# PROFILE

Company snapshot:

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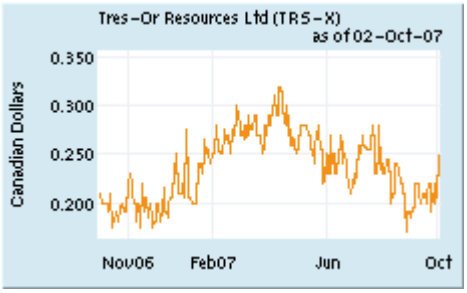
| **Company Name:** | Tres-Or Resources Ltd. |
| **Industry:** | Diamond Exploration |
| **Symbols/Instruments:** | TRS - Tres-Or Resources Ltd. |
| **Date of Listing:** | 03 Mar 1988 |
| **Fiscal Year-end:** | FEB 28 |
| **Trading Status:** | TRADING |
| **Financial Status:** | ACTIVE |
| **Address:** | Suite 620 - 475 Howe Street<br>Vancouver, British Columbia<br>V6C 2B3<br>Canada |
| **Phone:** | 1(604) 688-8700 |
| **Fax:** | 1(604) 688-8884 |
| **Web Address:** | http://www.tres-or.com |
| **Email Address:** | info@tres-or.com |
| **Senior Executive:** | Laura Lee Duffett, President |




| Symbol | Last Trade | $ Change | % Change | Volume | Exchange* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Symbol | Last Trade | $ Change | % Change | Volume | Exchange* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRS | 0.255 | +0.005 | +2.00 | 19,000 | V |

End of Day Data

Last Updated: 02 Oct 2007

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|---|---|
| Rolling 52 Week High | 0.335 |
| Rolling 52 Week Low | 0.165 |
| Total Number of Shares | 47,464,757 |
| Shares in Escrow | 0 |
| Net Shares Outstanding | 47,464,757 |
| Float Quoted Market Value | 11,866,189 |

NEWS RELEASE

FOR: Tres-Or Resources Ltd.

TSX VENTURE SYMBOL: TRS

September 17, 2007

Tres-Or Appoints Members to the Board of Advisors

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA--(Marketwire - Sept. 17, 2007) - Tres-Or Resources Ltd. (the "Company") (TSX VENTURE:TRS) is pleased to announce the appointment of 4 new members to the Company's Business Advisory Board.

The Company is pleased to welcome Dr. Harrison Cookenboo, Senior Associate Geologist with Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, consulting geologists and engineers, as a source of technical advice to the Board. Dr. Cookenboo has over 25 years of experience in the mineral industry with a solid background in exploring for diamonds, exploration planning and proprietary diamond property evaluations in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Northwest Territory, Nunavut Territory, Brazil, Congo and the United States. Dr. Cookenboo was responsible for geological evaluations of bulk samples of 2 to 10,000 tonnes extracted from promising kimberlites and leading to successful pre-feasibility studies. Dr. Cookenboo is a graduate from Duke University in the United States and obtained both a Masters and Ph.D. Degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia. Since 2002, Dr. Cookenboo has acted as a consulting geologist on diamond exploration and evaluation programs primarily for Brazilian Diamonds Ltd. in Minas Gerais, Brazil and for the Company on its properties in Ontario and Quebec. Dr. Cookenboo is a director of Russian Diamonds PLC.

Mr. Jack Marr will also be a source of technical advice having completed an Honours Degree in Geology in St. Andrews, Scotland and followed by a Masters Degree in Earth Science from the University of Manitoba. After a brief spell with Anaconda in Quebec, he worked at Esso Minerals in Vancouver and in Perth, Western Australia, at increasing levels of responsibility, ending as Western District Supervisor in Canada. After Esso Minerals disbanded, he consulted for several years before joining Kennecott as Western Regional Manager in 1990 were he focused on Western Canadian base metal projects and the start of diamond operations in the Arctic which included the early days of the Diavik discovery. Since 1993, he has worked in the junior mining sector and co-founded and is a director of Geodex Minerals Ltd. He has worked with Geodex Minerals, in a variety of capacities all over the world, including diamond exploration in Manitoba. His current work is focused in New Brunswick on a bulk-tonnage tungsten-molybdenum discovery which has advanced to the engineering and development stages in 2007. He is a director of Capstone Mining Corp.

The Company welcomes Dr. John B. Gammon as a source of both technical and corporate advice. John holds a B.Sc. (honours) degree in Geology from the University of Leicester, UK, and a Ph.D in Geology from Durham University, UK. After graduation, John conducted postdoctoral research at the Universities of California and Princeton as the recipient of a Senor Visiting Fulbright Fellowship. For the next twenty years he was employed in successively senior positions in mineral exploration management with among other companies, Falconbridge. John spent

seventeen years with the Government of Ontario, Canada, in the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, the first two as Director, Mineral Development and Lands Branch and then as Assistant Deputy Minister, Mines and Mineral Division. He was senior advisor on mining issues to five successive governments. After retiring from government in 2005, John established the "Centre for Excellence in Mining Innovation" at Laurentian University. He is also the Founder of the World Mines Ministries Forums, Toronto. He currently sits on the Boards of Gold Summit Mines, Sherwood Cooper Corporation and Strait Gold Corporation. In appreciation for services to mining and Northern Ontario, John was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws from Laurentian University in 2006.

Mr. Tony Chan is welcomed as a corporate and financial advisor to the Company. Mr. Chan has worked in the securities industry since 1983. He was the co-founder of Golden Capital Securities Ltd. in 1990 and retired from the firm in 2004. Mr. Chan helped build Golden Capital into a successful brokerage firm encompassing retail, institutional and corporate finance activities. Mr. Chan served on the Board of Governors of the Vancouver Stock Exchange for 2 terms and was Chairman of the membership Committee. Mr. Chan currently is a director of 3 public companies and brings to the Company significant experience in financing, management and corporate development. Mr. Chan is a partner of Clarity Capital, a private equity venture firm.

The six members appointed to the Company's Business Advisory Board are as follows:

Harrison Cookenboo, Ph.D., P.Geo. - Senior Technical Advisor

Jack Marr, MSc., P.Geo - Technical Advisor

John B. Gammon - Ph.D., LL.D (Hon), C.Eng. - Technical and Corporate Advisor

Tony Chan - Corporate and Financial Advisor

Barry Phillips - Financial Advisor

Bryan Trottier - Advisor and Consultant on Aboriginal Affairs

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.

Laura Lee Duffett, Director

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RESOURCEWORLD magazine
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND NEWS

# Diamond Exploration Tools

## Why micro diamond counts may not tell the whole story

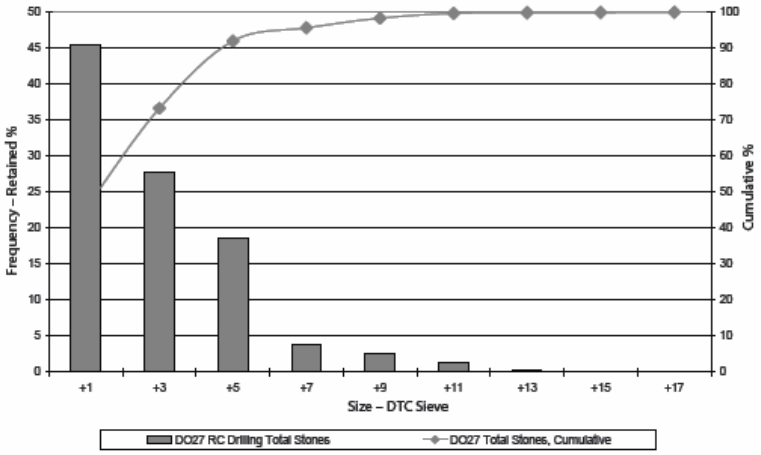
by Alf Stewart

The basic problem that diamond explorers face is that diamonds are extremely scarce, and only the bigger ones are valuable. Grades of diamond pipes are evaluated in terms of how many carats of diamonds occur in a tonne of rock (or per hundred tonnes), usually a rare rock known as a kimberlite. A carat is a unit of mass for gemstones, equal to 0.2 grams. One tonne is one thousand kilograms. A good grade for a diamond deposit is roughly one carat per tonne, which could be worth from $50 to $400. In other words, a grade of 0.0002 % diamond can be quite valuable (one carat of diamond per tonne of rock).

However, exploring for diamonds by core drilling recovers only a few kilograms of rock in each sample. The chances of encountering a significant diamond in the core sample are slim, although it happens once in a while, such as Aber's discovery drill hole that led to building the Diavik Diamond Mine. A significant diamond is one whose size is greater than 0.5 millimeters in diameter. So what to do?

One tool that has been used is the sampling and analyzing of what are called indicator minerals such as garnets and pyropes, which form at the same time as the diamonds in the kimberlite, and under the same conditions, but they are much more abundant. The specific composition of these indicator minerals can act as a guide to whether conditions were right for diamond formation.

Another tool is the evaluation of the number of smaller diamonds, that is, the micro diamond count in the drill core sample. This is used as a basis to extrapolate the total population of diamonds. In this way, one can hope to determine if a kimberlite has potentially economic quantities of larger diamonds, referred to as macro diamonds (over 0.55 mm in one direction).




Much work has been done on this subject. Above is a typical diamond distribution curve, which explorationists use to predict how many larger diamonds may exist in the kimberlite.

Indicator minerals are found in early stage exploration from surface sampling of soils and gravels, whereas microdiamond counts are more important at the next stage, the test drilling of the kimberlite.

But what if the initial results from these tools are modest or poor? Does this mean it is time to abandon exploration on the kimberlite pipe in question? This was the conundrum facing **DeBeers** in its early exploration of the Victor pipe in northern Ontario. The Victor pipe was initially discovered before the Dia Met and Aber discoveries in the Northwest Territories, but was put on the shelf due to less than stellar initial results. Ultimately, over a period of many years it was established that a portion of the Victor pipe had high quality coarse diamonds. DeBeers is now constructing a $1 billion mine at Victor.

According to geologists familiar with this story, it is believed that the diamonds in the Victor pipe had a complex evolution which resulted in low indicator mineral counts and poor micro diamond counts, but a significant macro diamond population in one phase of the pipe. The lesson here is that poor initial results may not mean an economic deposit is not possible.

Similarly, with diamond pipes affected by the resorbtion process, micro diamond counts may be lower than in an unaffected diamond pipe. This is because the resorbtion process affects the micro diamond population more than the macro diamonds since they have a larger surface area to volume. Resorbtion occurs when a diamond crystal, due to heat and pressure, melts and is absorbed back into the kimberlite host rock. Hence, it is possible that a kimberlite could have an economic quantity of diamonds, but a misleading (low) micro diamond count due to this situation. (Diamonds are not formed in kimberlite. Kimberlite only acts as a medium of transport, carrying the already existing diamonds from deep in the earth upwards

This diamond (enlarged photo) was recovered from sampling of the Tres-Or Resources/Arctic Star Diamond Lapointe kimberlite pipe, northern Ontario

toward the surface.)

This is a significant factor to consider as there are many other companies actively exploring kimberlites in Ontario similar to Victor, which also have recovered diamonds showing resorbtion characteristics.

**Arctic Star Diamond Corp.** [ADD-TSXV] and **Tres-Or Resources Ltd.** [TRS-TSXV] are carrying out a larger sampling program to determine if the Lapointe pipe at the Temagami North Project, northern Ontario, contains an economic quantity of diamonds. Initially, 440 micro diamonds were recovered from about 3,600 kilograms of kimberlite, which is below the general rule of thumb threshold count of one micro diamond per kilogram of sample. However, many of the diamonds look to be broken fragments of larger diamonds. While some of the diamonds show resorbtion texture, significantly about 95% of the diamonds are from one area within this large complex pipe. It is possible that this area has much higher diamond grades than the overall pipe.

Arctic Star And Tres-Or Resources are planning to take a larger bulk sample from the Lapointe pipe this summer to provide further information on whether there are economic concentrations of diamonds.

Essentially, diamond exploration companies face a set of geological riddles that are unique to diamond deposits. By understanding the resorbtion process, geologists are able to get a better understanding of the whims of Mother Nature. ■