

FORM 51-102F3
Material Change Report

1. Name and Address of Company:

Genetic Diagnostics Technologies Corp.
Suite 401, 461 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5V 1K4

2. Date of Material Change:

June 19, 2007

3. News Release:

June 19, 2007

4. Summary of Material Change:

Genetic Diagnostics Technologies Corp. announces further details concerning the proposed reverse takeover transaction with Polar Mining Corporation previously announced on March 27, 2007, and the resignation of one of its directors.

5. Full Description of Material Change:

See press release attached as Schedule "A" hereto.

6. Reliance on Subsection 7.1(2) or (3) of National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*:

Not Applicable.

7. Omitted Information:

Not Applicable.

8. Executive Officer Knowledgeable of Material Change:

David G. Speck, President of Genetic Diagnostics Technologies Corp.
Phone: (416) 204-9788 (ext. 223)

9. Date of Report:

June 20, 2007

SCHEDULE “A”

GENETIC DIAGNOSTICS TECHNOLOGIES CORP. PROVIDES UPDATED GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION ON ITS PROPOSED REVERSE TAKEOVER TRANSACTION AND ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR

TSX VENTURE: GDD

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CALGARY, ALBERTA – June 19, 2007 – Genetic Diagnostics Technologies Corp. (“GDD” or the “Corporation”) (TSX Venture: GDD) today announced further details concerning its proposed reverse takeover transaction with Polar Mining Corporation (“Polar”) previously announced on March 27, 2007, and the resignation of one of its directors, Steve Johnston.

Update of Geological Information

Polar was created to acquire advanced stage exploration properties focusing primarily on gold, and is currently participating in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral claims. In 2006, Polar signed an option agreement with Goldeye Explorations Limited (TSXV:GGY) (“Goldeye”) covering 12,222 hectares in the Stewart Gold camp located near Todd Creek, British Columbia for the purpose of exploring for precious and base metals (the “Todd Creek Property”). Polar has an option to earn a 50% interest in the Todd Creek Property in exchange for cash and work commitments of \$927,500 and 140,000 common shares of Polar prior to October 31, 2011. Further, Polar can earn an additional 10% (to hold a 60% interest) in the Todd Creek Property in exchange for an additional \$1,000,000 in expenditures prior to October 31, 2013.

Polar retained Timothy J. Beesley, P. Eng., of T. J. Beesley Geological Services Inc., an independent consultant and Qualified Person based in Toronto, Ontario, to prepare a technical report dated May 14, 2007 under National Instrument 43-101 on the Todd Creek Property. At the request of the TSX Venture Exchange Inc. (the “TSX Venture”), the original technical report was updated by Mr. Beesley in a technical report dated June 15, 2007 (the “Beesley Report”), also prepared under National Instrument 43-101.

The Todd Creek Property lies 35 km northeast of the Stewart Gold camp and consists of 30 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 12,222 hectares. The Todd Creek mineral claims are held by Geofine Exploration Consultants Ltd. (“Geofine”). Geofine has obtained a permit for the Todd Creek Property which covers all aspects of the proposed drilling and exploration programs. In addition, Geofine has obtained a permit which allows for the use of the gravel pit at American Creek (an area near the Todd Creek Property) for the airlift of materials and the mobilization of exploration equipment. Goldeye has entered into an option agreement with Geofine pursuant to which Goldeye can earn a 100% working interest by making staged payments of cash and shares to Geofine and incurring \$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures on the property prior to October 31, 2011. Geofine is entitled to a 2.5% net smelter return (NSR) which can be repurchased for \$3,750,000. Polar has entered into an option agreement with Goldeye to earn up to 60% of Goldeye’s interest in the Todd Creek Property as described above.

According to the Beesley Report, the Stewart Area, British Columbia lies within a terrain of Mesozoic rocks across the contact between plutonic rocks of the Coast Crystalline Belt and the west-central portion of the Bowser Basin. Numerous extensive fractures which cut all the country rocks and major structures have been grouped into four major systems along which most of the known vein deposits have been localized. The 200 mineral occurrences in the district occur in two separate mineralizing events, early Jurassic and Tertiary. All early Jurassic deposits were emplaced in andesitic to dacitic host rocks at the

close of volcanic activity, about 185 million years ago. The early Jurassic hydrothermal system acquired its characteristic suite of silver, gold, zinc, lead and copper from magmatic fluids. All deposits are localized in brittle faults or fractures, including those occurring within the Todd Creek Property, where an extensive, persistent fracture zone runs through the central part of the property, encompassing the South-Mext-Next Zones and the Fall Creek and North Zones and possibly their extensions under thick overburden. The fracture zone is typically 1 to 36 metres in width and is the locus for intense silicification, mica alteration and quartz and sulphide veining +/- hematite and subsequent brecciation which has facilitated a late silica-gold mineralizing event. Appreciations of gold mineralization, often accompanied by copper, have developed primarily at the South and North Zones and the Fall Creek Zone although dozens of smaller showings have been discovered throughout the central part of the property. Local high grade silver-lead-zinc mineralization has been discovered in extensive barite veins at the Amarillo Zone in the Orange Mountain area. The main mineral showings of the Stewart region are shown in Figure 1 below.

South Zone, Mext Zone and Next Zone – The South Zone is reported to be hosted by altered feldspar porphyry exposed over an area of 950 by 500 metres. Quartz-pyrite is the principal alteration, but near the mineralization quartz-sericite is the dominant type. The mineralization consists of chalcopryite, pyrite, specular hematite and malachite, hosted by a 5 to 15-metre wide, north north-east trending fracture zone that dips west. In 1999 the Mext and Next Zones were discovered by Geofine along strike to the north from the South Zone in the course of outcrop and talus rock sampling. In 2000 a control line was run through the South Zone to the Mext Zone and beyond the Next Zone, a strike length of over 1 km. One hundred and four samples of surface rock and angular mineralized talus taken from the northern part of the South Zone to beyond the Next Zone ranged in gold content from < 5 ppb to 17.74 g/t, averaging 2,728 ppb Au, and 6 ppm to 9.09 % Cu, averaging 0.69 % Cu.

Fall Creek and Ice Creek Zones – The Fall Creek Zone mineralization is associated with pervasively altered andesites that contain quartz-sericite-pyrite zones and that are cut by mineralized structures with a variety of orientations. The main zone of interest is associated with quartz-pyrite-chalcopryite-barite veins that have been traced for 400 metres along strike and 300 metres vertically. In 1994 Geofine conducted geological mapping and geochemical and rock sampling on the Fall Creek and Ice Creek Zones. On the Fall Creek Zone 27 rock samples averaged 0.096 g/t Au and 0.065% Cu, and on the Ice Creek Zone 110 rock samples averaged 0.438 g/t Au and 0.111% Cu.

North Zone – The North A Zone is northwest trending and vertically to steeply west dipping, comprising 0.1 to 2 metre wide quartz, chalcopryite, pyrite, hematite and breccia veins which occur in andestic agglomerates and flows and feldspar porphyry. The veins are commonly banded and brecciated and have been traced for 320 metres. Widths on the zone range from 1 to 32 metres. In 1994 Geofine carried out rock sampling on the North A and B Zone. Forty-eight samples were taken from the North A Zone. Average value was 1.68 g/t Au and 0.31 % Cu. Several higher grade results were returned, including 22.67 g/t Au with 0.98% Cu, 11.5 g/t Au with 3.1% Cu, and 14.5 g/t with 1.9% Cu. A total of 21 samples was taken from the North B Zone, located to the east of the A Zone. Average value was 1.78 g/t Au and 1.27% Cu. The North B Zone trends parallel to the North A Zone and was similar in character, but had a maximum width of 10 metres. In 1997 the 12 km North C Grid was established to test targets within and to the west of the North A Zone. Stream, soil and rock sampling were undertaken on this grid. Significant stream anomalies (maximum 215 ppb Au) were recorded from the mouth of a large stream draining into Fall Creek, several hundred metres west of the North Zone. This large stream drains south from Orange Mountain and would traverse the northwest extension of the North Zone several hundred metres beyond its known extent. Twenty-five samples were taken from the North A Zone. A high grade result was returned from an outcrop face, 44.8 g/t Au with 3.27% Cu.

Amarillo Zone – The Amarillo Zone is hosted by altered volcanics within an alteration zone some 1,500 metres by 1,200 metres. A barite-jasper zone lies within the alteration zone and is the locus of the

showing. Mineralization comprises pyrite, barite, and galena. Abundant jarosite is noted in the intensely altered area. In 1994 Geofine took 65 rock, 25 stream sediment and 18 soil samples from the Amarillo Zone. Average value of gold in rocks was very low (16 ppb), copper sporadic (average of 364 ppm) and lead and zinc high (925 and 2562 ppm, respectively). Lead and zinc values in stream sediment and soil were also anomalous. In 1997 Geofine carried out geological surveying, rock sampling and stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling. A total of 116 rock samples, 22 stream sediment samples and 130 soil samples was taken. Average values for the combined 1994 and 1997 rock samples were slightly lower than for the 1994 samples (1994 / 1994 and 1997): Au 16 / 15 ppb; Cu 364 / 196 ppm; Pb 925 / 407 ppm; Zn 2562 / 1348 ppm. The average Ag value for the combined 1994 and 1997 samples was 6.2 ppm. The soil samples were anomalous and controllable in lead, zinc and silver. In 1999 Geofine carried out rock sampling and stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling in order to assist in drill hole spotting. Eleven composite rock samples were taken. Results of rock sampling were similar to those previous. One rock sample contained 0.79 % lead and 1.82 % zinc. In 2000 rock and soil sampling were continued to assist in the drill hole spotting commenced in 1999. Thirteen panel samples of 1 metre were taken in barite material. Metal contents ranged between <5 to 30 ppb Au, 21 to 733 ppm Cu, 64 to 6020 ppm Pb, 84 to 3580 ppm Zinc and 1.6 to 21.2 ppm Ag.

In 2006 Geofine drilled a total of 1,331 metres on the Todd Creek Property in 8 holes. Five holes were drilled at the Mext Zone for a total of 943.54 metres, including one at 395.02 metres the deepest hole drilled to date on the South-Mext-Next Zones. Two holes were drilled at the Fall Creek Zone for a total of 283.76 metres, and one at the North 'A' Zone for a total of 103.66 metres. Geofine drilled five holes down dip from the Golden Gully-Mext Zone on surface. Four of the holes pierced the South Zone Structure (SZS) over a strike length of 25 metres from 100 to 150 metres down dip. The fifth hole is the deepest hole to intersect the SZS, 200 metres down dip from the surface. This hole intersected 13.59 metres of 1.06 g/t and 0.09% Cu, including 5.23 metres of 1.10 g/t Au and 0.10% Cu, and 3.09 metres of 2.07 g/t Au and 0.21% Cu. The true width of the mineralized zones is not known.

Samples were taken from the two main mineralized showings on the Todd Creek Property, the South Zone and the North Zone, for the purposes of data verification. The samples taken from the main South Zone outcrop showing, 15 metres apart, were heavily gossaned with abundant chalcopyrite and malachite. The North A Zone samples were taken from outcrop of chalcopyrite rich silicified carbonated quartz-veined volcanic breccia adjacent and were 1 metre chip samples taken either side of a reported high grade 1 metre gold chip sample (44.81 g/t). The samples were then fire assayed by SGS Mineral Services of Don Mills, Ontario for gold and run by ICP for base metals, with duplicates performed according to good industry practice. SGS Mineral Services is certified by the Canadian Testing Association and is independent of Polar.

The foregoing historic exploration information has not been verified by Mr. Beesley and should not be relied upon except as follows: during an August 8, 2006 visit to the Todd Creek Property, Mr. Beesley took four mineralized samples for the purposes of data verification, two grab samples from the South Zone and two chip samples from the North A Zone. The results, according to the Beesley Report, are as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>		<u>Copper</u>
	<u>g/t</u>	<u>oz/t</u>	<u>%</u>
SZ-1	6.35	0.19	3.3 (grab sample)
SZ-2	6.16	0.18	8.0 (grab sample)
Dup SZ-1	6.67	0.19	3.3
NZ-1	78.4	2.3	6.2 (chip sample – 1 metre)
NZ-2	157	4.6	5.1 (chip sample – 1 metre)
Dup NZ-2	141	4.1	n.a.

Results for the South Zone samples verify the approximate upper quartile from this location. Results from the North A Zone samples verify the previous high grade gold results from this location.

According to the Beesley Report, the main mineralized structure on the Todd Creek Property, the South Zone structure, is a persistent mineralized feature of great extent and quite possibly, in faulted form, encompasses all the main gold showings on the property. If economic gold-copper mineralization is located on the Todd Creek Property it will in all likelihood be within this fracture zone or closely associated features. The Mext and Next Zones are well understood from the surface. The South Zone area appears to be constrained along strike but is open to depth. A wide intersection (36 metres) of the altered, mineralized South Zone structure contained some gold assays and diamond drilling is warranted.

According to the Beesley Report, the Fall Creek and Ice Creek Zones in the North Zone area possess local high gold-copper interest, partially drill tested, but whose extensions are restricted by unfavourable overburden cover. This whole mineralized area up to and including Orange Mountain and the Amarillo Zone should have its gold and base metal potential tested by grid controlled MMI-M geochemical surveying, with IP geophysical corroboration and back up of anomalies generated, to develop new targets for follow up exploration and drilling.

The Beesley Report recommends further work that should consist primarily of diamond drilling of four inclined drill holes totaling 1,100 metres to test the possibility of gold-copper mineralization in the South Zone and. The Beesley Report also recommends diamond drilling to test the possibility of development of gold-copper mineralization in Next Zone via three inclined holes totaling 900 metres.

In addition, the Beesley report recommends the compilation of all existing data in northern showings (Ice Creek-Fall Creek-North Zone-Orange Mountain-Amarillo) to form base for widespread square grid MMI-M geochemical sampling, allowing 750 MMI-M samples on a 50 by 50 metre spacing infilling to 25 by 25 metre spacing in areas of anomaly and 15 days of IP geophysical surveying.

The Beesley Report recommended a program of exploration and drilling with a proposed budget in the amount of \$1,600,000. Polar expects that the bulk of this program will commence towards the end of June of this year and will be completed by the end of July of this year.

Trading of the common shares of GDD will resume on June 21, 2007.

This news release has been reviewed and approved by Timothy J. Beesley, P. Eng., a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101.

Resignation of Director

GDD today announced that Steve Johnston has resigned as a director effective May 28, 2007. GDD wishes to thank Mr. Johnston for his contributions to the Corporation.

For further information contact David G. Speck, President of GDD at 416-204-9788 (ext. 223) or T. Douglas Willock, President of Polar, at 416-368-3949.

As indicated above, completion of the proposed reverse takeover transaction is subject to a number of conditions, including but not limited to, TSX Venture acceptance and shareholder approval. The reverse takeover transaction cannot close until the required shareholder approval is obtained. There can be no assurance that the reverse takeover transaction will be completed as proposed or at all. Investors are cautioned that, except as disclosed in the Information Circular of the Corporation to be prepared in connection with the proposed reverse takeover transaction, any information released or received with respect to the proposed reverse takeover transaction may not be accurate or complete and

should not be relied upon. Trading in the securities of the Corporation should be considered highly speculative. TSX Venture has in no way passed upon the merits of the reverse takeover transaction and has neither approved nor disapproved the contents of this press release. Except for historical information contained herein, this news release contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially. Neither GDD nor Polar will update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof. More detailed information about potential factors that could affect financial results is included in the documents filed from time to time with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities by GDD and Polar.

(Not for dissemination in the United States of America)