Should each occur, the Company will take reasonable steps necessary to minimize the consequences thereof.

During the second quarter May 31, 2007, the Company engaged the services of a firm to evaluate and advise us on written and formal controls and procedures that can be implemented with the limited personnel that are available.

Internal Controls and Procedures over Financial Reporting

Management is also responsible for the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. It should be noted that a control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the control system are met.

Outstanding Share data as at October 22, 2007:

(a) Authorized and issued share capital:

| Class | Par Value | Authorized | Issued Number |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Common | No par value | Unlimited | 122,257,973 |

(b) Summary of options outstanding:

| Security | Number | Exercise Price | Expiry Date |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Options | 150,000 | \$0.26 | October 29, 2007 |
| Options | 250,000 | \$0.20 | October 29, 2007 |
| Options | 370,000 | \$0.25 | Feb. 06, 2008 |
| Options | 220,000 | \$0.30 | April 25, 2008 |
| Options | 50,000 | \$0.26 | Aug. 15, 2008 |
| Options | 325,000 | \$0.26 | Jan. 15, 2009 |
| Options | 310,000 | \$0.50 | Jan. 15, 2009 |
| Options | 330,000 | \$0.50 | March 19, 2009 |
| Options | 350,000 | \$0.20 | May 12, 2010 |
| Options | 50,000 | \$0.20 | June 7, 2010 |
| Options | 210,000 | \$0.20 | July 8, 2010 |
| Options | 25,000 | \$0.20 | October 28, 2010 |
| Options | 775,000 | \$0.20 | March 23, 2011 |
| Options | 495,000 | \$0.26 | May 12, 2011 |
| Options | 75,833 | \$0.20 | Aug. 15, 2011 |
| Options | 960,000 | \$0.63 | May 1, 2012 |
| Options | 2,875,000 | \$0.56 | July 31, 2007 |
| Total | 7,820,833 | | |

(c) Summary of warrants outstanding.

| Security | Number | Exercise Price | Expiry Date |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Warrants | 190,000 | \$0.45 | June 12, 2008 |
| Warrants | 18,000 | \$0.45 | June 27, 2008 |
| Warrants | 2,400,000 | \$0.15/\$0.175 | Dec. 11, 2008 |
| Warrants | 100,000 | \$0.15/\$0.175 | Dec. 27, 2008 |
| Warrants | 100,000 | \$0.20/\$0.25 | Jan. 3, 2009 |
| Warrants | 210,000 | \$0.15/\$0.175 | Feb. 20, 2009 |
| Warrants | 230,000 | \$0.15/\$0.175 | March 7, 2009 |
| Total | 3,248,000 | | |

(d) There are no escrowed or pooled shares.

Other Information

The Company's web site address is www.ggldiamond.com. Other information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward Looking Statements

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts, which address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploration activities and events or developments that the Company expects, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such

statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

“ Raymond A. Hrkac ”

Raymond A. Hrkac
Director, President and CEO

“ Nick DeMare ”

Nick DeMare
Director, Corporate Secretary and CFO