ALCOR RESOURCES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

SED MINERAL CLAIM

Kamloops Mining Division **NTS 092I.047**

Vancouver, B.C.
May 18, 2006

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
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Geophysical Assessment Report
on the
SED Mineral Claim

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SUMMARY

Alcor Resources Ltd. owns the 20 unit SED mineral claim located 25 kilometres east of the productive Highland Valley copper-moly porphyry deposits where mineralization was first discovered in 1899. The SED claim is underlain by Nicola volcanic rocks which host small granitic plugs and sills within the area. Exploration carried out in the immediate area of the SED claim since 1972 resulted in the delineation of two correlative anomalous zones of mineralization. The northeast trending "west central zone", located adjacent to the SED claim, is open to the southeast, and trending into the SED claim, based on the anomalous IP results. Mineralization in the zones is reported as up to 700 ppb gold in the soil and up to 7,500 ppb gold in grab samples. Percussion drill results from the testing of the two zones by Texada Mines in 1972 are not available.

Airborne magnetic maps indicate the SED claim to cover a broad magnetic low flanked by sharply increasing magnetic gradients on three sides. The claim is at the intersection of two major structures as indicated by prominent topographical features.

The localized magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys completed on the SED mineral claim in January, 2006 resulted in the delineation of some distinct anomalies which do not appear to correspond to any structural and/or volcanic unit trend and would require field examination to determine their causative source.

INTRODUCTION & TERMS OF REFERENCE

During January 2006 an exploration program comprised of localized magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys was completed on the SED mineral claim property of Previa Resources Ltd.. The exploration program was carried out based on part of the recommendations as set out in the writers', "Geological Evaluation Report on the SED mineral claim Property" dated February 11, 2002 and from the results of a 2003 general exploration program on the Property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from exploration work as reported on herein and from work the writer has performed on the property.

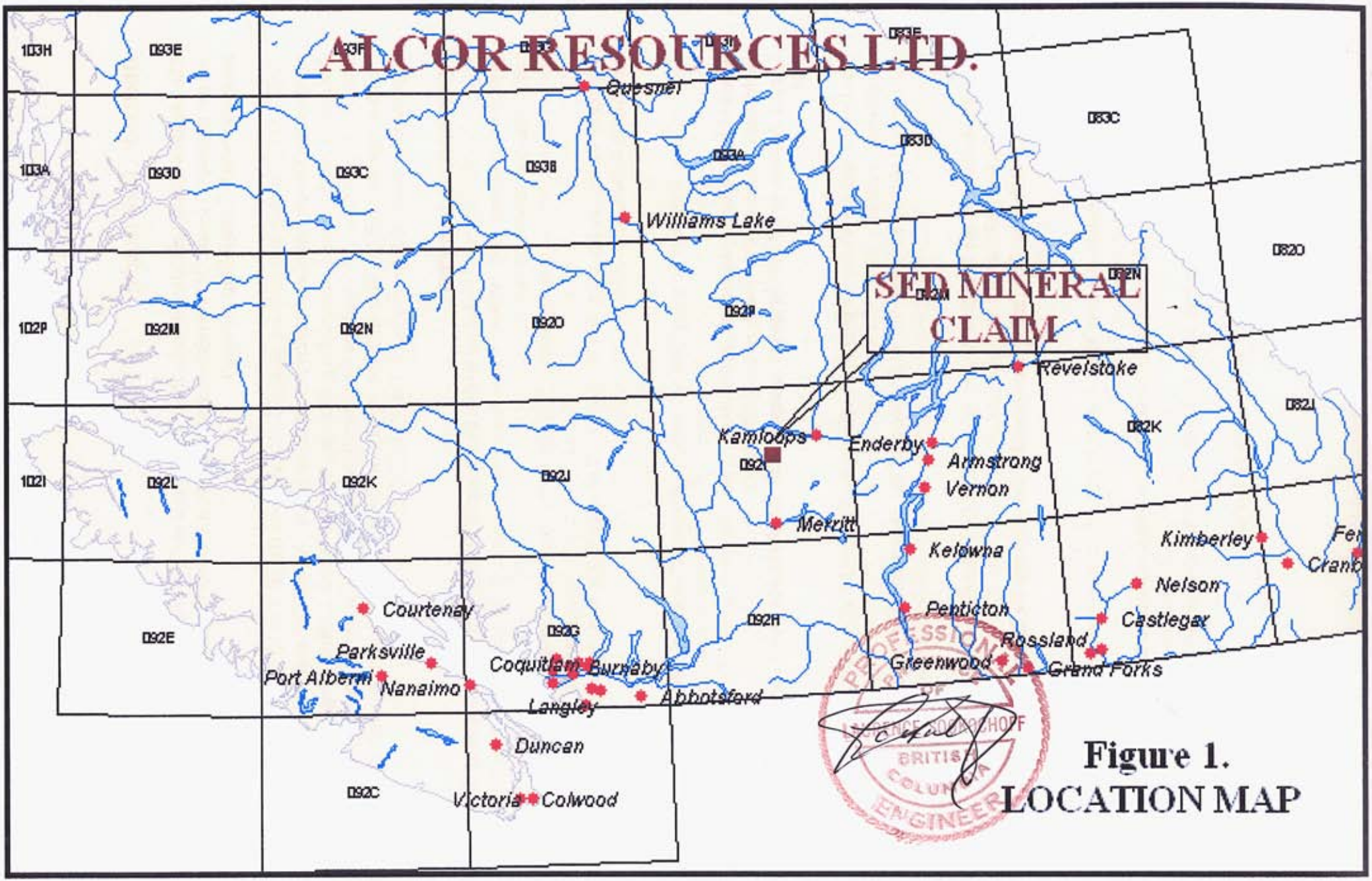

Figure 1.
LOCATION MAP

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The property consists of one claim comprised of 20 units. Particulars are as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure No.-	Expiry Date
SED (20 units)	392163	February 17, 2007

The property is located between Desmond Lake to the south and the Logan Lake-Kamloops highway to the north, within NTS 090I.047 in the Kamloops Mining Division. The major copper-moly porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley are 20 to 25 km west of the property and the formerly productive Afton deposit is 30 km to the northeast.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is from the No.5 highway to a junction with the Logan Lake highway near Walloper Lake. The Logan Lake highway is taken for approximately seven km westward to the Summit Lake road. The northern boundary of the property is within two km south along the Summit Lake road and passes through the eastern portion of the claim.

The property occupies an area characterized by gently sloping hills with elevations ranging from 1,215 to 1,350 metres above sea level. Open meadows alternate with a dense forest of pine, fir and spruce, with very little or no underbrush. The area has a continental climate characterized by cold winters and hot summers. The property is within the B.C. dry belt.

Logan Lake is 20 km west of the property and provides the infrastructure for the Highland Valley mine. Kamloops an historic mining centre 30 km northeast of the property, provided the infrastructure for the Afton Mine. Any of these centres could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from many steams and ponds within the confines of the property.

HISTORY -Regional

The Kamloops area has been explored for mineral resources since the late 19th century originating with the discovery of gold in Tulameen some 100 km south of Kamloops. Numerous pits, shafts, trenches and adits mark exploration northward to and beyond Kamloops. The exploration resulted in the development and subsequent production from three major mineral deposits: the Similkameen Copper mine at Princeton; the Craigmont mine at Merritt; and the Afton mine at Kamloops. The Highland Valley mineral discoveries also from the late 1890's resulted in production from the Bethlehem mineral deposit in 1962

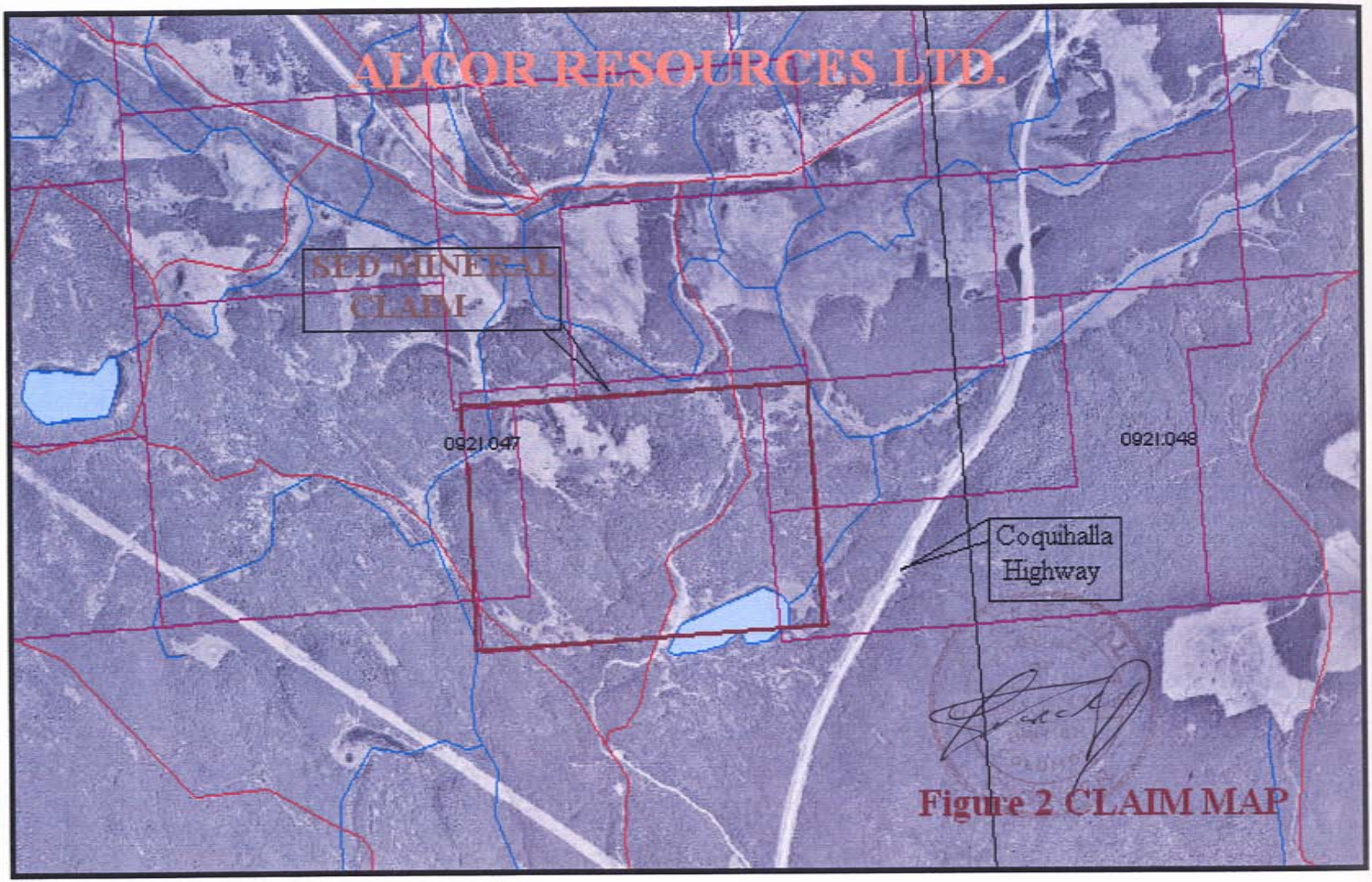

Figure 2 CLAIM MAP

HISTORY –Regional (cont'd)

It was not until 1954 that Spud Huestis and associates formed a syndicate, staked about a hundred claims and the Bethlehem Copper Corporation Limited came into being. Subsequently, a partnership was formed with Sumitomo, additional exploration and development followed, and by the end of 1962, the Bethlehem mine was in production. The Lornex deposit was brought into production by Rio Algom Mines in 1972 and at that time was the largest base metal mining operation in Canada, as well as the most modern and efficient. Additional significant porphyry deposits were discovered and put into production. These productive deposits included the Highmont, which mill was the fourth such mill in the Highland Valley, and the Valley Copper deposit, the largest deposit of the Highland Valley. The Highland Valley had now become one of the world's largest and most prolific copper–"moly" producing areas in the world.
In 1949 a prospector named Alex Berglund staked eight claims near the Pothook shaft and called them "Afton" which means "afternoon" in Swedish. Since then the property and its surroundings were investigated by Kennecot Copper Corporation in 1952, Graham Bousquet Gold Mines Limited in 1956-57, Noranda Mines, Limited in 1958, and New Jersey Zinc Exploration Company (Canada) Ltd. During this period an appreciable amount of diamond drilling, geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys were done on the property, but mostly in the vicinity of the Pothook shaft.

In 1964, C.F. Millar, a geological engineer, persuaded Colonial Mines Ltd. to do percussion drilling near the Pothook shaft. This program was short lived and in 1965 Mr. Millar formed a private syndicate to continue exploration near the Pothook and on some newly staked claims close to the Trans Canada Highway. Between 1965 and `1967 this syndicate did a considerable amount of percussion drilling and a fairly extensive induced polarization survey. In 1967 a consultant's report recommended a diamond drill program, part of which was completed by 1970.As a result of this drilling, one hole intersected 250 feet of 0.41% copper in a zone of strong magnetite veining and of several old pits in which magnetite and minor copper mineralization is visible. The diamond drill program was suspended incomplete and Duval Corporation was given the right of first refusal in exchange for an engineering report which recommended further diamond drilling. In 1970-71 the property was optioned by Quintana Minerals Corporation which relinquished the option in the summer of 1971 after having drilled several unsuccessful percussion holes over a large part of the property.

At this point the property reverted back to Afton Mines Ltd. Which, under the direction of C.F. Millar, in September 1971 began a new series of percussion holes in the vicinity of the 250 foot drill hole which intersected 0.41% copper; the only hole to that date that had shown any significant mineralization. Subsequent drilling to June, 1972 had indicated an ore-body estimated to contain 31,600,000 tons of 1.06% copper, 0.58 ppm gold and 4.19 ppm silver. Teck Corporation achieved production from the Afton ore-body, commencing in 1976 and ceasing in 1983.

At Afton, copper mineralization in the area has been known of from at least since 1898 when the 100 metre Pothook shaft and several pits and trenches were excavated. This shaft was located approximately 1,067 metres southeast of the presently known Afton ore-body.

In 1999 Teck abandoned their lease whereupon DRC Resources Ltd. acquired the ground and initiated a diamond drill program in and peripheral to the Afton pit. The results of this drill program have reportedly returned encouraging results.

HISTORY -Local

Historical exploration adjacent to, or on, the ground covered by the SED mineral claim is as follows:

1972 – Texada Mines Ltd. completed a magnetometer survey, a soil geochemical survey, and 1,400 feet of percussion drilling (AR 4,041) on the Plug claims which subsequently lapsed and now is ground covered in part by the northeast corner of the SED mineral claim. The surveys covered a small portion of the property adjacent to the SED mineral claim. The results of the surveys outlined four geochemical anomalies and one magnetometer anomaly.

The prime geochemical anomalies were isolated one station anomalies with values of just over 100 ppm copper. They were designated as the "B" anomaly, located within 50 metres of the northern boundary of the SED mineral claim, and the "A" anomaly located next to Meadow Creek and within 1,000 metres east of the eastern boundary of the SED mineral claim. Muti-station magnetic highs are correlative with the copper anomalous zones. There is no reported information on the results of the percussion drilling.

1972 – Texada Mines Ltd. completed an Induced Potential survey which resulted in the determination of a chargeability anomaly, SP anomaly and a resistivity low correlative with the "B" soil anomaly and sub-correlative with the "A" anomaly.

Percussion drill holes are indicated on the Texada maps, however, there is no information as to their results. The drill holes appear to have tested the correlative "B" and "A" anomalous zones. One drill hole designated as P-72-6 is located on the "B" anomaly at the boundary of the SED mineral claim. The "B" correlative anomaly is indicated to extend for 250 metres into the SED mineral claim.

1982 – Visa Resources Ltd. completed a reconnaissance program of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and initial ground magnetic survey over an area that included all the ground of the SED mineral claim. On the accompanying maps to his report, Cukor outlines some trenches, which are indicated to be located on the Texada correlative anomaly "B". These trenches are also indicated to be located in part on the SED mineral claim. Cukor (1982) concludes that the broad, airborne magnetic low could be easily interpreted as being caused by a small granitic intrusion underlying the Nicola Volcanic rather close to the surface and he states that additional work is warranted.

1983 – Visa Resources Ltd. completed a localized magnetometer survey adjacent to the south of Desmond Lake (AR 11,296). Cukor (1983) reports that the results of the survey were inconclusive.

1985-1988 – Western Resources Technologies Inc. completed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the WRT group of mineral claims located adjacent to the north of the SED mineral claim and on ground now covered by the SED mineral claim. Work was carried out over two localized areas designated as the Rhyolite grid, and the Meadow Creek grid which the SED mineral claim covers a southern portion thereof.

HISTORY - Local (cont'd)

The Meadow Creek grid also includes the West Central and the South Central Plug showings which are the renamed Texada "B" correlative anomaly (West Central Plug showing) and the Texada "A" anomaly (South Central Plug showing).

1992 – G.F. Crooker completed a geophysical survey on the JB 1 to 12 Claims, which were staked to cover the former Texada correlative anomalous zones "A" and "B" and which were also recently designated as the South Central Plug showing and the South Central Plug showing within the Meadow Creek zone. The surveys were localized on the two zones of the Meadow Creek grid. Crooker reports (AR 22,346) that the results of the magnetometer survey indicated a potential expression of a buried intrusive body. The VLF-EM survey results were inconclusive.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regionally, the property is situated within the Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60 km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border. The Nicola belt is enveloped by the Guichon Creek Batholith, host to the major porphyry copper mines of the Highland Valley, to the west, the Wild Horse Batholith to the east, and the Iron Mask Batholith, host to the former Afton Mine, to the north northeast.

The Guichon Batholith is comprised of varying phases of intrusive with the ore-bodies of the Highland Valley not restricted to any one phase. The Bethlehem Copper JA deposit occured in and adjacent to a quartz plagioclase aplite stock which intruded rocks of the Guichon variety and Bethlehem phase of the Guichon Creek Batholith. The largest deposit of the camp, the Valley Copper deposit, is entirely in quartz monzonite of the Bethsaida phase and is west of the Lornex fault.

The Lornex and the Valley Copper ore-bodies in the Highland Valley are located at the low edge of an airborne magnetic high. The magnetic high traces the Highland Valley and the Lornex fault systems and clearly indicates the fault pattern of the system and the ore-bodies occurring within a magnetic low resulting from the supergene and dynamic related destruction of magnetite.

The ore-deposits of the Highland Valley are structurally controlled. Movements on the Lornex and Highland Valley faults occurred simultaneously and alternatively in the final phases of intrusion of the Guichon Batholith. The fault planes provided the openings for the admission and deposition of mineral and igneous matter.

In the vicinity of Afton, the Iron Mask district is part of a major structure extending northwestward across the general northerly trend of the Nicola belt. This cross structure is less than 10 km wide and about 35 km long. To the northwest, the structure is largely obscured by later stratified rocks of an adjoining basin. To the southeast, it contains two related plutons formerly believed to be a single connected body named the Iron Mask batholith. The Afton deposit lies on the northwestern edge of the Iron Mask Batholith, an area which is known to be the locus of much faulting. The area of the deposit, and especially the western half, is strongly faulted.

Geological Setting (cont'd)

The Iron Mask Batholith lies lengthwise in a major cross structure of the Quesnel Trough and is emplaced in contemporaneous volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Control of the cross-structure by long-active, deep-seated faults is evidenced by the manner of emplacement of plutons and by the development of adjacent sedimentary and volcanic basins of Eocene, or possibly much earlier, age. Hypogene alteration has no recognized pattern and it includes potassic, saussuritic and phyllic varieties. Supergene alteration is characterized by rock disintegration and abundant earthy hematite with limonite. Faults, although numerous, mostly defy correlation and cause only minor disruption of the deposit. However, the western end of the deposit is terminated by a fault. Geochemical and geophysical surveys failed to distinguish the ore body clearly from widespread sub-economic mineralization.

The Batholith comprises successively emplaced units, all apparently of late Triassic age and ranging in composition from basic to moderately alkalic. The Iron Mask and Pothook units are the oldest on geological evidence and consist chiefly of diorite and gabbro. Succeeding units of finer-grained, more porphyritic rocks are emplaced mainly along northwestern and western linear structure that frame and dissect the pluton. Thus, picrite basalt forms steep, lenticular bodies that are poorly exposed, commonly possess sheared, serpentinized margins, and are generally found within 300 m of most prospects in the district.

The Afton ore-body lies apparently at the intersection of structures considered to reflect deep seated faults that were active intermittently from the late Triassic (Carr, 1976).
The Afton ore-body occurs in late-phase plutonic rocks which include latite porphyry and related breccias and is at the northwestern extremity of the Iron Mask Batholith. The ore-body occupies the northwestern tip of a zone of abundant magnetite veining developed along the longitudinal axis of the Iron Mask Batholith. An extensive pyrite halo lies south and west of the Afton ore-zone, overlapping slightly onto its southwestern sector.

The Afton ore body is located precisely at the west-northwestern end of a conspicuous positive airborne magnetic anomaly, 1,000 metres long, that reflects unusual amounts of disseminated and vein magnetite. The anomaly terminates at the ore-body due to supergene destruction of magnetite.

GEOLOGY: Adjacent Properties
According to the Minfile reports the Plug occurrence, within the Meadow Creek zone adjacent to the SED claim, is underlain by the Nicola Group volcanic rocks which are cut by small granitic plugs and sills. Sparse outcroppings of Nicola Group rocks along Meadow Creek consist of altered andesite, lapilli tuff, amygdoidal basalt and minor lenses of limy sediments which strike east to southeast and dip steeply to the north.

GEOLOGY: SED Mineral Claim

The SED claim is entirely underlain by two subdivisions of the Nicola volcanic rocks, the boundary bisecting the property from the southeast to the northwest. In the northeast is unit UTN5 which is comprised of an augite porphyry, augite-plagioclase porphyry volcaniclastic breccia and tuff with interbedded argillite. In the southwest is unit UTN4 which is comprised of a pillowed basic flow.

The SED claim is located at the intersection of two topographically indicated structures; the structures; the northeasterly trending structure of the Meadow Creek valley and the northwesterly trending Melba Creek valley structures.

In 1982 Visa Resources Ltd. completed a reconnaissance exploration program of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and initial ground magnetic survey over an area that included all the ground of the SED mineral claim. On the accompanying maps to his report, Cukor outlines some trenches, which are indicated to be located on the Texada correlative anomaly "B". These trenches are also indicated to be located in part on the SED mineral claim. Cukor (1982) concludes that the broad, airborne magnetic low could be easily interpreted as being caused by a small granitic intrusion underlying the Nicola Volcanic rather close to the surface. He concludes that additional work on the ground is warranted.

The SED claim covers a broad magnetic low with sharply increasing magnetometer values on three of the claim boundaries.

MINERALIZATION: Adjacent Properties

In a 1972 exploration program by Texada Mines Ltd. (AR 4,041) on the Plug claims which subsequently lapsed and now is ground covered in part by the northeast corner of the SED mineral claim, the results of the surveys outlined four geochemical anomalies and one magnetometer anomaly.

MINERALIZATION: SED Mineral Claim

There is no known mineralization on the SED mineral claim, however, the mineral zones of the west central Plug zone, as indicated by the trenches on Cukor's (1982) map accompanying his report, may extend into the SED claim. Crooker (1992) reports that the mineralization of the west central Plug zone is of weak to moderate to carbonate-quartz-mariposite alteration over several hundred metres, with a grab sample yielding gold values of 7,500 ppb (0.282 oz/t) and 67.5 ppm silver respectively. Several soil samples taken from the same trench as the anomalous rock sample gave 70 and 150 ppb gold. Two grab samples of carbonate-quartz-mariposite schist with galena and sphalerite from the south central zone yielded 605 and 482 ppb gold and 165.1 and 258.4 ppm silver.

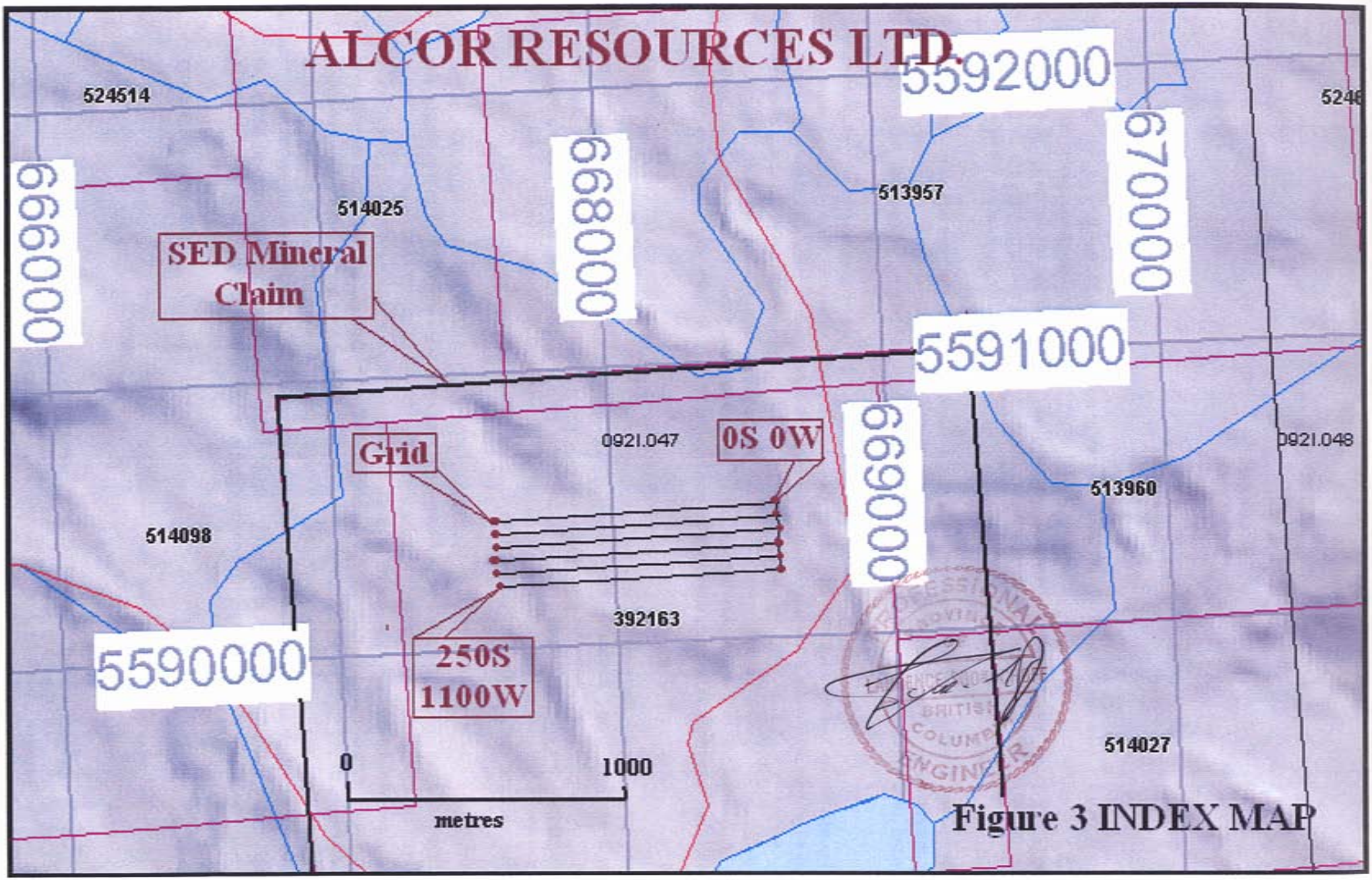

Figure 3 INDEX MAP

Exploration Program 2006

During January 2006, Alcor Resources Ltd. caused a completion of an exploration program of localized VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys on the SED mineral claim. The purpose of the surveys was to delineate any anomalous responses that may occur originating from the copper/gold showing on the adjacent property to the north. Particulars are as follows

VLF-EM & Magnetometer Survey

VLF-EM Survey

(a) Instrumentation

The VLF-EM survey was carried out with a VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronics Ltd. of Burnaby, British Columbia. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM), which for this survey is transmitted at 24.8 kHz from Seattle (Jim Creek), Washington.

b) Theory

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field (called the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor, and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field distorts the primary field. The fields are expressed as a vector, which has two components, the "in-phase" (or real) component and the "out-of-phase" (or quadrature) component. For the VLF-EM receiver, the tilt angle in degrees of the distorted electromagnetic field with a conductor is measured from that which it would have been if the field was not distorted with a conductor.

Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field, the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 13 to 30 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filled fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too Iowa conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too Iowa conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. (In places it can be used instead of IP). However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

Seattle

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Sed Mineral Claim 092I.047

VLF-EM RESULTS - RAW DATA

February, 2006

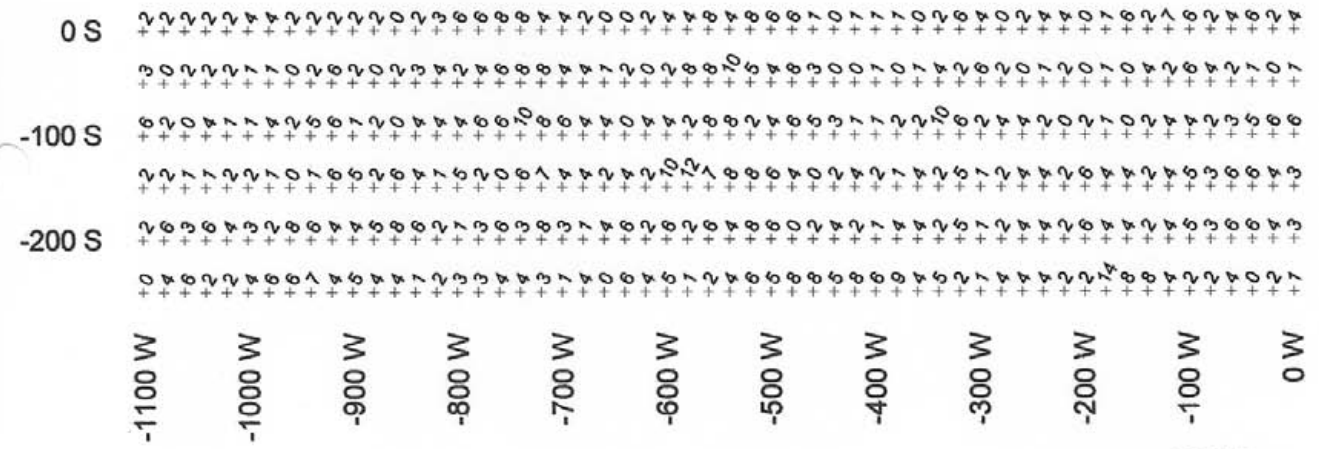

Figure 4

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Des Mineral Claim 092I.047

VLF-EM RAW DATA - CONTOURED

February, 2006

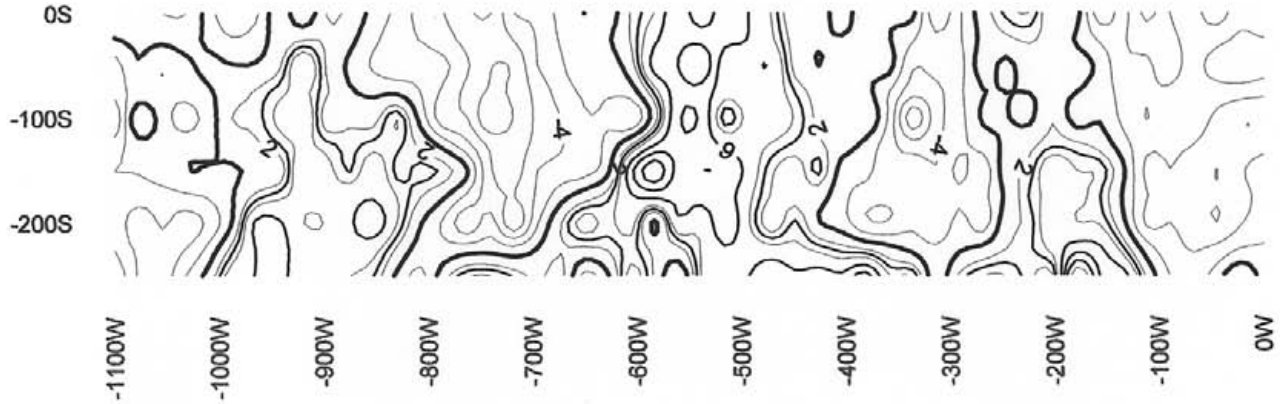

Figure 5

VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

(c) Survey Procedure

The VLF-EM readings were taken along with the magnetic survey using the same grid and therefore the amount surveyed was the same, 5,500 meters

(d) Compilation of Data

The data was transferred to an Exel spreadsheet, thence to a Surfer 32 program which was utilized to plot maps from the VLF-EM data. Four maps were created; VLF-EM Raw Data (Figure 4), contoured raw data (Figure 5), fraser filtered data (Figure 6), and contoured fraser filtered data (Figure 7).

e) Results

The contoured fraser filtered data indicates four northerly trending VLF-EM anomalies as evident on the accompanying map (Figure 7). The anomalies are cross referenced to the map and text as **A**, **B**, **C**, & **D** and are described as follows:

A) is open-ended for 250 metres, and is very strong for 50 metres in the south decreasing to moderate and low magnitude in the open-north;

B) is open-ended for 250 metres, is up to 150 metres wide, is open-ended, and is very strong centrally for 150 metres, weakening to moderate in the open-north, displaced and weakening to moderate in the open-south;

C) is open-ended for 250 metres of moderate magnitude with high values at the open-ended north and south, is up to 150 metres wide;

D) is open-ended for 250 metres and along the eastern side, is up to 100 metres wide, is of low magnitude.

f) Interpretation

The north-south trend of the VLF-EM anomalies cannot be attributed to the strike of the volcanic units if the trend of the units is correlative with the trend of the boundary bisecting the two subdivisions of the Nicola volcanic rocks which boundary reportedly bisects the SED claim from the southeast to the northwest. The regional structural trend of northwesterly and northeasterly also differs from the trend of VLF-EM anomalies which makes it difficult to interpret the VLF-EM anomalies as structural. Thus, there is no clear interpretation of the VLF-EM anomalies delineated by the VLF-EEM survey on the SED mineral claim.

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Des Mineral Claim 092I.047

VLF-EM RESULTS - FRASER FILTERED

February, 2006

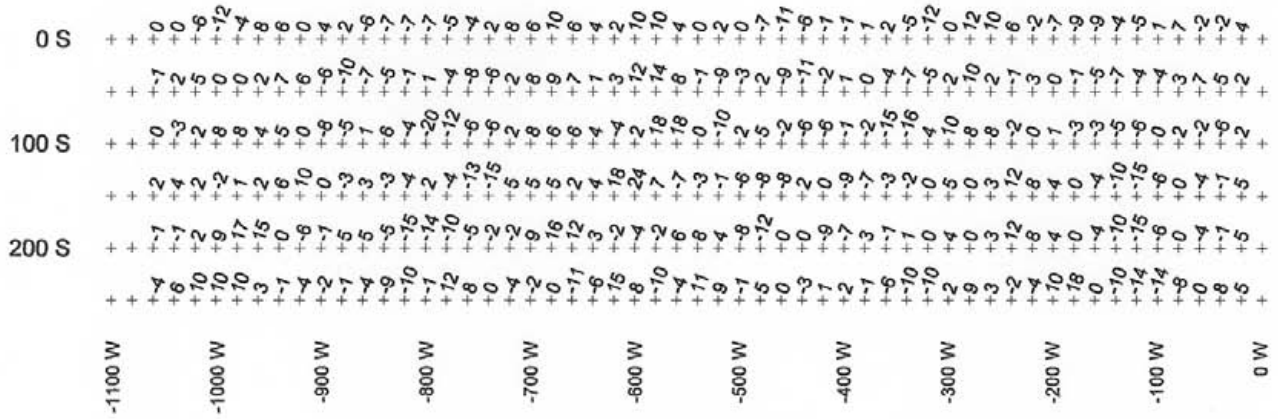

Figure 6

PREVIA RESOURCES LTD.

Pothole Lake Property 092I.039

VLF-EM SURVEY - FRASER FILTERED
CONTOURED

February, 2006

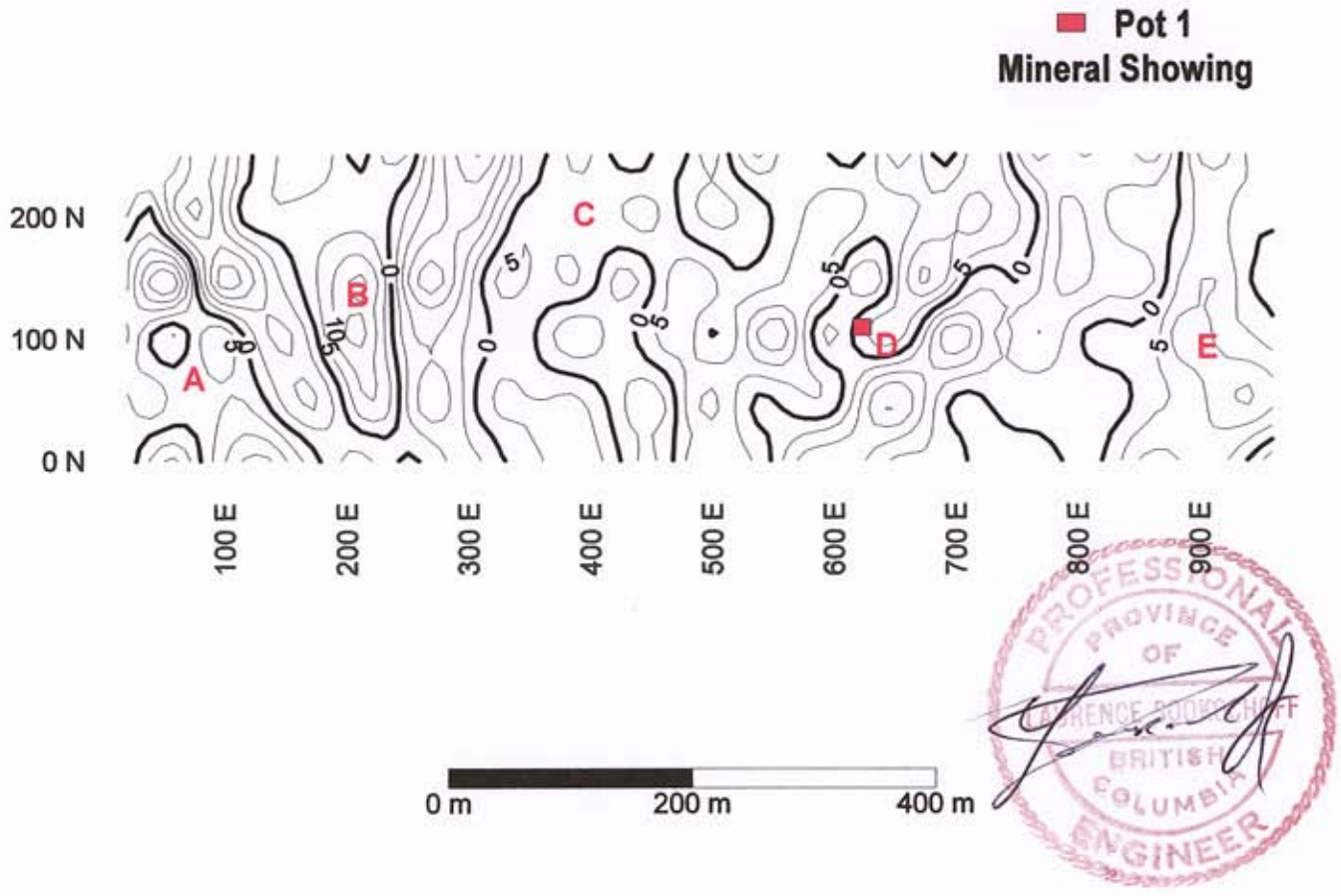

Figure 7

Magnetometer Survey

The magnetic survey was carried out with a model G-816 proton precession magnetometer, manufactured by Geometries Inc. of Sunnyvale, California. This instrument reads out directly in gammas to an accuracy of ±1 gammas, over a range of 20,000 - 100,000 gammas. The operating temperature range is -40^0 to $+50^0$ C, and its gradient tolerance is up to 3,000 gammas per meter.

(b) Theory

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite; magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetics is also useful ~s a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

(c) Survey Procedure

A base line was established due south from 0S to 250 S along the east side of the property. Magnetometer readings were taken along east-west lines at 20 metre intervals from the base line for 1100 metres or to 1100W. The number of meters surveyed was 5,500.

Flagging marking the stations was put up at the appropriate grid stations, The grid was measured in with a GPS (global positioning system). The GPS reading (NAD 27) at 0W 0S is 668500E and 5590500N (Figure 3).

The diurnal variation of the magnetic field was not monitored.

(d) Data Reduction

A Surfer 32 program was used to create maps from the data results. The results were initially input to an Exel spreadsheet which was then copied to a worksheet which the Surfer program required for the mapping. Two maps were created: a map showing the raw field data results (Figure 8); and a map showing the contoured values (Figure 9).

e) Results

The results of the magnetometer survey as revealed by the accompanying contoured map (Figure 9) indicates a narrow range of, from the lowest magnetometer reading of 553490 gammas to the highest magnetometer reading of 553640 gammas or, an absolute range of 150 gammas. A value of 553570 gammas was taken as the mean value between the magnetometer lows and the magnetometer highs and said value is indicated as the bold line on Figure 9. All the high values appear in the upper northwest portion, with all the low values appearing in the easternmost and the southern portion of the surveyed area.

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MAGNETOMETER RAW DATA

February, 2006

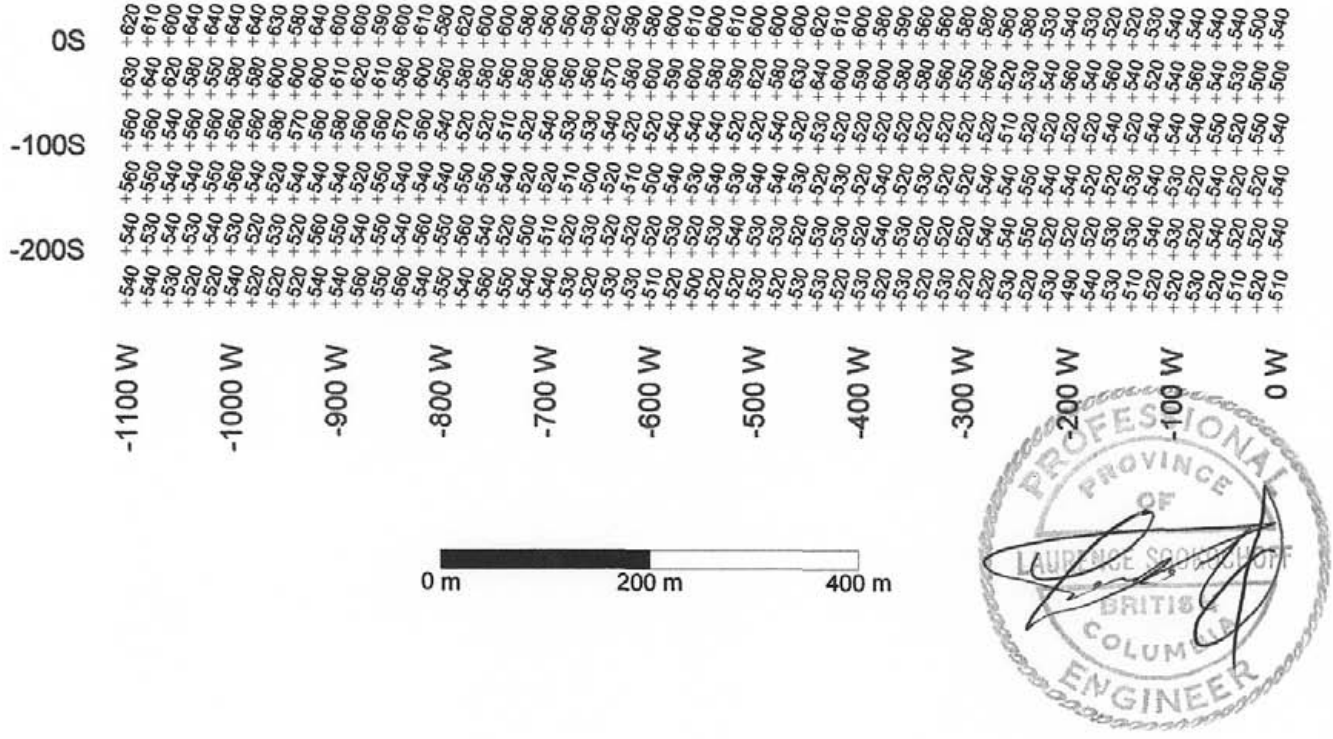

Figure 8

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Des Mineral Claim 092I.047

MAGNETOMETER RESULTS - CONTOURED

February, 2006

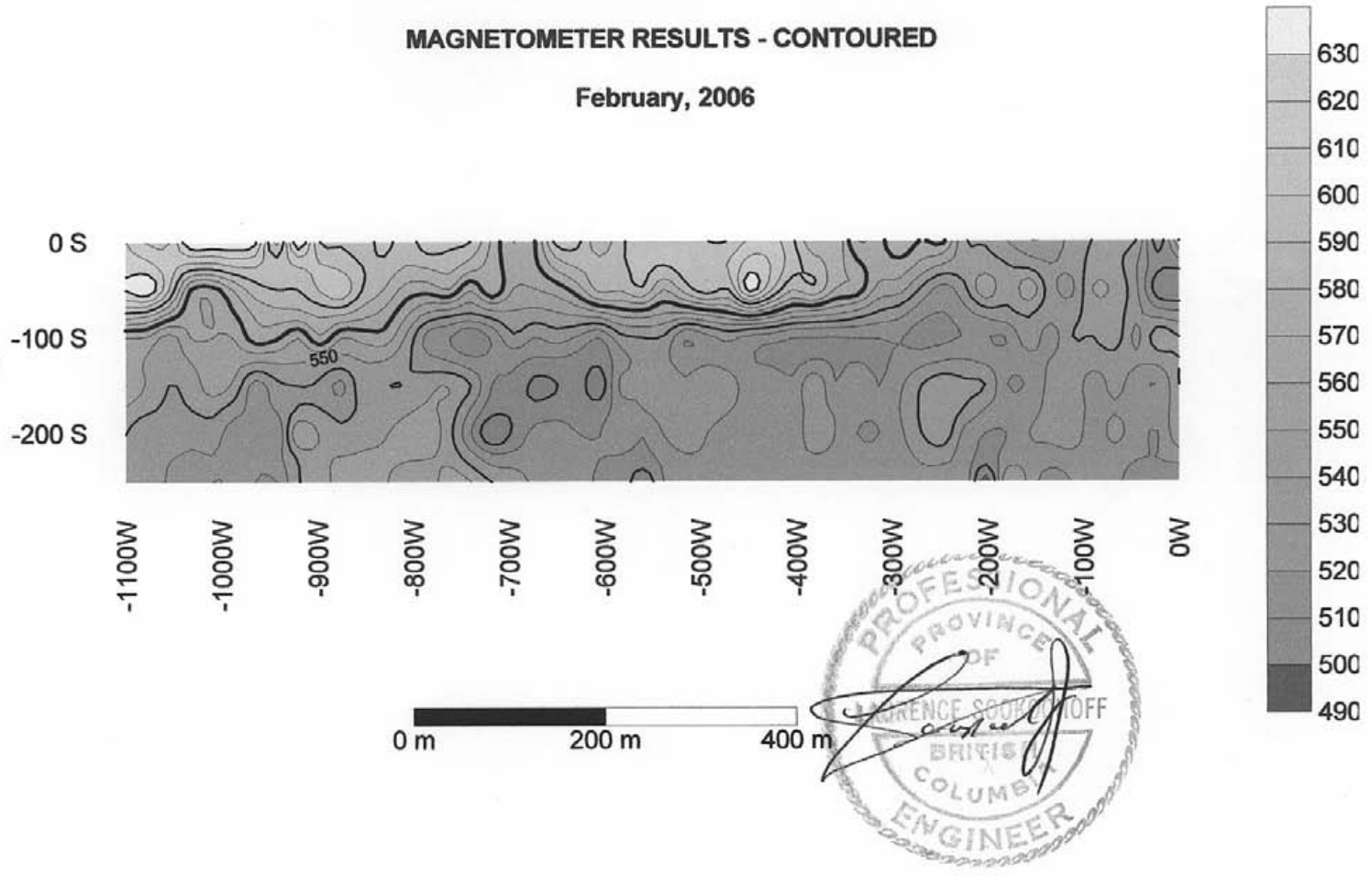

Figure 9

Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

f) Interpretation

With the narrow range of only 150 gammas, there are no distinct magnetometer anomalies. The only obvious feature of the contoured map (Figure 9) is the localized gradational separation between the magnetometer highs and the magnetometer lows in the northwest quadrant of the surveyed area.

This feature could be attributed to differential magnetic response to variable volcanic units of the Nicola volcanics or to the reflection of an underlying intrusive in the northwest. Should the magnetic response be to volcanics, the higher magnetic readings would reflect mafic rich flows with commonly increased amounts of magnetically responsive minerals such as magnetite and/or pyrrhotite ("mag minerals") as in basalts or andesites, where the lower magnetic readings would reflect mafic poor volcanic flows or volcanic flows of lesser mafic content such as dacites or rhyolites. However, as the magnetic differential is so low, the differential magnetic response, if between volcanic flows, probably reflects flows with only a slight difference in mafic minerals such as between an andesite and a basaltic andesite or any intimate variations of volcanic flows.

For this feature be a reflection of an underlying intrusive, the intrusive would have to contain a higher amount of mafic mineral than the adjacent rocks. Thus, in this case, the intrusive could be a diorite with the adjacent rocks altered to greenstone wherein the and mag minerals would be converted or altered to non magnetic minerals.

Conclusions

The localized magnetometer and the VLF-EM surveys completed on the DES mineral claim were successful in delineating anomalies that may indicate geological controls corresponding to the mineralization (Texada anomaly B) on the property to the north. However, causative source of the anomalies is not clear and could only be clearly interpreted by a field examination.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
May 18, 2006

Alcor Resources Ltd.
SED Mineral Claim
Statement of Costs

The fieldwork on the SED mineral claim was carried out between January 24, 2006 and January 25, 2006 to the value as follows:

Derek Jones: 2 days @ $300.00 ----------	$ 600.00
Chris DeLorme: 2 days @ $300.00 ----------	600.00
VLF Rental: 3 days @ $300.00 ----------	225.00
Magnetometer Rental: 3 days @ $75.00 ----------	225.00
Room & board: 3 days @ $150.00 ----------	450.00
Results, maps compilation & drafting ----------	750.00
Report, xerox, & printing ----------	750.00
Engineering & Supervision ----------	750.00
	$ 4,350.00

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Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with offices at 1305-1323 Homer Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 5T1.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from the geophysical data obtained from the field work completed by employees of Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC
May 18, 2006

Appendix I

MAGNETOMETER & VLF-EM RESULTS
RAW DATA

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

West	South	Mag
0	0	540
-20	0	500
-40	0	540
-60	0	540
-80	0	540
-100	0	540
-120	0	530
-140	0	520
-160	0	520
-180	0	530
-200	0	540
-220	0	530
-240	0	580
-260	0	560
-280	0	580
-300	0	580
-320	0	560
-340	0	560
-360	0	590
-380	0	580
-400	0	600
-420	0	610
-440	0	620
-460	0	600
-480	0	600
-500	0	600
-520	0	610
-540	0	600
-560	0	610
-580	0	600
-600	0	580
-620	0	590
-640	0	620
-660	0	590
-680	0	560
-700	0	560
-720	0	580
-740	0	600
-760	0	600
-780	0	620
-800	0	580
-820	0	610
-840	0	600
-860	0	590
-880	0	600
-900	0	600
-920	0	640
-940	0	580
-960	0	630
-980	0	640
-1000	0	640
-1020	0	640
-1040	0	640
-1060	0	600
-1080	0	610
-1100	0	620

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

West	South	Mag
0	-50	500
-20	-50	500
-40	-50	530
-60	-50	540
-80	-50	560
-100	-50	540
-120	-50	520
-140	-50	540
-160	-50	560
-180	-50	540
-200	-50	560
-220	-50	540
-240	-50	530
-260	-50	520
-280	-50	560
-300	-50	550
-320	-50	560
-340	-50	580
-360	-50	580
-380	-50	600
-400	-50	590
-420	-50	600
-440	-50	640
-460	-50	630
-480	-50	580
-500	-50	620
-520	-50	590
-540	-50	580
-560	-50	600
-580	-50	590
-600	-50	600
-620	-50	580
-640	-50	570
-660	-50	560
-680	-50	560
-700	-50	560
-720	-50	580
-740	-50	560
-760	-50	580
-780	-50	580
-800	-50	560
-820	-50	600
-840	-50	580
-860	-50	610
-880	-50	620
-900	-50	610
-920	-50	600
-940	-50	600
-960	-50	600
-980	-50	580
-1000	-50	580
-1020	-50	550
-1040	-50	580
-1060	-50	620
-1080	-50	640
-1100	-50	630

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

West	South	Mag
0	-100	540
-20	-100	550
-40	-100	520
-60	-100	550
-80	-100	540
-100	-100	540
-120	-100	540
-140	-100	520
-160	-100	540
-180	-100	520
-200	-100	520
-220	-100	520
-240	-100	520
-260	-100	510
-280	-100	520
-300	-100	520
-320	-100	520
-340	-100	520
-360	-100	520
-380	-100	520
-400	-100	520
-420	-100	520
-440	-100	530
-460	-100	520
-480	-100	540
-500	-100	520
-520	-100	520
-540	-100	540
-560	-100	540
-580	-100	540
-600	-100	520
-620	-100	520
-640	-100	540
-660	-100	530
-680	-100	530
-700	-100	540
-720	-100	520
-740	-100	510
-760	-100	520
-780	-100	520
-800	-100	540
-820	-100	560
-840	-100	570
-860	-100	560
-880	-100	560
-900	-100	580
-920	-100	560
-940	-100	570
-960	-100	580
-980	-100	560
-1000	-100	560
-1020	-100	560
-1040	-100	560
-1060	-100	540
-1080	-100	560
-1100	-100	560

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

West	South	Mag
0	-150	540
-20	-150	520
-40	-150	520
-60	-150	540
-80	-150	520
-100	-150	530
-120	-150	540
-140	-150	530
-160	-150	520
-180	-150	520
-200	-150	540
-220	-150	540
-240	-150	550
-260	-150	540
-280	-150	540
-300	-150	520
-320	-150	520
-340	-150	530
-360	-150	520
-380	-150	540
-400	-150	520
-420	-150	530
-440	-150	520
-460	-150	530
-480	-150	540
-500	-150	540
-520	-150	530
-540	-150	540
-560	-150	530
-580	-150	540
-600	-150	500
-620	-150	510
-640	-150	520
-660	-150	500
-680	-150	510
-700	-150	520
-720	-150	520
-740	-150	540
-760	-150	550
-780	-150	550
-800	-150	540
-820	-150	540
-840	-150	540
-860	-150	550
-880	-150	520
-900	-150	540
-920	-150	540
-940	-150	540
-960	-150	520
-980	-150	540
-1000	-150	560
-1020	-150	550
-1040	-150	540
-1060	-150	540
-1080	-150	550
-1100	-150	560

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

West	South	Mag
0	-200	540
-20	-200	520
-40	-200	520
-60	-200	540
-80	-200	520
-100	-200	530
-120	-200	540
-140	-200	530
-160	-200	530
-180	-200	520
-200	-200	520
-220	-200	520
-240	-200	550
-260	-200	540
-280	-200	540
-300	-200	520
-320	-200	520
-340	-200	520
-360	-200	530
-380	-200	540
-400	-200	520
-420	-200	530
-440	-200	530
-460	-200	520
-480	-200	530
-500	-200	530
-520	-200	540
-540	-200	530
-560	-200	520
-580	-200	530
-600	-200	520
-620	-200	520
-640	-200	520
-660	-200	530
-680	-200	520
-700	-200	510
-720	-200	500
-740	-200	520
-760	-200	540
-780	-200	560
-800	-200	550
-820	-200	560
-840	-200	540
-860	-200	550
-880	-200	540
-900	-200	550
-920	-200	560
-940	-200	520
-960	-200	530
-980	-200	520
-1000	-200	530
-1020	-200	540
-1040	-200	530
-1060	-200	540
-1080	-200	530
-1100	-200	540

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

West	South	Mag
0	-250	510
-20	-250	520
-40	-250	510
-60	-250	520
-80	-250	530
-100	-250	520
-120	-250	520
-140	-250	510
-160	-250	530
-180	-250	540
-200	-250	490
-220	-250	530
-240	-250	520
-260	-250	530
-280	-250	520
-300	-250	520
-320	-250	530
-340	-250	520
-360	-250	530
-380	-250	520
-400	-250	530
-420	-250	520
-440	-250	530
-460	-250	530
-480	-250	520
-500	-250	530
-520	-250	520
-540	-250	520
-560	-250	500
-580	-250	520
-600	-250	510
-620	-250	530
-640	-250	530
-660	-250	520
-680	-250	530
-700	-250	540
-720	-250	540
-740	-250	550
-760	-250	560
-780	-250	540
-800	-250	550
-820	-250	540
-840	-250	560
-860	-250	550
-880	-250	560
-900	-250	540
-920	-250	540
-940	-250	520
-960	-250	520
-980	-250	520
-1000	-250	540
-1020	-250	520
-1040	-250	520
-1060	-250	530
-1080	-250	540
-1100	-250	540

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

West	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	0	-4	
-20	0	-2	4
-40	0	-6	-2
-60	0	-4	-2
-80	0	-2	7
-100	0	-6	1
-120	0	-7	-5
-140	0	-2	-4
-160	0	-6	-9
-180	0	1	-9
-200	0	0	-7
-220	0	4	-2
-240	0	4	6
-260	0	2	10
-280	0	0	12
-300	0	-4	0
-320	0	-6	-12
-340	0	2	-5
-360	0	0	2
-380	0	1	1
-400	0	-1	-1
-420	0	1	-1
-440	0	0	-6
-460	0	1	-11
-480	0	6	-7
-500	0	6	0
-520	0	8	2
-540	0	4	0
-560	0	8	4
-580	0	4	10
-600	0	4	10
-620	0	-2	2
-640	0	0	4
-660	0	0	6
-680	0	-2	10
-700	0	-4	6
-720	0	-4	8
-740	0	-8	2
-760	0	-8	-4
-780	0	-6	-5
-800	0	-6	-7
-820	0	-3	-7
-840	0	-2	-7
-860	0	0	-6
-880	0	2	2
-900	0	2	4
-920	0	-2	0
-940	0	2	6
-960	0	-2	8
-980	0	-4	-4
-1000	0	-4	-12
-1020	0	2	-6
-1040	0	2	0
-1060	0	2	0
-1080	0	2	
-1100	0	2	

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

West	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	-50	-1	
-20	-50	0	2
-40	-50	-1	5
-60	-50	-2	7
-80	-50	-4	3
-100	-50	-6	-4
-120	-50	-2	-4
-140	-50	-4	-7
-160	-50	0	-5
-180	-50	1	-1
-200	-50	0	0
-220	-50	2	3
-240	-50	-1	-1
-260	-50	0	2
-280	-50	2	10
-300	-50	-6	2
-320	-50	-2	-5
-340	-50	-4	-7
-360	-50	1	-4
-380	-50	0	0
-400	-50	1	1
-420	-50	0	-2
-440	-50	0	-11
-460	-50	3	-9
-480	-50	8	2
-500	-50	4	-3
-520	-50	5	-9
-540	-50	10	-1
-560	-50	8	8
-580	-50	8	14
-600	-50	2	12
-620	-50	0	3
-640	-50	-2	1
-660	-50	1	7
-680	-50	-4	9
-700	-50	-4	8
-720	-50	-8	2
-740	-50	-8	-6
-760	-50	-6	-8
-780	-50	-4	-4
-800	-50	-2	1
-820	-50	-4	-1
-840	-50	-3	-5
-860	-50	-2	-7
-880	-50	0	-10
-900	-50	2	-6
-920	-50	6	6
-940	-50	2	7
-960	-50	0	2
-980	-50	1	0
-1000	-50	-1	0
-1020	-50	2	5
-1040	-50	-2	2
-1060	-50	-2	-1
-1080	-50	0	
-1100	-50	-3	

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

West	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	-100	-6	
-20	-100	-6	2
-40	-100	-5	-6
-60	-100	-3	-2
-80	-100	-2	2
-100	-100	-4	0
-120	-100	-4	-6
-140	-100	-2	-5
-160	-100	0	-3
-180	-100	-1	-3
-200	-100	2	1
-220	-100	0	0
-240	-100	-2	-2
-260	-100	4	8
-280	-100	-4	8
-300	-100	-2	10
-320	-100	-6	4
-340	-100	-10	-16
-360	-100	-2	-15
-380	-100	2	-2
-400	-100	1	-1
-420	-100	1	-6
-440	-100	3	-6
-460	-100	5	-2
-480	-100	6	5
-500	-100	4	2
-520	-100	2	-10
-540	-100	8	0
-560	-100	8	18
-580	-100	2	18
-600	-100	-4	2
-620	-100	-4	-4
-640	-100	0	4
-660	-100	-4	6
-680	-100	-4	6
-700	-100	-6	8
-720	-100	-8	2
-740	-100	-10	-6
-760	-100	-6	-6
-780	-100	-6	-12
-800	-100	-4	-20
-820	-100	4	-4
-840	-100	4	6
-860	-100	0	1
-880	-100	2	-5
-900	-100	1	-8
-920	-100	6	0
-940	-100	5	5
-960	-100	2	4
-980	-100	4	8
-1000	-100	-1	8
-1020	-100	-1	2
-1040	-100	-4	-3
-1060	-100	0	0
-1080	-100	2	
-1100	-100	-6	

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

West	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	-150	-3	
-20	-150	-4	5
-40	-150	-6	-1
-60	-150	-6	-4
-80	-150	-3	0
-100	-150	-5	-6
-120	-150	-4	-15
-140	-150	2	-10
-160	-150	4	-4
-180	-150	4	0
-200	-150	6	4
-220	-150	2	8
-240	-150	4	12
-260	-150	-4	3
-280	-150	-2	0
-300	-150	-1	5
-320	-150	-5	0
-340	-150	-2	-2
-360	-150	-4	-3
-380	-150	-1	-7
-400	-150	-2	-9
-420	-150	4	0
-440	-150	2	2
-460	-150	0	-8
-480	-150	4	-8
-500	-150	6	-6
-520	-150	8	-1
-540	-150	8	-3
-560	-150	7	-7
-580	-150	12	7
-600	-150	10	24
-620	-150	2	18
-640	-150	-4	4
-660	-150	-2	2
-680	-150	-4	5
-700	-150	-4	5
-720	-150	-7	5
-740	-150	-6	-15
-760	-150	0	-13
-780	-150	2	-4
-800	-150	5	2
-820	-150	1	-4
-840	-150	4	-3
-860	-150	6	3
-880	-150	2	-3
-900	-150	5	0
-920	-150	6	10
-940	-150	1	6
-960	-150	0	2
-980	-150	1	1
-1000	-150	-2	-2
-1020	-150	2	2
-1040	-150	-1	4
-1060	-150	-1	2
-1080	-150	-2	
-1100	-150	-2	

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

West	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	-200	-3	
-20	-200	-4	5
-40	-200	-6	-1
-60	-200	-6	-4
-80	-200	-3	0
-100	-200	-5	-6
-120	-200	-4	-15
-140	-200	2	-10
-160	-200	4	-4
-180	-200	4	0
-200	-200	6	4
-220	-200	2	8
-240	-200	4	12
-260	-200	-4	3
-280	-200	-2	0
-300	-200	-1	4
-320	-200	-5	0
-340	-200	-2	1
-360	-200	-4	-1
-380	-200	-4	3
-400	-200	-1	-7
-420	-200	-2	-9
-440	-200	4	0
-460	-200	2	0
-480	-200	0	-12
-500	-200	6	-8
-520	-200	8	4
-540	-200	4	8
-560	-200	6	6
-580	-200	-2	-2
-600	-200	6	-4
-620	-200	2	-2
-640	-200	6	3
-660	-200	4	12
-680	-200	1	16
-700	-200	-3	9
-720	-200	-8	-2
-740	-200	-3	-2
-760	-200	-6	-5
-780	-200	-3	-10
-800	-200	-1	-14
-820	-200	2	-15
-840	-200	6	-5
-860	-200	8	5
-880	-200	5	5
-900	-200	4	-1
-920	-200	4	-6
-940	-200	6	0
-960	-200	8	15
-980	-200	2	17
-1000	-200	-3	9
-1020	-200	-4	2
-1040	-200	-6	-1
-1060	-200	-3	-1
-1080	-200	-6	
-1100	-200	-2	

Alcor Resources Ltd. SED Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

West	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	-250	-1	
-20	-250	2	5
-40	-250	0	8
-60	-250	-4	0
-80	-250	-2	-8
-100	-250	-2	-14
-120	-250	4	-14
-140	-250	8	-10
-160	-250	8	0
-180	-250	14	18
-200	-250	2	10
-220	-250	2	-4
-240	-250	4	-2
-260	-250	4	3
-280	-250	4	9
-300	-250	1	2
-320	-250	-2	-10
-340	-250	5	-10
-360	-250	4	-6
-380	-250	9	-1
-400	-250	6	2
-420	-250	8	1
-440	-250	5	-3
-460	-250	8	0
-480	-250	8	5
-500	-250	5	-1
-520	-250	6	9
-540	-250	4	11
-560	-250	-2	-4
-580	-250	1	-10
-600	-250	5	8
-620	-250	4	15
-640	-250	-6	-6
-660	-250	0	-11
-680	-250	4	0
-700	-250	1	-2
-720	-250	3	-4
-740	-250	4	0
-760	-250	4	8
-780	-250	3	12
-800	-250	-3	-1
-820	-250	-2	-10
-840	-250	1	-9
-860	-250	4	-4
-880	-250	4	-1
-900	-250	5	-2
-920	-250	4	-4
-940	-250	7	-1
-960	-250	6	3
-980	-250	6	10
-1000	-250	4	10
-1020	-250	-2	10
-1040	-250	-2	6
-1060	-250	-6	-4
-1080	-250	-4	
-1100	-250	0	