

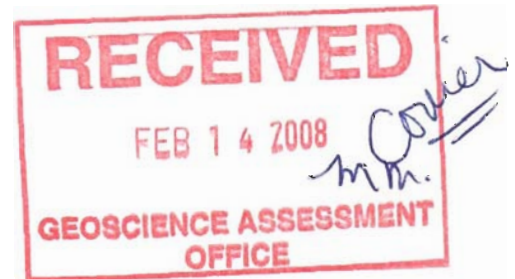
**Assessment Report on
Diamond Drilling -- Phase III**

Tres-Or Resources Ltd and Arctic Star Diamond Corp.

**Sharpe and Savard Townships
Larder Lake Mining District**

2 . 37147

**UTM Zone 17 – NTS 41P16
NAD 83 Projection
5308100N to 5308700N
56300E to 56500E**



**Work Conducted on
Claims L 4200057, 4200058, (now Mining Lease G8080240 and G8080239)**

Work Conducted From February 14 to July 2006

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**For:
Tres-Or Resources Ltd. and Arctic Star Diamond Corp.
10 February 2008**

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Summary

A total of 22 kimberlite bodies, most of which have detectable magnetic responses, have been discovered in the Temiskaming area as well as 10 pipes and at least 11 dykes in the Kirkland Lake area. Contact Diamond's 95-2 pipe in Lundy Twp has been shown to have a commercially attractive diamond population at near economic grades. Given the existing mining infrastructure in this region and the subsequent low cost of mining, the required grade to meet an economic resource here is very low. The recent discovery of several pipes – the Lapointe being the largest yet discovered in Ontario at over 20 hectares – has resulted in a very large area of ground being staked between New Liskeard and Matachewan.

Of the 22 pipes in Timiskaming, 12, or 55%, are thought to have a micro or macro diamond population. Four Timiskaming pipes (KL01, KL22, 95-2 and Lapointe) have been sufficiently diamondiferous to warrant a delineation drilling campaign of 15-20 drill holes, held to be the second stage of the four stage diamond sampling process. One pipe, Contact's 95-2, has warranted a full mini-bulk sample, the third stage of diamond resource sampling.

Tres-Or Resources Ltd. and Arctic Star Diamonds Corp. have acquired a number of claims in the immediate area around Sharpe and Savard Townships. Based on the Discover Abitibi airborne survey of the Round Lake area in early 2004, Tres-Or Resources staked its initial 4 claims in NE Sharpe-NW Savard Twps. A total of 6 till samples were collected down-ice of the targeted areas in the late fall. A more detailed airborne AeroTEM survey was flown over the winter. At this point, Arctic Star Diamonds entered into an agreement with Tres-Or. Based on the more detailed data from the airborne survey and the results from the till sampling, diamond drilling began in May 2005. The first hole drilled intersected kimberlite beneath 83m (vertical) of overburden. The pipe was subsequently named the Lapointe kimberlite.

A total of 5 drill holes were completed in the Phase I program. Four of these holes were collared in kimberlite and drilled towards the outer margins. A fifth hole targeted a satellite magnetic anomaly. This hole was collared in granite and intersected a 1m kimberlite dyke.

A further 7 holes comprised Phase II. These 7 holes focused on the western lobe of the pipe to try to give an understanding of the different phases of this pipe. This lobe had produced the largest diamond (from hole TMN05-01) and the most diamond counts from Phase I drilling.

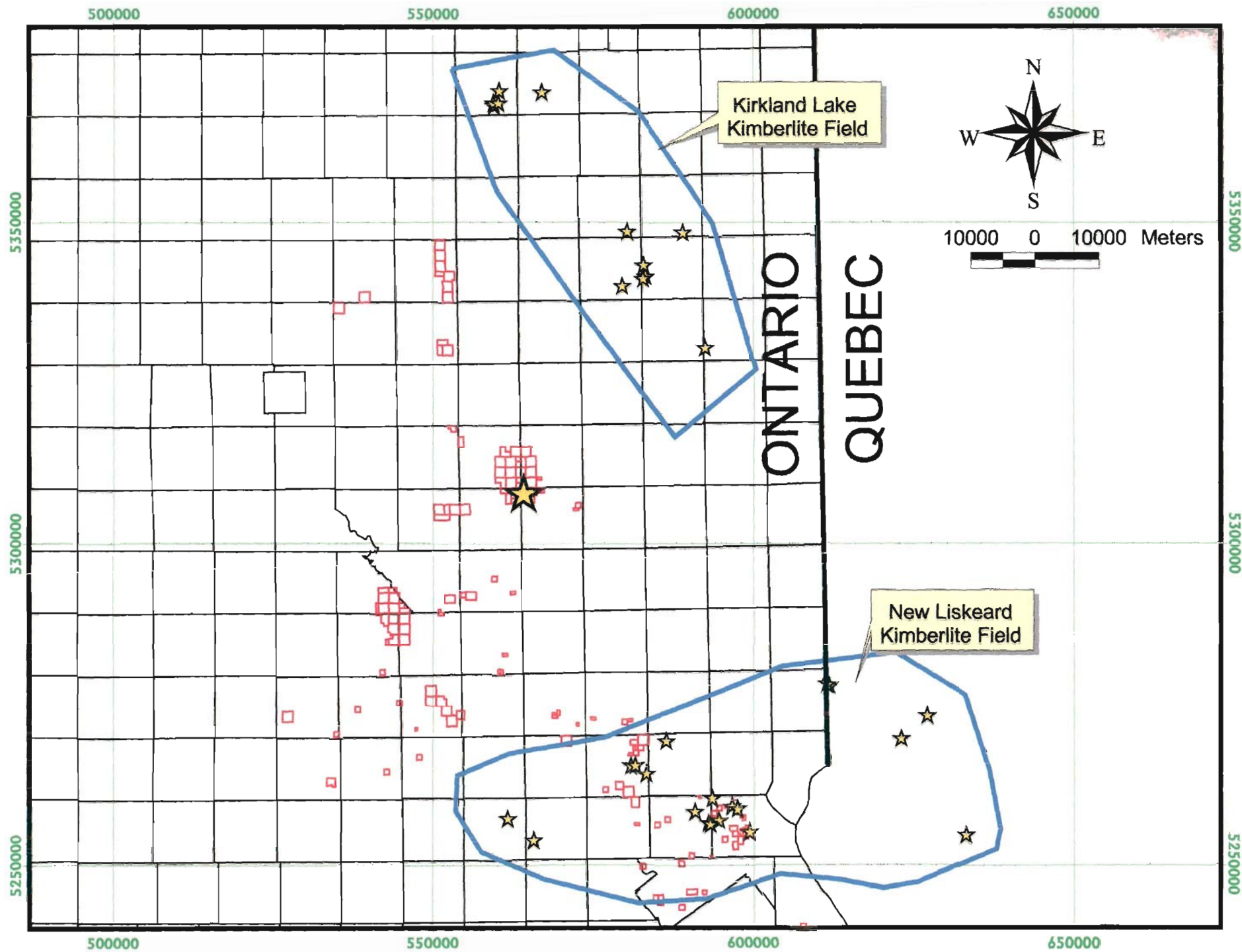
The Lapointe kimberlite intrudes a granitic batholith known as the Round Lake Granite. This batholith intrudes Archean metavolcanics and metasediments of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. Diabase dykes traverse the granite at several locations with both a northeast and east northwest trend. Fault structures also traverse the granite. Numerous small deposits or showings of gold, copper, lead and silver are known to occur along the periphery of the intrusive.

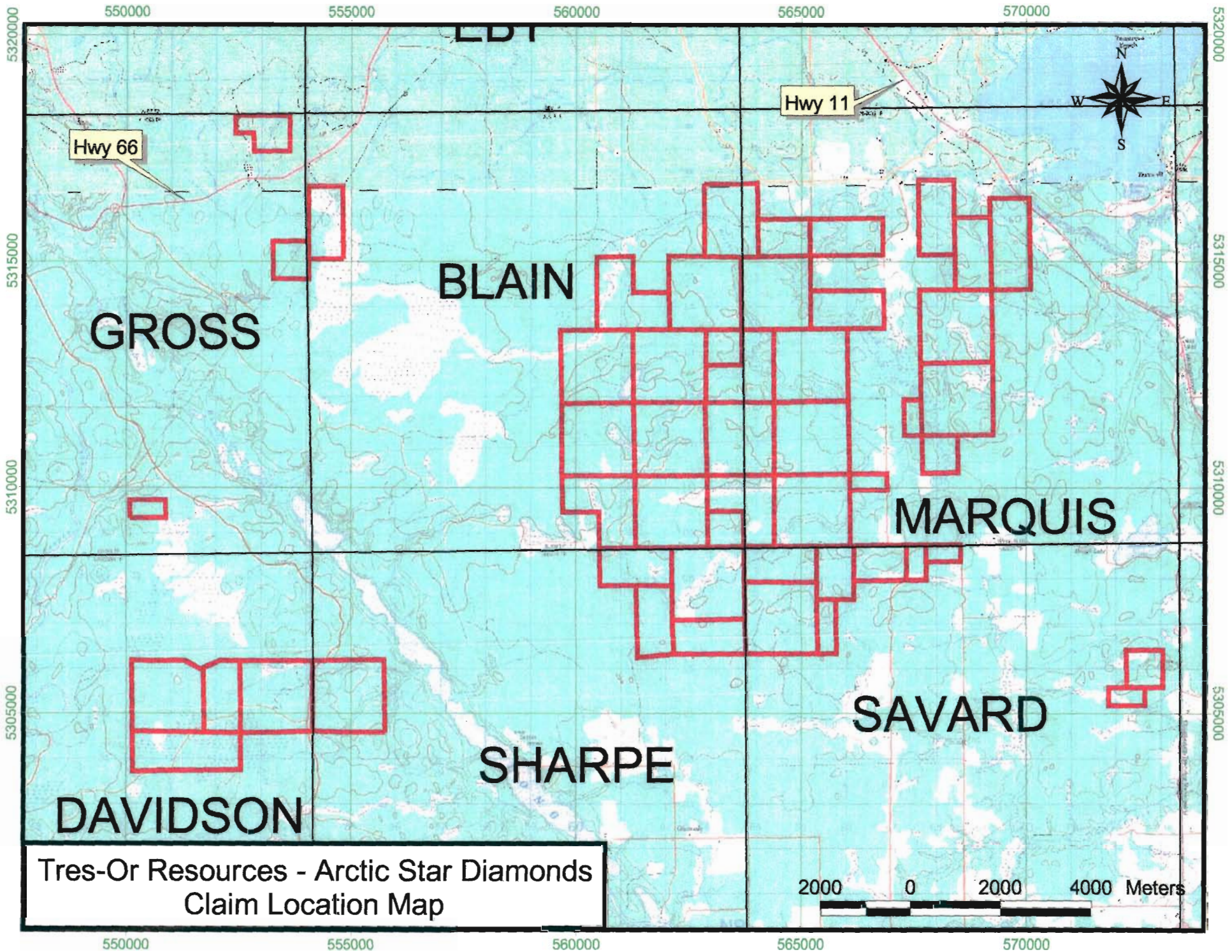
Phase III of drilling was intended to further delineate the eastern portion of the pipe (with three of the six holes) and to delineate the phase carrying the diamond counts from Phase I and II drilling with the remaining three holes. This third phase of drilling comprised 6 holes (1339 m). The drilling commenced mid-February and ended mid-April, 2006.

Tres-Or Resources has now completed 4288m of delineation drilling on the Lapointe discovery with over 440 diamonds recovered. Diamonds were present in all phases of the 23-hectare kimberlite.

Once the delineation program was completed, Tres-Or Resources applied for the two claims underlying the kimberlite to be taken to lease. The leases were granted in March 2007. Claim 4200057 (16 units) is now Mining Lease G8080240 and claim 4200058 (8 units) is now Mining Lease G8080239. The next step is for the company to undertake a large tonnage sample.

The costs of the diamond drill program described above, including the fieldwork, the direct costs of drilling, logging and processing the core, the evaluation, writing and producing this report are filed herein as assessment work.





Tres-Or Resources - Arctic Star Diamonds
Claim Location Map

PROPERTY ACCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The property, for this report, refers to the original 4 claims staked by Tres-Or Resources, namely: 4200057 (now G8080240), 4200058 ((now G8080239), 4200059 and 4200060 – a total of 48 units – although they are now part of a larger holding scattered over 27 townships. The claims are at the junction of Sharpe and Savard Twps along their northern boundary with Blain and Marquis Twps (Figure 2). There is a single 4-unit, patented claim immediately north of 4200057. Tres-Or has an existing option agreement with the property owner. Two of the claims above, namely 420057 and 4200058 have recently been taken a 21-year surface and mining rights lease – G8080240 and G8080239 respectively – a total of 388.7 ha encompassing the Lapointe Pipe and surrounding ground.

The Lapointe claims are located approximately 26 km southwest of Kirkland Lake, 23 km northwest of Englehart and 57 km north-northwest of New Liskeard. The property is located just less than 10km due west of secondary Highway 563 running between Charlton and Hwy 11 (south-Y intersection). Hough Lake Road runs due west from Hwy 562 for 6.5km on a well-maintained township road. From there, access is an old logging road, which is drivable by truck for approximately 2km for most of the year. Past this point off road vehicles are most reliable. Upgrades have made it more accessible and further work is ongoing as drilling continues.

The property is located centrally within the Round Lake Batholith. The ground is low-lying and wet. The area is covered predominantly by spruce and alders. Ground cover is typically clay rich with pockets of till and perched till. Driller communication indicates a typical sequence of approximately 30m clay underlain by approximately 30m of sand over a further 30m of bouldery till. The relative thickness may vary over the extent of the pipe. The total vertical depth of overburden ranged from a minimum of 47m in hole TMN05-07 to a maximum of 95m in hole TMN05-08A in all drilling to date. Granite outcrop has been noted in various places within 1km of the centre of the pipe – particularly in claims 4200059 and 4200060.

Very little published information exists on the inner portions of the Round Lake Batholith. A number of gold and base metal occurrences are documented around the eastern and northern margins of the intrusion, while the western and southern margins are more typically marked by silver, copper and cobalt occurrences (OGS Map 2205). Its perceived low mineral potential has discouraged mapping and exploration budgets. Glen John's 1986 Geology of Hill Lake Area OGS report 250 covers a portion of the batholith in parts of Robillard, Bryce and Dack townships. It is described therein as consisting of tonalite, trondhjemite, granodiorite, aplite and diorite. Modal compositions plotted on a QAP diagram plot the batholith lithologies as tonalite and granodiorite.

Work included in this assessment report occurred on claims L 4200057 (G8080240) and L4200058 (G8080239) in northeastern Sharpe and northwestern Savard Townships.

Regional Geology

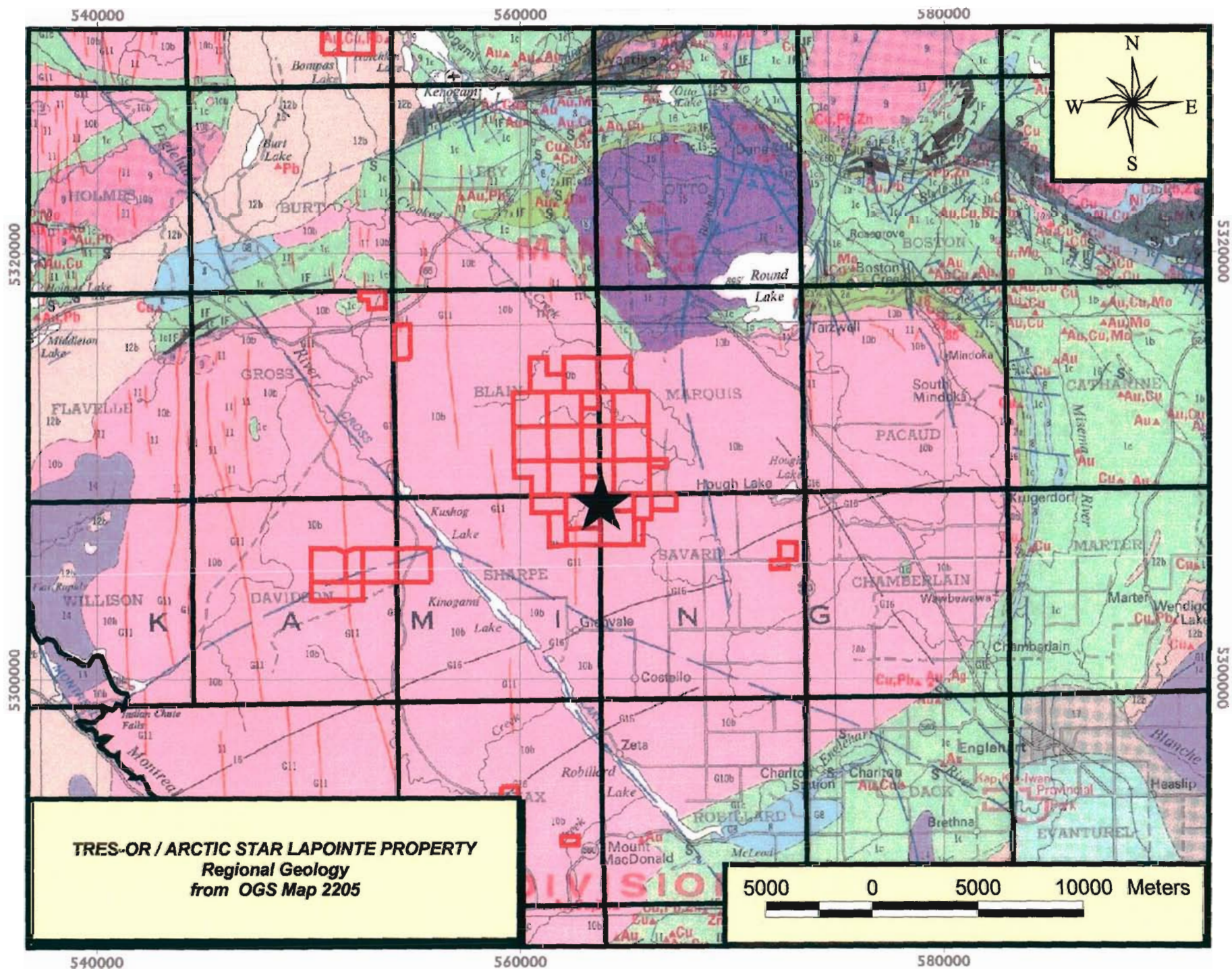
The Superior Craton is the largest Archean continental block on earth. Such cratons host most of the world's bedrock diamond mines, and is therefore considered a valid exploration target for diamondiferous kimberlites (Brown et al, 2003).

The Lapointe kimberlite is located within the central portions of the large Round Lake Batholith (Figure 3). The Batholith is approximately 47km east-west and 38km north-south diameter and straddles the Lake Temiskaming and Montreal River faults. These two faults are considered key factors in the emplacement of kimberlites in the Temiskaming area. It is only recently, in 2004, that Contact Diamonds discovered two kimberlite bodies west of the Montreal River Fault in Klock and Van Nostrand townships. This led to a great deal of staking, and ensuing exploration, west of the Montreal River Fault. The results of exploring this new target area have not yet been realized and much work is ongoing.

The Kirkland Lake area is underlain by several ages of rocks and hosts a complicated, although economically favourable, structural history. The oldest rocks consist of the Archean greenstone of the Abitibi subprovince of predominantly granitoid-greenstone assemblages. These metavolcanics and metasedimentary packages are located along the eastern margins of the Round lake Batholith.

To the west are predominantly rocks of the upper Huronian Supergroup – Proterozoic in age. This sedimentary group dominates the Cobalt Embayment and consists primarily of the conglomerates, argillites and arkoses of the Coleman and Firstbrook Members of the Gowganda Formation with Lorrain Formation quartz arenites overlying them. Intruding these is the Nipissing gabbro – a massive, undulating sill throughout the embayment, with numerous feeder dykes.

Paleozoic rocks of Silurian and Ordovician age have been preserved due to block faulting along the Lake Timiskaming fault zone – interpreted as a graben in a failed rift system. It is this deep-seated structure, which extends from the Ottawa River system through to the James Bay



LEGEND

CENOZOIC

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Till, varved clay, sand, gravel, peat.

UNCONFORMITY

MESOZOIC

19 Kimberlite dikes.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

PALEOZOIC

LOWER AND MIDDLE SILURIAN

18 Thornloe Formation: limestone, dolomite, sandstone.
Wabi Formation: limestone, shale.

MIDDLE AND UPPER ORDOVICIAN

17 Dawson Point Formation: shale.
Farr Formation: limestone.
Bucke Formation: limestone, shale.
Guigues Formation: sandstone.

UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

16 Diabase dikes.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN ALKALIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

15 Syenite, nepheline syenite.

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS^g

14 Diabase, granophyre: sheets and dikes.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP COBALT GROUP

Lorrain Formation

13 Quartzite, arkose.

Gowganda Formation

12 Unsubdivided.
12a Firstbrook Member: argillite, greywacke, siltstone, arkose.
12b Coleman Member: conglomerate, arkose, greywacke, quartzite, argillite.

UNCONFORMITY

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS^b

11 Diabase dikes.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS^c

10a Quartz porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry, granophyre, felsite^d
10b Trondhjemite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite: simple batholiths and stocks^d
10c Trondhjemite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite, apfite, pegmatite, migmatite: complex batholiths.

9 Syenite, monzonite, feldspar porphyry^d

METAMORPHOSED MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS^g

8 Gabbro, diorite, lamprophyre.

7 Peridotite, dunite, pyroxenite, serpentinite^d

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

METASEDIMENTS^g

6 Conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone, slate, argillite^d

5 Greywacke, siltstone, slate, argillite and minor pebble conglomerate^d

METAVOLCANICS^g

ALKALIC METAVOLCANICS^h

4 Trachyte, leucitic trachyte; flows, tuff, breccia.

ULTRAMAFIC METAVOLCANICS^h

3 Serpentinized dunitic and peridotitic flows.

FELSIC METAVOLCANICSⁱ

2 Unsubdivided.
2a Pyroclastic rocks.
2b Flows.

INTERMEDIATE AND MAFIC METAVOLCANICS^j

1 Unsubdivided.
1a Intermediate flows.
1b Intermediate pyroclastic rocks.
1c Mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks.

IF Iron formation and ferruginous chert (occurs as a member of stratigraphic units 1, 2, 4, and 5).

S Sulphide mineralization.

^gFormerly classified as Niessing in part.

^hNorth-trending dikes are part of Michewean swarm.

^cFormerly classified as Algoman.

^dSeveral ages; some units appear to be intrusive equivalents of volcanic formations whereas others postdate volcanism.

^eFormerly classified as Halleyburian.

^fMay in part be composed of ultramafic flows.

^gRocks in these groups are subdivided lithologically and the order does not necessarily imply age relationship within or among groups.

^hFormerly classified as Timiskaming.

ⁱFormerly classified as Keweenaw.

^jProbably composed mainly of ultramafic flows, but may include some sills.

The letter "C" preceding a rock unit number, for example "C14", indicates interpretation from geophysical data in drift covered areas.

SYMBOLS

	Geological boundary.
	Synclinal axis.
	Anticlinal axis.
	Fault.
	Lineament.
	Altitude in feet above mean sea level.
	Railway with station or flag stop.
	Provincial highway.
	Motor road.
	Other road.
	Aircraft landing facilities.
	Larger community.
	Smaller community.
	Producing mine.
	Past producing mine.
	Mineral occurrence.
	Resident Geologist's, Mining Recorder's offices, Kirkland Lake, Timmins.
	Mining Division with boundary.
	Interprovincial boundary.
	District boundary.
	Township boundary.
	Line of section.

THE MAP INDEX

The red letters and numbers in the borders provide a location reference system based on that of Map 2024, Ontario Mineral Map.

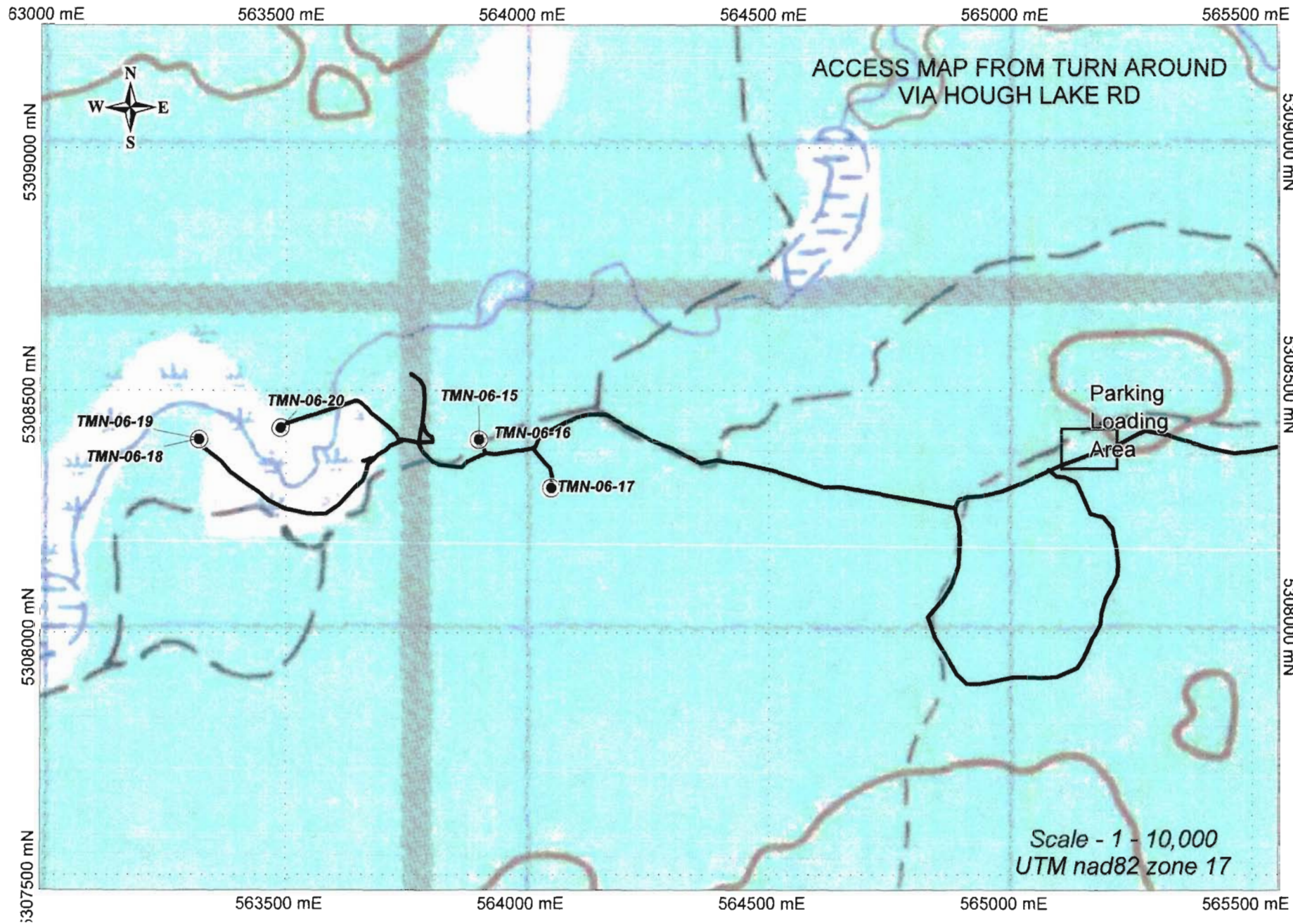
Lowlands, that is considered to be fundamental to the emplacement of the known kimberlite clusters along its length.

Lastly, kimberlite lithologies have been discovered northwest of Kirkland Lake and now to the southwest as well as in the Cobalt-New Liskeard area and, more recently, west of the Montreal River Fault (Figure 3).

Faults comprising the Lake Temiskaming Structural Zone (Montreal River, Cross Lake, Lake Timiskaming, Blanche River) that extends from the Ottawa River in a northwesterly trend towards the James Bay Lowlands. Several of these faults within this system pass through the Round Lake Batholith.

Drill Program Access

A total of 6 holes were drilled: TMN06-15 through to TMN06-20. Access for all six was via Hough Lake Road from the east. The claims are located less than 13km east of Hwy 11 (approximately 20km driving). Access is either via Hwy 573 due south from the south exit to Kirkland Lake to Hough Lake Road or via Chamberlain Road 5 west from Hwy 11 then north of Hwy 573 to Hough Lake Road. From here, an all-season road heads west for 7km. The road into Lapointe has a good base for a truck for approximately 1.8km. From here, ATV or skidoo must be used to enter the site. The holes were collared approximately 3km west of the end of Hough Lake Road (Figure 5).



Drill Program:

Major Diamond Drilling were contracted to complete this phase of drilling. Both NQ and HQ rods were used for the various holes. Water was easily accessible for all holes. The core was picked up from the drill site most days – where possible. The core was trucked back to the North Cobalt field Office immediately south of Haileybury. The core was measured for meterage and recovery, marked, and had 30cm geotechnical samples wrapped as soon as possible for further assessment. One geotechnical sample was taken approximately every 30m. The geotechnical samples were wrapped in Saran wrap initially to preserve moisture. As soon as the core was logged, the samples were wrapped in cheesecloth and dipped in wax numerous times to fully encase the sample and maintain its properties. All kimberlite core was photographed using a jig engineered for our limited logging space . In some cases where the core was too muddy, careful washing was employed to allow for logging. Once measured, the core was left to dry for a day to allow for handling. Rock Quality Determination (RQD) was completed over all kimberlite.

Work program Summary

Site visits were conducted prior to drilling to evaluate access and to spot drill holes. Several visits were made during the course of planning and access trail construction. Due to wet, clay-rich ground conditions, winter access is ideal.

Holes were spotted using a high-end GPS with antennae and post-processing capabilities giving sub-metre accuracy.

Major Drilling Group International mobilized onto the property on February 15th, 2006. Core drilling of the first of six holes (TMN06-15) commenced on February 16th with the sixth hole (TMN06-20) finishing on April 12th, 2006. The B-15 hydraulic drill rig produced a total 1339 m of NQ and HQ core less 444.7m non-cored overburden.

Table 1: Diamond Drill Program Details

HOLE	UTM-E	UTM-N	AZ	DIP	DEPTH	DEPTH to O/B	SIZE	Dates Drilled
TMN06-15	563900	5308400	0	-90	243	76.8	NQ	February 16-21
TMN06-16	563900	5308400	180	-60	153	86.9	HQ/NQ	February 22 – March 6
TMN06-17	564050	5308300	270	-60	142	48.0	NQ	March 8-13
TMN06-18	563320	5308400	0	-90	153	74.3	NQ/HQ	March 14-22
TMN06-19	563320	5308400	80	-70	215	78.2	HQ	March 22-28
TMN06-20	563488	5308422	0	-90	433	80.5	HQ	29 March – 12 April

In addition to logging the drill core, rock quality was measured through detailed measurements and determinations as per ASTM – D6032-02: Standard Test Method for Determining Rock Quality Designation (RQD) of Rock Core. The RQD tables for holes TMN06-15, TMN06-16, TMN06-18 and TMN06-19 are included in Appendix III at the end of this report. The actual graphic log of the RQD is included for hole TMN06-17 as an example of the procedure used. Also attached is a legend for the coding used in the logs and tables. Recovery was measured and is included in the logs. Magnetic susceptibility was measured (Appendix IV) using an MPP-EM2S+ Multi Parameter Probe developed by Instrumentation GDD Inc. The probe was used on all the holes. Reading intervals were set at 0.5m. The probe is intended to determine the nature,

the exact position as well as the intensity of magnetic/conductive horizons along the hole. Specifications of the probe are attached as Appendix V to this report.

Diamond drill logs are included in Appendix I while Drill plans and sections are located in Appendix II. Appendix III holds the RQD measurements for Holes TMN06-15, TMN06-16, TMN06-17, TMN06-18 and 06-19. Appendix IV contains the Magnetic Susceptibility graphs for holes TMN06-15 through to TMN06-20 while the Instrument specifications are in Appendix V.

All drill core is currently stored outdoors at the Tres-Or Resources Ltd. office in Haileybury, Ontario.

Holes TMN06-15, TMN06-16 and TMN06-17 were all drilled along the eastern margin and were intended to delineate the eastern margin. TMN06-15 was a vertical hole and did not intersect granite indicating that the assumed inward dip of the kimberlite at this point is either steeper or further east than postulated. TMN06-16, drilled to the south entered granite at 110m giving a rough estimate of the southern contact location of the eastern lobe. TMN06-17 collared further to the east entered into and continued in granite to the end at 143m thus delineating the eastern extent of the eastern lobe. TMN06-18 was drilled vertically near the southern margin of the western lobe. It intersected granite at a depth of 139m giving a second southern contact of the western lobe (the first contact defined in hole TMN05-02). Hole TMN06-19 was drilled from the same collar as TMN06-18 towards the center of the western lobe. It was drilled entirely in kimberlite alternating between LPF1 and LPF2. TMN06-20 was a vertical hole near the center of the western lobe. It collared in kimberlite and continued to 341m where it hit a broken granite unit (*granite kimberlite breccia*) injected with abundant yellowish kimberlitic distinct from the surrounding kimberlite.

The two units logged are described initially by Dr. Harrison Cookenboo after the initial five holes were drilled in 2005. These two units were termed LPF1 and LPF2. They are described as follows (and, in this description, refer specifically to hole TMN05-05) :

LPF1

This unit is medium greenish gray kimberlite, strongly serpentinized, weakly consolidated, and characterized by few country rock xenoliths larger than pebbles. The kimberlite consists mainly

of 0.5 to 2.0 mm rounded serpentized pseudomorphs (after olivine) loosely packed in a white groundmass of serpentine and lesser calcite, containing sparse tiny oxides, and rare (visible) pyrope garnets, chromite and chrome diopside. Country rock xenoliths (dominantly pebble sized) tend to have thick accretionary rims around them, suggestive of assimilation in a magmatic fluid. The pseudomorphs are locally dominated black or white alteration colors.

LPF2

The kimberlite in this unit consists of crudely layered or bedded medium to darkish greenish gray kimberlite with abundant both limestone and granitoid country rock xenoliths up to large boulder size (many > 1 m). Probable juvenile magmaclasts and abundant mantle indicator minerals were noted in core. Some of the crude beds or layers are dominated by limestone xenoliths, others by granitoid xenoliths, and still others by a mixture of limestone and granitoid xenoliths. Layers of kimberlite with a paucity of cobble to boulder sized xenoliths occur between the xenolith-rich layers.

The three proposed layers outlined above range from roughly 35 to 45 m each in thickness (30 to 40 m if the units are horizontal), and may record crude coarsening upward units formed within the diatreme-crater complex. The unit is distinct from LPF1, as named above, and appears also distinct from the fall-back graded bedding units dominating TMN05-03.

A total of six samples from TMN06-17 from granitic lithologies were sent for gold fire assay at Swastika Labs in Swastika, Ontario. Results came back nil to 0.02 g/tonne. No further follow-up is recommended. Table of sampling and Lab certificate in Appendix VI.

Drill Hole Summary

The Lapointe kimberlite geophysical signature as outlined by the airborne magnetic response consists of a double lobe, one larger lobe in the west and a smaller one in the east, with a combined area of over 21 hectares. The first three holes of this phase were drilled into the eastern lobe and the second three holes into the western lobe of the Lapointe kimberlite body (Figure 5 and Appendix II).

TMN06-15:

Hole entered bedrock at 76.77m into kimberlite breccia to ~111m. Possibly three zones marked by an upper rusty-coloured groundmass with higher concentration of limestone xenoliths with lesser numbers of granitoids. Lower sections of these zones are a blue-green greyish kimberlite with higher number of granitoid xenoliths, which are more rounded than angular. No size gradation of xenoliths noted. Uppermost sections look like ash tuff. From 111 to 127.6m is a limestone kimberlite breccia. From 127.6 to 143m (EOH) is a massive heterolithic kimberlite breccia with numerous indicator minerals noted and several mantle xenoliths. High xenolith concentration and average xenolith size range from 1-3cm, rarely up to ~12cm. END of HOLE is 143m.

TMN06-16:

Hole entered bedrock at 85.86m into kimberlite breccia. From 85.86m to 93.4m is a heterolithic kimberlite breccia with generally small size, high concentration xenoliths - occasional larger cobble. No rimming. From 93.4 - 102.0m is a brown limestone kimberlite breccia. Moderately to strongly reactive to 10% HCl. This unit changes to the grey heterolithic kimberlite at 102m. Granite is encountered at 104.5m - not certain whether a boulder or bedrock. Hole stopped as drill broke rods. HQ casing was brought in - drilled outside the NQ casing to stabilize hole. Reamed out cave in and drilled to 153m - all granite except for a 50cm section of kimberlite @ ~ 110m.

TMN06-17:

The hole was collared in granite and ended in granite. The granite varies in composition from syenitic to granodiorite. Grain size varies from fine to coarse. Hematite was identified throughout the hole, locally quite strong with local specularite veinlets up to 2-3mm wide. A small fault zone was identified near the top of the hole at 51m by pale coloured gritty fault gouge. A fine-grained lamprophyre dyke was intersected at 91.7 to 94.4m. Lower contact @ 23° to CA so approximately 0.9m true width. Lamprophyre was strongly hematized but non-magnetic. A silicified sheared fault zone between 112.5 and 114.4m was sampled for gold. Hole ended at 142m.

TMN06-18:

There was 74.3 m overburden. The hole collared in kimberlite. From 74.3m - 105.9m was slightly altered serpentized heterolithic kimberlite with xenoliths <2cm with very few cobble size fragments. Abundant visible pyropes throughout unit - Interpreted as LPF1 unit as described by H.Cookenboo from Hole TMN05-05. From 105.9m to 111.0m is a transition zone of blocky core with granitic and limestone cobbles and 90cm of unconsolidated, very stiff clay and brecciated clay with strong iron red colour. From 111.0m to 119.8m is grey, heterolithic kimberlite breccia (interpreted as LPF2 as described by H.Cookenboo from Hole TMN05-05) with a large number of boulder size xenoliths of both limestone and granitoid lithologies. Core quite broken with some clay-rich sections - core recovery 70-75% through zone. From 119.8m to 128.5m is a granite kimberlite breccia - a grey kimberlite with predominantly (90%) granitoid xenoliths in cobble size range. From 128.5m to 134.8m is a granite breccia with kimberlite matrix. Very broken, blocky pink granite with brecciated sections where infill is a grainy (sand-size), yellowish-brown material. Missing 1.4m core from 132-135 in this section. From 134.8 to 139.75 is altered granite

TMN06-19:

Below 78m overburden; most of the hole was logged as heterolithic kimberlite with distinction being made between units with all pebble size xenoliths and boulder units (LPF2). Limestone breccia at 136.8 for 2.3m - angular limestone breccia fragments with minor kimberlite. Boulder kimberlite from 139.98 to 175.1m. Another limestone kimberlite breccia with a different

kimberlite matrix between cobble and boulder size fragments from 186.9 to 196.25 then back to heterolithic kimberlite breccia (LPF1?) to end of hole at 214.58m.

TMN06-20:

Kimberlite was intersected at 80.5m depth below overburden. Altered heterolithic kimberlite breccia continued to 231m. The degree of alteration varied within this unit. Except for a coarser xenolith unit (cobbles and boulders) between 173.7 and 186.7m, the xenoliths were predominantly < 2cm. This unit corresponds to LPF1 - as described by Dr. H. Cookenboo. At 231m unaltered kimberlite is intersected to a depth of 248.7m. The xenolith size and lithologic mix remains the same. Below this, from 248.7-255.4 is a much darker unit where the groundmass is very dark - almost black, the ovoids are waxy green serpentine with some alteration; fewer xenoliths (to 252.5m). Possibly a different phase? hypabyssal? From 255.4 to 257.45 is a transitional section with abundant claystone and limestone xenoliths up to boulder size and from 257.45 to 262.15 a claystone to sandy claystone with coarser fraction of well-sorted arenite (boulder??). From 262.15 to 262.45 is limestone kimberlite breccia. At 262.45m is a 40cm possible hypabyssal dyke (one xenolith of this unit in kimberlite above). Very fine grained, very black material with very few xenoliths and abundant olivine macrocrysts (mostly altered to a white mineral).

Conclusions and Recommendations

A total of six diamond drill holes totaling 1339 m were drilled between February and April 2006. Five of these holes collared in kimberlite within the area of a co-incident magnetometer and EM anomaly. Of those, two (TMN06-16 – eastern margin and TMN06-18 – southern margin) ended in granite. The sixth hole (TMN06-17 – eastern margin) collared and continued in granite to 143m.

Drilling in the first phase (May to July 2005) confirmed that this anomaly comprises multiple phases of kimberlite – and that each of these phases is diamond bearing. It also supports the interpretation of different intrusive events forming the two lobes, and thus each lobe has the potential of carrying a different mantle sample and diamond grade.

Earlier examination of complete suites of kimberlite indicator minerals from the Lapointe drill core analyzed by electron microprobe demonstrate they have the same diamond-favourable chemistry as compared to the prolific indicator mineral samples collected prior to drilling from till immediately down-ice of the magnetic anomaly. Included among the favourable indicator minerals in the Lapointe kimberlite core were numerous sub-calcic (G10) Cr-pyrope garnets (10% of analyzed Cr-pyropes are moderately Cr-rich G10s), orange garnets with elevated Na₂O similar to most eclogite garnets found as inclusions in diamond, and Cr-rich chromites (maximum Cr₂O₃ 65.61%). This indicator mineral chemistry is sharply distinct from, and more diamond-favourable than chemistry from other reported kimberlites within the New Liskeard field (to the south) and the Kirkland Lake field (to the north), with the single exception of Contact Diamond's 95-2 pipe, which is also reported to carry 5 to 10% moderately Cr-rich sub-calcic (G10) pyropes.

Based on the drilling of the first five holes, a total of 1153 m, in May, June and July of 2005 and the resultant microdiamond results and indicator mineral chemistry, the decision was made to begin a 3500 m delineation drill program. These 6 holes are the second part of the delineation drill program. The program was designed to test both the margins of the pipe to determine it's

true extent as well as to test and define the different phases. Continued caustic fusion sampling will help to determine diamond distribution.

The drilling of this phase allowed a better extent definition particularly in the eastern lobe and extended the known contact information along the south margin of the western lobe. Additional drilling will be required to define the individual phases, their geometry and the geometry of the pipe in general.

A 3-D modeling of the pipe defining the margins as well as the internal geology is recommended as a tool to direct further drilling. The next step to test the economic viability of the Lapointe kimberlite pipe is a large tonnage test. This will evaluate the size distribution within that portion of the pipe tested.

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http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/resgeol/northeast/kirkland_lake/geo_e.asp

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

To accompany the report entitled: Assessment Report on Diamond Drilling – Phase III in Sharpe and Savard Townships, Larder Lake Mining District for Tres-Or Resources Ltd and Arctic Star Diamonds Corp., February 2008.

I, Elaine Baša, of the city of Temiskaming Shores, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, hereby certify as follows concerning my report on the Tres-Or Resources Ltd.'s and Arctic Star Diamonds Corp.'s Sharpe and Savard Township property, Ontario, 2008:

1. I graduated from Carleton University in 1985 with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology.
2. I am a Professional Geologist and a member of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (member number 0895).
3. I have worked continuously in the mining industry for the past 20 years.
4. I am acting as a consulting geologist for Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
5. The attached report is a product of:
 - a) Field/site visits to the drill site
 - b) Logging and core shack supervision of all core from this program
 - c) data provided to me by the property owner
 - d) reports identified in the reference section of this report
 - e) knowledge gained from working in the area over much of the past 20 years

Dated this 11th day of February, 2008 in Temiskaming Shores, Ontario



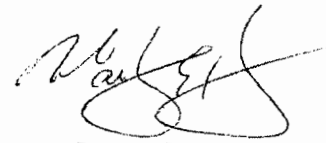
Elaine Baša, P.Geol.

Statements of Qualification

1. To accompany the Phase 3 drill report in Sharpe-Savard Twps, Larder Lake Mining District for Tres-Or Resources Ltd and Arctic Star Diamonds Corp., February 2008.
2. I, Martin Ethier, of the city of Temiskaming Shores, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, hereby certify as follows concerning my report on the Tres-Or Resources Ltd.'s and Arctic Star Diamonds Corp.'s Sharpe-Savard Twp property, Ontario, 2008:
3. I graduated a Bachelor of Arts , from Mount Allison University in Sackville New Brunswick (1997), majoring in Geography, and minors in Geology as well as Environmental Studies. In addition, I completed an intensive Post Graduate Advanced Diploma in Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems from the Centre of Geographic Sciences (COGS) in Lawrencetown (1998), Nova Scotia. Furthermore have obtained a Master s of Science in Geology from Acadia University in Wolfville (2001), Nova Scotia.
4. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist providing my services through:

*Hinterland Geoscience & Geomatics
620 Brewster Street, P.O. Box 304
Haileybury, Ontario P0J 1K0
(705) 672-5814*
5. The attached report is a product of:
 - Extensive on-site supervision
 - data provided to me by the property owner
 - reports identified in the reference section of this report
 - local knowledge and experience

Dated this 10th day of February 2008 in Temiskaming Shores, Ontario

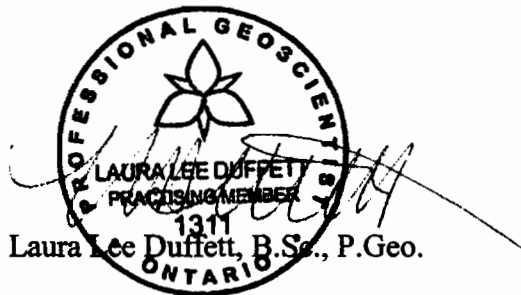


Martin Ethier M.Sc.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Laura Lee Duffett, of the city of White Rock, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that I have read, contributed and verified the contents of this report as follows:

1. I am a graduate geologist from Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario in 1982 and hold a Bachelor of Science in Geology.
2. I am a Professional Geologist and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992.
3. I am a Professional Geologist and a registered member of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (member number 1311).
4. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, member of the Prospectors Association of Ontario, and a member of the Association of Mineral Exploration of British Columbia.
5. I have worked as a geologist over a 20 year career and acted as a Consulting Geologist and Manager of Business Development for both private and public exploration companies, government agencies and as an industry consultant with international work experience encompassing mineral exploration programs in Southeast Asia, South America, Africa, Canada, the U.S. and Mexico.
6. I am the President and C.E.O. and a member of the Board of Directors of Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
7. I am a consulting geologist for Tres-Or Resources Ltd. and a Qualified Person by the Standards of National Instrument 43-101 and have been actively involved the fieldwork reported on and have verified and approved the contents of this report herein.



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Appendices:

<i>Appendix I</i>	<i>Drill logs</i>
<i>Appendix II</i>	<i>Drill plans and sections</i>
<i>Appendix III</i>	<i>RQD</i>
<i>Appendix IV</i>	<i>Magnetic Susceptibility</i>
<i>Appendix V</i>	<i>MPP Probe instrument specifications</i>

Appendix I - Drill logs

Tres-Or Resources Ltd

DIAMOND DRILL LOG - cover page

Hole Number: TMN06-15

Project Number		Objective		Test type: acid test		
		to define the different phases in the eastern lobe				
Project Name	LaPointe			Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
Township/Area	Savard			collar	vertical	vertical
Claim Number	4200058	Drilling Company	Major Diamond Drilling	120m		-88°
		Start Date	February 16, 2006	240m		-86°
NTS map sheet	41P16	Finish Date	February 21, 2006			
UTM Zone	17	Date Logged	February 18-22, 2006			
UTM Easting	563900	Geologists	E. Basa			
UTM Northing	5308400		M. Ethier			
			H. Cookenboo			
Grid Identifier		Geotech	J. Laidlaw			
Easting		Hole Length	243m			
Northing		Core storage location	outside, 326 Niven St., Haileybury			
Elevation		Distance to water	350m			
		Core size	NQ			
		casing left				

Drill log summary: Hole entered bedrock at 76.77m into kimberlite breccia to ~111m. Possibly three zones marked by an upper rusty-coloured groundmass with higher concentration of limestone xenoliths with lesser numbers of granitoids. Lower sections of these zones are a blue-green greyish kimberlite with higher number of granitoid xenoliths which are more rounded than angular. No size gradation of xenoliths noted. Uppermost sections looks like ash tuff. From 111 to 127.6m is a limestone kimberlite breccia. From 127.6 to 143m (EOH) is a massive heterolithic kimberlite breccia with numerous indicator minerals noted and several mantle xenoliths. High xenolith concentration and average xenolith size range from 1-3cm, rarely up to ~12cm. END of HOLE is 143m.

Tres-Or Resources Ltd DIAMOND DRILL LOG				Project: LAPOINTE		Hole #: TMN06-15		
Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval		%
						From	To	
0.00	75.00			O/B		75.00	78.00	46.67
						78.00	81.00	75.33
						81.00	84.00	83.00
						84.00	87.00	94.33
75.00	76.77			till	ground core and till	87.00	90.00	96.67
						90.00	93.00	96.67
						93.00	96.00	100.00
						96.00	99.00	87.33
76.77	78.95			limestone	boulder?	99.00	102.00	101.33
						102.00	105.00	99.67
						105.00	108.00	93.33
						108.00	111.00	63.00
78.95	~111.00			kimberlite	heterolithic kimberlite breccia. Xenoliths range in size from 3mm up to 6cm - pebble size. With occasional large cobble to small boulder (12cm - 30cm range) - all lime mudstones	111.00	114.00	95.33
						114.00	117.00	100.00
						117.00	120.00	53.33
						120.00	123.00	95.67
					Zoning is apparent. Upper sections of these zones are predominantly limestone xenoliths which are generally angular to sub-angular - some are sub-rounded but are fewer in number. The limestone muds are of variable chemistries as colour and textural differences occur. Chalk is evident in top of upper zone - little noted in other zones. Granite xenoliths present but minor constituent. Pyropes noted - not abundant. Groundmass is rust-brown coloured, very fine-grained. Lower section is a pale, slightly blue-green grey with more granite than in upper part of unit - still abundant lime mudstones. Xenoliths are not as angular: sub-angular to rounded. No obvious gradation of size or lithology noted except at very top of zone. Uppermost sections look like ash tuff.	123.00	126.00	73.00
						126.00	129.00	100.00
						129.00	132.00	94.33
						132.00	135.00	97.00
		78.95	89.50		as described above	135.00	138.00	86.67
						138.00	141.00	95.00
						141.00	144.00	96.67
						144.00	147.00	100.00
						147.00	150.00	103.33
		89.50	91.05		can see xenolith size weakly fining upwards	150.00	153.00	96.67
						153.00	156.00	100.00
						156.00	159.00	93.33
						159.00	162.00	103.33
						162.00	165.00	101.00
		91.05	105.55		possibly upper section of this zone could be two small zones (91.05-93.0 ??). Light coloured portion of zone is high serpentine, pyropes present; higher granite content.	165.00	168.00	98.00
					all zones have fairly weak reaction to 10% HCl	168.00	171.00	99.33
						171.00	174.00	97.33
						174.00	177.00	98.00
						177.00	180.00	101.00

Tres-Or Resources Ltd DIAMOND DRILL LOG				Project: LAPOINTE		Hole #: TMN06-15		
Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval		%
						From	To	
		105.55	109.77		lowest unit. Uppermost section (iron-stained section) slightly different from those above. Groundmass is fine sand size; weak banding evident - looks like an ash tuff. Fine sand groundmass with abundant, very rounded quartz grains - some very clear. Some sections are brecciated claystone - ends @ 107.7m lower section to 109.77 then broken to blocky (and missing) core to 111.0 (only ~30cm core from 109.77 to 111.0 (1.23m - 0.30m = 0.93m missing)	180.00	183.00	98.33
						183.00	186.00	98.00
						186.00	189.00	99.33
						189.00	192.00	102.33
111.00	127.60			limestone kimberlite breccia	boundary slightly transitional.	192.00	195.00	99.00
						195.00	198.00	99.00
						198.00	201.00	100.00
						201.00	204.00	100.00
					milk chocolate brown coloured, angular to kimberlite breccia. Large majority of xenoliths are cream-coloured, fine mudstone, angular to sub-angular, size ranges from <0.5cm up to 5cm for ~80% of all xenoliths. Occasional small boulders of finely laminated mudstone. Locally, get iron-brown colour in groundmass. Unit overall fairly blocky. Very broken and crushed core @ 113.75-114.0; 118.3-118.5; 119.8-120.1; 122.3-122.5; 122.7-122.9; 125.5-125.7; 126.6-126.8; 128.8-129.0;	204.00	207.00	98.67
						207.00	210.00	101.00
						210.00	213.00	102.00
						213.00	216.00	96.67
127.60	243.00			kimberlite breccia	heterolithic kimberlite breccia. Higher granite xenolith content. Higher xenolith concentration - almost clast-supported locally (NOT pervasively). Xenolith size range from <0.5cm to 12cm (very rare) - generally 1-3cm. Rounded to sub-angular.	216.00	219.00	99.33
						219.00	222.00	100.00
						222.00	225.00	96.00
						225.00	228.00	100.00
					136.55 - 137.2 broken and blocky core plus a pale peach-coloured, soft, fibrous (perpendicular to vein) mineral (gypsum?) vein @ ~35° to CA	228.00	231.00	100.67
						231.00	234.00	98.33
						234.00	237.00	99.00
						237.00	240.00	100.00
					137.35 - 137.6 fining upward unit; top is very fine groundmass, very smooth core; fragments near top are very small (1-3mm). Going down, get fine-grained xenoliths - altered olivines? Some black, some black with cream-coloured crystalline aggregate in centre. Beige-grey colour @ top then gets mottled-looking with more, slightly larger fragments.	240.00	243.00	48.00

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG - cover page

Hole Number: TMN06-16

Project Number		Objective		Test type: acid test		
			to define the southern contact of kimberlite with the host granite on east lobe			
Project Name	LaPointe			Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
Township/Area	Savard			collar	180°	-60°
Claim Number	4200058	Drilling Company	Major Diamond Drilling	75m		-42°
		Start Date	February 22nd, 2006 restart March 4th	150m		-39°
NTS map sheet	41P16	Finish Date	February 24th, 2006 - final stopped March 6th			
UTM Zone	17	Date Logged	March 1st and March 8th, 2006			
UTM Easting	563900	Geologists	E. Basa			
UTM Northing	5308400		M. Ethier			
			H.Cookenboo			
Grid Identifier		Geotech	J.Laidlaw			
Easting		Hole Length	153m			
Northing		Core storage location	outside, 326 Niven St., Haileybury			
Elevation		Distance to water	350m			
		Core size	NQ			
		casing left				

Drill log summary: Hole entered bedrock at 85.86m into kimberlite breccia. From 85.86m to 93.4m is a heterolithic kimberlite breccia with generally small size, high concentration xenoliths - occasional larger cobble. No rimming. From 93.4 - 102.0m is a brown limestone kimberlite breccia. Moderately to strongly reactive to 10% HCl. This unit changes to the grey heterolithic kimberlite at 102m. Granite is encountered at 104.5m - not certain whether a boulder or bedrock. Hole stopped as drill broke rods. HQ casing was brought in - drilled outside the NQ casing to stabilize hole. Reamed out cave in and drilled to 153m - all granite except for a 50cm section of kimberlite @ ~ 110m.

Tres-Or Resources Ltd DIAMOND DRILL LOG				Project: LAPOINTE		Hole #: TMN06-16		
Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval		%
						From	To	
0.00	84.00			O/B		86.00	87.00	86.00
84.00	85.86			till	ground core and till	87.00	90.00	71.67
						90.00	93.00	56.67
						93.00	96.00	54.33
85.86	93.40			kimberlite breccia	bluish-grey heterolithic kimberlite, high concentration of xenoliths - although not clast-supported. Xenoliths are generally very small, <1cm. Size range is <0.5cm to 2cm overall with occasional large pebble/small cobble of limestone or granitoid. No rimming noted around the outside of xenoliths; many limestone xenoliths have zoning within fragment. Broken and crumbly core at: 89.2-89.3; 90.7-91.6; 92.25-92.4; 92.8-93.3	96.00	99.00	56.67
						99.00	102.00	71.33
						102.00	105.00	89.67
93.40	102.00			limestone kimberlite breccia	limestone kimberlite breccia; milk chocolate brown colour; moderately-strongly reactive to 10% HCl. Xenoliths are angular to sub-angular; lithologies are various deepwater sediments; very rare granitoid xenoliths; size of xenoliths ranges from <0.5cm to ~10cm with 2 boulder size limestone xenoliths. Brown groundmass very fine grained. Broken and crumbly core at: 93.45-93.6; 95.5-95.7; 96.1-96.2; 97.1-97.2; 98.5-99.0. Missing core from 99.0-99.3	105.00	108.00	89.33
						108.00	111.00	50.00
						111.00	114.00	66.67
102.00	104.50			kimberlite breccia	grey heterolithic kimberlite breccia as above. Boundary between this and above unit is not well defined	114.00	117.00	90.67
						117.00	120.00	100.00
						120	123	100.00
104.50	106.31			granite	coarse grained granite - boulder? Or bedrock?	123	126	98.33
						126	129	96.00
						129	132	101.00
					rods broke @ 106.3m. HQ casing was brought in to stabilize hole and allow deeper drilling through granite to determine whether contact or boulder. When re-drilling, much ground core, reaming causing accumulation of sand and lost core.	132	135	100.00
						135	138	96.67
						138	141	100.00
		~ 110	110.50	kimberlite	kimberlite as above; not certain whether dyke of imberlite or whether the above granite is boulder	141	144	96.67
						144	147	100.00
						147	150	100.00
106.00	153.00			granite	broken granite. Granitoids of variable chemistry from very pale, feldspar-rich, biotite and mafic accessory-poor granite to tonalite and dark grey granite. Fractures are dry. No veining, no shearing. Locally get fine hairline hematitic stockwork stringers.	150	153	100.00
EOH @ 153.0 m								

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG - cover page

Hole Number: TMN06-17

Project Number		Objective		Test type:		
		to identify the eastern boundary of the eastern lobe				
Project Name	Lapointe			Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
Township/Area	Savard			collar	270°	-60°
Claim Number		Drilling Company	Forages M. Lafreniere	70m	-53°	
		Start Date	March 8, 2006	142m	-54°	
NTS map sheet	41P16	Finish Date	March 13, 2006			
UTM Zone	17	Date Logged	March 17, 2006			
UTM Easting	564050	Geologists	E. Basa			
UTM Northing	5308300		M. Ethier			
			H. Cookenboo			
Grid Identifier		Geotech	J. Laidlaw			
Easting		Hole Length				
Northing		Core storage location	outside storage, Haileybury field office			
Elevation		Distance to water				
		Core size	NQ2			
		casing left				

Drill log summary: The hole was collared in granite and ended in granite. The granite varies in composition from syenitic to granodiorite. Grain size varies from fine to coarse. Hematite was identified throughout the hole, locally quite strong with local specularite veinlets up to 2-3mm wide. A small fault zone was identified near the top of the hole at 51m by pale coloured gritty fault gouge. A fine grained lamprophyre dyke was intersected at 91.7 to 94.4m. Lower contact @ 23° to CA so approximately 0.9m true width. Lamprophyre was strongly hematized but non-magnetic. A silicified sheared fault zone between 112.5 and 114.4m was sampled for gold. Hole ended at 142m.

Tres-Or Resources Ltd				Project: Lapointe		Hole #: TMN06-17	
DIAMOND DRILL LOG							

Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval		%
From	To	From	To			From	To	
0.00	49.50			O/B	+ 15cm granite (till cobble)			
49.50	142.00			granite	variable from very fine grained to mod-coarse grained; % mafic accessory minerals varies considerably although biotite ranges only from ~ 5% - 15%. Hematite is a strong component throughout the hole and imparts a variable purplish colour to the granite giving a more mafic appearance. Hematite appears locally as specularite in narrow veinlets up to 2-3mm wide.	48.0	51.0	47.00
						51.0	54.0	80.67
		51.05		fault zone	3cm coarse grit fault gouge, very pale	54.0	57.0	96.67
		51.20	51.30		several narrow zones of fault gouge/breccia	57.0	60.0	96.00
		51.70			same gritty gouge as above	60.0	63.0	100.00
						63.0	66.0	96.00
					weak foliation at low angles to core axis locally	66.0	69.0	92.67
						69.0	72.0	82.00
					core overall quite poor quality - very broken, numerous slips with either chlorite/biotite and/or hematite	72.0	75.0	82.33
						75.0	78.0	98.00
					76.5 - 77.0: ground core from pulling rods to change bit	78.0	81.0	85.67
					79.5 - 80.5: ground core	81.0	84.0	92.33
					high degree of broken core could be due to fracture sets at ~30°, at ~50° and at ~10-15° to CA	84.0	87.0	90.00
				fault	85.2 - ~5cm greenish-cream coloured gritty fault gouge	87.0	90.0	87.00
						90.0	93.0	100.00
		91.70	94.40	lamprophyre?	mafic, very fine-grained dyke - lamprophyre? Groundmass very fine grained with small, euhedral elongated pyroxene laths (2-3mm x ~1mm) with a diabasic-like texture as well as more irregular shaped biotite. Non-magnetic. STRONGLY hematized (in places looks as red as jasper in BIF). upper contact broken. lower contact @ 23° to CA and weakly to moderately foliated over 2cm	93.0	96.0	100.00
						96.0	99.0	97.33
					108 - ~118 core a little more broken than elsewhere - although whole hole quite broken. Longest core piece is only 40cm - average ~ 15-20cm.	99.0	102.0	100.00
						102.0	105.0	100.00
					~111.5 colour becomes quite red - syenitic - to 112.5	105.0	108.0	86.67
						108.0	111.0	100.00
		112.50	114.40	silicified fault zone	healed fault zone; upper contact @ 80° to CA. Very dark and foliated to 112.90 (appears to be a coarsening upwards, weakly sheared volcanic sedimentary band (possibly a raft of volcanic material within batholith?); similar rock type to 113.0 with no shearing/fabric	111.0	114.0	96.67
					same at 113.2 - 113.4	114.0	117.0	96.67
					113.3 - 113.4: felsic, feldspar-rich band with brecciated top with brecciated fragments suspended in in the more mafic band above.	117.0	120.0	93.67
					113.45 - 114.0: feldspar-rich, sericite and blebs of high silica - healed/silicified brecciated feldspar-rich granite	120.0	123.0	93.33
					113.9 - 114.3 brecciated felsic (similar to rhyolite) very strongly silicified	123.0	126.0	100.00
					114.3: 5cm piece of ground core - white, coarse grained breccia	126.0	129.0	96.00
					114.35 - 114.4: k-spar-rich brecciated contact @ 64° to CA	129.0	132.0	96.67
						132.0	135.0	100.00
					granite becomes coarser grained by ~ 129m and stays quite coarse	135.0	138.0	96.67
					134.7 - 135.0: ground and broken core	138.0	141.0	88.67
					138.8 - 139.2: ground core	141.0	142.0	80.00
					EOH @ 142.0m			

Tres-Or Resources Ltd

Hole Number: TMN06-18

DIAMOND DRILL LOG - cover page

Project Number		Objective		Test type:		
			to test the south side of the western lobe of the Lapointe Kimberlite body			
Project Name	Lapointe			Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
Township/Area	Savard			collar	vertical	vertical
Claim Number		Drilling Company	Major Diamond Drilling			
		Start Date	March 14, 2006			
NTS map sheet	41P16	Finish Date	March 22, 2006			
UTM Zone	17	Date Logged	March 18 & 23, 2006			
UTM Easting	563320	Geologists	E. Basa			
UTM Northing	5308400		M. Ethier			
			H.Cookenboo			
Grid Identifier		Geotech	J.Laidlaw			
Easting		Hole Length	153m			
Northing		Core storage location	outside storage, Haileybury field office			
Elevation		Distance to water	200m			
		Core size	NQ2			
		casing left				

Drill log summary: There was 74.3 m overburden. The hole collared in kimberlite. From 74.3m - 105.9m was slightly altered serpentinized heterolithic kimberlite with xenoliths <2cm with very few cobble size fragments. Abundant visible pyropes throughout unit - Interpreted as LPF1 unit as described by H.Cookenboo from Hole TMN05-05. From 105.9m to 111.0m is a transition zone of blocky core with granitic and limestone cobbles and 90cm of unconsolidated, very stiff clay and brecciated clay with strong iron red colour. From 111.0m to 119.8m is grey, heterolithic kimberlite breccia (interpreted as LPF2 as described by H.Cookenboo from Hole TMN05-05) with a large number of boulder size xenoliths of both limestone and granitoid lithologies. Core quite broken with some clay-rich sections - core recovery 70-75% through zone. From 119.8m to 128.5m is a granite kimberlite breccia - a grey kimberlite with predominantly (90%) granitoid xenoliths in cobble size range. From 128.5m to 134.8m is a granite breccia with kimberlite matrix. Very broken, blocky pink granite with brecciated sections where infill is a grainy (sand-size), yellowish-brown material. Missing 1.4m core from 132-135 in this section. From 134.8 to 139.75 is altered granite kimberlite breccia. 90% xenoliths are granitoids. There is a secondary alteration(?) in this section appearing as a very fine grained, slightly blueish-green grey colour - looks to replace within granite xenoliths as well as around and between xenoliths where close together. There are also bands (2 of 25cm each) of a different kimberlitic material - dull, pale concrete coloured grey; very fine-grained with no defined boundaries. 139.75m to 153.0m is granite - very broken core. Uppermost part has minor yellow coloured material (kimberlite??) - rest is pink coloured granite.

Tres-Or Resources Ltd
DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Project: Lapointe

Hole #: TMN06-18

Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			From	To	%
0.00	74.30			O/B	coring from 68.5m - bouldery till - mostly granite boulders, high pebble content, below 72m get numerous pieces of kimberlite up to 15cm.	72	78	67.33
						78.00	81.00	87.67
74.30	105.90			kimberlite	74.3 - 75.7 - broken, slightly bluish-grey altered heterolithic kimberlite (serpentine - groundmass boundaries become poorly defined) Xenoliths generally 1-2cm size with very occasional cobbles or v.v. rare boulders. Abundant visible pyropes throughout section. Xenoliths are angular to sub-rounded, sharp boundaries with some limited rimming - broader around granitoids than limestones which are narrower and darker. Becomes a little less altered by ~ 84m. Numerous v. fine xenoliths 2mm - 5mm interstitial to larger xenoliths. slightly altered serpentized heterolithic kimberlite with xenoliths <2cm with very few cobble size fragments. Interpreted as LPP1 unit as described by H.Cookenboo from Hole TMN05-05.	81.00	84.00	50.00
					76.3 - 77.7 silica-rich sand (sampled for KIMs - not sent)	84.00	87.00	98.67
					77.7 - 78.0 till - loose rounded pebbles - fall back from top of hole?	87.00	90.00	96.67
					80.7 drilling problems with sand and pebbles blocking rods etc. Switched down to NQ core from HQ	90.00	93.00	96.67
					80.7 - 83.5 loose, rounded and ground pebbles, mostly granitoid, less sedimentary - no limestone noted.	93.00	96.00	96.67
					83.5 - 83.9 - clay - very stiff	96.00	99.00	96.33
					84.0m - high xenolith concentration with size ranging from <3mm interstitial to larger xenoliths mostly between 0.5-2cm and much fewer between 5-15cm (limestone) and 1 granite boulder @ 88.8m. Abundant indicator minerals noted - particularly garnets (red, lilac and orange), fewer chrome diopsides, ilmenite; garnets up to 7-8mm in diameter.	99.00	102.00	96.00
					86.7 - (photo) peridotite (?) xenolith. Pale greenish colour, grainy w ABUNDANT pink garnets. Several grains picked out and sent with Laura for Harrison for probe work (sent April 14th)	102.00	105.00	100.00
		88.00	96.50		~88m begin to see some blue-green alteration. By 89.7 - moderate mottled appearance due to the blue-green alteration to 96.5m then becomes fresher looking with little rimming and no obvious blue-green alteration.			
					88.45 (photo) autolith?? Rounded, arcuate shape, ~6cm. Dark rimming, very fine grained (like a chill margin). Very similar material inside and out.			
					93.65 - mantle xenolith - mass of chrome diopside (?? - altered?) - quite a pale green with white dusty-looking alteration with several large garnets.			
					~96.0 - 103.5: increasing amounts of limestone xenoliths and very gradual increase in size with more cobble-size xenoliths (although still rare)			
105.90	111.00			transition zone	blocky core with granite and limestone cobbles + 90cm of unconsolidated, very stiff clay + brecciated clay with strong iron red colour. Very few visible indicators noted.	105.00	108.00	65.00
111.00	119.80			kimberlite breccia	grey to pale grey kimberlite, large number of cobble size xenoliths of both granitoids and limestone (more lmst than granite), core very broken with some clay-rich sections (70-75% recovery through unit)	108.00	111.00	20.67
119.80	128.50			granite kimberlite breccia	very broken and ground core to 122.6 - mostly granite with two short sections with high clay/sand (like a gritty gouge); Overall, a grey kimberlite with predominantly (90%) granitoid xenoliths - angular to subrounded ~ 0.5-20cm (cobble size). Much fewer indicator minerals seen (123.68 - 8mm very fine grained black vein with numerous chrome diopsides)	111.00	114.00	93.33
128.50	134.80			granite breccia w kimberlite	pink granite with broken, blocky sections and breccia zones where infill is grainy yellowish-brown colour - sandy kimberlite - very different colour than above kimberlite; reacts very strongly to 10% HCl (very similar to bottom of hole 11, very crumbly)	114.00	117.00	86.67
					from 132 to 135 - 1.4m core missing; a lot of broken, pebble-size pieces of granite - possible that the grainy kimberlite material is not recovered and washed away with cuttings as very little of the yellow grainy material between 132.0 - 134.5 - although many of the granite fragments have a yellowy-beige film/coating on the broken surfaces	117.00	120.00	83.33
					134.7-134.8: same granite breccia but infill material is a bright dark green colour (like chlorite) right at contact between the granite breccia and the darker kimberlite with predominantly granite xenoliths.	120.00	123.00	61.67
134.80	139.75			altered granite kimberlite breccia	altered kimberlite breccia, 90% xenoliths are variable granitoid lithologies. Pyropes and chrome diopsides noted - but not abundant. A secondary alteration is seen throughout - appears as a very fine grained, slightly green-green grey colour; seems to occur as a replacement within the granite xenoliths as well as around and between xenoliths where close together - as if the "alteration" zones around the xenoliths are merging. Also, in this section, there are "bands" of a different kimberlite material. These are dull, pale concrete coloured grey; very fine grained; no defined boundaries; have sub-angular to rounded grains (clay-like mineral replacing olivine?); very small: 1-3mm with greenish-blue micaceous mineral. The alteration above is absent here. The 2 "bands" are at 138.15-138.4 and 139.05-139.38	123.00	126.00	96.67
					137.1 - 137.2: similar to above "bands" but with darker coloured groundmass = kimberlite groundmass. The grains here look like olivine replaced by ?? There are also small black grains (pyroxenes??)	126.00	129.00	76.67
					139.75 - lower contact of this kimberlite unit similar to upper contact with the bright green (chlorite?? Colour) mineral - some shearing; lots of iron staining here too.	129.00	132.00	76.67
139.75	153.00			granite	upper contact has very minor breccia with minor yellow coloured material (kimberlite??) - rest is pink coloured granite. Very broken core. Many fracture surfaces have thin yellowish-beige coating - v. fine-grainy. Irregular iron staining blebs.	132.00	135.00	50.00
						135.00	138.00	100.00
						138.00	141.00	101.67

EOH @ 153.0m

Tres-Or Resources Ltd

DIAMOND DRILL LOG - cover page

Hole Number: TMN06-19

Project Number		Objective	Test type:		
			to intersect diamondiferous unit identified in hole TMN05-10		
Project Name	Lapointe		Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
Township/Area	Savard		collar	080°	-70°
Claim Number	4200057	Drilling Company	Major Diamond Drilling		
		Start Date	March 22, 2006		
NTS map sheet	41P16	Finish Date	March 28, 2006		
UTM Zone	17	Date Logged	March 25 to April 9, 2006		
UTM Easting	563320	Geologists	E. Basa		
UTM Northing	5308400		M. Ethier		
			H. Cookenboo		
Grid Identifier		Geotech	J. Laidlaw		
Easting		Hole Length	214.58m		
Northing		Core storage location	outside storage, Haileybury field office		
Elevation		Distance to water	200m		
		Core size	HQ		
		casing left			

Drill log summary: 78m overburden; most of the hole was logged as heterolithic kimberlite with distinction being made between units with all pebble size xenoliths and boulder units (LPF2). Limestone breccia at 136.8 for 2.3m - angular limestone breccia fragments with minor kimberlite. Boulder kimberlite from 139.98 to 175.1m. Another limestone kimberlite breccia with a different kimberlite matrix between cobble and boulder size fragments from 186.9 to 196.25 then back to heterolithic kimberlite breccia (LPF1?) to end of hole at 214.58m.

Tres-Or Resources Ltd DIAMOND DRILL LOG				Project: Lapointe		Hole #: TMN06-19		
Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval	%	
						From	To	
0.00	77.00			O/B		78.00	81.00	83.33
77.00	78.00			till	ground core - pebbles	81.00	84.00	100.00
78.00	78.20			mud	red-brown mud with pebbles at base	84.00	87.00	102.00
78.20	112.50			heterolithic kimberlite (LPF1)	grey, heterolithic kimberlite, predominantly deep water sediments with a few granitoid - number of granitoids increase very gradually to 112.5 (questionable). Xenoliths are subangular to subrounded. Darker rims form around granitoid xenoliths - not pervasive. Groundmass composed of ovoid serpentinized olivines(?) and white mineral (carbonate?? <1mm). Xenoliths mostly <2cm	87.00	90.00	96.67
					96 - 100: stockwork stringers dominantly @ 45° to CA	90.00	93.00	98.33
					105.1 30cm sand + 30cm ground pebbles	93.00	96.00	97.33
					109 - 111 core moderately broken, very little rimming alteration; occasional cobbles of both limestones and granitoids - quite well rounded	96.00	99.00	100.00
						99.00	102.00	100.00
112.50	129.95			heterolithic kimberlite breccia	heterolithic, abundant xenoliths in cobble size range with occasional boulder. Finely banded mudstone, granitoids, various limestone lithologies. Cobbles and boulders rounded to sub-rounded; smaller xenoliths subangular.	102.00	105.00	103.33
					114 - 116 higher clay content, poorer quality core - broken and crumbly	105.00	108.00	95.67
					119 - 120.5 higher clay content, poorer quality core - broken and Crumbly	108.00	111.00	83.33
					123.2 pulled rods, therefore ground core (cave) over 30cm	111.00	114.00	96.67
						114.00	117.00	93.33
129.95	136.80			altered kimberlite breccia	moderately altered heterolithic kimberlite breccia; very rare cobble size xenoliths, predominantly < 2cm; sub-angular to sub-rounded; core more crumbly; blue-green serpentine alteration pervasive and moderate to strong blue-green rimming alteration giving a mottled/blotchy appearance	117.00	120.00	103.33
						120.00	123.00	90.00
136.80	138.98			limestone kimberlite breccia	clast supported, angular limestone breccia with minor kimberlite matrix	123.00	126.00	88.33
						126.00	129.00	100.00
138.98	175.10			heterolithic boulder kimberlite breccia (graded unit??)	boulder zone. 50/50 limestone/granite large cobbles to boulder size xenoliths.	129.00	132.00	96.67
					139.98 - 142.5 more concentrated, higher number of boulders (20 - 40cm range)	132.00	135.00	100.00
					147m 80cm missing core	135.00	138.00	100.00
					boulders increase in size (generally) with depth. Also, limestone content increases with respect to granitoid (65/35) limestone tend to larger, granite tends to pebble to small cobble size angular xenoliths between larger limestone (>1m). (Large graded unit?? boulders at top of unit up to 20-40cm size; >1m at base)	138.00	141.00	96.67
						141.00	144.00	94.33
175.10	186.90			heterolithic kimberlite breccia	typical heterolithic kimberlite breccia with majority of xenoliths <2cm - all pebble size; both granitoids, sediments and limestones are sub-angular to sub-rounded; very slightly altered - see serpentine on grain scale on broken core; minimal rimming alteration or blue-green alteration - both of which increase/appear at 184m - more evident around small fragments.	144.00	147.00	65.00
						147.00	150.00	98.33
186.90	196.25			limestone kimberlite(?) breccia	heterolithic - but all lime sediments; no granite; fossiliferous limestone (crinoid stems, broken bivalve shells evident), marly limestones and lime-cemented arenites and mudstones - reacts strongly to 10% HCl. Near-clast-supported, pebbles to boulders up to 60 - 70cm. smaller fragments are angular to sub-angular; large ones are rounded to sub-rounded. "breccia" between fragments is not like the kimberlite either above nor below this unit, do not see altered/replaced ovoids as elsewhere, did not note any indicator minerals; although has the same yellowish-beige colour as at the bottom of hole 11 and 18 in the granite kimberlite breccia.	150.00	153.00	80.00
						153.00	156.00	82.67
196.25	214.58			heterolithic kimberlite	heterolithic xenoliths; <2cm up to cobble size (to ~20cm) with predominantly angular limestone xenoliths at top changing to similar amounts of granitoid/limestone and becoming sub-angular to sub-rounded by 198m. At 198m - 10cm of orange/peach coloured, clear mineral H=4-5, breaks acicular fragments. Some of the small (<1cm) limestone fragments have internal zoning; no rimming noted. minor KIMs noted - small ilmenites and pyroxenes. Locally broken core and poorer quality core, more clay-rich (get dischoidal parting on drying). 206.7 - 207.0; 207.4-207.8; 208.1-208.4; 209.55-210; 211.2-212.4	156.00	159.00	91.67
					61cm missing core between 211.76 - 212.37	159.00	162.00	86.67
						162.00	165.00	61.67

Tres-Or Resources Ltd
DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Project: Lapointe

Hole #: TMN06-19

Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval		%
						From	To	
						165.00	168.00	100.00
						168.00	171.00	100.00
						171.00	174.00	100.00
						174.00	177.00	103.33
						177.00	180.00	98.00
						180.00	183.00	100.00
						183.00	186.00	103.33
						186.00	189.00	96.33
						189.00	192.00	99.67
						192.00	195.00	100.00
						195.00	198.00	99.00
						198.00	201.00	99.67
						201.00	204.00	93.33
						204.00	207.00	100.00
						207.00	210.00	92.00
						210.00	213.00	78.33
						213.00	214.58	93.04

EOH @ 214.58 m

Tres-Or Resources Ltd

Hole Number: TMN06-20

DIAMOND DRILL LOG - cover page

Project Number		Objective		Test type:		
			to twin hole 10			
Project Name	Lapointe			Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
Township/Area	Savard		collar	vertical	vertical	
Claim Number	4200057	Drilling Company	Major Diamond Drilling	250m		-89°
		Start Date	March 29, 2006	436m		-90°
NTS map sheet	41P16	Finish Date	April 12, 2006			
UTM Zone	17	Date Logged	April 19 - May 3, 2006			
UTM Easting	563488	Geologists	E. Basa			
UTM Northing	5308422		M. Ethier			
			H. Cookenboo			
Grid Identifier		Geotech	J. Laidlaw			
Easting		Hole Length	430.4m			
Northing		Core storage location	outside storage, Haileybury field office			
Elevation		Distance to water	20m			
		Core size	HQ			
		casing left				

Drill log summary: kimberlite was intersected at 80.5m depth below overburden. Altered heterolithic kimberlite breccia continued to 231m. The degree of alteration varied within this unit. Except for a coarser xenolith unit (cobbles and boulders) between 173.7 and 186.7m, the xenoliths were predominantly < 2cm. This unit corresponds to LPF1 - as described by Dr. H. Cookenboo. At 231m unaltered kimberlite is intersected to a depth of 248.7m. The xenolith size and lithologic mix remains the same. Below this, from 248.7-255.4 is a much darker unit where the groundmass is very dark - almost black, the ovoids are waxy green serpentine with some alteration; fewer xenoliths (to 252.5m). Possibly a different phase? hypabyssal? From 255.4 to 257.45 is a transitional section with abundant claystone and limestone xenoliths up to boulder size and from 257.45 to 262.15 a claystone to sandy claystone with coarser fraction of well sorted arenite (boulder??). From 262.15 to 262.45 is limestone kimberlite breccia. At 262.45m is a 40cm possible hypabyssal dyke (one xenolith of this unit in kimberlite above). Very fine grained, very black material with very few xenoliths and abundant olivine macrocrysts (mostly altered to a white mineral).

Magnetic susceptibility significantly higher here than rest of hole. From 266.7 to 292.0m is a limestone kimberlite breccia. A granite kimberlite breccia is intersected between 292.0 and 307.3. The unit is interrupted with a limestone kimberlite breccia to 341.1 where it returns to a granite kimberlite breccia to the end of the hole at 430.4m. This lower unit of granite kimberlite breccia is very broken up and poorly consolidated. The recovery remains high but the material is spread over a larger distance. The matrix to these xenoliths is a yellowish-beige sandy textured kimberlite - many intervals of intact kimberlite are preserved but are generally very short.

Tres-Or Resources Ltd DIAMOND DRILL LOG				Project: Lapointe				Hole #: TMN06-20			
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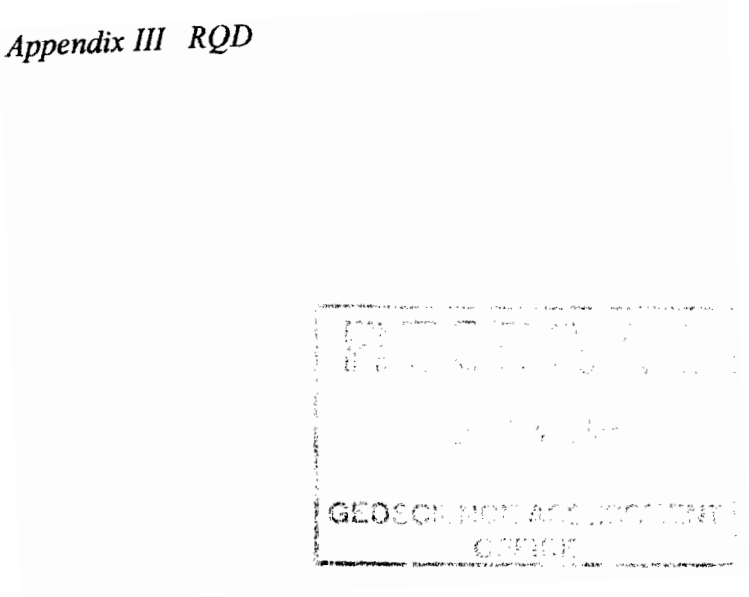
Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval	%	
						From	To	
0.00	79.11			o/b		79.11	80.50	
79.11	80.50			till		80.50	81.00	100.00
						81.00	84.00	100.00
80.50	173.70			altered heterolithic kimberlite (xenoliths < 2cm)	greenish-grey heterolithic kimberlite (LPF1); variably altered from strong blue-green alteration with no rimming with altered groundmass to serpentine alteration and distinct but localized rimming with non-pervasive blue-green alteration. Xenoliths predominantly < 2cm, occasional pebbles ~ 5-6cm and 1 boulder (40cm) @ 96.3m	84.00	87.00	103.33
					zone of slightly higher concentration of larger pebble/small cobble (3-6cm) from 144 - 155m	87.00	90.00	100.00
					Alteration marked by (associated? Or not?) by small (<3mm) black sub-rounded fragments (olivine replaced by serpentine??)	90.00	93.00	100.00
						93.00	96.00	100.00
		87.50	93.20		higher clay content marked by corroded appearance of core surface and strong dischoidal partings. Stronger blue-green alteration and (olivine replaced/alterned to white) mineral stands out giving a speckled appearance to core. Olivine ovoids indistinguishable due to pervasive alteration.	96.00	99.00	100.00
						99.00	102.00	100.00
		104.00	112.50		xenoliths more concentrated and more numerous. Groundmass more grey coloured (paler and less green than above)	102.00	105.00	100.00
						105.00	108.00	100.00
						108.00	111.00	100.00
		111.00	126.00		strong speckled appearance to groundmass with grey-green/black ovoids and white matrix. Strong rimming alteration and colour becomes greener again.	111.00	114.00	105.67
						114.00	117.00	100.00
					Ovoids vary from greenish centre and black margins to nearly solid black; ovoids <1mm-2mm; sharp edges. 1 pink pyrope noted. Noted lack of KIMs through hole so far.	117.00	120.00	93.33
						120.00	123.00	108.00
		126.1	126.30		ground core - cave of kimberlite and granitoids	123.00	126.00	100.00
						126.00	129.00	100.00
		126.5	138.50		higher clay content, corroded core surface and dischoidal partings. Thin clay coating over much of core, strongly altered.	129.00	132.00	84.67
						132.00	135.00	
					Ovoids lose sharp edges; they are pale yellowish-green colour and waxy appearance (serpentine). Very little of the black material.	132.00	135.00	91.67
					@ 127.50: a clear orange garnet (~3mm) with smaller ~1mm ilic pyrope beside.	135.00	138.00	79.00
						138.00	141.00	77.33
					131.8: ovoids all solid black, dull material. Very small chrome diopside noted.	141.00	144.00	97.67
						144.00	147.00	101.67
					135.0: ovoids all black with sharp edges. (although not as dark as at 131.8m). Noted a few very small grains of yellowish-green olivine.	147.00	150.00	97.00
						150.00	153.00	103.33
					139: ovoids are a dark greenish-grey with sharp edges and a light grey matrix	153.00	156.00	98.67
						156.00	159.00	85.67
					142m: ovoids still black and sharp edges. All matrix is grey.	159.00	162.00	91.00
						162.00	165.00	91.33
					139.5 - 140.5: broken and crumbly core	165.00	168.00	73.33
						168.00	171.00	80.33
		140.50	156.10		kimberlite much "fresher" looking; bluish tint of green-grey colour. From 144m - 155m there is a slightly higher number of large pebbles. Significantly higher number of KIMs noted - although still quite low. Ovoids are greenish-grey with sharp edges, matrix is a pale-medium grey	171.00	174.00	101.33
						174.00	177.00	103.33
		156.10	173.70		green-grey colour, numerous perpendicular dischoidal partings due to high clay content. Strongly altered - serpentinized - pervasively throughout core; locally poor core cohesion - crumbly.	177.00	180.00	83.33
						180.00	183.00	72.67
173.70	186.70			altered heterolithic kimberlite - cobble-boulder sized xenoliths	strongly altered, serpentinized kimberlite with xenoliths of many limestone, mudstone and granitoids - larger cobbles and boulder sized xenoliths are rounded; smaller cobbles and pebbles are angular to sub-rounded; very corroded core surface and some dischoidal partings (only where there are fewer cobbles and boulders)	183.00	186.00	92.67
						186.00	189.00	89.00
186.70	231.00				very altered, serpentine-rich, high blue-green alteration - pervasive throughout core and strong rimming. Xenoliths generally < 2cm - few larger xenoliths. Very corroded core surface and moderate dischoidal partings to 198m. Many "ovoids" (2-3mm) are solid black and high carb alteration. Minimal garnets noted and no other KIMs. Blue-green alteration pervasive - obliterating groundmass details.	189.00	192.00	96.33
						192.00	195.00	88.00
					below 198m, core gains competence; a little less carbonate, still high serpentine.	195.00	198.00	92.33
						198.00	201.00	99.67
					heterolithic xenoliths, predominantly sub-rounded - to subangular. 90% < 2cm; occasional small pebble.	201.00	204.00	101.00
						204.00	207.00	96.67
					@ 203.6 small (6mm) ovoids - black rimmed with red pyrope and chrome diopside within eclogitic(?) macrocryst (Bx 46). Few more KIMs noted below 200m - not significantly higher though	207.00	210.00	99.67
						210.00	213.00	97.33
					216m still strongly serpentinized; large number of ovoids are mostly or entirely altered to white crystalline mass (Carb.??)	213.00	216.00	101.67
						216.00	219.00	95.00
					228m: serpentine alteration less pervasive - still at moderate level; carb (?) alteration also less pervasive. Core much more competent.	219.00	222.00	101.33
						222.00	225.00	105.00

Tres-Or Resources Ltd DIAMOND DRILL LOG				Project: Lapointe		Hole #: TMN06-20		
Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval		%
						From	To	
231.00	248.70			unaltered heterolithic kimberlite	heterolithic kimberlite breccia, xenoliths < 2cm (very occasional larger xenoliths); sub-angular to sub-rounded; minimal blue-green rimming alteration; little alteration overall. Very competent core although many ovoids are completely replaced by white crystalline material (Carb?). White masses seem clayey/chalky - not typical carbonate)	225.00	228.00	88.67
					244.0 - 246.5: higher number of pebble size xenoliths (~30%)	228.00	231.00	96.33
						231.00	234.00	101.33
						234.00	237.00	87.67
248.70	255.40			hypabyssal kimberlite??	groundmass kimberlite becomes dark grey-black. Ovoids above this unit seem to have altered to a whitish crystalline material to a white clayey mineral after the serpentine often with a pencil-thin dark grey to black edge. Groundmass is a pale-medium grey-green.	237.00	240.00	93.33
						240.00	243.00	86.67
					In the darker unit, serpentine looks fresher. Some ovoids are still solid green and waxy serpentine, others are partially or wholly altered to the whitish crystalline mineral (very little clayey mineral). Groundmass is very, very fine grained - almost black with minor grey interstitial material; minor rimming of xenoliths; much fewer numbers of xenoliths to 252.5 then numbers increase.	243.00	246.00	100.00
						246.00	249.00	103.00
255.40	257.45			transition	255.4-256.1: claystone boulder	249.00	252.00	95.33
						252.00	255.00	93.33
					256.1 - 257.45: limestone kimberlite breccia - brown groundmass; angular to subrounded, white limestone/claystone xenoliths	255.00	258.00	84.33
						258.00	261.00	101.67
257.45	262.15			sedimentary boulder (??)	mudstone/claystone boulder(??) extremely fine grained with sandy lenses @ 261.5; fissile nature parallel to boulder contacts (original bedding?) @ 50° to CA to sandy claystone with slightly coarser fractions. Well sorted arenite. Very fine clay-sand size	261.00	264.00	101.67
					261.6-262.15 - marly limestone, fossiliferous	264.00	267.00	100.00
						267.00	270.00	100.00
262.15	266.70				262.15 - 262.45: kimberlite - near-clast-supported; sub-rounded xenoliths of beige limestone and grey mudstone plus an 8cm xenolith of another, different (hypabyssal?) kimberlite - (dyke of same kimberlite just below here)	270.00	273.00	101.67
						273.00	276.00	98.33
		262.45	262.85		Upper contact looks injected with very fine grained, very black material (photobed); dyke has very few xenoliths and abundant olivine macrocrysts - mostly altered to white mineral. Can see vague outlines of 10-15mm size areas with high Ca (looks interstitial to something - outside these areas, the Ca appears to replace olivine macrocrysts). Magnetic susceptibility reading around 30 10-3 SI units in this unit - rest of the kimberlite is typically 5-8 10-3 SI units. (The following are the magnetic susceptibility reading over this area - although only one reading interval was within the dyke, the reading was confirmed along its length and was able to define the contact. @261.5 is 2.1; @262.0 is 2.7; @ 262.5 is 30.0; @ 263.0 is 8.1; @ 263.5 is 9.0; @ 264.0 is 2.6; @ 264.5 is 1.4; @ 264.0 is 1.4	276.00	279.00	99.33
						279.00	282.00	100.00
		262.85	266.70		grey, muddy kimberlite breccia grading into brown heterolithic kimberlite breccia for ~ 1.5m then back to grey heterolithic kimberlite breccia. Granite increasing from 0% to ~ 40%; Xenoliths are cobble size, sub-angular to sub-rounded.	282.00	285.00	101.67
						285.00	288.00	100.00
266.70	292.00			limestone kimberlite breccia	mostly limestone and mudstone and sandy limestone, very little kimberlite groundmass - grey to buff colours; cobbles to boulders - some of which are microbracciated within; monolithic in that all xenoliths are sedimentary - no granite	288.00	291.00	101.67
					288.55 - 288.85: muddy unit with unusual look - similar to concrete	291.00	294.00	95.00
					289.0 - 291.0: transition zone; xenoliths much smaller and not as concentrated; darker grey with more kimberlite groundmass	294.00	297.00	94.33
					291.0 - 292.0: granitic xenoliths introduced	297.00	300.00	96.67
						300.00	303.00	102.00
292.00	307.30			granite kimberlite breccia	pebble-size, rounded to sub-rounded granitic xenoliths (various granitoid lithologies); no rimming alteration; no obvious signs of assimilation (smooth, sharp margins); groundmass is sandy texture. Overall reddish-purplish colour to core. Abundant syenogranitoids. 100% granitoids xenoliths down to 298.0m	303.00	306.00	95.00
					298.0 - 307.0: very gradual increase in limestone xenoliths from <5% at 298m to ~ 10% @ 307m	306.00	309.00	95.00
						309.00	312.00	105.00
						312.00	315.00	101.67
307.30	311.1			transition	limestone content increases from 10% to 90%; granitoids decrease from 90% to 10%	315.00	318.00	100.00
						318.00	321.00	100.00
311.10	341.10			limestone kimberlite breccia	as above. Pebble to small boulder size xenoliths, high xenolith concentration - clast supported locally over 20 - 40cm sections. Included marly limestone, lime-mudstone with concretions/nodules (?) pale grey to buff colour to core.	321.00	324.00	98.33
					339.0 - 341.1 - colour change to medium to dark grey; all xenoliths are limestone and <4cm - moderate-high concentration	324.00	327.00	100.00
						327.00	330.00	96.67
					contact very subtly distinguishable with magnetic susceptibility meter; limestone breccia unit - all reading < 0 x 10 ⁻³ SI; granite kimberlite breccia are all > 1 x 10 ⁻³ SI	330.00	333.00	96.67
						333.00	336.00	100.00
341.10	430.40			granite kimberlite breccia	very little transition as <5% limestone xenoliths in upper 3m. Kimberlite is a grey-brown colour, angular to sub-rounded granitoid xenoliths - sizes are ~ 1cm up to cobbles and small boulders ~40cm. Groundmass kimberlite colour lightens from a brown-grey @ 341.1 to pale grey-brown @ 350.5 to a yellowish-beige @ 354.	336.00	339.00	95.00
					354 - 355.5 - core with beige kimberlite groundmass intact	339.00	342.00	108.33
						342.00	345.00	103.33
						345.00	348.00	98.33
						348.00	351.00	93.33
						351.00	354.00	103.33
					355.5 - core very broken, all granite cobbles and boulders with minimal groundmass preserved. Evidence of it is crushed and sandy material in box - disaggregated.	354.00	357.00	91.67
					poor preservation of kimberlite continues to end of hole @ 430.4m but with many sections of all granite with little evidence of kimberlite and other places the only evidence of kimberlite is a thin film/coating of the same beige-coloured fine to sandy material on fracture surface and still other sections containing intact kimberlite with granitic xenoliths.	357.00	360.00	100.67

Tres-Or Resources Ltd DIAMOND DRILL LOG				Project: Lapointe		Hole #: TMN06-20		
Main Unit		Sub-unit		Rock Type	Description	Recovery		
From	To	From	To			Interval		%
						From	To	
					361 - 368.5 - broken and blocky granite with yellowish-beige, slightly gritty coating (possibly derived from, or remains of, kimberlite) - variable but generally low reaction to 10% HCl. Section contains larger granitic xenoliths up to 80cm.	360.00	363.00	96.67
						363.00	366.00	101.67
						366.00	369.00	103.33
						369.00	372.00	76.67
						372.00	375.00	88.33
						375.00	378.00	100.00
						378.00	381.00	105.00
						381.00	384.00	93.33
					368.5 - 403.0 - very broken core, a number of larger granite boulders remain whole. It is proximal to these larger boulders that some intact granitic kimberlite breccia is preserved. (i.e. @ 369.1 - 369.2; 370.3-370.4; 370.8-371.2 (several pieces of kimb. bx); 371.6-371.7; 37601-376.4 (2 pieces); 377.7-377.85; 378.0-378.2; 378.4-378.7 (broken in several pieces); 379.7-379.8; 380.0-380.55 (largest piece is ~40cm; freshest looking piece)	384.00	387.00	93.33
					** the best preserved kimberlite occurs in boxes 114 and 115. 381.4-381.5; 381.65-381.75; 382.25-382.35; 382.49-382.65; 383.8-383.9; 384.05-384.15; 385.2-385.5 (several pieces); 385.8-386.15 (2 pieces); 387.8-387.9; 388.05-388.25; 389.1-389.4; 394.1-394.2; 394.8-394.9; 399.0-399.05; 402.3-402.35	387.00	390.00	103.33
						390.00	393.00	66.67
						393.00	396.00	80.00
						396.00	399.00	78.33
						399.00	402.00	70.67
					403.0 - 423.5 - still broken granite but minimal crumbly core and mostly just the yellowish-beige coatings as evidence of kimberlite association. No intact pieces of kimberlite	402.00	405.00	90.00
						405.00	408.00	95.00
						408.00	411.00	103.33
						411.00	414.00	100.00
						414.00	417.00	10.00
						417.00	420.00	100.00
						420.00	423.00	93.33
						423.00	426.00	88.33
						426.00	429.00	86.67
					423.5 - 430.4 - broken and crumbly granite core with a few small pieces of intact granitic kimberlite breccia: 423.6-423.75; 424.30-424.35; 426.8-427.1 (2 pieces)	429.00	430.40	100.00
EOH @ 430.4 m								

Appendix II Drill plan and sections

Appendix III RQD



RQD coding format

Jointing	code		code		code
	type	T	roughness	R	coating
fracture	F	very rough	1	none	n
vein	V	slightly rough	2	clay	c
xenolith-related	X	smooth	3	grit	g
mechanical	M	slickensides	4	hard mineral	h
decomposed	D				
contact	C				
disc-like	DC				
ground	G				

Example: Jointing
 TxR3Cn xenolith-related joint, smooth surface, no coating
 OR X3n xenolith-related joint, smooth surface, no coating

Friability	code		code		code		code
	F	Competency	C	Hardness	H	Clay Content	CL
stable	s	high	h	high	h	high	h
weakly friable	w	medium	m	medium	m	medium	m
very friable	v	low	l	low	l	low	l

Quality:
 FwClHmCLh weakly friable, low competency, medium hardness, high clay content

Rock Quality Determination

TMN06-15

DDH Number	Box Number	Row number	Row start (m)	Row end (m)	Total # of Pieces > than 100mm	Length of Piece in mm (measured)	measured from row start (cm)	measured from row start (cm)	interval (mm) (calculated)	Run Marker (m)	Fracture Angle		Fracture Description		Quality Description		
											From	To	From	To			
TMN06-15	1	1	75.00	77.00	2	0.00	0.00	4.00	75		From	To	From	To	Shhl Shhl Shhl		
						470	51.00	98.00			470	90	80	X2n		X3n	
						355	117.00	151.00			340	45	90	X3n		M	
	1	2	77.00	79.06	3	321	0.00	32.00	320	78		85	65	X3n	X2n	Whhl Whhl Whhl Whhl	
							34.00	39.00									
						208	42.00	64.00	220			90	48	X2n	X3n		
						465	94.00	140.00	460			80	80	X3n	X2n		
	1	3	79.06	80.90	1	251	55.00	79.00	240			80	53	X2n	X3n	Vlim	
	RUN TOTALS				5900.00				2050.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				34.75%			
TMN06-15	2	1	80.90	82.10	2	22.00	26.00	0	81						Vlim Vlim Vlim		
						190	25.00	48.00			190	50	90	X			
						119	50.00	62.00			120	85	45				
	2	2	82.10	83.55	0	0	0	0	0						Vlim		
						0	0	0									
	2	3	83.55	85.00	4	125	31.00	44.00	130	84		80	80			Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+	
							44.00	49.00									
						241	58.00	83.00	250			90	90	G	G		
						296	86.00	116.00	300			90	70	G	X2n		
	RUN TOTALS				4100.00				1140.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				27.80%			
TMN06-15	3	1	85.00	86.40	3	156	12.00	27.00	150	90		50	85	X1n	G	Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+	
						178	27.00	45.00	180			85	85	G	X2n		
						222	110.00	132.00	220			90	90	G	G		
	3	2	86.40	87.80	2	250	29.00	54.00	250	87		90	45	M	X2n	Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+	
							66.00	71.00									
						323	72.00	104.00	320			70	85	M	X2n		
						0	0	0	0								
	3	3	87.80	89.22	4	118	8.00	19.00	110	93		90	90	G	G	Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+	
						196	19.00	39.00	200			90	90	G	G		
						137	55.00	69.00	140			90	90	G	G		
RUN TOTALS				4220.00				2000.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				47.39%				
TMN05-15	4	1	89.22	90.38	3	340	1.00	33.00	320	90		90	70	M	C3n	W-V-m-lm-lim W-V-m-lm-lim W-V-m-lm-lim	
						228	86.00	88.00	230			70					D
						230	105.00	110.00	240			90	25	M	X3n		
	4	2	90.38	91.80	3	228	10.00	33.00	230	93		65	90	X3n	G	W-V-m-lm-lim W-V-m-lm-lim W-V-m-lm-lim	
						170	34.00	51.00	170			90	70	G	X3n		
						329	65.00	99.00	340			90	70	G	C		
						0	0	0	0								
	4	3	91.80	93.20	2	532	5.00	61.00	560	93		90	80	G	M	W-Vmmj-m W-Vmmj-m W-Vmmj-m	
						472	78.00	125.00	470			70					
						126.00	131.00										
RUN TOTALS				3980.00				2560.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				64.32%				
TMN05-15	5	1	93.20	94.36	1	208	127.00	148.00	210	90		90	75	M	M	W-Vlm-lm	
						0	0	0	0								
						150	2.00	17.00	150			80	70	M	X1n		
	5	2	94.36	95.73	6	123	19.00	31.00	120	99		70	80	X1n	M	W-Vmmm W-Vmmm W-Vmmm W-Vmmm	
						221	55.00	78.00	230			70	70	X2n	X3n		
						130	79.00	91.00	120			70					
						118	101.00	112.00	110			70	80	X2n	X1n		
	5	3	95.73	97.10	4	170	115.00	132.00	170	96		85			M	W-Vmmj-m Wmmj+ Wmmj+	
						304	34.00	36.00	310			75	75	X3n	X3n		
						265	85.00	112.00	270			75	90	X3n	G		
RUN TOTALS				3900.00				2090.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				53.59%				
TMN05-15	6	1	97.10	98.34	2	292	60.00	90.00	300	90		90	40	M	X2n	Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+	
						401	90.00	134.00	440			40	90	X2n	M		
						0	0	0	0								
	6	2	98.34	99.90	3	393	15.00	55.00	400	99		90	70	G	M	Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+	
							55.00	60.00									
						322	80.00	93.00	330			70	70	M	X3n		
						340	100.00	134.00	340			80	90	X3n	M		
	6	3	99.90	101.37	2	600	15.00	75.00	600	93		90	80	G	M	Wmmj+ Wmmj+ Wmmj+	
						705	80.00	151.00	710			80	90	X1n	M		
						0	0	0	0								
RUN TOTALS				4270.00				3120.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				73.07%				
TMN05-15	7	1	101.37	102.70	3	255	2.00	28.00	260	102		90	85	M	M	Wmmj Wmmj Wmmj	
						460	28.00	85.00	570			85	85	M	M		
						480	84.00	131.00	470			irreg	45	M	X2n		
	7	2	102.70	104.15	5	310	8.00	39.00	310	99		80	irreg	M	X3n	Wmmj Wmmj Wmmj Wmmj	
						280	50.00	78.00	280			80	90	X3n	G		
						240	78.00	102.00	240			90	90	G	G		
						205	106.00	126.00	200			80	90	M	M		
	7	3	104.15	105.55	4	155	126.00	142.00	160	90		90	75	M	X3n	Wmmj Wmmj Wmmj	
						0	0	0	0								
						415	5.00	48.00	430			80	75	M	M		
RUN TOTALS				435	48.00	91.00	430	75	90	M	M						

Rock Quality Determination

TMN06-15

DDH Number	Box Number	Row number	Row start (m)	Row end (m)	Total # of Pieces > than 100mm	Length of Piece in mm (measured)	measured from row start (cm)	measured from row start (cm)	interval (mm) (calculated)	Run Marker (m)	Fracture Angle	Fracture Angle	Fracture Description	Fracture Description	Quality Description	
TMN06-15	43	1	240.00	241.17	2	110	8.50	19.50	110		90	90	MG2g	MG2g	V1mm	
						175	82.50	100.00	175		90	30	XM2g	F2h	V1mm	
									0							
	43	2	241.17	243.00	0		90.00	95.00		243					V1mm	
									0							
RUN TOTALS				3000.00					285.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				9.50%		

Colour varies Light gray (10R 7/1) to reddish gray (10R 6/1)

$\phi = v/h$

Colour varies Pale Red (10R 7/2) to reddish gray (10R 6/1)

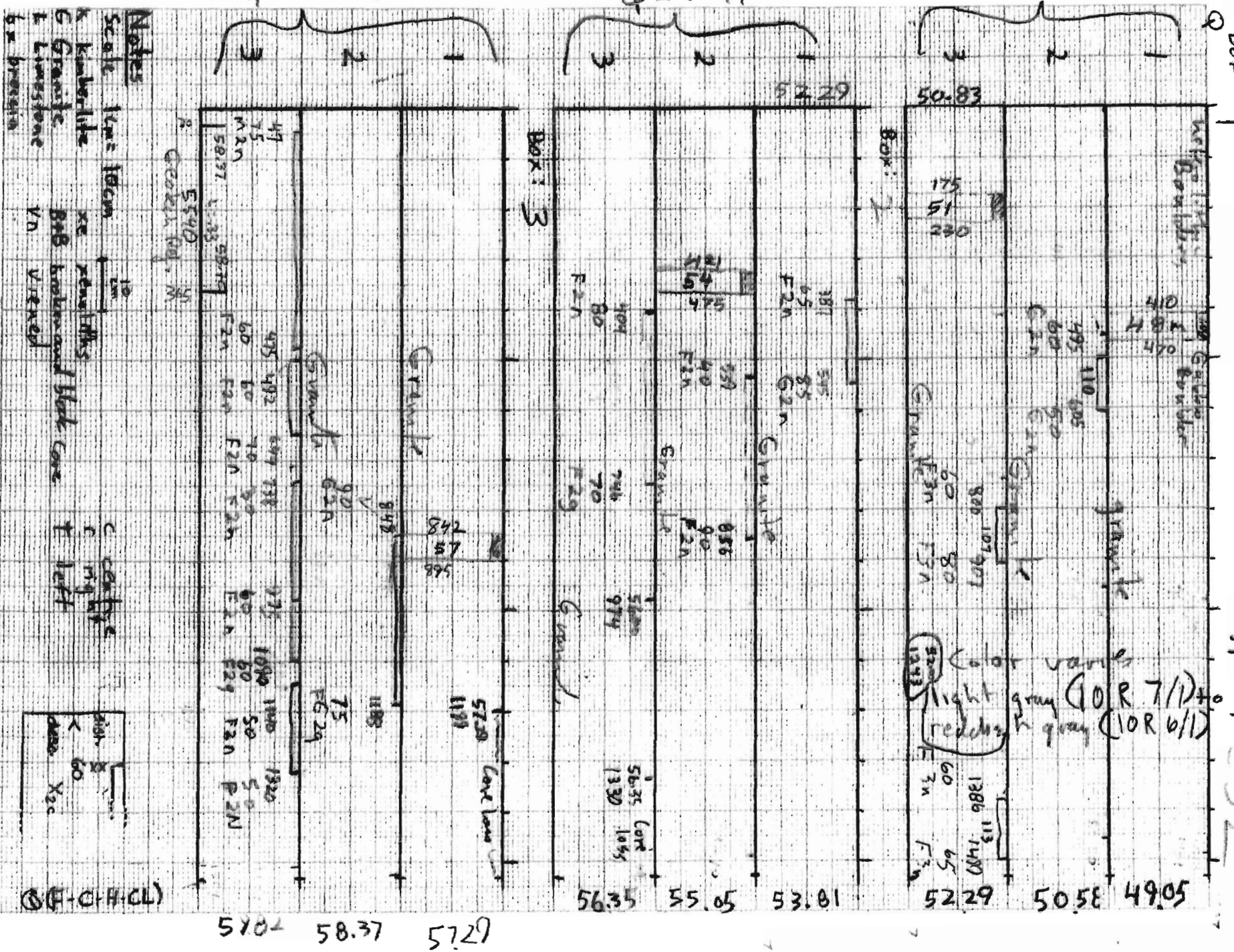
$\phi = v/h$

Colour varies Reddish gray (10R 5/1 to 10R 6/1)

$\phi = w/h$

Hole: TMM06-17

Date: March 15/01
Logged by: [Signature]

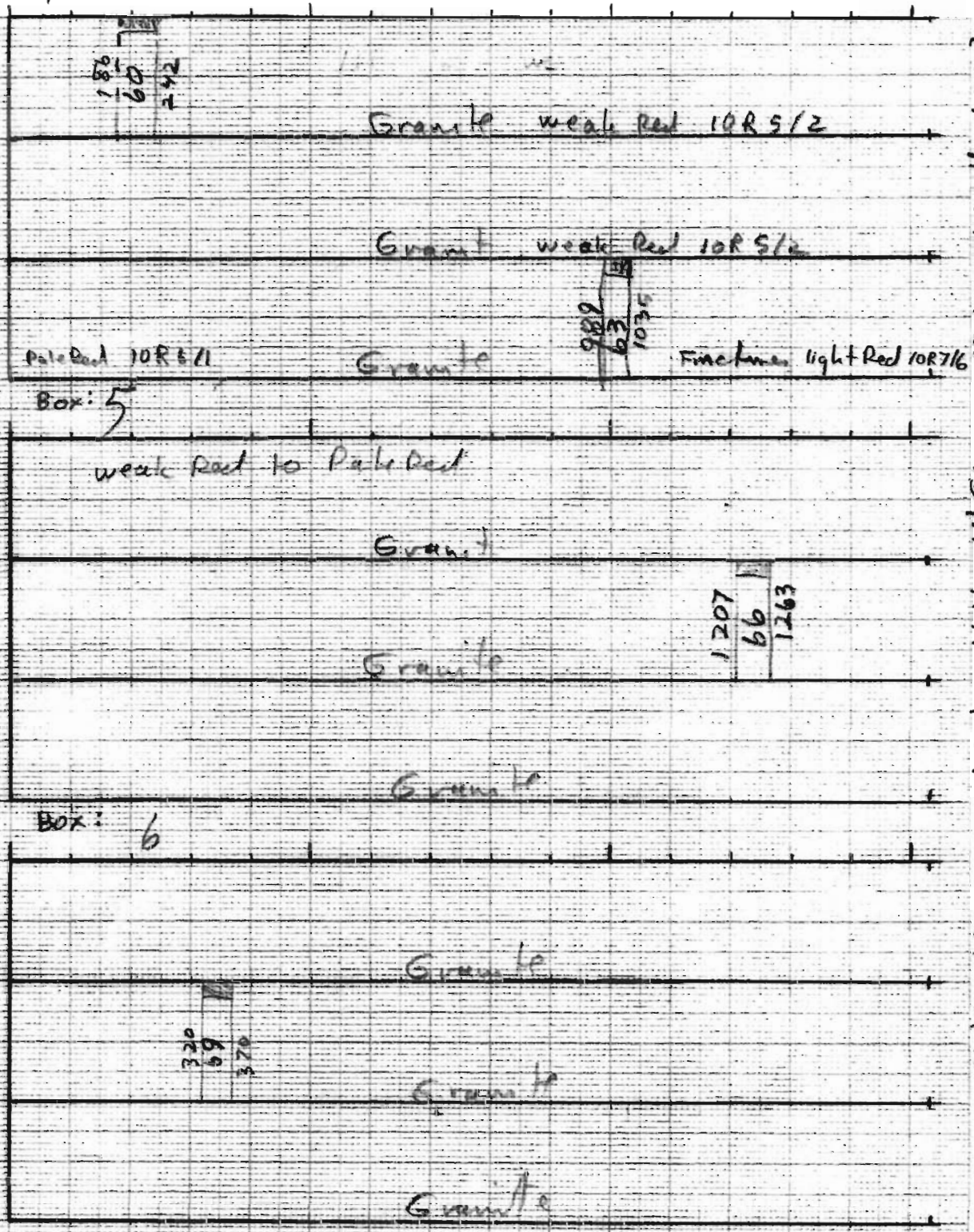


Hole: TMN06-17

Box: 4

Date: March 15, 2006
(Measure, Colour)
Logged by: C S L

weak Red 10R 5/2 / Pale Red 10R 6/1
 weak Red 10R 5/2 / Pale Red 10R 6/1
 weak Red 10R 5/2 / Pale Red 10R 6/1
 weak Red 10R 5/2 / Pale Red 10R 6/1



61.23
62.04
63.44
64.81
66.16
67.41
68.32
70.12
71.17

Notes

Scale 1cm = 10cm

K Kimberlite
 G Granite
 L Limestone
 B breccia

x penetrates
 B+B broken and block core
 v viewed
 c centre
 r right
 l left

10
 10
 60
 X20

(C+S+CL)

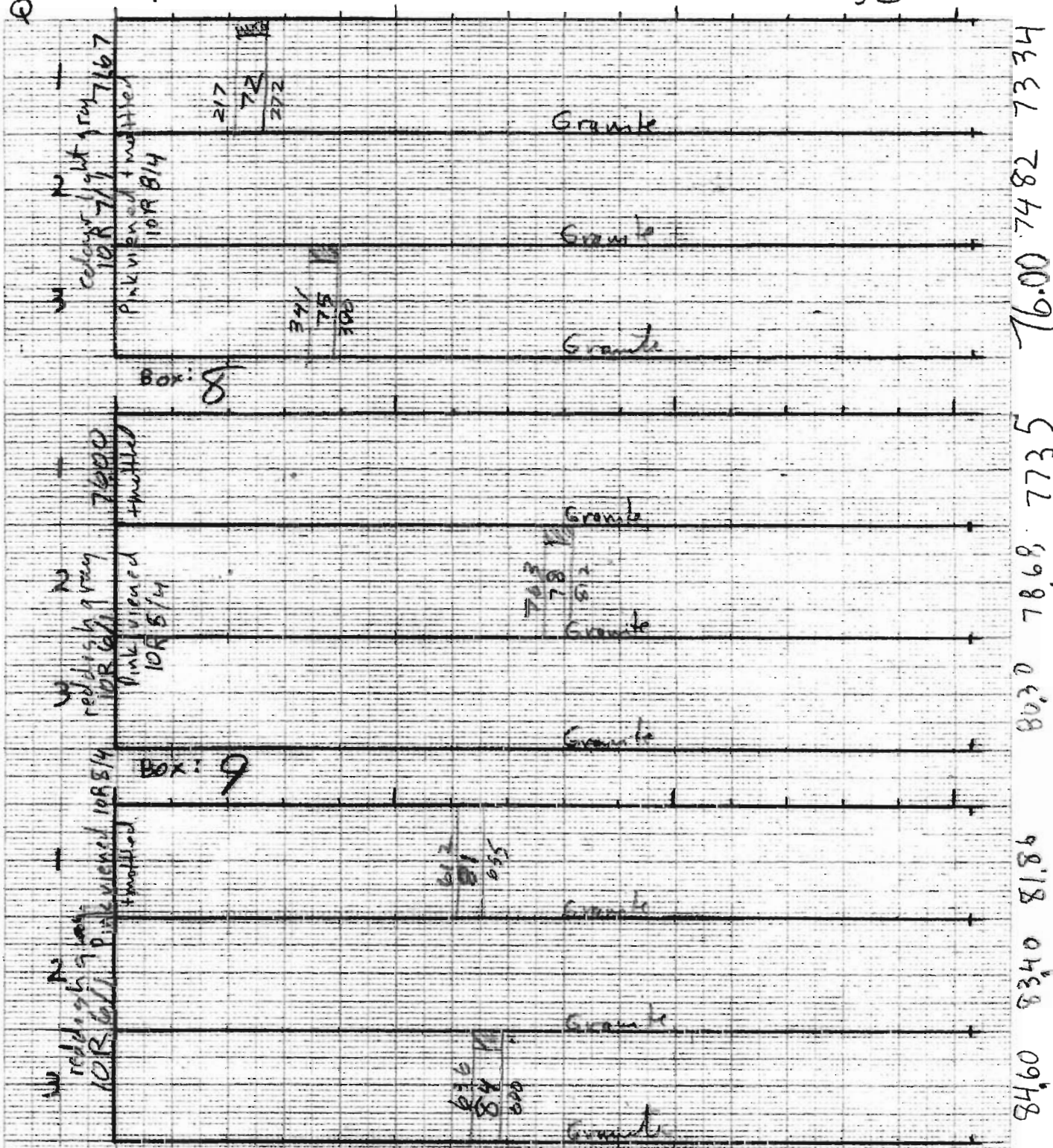
Hole: TMN06-17

Date: March 15/06

Box: 7

Logged by: C JL

G = v to s, l to h w l



Notes

Scale	1cm = 10cm		c	centre
k	kimberlite	xc	x	right
G	Granite	B/B	B	left
l	Limestone	Vn		
b	breccia			



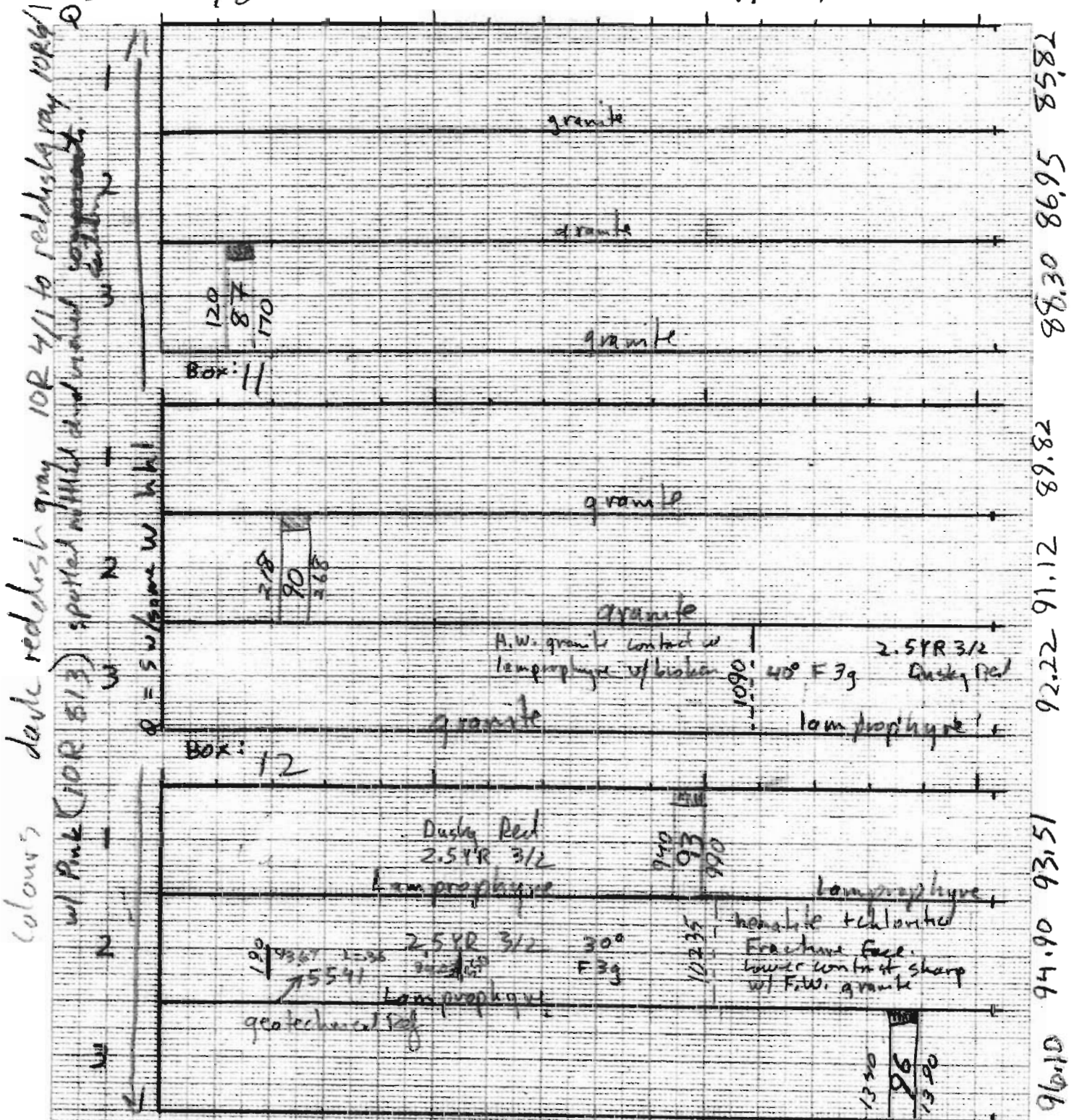
© (C-JL-CL)

Hole: TMN06-17

Date : March 16/06

Box : 10

Logged by: CSL EB



Notes

Scale 1cm = 10cm

- k Kimberlite
- G Granite
- L Limestone
- b breccia
- se xenoliths
- B/B broken and block core
- Vn Vined

c centre
 r right
 F left



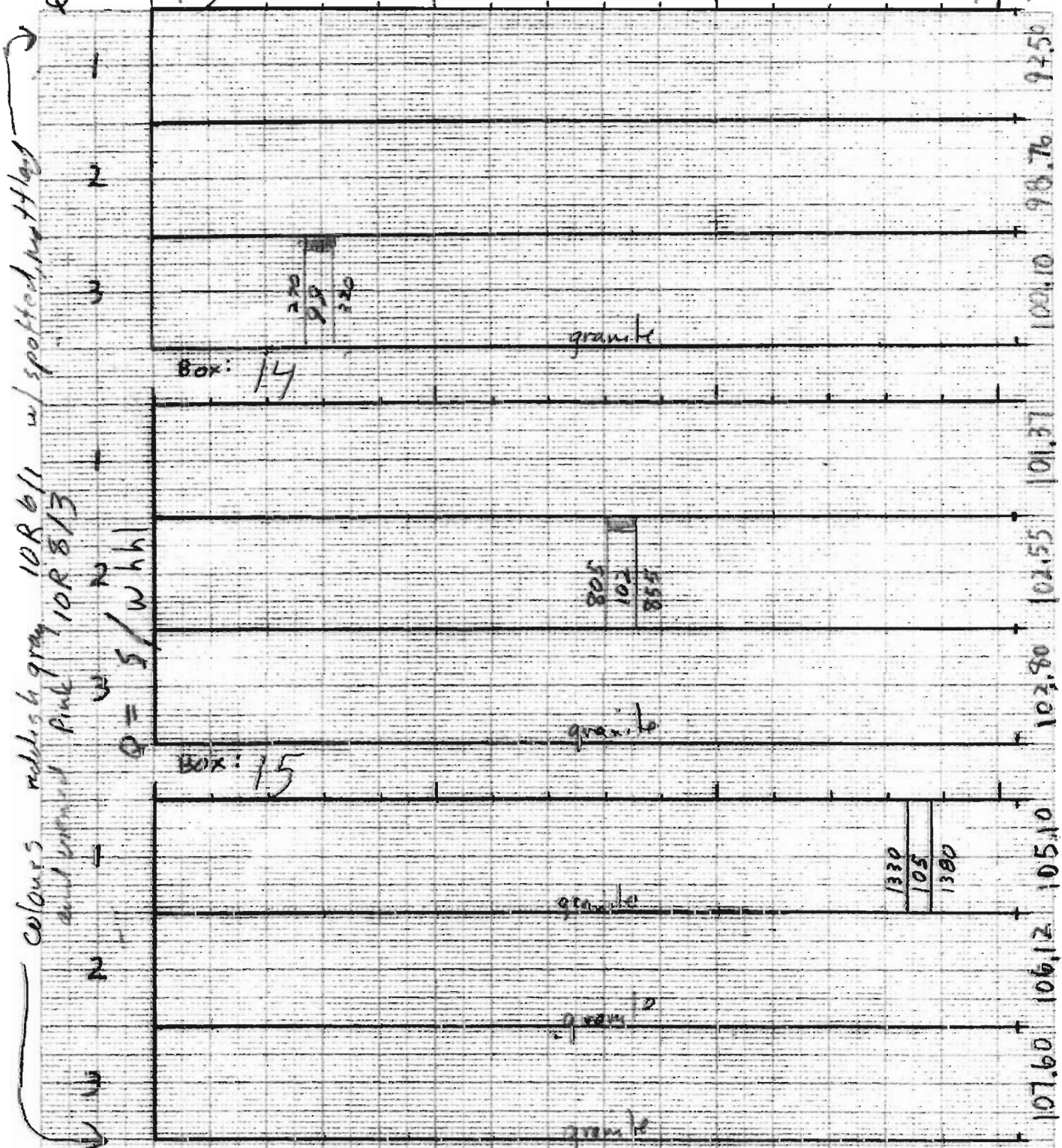
CSL-EB

Hole: TMN 06-17

Date: March 16/05

Box: 13

Logged by: C52 / FB



Plates

Scale 1cm = 10cm

K	Kimberlite	xz	xenoliths	c	centre
G	Granite	B+B	broken and block core	r	right
L	Limestone	VN	veined	f	left
b	breccia				



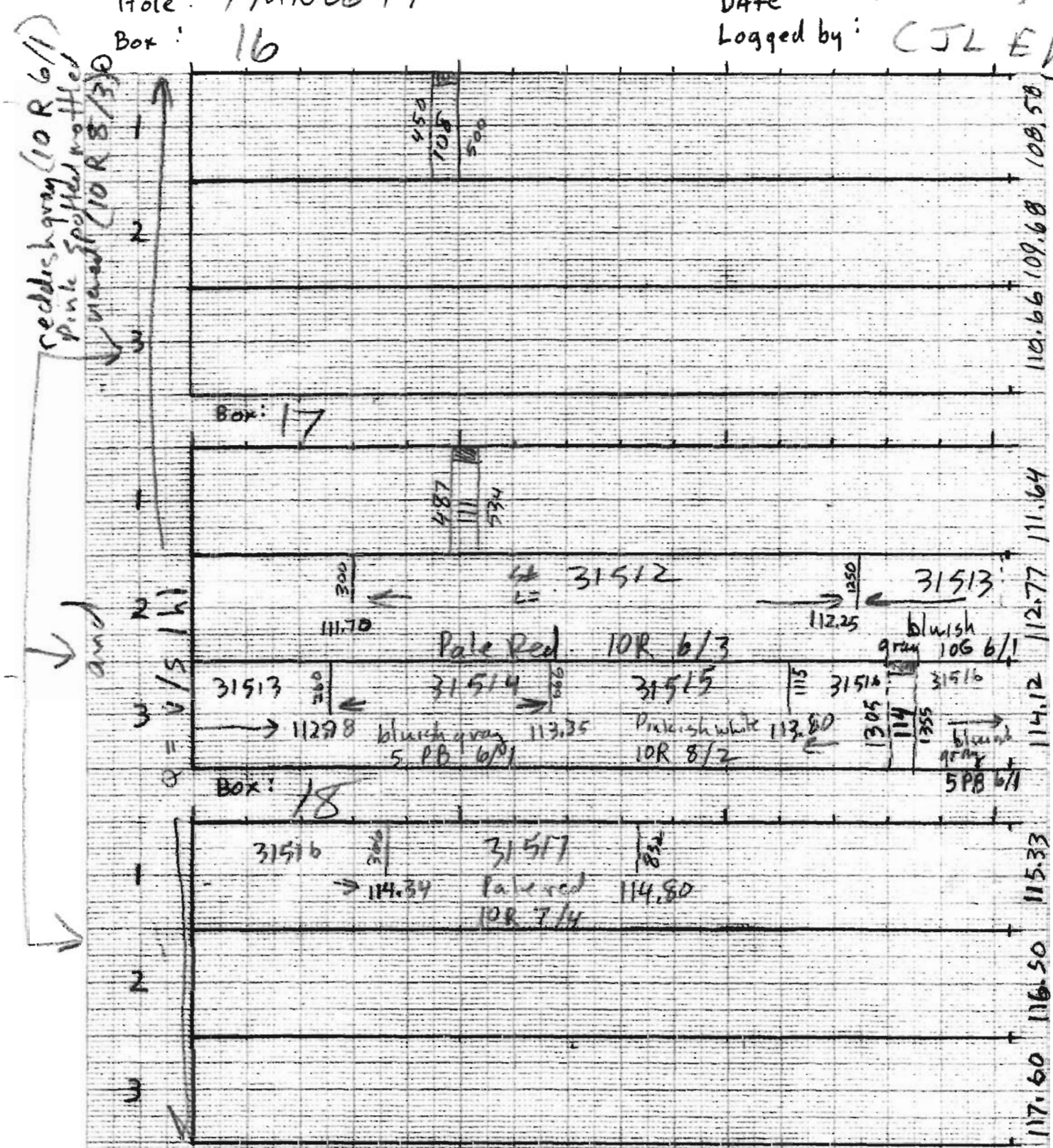
Q(F-C-H-CL)

Hole: TMN06-17

Date: March 16, 2006

Box: 16

Logged by: CJL ERB



Notes

Scale 1cm 10cm	10 20		
K Kimberlite	xc xenoliths	c center	
G Granite	B&B broken and block core	r right	
L Limestone	VN v. red	f left	
b breccia			

dist. 60
dash X20

(F-C-H-CL)

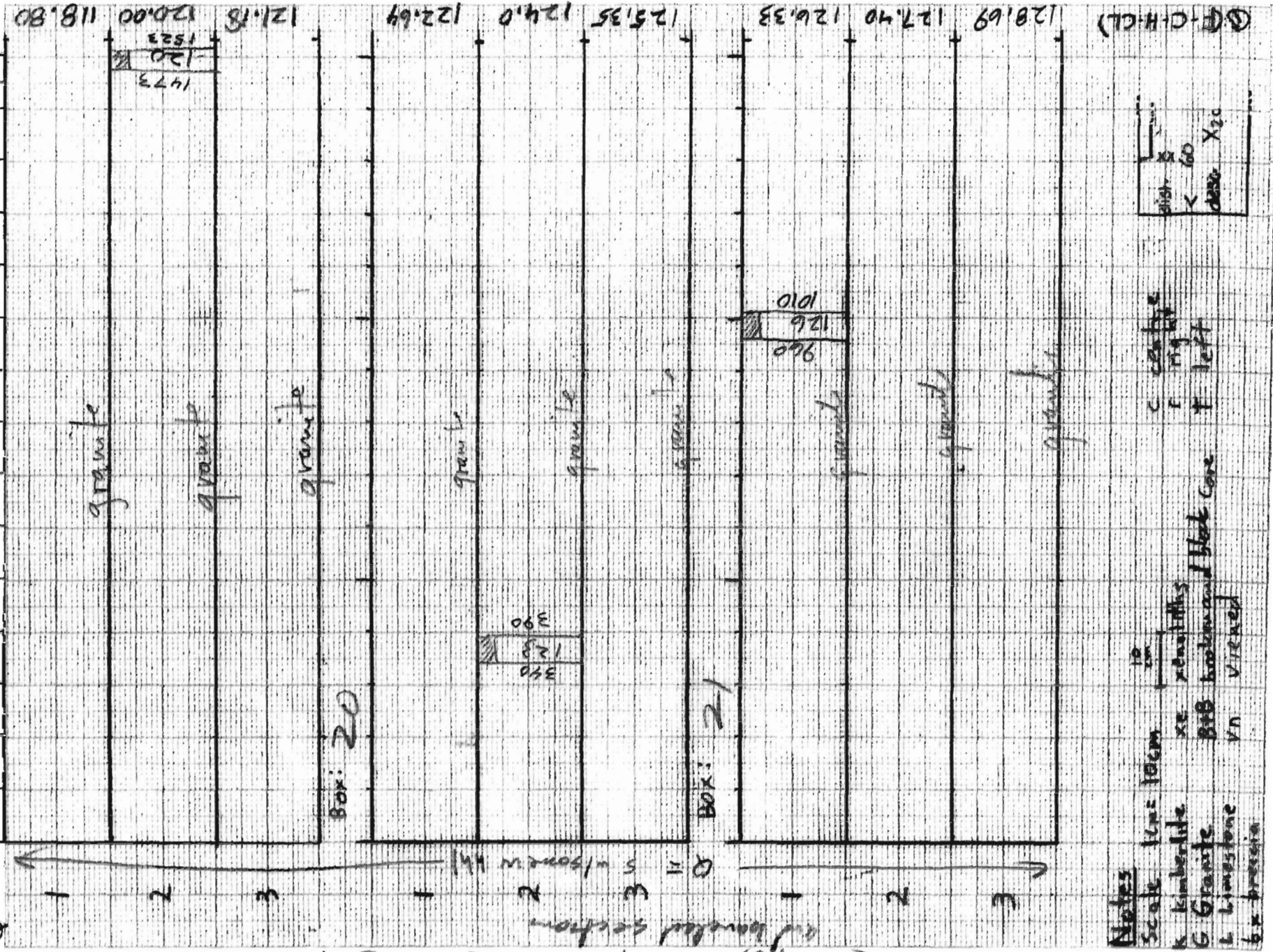
Hole: TMN06-17

Date: March 16 / 2006

Box: 19

Logged by: CJL/FB

Colors dark reddish gray (10R 4/1) to reddish gray (10R 6/1) w/ pink (10R 8/3) and light red (10R 7/5) spots in the sandstone



Notes

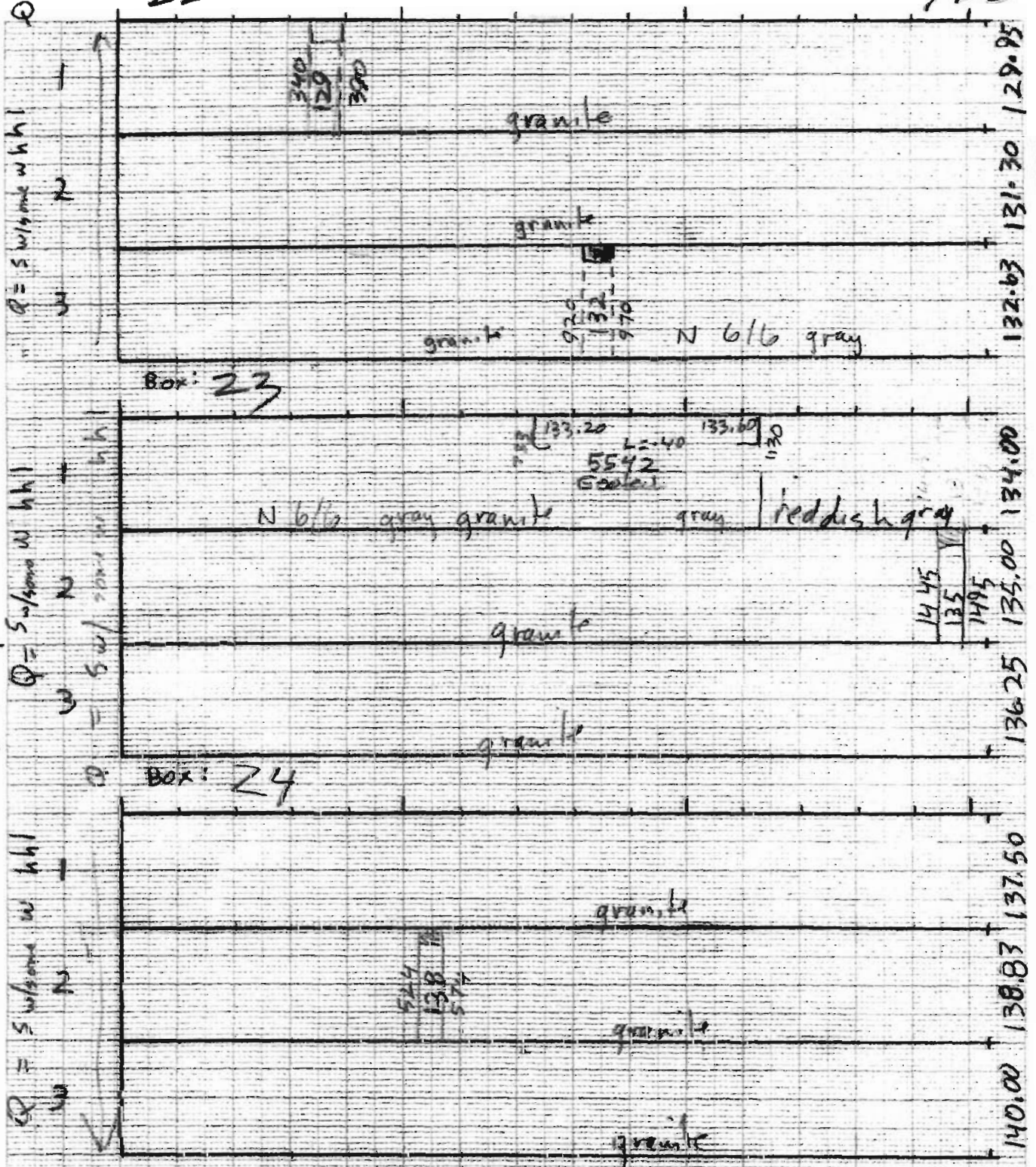
Hole: TMN06-17

Date: March 16/06

Box: 22

Logged by: CTL/EB

Colour reddish gray (10 R 6/1) and pink (10R 5/3) spotted nifflal and vined section



Notes

Scale: 1cm = 10cm

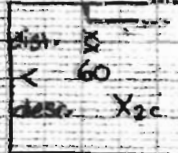
K Kimberlite x/c x/c nifflal

G Granite B+B broken and blank core

L Limestone v/n vined

b breccia

c centre
r right
l left



© F. C. H. C. L.

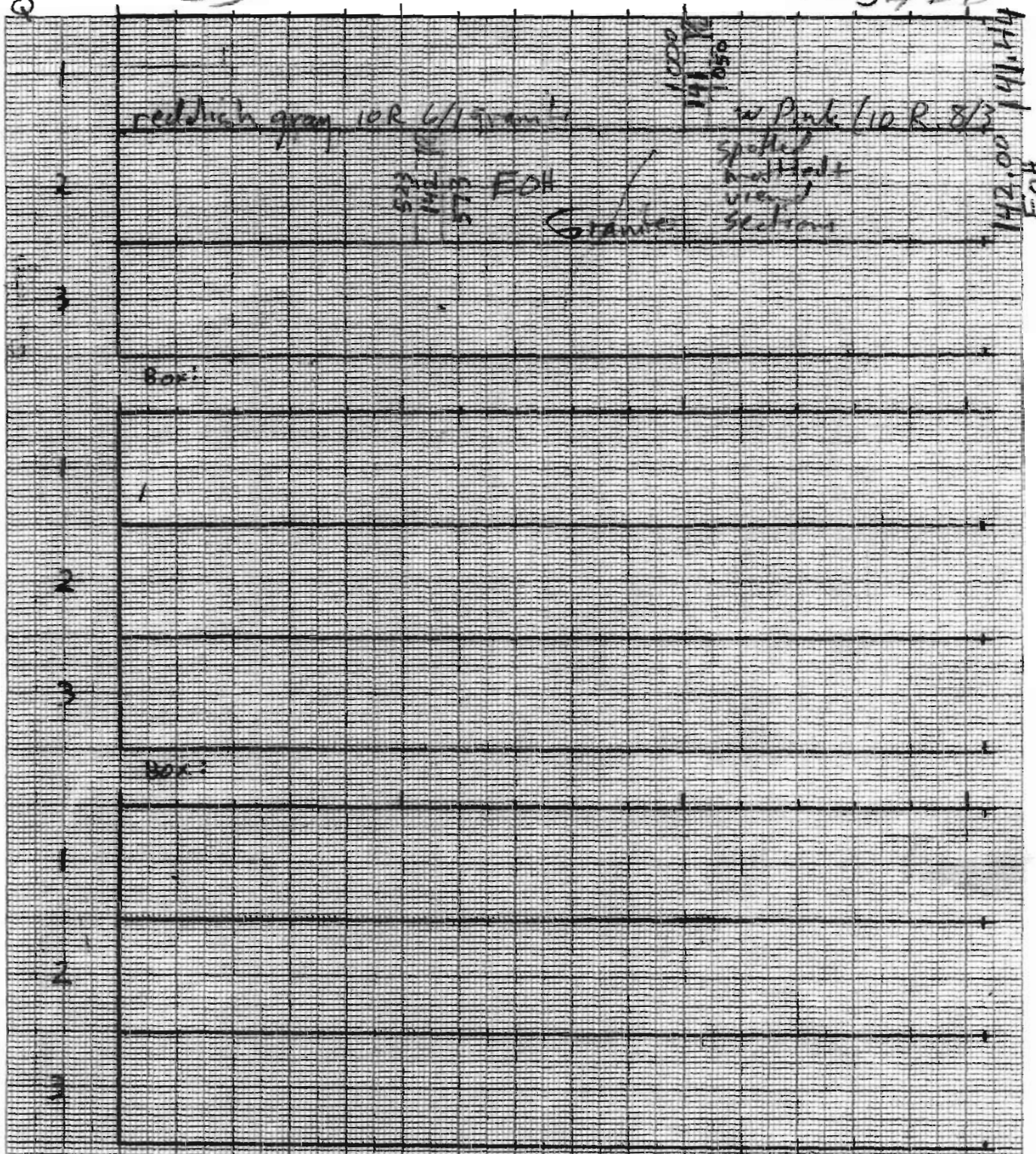
See over

Hole: TMN06-17

Box: 25

Date: March 16/64

Logged by: CSJ/EB



Notes

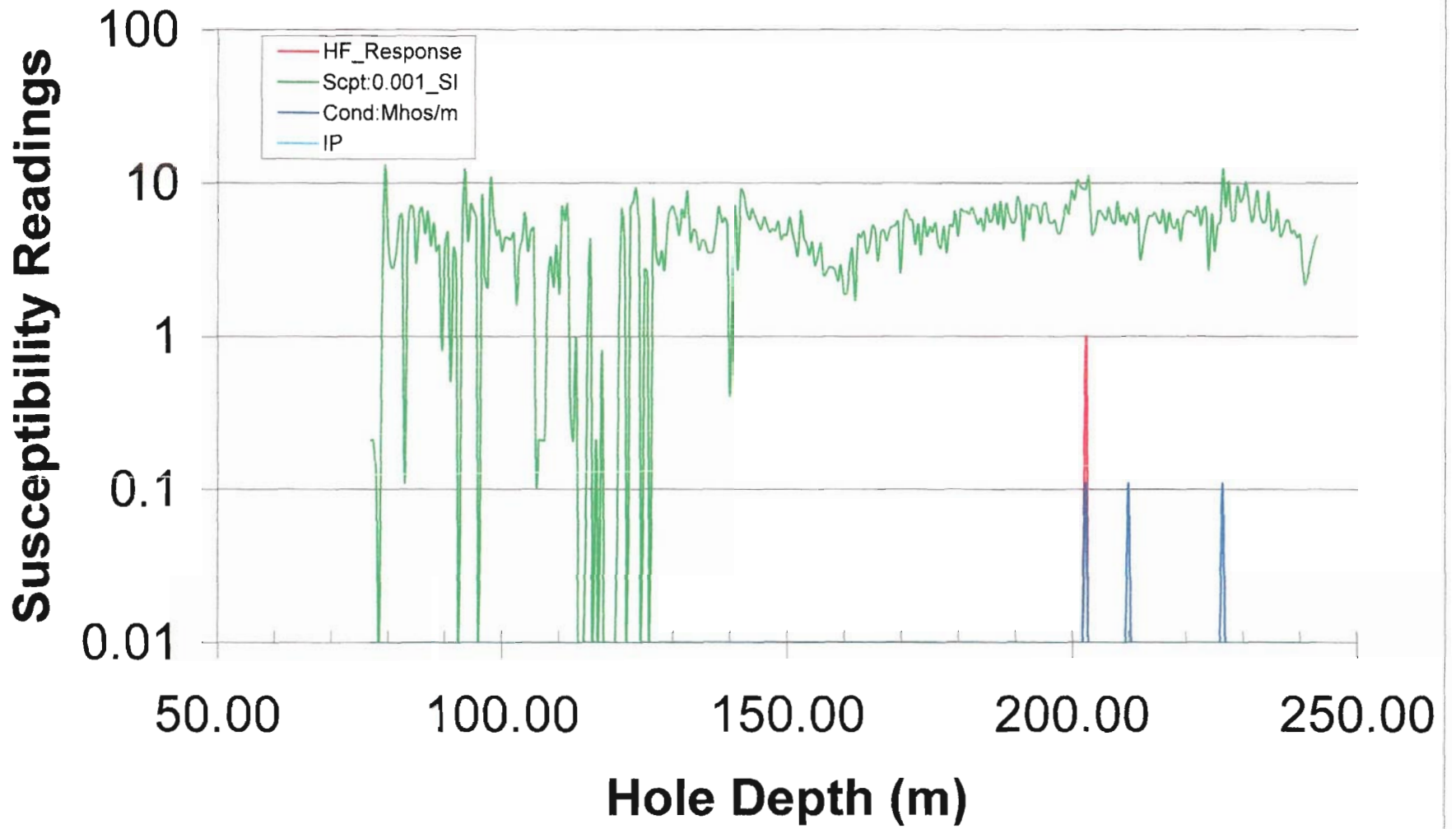
- | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------|----------------------|
| Scale | 1 cm = 10 cm | 10 cm | |
| a | kimberlite | no | reddish |
| G | Granite | B&B | black and black core |
| L | Limestone | Vn | v. green |
| b | breccia | | |
- c centre
r right
l left

DDH #	Box #	Row #	Row start (m)	Row end (m)	Total # of Pieces > than 100mm	Length of Piece in mm (measured)	measured from row start (cm)	measured from row start (cm)	interval (mm) (calculated)	Run Marker (m)	Fracture Angle	Fracture Angle	Fracture Description	Fracture Description	Quality Description
									0						
TMN06-18	3	1	74.30	75.70	0	kimberlite			0						
TMN06-18						kimber/mud			0						
TMN06-18						kimberlite			0						
									0						
TMN06-18	3	2	75.70	77.20	2	200	0.00	22.00	22.0		90			G3n	
TMN06-18						238	22.00	43.80	218		90	90	G3n	F3n	
TMN06-18									0						
TMN06-18									0						
TMN06-18	RUN TOTALS			2900.00					438.00		RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				15.10%
TMN06-18	4	1	77.20	78.60	2	sand									
TMN06-18						poly/cobble									
TMN06-18							80.00	85.00			78				
TMN06-18						121	103.00	115.10	121						
TMN06-18						128	121.20	134.00	128						
									0						
TMN06-18	4	2	78.00	80.12	0				0						
TMN06-18	RUN TOTALS			2920.00					249.00		RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				8.53%
TMN06-18	5	1	80.12	80.70	2	171	0.00	17.10	171		90	90	M2n	M2n	
TMN06-18	no core in box after 80.7 - switch to NQ core						250	29.00	54.00	250	90	90	M2n	M2n	
TMN06-18	RUN TOTALS			580.00					421.00		RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				72.59%
TMN06-18	6	1	80.70		0		20.00	25.00		81					
TMN06-18						poly/cobble	25.00	153.00		0					
									0						
TMN06-18	6	2			0	poly/cobble	0.00	109.00							
TMN06-18						kimber/mud	109.00	135.70							
							148.00	153.00		84					
									0						
TMN06-18	6	3		85.50	4	505	5.20	55.70	505						
TMN06-18						363	59.50	95.80	363						
TMN06-18						337	95.80	129.50	337						
TMN06-18						135	129.50	143.00	135						
TMN06-18	RUN TOTALS			4900.00					1340.00		RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				27.92%
TMN06-18	7	1	85.50	87.00	3	607	0.00	60.70	607		80	75	M2n	M2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						559	65.90	121.80	559		85		G2n	C2g	Shhh
TMN06-18						136	139.30	152.90	136		Var.	90	X2n	M2n	Shhh
									0						
TMN06-18	7	2	87.00	88.45	4		0.00	5.00		87					Shhh
TMN06-18						448	5.00	49.80	448		90	85	M2n	X2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						170	56.60	73.60	170		85	90	X2n	M2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						233	76.60	99.90	233		90	90	M2n	M3n	Shhh
TMN06-18						434	109.50	152.90	434		45	85	F2n	M2n	Shhh
									0						
TMN06-18	7	3	88.45	89.97	3	376	33.90	71.50	376		50	60	X2h	F3h	Shhh
TMN06-18						137	71.50	85.20	137		60	50	F3h	F3h	Shhh
TMN06-18						190	113.40	132.40	190		85	90	M2n	M3n	Shhh
TMN06-18	RUN TOTALS			4470.00					3290.00		RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				73.60%
TMN06-18	8	1	89.97	91.47	3		1.00	6.50		90					Shhh
TMN06-18						507	19.10	69.60	507		90	90	M3g	M2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						234	69.80	93.20	234		90	85	M2n	M2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						357	112.50	148.20	357		35	90	F2n	M2n	Shhh
									0						
TMN06-18	8	2	91.47	93.00	2	232	16.00	39.20	232		90	45	M2n	F2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						1082	39.20	147.40	1082		45	90	F2n	M2n	Shhh
									0						
TMN06-18	8	3	93.00	94.47	4		0.00	5.00		93					Shhh
TMN06-18						419	6.40	48.30	419		85	90	M2n	M3n	Shhh
TMN06-18						267	48.30	75.00	267		90	90	M3n	M2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						153	79.00	94.30	153		50	55	X3h	X3b	Shhh
TMN06-18						489	102.10	151.00	489		90	90	M2n	M2n	Shhh
TMN06-18	RUN TOTALS			4500.00					3740.00		RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				83.11%
TMN06-18	9	1	94.47	96.00	2	560	0.00	56.00	560			Var		F2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						842	67.00	151.20	842		30	90	F2n	M2n	Shhh
									0						
TMN06-18	9	2	96.00	97.50	2		0.00	5.00		96					Shhh
TMN06-18						5A	0.00	58.90	569			70		X2n	Shhh
TMN06-18						948	56.90	151.70	948		70	90	X2n	M2n	Shhh
									0						
TMN06-18	9	3	97.50	99.00	2	597	0.00	68.70	597		90	90	M2n	G3n	Shhh
TMN06-18						786	68.70	147.30	786		90	85	G3n	M2n	Shhh
TMN06-18	RUN TOTALS			4530.00					4392.00		RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run				96.95%
TMN06-18	10	1	99.00	100.44	2		0.00	5.00		99					Shhh
TMN06-18						1035	5.00	108.50	1035.00		90	Var	M3n	X3n	Shhh
TMN06-18						1085	108.50	145.80	373.00		Var.		X3n	M2n	Shhh
									0.00						

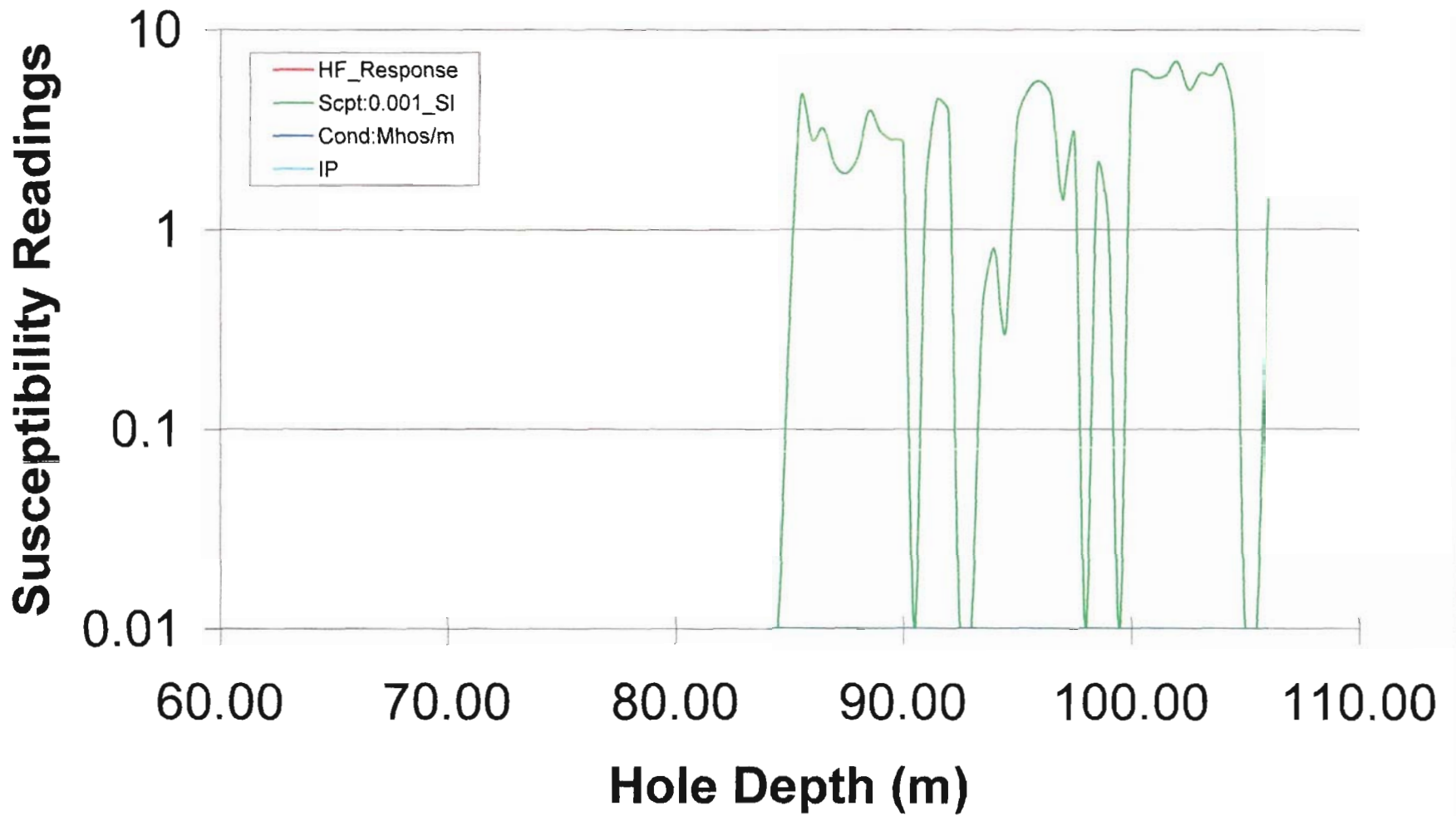
DDH #	Box #	Row #	Row start (m)	Row end (m)	Total # of Pieces > than 100mm	Length of Piece in mm (measured)	measured from row start (cm)	measured from row start (cm)	interval (mm) (calculated)	Run Markw (m)	Fracture Angle	Fracture Angle	Fracture Description	Fracture Description	Quality Description
									0.00						
TMND6-18		19	2	141.85	143.12	0			0.00						Sihl
									0.00						
TMND6-18		19	3	143.12	144.46	2		65.90	76.40	105.00	90	50	M3n	M3n	Sihl
TMND6-18								80.50	85.50		144				Sihl
TMND6-18								102.20	117.80	156.00	70	70	F3n	F3n	Sihl
TMND6-18		RUN TOTALS			3960.00				772.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run					19.49%
TMND6-18		20	1	144.46	145.42	0	broken gran.			0.00					Sihl
									0.00						
TMND6-18		20	2	145.42	146.70	2		14.00	27.00	130.00	90	90	GM3n	M3n	Sihl
TMND6-18								99.10	119.90	208.00	70	Var	F3n	F3n	Sihl
									0.00						
TMND6-18		20	3	146.70	147.65	1		40.00	45.00		147				Sihl
TMND6-18								46.50	59.30	128.00	90	75	M3n	F3n	Sihl
TMND6-18		RUN TOTALS			3190.00				486.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run					14.61%
TMND6-18		21	1	147.65	148.65	0	granite			0.00					Sihl
TMND6-18		21	2	148.65	149.50	0	broken core			0.00					Sihl
TMND6-18		21	3	149.50	150.50	0		82.00	87.00		150				Sihl
TMND6-18		RUN TOTALS			2850.00				0.00	RQD = total of pieces >100mm/core run					0.00%

Appendix IV Magnetic Susceptibility Charts

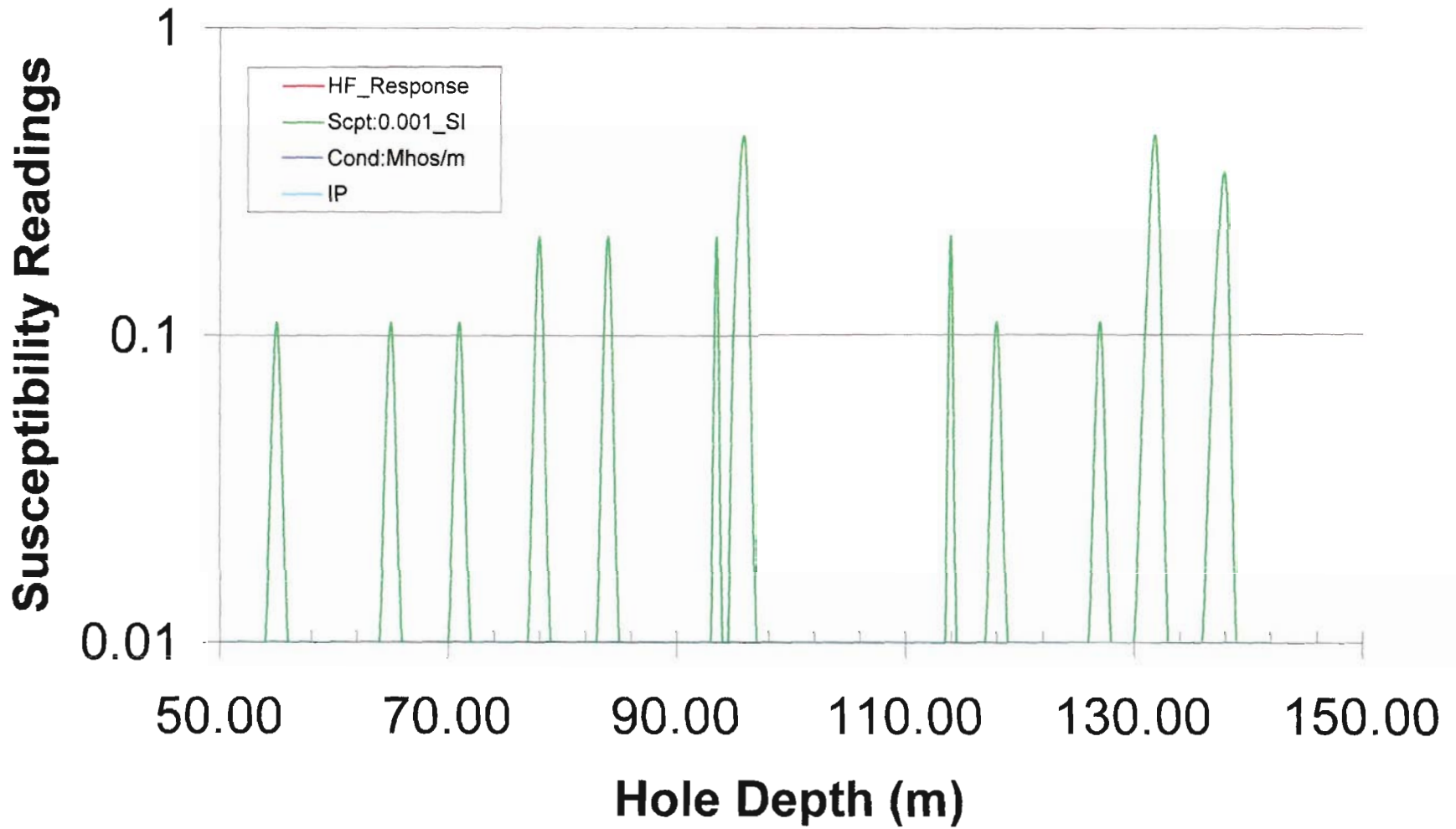
Magnetic Susceptibility TMN06-15



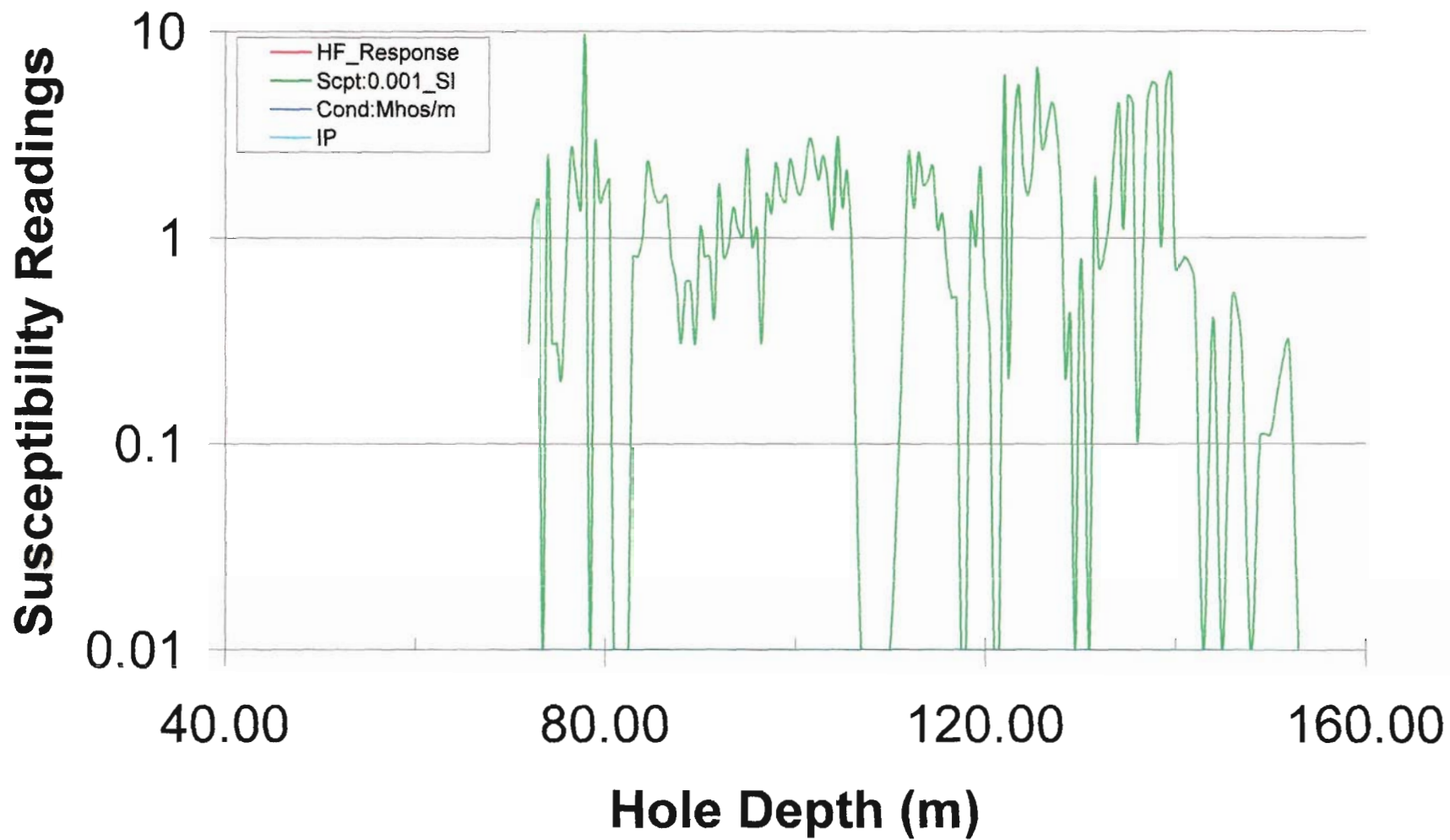
Magnetic Susceptibility TMN06-16



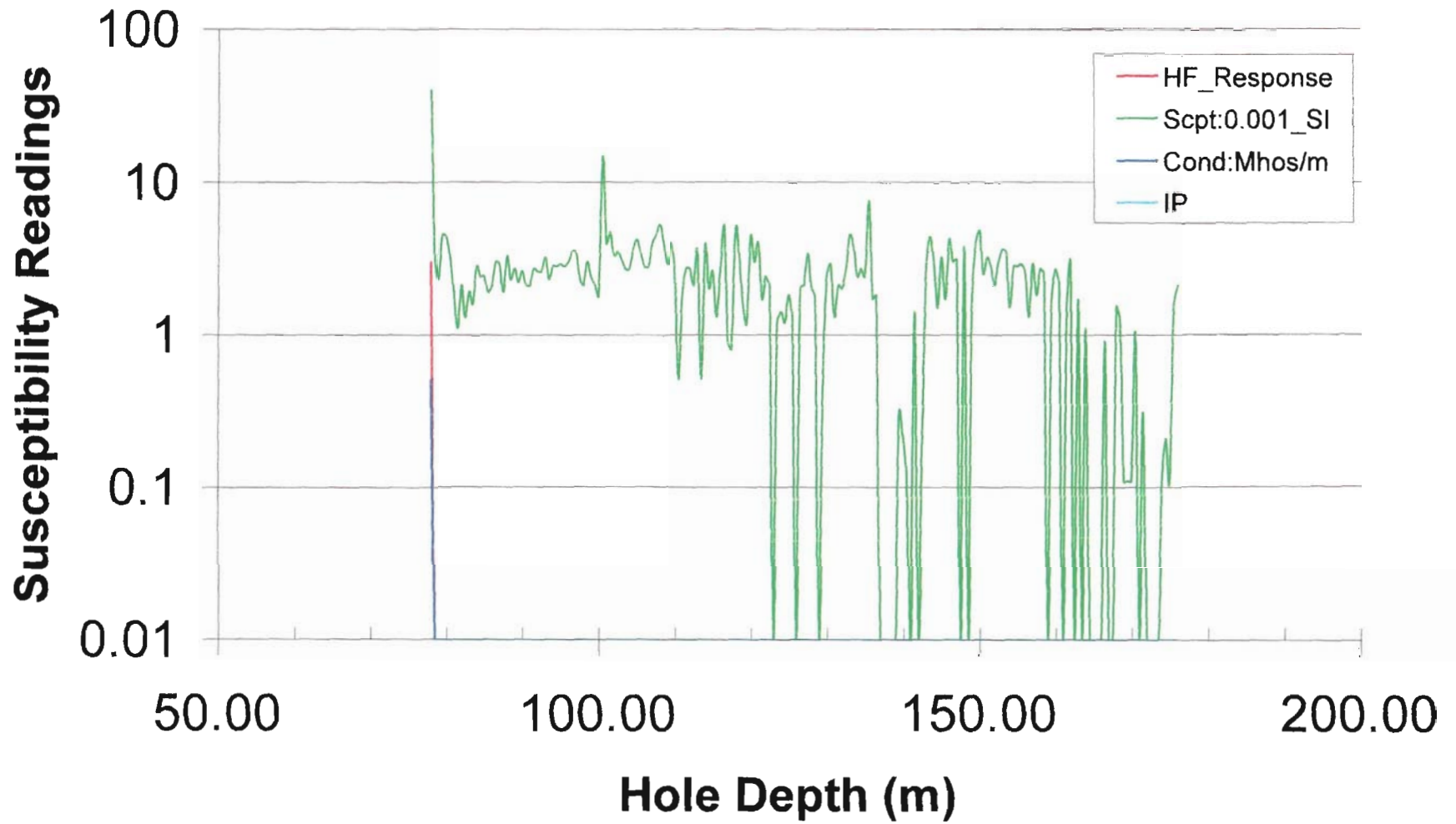
Magnetic Susceptibility TMN06-17



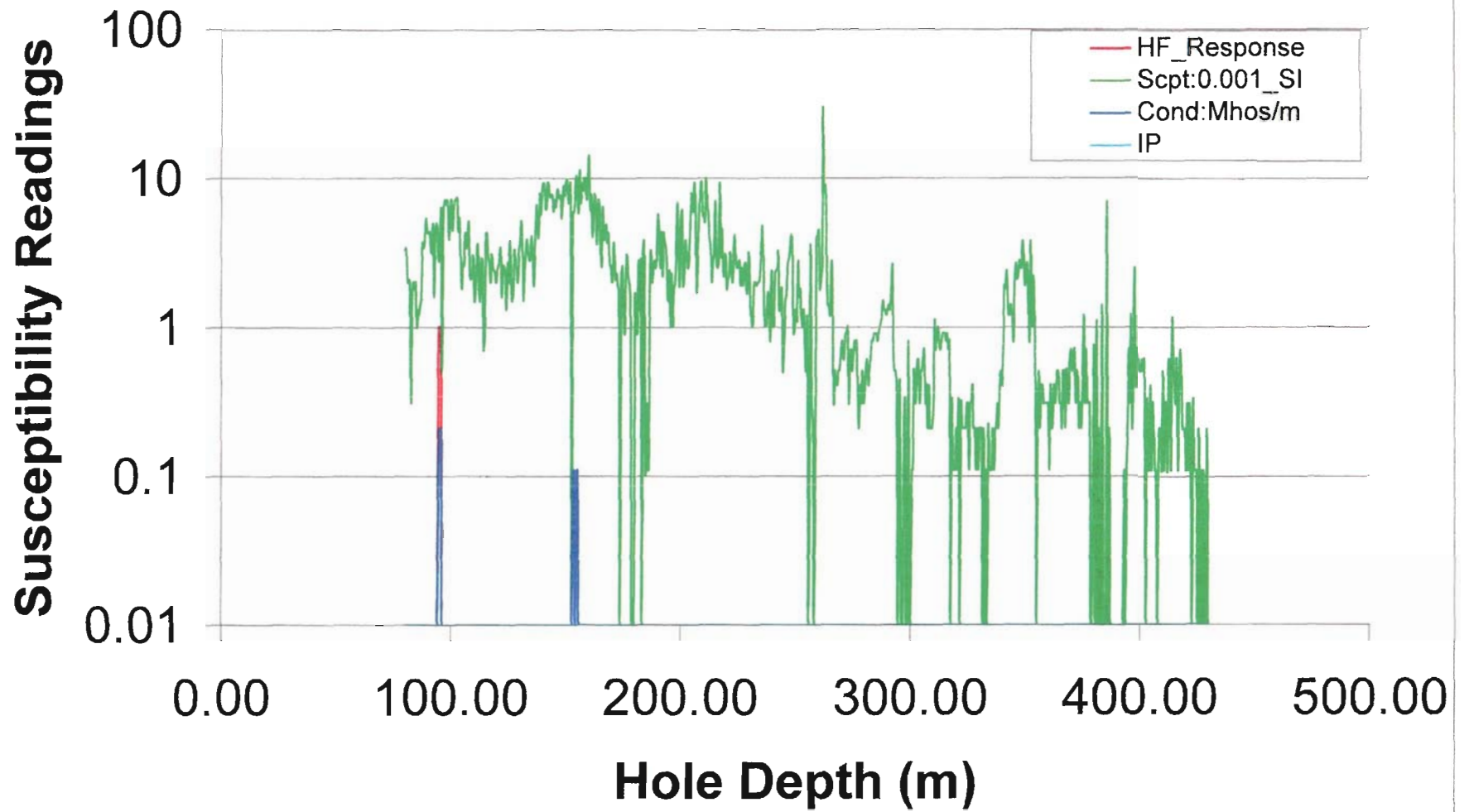
Magnetic Susceptibility TMN06-18



Magnetic Susceptibility TMN06-19

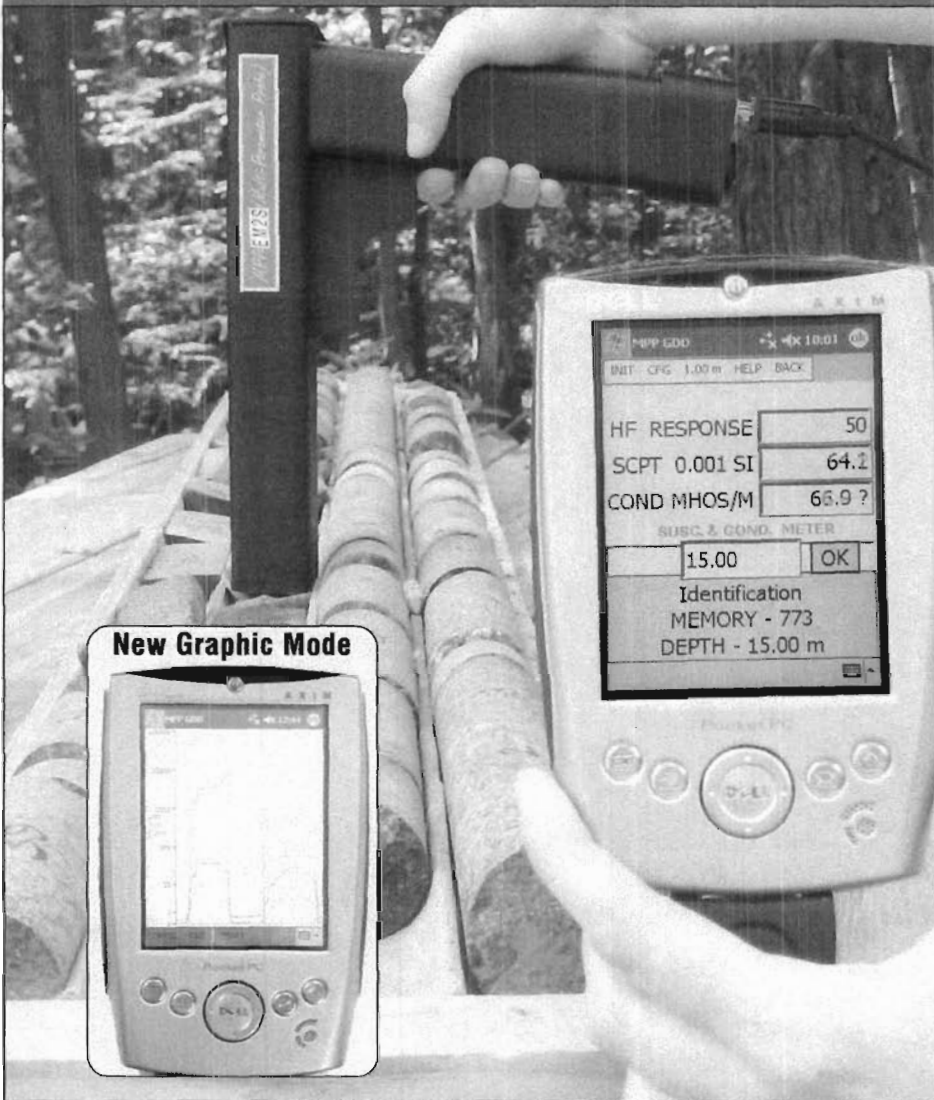


Magnetic Susceptibility TMN06-20



Appendix V MPP Probe instrument specifications

NEW Hand-Held Conductivity & Magnetic Susceptibility Meter GDD MPP-EM2S+ Probe



Use the
MPP-EM2S+ to:

- Relate DDH Core to EM/MAG Surveys
- Select Appropriate Geophysical Surveys
- Measure and Record Magnetic Susceptibility & Conductivity
- Dump Data to PC
- Draw profiles with software provided

**Continuous and
Punctual Sampling**

**New Real Time
Graphic Mode**

**Calibrated:
MHOS/M & 10^{-3} SI**

3 Convenient Modes:

- Manuel
- Automatic
- Graphic



**Instrumentation
GDD inc.**

Toll Free: 1 877 977-4249

Phone: 1 418 877-4249

Fax: 1 418 877-4054

Web Site: www.gdd.ca

The MPP-EM2S+ Multi-Parameter Probe

Thanks to the MPP-EM2S+ manufactured by GDD, users are now able to instantly confirm the properties of the sulfides contained in rock samples picked up at the surface or in old or new drilled cores.

The MPP-EM2S+ detects the magnetic susceptibility (10^{-3} SI) as well as the relative conductivity (MHOS/M) values of small and large objects such as drilling cores, field samples, floats, showings, etc. A sound signal informs the operator of the presence of a conductor. The values are displayed on the reading unit for immediate interpretation and can be stored for future interpretation.

The MPP-EM2S+ consists of a handy gun-shaped probe connected to a Dell™ Axim X5 reading unit.

The Axim™ X5 is equipped with Microsoft® Pocket PC 2003 Premium and preinstalled with familiar applications like Pocket Word and Pocket Excel, along with a calendar, contacts, voice recorder and a number of other built-in features.

Features

- Provides real time feedback.
- Logs cores properties & position in the Dell™ Axim.
- Saves time by logging both properties in one pass; the Mag susceptibility as well as the relative and absolute conductivity values displayed (MHOS/M) in real time.
- Measures magnetic susceptibility with precision in all conditions. Detects conductors at all time.
- Records and dumps data (almost infinite readings) in ASCII format: hole identification, depth, recorded values, date, time, etc.
- Transfers data to PC with Dell™ USB Travel Sync Cable.
- Emits a modulated sound signal for conductors.
- Uses state of the art Dell™ Axim X5 pocket PC.

- Calibrated at 10^{-3} SI & MHOS/M.
- Easy to use and inexpensive.

Accessories included

- GDD MPP-EM2S+ Probe with serial cable (RS-232).
- Dell™ Axim X5 Pocket PC reading unit, primary Li-ion (1440 mAh) and USB Travel Sync Cable.
- Dell™ USB Cradle incorporating charger for primary (1440 mAh) battery and 3400 mAh battery. Simply leave a spare battery charging in the cradle and swap your battery when running low.
- High Capacity Li-ion Battery (3400 mAh) for Axim™.
- Rechargeable Ni-Mh batteries & charger for the GDD MPP-EM2S+ Probe.
- GDD software for your Dell™ Axim X5.
- Dell™ & GDD User's guide.
- Carrying case.
- Free MPP software updates available from GDD web site.
- Free GDD software to transform hundred of readings taken in the continuous mode to an Excel graph within a few mouse click.

Specifications

- Sample rate: 10 times per second - Continuous.
- Displayed rate: every 0.5 second.
- Manual sampling by pressing display.
- Autosampling: 0.1 to 60 seconds range - Continuous mode.

Options

- Option to link probe to PC with GDD software.
- Improved hardware to record data with special button on the latest MPP-EM2S+ probe.

Purchase option

50 % of the rental fees of the last 4 months of rental will be credited towards the purchase of the rented instrument.

Rental period

Starts on the day the instrument leaves our office in Sainte-Foy to the day of its return to our office.

Warranty

All instruments are covered by a one-year warranty. All repairs will be done free of charge at our office in Sainte-Foy, Quebec, Canada transportation, taxes and customs fees extra, if applicable.

Service

If an instrument manufactured by GDD breaks down while under warranty or service contract, it will be replaced free of charge during repairs (upon request and subject to instruments availability).

Other costs

Shipping charges, customs fees and taxes extra, if applicable.

Payment

Visa, Mastercard, American Express, Bank drafts or checks.

For any further information, please contact Pierre Gaucher:



**Instrumentation
GDD inc.**

3700, boul. de la Chaudière, suite 200
Sainte-Foy (Québec) Canada G1X 4B7

Tel. : (418) 877-4249
Toll Free : 1-877-977-4249
Fax : (418) 877-4054

Web Site: www.gddinstrumentation.com
E-Mail: gdd@gddinstrumentation.com

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Taxes, transportation and customs fees extra, if applicable.

Appendix VI Sample Table and corresponding Swastika Assay Certificate

Core Sample Analysis Table

Sample #	Assay for	Hole #	Meterage from	Meterage to	Interval	Description
31512	Au	TMN06-17	111.70	112.55	0.85	syenitic granite above fault zone
31513	Au	TMN06-17	112.55	112.98	0.43	top of fault zone; more mafic component; weak shearing; minor sulphides
31514	Au	TMN06-17	112.98	113.35	0.37	mafic and felsic sections; silicified; weak shearing locally
31515	Au	TMN06-17	113.35	113.80	0.45	mostly massive felsic bands; silicified
31516	Au	TMN06-17	113.80	114.34	0.54	predominantly felsic abd silica
31517	Au	TMN06-17	114.34	114.80	0.46	background granite below fault zone

1/2 split core sent to lab 21 March 2006



Established 1928

Swastika Laboratories Ltd

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Assay Certificate

6W-0906-RA1

Company: **TRES-ORE RESOURCES LTD**


Date: APR-04-06

Project:

Attn: E. Basa

We hereby certify the following Assay of 6 Core samples submitted MAR-31-06 by .

Sample Number	Au g/tonne	Au Check g/tonne
31512	Nil	-
31513	Nil	-
31514	0.02	0.02
31515	Nil	-
31516	Nil	-
31517	0.01	0.01

Certified by 

Swastika Laboratories Ltd.

P.O. Box 10, 1 Cameron Ave.,
 Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
 Tel:(705) 642-3244
 Fax:(705) 642-3300
 E-Mail:swaslab@nt.net

Invoice

DATE	INVOICE #
4/10/2006	8877

To:

TRES-OR RESOURCES
 BOX 1267
 325 NIVEN STREET
 HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO
 P0J 1K0

TRAN-ARC
TRAN 06-17

P.O. NO.		TERMS	PROJECT #	
		Due on receipt		
QTY	DESCRIPTION	CERT#	RATE	AMOUNT
6	Au	6W-0906-RA1	8.00	48.00T
6	Sample Prep		3.50	21.00T
Business Number: RT8830223				
			GST	4.83
TOTAL				\$73.83

LAPOINTE DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION PHASE III

