ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Vancouver Off Confidential: 94.12.30

ASSESSMENT REPORT 23354 MINING DIVISION: Vancouver

PROPERTY: Windancer
LOCATION: LAT 49 45 12 LONG 123 58 18
UTM 10 5511439 430006
NTS 092G13W
CLAIM(S): Windancer
OPERATOR(S): La Rue, J.P. La Rue, T.L.
AUTHOR(S): La Rue, J.P.
REPORT YEAR: 1993, 43 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver
KEYWORDS: Coast intrusives,Veins,Quartz,Sulphides,Gold,Silver
WORK
DONE: Prospecting
PROS 25.0 ha
MINFILE: 092G 050,092G 063,092G 012

ASSESMENT REPORT

on

PROSPECTING

and

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

on

WINDANCER MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

comprised of:

WINDANCER 1-6 Tenure #315522-525

&

TAJ 1-4 Tenure # 316566-569

Lower Jervis Inlet Area

Near Egmont, B.C.

Vancouver Mining Division

Lat. 49°45.2' Long. 123° 58.3'

NTS Maps 92G12/W & 92G13/W

Owned and Operated by:

J. La Rue and T. La Rue

Lillooet, B.C.

Information for this report

compiled and written by:

John P. La Rue

Jan. 31st, 1994

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

(i) The WINDANCER Claim Group is located at Lat. 49° 45' Long 123° 58', approximately 3 km. west of the town of Egmont, B.C., at the northern tip of the Sechelt Peninsula, within the Lower Jervis Inlet area of the Vancouver Mining Division. The claim group area is covered by NTS Maps 92G12/W & 92G13/W, and is comprised of the WINDANCER and TAJ Mineral Claims which total 10 units in all.

The area of the claims is easily accessible, and actually bisected by paved Highway 101, approximately 75 km. from the Langdale ferry terminal. An infrastructure of older logging and mining exploration roads provide 4 X 4 and easy walking access to most parts of the property.

Topographically, the claim area is typified by a low 300 metre elevation hummock of land. The area has been previously logged at least once, but is still covered by dense underbrush including salal, alder, young evergreen conifer (both planted and spaced), and moderate fir, hemlock and cedar stands in the more interior portions and heights of the claim. Overburden is erratic, with good rock exposure on the heights and thick clay overburden and till in the valleys.

Weather conditions are typical of the lower coast with hot summers and mild wet winters; as a result, prospecting and exploration could be carried out in the property area virtually any time of the year. Water for all phases of property development are abundant. The claim area is surrounded on three sides by deep saltwater approaches, and North Lake and Waugh Lake and a number of springs abound on the property. Triple phase power follows alongside Highway 101 between Earls Cove and Egmont, actually bisecting the property.

(ii) The WINDANCER Claim Group is comprised of the WINDANCER 1 - 6 and the TAJ 1 - 4 Mineral Claims as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure #'s	Expiry Date
WINDANCER 1	315522	Feb 6th, '94
WINDANCER 2	315523	Feb 6th, '94
WINDANCER 3	315524	Feb 6th, '94
WINDANCER 4	315525	Feb 6th, '94
WINDANCER 5	315526	Feb 6th, '94
WINDANCER 6	315527	Feb 6th, '94
TAJ 1	316566	Mar 12th, '94
TAJ 2	316567	Mar 12th, '94
TAJ 3	316568	Mar 12th, '94
TAJ 4	316569	Mar 12th, '94

Acceptance of this assessment report will extend the expiry date for the claim group through February 6th, 1997.

Regionally, the claim group lies at the northern end of the Caren Range within the Coast Plutonic Complex and is mainly underlain by plutons of granodioritic composition. Within the granodiorite masses are numerous inclusions or pendants of volcanic and sedimentary units left as remnants after glacial erosion. A large pendant forms the major height of land on the Sechelt Peninsula and has been the host for a number of mineral occurences. Of all the known deposits in the general area only the King Midas near Sakinaw Lake, the Cambrian Chieftain on Mt. Hallowell, and the R.C. or Skookum (1 km. to the west of WINDANCER) represent the only precious metal deposits on the Peninsula. All three of these properties have seen some limited production.

The earliest local history in the vicinity of the claim group would include the following:

-In 1937 Mr. R. Durnsford Jr. was reported to be tunneling along the shoreline (STEIN ADIT), approximately 2 Km. west of WINDANCER (this short adit was re-discovered by the author in 1982 and was purchased by Chalice Mining Inc.).

-In 1952 one of the locals, a Mr. Silvey discovered auriferous pyrite showings and staked the R.C. or SKOOKUM claims along

Agamemnon Channel, approximately 1 km west of the WINDANCER claim group.

-In 1965, a shipment of hand cobbed ore totalling 106 tons was shipped by barge from the R.C. to the Tacoma Smelter. The ore was all taken from the still visible beach pits, some reportedly at low tide as the showings extend into the channel underwater. Returns on the shipment were 34 ozs Au, 45 ozs Ag and 170 lbs of Cu. Locals who worked the project say the ore was broken down with sledge hammers, and even had a sluice utilizing seawater to concentrate the auriferous portions of the ore.

-In 1981, the ground was staked by the author and his wife. In 1982, the ground was re-staked as the CHALICE 1 property, and Chalice Mining Inc. was formed. Chalice completed prospecting, geochemical and geophysical surveying, geologic mapping, trenching, and a total of 572 metres of diamond drilling in some 21 holes, over the course of 5 years. (The author left the group in 1983)

-In 1987, Chalice entered into an agreement with Blue Chip Resources to continue exploration of the Chalice 1 and the surrounding satellite properties (STEIN, WALLY'S 1 - 3, BACON 1 - 3). Blue Chip conducted additional gridding, geochemical surveying, and geologic mapping and IP surveying.

-In early 1994, the Chalice 1 Claim lapsed and the "heart" of the claim group was re-staked by the author and his wife. The WINDANCER and TAJ Mineral Claims lie wholly within the central portions of the Chalice 1 and Wally III claim boundaries.

Several important precious metal showings occur within the WINDANCER Claim Group. (See accompanying MinFile Master Reports) The following is taken from E.W. Grove, Ph.D., P.Eng.'s 1985 Geological Report and Work Proposal on the CHALICE MINING INC. Egmont Property (MEMPR Assessment Report 14,736): "Gold and silver bearing mineralization on the property generally comprises quartz-sulphide veins, quartz-sulphide stockwork systems, massive sulphide veins and vein stockworks, and disseminated sulphides in

porphyry like situations...Together, several of the vein stockworks and porphyry zones could form a potentially commercial deposit...All geological indicators suggest that the Chalice gold mineralization represents a widespread, high level, epithermal (low temperature) volcanically related type of mineralization. The mineralogy, and the geologic environment are unique in this setting and compare to a variety of low temperature gold-silver deposits in the western United States."

(iii) All work on the WINDANCER Claim group was performed by Tammy and John La Rue. A summary of work performed on the claim group during the '93 exploration season is as follows:

-A total of 4 days was spent prospecting on the claim group, in order to first locate, and then evaluate the various mineral showings indicated in the numerous engineering reports. Many of the showings were discovered after we had left the Company in '83; too, logging, tree spacing, and time have obliterated any markings from previous surveys.

-A roadside survey grid was established at 20 metre intervals (see Plan Map 7) for a total of 102 stations or 2.04 km of gridding.

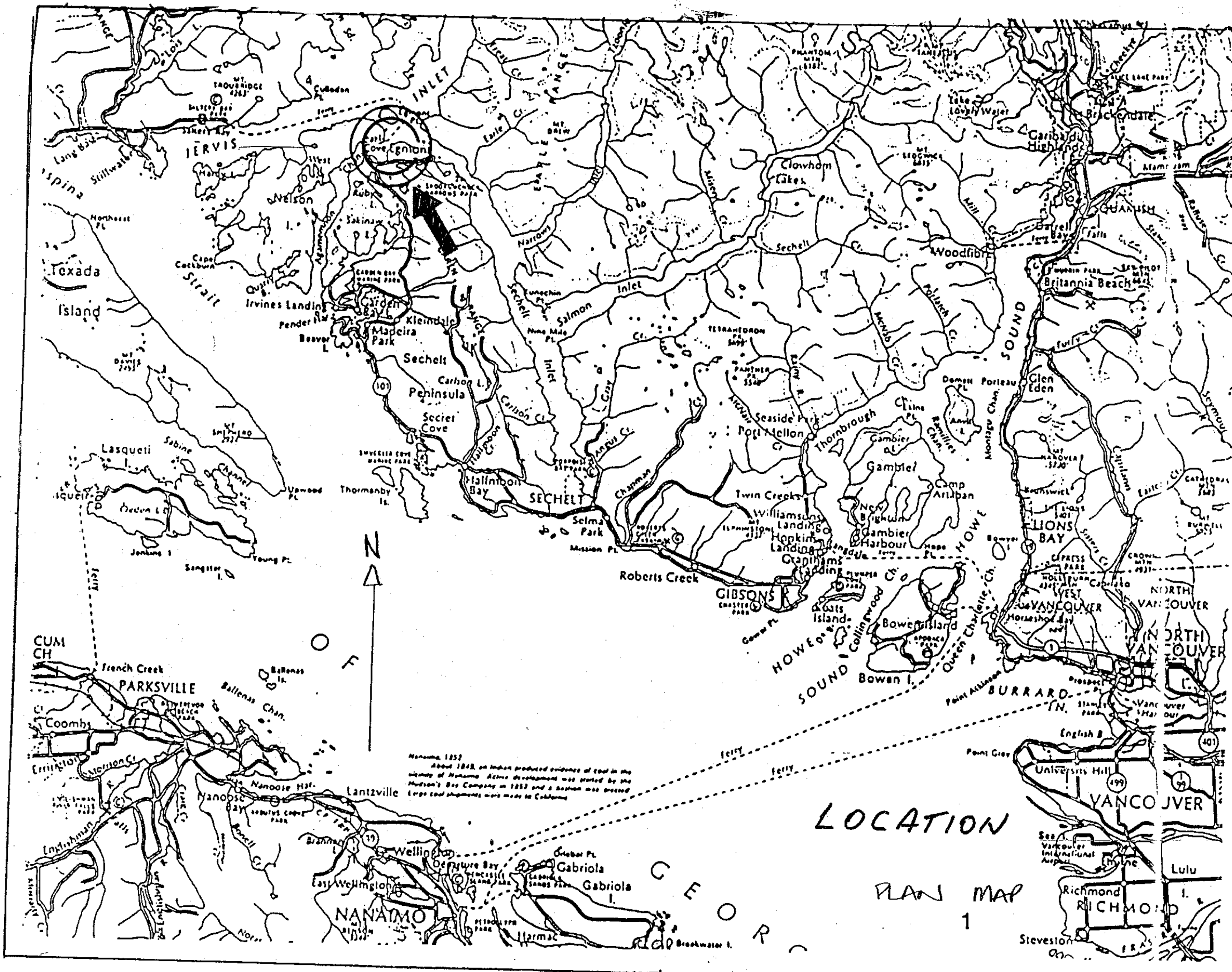
-Two property examinations were conducted by geological engineers; initial meetings were held in Vancouver, B.C, with property examinations shortly thereafter for a total of 5 days. Representatives of Sumitomo Metal Mining Corp. and Aquaterre Mineral Development Inc, respectively, conducted property examinations, not only for direction in further development of the property but as well in hopes of a joint venture/participation by a 'Major' mining firm.

-Photocopies of MEMPR Assessment Reports 11129, 11333, 11334, 12451, 12641, 14264, 14736, 15577, 17941, and 18418 were purchased through the B.C.-Yukon Chamber of Mines Archives to provide background information on all recorded work to date. In addition, a photocopy of the original gold soil geochemistry survey map (unpublished) for Chalice I, circa 1982-83, was purchased from a private source in

Egmont to provide background information not available through MEMPR sources.

-A total of 3.62 km of Self-Potential Survey was conducted over portions of the claim group for a total of 177 readings. The TAJ claims (Wally III+veins) were not surveyed during the season.

(iv) Exploration during the '93 season was of a basic reconnaissance nature and to familiarize with the property and its history of development, especially the relationships between the various known mineral showings and their geophysics and geochemistry. Exploration was conducted over portions of Windancer 1-5 and Taj 1-3, and focused on approximately 10% of the claim group area. All work on the claim group was conducted by Tammy and John La Rue of Lillooet, B.C., joint owner/operators of the claim group



LOCATION
PLAN MAP
1
JERVIS INLET
Egmont
Earls Cove
Nelson I.
Texada Island
Irvines Landing
Garden Bay
Pender Harbour
Madeira Park
Kleindale
Sechelt Peninsula
Secret Cove
Halfmoon Bay
SECHELT
Selma Park
Roberts Creek
GIBSONS
Port Mellon
Seaside Park
Twin Creeks
Williamsons Landing
Hopkins Landing
Granthams Landing
Gambier I.
Gambier Harbour
New Brighton
Camp Artaban
Keats Island
Bowen Island
Bowen I.
Clowhom Lakes
Salmon Inlet
Sechelt Inlet
Woodfibre
Britannia Beach
Squamish
Garibaldi Highlands
Brackendale
Lake Lovely Water
Porteau
Glen Eden
LIONS BAY
WEST VANCOUVER
Horseshoe Bay
NORTH VANCOUVER
BURRARD IN.
VANCOUVER
University Hill
Richmond
Lulu I.
Steveston
Howe Sound
Queen Charlotte Ch.
Lasqueti I.
Sabine Channel
Thormanby Is.
PARKSVILLE
French Creek
Ballenas Chan.
Coombs
Nanoose Bay
Lantzville
Wellington
Departure Bay
East Wellington
NANAIMO
Harmac
Gabriola I.
Gabriola
Brockwater I.
Roberts Creek
Sangster I.
Jenkins I.
Young Pt.
OF GEOR
N

Scale 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Contour interval 500 feet

Approximate magnetic declination 24° 30' East

PLAN MAP 2 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

LEGEND

Drift and valley-fill

JURASSIC (?) OR LATER

COAST INTRUSIONS

Mainly coarse-grained horneblende granodiorite

Medium-grained biotite granodiorite

6 Main batholithic mass; mainly quartz diorite, granodiorite

Quartz-feldspar porphyry

AGE UNKNOWN

JARVIS GROUP

4 Basalt, andesite and associated pyroclastic rocks; minor limestone, dolomitic limestone, chert, argillite

3 Mainly conglomerate, greywacke, sandstone, argillite; greenstone

Metavolcanic rocks; metasedimentary rocks; metadiabase

Gneiss

CONDENSED

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF LOWER JERVIS INLET

1957

Geology by W.R. Bacon

Geological boundary
- defined
- approximate
- assumed

Attitude of bedding
- inclined
- vertical

Fault with dip

*8 Prospect (number refers to text)

Main road

Secondary road

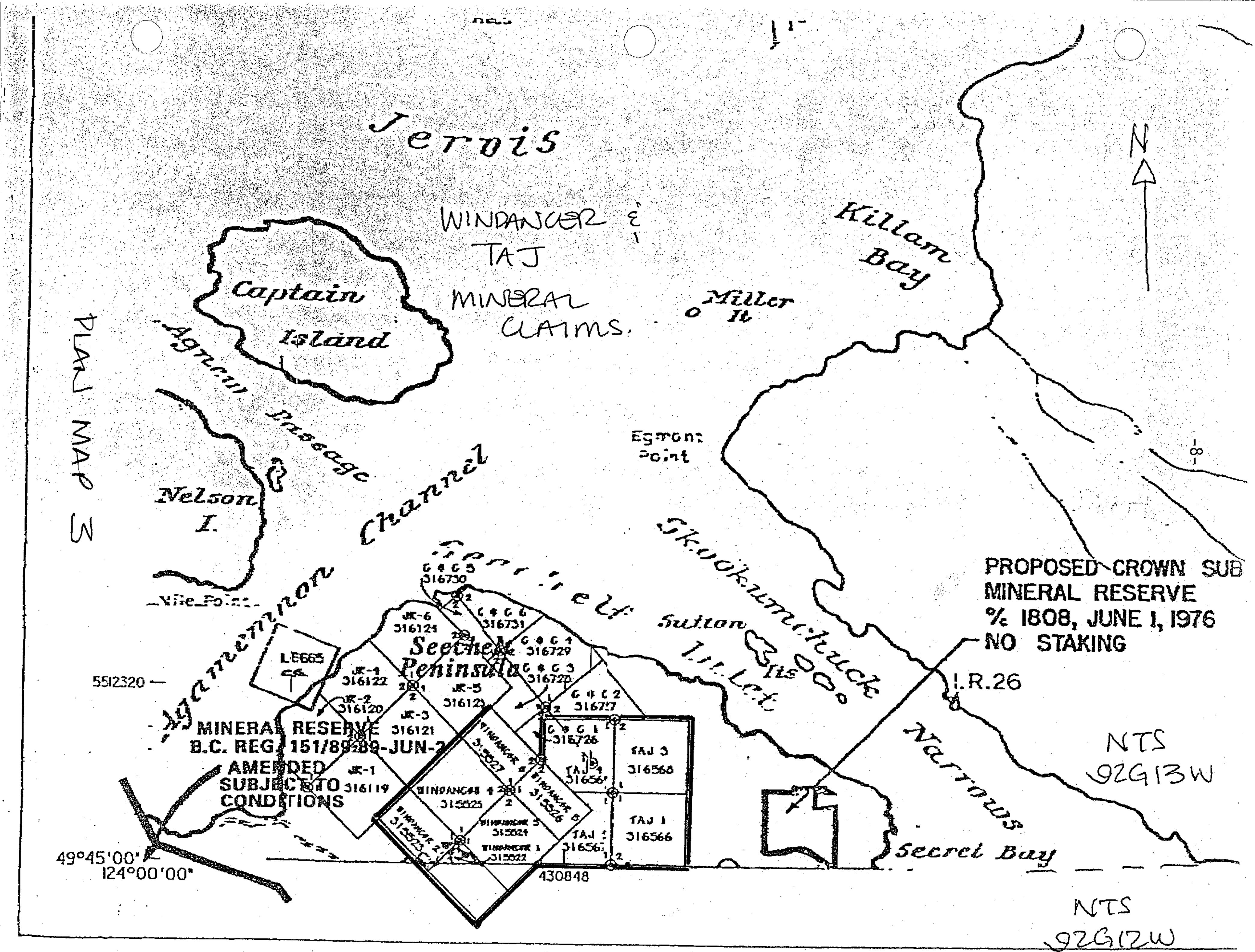
B.R.C.

9. VIRGO

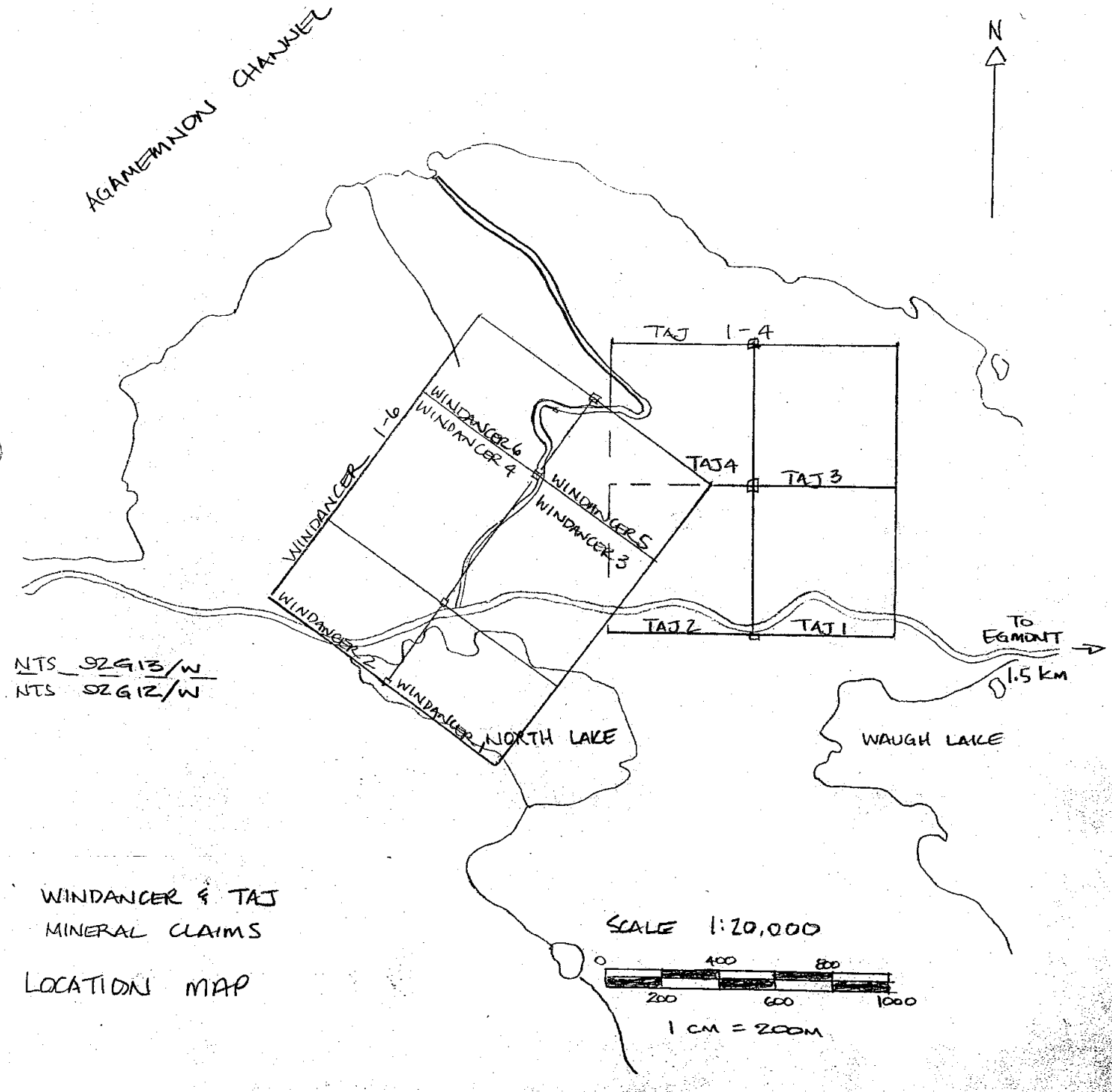
10. RED JACKET

11. CHALICE

1. Mt. Diadem
2. Linda
3. Linda
4. Copper
5. Cambrian Chieftain
6. King Midas
7. 'No Mans Creek'


Jervis
WINDANCER & TAJ MINERAL CLAIMS.
Captain Island
Agamemnon Channel
Nelson I.
Nile Point
Egmont Point
Miller It
Killam Bay
Skookumchuck Narrows
Sechelt Inlet
Sutton Its
Seechelt Peninsula
Secret Bay
N
PLAN MAP 3
PROPOSED CROWN SUB MINERAL RESERVE % 1808, JUNE 1, 1976 NO STAKING
I.R.26
MINERAL RESERVE B.C. REG. 151/89 89-JUN-2 AMENDED SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS
5512320
49°45'00"
124°00'00"
430848
NTS 92G13W
NTS 92G12W
G & C 5 316730
G & C 6 316731
G & C 4 316729
G & C 3 316728
G & C 2 316727
G & C 1 316726
JK-6 316124
JK-4 316122
JK-5 316123
JK-2 316120
JK-3 316121
JK-1 316119
TAJ 3 316568
TAJ 1 316566
WINDANCER 4 315625
WINDANCER 5 315624
WINDANCER 1 315622
WINDANCER 6 315626
WINDANCER 2 315623
WINDANCER 7 315627

PLAN MAP 4



WINDANCER & TAJ
MINERAL CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

PLAN MAP 5

NTS 92G/13W

LOCAL GEOLOGY - PHOTOCOMPILED FROM ASS. REPORT 12,641

SCALE 1:1000 1cm = 100m J. LARUE '08

ROAD PLOTTING

GEOLOGY CHALICE I

- TRENCH
- PIT
- OUTCROP
- JOINTING ATTITUDE
- QUARTZ VEIN ATTITUDE
- FOLIATION ATTITUDE
- SHEAR ZONE
- BRECCIA
- Ss# STREAM SEDIMENT LOCATIONS

MINERALIZATION

QTZ	QUARTZ
ep	EPIDOTE
SER.	SERICITE
K	POTASSIUM FELDSPAR
PY	PYRITE
CPY	CHALCOPYRITE

DIKES

4 ANDESITE - BASALT
3 FELDSPAR HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY
2 DIORITE
1 FELSITE

hbGd	HORNBLENDE GRANODIORITE
bGd	BIOTITE GRANODIORITE
D	DIORITE
V,V,V	PENDANT

WINDANCE 1

WINDANCE 2

WINDANCE 3

WINDANCE 4

WINDANCE 5

RUN DATE: 02/13/93
RUN TIME: 14:12:00

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 1
REPORT: RGEN0100

MINFILE NUMBER: 092GNW008 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 092G13 Au1

NAME(S): CHALICE, SKOOKUM, RC,
BEACH PIT, S. EGMONT, EARL COVE

STATUS: Prospect MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
NTS MAP: 092G13W UTM ZONE: 10
LATITUDE: 49 45 34 NORTHING: 5512130
LONGITUDE: 123 59 01 EASTING: 429158
ELEVATION: 0004 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Drill hole 1 in Beach Pit zone (Assessment Report 14736, Figure A1-1).

COMMODITIES: Gold Silver Copper

MINERALS
SIGNIFICANT: Marcasite Pyrite
ASSOCIATED: Quartz
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown
ISOTOPIC AGE: DATING METHOD: Unknown MATERIAL DATED:

DEPOSIT
CHARACTER: Vein Stockwork
CLASSIFICATION: Hydrothermal Epigenetic
DIMENSION: 0230 Metres STRIKE/DIP: 045/40W TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Attitude of veins in beach exposures.

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Plutonic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Upper Jurassic			Coast Plutonic Complex

LITHOLOGY: Granodiorite

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Coast Crystalline PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)
TERRANE: Plutonic Rocks

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: BEACH PIT

CATEGORY: Assay YEAR: 1966
SAMPLE TYPE: Bulk Sample

COMMODITY	GRADE	
Silver	14.0000	Grams per tonne
Gold	11.0000	Grams per tonne
Copper	0.0800	Per cent

COMMENTS: 96 tonne bulk sample.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 11129, page 16

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

A zone of high grade gold mineralization is exposed along the southeast side of Agamemnon Channel, 1.1 kilometres southwest of the northern tip of Sechelt Peninsula.

The Chalice prospect is comprised of a zone of vein and stockwork mineralization traced discontinuously northeastward along the shore of Sechelt Peninsula for 230 metres. The zone is hosted in granodiorite of Upper Jurassic age, within the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex.

Several pits excavated in beach exposures reveal numerous discontinuous veins of quartz, marcasite and pyrite up to 0.5 metres wide in granodiorite and basaltic dykes. The veins strike 045 degrees and dip 40 to 90 degrees west. A sample from one of the pits assayed 213 grams per tonne gold and 219 grams per tonne silver (Bulletin 39, page 39). A bulk sample of 96 tonnes shipped by Abacon Mineral Explorations Ltd. in 1966 averaged 11 grams per tonne

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

gold, 14 grams per tonne silver and 0.08 per cent copper (Assessment Report 11129, page 16).

One hundred and fifty metres to the northeast, a 7 by 2 metre cliff exposure reveals a series of marcasite veinlets 4 to 6 centimetres wide cut by several basaltic dykes in granodiorite. The veins strike 055 degrees and dip 75 degrees west. A 20 metre wide stockwork of quartz and marcasite veinlets outcrops between these two exposures. The stockwork zone trends 110 degrees and dips 60 degrees east to 75 degrees west.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1961-89,90
EMPR GEM 1970-230
EMPR 2722, *11129, *12641, *14736, 17941
EMPR PF (Tomlinson, F.C. (1969): Report on R.C. Group of Mineral Claims; Howell, W.A. (1988): Report on Egmont Property, in Prospectus - Blue Chip Resources Inc.)
EMPR BULL 39, p. 39
GSC P 90-1F, pp. 95-101
GSC MAP 42-1963, 1069A; 1386A
GSC OF 611
GCNL #197, 1984; #16,#18,#23,#227, 1985
IPDM May-June 1985
Ditson, G.M. (1978): Metallogeny of the Vancouver-Hope Area, British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia

DATE CODED: 850724 CODED BY: GSB FIELD CHECK: N
DATE REVISED: 900608 REVISED BY: PSF FIELD CHECK: N

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MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

MINFILE NUMBER: 092GNW061 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): STEIN

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 092G13W
LATITUDE: 49 45 03
LONGITUDE: 123 59 46
ELEVATION: 0005 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Centred on portal of adit (Assessment Report 12641).

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
UTM ZONE: 10
NORTHING: 5511170
EASTING: 428250

COMMODITIES: Gold Silver

MINERALS
SIGNIFICANT: Pyrite Marcasite
ASSOCIATED: Quartz
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown
ISOTOPIC AGE: DATING METHOD: Unknown MATERIAL DATED:

DEPOSIT
CHARACTER: Vein
CLASSIFICATION: Hydrothermal Epigenetic
DIMENSION: Metres STRIKE/DIP: 120/ TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Zone trends 120 to 130 degrees.

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Volcanic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Upper Triassic	Vancouver	Karmutsen	
Upper Jurassic			Coast Plutonic Complex

LITHOLOGY: Rhyodacite Cherty Breccia
Quartz Breccia

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Coast Crystalline PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)
TERRANE: Wrangellia Plutonic Rocks
COMMENTS: Hosted in roof pendant in the Coast Plutonic Complex.

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: STEIN

CATEGORY: Assay YEAR: 1983
SAMPLE TYPE: Grab

COMMODITY	GRADE	
Silver	17.3000	Grams per tonne
Gold	40.1100	Grams per tonne

COMMENTS: Sample across 0.75 metres.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 11333

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

At the Stein showing, an adit at Agamemnon Bay on the north end of Sechelt Peninsula exposes a quartz healed rhyodacitic chert breccia within a roof pendant of volcanics and sediments of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) in the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The breccia zone trends 120 to 130 degrees, similar to the trend of the roof pendant.

The quartz is mineralized with pyrite and marcasite. A grab sample of pyritic material taken two metres from the portal of the adit assayed 40.11 grams per tonne gold and 17.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 12641, page 25, Sample Ton).

The showing was explored by a 21 metre long adit in 1913.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1913-288

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR ASS RPT 11333, 12641, 17941
EMPR BULL 39
GSC P 90-1F, pp. 95-101
GSC MAP 42-1963; 1069A; 1386A
GSC OF 611
Ditson, G.M. (1978): Metallogeny of the Vancouver-Hope Area, British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia

DATE CODED: 900606 CODED BY: PSF FIELD CHECK: N
DATE REVISED: REVISED BY: FIELD CHECK:

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MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

MINFILE NUMBER: 092GNW050 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): NL, NORTH LAKE, TY, CRALICE

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 092G13W 092G12W
LATITUDE: 49 45 03
LONGITUDE: 123 58 22
ELEVATION: 0045 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Drill hole 9 in NL zone (Assessment Report 14736, Fig. A1-1).

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
UTM ZONE: 10
NORTHING: 5511149
EASTING: 429920

COMMODITIES: Gold Silver Copper

MINERALS
SIGNIFICANT: Marcasite Pyrite Chalcopyrite
ASSOCIATED: Quartz
ALTERATION: Silica
ALTERATION TYPE: Silicific'n
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown
ISOTOPIC AGE: DATING METHOD: Unknown MATERIAL DATED:

DEPOSIT
CHARACTER: Vein Stockwork
CLASSIFICATION: Epithermal Hydrothermal Epigenetic
DIMENSION: 0030 x 0001 Metres STRIKE/DIP: 050/65N TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Main vein in NL zone.

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Plutonic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Upper Jurassic			Coast Plutonic Complex

LITHOLOGY: Granodiorite

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Coast Crystalline PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)
TERRANE: Plutonic Rocks

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: NL

CATEGORY: Assay YEAR: 1982
SAMPLE TYPE: Chip

COMMODITY	GRADE	
Silver	54.5000	Grams per tonne
Gold	50.3900	Grams per tonne

COMMENTS: Sample along 1.8 metre length; sample R-NL-X-5.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 11129

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The NL showing outcrops along Highway 101, 300 metres northeast of the west end of North Lake on Sechelt Peninsula.

A road cut along the highway reveals a vein (NL zone) hosted in granodiorite of Upper Jurassic age, within the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The vein strikes 045 to 050 degrees for an exposed length of 30 metres and dips 65 degrees north. The vein varies up to 0.27 metres in width. Diamond drilling indicates the vein continues downdip for at least 55 metres. Six subsidiary tension veins ranging from 3 to 15 centimetres in width are developed in the granodiorite along the northwest side of the main vein over a distance of 20 metres. The tension veins strike 080 to 100 degrees for up to 8 metres and dip 65 degrees north.

The veins are comprised of marcasite in a gangue of quartz. A chip sample of the main vein taken across a width of 0.46 metres

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

assayed 23.6 grams per tonne gold and 40.1 grams per tonne silver, while a sample of a tension vein taken over a length of 1.8 metres assayed 50.39 grams per tonne gold and 54.5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11129, p. 24, Samples R-NL-1, R-NL-X-5). An angled diamond drill-hole (DDH-10) cored a 0.91 metre section grading 37.0 grams per tonne gold and 27.5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14736, p. 20).

A silicified shear zone (TY zone) striking 110 degrees and dipping steeply north, outcrops 240 metres northeast of the NL zone. Quartz veins ranging from 20 to 50 centimetres in width are developed in the hanging wall of the shear. The veins are mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Grab samples have yielded assays of up to 6.99 grams per tonne gold and 175.5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14736, p. 21).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR ASS RPT #11129, 11333, #12641, 14736, #17941
EMPR BULL 39
GSC P 90-1F, pp. 95-101
GSC MAP 42-1963; 1069A; 1386A
GSC OF 611
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DATE REVISED: 900607 REVISED BY: PSF FIELD CHECK: N

RUN DATE: 02/13/93
RUN TIME: 14:12:00

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

MINFILE NUMBER: 092GNW063 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): JR, 3V, DF,
CHALICE

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 092G13W
LATITUDE: 49 45 14
LONGITUDE: 123 58 37
ELEVATION: 0105 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Centred on collar of hole 9 in JR zone (Assessment Report 14736, Figure A1-1).

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
UTM ZONE: 10
NORTHING: 5511506
EASTING: 429619

COMMODITIES:	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Zinc
MINERALS					
SIGNIFICANT:	Marcasite Electrum	Pyrite	Galena	Chalcopyrite	Tetrahedrite
ASSOCIATED:	Quartz	Epidote			

MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown
ISOTOPIC AGE: DATING METHOD: Unknown MATERIAL DATED:

DEPOSIT
CHARACTER: Vein Stockwork Massive
CLASSIFICATION: Hydrothermal Epigenetic
DIMENSION: 0020 x 0001 Metres STRIKE/DIP: 065/90 TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: JR zone.

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Plutonic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Upper Jurassic			Coast Plutonic Complex

LITHOLOGY: Granodiorite
Andesitic Dyke

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Coast Crystalline PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)
TERRANE: Plutonic Rocks

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: JR

CATEGORY: Assay YEAR: 1985
SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core

COMMODITY	GRADE	
Silver	21.4000	Grams per tonne
Gold	31.3000	Grams per tonne

COMMENTS: Sample over core length of 2.7 metres.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 14736

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

A zone of precious metal bearing mineralization (JR zone) is exposed 770 metres east of Agamemnon Bay, 500 metres north of the west end of North Lake on Sechelt Peninsula.

The zone consists of a series of subparallel quartz-marcasite-epidote stringers in altered and sheared granodiorite of Upper Jurassic age within the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The zone strikes 065 degrees over an exposed length of 20 metres and dips nearly vertical. Exposed widths vary up to 1.5 metres. The zone is cut by several narrow andesitic dykes.

Surface samples have yielded assays of up to 6.86 grams per tonne gold and 6.72 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14736, p. 22). Diamond drilling encountered a section of massive marcasite with electrum in quartz averaging 31.3 grams per tonne gold and 21.4

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

grams per tonne silver over a core length of 2.7 metres (Assessment Report 14736, page 22, Hole 9).

A quartz vein stockwork (3V zone) outcropping over a 30 by 5 metre area, lies 260 metres northeast of the JR zone. The stockwork consists of a number of subparallel anastomosing quartz-marcasite veins trending 080 to 090 degrees. Individual veins vary from 0.06 to 0.3 metres in width. Samples from the showing have assayed up to 183.2 grams per tonne gold and 347.6 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14736, page 21).

A second quartz vein stockwork (DF zone) is exposed for a length of 25 metres, 300 metres northwest of the JR zone. The showing consists of quartz veins with sporadic to abundant pyrite and marcasite, occasional galena and chalcopyrite, and minor tetrahedrite developed in a faulted andesitic dyke and altered granodiorite. A chip sample taken across 2 metres assayed 46.96 grams per tonne gold and 83.0 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 14736, page 21).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR ASS RPT 14264, #14736, #17941
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GSC P 90-1F, pp. 95-101
GSC MAP 42-1963; 1069A; 1386A
GSC OF 611
GCNL #197, 1984; #16,#18,#23,#227, 1985
IPDM May-June 1985
Ditson, G.M. (1978): Metallogeny of the Vancouver-Hope Area, British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia

DATE CODED: 900607 CODED BY: PSF FIELD CHECK: N
DATE REVISED: REVISED BY: FIELD CHECK:

RUN DATE: 02/13/93
RUN TIME: 14:21:21

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 1
REPORT: RGEN0100

MINFILE NUMBER: 092GNW012 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): WALLY, WALLY 3, BACON

STATUS: Showing MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
NTS MAP: 092G13W UTM ZONE: 10
LATITUDE: 49 45 11 NORTHING: 5511400
LONGITUDE: 123 56 57 EASTING: 431630
ELEVATION: 0116 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Trench (Assessment Report 14264).

COMMODITIES: Copper Silver Gold Molybdenum

MINERALS
SIGNIFICANT: Chalcopyrite Pyrite Molybdenite
ASSOCIATED: Quartz
ALTERATION: Sericite Epidote Chlorite
ALTERATION TYPE: Sericitic Epidote Chloritic
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown
ISOTOPIC AGE: DATING METHOD: Unknown MATERIAL DATED:

DEPOSIT
CHARACTER: Vein Disseminated Massive
CLASSIFICATION: Hydrothermal Epigenetic
DIMENSION: 0012 x 0002 Metres STRIKE/DIP: 150/56W TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Quartz vein.

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Plutonic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Upper Jurassic			Coast Plutonic Complex

LITHOLOGY: Hornblende Biotite Granodiorite
Hornblende Biotite Quartz Diorite

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Coast Crystalline PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)
TERRANE: Plutonic Rocks

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: VEIN

CATEGORY: Assay YEAR: 1985
SAMPLE TYPE: Grab

COMMODITY	GRADE	
Silver	65.5000	Grams per tonne
Gold	6.6500	Grams per tonne
Copper	2.9600	Per cent

COMMENTS: Sample 1.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 14264.

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Wally showing occurs on the north end of Sechelt Peninsula, 500 metres northwest of the north end of Waugh Lake.

A sulphidic quartz vein (Wally 3 Vein) is developed in hornblende biotite granodiorite of Upper Jurassic age, within the western margin of the Jurassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The vein strikes 150 degrees for at least 12.5 metres and dips 56 degrees southwest. Widths vary from 0.65 to 1.8 metres. The vein is truncated to the northwest and possibly also to the southeast by strike slip faults.

The vein is comprised of chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite as disseminations, pods and bands up to 0.4 metres thick in a gangue of vuggy, milky white quartz. Total sulphide content varies from 8 to 20 per cent. These sulphides also extend into the wallrock, which

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

exhibits sericite-epidote-chlorite alteration up to 0.3 metres from the vein. A grab sample of the vein assayed 6.65 grams per tonne gold, 65.5 grams per tonne silver and 2.96 per cent copper (Assessment Report 14264, Appendix, Sample 1).

A second quartz vein (Wally 3a Vein), striking 130 degrees for 3 metres and dipping 30 to 50 degrees southwest, outcrops 150 metres south of the previous vein, within hornblende biotite quartz diorite. The vein pinches and swells to a width of 0.3 metres. Pyrite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite occur along fractures and as disseminations in the vein.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR ASS RPT 11334, 12451, *14264, 14736, *15577, *18418
EMPR BULL 39
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GSC OF 611
GCNL #197, 1984; #16,#18,#23,#227, 1985
Ditson, G.M. (1978): Metallogeny of the Vancouver-Hope Area, British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia

DATE CODED: 860513 CODED BY: AFW FIELD CHECK: N
DATE REVISED: 900606 REVISED BY: DEJ FIELD CHECK: N

III. PROSPECTING

Prospecting was completed over portions of both the WINDANCER and TAJ claims by Tammy and John La Rue. Utilizing the information contained in the available MEMPR assessment reports as a guide, a total of four days was spent in locating and evaluating the various mineral showings in the claim group. Since the original onset of recent exploration in more contemporary times (Chalice Mining - 1981 time frame), logging, tree farming and tree spacing, private property development, reclamation efforts by previous claim owners, and 10 years growth in the coastal rain forest, have obliterated any survey markings and obscured all but the most obvious showings. None of the previous survey information available had disclosed the infrastructure of exploration roads existing on the property or their relationship with the known showings. Only perseverance, "cracking rocks" and scraping away the moss allowed us to locate the showings we did. We were still unable to locate the "Hoser", "K ", and "Road Showing" mentioned in Grove's 1985 Geological Report. Geological mapping of the various showings completed by W.A.Howell in his report for Blue Chip Resources - Assessment Report 17,941 was particularly useful in determining which showings we had actually found as there were no previous survey markings to guide us. Refer to the accompanying Plan Map for location:

1. North Lake Vein - This system of narrow quartz-marcasite exposures outcrops alongside North Lake and Highway 101 and is quite easy to find
2. The JR vein proximity was located through hip chain and compass measurement. Although the author originally discovered the JR showing in 1981, the site bore little resemblance to the untouched site remembered. A single short spur road approx 70 metres long appears to run on top of the showings. Although a small 10 cm wide mineralized qtz. vein was discovered, the exposure bore little resemblance to the description offered in MEMPR Assessment Report 17941. From spatial relationships, it appears the showing may have been drilled, blasted, and then reclaimed with the road-

way on top of the original discovery site.

3. The Trench #2 porphyry showing was located on the final day of prospecting after searching the salal for 4 days. The exposure is in a small artificial rock cut on a rocky height of land or hummock. The showing is exposed in a rock cut running due E - W and measuring approximately 8 metres X 20 metres. As this showing, hosting "porphyry" disseminated gold bearing pyrite/marcasite in granodiorite (MEMPR Assessment Report 14736), is of such importance, and unfortunately discovered so late in the exploration program, more time will be devoted to delineating this exposure in future explorations. The pyrite/marcasite disseminations in granodiorite are closely associated with sericite and epidote alteration. Thick salal and a thin mantle of overburden hindered visible rock outcropping except in the artificial rock exposure. The disseminated pyrite was not uniformly distributed throughout the rock cut; the observation made at the time was that there appeared to be more continuity of 'grade' or an east - west 'zoning' to the mineralization. The pyrite appeared to be more sparsely disseminated towards the northern edge of the rock cut. Immediately to the south of the rock cut, bedrock exposure is obscured by the mantle of thick salal and likely thin overburden.
4. The 3V showings were found at the end of one of the many exploration roads on the property. Partially obscured by alder and salal, this set of showings was tracked down by the quantity of 'fly rock' surrounding it from blasting. Both pits are easily discernible once you are on top of them and still appear much as they were described in Howell's Geological Mapping -MEMPR Assessment Report 17941.
5. The Ty Zone area was located by "peaking up" the site with the SP (Self - Potential Method). The author originally discovered the showing in 1981, so was aware of the general area. At the time of the original discovery, only a small area was exposed by hand excavation with pick and shovel and samples taken. This occasion, a 1 metre by 3 metre trench was excavated to a depth of approximately .75 metres, in again locating the showing.

The excavation encountered the original silicified sulphide breccia material with visible chalcopyrite in addition to the pyrite/marcasite. The rock encountered was all broken as if the material had been shattered through blasting but still 'in situ'. Mechanical excavation would be required to expose this showing to solid bedrock.

6. A barely discernible cat track, grown in by alders and salal, runs mostly due north from Hwy 101 as it nears Waugh Lake, to the two Wally veins. The large quartz exposure of the Wally III vein was still apparent even though apparent reclamation had 'flattened' and covered part of the area. The smaller Wally vein lying approximately 150 metres to the south of the Wally III was less exposed, and again proximity was apparent through numerous quartz "fly rock" in the vicinity. This smaller vein, similarly had the appearance of having been 'reclaimed', with only a .5 metre by 3 metre quartz exposure discernible.

① NORTH LAKE VEIN SYSTEM

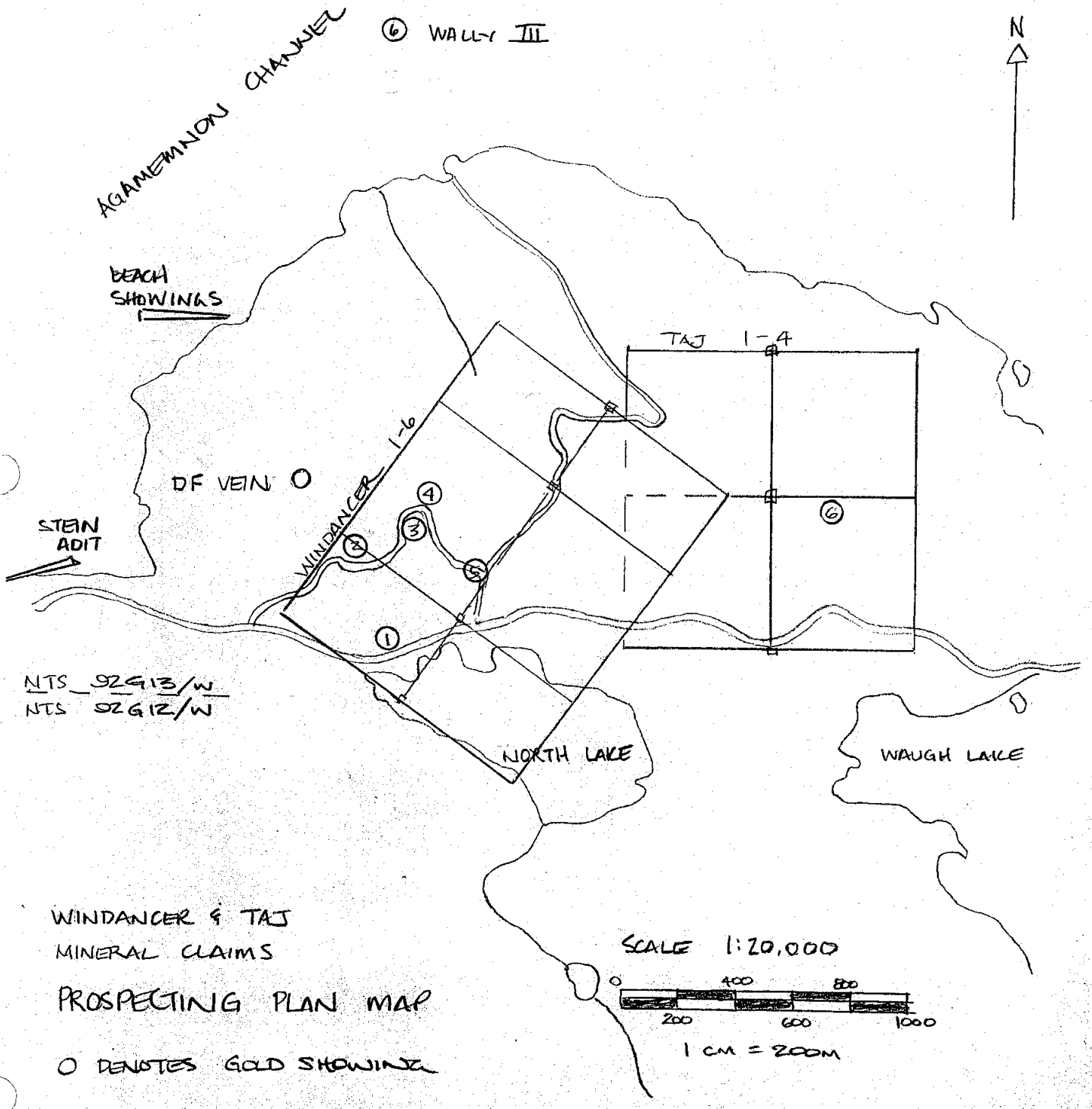
② JR VEIN

③ TRENCH #2 PORPHYRY

④ 3V PIT AREA

⑤ TY ZONE

⑥ WALLY III



WINDANCER & TAJ
MINERAL CLAIMS

PROSPECTING PLAN MAP

O DENOTES GOLD SHOWING

IV. DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND EVALUATION

Property Examinations

Two property examinations were conducted on the WINDANCER Claim Group during the '93 exploration season. Mr. H. Takaoka representing Sumitomo Metal Mining Canada Ltd. visited the property on June 20, '93. The Hon. Tom Waterland and Mr. John Kerr representing Aquaterre Mineral Development Ltd. visited the property on September 13th and 14th '93. Their submissions, in total, are included following. The two rock sample geochemistry conducted from samples taken by Mr. Kerr, was unfortunately without a designation to determine the sample origin or size.

Sumitomo

SUMITOMO METAL MINING CANADA LTD.

BOX 10150, PACIFIC CENTRE
602 - 700 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V7Y 1C6
CANADA

TELEPHONE
685-3274
FACSIMILE
(604) 685-3276

July 22, 1993

Mr. John P. Larue,
P.O. Box 73,
Lillooet, B.C.
V0K 1V0

Dear Mr. Larue:

We appreciate your offer on the Chalice Property and thank you for accompanying me to the property on June 20th.

I have studied all the data provided by you and I think there is good potential for high grade gold veins in the Chalice Property. However, regretfully the type of mineralization does not meet with our objectives which is bulk mineable large gold deposit.

We would like to decline your offer at this time. I apologize for the delayed reply and want to thank you for offering us the opportunity to study the area.

Please find enclosed your documents and maps with this letter.

Sincerely yours,

H. Takaoka

Hidetoshi Takaoka,
Vice-President/Director.

HT/sb
Encls.

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: SUMITOMO METAL MINING CANADA LTD.
P.O. BOX 10150 PACIFIC CENTRE
602 - 700 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V7Y 1C6

A9316422

Comments: ATTN: H. TAKAOKA

CERTIFICATE A9316422

SUMITOMO METAL MINING CANADA LTD.

Project: NORTH LAKE
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 7-JUL-93.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
248	7	Geochem Zr ring approx 150 mesh
226	7	0-5 lb crush and split

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
998	7	Au oz/T: 1 assay ton	FA-AAS	0.001	20.00
385	7	Ag oz/T:Reverse Aqua-Regia dig'n	AAS	0.01	20.0

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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Project : NORTH LAKE
Comments: ATTN: H. TAKAOKA

Page Number :1
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 07-JUL-93
Invoice No. : I9316422
P.O. Number :
Account : CT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9316422

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
1-3V SHOWING	248	226	1.020	2.18
2-3V SHOWING	248	226	1.165	1.36
3-JR VEIN	248	226	0.076	0.11
4-JR VEIN	248	226	0.050	0.07
5-JR VEIN	248	226	0.208	0.17
6-NL VEIN	248	226	1.936	2.25
7-NL VEIN	248	226	0.305	0.61

CERTIFICATION:

Table 1
第 1 表

Sample Nos. サンプルNo.	Sample Location 採取位置	Au ppm	Ag ppm	記載 Description
①	３Ｖ地区	35.0	74.8	py-qz vn fl
②	３Ｖ地区	40.0	46.6	py-qz vn fl
③	ＪＲ地区	2.6	3.8	py-qz vn fl
④	ＪＲ地区	1.7	2.4	py-qz vn fl
⑤	ＪＲ地区	7.1	5.8	py-qz vn fl
⑥	ＮＬ地区	66.4	77.2	qz vn o/c , 2 feet thick
⑦	ＮＬ地区 area	10.5	20.9	qz vn o/c , 10 cm thick

REPORT: V93-00996.0 (PARTIAL)

REFERENCE:

CLIENT: AQUATERRE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: J. KERR
DATE PRINTED: 24-SEP-93

ORDER	ELEMENT		NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold	2	5 PPB	FIRE ASSAY	FIRE ASSAY @ 30 G
2	Ag	Silver	2	0.2 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
3	Cu	Copper	2	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
4	Pb	Lead	2	2 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
5	Zn	Zinc	2	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
6	Mo	Molybdenum	2	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
7	As	Arsenic	2	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
8	Sb	Antimony	2	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
9	Bi	Bismuth	2	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
10	Ba	Barium	2	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA

RESULTS TO FOLLOW FOR: Hg

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK	2	2 -150	2	CRUSH/SPLIT & PULV.	2

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. STEVE TODORUK
MR. JOHN KERR

INVOICE TO: MR. JOHN KERR

DATE PRINTED: 24-SEP-93
REPORT: V93-00996.0 (PARTIAL) PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	Ba PPM
R2 001		104	.9	2	17	6	3	16	<5	6	57
R2 002		1813	3.3	6	<2	7	70	6	13	6	19

Survey Grid Preparation

A roadside survey grid was established, partly to map the existing infrastructure of existing roads and their relationship to the known showings, and also to serve as a base for subsequent SP surveying to follow. No legible survey ribbons from previous explorations were found. A total of 102 stations were established at 20 metre station intervals at roadside, using hip chain and compass for measurement, for an aggregate 2.04 km. of gridding. Stations were marked by numbered flagging ribbons. The gridding and road mapping were plotted on a scale of 1:2500 (See Plan Map 7)

Self-Potential Survey

A total of 3.62 km of self-potential survey was completed over the WINDANCER claims during the '93 exploration season for a total of 177 readings. Many of these readings were taken twice to ensure verity and duplication. In both the 'short-wire' and 'long-wire' surveys conducted, readings were taken at 20 metre intervals.

Focus of the surveys was to obtain a 'geophysical signature' over the known mineralized gold showings, and using this information as a guide, compare it with SP data taken over the various previously identified I.P., Magnetic, Electro-magnetic, and soil geochemical anomalies from prior explorations. To the author's knowledge, within the general geographical 'band' running between the North Lake exposures and the Beach showings, all pyrite/marcasite SULPHIDE mineralization has been associated with gold; in finding an SP anomaly with a geophysical signature similar to the known exposures with gold, one might expect the SP anomaly to be reflective of underlying pyrite/marcasite mineralization.

A short wire SP survey was conducted over the survey grid from March 14th through 16th, '93. In correlation of the results, the author was not satisfied that readings beyond the initial 250 metre wire length could be duplicated; in 'base shifting' over an anomalous area, one might be artificially 'adding' to the overall background through depth or other 'spurious' conditions prevailing. Due to the overall

distance covered, necessitating 'base shifting', geophysical signatures over similar known gold showings displayed too great a variation to be content with the data from the short-wire method. Results for the first 250 metres from the initial base station located at NLR + 100 are likely accurate. Readings taken along Highway 101 were affected by the parallel triple-phase power lines running alongside the highway; these readings were erratic in nature and were averaged over the millivolt range displayed. (See Plan Map 8)

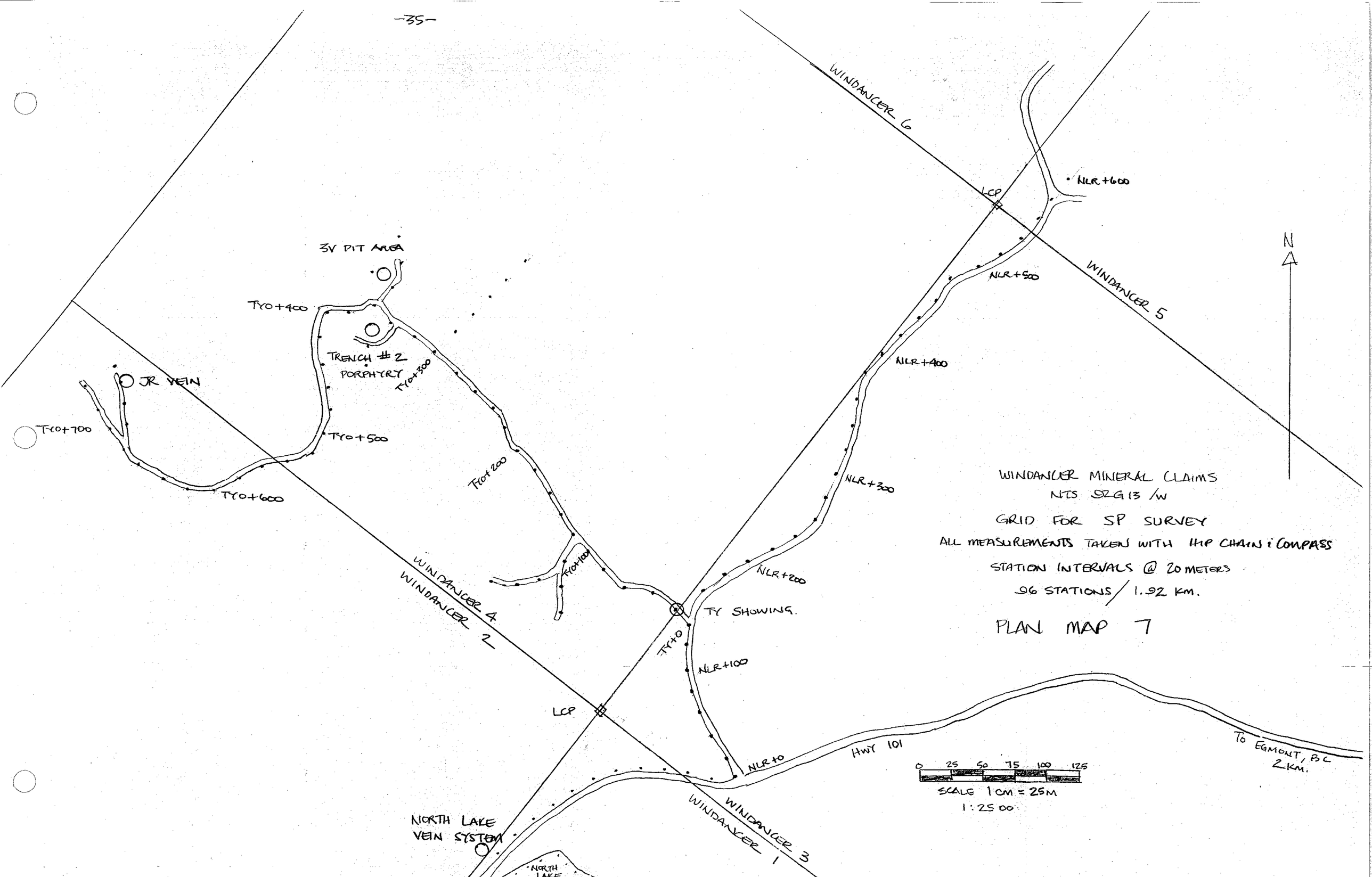
The long-wire survey was conducted between October 6th through October 11th, '93. An 850 metre length of wire was used in the survey, to provide continuity between the area of the Ty zone and the area of the JR showing. It appears this method is a valid prospecting tool, and perhaps invaluable in delineation of the gold deposits on this property as the SP method responds only to sulphides and/or graphite; within the range of readings encountered, the readings at threshold or above should be reflecting underlying sulphide mineralization. Using the long wire method, the geophysical signatures obtained between showings of similar lithology (JR & 3V showings) displayed similar responses in terms of millivolt range. Using the lowest value obtained in the survey that was in proximity with a known gold showing as a threshold value, it is theorized that similar or greater readings should reflect underlying gold mineralization, particularly when the SP anomaly is coincident with other geophysical or geochemical anomalies from previous surveys (I.P., VLF-EM, Mag, soil geochemistry).(See Plan Map 9 & 10)

The following quotes are taken from "A Guide to Prospecting by the Self-Potential Method" by S.V. Burr, Consulting Geologist-Geophysicist with the Ontario Geological Survey: "Most gold deposits are not good conductors, but do contain some sulphides which can be detected by the SP method. Natural SP anomalies, of negative sigh by convention, are caused by the iron sulphides pyrite and pyrrhotite, the copper sulphide chalcopyrite, and the native element graphite. The SP method responds to good conducting sulphides (both oxidized and unoxidized bodies),

graphite and nonconducting disseminated sulphides if these sulphides are oxidizing. The SP method does not determine secondary fields, so the survey results are much easier to interpret. It does not respond to subsurface valleys, wet clay, shears, or faults; and in the author's experience, the SP method does not provide results which could lead to a false anomaly. In over 500 anomalies which were stripped or drilled, the author always found the source of the SP anomaly to be sulphides and/or graphite in the underlying rock."

IN the self-potential method, a millivoltmeter-potentiometer is connected to two porous clay pots by an insulated cable. The clay pots are filled with copper sulphate in solution, and are 'screwed' into the surface of the soil. The clay pots act as electrodes and the millivoltmeter reads the 'potential' difference between the two pots, each at a designated station. This potential difference is caused by minute electrical charges that are spontaneously generated by groundwater or moisture reacting with a sulphide body; more positive values are encountered distal to the oxidizing sulphide body, with more negative values on top or over it. A millivolt difference greater than -30 millivolts is considered anomalous, and under the proper conditions should reflect either underlying sulphide mineralization or graphite, or both, as the causitive source. Sulphides produce a range of from -30 mv to -350 mv between the most positive and most negative readings, while graphite has a range generally greater than -350 mv. Systematic measurements of voltages at the surface may show a significant change when massive sulphide mineralization is present, and the readings when plotted should reflect the sulphide mineralization in the negative contours greater then -30 mv but less than -350 mv.

Due to the recconnaisance nature of the SP survey, a definitive explanation of the results is not possible at this time.



WINDANCER MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS 92G13 /W

GRID FOR SP SURVEY

ALL MEASUREMENTS TAKEN WITH HIP CHAIN & COMPASS

STATION INTERVALS @ 20 METERS

96 STATIONS / 1.92 KM.

PLAN MAP 7

LOWEST THRESHOLD VALUES OBTAINED
PROXIMAL TO KNOWN GOLD SHOWINGS

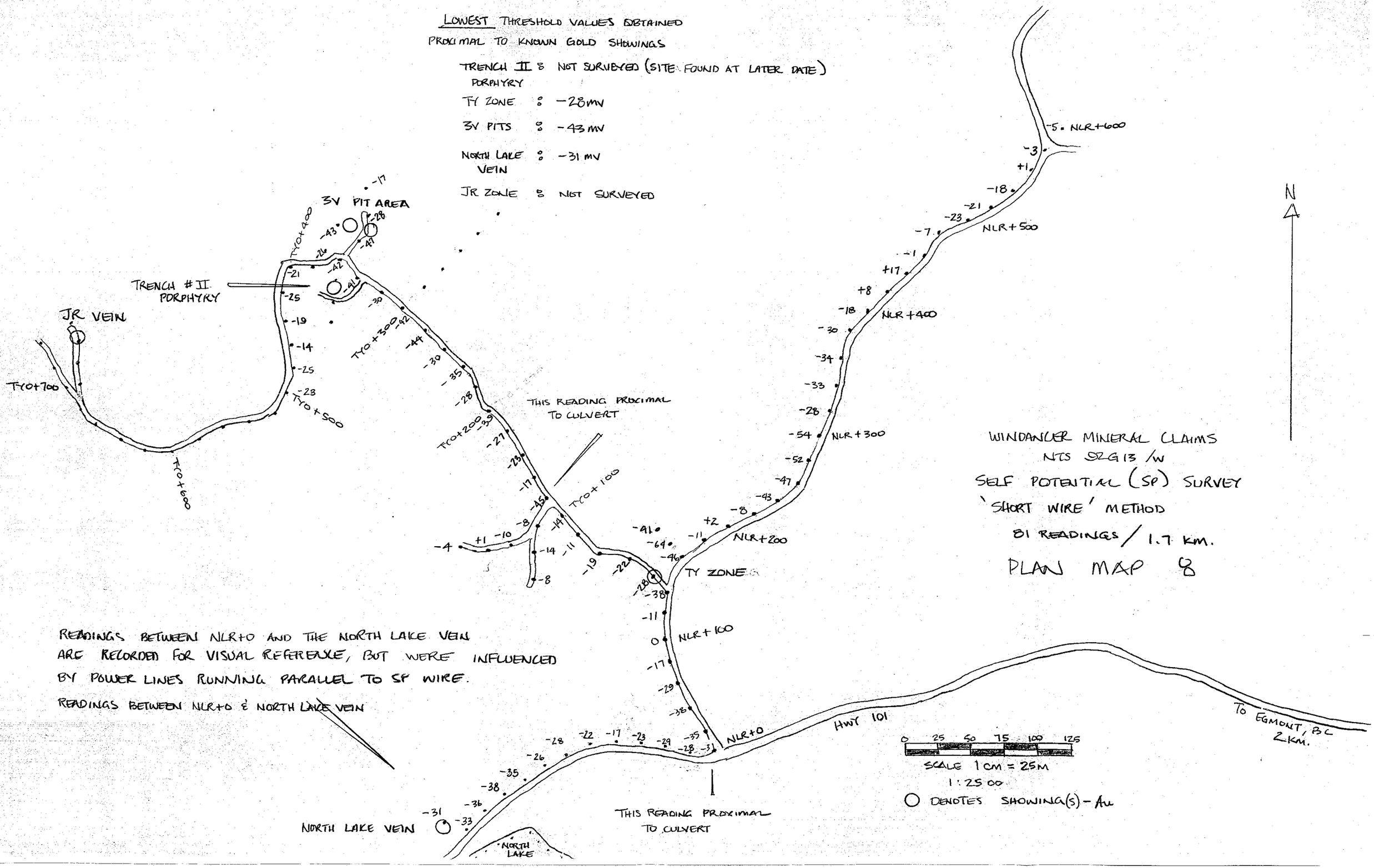
TRENCH II & NOT SURVEYED (SITE FOUND AT LATER DATE)
PORPHYRY

TY ZONE : -28 mV

3V PITS : -43 mV

NORTH LAKE VEIN : -31 mV

JR ZONE : NOT SURVEYED

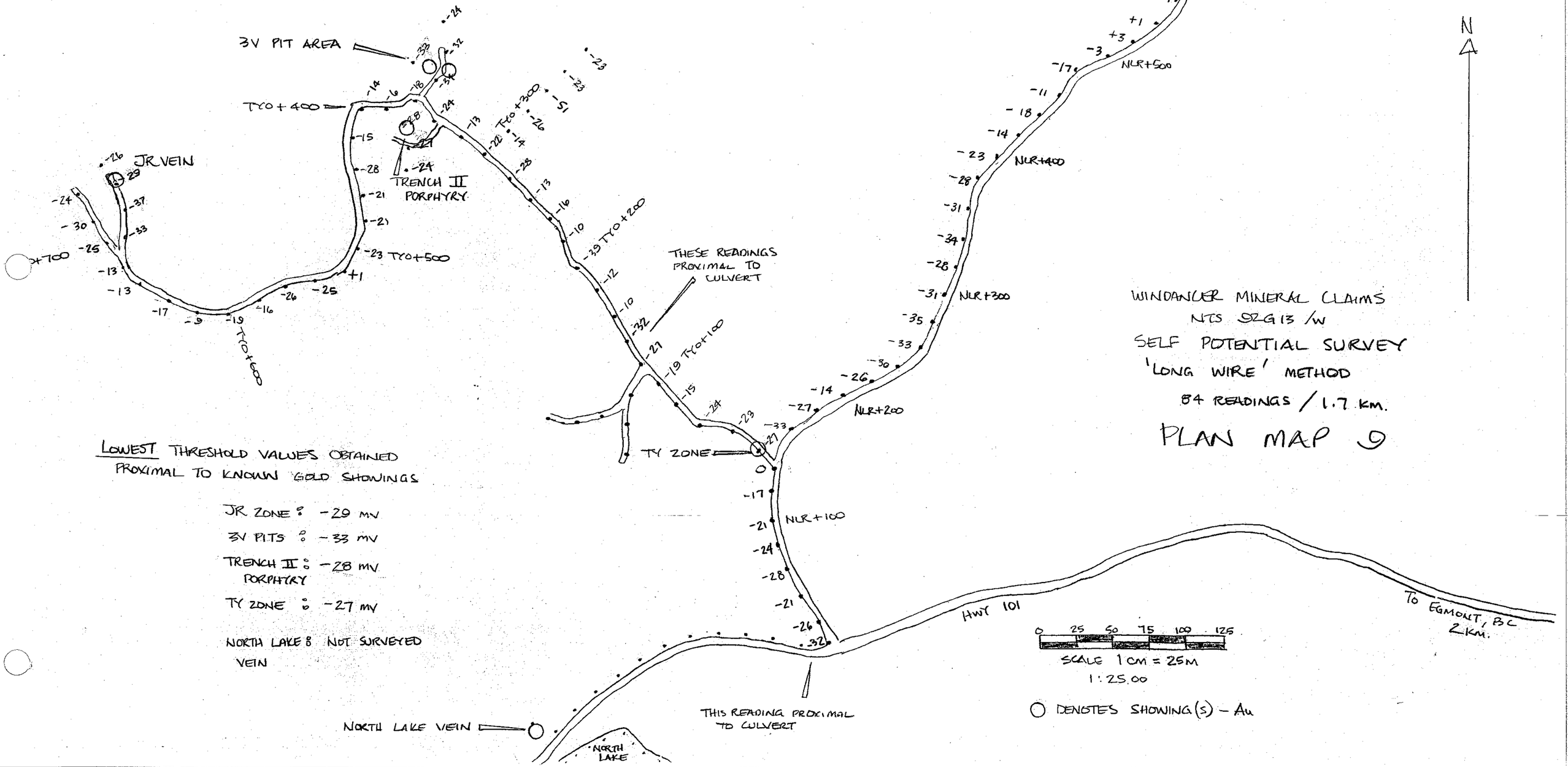


WINDANCER MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS 92G13 /W
SELF POTENTIAL (SP) SURVEY
'SHORT WIRE' METHOD
81 READINGS / 1.7 KM.

PLAN MAP 8

READINGS BETWEEN NLR+0 AND THE NORTH LAKE VEIN ARE RECORDED FOR VISUAL REFERENCE, BUT WERE INFLUENCED BY POWER LINES RUNNING PARALLEL TO SP WIRE.

READINGS BETWEEN NLR+0 & NORTH LAKE VEIN



LOWEST THRESHOLD VALUES OBTAINED
PROXIMAL TO KNOWN GOLD SHOWINGS

JR ZONE : -29 mV

3V PITS : -33 mV

TRENCH II : -28 mV
PORPHYRY

TY ZONE : -27 mV

NORTH LAKE : NOT SURVEYED
VEIN

WINDANCER MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS 92G13 /W
SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY
'LONG WIRE' METHOD
84 READINGS / 1.7 km.

PLAN MAP 9

WINDANCER MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS 92G 13 /W

GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION MAP
INDUCED POLARIZATION, MAGNETOMETER & VLF-EM ANOMALIES
(1983 COMPILATION MAP CHALICE I CLAIM BY A&M EXPLORATION LTD.)
SUPERIMPOSED ON 1993 BASE MAP PREPARED BY J. LARUE
FOR SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY (SEE ALSO EMPR ASS. REP. 12641)

PLAN MAP 10

N

INDUCED POLARIZATION ANOMALY
MODERATE, WEAK

MAGNETIC ANOMALY - GREATER THAN 57,500 GAMMAS
(TOTAL FIELD - SCINTREX MP-2 MAGNETOMETER)

VLF-EM DIP ∠ & FIELD STRENGTH HIGH ANOMALY
SABRE VLF-EM UNIT, TRANSMITTER SEATTLE
& HAWAII

'83 SEASON
D. MACQUARRIE

SELF-POTENTIAL ANOMALY >27 MV
MINIMUM THRESHOLD VALUE/GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE
ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN GOLD SHOWING(S)

'93 SEASON
J. LARUE

HWY 101

TO EGMONT, BC
2 KM.

0 25 50 75 100 125
SCALE 1 CM = 25M
1:25,000

⊕ DENOTES SHOWING(S) - Au

NORTH LAKE

Itemized Cost Statement

Purchase of Prior Assessment Reports	$ 230.00
Prospecting 2 persons X $150/day X 2 days	600.00
Property Exams, mob de mob, et al.	760.00
Geophysical Surveys	900.00
Report Costs, typing, photocopy	225.00
PAC Withdrawal	300.00
Costs incurred '93 exploration	$3015.00

The above costs, with the exception of the PAC credit withdrawal, represent the absolute mimimum spent in any one area.

MALASPINA COLLEGE

Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction

in

MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

PRESENTED BY B.C. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
B.C. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

APRIL 16 to 30, 1983 - MESACHIE LAKE, B.C.

MAY 2, 1983

Dated at Nanaimo,
British Columbia, Canada

Director / Dean

Registrar

Instructor

Malaspina College

MALASPINA COLLEGE

Statement of Course Completion

TAMMY L. LEIDENIUS

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction

in

MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

PRESENTED BY B.C. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
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