



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009**

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

*Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a review of the results of operations of Vaaldiam Resources Ltd. ("Vaaldiam" or the "Company") and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited comparative consolidated financial statements and related notes for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Those financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). All dollar figures included therein and in the following MD&A are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. The following MD&A is prepared as of November 10, 2009. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities, including the Company's Annual Information Form, can be found on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://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, that address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, operating 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, exploration results, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, exchange rate movements, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.*

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Vaaldiam is a Canadian public company and is one of only three diamond producers listed for trading (VAA-TSX) on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Company operates two diamond mines and two advanced stage development projects in Brazil, a country with a long history of diamond production. The Company also owns one advanced stage development project in Canada. Vaaldiam's two alluvial diamond mines in Brazil, Duas Barras and Chapada, produced 41,852 carats of diamonds in 2007 and had gross sales of US\$9 million. During 2008, production and sales declined to 20,193 carats and US\$7 million respectively due largely to a 50% drop in the rough diamond prices during the second half of the year as a result of the global economic crisis. This sudden decline in rough diamond prices forced Vaaldiam to suspend operations at both mines.

Vaaldiam also operates two development stage diamond projects in Brazil, namely the Braúna project (20% interest, with option to increase to 49%) and the Catalão project (100% interest). The Braúna project is currently entering the feasibility stage of development, where a 5,000 tonne bulk sampling program is underway to define the economic potential of the project. A new 10 tonne per hour capacity diamond recovery plant has recently been delivered to the project site and Vaaldiam is currently awaiting issuance of the installation licence to allow the assembly of the plant to commence. Issuance of the licence is expected during December, with completion of the bulk sampling program expected by the second quarter of 2010.

The Catalão project is also an advanced staged development project which has excellent logistics and can be advanced quickly to a production decision. Nine kimberlites have been discovered on the property. Bulk sampling of the Catalão 1 pipe by Rio Tinto during the mid 1990s indicated diamond grades in the order of 32 carats per hundred tonne ("cpht"). The property also hosts a number of untested geophysical targets that suggests potential for additional kimberlite discoveries.

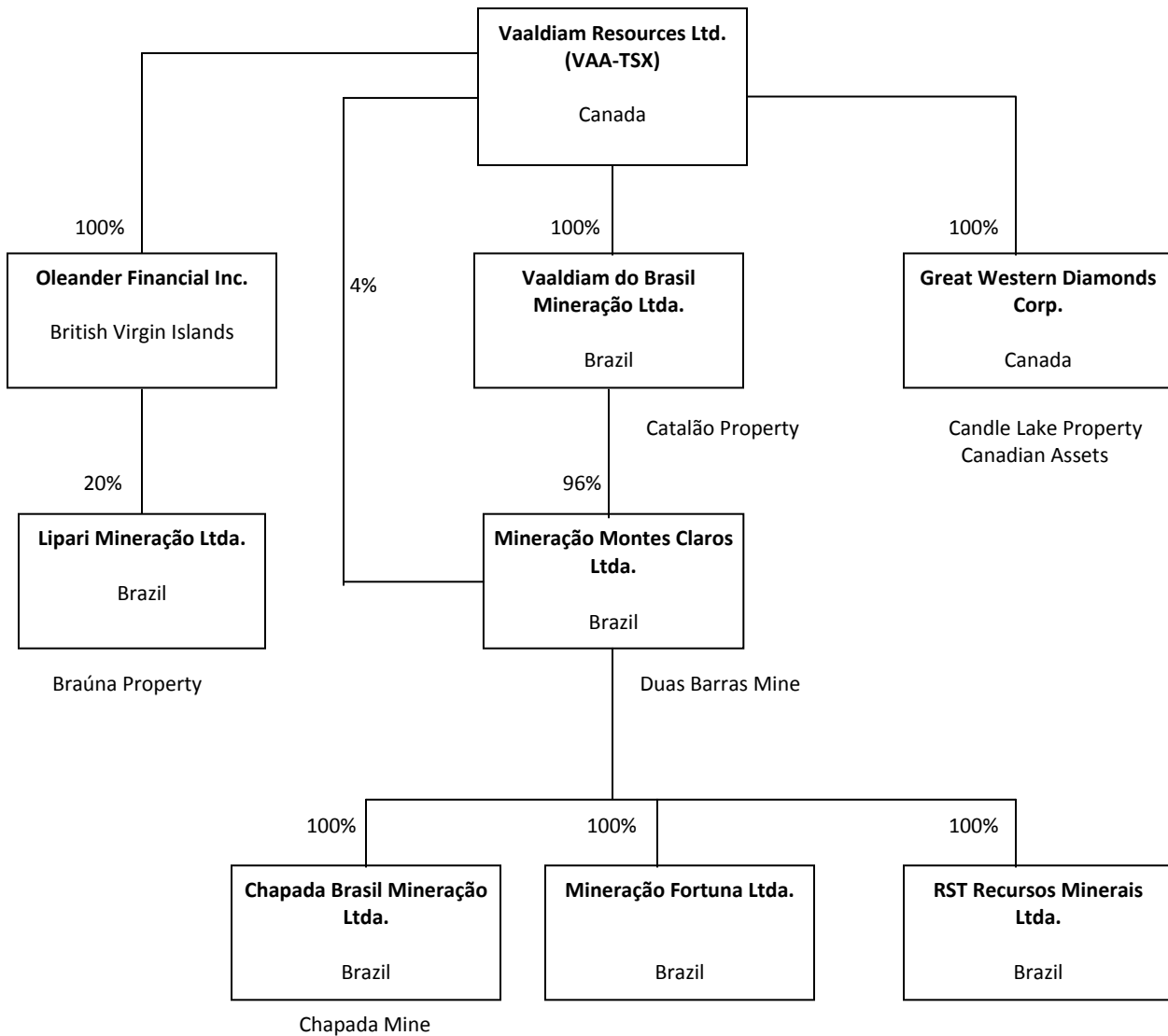
In Canada, Vaaldiam owns the Candle Lake kimberlites, located in the Fort a la Corne diamond district of Saskatchewan. Two kimberlite bodies have been discovered on the property, namely, the C28 and C29/30 kimberlites. Presently, work is being focused on integrating geophysical, geotechnical, drilling and analytical results for the C29/30 kimberlite in order to complete a 3D geological model of the kimberlite body. In addition, work involving the rehabilitation of drilling sites was completed during the first six months of 2009.

Market demand for rough diamonds has increased steadily since the beginning of the year, with sales prices increasing an estimated 40% since January. The increased demand and prices is a result of improved access to credit

**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

within the trading centres like Antwerp and Tel Aviv, low inventory levels in the manufacturing centres, and a shortage of new rough coming into the market. Vaaldiam plans to take advantage of the strengthening demand for rough diamonds and is currently refinancing to provide sufficient working capital to re-open operations at both its Duas Barras and Chapada mines.

Vaaldiam’s operations are conducted directly and through its subsidiaries whose relationship to Vaaldiam is reflected in the chart below.



**THE ROUGH DIAMOND MARKET**

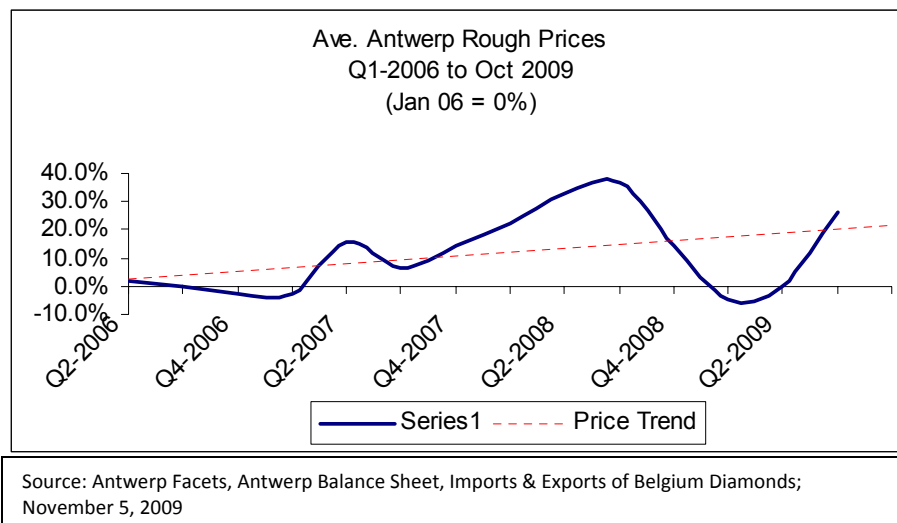
Between August 2008 and January 2009, rough diamond prices declined by 50% in response to the global economic crisis and tight credit markets within the diamond trading centres. The market for polished diamonds also slipped 15% to 20% in response to weakened retail demand. The dramatic drop in rough diamond prices was a direct result of diamond manufacturers’ and retailers’ inability to access credit to support their on-going operations.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The rapid drop in the rough diamond market had a significant impact on Vaaldiam and its operations. With sales revenue being cut by 50% from the expected result, management was forced to suspend operations at its Dwas Barras mine in October 2008. (Operations had previously been suspended at the Chapada mine to allow financing of an owner-operated mining fleet).

In response to the weak rough diamond markets during the latter part of 2008 and early 2009, most of the producers like Vaaldiam either suspended or reduced production, or held production in inventory, in an effort to reduce operating losses and also to reduce the supply of rough diamonds coming to market. This significant production cutback allowed manufacturers and retailers to deplete their inventories to a level where they have now been buying rough diamonds on the market to supply their manufacturing operations.

As a result of this renewed demand, rough diamond prices have been steadily on the increase, with the average price rising an estimated 40% from the low sales prices encountered earlier in the year. Rough diamond prices now appear to be at similar levels to that experienced in January 2008, and only about 10% lower than the height of the market in July 2008. This rebound in prices is all the more impressive given the slow rate of recovery seen in the US economy, which traditionally is the largest consumer of polished diamonds. Increasing demand for polished diamonds is coming from emerging markets such as China and India, which historically were not traditional markets for diamond jewelry. It was recently reported that China has now overtaken the US as the world's second largest consumer of luxury goods (source: Jewellery News Asia, October, 2009). About 80% of the world's leading luxury goods brands now have a presence in the China market, and China is expected to surpass the US as the largest consumer of polished diamonds by 2015.



Demand for rough and polished diamonds is expected to continue to grow in the coming years due to improving economies in the Americas and Europe, and new demand coming out of Asia. A critical shortage of rough diamonds is forecast within the next four to five years. Older mines which had been significant producers during the past decades are now reaching the end of their lives. Production from new mines that are scheduled to commence operation within the next few years will not likely be able to meet the growing demand. Prices are therefore expected to continue to rise in response to the supply shortfall and increasing demand in the retail markets. Vaaldiam plans to restart production at its mines in 2010 to take advantage of the much improved market for diamonds.

**OPERATIONS**

***PRODUCTION***

Vaaldiam owns two alluvial diamond mines in Brazil, namely the Duas Barras Mine (100% ownership) in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, and the Chapada Mine (100% ownership) in the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil. Operations at both mines are currently suspended with activities focused on the care and maintenance of the processing facilities. Mining operations at the Chapada Mine were suspended at the end of June 2008, the end of the contract mining term, to allow the Company to finance the conversion of the mining operation from contract mining to a lower-cost company-owned mining operation, and has remained suspended due to weak rough diamond markets. Mining operations were suspended at the Duas Barras Mine in October 2008 due to weak rough diamond markets. Group production during 2008 amounted to 20,193 carats ("cts") of diamonds and 439 ounces of gold.

**Duas Barras Mine, Minas Gerais, Brazil**

Since commercial diamond production commenced on September 1, 2007, to October 31, 2008 a total of 261,611 bank cubic metres ("bcm") of gravel was treated at the Duas Barras mine resulting in the recovery of 34,445 carats of diamonds with an average weight per stone of 0.19 carats. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2009, no commercial diamond or gold production was undertaken as the Duas Barras mining operations had been suspended due to the weak diamond markets. In light of the much improved rough diamond markets, Vaaldiam plans on restarting production at Duas Barras, pending sufficient working capital being made available.

The Duas Barras mine sold one parcel of diamonds during the first nine months of 2009. A total of 11,960 diamonds with a total weight of 854.98 carats were sold in February 2009 and returned gross sales proceeds of US\$35,658, or US\$41.71 per carat. The sales results were adversely impacted by the global credit crisis, which caused a significant decline in rough diamond prices during the first three months of 2009. Also impacting the result of the parcel was the presence of a significant volume of small diamonds which were recovered during the retreatment of processing plant tailings. Approximately 80% of the diamonds recovered weighed less than 0.06 carats per stone, resulting in a low average stone size of the parcel of 0.07 carats per stone as opposed to previous parcels sold during the first half of 2008 which had an average stone size of 0.27 carats per stone. During the period January 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009 a total of 32,863.26 carats of diamonds were sold for gross sales revenue of US\$4,690,292. The following table presents the diamond sales conducted during the period January 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.

<b>Quarter ended</b>	<b>Total Stones</b>	<b>Total Carats</b>	<b>Gross Total Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Average Value/ct (US\$)</b>	<b>Average Stone Size (ct)</b>
Mar. 31	71,648	18,418.07	\$2,947,224	\$160.02	0.26
Jun. 30	15,383	4,729.23	851,261	180.00	0.31
Sep. 30	13,669	2,071.75	332,522	160.00	0.15
Dec. 31	86,131	6,789.23	523,627	77.13	0.08
<b>2008</b>	<b>186,831</b>	<b>32,008.28</b>	<b>4,654,634</b>	<b>145.42</b>	<b>0.17</b>
Mar. 31	11,960	854.98	35,658	41.74	0.07
Jun. 30	-	-	-	-	-
Sep. 30	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2009</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>854.98</b>	<b>35,658</b>	<b>41.74</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,791</b>	<b>32,863.26</b>	<b>\$4,690,292</b>	<b>\$142.72</b>	<b>0.17</b>

In addition to the diamond sales during the year ended December 31, 2008, a total of 1,116.4 ounces of gold was sold for US\$942,699 or US\$844.41 per ounce. There were no gold sales during the first nine months of 2009.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Duas Barras Mine recorded an operating loss of \$640,415 representing on-going care and maintenance costs and one-time expense items related to staff reductions.

**VAALDIAM RESOURCES LTD.**  
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**Chapada Mine, Mato Grosso, Brazil**

Mining operations at the Chapada Mine remained suspended during the first nine months of 2009. Operations had been suspended since the end of June 2008, the end of the contract mining term, in order to finance and convert the mining operation from contract mining to a company owned mining operation. These initiatives were expected to result in a reduction of operating costs, the improvement of diamond recovery and increased production. One of the key initiatives to reduce operating costs was the proposed installation of an in-pit screening plant in the mining area to reduce the cost of ore transport. Such initiatives have been deferred until financing is available and rough diamond markets rebound to levels resulting in a profitable operation. In the meantime the mine has been placed on a care and maintenance basis with a minimum of staff and security personnel. Since January 2007 which was the start of the first full year of commercial production at the mine, a total of 763,667 bank cubic metres ("bcm") of gravel was treated at the Chapada mine resulting in the recovery of 22,695 carats of diamonds with an average weight per stone of 0.54 carats.

There have been no diamond sales during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2008, five parcels of diamonds were sold from the Chapada mine amounting to 5,262 carats in total which realized gross proceeds of US\$2,516,563 or US\$478.29 per carat. The following table reflects the diamond sales during the period January 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.

Quarter ended	Total Stones	Total Carats	Gross Total Value	Average Value/ct (US\$)	Average Stone Size (ct)
Mar. 31	4,863	2,310.50	\$944,970	\$408.99	0.48
Jun. 30	4,638	2,432.89	1,413,588	581.03	0.52
Sep. 30	1,043	518.21	158,005	304.91	0.50
Dec. 31	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2008</b>	<b>10,544</b>	<b>5,261.60</b>	<b>\$2,516,563</b>	<b>\$478.29</b>	<b>0.50</b>
Mar. 31	-	-	-	-	-
Jun. 30	-	-	-	-	-
Sep. 30	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2009</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,544</b>	<b>5,261.60</b>	<b>\$2,516,563</b>	<b>\$478.29</b>	<b>0.50</b>

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Chapada Mine recorded an operating loss of \$596,304 representing on-going care and maintenance costs and one-time expense items related to staff reductions.

***EXPLORATION - BRAZIL***

While Brazil is a significant producer of diamonds, all diamonds recovered in Brazil over the past some three hundred years of diamond mining history have been recovered from alluvial deposits. Vaaldiam's kimberlite exploration efforts are directed at the exploration for and development of Brazil's first kimberlite diamond deposit.

**Braúna Project, Bahia, Brazil**

On May 26, 2009 Vaaldiam announced the sale of an 80% equity interest in the Braúna diamond project to an arm's length private group. Pursuant to the terms of agreement, Vaaldiam received a cash payment of \$3.8 million (US\$3.3 million) and is being carried through the next phase of development on the Braúna property, of which Vaaldiam's share payable by the purchasers is \$0.4 million for a bulk sampling program with an estimated cost of \$2 million. Included in the program costs are approximately \$0.9 million of Vaaldiam's current liabilities associated with capital equipment purchases which has been paid out of the program funds provided by the purchasers during the third quarter of 2009. Vaaldiam will remain operator of the joint venture during the period of the bulk sampling program.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

On July 1, 2009 Vaaldiam signed a joint venture agreement with the private group and has transferred title to the Braúna diamond property to a joint venture company called Lipari Mineração Ltda., previously known as Lipari Administração de Bens e Participações Ltda. ("Lipari"). Vaaldiam holds a 20% equity interest in Lipari while the private group holds an 80% equity interest. Vaaldiam can increase its interest in the project to 49% following the completion of the next phase of development by reimbursing the private group 100% of their costs incurred to that date. The agreement also allows Vaaldiam to retain the rights to the gold potential of the Braúna project area, however the joint venture will have ownership of any by-product gold recovered as a consequence of diamond mining activities.

The Braúna Project is located in the state of Bahia in Brazil near the town of Nordestina. Four diamond bearing kimberlite pipes have been discovered on the property to date. The pipes are known to be associated with an extensive diamond bearing kimberlite dike system which has been traced over a distance of 15 kilometres. Attention is currently focused on the development of the Braúna 3 pipe and the completion of a bulk sampling program and feasibility study.

The Braúna 3 pipe encompasses about 1.85 hectares and was the focus of a drilling program in 2007 and early 2008 designed to delineate the pipe in sufficient detail to support a resource calculation. A total of 56 holes were drilled on the Braúna 3 pipe utilizing 25 metre drill spacing, delineating the pipe to a depth of approximately 200 metres. In addition, 39.84 dry tonnes of kimberlite were extracted from the Braúna 3 pipe yielding 59 diamonds weighing a total of 8.26 carats, inferring a recovered grade of 21 cpht. Wardrop Engineering Inc., an independent geological and engineering consulting firm, was engaged to complete an initial tonnage estimate for the Braúna 3 pipe based on drill results to date.

A 5,000 tonne bulk sampling program is currently underway and is designed to confirm the diamond content of the Braúna 3 pipe and its associated dike systems, and to produce a parcel of diamonds for valuation purposes. A new 10 tonne per hour dense media recovery plant has been constructed in South Africa to process the bulk sample and has been delivered to the site. Lipari recently received its water permit from the State authorities and is now awaiting the approval of its application to install the bulk sampling plant. The approval of this application is expected during the last quarter of 2009. Information generated during this program, coupled with the information from the recently completed delineation drilling, would provide the basis for the feasibility study.

Approximately five kilometres to the north of the Braúna 3 pipe lies the Braúna 8 kimberlite dike. Mini-bulk samples extracted from the Braúna 8 dike weighing 45.75 dry tonnes yielded 167 macro diamonds weighing 19.21 carats in total, inferring a recovered grade of 42 cpht. Included in the diamonds recovered was a 7.97 carat white octahedron stone, the largest recovered to date by Vaaldiam from the Braúna kimberlite. The second largest diamond recovered from the Braúna 8 kimberlite was a 0.92 carat stone pink in color, while another pink diamond was recovered, which appeared to have been broken during processing. The Braúna 8 occurrence is a 4.5 metres wide, vertically oriented kimberlite dike forming a 1,000 metre long section of the northwest trending dike system. Recent exploration conducted in the vicinity of the Braúna 8 dike has confirmed that this dike is linked to the Braúna 21 pipe.

The following table presents the sampling results to date on the Braúna project:

Kimberlite	Dry Weight (Tonnes)	Number of Diamonds Recovered	Weight of Diamonds (carats)	Inferred Diamond Grade (cpht)	Average Carat Size of Diamonds
Braúna 3 pipe	39.84	59	8.26	21	0.14
Braúna 7 pipe	86.65	28	3.76	4	0.13
Braúna 8 dike	45.70	167	19.21	42	0.12
Braúna 11	28.18	40	5.31	19	0.13
Braúna 21	22.59	19	1.58	7	0.08
Total	222.96	313	38.12	17	0.12

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In addition to having the potential of becoming South America's first kimberlite diamond mine, prospecting, trench sampling and reviews of geological data have revealed significant gold potential. Vaaldiam's Braúna claims are located within an important gold-producing Rio Itapicuru Greenstone Belt, which hosts Yamana Gold's Fazenda Brasileiro Mine and several advanced exploration projects where both open pit and underground gold reserves and resources have been delineated. Under the terms of the May 26, 2009 agreement, Vaaldiam would retain a 100% interest in any gold deposit discovered and developed on the Braúna property (with the exception of any by-product gold produced as a result of diamond mining activities).

During the third quarter of 2009, Vaaldiam started an exploration program designed to test the potential of the gold occurrence situated on the Braúna property. Geological mapping of the area encompassing the gold occurrence has traced a quartz vein system over a strike length of 800 metres. The quartz vein system exhibits widths ranging from 0.5 to 3.0 metres. The Company also collected a total of 66 soil samples on a grid pattern (100 metre by 25 metre spacing) covering the strike extension of the vein system. In addition to the soil sampling survey, geologists also collected rock samples across the width of the vein system at regular intervals along the strike length of the vein system. Two vertical shafts, located 125 metres apart along strike and excavated to a depth of up to 30 metres were sampled by Vaaldiam (as reported on June 12, 2009), returning gold assays of 21.28 grams per tonne (0.68 ounces per tonne) and 5.98 grams per tonne (0.19 ounces per tonne) respectively.

Gold was first discovered on the Braúna property in the mid-1930s by garimpeiro miners who had been recovering alluvial gold from gravel deposits found in the Itapicuru River. Around the mid-1990s, mining of the alluvial deposits in the river eventually led the miners to a northeast trending quartz-vein system that lies adjacent to the river. Miners have manually excavated a series of open trenches and shafts along the strike length of the vein system, which has been traced on surface over a distance of approximately 800 metres. Surface and shallow underground exposures excavated by the garimpeiro miners along a strike length of approximately 350 metres, suggests the vein system ranges from 0.50 metres to 2 metres in width.

During the nine months ended September 30 2009 a total of \$196,036 was spent on the Braúna project, bringing total expenditure to date on this project to \$11,272,110 including acquisition costs of \$5,951,664. Based on the sale of an 80% equity interest in the Braúna diamond project, a review was made for the impairment of the project and an amount of \$6,623,903 was recorded as impairment charges for the period. The carrying value of Vaaldiam's 20% interest in the Braúna properties is \$1,096,079 as at September 30, 2009.

**Pimenta Bueno Property, Rondônia, Brazil**

As of September 30, 2009, the Company further reduced its land holdings in the Pimenta Bueno area and now no longer holds any mineral rights in the area. As a result, the exploration expenditures to date of \$5,683,139, including \$265,311 of acquisition costs were fully written off as of December 31, 2008.

**Ariquemes Property, Rondônia, Brazil**

As of December 31, 2008, Vaaldiam had relinquished its landholdings in the Ariquemes area, located in the State of Rondônia some 200 kilometres to the east of the Pimenta Bueno Property. As a result, the carrying value of \$15,991,083 was fully written off as at December 31, 2008.

**Catalão Property, Goiás, Brazil**

In August 2007, the Company acquired the diamond-bearing Catalão kimberlite pipes from Rio Tinto. The Catalão kimberlites are located in the state of Goiás, approximately 280 kilometres south of Brazil's capital city, Brasilia. The property encompasses nine possible kimberlite pipes, including the one hectare Catalão 1 pipe, which appears to be the largest of the nine pipes discovered to date. Sampling completed by Rio Tinto in 1998 resulted in the recovery of 52 diamonds with a total weight of 0.85 carats from a 3.6 tonne mini-bulk sample, inferring a diamond grade of 24

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

cpht. During 2008, Vaaldiam completed some initial prospecting on the property, which has included limited surface magnetics to define the locations of the kimberlite pipes. A program of drilling and mini-bulk sampling proposed has been deferred until financing is available.

Under the terms of the acquisition agreement for the Catalão Property, Vaaldiam holds 100% ownership of the property, subject to Rio Tinto retaining an option to acquire a 60% interest in any kimberlite pipe that has been bulk sampled, resulting in the recovery of at least 200 carats of commercial sized diamonds. Rio Tinto would exercise this option by fully funding a feasibility study relating to the kimberlite and, should the feasibility study be successful, by providing Vaaldiam with a non-recourse project loan to finance Vaaldiam's share of mine development costs, thereby allowing Vaaldiam to retain a 40% equity interest in operating cash flow from the mine without the need to raise development equity funding. This non-recourse loan would be repaid to Rio Tinto from a portion of Vaaldiam's share of cash flow from the deposit. Should Rio Tinto not exercise its option then Vaaldiam would continue to own 100% of that kimberlite deposit to be dealt with at Vaaldiam's sole discretion. Any alluvial deposits developed on the property would be 100% owned by Vaaldiam. The Catalão Property is carried on Vaaldiam's books at a cost of \$9,265 representing the expenditures incurred up to September 30, 2009.

**Três Marias Project**

During September 2008 Vaaldiam acquired ownership of the Três Marias diamond project in Brazil from Majescor Resources Inc. ("Majescor"). The project is located 200 kilometres northwest of Belo Horizonte in the state of Minas Gerais. In September 2008 a decision was made to not renew the claims comprising the Três Marias Property when they next come up for renewal. As a result an amount of \$342,118 representing the costs incurred up to December 31, 2008 was fully written off.

***DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS*****The Peçanha Diamond Mine of RST**

In July 2008, prior to the economic crisis, Vaaldiam entered into an agreement to strategically acquire RST Recursos Minerais Ltda. ("RST"), a Brazilian-registered company and owner of the producing Peçanha diamond mine and exploration concessions, which lie adjacent to the Company's Duas Barras Mine. The acquisition would also have provided Vaaldiam with a second 2,000 tonne per day diamond recovery plant and a new mining fleet which would have increased diamond production at Duas Barras, and reduce the unit costs of operation due to the larger volume of gravels being processed. If completed, the acquisition of RST would have significantly expanded the Company's operations in the historic Diamantina diamond district and would have strengthened Vaaldiam's position as South America's largest diamond producer.

Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, Vaaldiam was required to pay US\$1,170,000 of value in common shares of the Company and US\$9,000,000 less approximately US\$1,400,000 representing certain payables of RST at July 1, 2008. On July 1, 2008, the Company delivered 3,374,185 common shares and paid cash of US\$500,000. The remaining US\$7,100,000 due to the vendors of RST and approximately US\$1,400,000 due to an RST supplier, was payable on or before August 15, 2008. Unfortunately, due to the global economic crisis and extremely weak equity markets, Vaaldiam was unable to fund the remainder of the acquisition. As Vaaldiam was unable to pay the remaining amount owing to the vendors of RST, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with the vendors of RST whereby the liability of US\$8,500,000 would be settled by the transfer of certain assets of RST back to the vendors of RST. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the title to these assets have been transferred back to the vendors of RST (refer to Note 3 in the Financial Statements for the period ending September 30, 2009) and liabilities of approximately \$10,000,000 that were recorded at June 30, 2009 are now fully discharged.

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***EXPLORATION - CANADA*****Candle Lake Property, Saskatchewan, Canada**

Vaaldiam acquired the Candle Lake Property on January 2, 2008 following the completion of the merger with Great Western. On February 27, 2008 a private placement of \$2,000,000 of Great Western flow-through shares was completed to fund the exploration program on the Candle Lake property. A further private placement of \$750,000 in flow-through funds was completed in October 2008.

The Candle Lake Property consists of 35 mineral claims totalling 14,151 hectares in the Candle Lake area of the Province of Saskatchewan located about 90 kilometres northeast of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and 50 kilometres northeast of the Fort à la Corne kimberlite cluster. Great Western holds a 100% interest in all 35 claims subject to royalty interests. Two kimberlite bodies have been discovered to date on the Candle Lake Property, namely, the C28 and C29/30 kimberlites. The current exploration focus is on the C29/30 kimberlite.

Presently, work is focusing on integrating geophysical, geotechnical, drilling and analytical results for the C29/30 kimberlite in order to complete a 3D geological model of the kimberlite body. The 2007/8 winter drilling camp was fully demobilized in August 2008. Work involving the rehabilitation of drilling sites was completed during the first six months of 2009.

As the results of exploration to date indicated that the southern part of one of the two kimberlite bodies discovered to date was of lower diamond grade and likely would not be economic in the current market, the value of Candle Lake was written down to \$5,013,617 as at December 31, 2008 to better reflect management's estimate of the fair value of the two diamond deposits tested thus far. As at September 30, 2009, the Candle Lake Property is carried on Vaaldiam's books at a cost of \$5,214,839.

**Centennial Project, Saskatchewan, Canada**

The Centennial Project in Saskatchewan was acquired as a result of the merger between Vaaldiam and Great Western.

In 2006, Great Western completed an airborne geophysical survey over land located in northwestern Saskatchewan. As a result of the survey, six new airborne magnetic targets were identified with the potential to be kimberlite. Based on the airborne results the Company now holds a 100% interest in 399 claims totaling 598,242 hectares in two blocks located both south and north of the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range.

Previous exploration completed by Great Western during 2006 and 2007 identified kimberlite indicator mineral anomalies which require followup exploration sampling and possibly drill testing. However, exploration work in this area has been delayed due to difficulties in obtaining a surface access agreement with the local First Nations under the "Duty to Consult" obligation of Saskatchewan Environment during the permitting process. Saskatchewan Industry and Resources have put an indefinite extension on deadlines for submission of assessment work to maintain claims in good standing. Regular contact with the First Nations group involved is on-going and negotiations with the Canoe Lake Cree Nation for an Early Exploration Agreement have now been completed. Additional community liaison is necessary with the Buffalo River Dene First Nation in order to allow non-conflicted access to the exploration area.

During the remainder of 2009, the number of concessions will be reduced to those which have significantly higher resource potential based on interpretation of the 2006 airborne magnetic survey central to these claims in conjunction with kimberlite indicator mineral results in 2007. To reflect this reduction in claims, the value of the Centennial Project was written down to \$186,174 as at December 31, 2008. As at September 30, 2009, the Centennial Property is carried on Vaaldiam's books at a cost of \$391,548.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS****Snowden Project, Saskatchewan, Canada**

The Snowden property in Saskatchewan was acquired as a result of the completion of the merger between Vaaldiam and Great Western on January 2, 2008. During 2006 and 2007 Great Western completed a ground magnetic geophysical survey and two core holes totalling 328 metres on the Snowden property. A 14 m thick intersection of vent-distal kimberlite was intersected in one drillhole and was not tested further. The Snowden property was written down to \$225,284 at December 31, 2008. At September 30, 2009 the Snowden property is carried on Vaaldiam's books at a cost of \$256,509.

**Alberta Area Properties, Alberta, Canada**

The Alberta Properties were acquired as a result of the merger between Vaaldiam and Great Western. The Alberta Area Properties consist of the Utikuma, Birch Mountain, Peerless Lake, Calling Card, and La Biche properties. Assessment Reports were recently completed for each of the Alberta properties and were submitted to Alberta Mineral Development and Strategic Resources Division. Following the analysis of sampling results, the Birch Mountain land claim was allowed to lapse.

At the Utikuma, La Biche, Calling Card, and Peerless Lake properties, Great Western collected bulk till samples in 2007 for indicator mineral analyses. No anomalies were identified on the Peerless Lake property, and the claims comprising that property have been allowed to lapse. At the Utikuma property bulk samples were also collected during 2007 with the objective of tracking kimberlite indicator minerals to their source. Samples from the Utikuma property were submitted for processing in late 2007 and results indicate a probable regional source of kimberlite indicator minerals likely from the Buffalo Head Hills Kimberlite Field located immediately north of the Utikuma property. Assessment credits earned for the Utikuma property were applied to four key claims including one with an unexplained pipe-like seismic anomaly, in order to hold the land for another year and the remainder of the Vaaldiam claims were allowed to lapse.

A number of kimberlite indicator mineral anomalies were identified on the Calling Card property. During 2006 and 2007, a total of 42 samples were collected across the Calling Card property. This sampling program provided very encouraging results with significant kimberlite indicator minerals recovered in seven different stream sediment samples, many of which were estimated from grain shape to be from a source located within 5 kilometres. These stream sample results were significant enough to warrant further exploration in the form of an airborne gradiometer survey. High-resolution magnetic gradiometer data was collected, processed and plotted from a total of 1641 line-kilometres of surveying by Goldak Airborne Surveys. This survey established several targets that future work will be required for evaluation by the Company. As at September 30, 2009 the Alberta Area Properties are carried on Vaaldiam's books at a cost of \$416,362.

***EXPLORATION - AUSTRALIA*****Queensland and Northern Territory, Australia**

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Elkedra Diamonds Pty Ltd. (formerly Elkedra Diamonds N.L.) ("Elkedra"), held exploration permits in four Queensland tenements, namely, Cravens Peak, Cravens Peak North, Seymour River, and Thornton River. Through an agreement with Uramet Minerals Ltd. ("Uramet"), a company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and a former subsidiary of Elkedra, Uramet held the non-diamond exploration and mining rights to these properties, while Elkedra held the diamond exploration and mining rights on several Uramet owned tenements in the Northern Territory, namely, Dulcie, Field River, Marqua, Central Mount Stuart, Mount Skinner East, Harper Springs and Prince Henry. In 2008, some of these claims were allowed to lapse. In December 2008, Elkedra entered into an agreement with Uramet and Legend International Holdings Inc. ("Legend") whereby Elkedra would sell the diamond exploration and mining rights of Seymour River and Thornton River claims to Legend for A\$150,000. The agreement was subject to the approval of the Foreign Investment Review Board of Australia and the Minister for Mineral in Queensland, such approval was received in February 2009 and the

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

transaction thus completed. In 2009, the permits for the Cravens Peak and Cravens Peak North tenements were allowed to lapse.

## SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Nine months ended or as at September 30	2009		2008	
Sales	\$	38,157	\$	6,848,596
Net loss from continuing operations				
- total	\$	10,233,401	\$	70,004,618
- per share	\$	0.04	\$	0.33
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	399,665	\$	467,935
Restricted cash	\$	-	\$	432,604
Inventories	\$	70,743	\$	1,734,348
Working capital (deficit)	\$	(4,795,138)	\$	(12,540,051)
Property, plant and equipment (including assets under construction)	\$	6,806,478	\$	15,951,072
Mineral properties	\$	12,304,060	\$	51,910,439
Total assets	\$	20,267,202	\$	74,071,139
Line of credit	\$	750,540	\$	-
Future tax liabilities	\$	162,964	\$	2,372,159
Shareholders' equity	\$	13,572,613	\$	55,263,545
Cash dividends per share	\$	-	\$	-

## SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarters Ended	Sales	Net Loss	
		Total	Per Share
September 30, 2009	\$ -	\$ (1,688,777)	\$ (0.01)
June 30, 2009	\$ -	\$ (7,075,523) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ (0.03)
March 31, 2009	\$ 38,157	\$ (1,811,051)	\$ (0.01)
December 31, 2008	\$ 754,345	\$ (32,619,714) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ (0.13)
September 30, 2008	\$ 646,136	\$ (58,205,978) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ (0.26)
June 30, 2008	\$ 2,691,599	\$ (6,522,592)	\$ (0.03)
March 31, 2008	\$ 3,510,861	\$ (5,276,048)	\$ (0.03)
December 31, 2007	\$ 1,399,303	\$ (616,446)	\$ (0.00)
September 30, 2007	\$ -	\$ (680,456)	\$ (0.01)

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes write-down of properties.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009 a loss from continuing operations of \$10,233,401 or \$0.04 per share was recorded compared to a loss of \$70,004,618 or \$0.33 per share in the corresponding period of the prior year. The decreased loss of \$59,771,217 arose primarily from a decreased mine operating loss of \$4,905,458, decreased stock-based compensation expense of \$1,389,091, a decreased foreign exchange loss of \$1,085,169,

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

decreased corporate and general expense of \$1,770,180, and decreased amortization of \$69,394. This was partially offset by reduced write-down of properties of \$79,323,060 and decreased interest income (net of interest expenses) of \$207,974. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company reduced the provision for Brazilian taxes and contributions recoverable by \$103,608 and recorded a loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment of \$429,328.

The decrease in corporate and general expenses by over 45% arose mainly through the reduction of personnel since the fourth quarter of 2008 as well as reduced level of activity. This is partially offset by the absorption of severance payments in the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

The gross mining loss resulted from an operating loss of \$640,415 recorded at the Duas Barras mine and an operating loss of \$596,304 recorded at the Chapada mine. The mine operating losses consisted mainly of on-going care and maintenance costs and expenses related to staff reductions.

Interest income declined due to a lower average level of cash and cash equivalents on deposit. Interest expense increased due to the line of credit drawn down during the third quarter of 2008.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, amounts of \$124,100 and \$1,513,191 respectively were incurred relating to stock based compensation expenses.

The foreign exchange gain of \$601,237 incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 related mainly to the revaluation of the United States dollar denominated line of credit and the amounts payable in respect of RST acquisition.

To date, seasonality has had relatively little effect on the quarterly financial results of the Company, with the exception of the renunciation of Canadian Exploration Expense to flow-through share investors, which typically takes place in the last quarter of the year during which flow-through shares are issued, resulting in a related income tax recovery.

**FINANCIAL, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES****Liquidity**

As at September 30, 2009, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$4,795,138, the cash portion of which was \$399,665. The Company also is committed to \$309,489 relating to flow-through share issuance proceeds which are required to be spent on Canadian Exploration Expense qualifying expenditures before December 31, 2009. Diamond and supplies inventories as at September 30, 2009 were recorded at \$70,743. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at September 30, 2009 amounted to \$4,915,692.

Vaaldiam has never invested in asset backed commercial paper.

On January 16, 2009 a total of 22,326,069 warrants, representing all of its outstanding warrants not held by insiders on that date, were repriced at \$0.08. The existing expiry dates and other conditions remain unchanged.

On February 18, 2009 a total of 8,500,000 stock options were granted to directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company, each option of which entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share, to expire on February 18, 2014.

An extrajudicial recovery plan (the "Plan") was approved by MMC's creditors representing 68% of MMC's debts outstanding, and on February 2, 2009 (the "Date of Acceptance"), application was made to the Civil Court in Brazil for the approval of the Plan, which would bind all creditors of MMC. The Plan would be valid for a period of 120 days from the court's approval and would apply to all invoices issued prior to the Date of Acceptance. Under the Plan, all action of the creditors against MMC would be stayed, and MMC would commit to allocating a portion of the proceeds

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

from the sale of certain major assets as well as from financing to the repayment of such creditors. As at the date of this report, the Plan is awaiting final court approval.

During the nine months to September 30, 2009, a total of 9,530,669 common shares have been issued to creditors to satisfy \$381,746 in amounts payable to arm's length parties.

Vaaldiam is dependent on the junior mining equity and debt capital markets and the exercise of outstanding warrants and options for the provision of operating capital. The availability of capital to the Company is dependent on stock market performance for junior mining stocks in general, diamond exploration stocks and Vaaldiam's stock in particular, exploration successes or the lack thereof, the degree to which investors view a new initiative as positive or negative for the Company, significant world financial and socioeconomic events, recent discoveries of magnitude by peer companies and the general willingness of brokerage houses to assist the Company in the raising of funds. There is no certainty that funding will be available to Vaaldiam when required.

**Vaaldiam is endeavouring to raise additional capital through the sale of assets, the raising of debt or the issuance of common shares. Should Vaaldiam not be successful in raising additional capital, it may not be possible for the Company to continue as a going concern. There is no certainty that additional capital will be obtained.**

**Capital Resources**

As at November 10, 2009, Vaaldiam had cash of approximately \$0.2 million and a line of credit of US\$2.5 million of which US\$0.7 million had been drawn down.

A potential source of additional capital would be the exercise of options. As at November 10, 2009, the Company had issued the following unexercised options:

No. of Options	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Potential Proceeds
208,000	November 30, 2009	\$0.50	\$ 104,000
650,000	November 30, 2009	\$0.58	377,000
650,000	November 30, 2009	\$0.91	591,500
40,000	December 14, 2009	\$0.40	16,000
234,000	December 31, 2009	\$0.99	231,660
55,000	May 10, 2010	\$0.50	27,500
100,000	August 4, 2010	\$0.85	85,000
180,000	November 8, 2010	\$0.84	151,200
1,380,000	January 16, 2011	\$0.75	1,035,000
75,000	April 18, 2011	\$1.37	102,750
50,000	June 9, 2011	\$0.97	48,500
135,000	August 25, 2011	\$1.44	194,400
112,500	December 27, 2011	\$0.95	106,875
1,875,000	January 24, 2012	\$0.85	1,593,750
180,000	February 23, 2012	\$1.02	183,600
360,000	April 2, 2012	\$0.95	342,000
5,010,000	February 26, 2013	\$0.45	2,254,500
200,000	August 7, 2013	\$0.17	34,000
8,000,000	February 18, 2014	\$0.05	400,000
19,494,500			\$ 7,879,235

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

An additional potential source of capital could be the exercise of warrants. As at November 10, 2009, the Company had issued the following unexercised warrants:

No. of Warrants	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Potential Proceeds
1,144,000	May 13, 2010	\$0.08	\$ 91,520

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Under the terms of the Company's leases, the Company is committed to pay an amount of \$638,804 over a period of between 1 to 63 months in respect of property leases in Canada and Brazil.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On January 2, 2008, Vaaldiam took up 82,535,960 Great Western shares and paid for these shares by the issuance of 37,141,180 Vaaldiam shares in accordance with Vaaldiam's offer to purchase of November 7, 2007. Included in the 82,535,960 Great Western shares taken up were 28,177,778 shares owned by Zoneplan Limited ("Zoneplan") and 5,900,000 shares held by Mr. Peter Marrone who was then a director and Chairman of the Corporation. As a result of tendering their Great Western shares to the Vaaldiam offer, Zoneplan received 12,680,000 Vaaldiam shares while Mr. Marrone received 2,655,000 Vaaldiam shares. Zoneplan is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Santa Elina Mining Corp. ("SEMC") which is Vaaldiam's largest shareholder.

On March 10, 2008, Vaaldiam took up the remaining Great Western issued and outstanding common shares which it did not own as a result of which Great Western became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vaaldiam. As at that date all unexercised warrants and options of Great Western became exercisable into Vaaldiam shares. As of March 10, 2008 Zoneplan owned 14,088,889 warrants of Great Western which if exercised would have resulted in the issuance of 6,340,000 additional Vaaldiam shares to Zoneplan. As of March 10, 2008, Mr. Peter Marrone owned 2,244,445 warrants of Great Western which if exercised would have resulted in the issuance of 1,010,000 additional Vaaldiam shares to Mr. Marrone. The warrants owned by Zoneplan and Mr. Marrone were exercisable at \$1.33 per Vaaldiam share on or before March 30, 2009. These warrants were not subject to the January 2009 re-pricing, and lapsed unexercised on March 30, 2009.

In July 2008, the Company acquired rights to a mineral property adjacent to the Braúna property in Nordestina in the state of Bahia, Brazil. These were acquired from Mineração Monte Alegre Ltda., a company associated with a significant shareholder, in return for a 5% royalty on gross sales from diamond production from the property.

During the year ended December 31, 2008 a total of \$377,290 was paid as consulting fees to a company controlled by Mr. Sam Randazzo and Mr. Donald Best, the then Vice Presidents of Business Development and Technical Services, respectively. In November 2008, their consulting arrangement expired. Mr. Randazzo remains a director of Vaaldiam.

On May 13, 2009, the Company received a loan of US\$58,192 from Zoneplan. The loan is interest-free and is due and payable in 90 days upon demand. In addition, SEMC had made payments of approximately \$82,000 on behalf of the Company for expenditures in Brazil.

## PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

On a continuous basis, the Company reviews additional exploration properties with a view to their acquisition for exploration and development and other diamond companies with the view to merger or acquisition. From time to time the Company pursues opportunities to restructure its ownership in its existing properties where this is deemed advantageous. In addition, in order to reduce the current working capital deficit, the Company may divest part or all of individual projects or other assets.

## **MANAGEMENT REPORTING**

### **Management's Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements**

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of the Company are the responsibility of management. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include certain estimates that reflect management's best judgments. Financial information reflected in this Management's Discussion and Analysis is consistent with these financial statements.

The Company's Board of Directors has approved the information contained in the audited consolidated financial statements and this Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Board of Directors fills its responsibility regarding the financial statements mainly through its Audit Committee, which has a written mandate which complies with the current requirements of Canadian securities legislation. The Audit Committee meets at least on a quarterly basis.

### **Management's Assessment of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Based on their evaluations as of December 31, 2008 the President and Chief Executive Officer, and the Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance in ensuring that information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries which is required to be disclosed in reports filed under relevant securities legislation is recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by such legislation, and that the information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's senior management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer, and the Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

### **Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Company's financial reporting. The internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management regarding the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

Internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting for the Company resulted in the identification of the following weaknesses which in management's view are not material weaknesses:

- Management is aware that with the relatively limited staffing level, there is a lack of segregation of duties due to the limited number of employees dealing with accounting and financial matters. Management has concluded that considering the employees involved and the control procedures in place, including management and Audit Committee oversight, risks associated with such lack of segregation are not significant enough to justify the expense associated with adding employees to clearly segregate duties.
- Management is aware that in-house expertise to deal with complex taxation, accounting and reporting issues may not be sufficient. The Company requires outside assistance and advice on taxation, and complex accounting and reporting issues, which is common with companies of a similar size.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

- Management is aware that in-house expertise to deal with information technology and information systems may not be sufficient. The Company has engaged a third party to provide the required expertise and support.

In the first six months of 2009, the number of employees dealing with accounting and financial matters was further reduced as the operations in Brazil were being placed on care and maintenance. To mitigate the lack of segregation of duties, which is rendered more acute as a result of the severe recession, stricter procedures in cash flow monitoring and approval of cash disbursements as well as review of the financial reports have been introduced to allow for a higher level of oversight from head office. As such, management does not consider that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting have been materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting for the first nine months of 2009.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009 and in the context of the relatively lower level of operational activity, has concluded that the internal controls as of September 30, 2009 had been effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES**

Under the accounting rules used by Vaaldiam, the fair value of stock based compensation (option grants) is expensed for income statement purposes. The determination of fair value of options granted is generally provided by the Black-Scholes formula. Some of the parameters used in this formula are highly subjective, in particular the assumption of future price volatility. In addition, using the Black-Scholes model assumes that a satisfactory active market for the options exists whereas ownership of the options granted by Vaaldiam cannot be transferred under the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Company's Stock Option Plan. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, \$124,100 was expensed and \$20,400 was capitalized to mineral properties as the cost of options issued under the Company's Stock Option Plan.

The assumed recoverability of the carrying value of mineral properties and property, plant and equipment is dependent on the assumed discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the assumed ability of the Company to obtain financing or other means to complete development of the properties and assumed future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. The fair value of these items is subjective and is based on management's best estimate incorporating the use of internal and external expertise.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase prices for business acquisitions were based on internal management valuations and anticipated tax basis elections. The purchase prices allocation may change upon final determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The impact of any final adjustments may be material and will be recorded on a prospective basis.

**CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION**

Vaaldiam's accounts are stated using Canadian GAAP. The Company's accounting policies have not changed during 2009 and no future changes are contemplated except as may be required to conform to future changes in Canadian GAAP.

**New Accounting Pronouncements:**

- (i) International Financial Reporting Standards

On February 13, 2008, the Accounting Standards Board announced that publicly accountable entities will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. In 2009, the Company will establish a project plan with definite milestones for the transition. At this time, the impact on the financial statements has not been reasonably determined.

### (ii) Goodwill and Intangible Assets (Section 3064)

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company will adopt Section 3064. Section 3064 provides guidance on the recognition of intangible assets in accordance with the definition of an asset and the criteria for asset recognition, clarifying the application of the concept of matching revenues and expenses, whether these assets are separately acquired or are developed internally. The adoption of this section did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

### (iii) Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities ("EIC-173")

In January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") issued EIC-173. In this EIC the Committee reached a consensus that in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities an entity should take into account the credit risk of the entity and the counterparty. The adoption of this EIC did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

### (iv) Mining Exploration Costs ("EIC-174")

In March 2009 the EIC issued EIC-174. In this EIC the Committee reached a consensus that a mining enterprise that has not established mineral reserves objectively and, therefore, may not have a basis for preparing a projection of the estimated future net cash flow from the property, is not precluded from considering exploration costs to have the characteristics of property, plant and equipment. The EIC also provides guidance on when impairment should be assessed and what conditions indicate impairment for capitalized exploration costs. This EIC is consistent with the Company's existing accounting policy for capitalization of exploration costs and did not result in any changes to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

As at November 10, 2009, the Company had cash and cash-equivalent of approximately \$0.2 million. Vaaldiam has never invested in asset backed commercial paper.

## OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at November 10, 2009, the following were the undiluted and fully diluted common shares outstanding:

<b>Common shares outstanding as at November 10, 2009</b>	254,583,337
Shares issuable on exercise of options	19,494,500
Shares issuable on exercise of warrants	1,144,000
<b>Fully diluted shares outstanding as at November 10, 2009</b>	<b>275,221,837</b>

## OTHER INFORMATION

The technical information about the Company's material mineral properties contained in this MD&A has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Brent Jellicoe, P.Geo., an officer of the Company who is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.