# Assessment Report on Ground Geophysical Surveys

## Tres-Or Resources Ltd and Arctic Star Diamond Corp.

**LEE TOWNSHIP**
**Larder Lake Mining District**

**UTM Zone 17 – NTS 41P16**
**NAD 83 Projection**
**5337500N to 5347500N**
**550000E to 553500E**

**Work Conducted on**
**Claims L3009001, 3009000, 3015355 and 3015354**

**Field Work Conducted From March through May 2008**

**Prepared by:**

Elaine Baša, BSc, P.Geo., Grupo Moje Limited
Martin Ethier, M.Sc. Hinterland Geoscience & Geomatics
Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix I) Meegwich Consultants Inc.

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

**December 15, 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 much lower than elsewhere in the Province.

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 where the Lapointe Pipe was subsequently discovered.

Subsequent to this initial discovery, Tres-Or Resources, with Arctic Star Diamonds, staked an additional 40 claims (353 units) in the surrounding townships in 2005. Many more claims have since been staked in the surrounding area by Tres-Or Resources-Arctic Star Diamonds as well as numerous other companies and individuals.

This work report covers four ground magnetometer surveys totaling 104.775km over 4 distinct target areas on Tres-Or Resources / Arctic Star Diamonds' Lee Township claims in 2008.

Additional till sampling has been recommended.

The costs of the fieldwork plus the direct costs of evaluation, writing and producing this report are filed herein as assessment work.

## 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 1). 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.

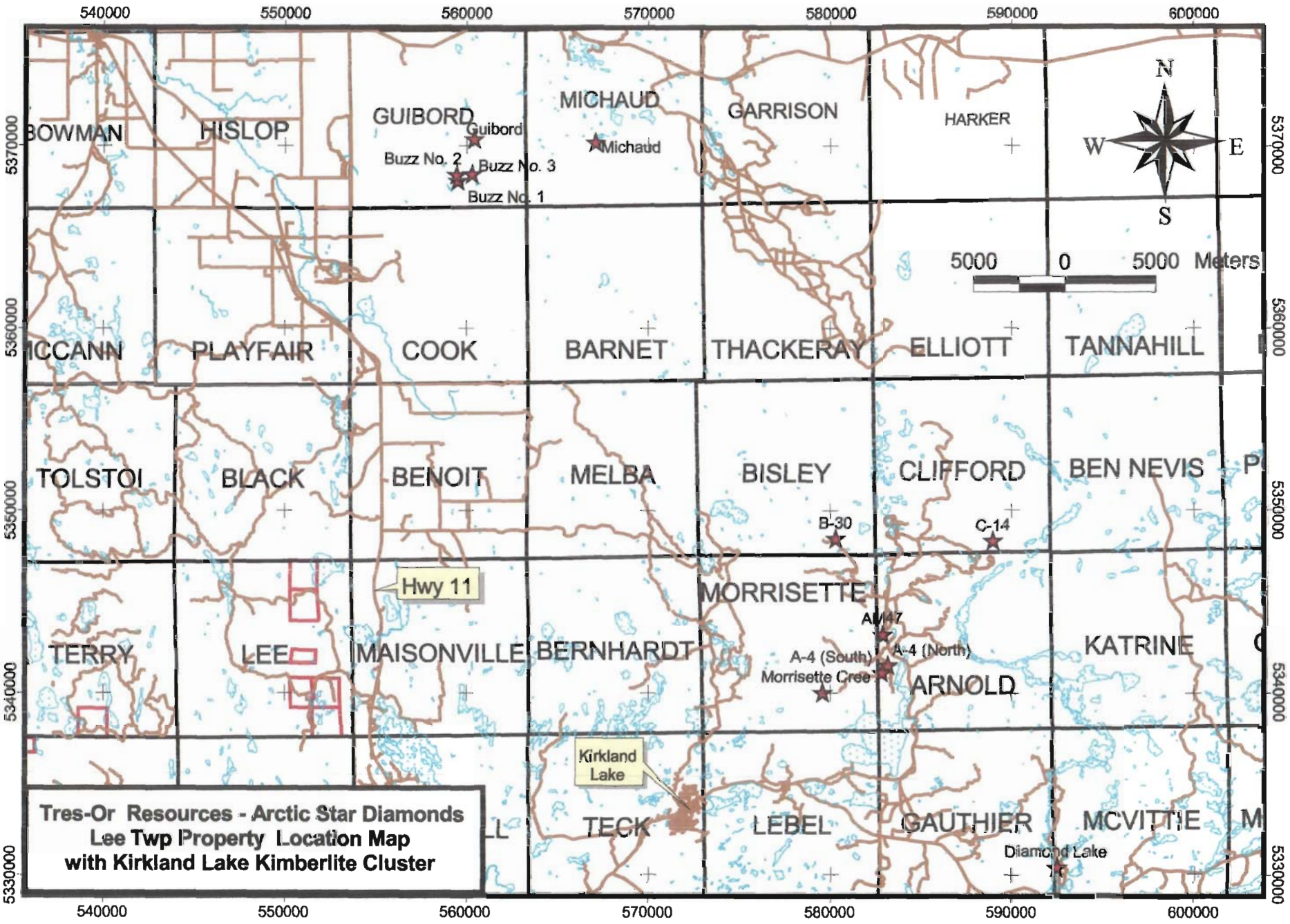
The Kirkland Lake area is underlain by several ages of rocks and hosts a complicated, although economically favourable, structural history. The oldest rocks consist of the Archean greenstone of the Abitibi subprovince of predominantly granitoid-greenstone assemblages. These metavolcanics and metasedimentary 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 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 1).

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.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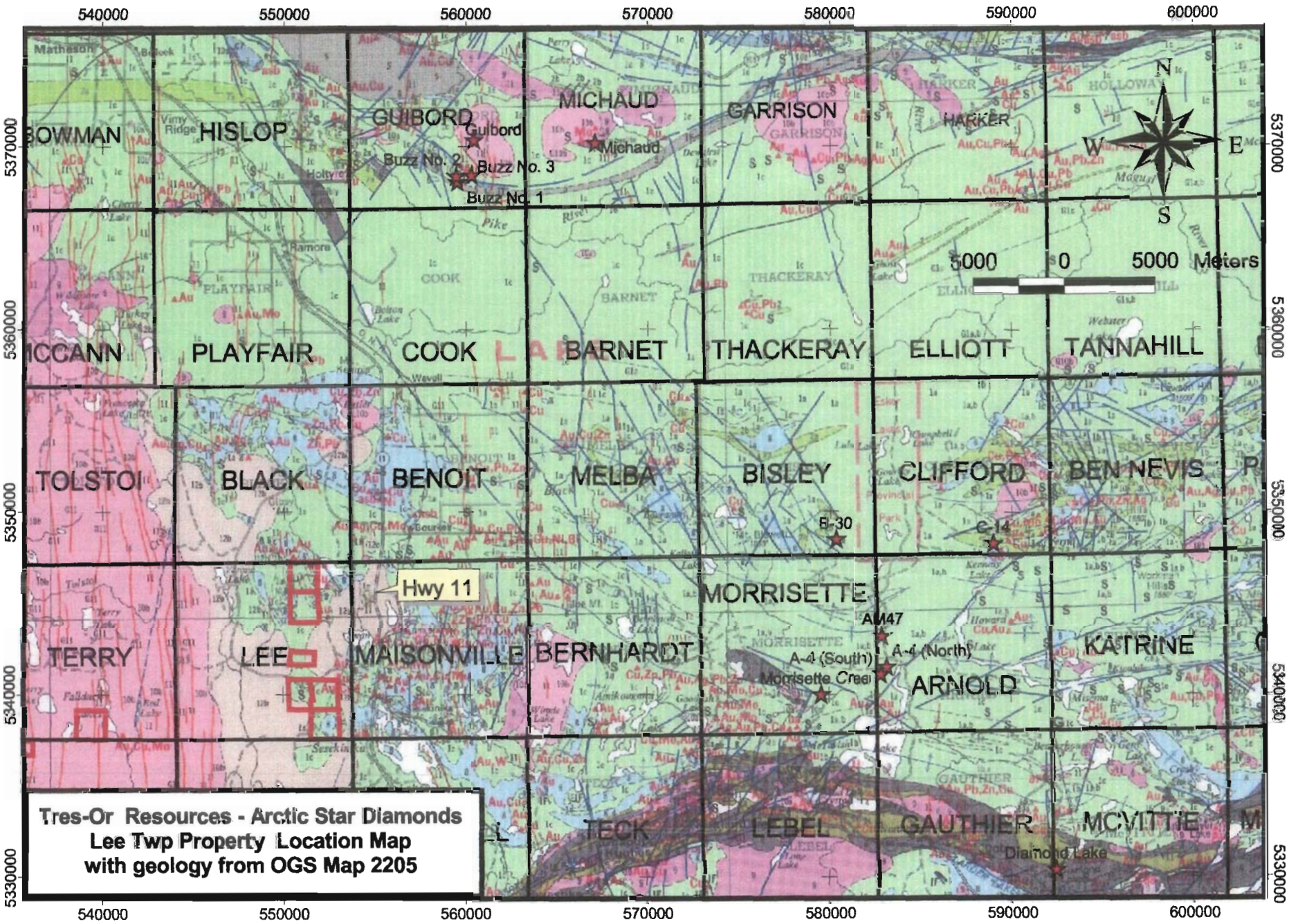
PLAYFAIR
COOK
BARNET
THACKERAY
ELLIOTT
TANNAHILL
TOLSTOI
BLACK
BENOIT
MELBA
BISLEY
CLIFFORD
BEN NEVIS
B-30
C-14
Hwy 11
MORRISETTE
AM47
TERRY
LEE
MAISONVILLE
BERNHARDT
A-4 (South)
Morrisette Cree
A-4 (North)
ARNOLD
KATRINE
Kirkland Lake
TECK
LEBEL
GAUTHIER
MCVITTIE
Diamond Lake
Tres-Or Resources - Arctic Star Diamonds
Lee Twp Property Location Map
with Kirkland Lake Kimberlite Cluster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BERNHARDT
MORRISETTE
KATRINE
ARNOLD
TECK
LEBEL
GAUTHIER
MCVITTIE
Gulbord
Buzz No. 2
Buzz No. 3
Buzz No. 1
Michaud
B-30
C-14
AM47
A-4 (South)
A-4 (North)
Morrisette Creek
Diamond Lake
Hwy 11
Tres-Or Resources - Arctic Star Diamonds
Lee Twp Property Location Map
with geology from OGS Map 2205

## 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[a]

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, aplite, 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[f]*

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

METASEDIMENTS[g]

6 *Conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone, slate, argillite[h]*

5 *Greywacke, siltstone, slate, argillite and minor pebble conglomerate[i]*

METAVOLCANICS[g]

ALKALIC METAVOLCANICS[h]

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

ULTRAMAFIC METAVOLCANICS[k]

3 *Serpentinized dunitic and peridotitic flows.*

FELSIC METAVOLCANICS[i]

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.*

[a] *Formerly classified as Nipissing in part.*

[b] *North-trending dikes are part of Matachewan swarm.*

[c] *Formerly classified as Algoman.*

[d] *Several ages; some units appear to be intrusive equivalents of volcanic formations whereas others postdate volcanism.*

[e] *Formerly classified as Haileyburian.*

[f] *May in part be composed of ultramafic flows.*

[g] *Rocks in these groups are subdivided lithologically and the order does not necessarily imply age relationship within or among groups.*

[h] *Formerly classified as Timiskaming.*

[i] *Formerly classified as Keewatin.*

[k] *Probably composed mainly of ultramafic flows, but may include some sills.*

*The letter "G" preceding a rock unit number, for example "G14", indicates interpretation from geophysical data in drift-covered areas.*

## SYMBOLS

*Geological boundary.*

*Synclinal axis.*

*Anticlinal axis.*

*Fault.*

*Lineament.*

1997 *Altitude in feet above mean sea level.*

*Railway with station or flagstop.*

11 *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.*

SUDBURY *Mining Division with boundary.*

*Interprovincial boundary.*

*District boundary.*

*Township boundary.*

A B *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.

# SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

## Glacial History

The Canadian Shield has an extensive glacial history and most surficial deposits and landforms are the result of the most recent glacial episode (Wisconsinan). The Temagami North extension property is located in an area previously covered by a continental style glacier referred to as the Laurentide Ice-sheet.

The Keewatin lobe of the Laurentide Ice-sheet advanced across the property between 80 000 and 100 000 years ago at the beginning of the Wisconsinan (Roed, 1979). Ice accumulating in a number of ice domes to the north and northeast was the driving force for the ice movement. By approximately 11 000 years ago deglaciation was well under way and the ice front had receded to a position about 30 km north of North Bay, Ontario (Veillette, 1989). During this time the ice domes existed in Hudson's Bay to the north and in Quebec to the northeast. By 10 500 years before present (BP), the ice sheet began to recede. The ice continued to recede and the property was ice-free by 10 000 years BP.

Following the retreat of the ice-front, proglacial lake Barlow and Ojibway formed. These large glacial lakes, fed by the melting ice and restricted by limited outflow, covered extensive areas of western Quebec and northeastern Ontario. The New Liskeard area and parts of the Ottawa River Valley were flooded and thick glaciolacustrine deposits formed (Veillette, 1994).

The glacial activity in the area is responsible for most of the surficial deposits and many of the landforms that occur. Many of the structurally controlled valleys have been scoured by glacial ice and fill with glaciogenic sediments.

## Ice-Flow History

Much work has been done to determine the regional ice-flow history of the area and the reader is referred to Veillette (1989) for an extensive summary (Figure 3). Veillette (1986, 1989) recognizes three dominant ice-flow directions that likely reflect the shifting of ice divides with time. Early ice-flow was from east to west (230°-270°). Flow direction during this time is likely part of the initial advance of the ice as the Laurentide Ice-sheet grew, consolidated and advanced in to the northern United States of America. This was followed by a deflection of ice-flow to the south at an azimuth of 180°-220°. It is likely that this phase was the most important in controlling sediment transport. Almost without exception, outcrop with preserved striae show this direction, indicating that much of the surficial material deposited during the 230°-270° (older) phase was removed and ice was in direct contact with bedrock in northeastern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec. Ice-flow number 1 is the oldest and number three is the youngest (modified from Veillette, 1986).

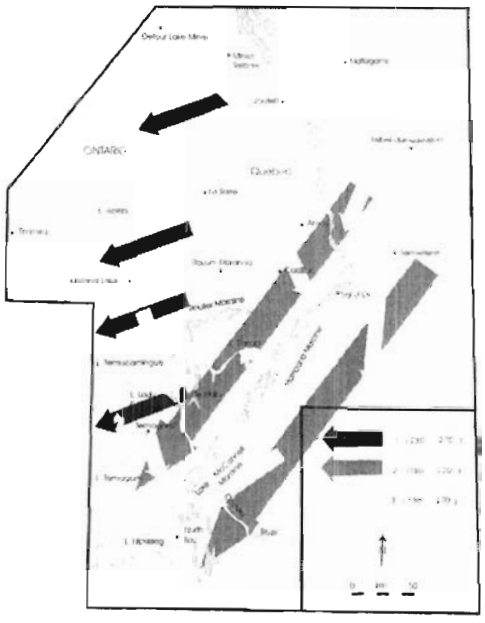


Figure 4. **The three dominant regional ice-flow directions**

## DEPOSIT TYPE (Diamond)

Bedrock sources of diamond are limited to kimberlite or closely related rock types, which are rare, deep-seated magmas. All of these deep-seated kimberlitic rocks are Mg-, Ca- and volatile-rich, as well as silica-poor They are classified based on numerous and commonly overlapping mineralogical and trace element characteristics into three major types: group 1 (archetypal) kimberlite; group 2 (micaeous) kimberlite (sometimes named "orangeite"), or olivine lamproite (Mitchell, 1986). Although debates rage as to the derivation and most important characteristics of these different rock types, each can carry economic diamonds, and for the purposes of this report "kimberlite" or "kimberlitic" should be understood to encompass all three.

Most economic diamond deposits occur in Archean (> 2.5 Ga) cratons. These deposits may be in the form of carrot-shaped pipes, or thin dykes (usually less than 2 m across). The pipes or dykes may penetrate thick supracrustal sequences, but Archean rocks that have not been significantly heated and deformed (Archons of Janse, 1997) are required as a basement. Only relatively cool, thick lithosphere can fracture to sufficiently great depths to provide pathways for kimberlitic magmas to reach the surface.

Exceptions do occur and perhaps the most important is the Argyle Mine in Australia, which is the largest diamond mine in the world based on carats produced. The Argyle Mine occurs in olivine lamproite within a Paleoproterozoic basement. Another exception where diamondiferous kimberlite occurs within deformed or metamorphosed Archean basement is Alberta's discoveries in the Buffalo Head terrane, where U-Pb ages of basement are Paleoproterozoic. However, Sm-Nd ages, which see through later metamorphic events, give Archean ages (Villeneuve et al., 1993).

## PROPERTY ACCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The property, for this report, refers to the following claims: L3009000, L3009001, L3015354 and L3015355 (all in Lee Twp) totalling 64 units.

Table 1. Claim List for work being reported

| TWP | Claim Number | Recording Date | Claim Due Date | Work Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEE | 3009000 | 2005-06-03 | 2009-06-03 | $6,400 |
| LEE | 3009001 | 2005-06-03 | 2009-06-03 | $6,400 |
| LEE | 3015354 | 2005-06-03 | 2009-06-03 | $6,400 |
| LEE | 3015355 | 2005-06-03 | 2009-06-03 | $6,400 |

These claims form part of the Temagami North Extension project area comprising 116 claims (1014 units) scattered over 17 townships. The Temagami North Extension project extends from just west of Kirkland Lake in the east to just west of Elk Lake in the west and down to the New Liskeard area to the south. Most of these claims are truck accessible to within approximately 1km. Past that, access is a combination of ATV and foot travel.

Lee Twp is marginal to the Round Lake Batholith on the east side within the Archean greenstone metavolcanic belt. Lee Township, where Tres-Or/Arctic Star claims are located, is draped with metasedimentary units of the Huronian supergroup.

Access to the southern claims is by pick-up truck along an old forestry/mining road off highway 11 just north of River Runs Resort on Lake Sesekinika. The area is overlain with thick till and abundant high eskers and glaciofluvial deposits. An abandoned shaft was located along the road off the claims; with strongly magnetic sulphide facies iron formation, basalt and metapelites observed. Previous prospecting of the southern target areas were unable to explain the source of the magnetic anomalies. In both cases, the immediate target areas were covered by glaciofluvial sands. No outcrop was observed westward. Old roads exist on the claim that may be left behind from either forestry or prior exploration.

Access to the northern of the claims is gained using ATV, along old logging roads and recently cut hunting trails. These target areas were covered by extensive cedar and spruce swamp making for tough access and wet swampy ground conditions.

## PREVIOUS WORK

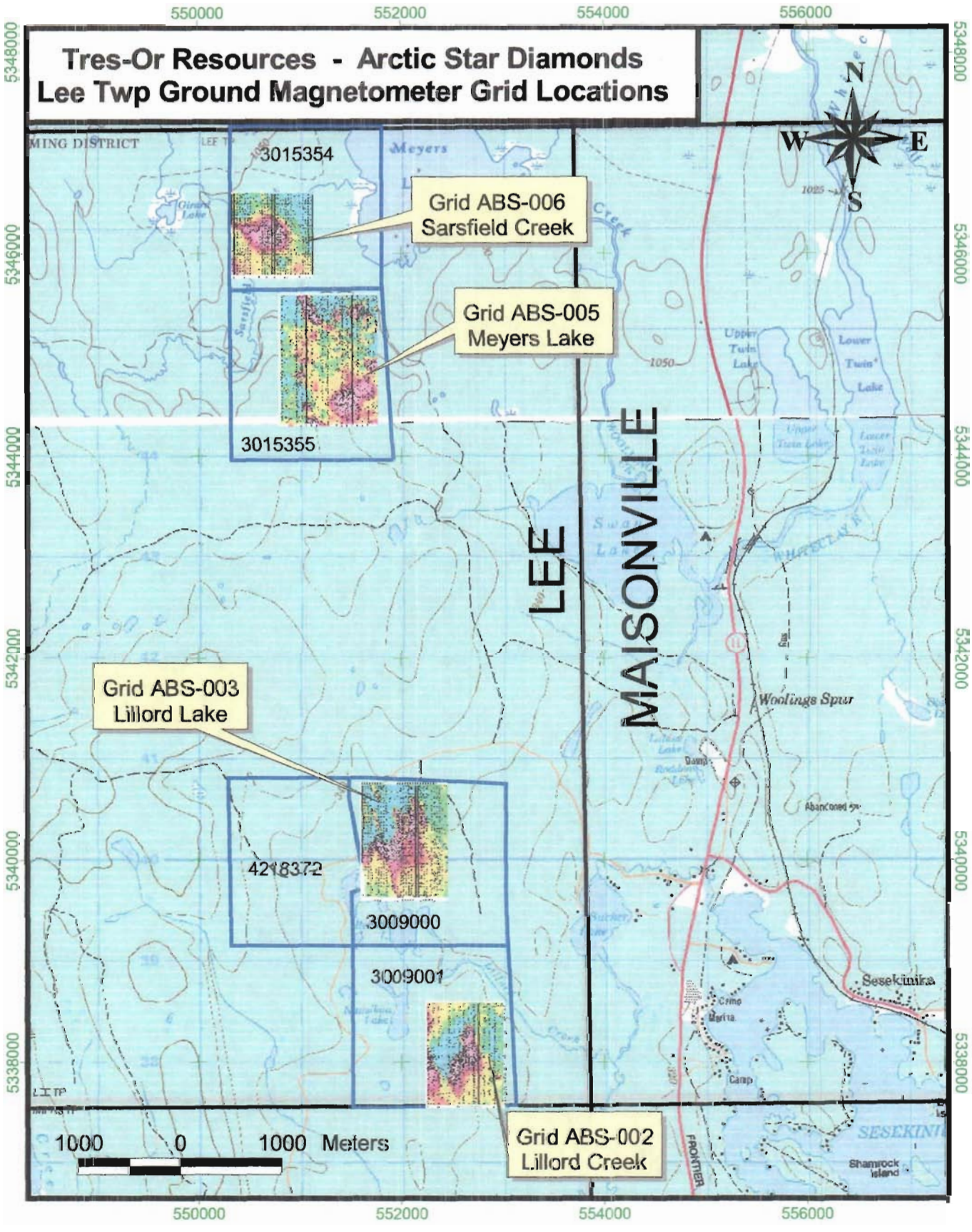
A number of gold and base metal occurrences are documented around the eastern and northern margins of the intrusion, while the western and southern margins are more typically marked by silver, copper and cobalt occurrences (OGS Map 2205). Some Assessment work exists for diamond drilling and plugger work in SE Lee Twp looking for gold mineralization. This work dates back to the 1960's – the location of work and holes is nearby but not on Tres-Or's existing claims. Airborne surveys were conducted over parts on northern Lee Twp in 1998 with an E-W flight pattern with 100m line spacings.

Tres-Or Resources and Arctic Star have completed prospecting as well as helicopter-borne AeroTEM airborne mag and EM surveys over individual targets in Lee Twp and a total of 27 till samples in 5 short fences down-ice of identified target areas.

## Work Program:

The work program consisted of 4 ground magnetometer grids (104.775km)over 4 isolated mag high anomalies identified from airborne AeroTEM mag-EM surveys completed in 2007. The grids were created with 25m line spacings and 5m station intervals to give the most details. These grids are located on claims 3009000, 3009001, 3015354 and 3105355. The claims in this area straddle the Cobalt Embayment sedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation and Abitibi Greenstone mafic metavolcanic rocks. The target areas were generally in low ground covered with glacial sediments or swamp.

Work on the northern claims involved very wet and swampy conditions. These grids were done first in March while the ground was still frozen to allow access to all parts of the grid.


Tres-Or Resources - Arctic Star Diamonds
Lee Twp Ground Magnetometer Grid Locations
550000
552000
554000
556000
5348000
5346000
5344000
5342000
5340000
5338000
N
W
E
S
3015354
Grid ABS-006
Sarsfield Creek
Grid ABS-005
Meyers Lake
3015355
LEE
MAISONVILLE
Grid ABS-003
Lillord Lake
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3009001
Grid ABS-002
Lillord Creek
Woolings Spur
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## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Ontario Government's Abitibi Supergrid airborne survey and, subsequently, Tres-Or/Arctic Star detailed airborne Mag-EM AeroTEM II survey provided a detailed database outlining a number of interesting potential targets and defined the targets in Lee Twp where the reported work was focused.

The work done on the targets included in this report consists magnetometer grids over four distinct mag high anomalies. The Lee Twp targets are located north of the Batholith on the boundary between Huronian sedimentary rocks and Archean greenstone volcanic rocks. Outcrop was observed sporadically and locally in most cases however not in the immediate vicinity of the targets. Either swamp or glacial till covered the immediate target areas.

The southernmost grid ABS-002 lies over a gabbro (from OGS Map 2205 – not seen in outcrop by field crew) with the mag high situated over the southern half of the gabbro. No prospecting was completed in the northern part of this grid area. Either the gabbro may be smaller than interpreted on the compilation map or several intrusions are intruded along the same feeder with varying magnetic signatures. Prospecting of this area is recommended to determine whether further detailed sampling or drilling may be warranted.

Grid ABS-003 gives several rather linear signatures. This geology from OGS Map 2205 identifies the underlying lithology as mafic flows; OGS Map 3425 identifies high magnesium tholeiites. No outcrop was identified in previous prospecting. The mag highs are very strong anomalies. The linear nature may be due to flow features or possibly dyking.

Grid ABS-005 shows an isolated magnetic high in the SE quadrant, which is not associated with any mapped or interpreted gabbro – as is a small mag high to its NE. This feature warrants follow-up sampling and possible drilling. Two till samples down-ice returned weakly anomalous indicator results. Any further till sampling in this area should consider auger drilling due to the amount of overburden locally.

Grid ABS-006 shows a large (~400m diameter) isolated magnetic anomaly which appears as a blow off a mapped gabbro to the immediate west (the southernmost part of which is seen on the AeroTEM survey from 2007 as a mag high trending NW). No outcrop was identified over either of these anomalies when prospected in 2006. No tills less than 700m down ice were attainable due to depth of overburden. This feature warrants follow up work of either auger drilling to test for kimberlite indicator minerals or diamond drilling.

Table 2. Recommendations

| RECOMMENDED FOLLOW-UP WORK BUDGET | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| **WORK** | | **UNIT COST** | **COST** |
| Planning | | | $4,000 |
| Prospecting southern target area | | | $2,000 |
| Diamond drilling: 4 holes @ 150m | 600m @ $250/m all-in | $250 | $150,000 |
| Sampling & Lab report & Interpretation | | | $2,500 |
| Reports & filing | | | $7,500 |
| | | | |
| | Sub-total | | $166,000 |
| | Contingency @ 20% | | $33,200 |
| | **TOTAL** | | **$199,200** |
| | | | |

## REFERENCES


Contact Diamonds website: http://www.contactdiamond.com

Geological Survey of Canada Website: http://gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/diamonds/kirkland/diamond_e.php

Johns, G.W., 1986. Geology of the Hill Lake Area, District of Timiskaming, OGS Report 250.

Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist's Office link to Geology of the Kirkland Lake District: http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/resgeol/northeast/kirkland_lake/geo_e.asp

Mitchell, R.H. 1986. Kimberlites: Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Petrology. Plenum Press, New York

Pyke, D.R, Ayres, L.D and Innes, D.G, 1970-71. Map 2205: Timmins – Kirkland Lake Sheet, Ontario Geological Survey Geological Compilation Series; Scale 1:253,000

Roed, M.A., 1979; New Liskeard Area (NTS 31M/NW), District of Timiskaming; Ontario Geological Survey, Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study 84, 28p.

Sage, R. P., 1996. Kimberlites of the Lake Timiskaming Structural Zone. Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5937, 435 p.

Tres-Or Resources website: http://www.tres-or.com/

Veillete, J., 1986. Former southwesterly ice flows in the Abitibi – Timiskaming region: implications for the configuration of the late Wisconsinan ice sheet. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 23, p. 1724-1741.

Veillette, J.J., 1989; Ice movement, till sheets and glacial transport in Abitibi-Timiskaming, Quebec and Ontario. In: DiLabio, R.N.W. and Coker, W.B. (eds), Drift prospecting, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 89-20, 139-154.

Villeneuve M.E, Ross, G.E., Theriault, R.J., Miles, W., Parrish, R.R., and Broome, J., 1993. Tectonic subdivision and U-Pb geochronology of the crystalline basement of the Alberta Basin, Western Canada. Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 447, 86 p.

Veillette, J.J., 1994; Evolution and paleohydrology of glacial lakes Barlow and Ojibway. Quaternary Science Review, 13, 945-971

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION – E.Basa

To accompany the report entitled: Assessment Report on Ground Geophysical Surveys in Lee Township, Larder Lake Mining District for Tres-Or Resources Ltd and Arctic Star Diamonds Corp., December 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 Lee Township properties, 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 21 years.
4. I am acting as a consulting geologist for Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
5. The attached report is a product of:
   a) data provided to me by the property owner
   b) reports identified in the reference section of this report
   c) knowledge gained from working in the area over much of the past 20 years

Dated this 15th day of December 2008 in Temiskaming Shores, Ontario

Elaine Baša

Elaine Baša, P.Geo.

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION – M.Ethier

1. To accompany the geophysical report in LeeTwp, Larder Lake Mining District for Tres-Or Resources Ltd, December 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 / Arctic Star Diamonds' Lee Twp Area property, Ontario, 2008:

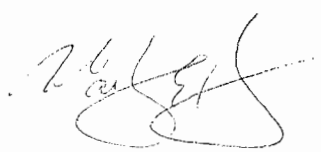
3. I graduated a Bachelor of Arts, from Mount Allison University in Sackville New Brunswick (1997), majoring in Geography, and minors in Geology as well as Environmental Studies. In addition, I completed an intensive Post Graduate Advanced Diploma in Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems 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:
   - data provided to me by the property owner
   - reports identified in the reference section of this report
   - local knowledge and experience

Dated this 15th day of December 2008 in Temiskaming Shores, Ontario



Martin Ethier M.Sc.

# APPENDICES

NTS 42 A/8

# GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
## Magnetometer Surveys Assessment Report

Lee Twp.

## TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.

**May 15, 2008.**



Meegwich Consultants Inc. P.O. Box 482, Temagami, Ontario P0H 2H0 Tel. (705) 569- 2904 Fax. (705) 569-2817

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## LIST OF MAPS

## 1.0 SUMMARY:

From March 15 to May 10, 2008 a program of grid establishment and detail magnetometer surveying was carried out on four grids in Lee Tp. The purpose of the work is to further resolve airborne magnetic features on the ground. This exploration work is part of an extensive exploration project. The property is held by Tres-Or Resources Ltd., of 1934-131 Street, White Rock, B.C. V4A 7R7.

The grid establishment and magnetometer surveying was done by Pascal St. Pierre, Daniel St. Pierre, Sebastien Coulombe and Stephane Coulombe on behalf of Meegwich Consultants Inc. P.O. Box 482, Temagami, Ontario POH 2HO. David Laronde was the field supervisor and authored this work report.

There was a grand total of **104.775 km** of grid lines flagged, cut and surveyed with magnetometer on the four grids. The lines of the grids were located with WAAS enabled GPS units using the UTM NAD 83 co-ordinate system to ensure precise location.

**Grid Summary**

| Grid name | km line | Township |
|---|---|---|
| **ABS-002** | **16.000** | **Lee** |
| **ABS-003** | **37.900** | **Lee** |
| **ABS-005** | **25.000** | **Lee** |
| **ABS-006** | **25.875** | **Lee** |
| **Total** | **104.775** | |

## 2.0 PROPERTY:

The work was done on mining claims that are part of an extensive land holding in several townships in the Kirkland Lake area. Only the claims that were worked on are listed below. All the claims are situated in the Larder Lake Mining Division.

| Grid | Claim No. |
|---|---|
| ABS-002 | 3009001 |
| ABS-003 | 3009000 |
| ABS-005 | 3015355 |
| ABS-006 | 3015354 |

## 3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS:

As the crow flies, the grids are located in an area some 20 km northwest of the town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

Access to the grids is by taking Hwy 11 north to a point 13 km north of Kenogami. From this point, Rainbow Lake Road roads heads west through a part of the lightly populated hamlet of Sesekina. After 800 meters the road is unkept and an ATV is recommended however a four-wheel drive vehicle can drive as far as Lillord Lake. This road heads west another kilometre before branching to the south and north to the grids.

## 4.0 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

**4.1 Instrumentation:** Gem Systems GSM-19 overhauser magnetometers serial no. 58479 and 712776 were used for field units measuring in nanoteslas (nT) with an accuracy of +/-1/100$^{th}$ nT. These instruments have an excellent gradient tolerance at 10,000 nT/m.

A Scintrex EDA Omni IV proton precession magnetometer ser. No. 255228 was used for a base station to monitor the diurnal variation. The base station cycled at 20 second intervals. This instrument has an accuracy of 1/10$^{th}$ nT.

**4.2 Survey Results and Interpretation:** The results are presented in contour format on plans at 1:2500.
A total of **104.775 km** of line was surveyed **(21,000 readings)** at 5 meter intervals throughout the surveys. The results are discussed on a grid by grid basis as follows:

**ABS-002 Lillord Creek:** A strong magnetic response at the centre of the grid is quite large at 400 meters wide and 700 meters in length. It is a di-polar response with intense readings found on the four centre lines 500, 550, 600 and 650 E. The background range is 325-425 nT. The general shape of the anomaly is a distorted, concentric affair. Perhaps the odd shape is suggestive of folding. This is a significant mafic intrusive in size and intensity.
A partially covered high at the western edge of the grid is also noted.

**ABS-003 Lillord Lake:** The central area of the grid is covered by an irregular shaped high that encompasses 500 meters in width and 800 meters in

length. Within the main body are two main linear responses trending north south. The intensity of these range between 700 to 1900 nT for the most part but do climb to 2882 nT on L1800 E. An east west trending high of equal intensity can be interpreted from 1600 to 1900 E. Also a magnetic low flanks the northwest side. The background range is 450 to 550 nT.
Northwest trending, narrow dikes are can be seen in the northwest corner of the grid and also at the very south end on L 1950 E. These dikes may be related to the regional swarm trend and therefore may be diabase in nature.
Evidence of cross-cutting structure is noted on the high running off the grid to the west. Having said that the highs in the centre may be a structurally controlled mafic "blow".

**ABS-005 Meyers Lake (south of):** The overall picture is a somewhat irregular pattern of isolated highs with a few larger highs. Isolated highs occur along the perimeter of an interpreted "ring". This could be marking the boundary of a interpretive, circular high some 700 or 800 meters in diameter.

The main magnetic feature is a massive high found at the southeast corner of the grid. It measures 250 by 450 meters with a moderately low intensity with values ranging 600-1041 nT. This response is a mafic intrusive hosted in a volcanic environment. Another high similar in intensity runs off the grid to the north and is found on lines 1000 to 1150 E.

**ABS-006 Sarsfield Creek:** A concentric high at the centre of the grid measures 400 by 300 meters. The intensity is moderate at 600 to 1232 nT with the highest readings on L 750 E. The background range is 450 to 550 nT and appears fairly quiet for the most part.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The surveys have outlined a number of mafic intrusive features that are intriguing since these are isolated occurrences much like a typical kimberlite response. While these are oddly shaped in some cases many appear to have structural control as a home for kimberlite intrusions.

Further work should consist of first a field check to visit any outcroppings that may explain the response. Other than that a drill test is warranted particularly on the circular response on Grid ABS-006.

## References

Ontario Geologic Survey Map 2205 Geological Compilation Series

## CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, David Laronde of the town of Temagami, Ontario hereby certify:

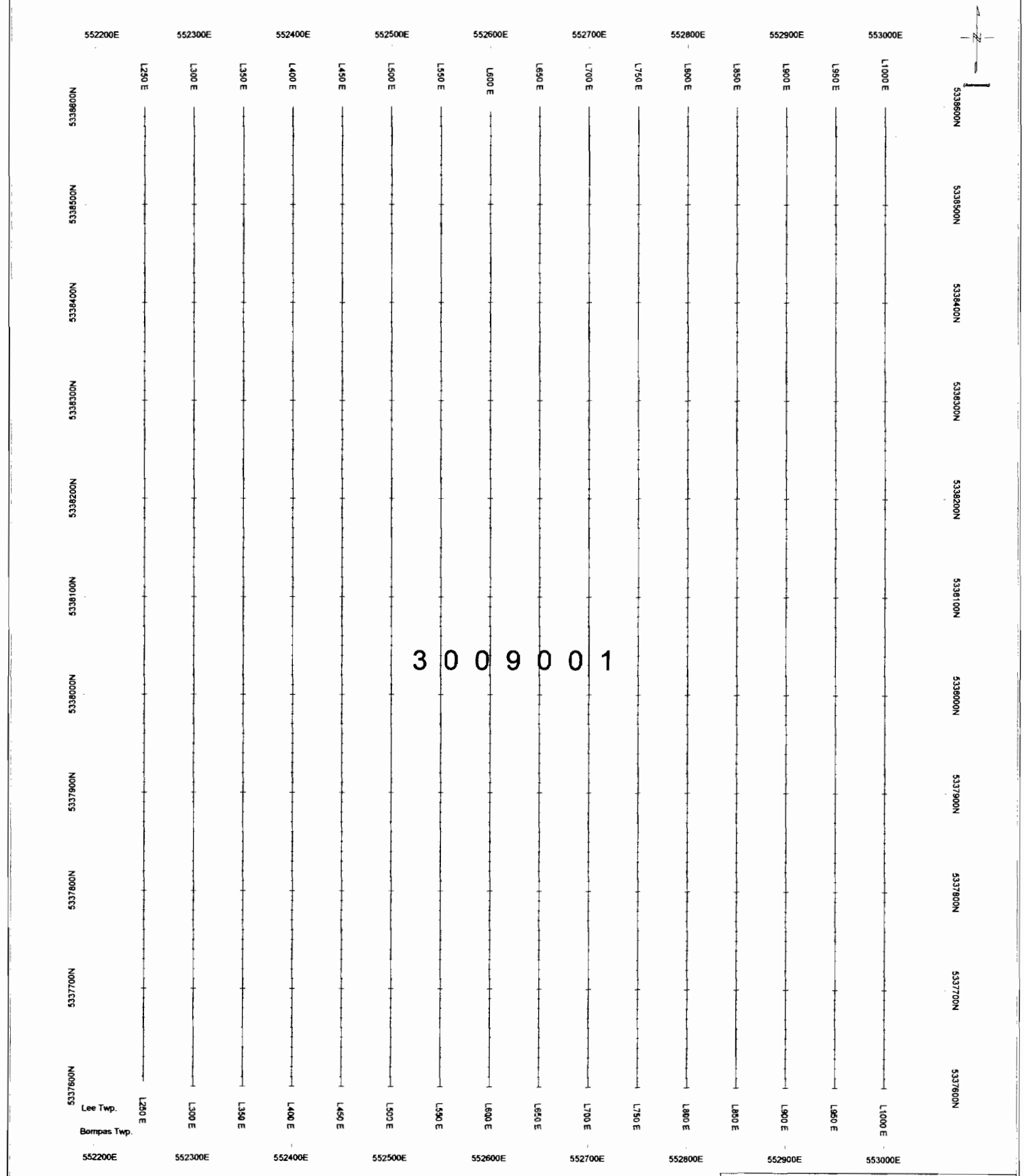
1. That I am a geology technologist and have been engaged in mineral exploration for the past 28 years.

2. That I am a graduate of Cambrian College in Sudbury with a diploma in Geology Engineering Technology 1979.

3. That my knowledge of the property described herein was acquired by field work and documentation.

Dated at Temagami this 22nd day of May 2008.

David Laronde



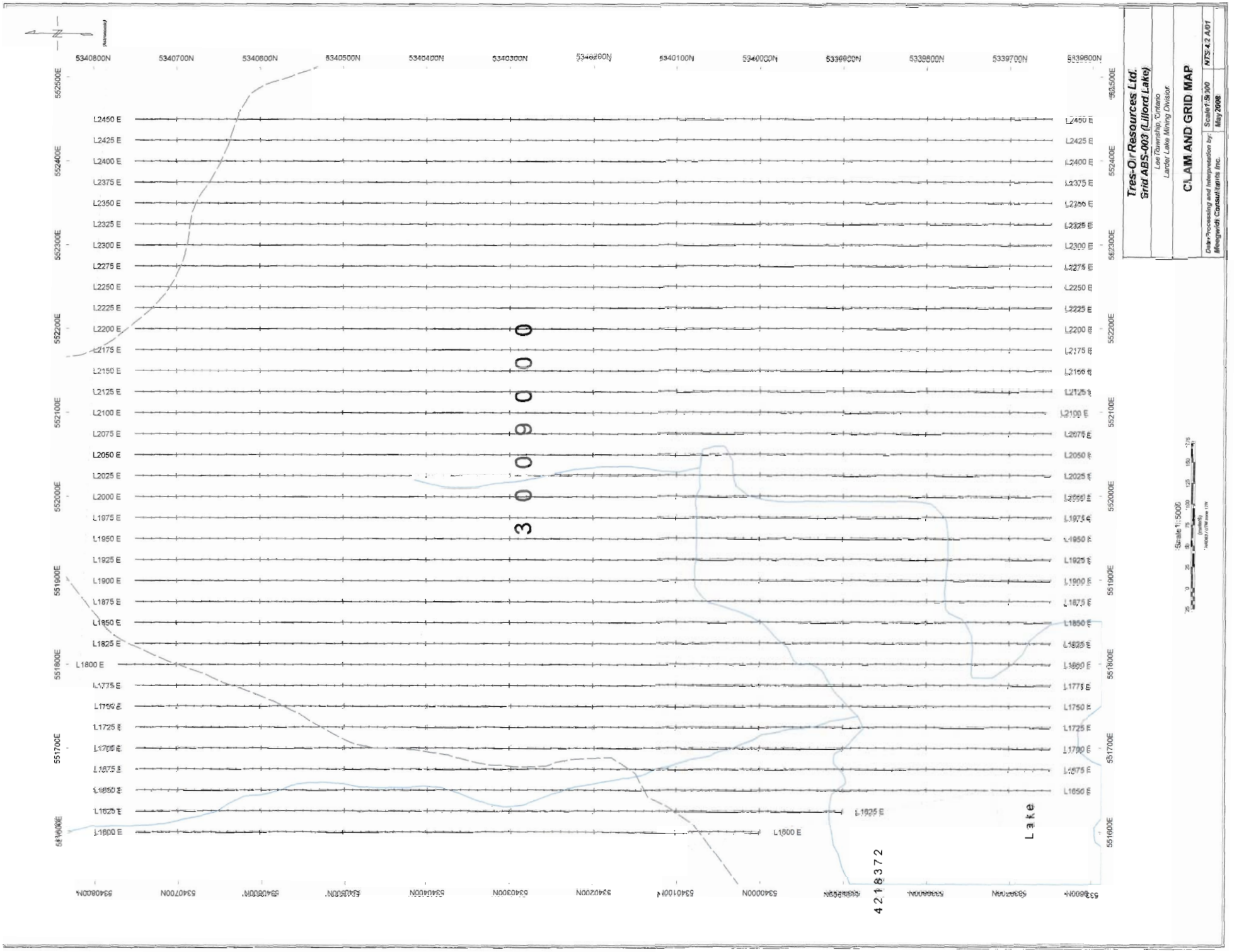

Scale 1:5000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

| Tres-Or Resources Ltd. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grid ABS-002 (Lillord Creek) | | |
| Lee Township, Ontario<br>Larder Lake Mining Division | | |
| **CLAIM AND GRID MAP** | | |
| Data Processing and Interpretation by: Meegwich Consultants Inc. | Scale 1:5000<br>May 2008 | NTS 42 A/01 |


Tres-Oir Resources Ltd.
Grid ABS-003 (Lillord Lake)
Lee Township, Ontario
Larder Lake Mining Division
CLAIM AND GRID MAP
Data Processing and Interpretation by:
Meegwitch Consultants Inc.
Scale 1:5000
NTS 42 A/01
May 2008
5340800N
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5340600N
5340500N
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5340000N
5339900N
5339800N
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552100E
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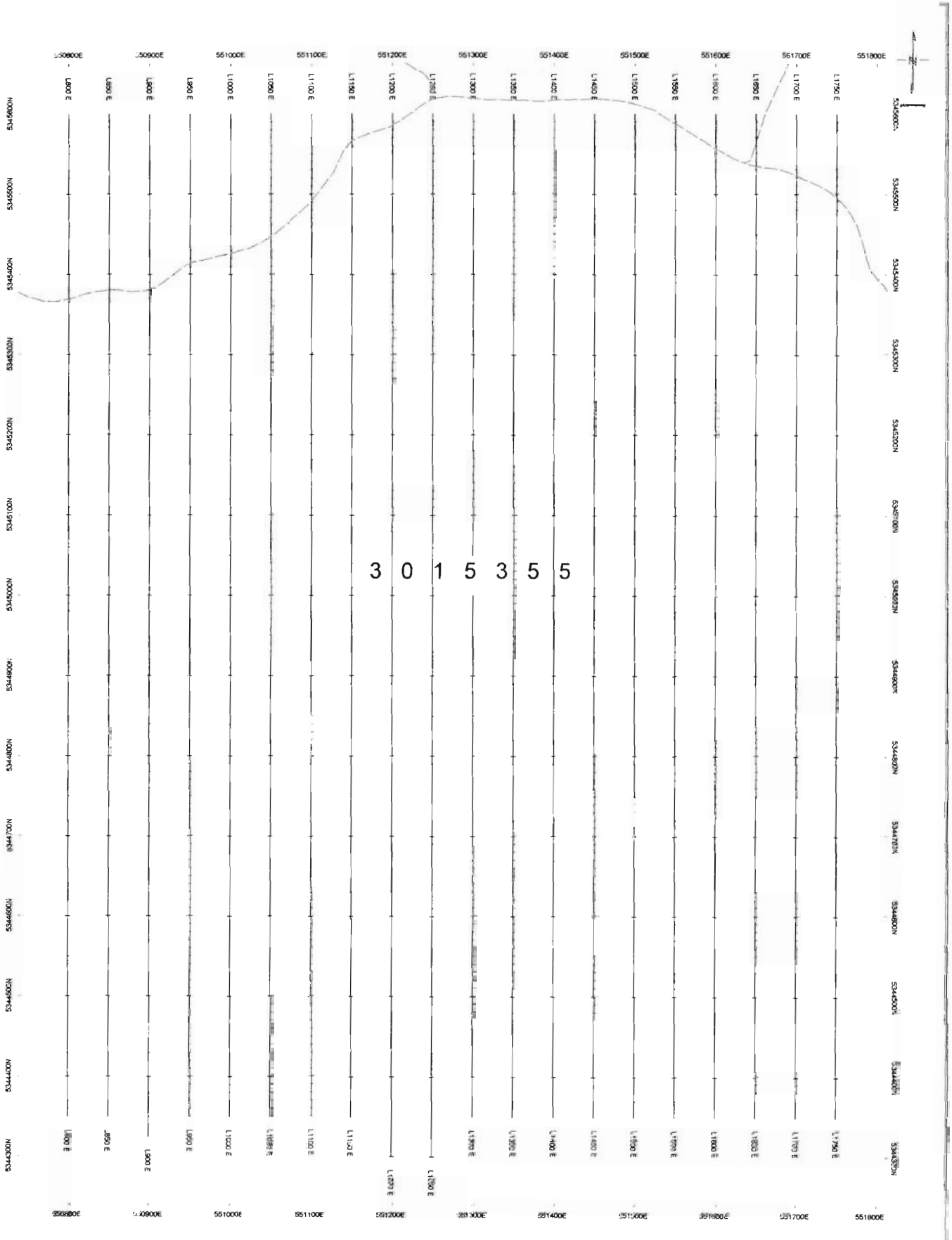
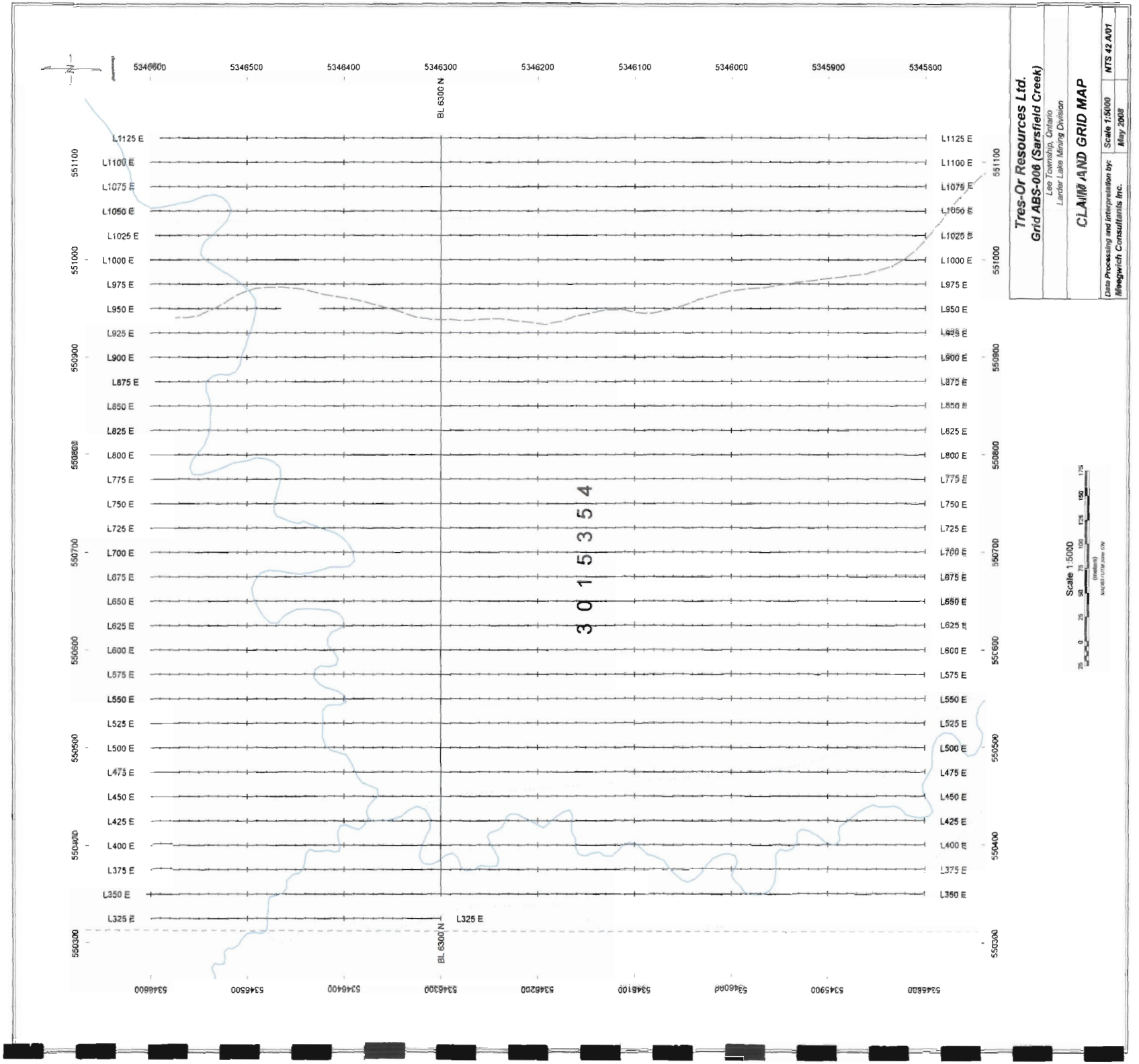



Scale 1:5000

**Tres-Or Resources Ltd.**
**Grid ABS-005 (Meyers Lake)**
Lee Township, Ontario
Larder Lake Mining Division

**CLAIM AND GRID MAP**

Data Processing and Interpretation by: Meegwich Consultants Inc.
Scale 1:5000
May 2008
NTS 42 A/01


Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
Grid ABS-006 (Sarsfield Creek)
Lee Township, Ontario
Larder Lake Mining Division
CLAIM AND GRID MAP
Data Processing and interpretation by:
Meegwich Consultants Inc.
Scale 1:5000
May 2008
NTS 42 A/01
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5346100
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L1100 E
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