

DANCING STAR RESOURCES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

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on the

SED MINERAL CLAIM
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
VANCOUVER, B.C.

27725

Kamloops Mining Division

NTS M0921.047

Vancouver, B.C.
March 23, 2005

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

**Geological Assessment Report
on the
SED Mineral Claim**

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**Geological Assessment Report
on the
SED Mineral Claim**

SUMMARY

Dancing Star 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. 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. Significant controlling structures to the orebodies in the Guichon batholith of the Highland Valley the Afton orebody in the Iron Mask batholith were critical in their genesis.

Ground magnetometer survey results reportedly were interpreted that the broad airborne magnetic low could be a near surface intrusive.

A localized 2003 soil geochem survey over the greater portion of the ground covered by the current VLF-EM survey resulted in copper values up to 105.9 ppm and gold values up to 15.2 ppb.

The current VLF-EM survey indicated a north-south trending anomaly correlating to some of the higher copper geochem values.

INTRODUCTION

A localized VLF-EM survey was completed in October 2004 to locate potential southerly extensions to structural control mineralization occurring on the property to the north.

Information for this report was obtained from reports as stated in the Selected References section of this report and from the results of the VLF-EM survey completed by the author of this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

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

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.-</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
SED (20 units)	392163	February 17, 2006

The claim was originally staked in January, 2000 and was restaked, covering the same area, in February, 2002.

The property is located between Desmond Lake to the south and the Logan Lake-Kamloops highway to the north, NTS 08207E 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.

The SED mineral claim, owned as to 100% by Dancing Star Resources Ltd., entitle the company to the sub-surface mineral rights. The company does not have any interest in the surface rights.

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, 20 km west of the property which provides the infrastructure for the Highland Valley mine, or Kamloops an historic mining centre 30 km northeast of the property, 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 streams and ponds within the confines of the property.

HISTORY

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. Multi-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. 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).

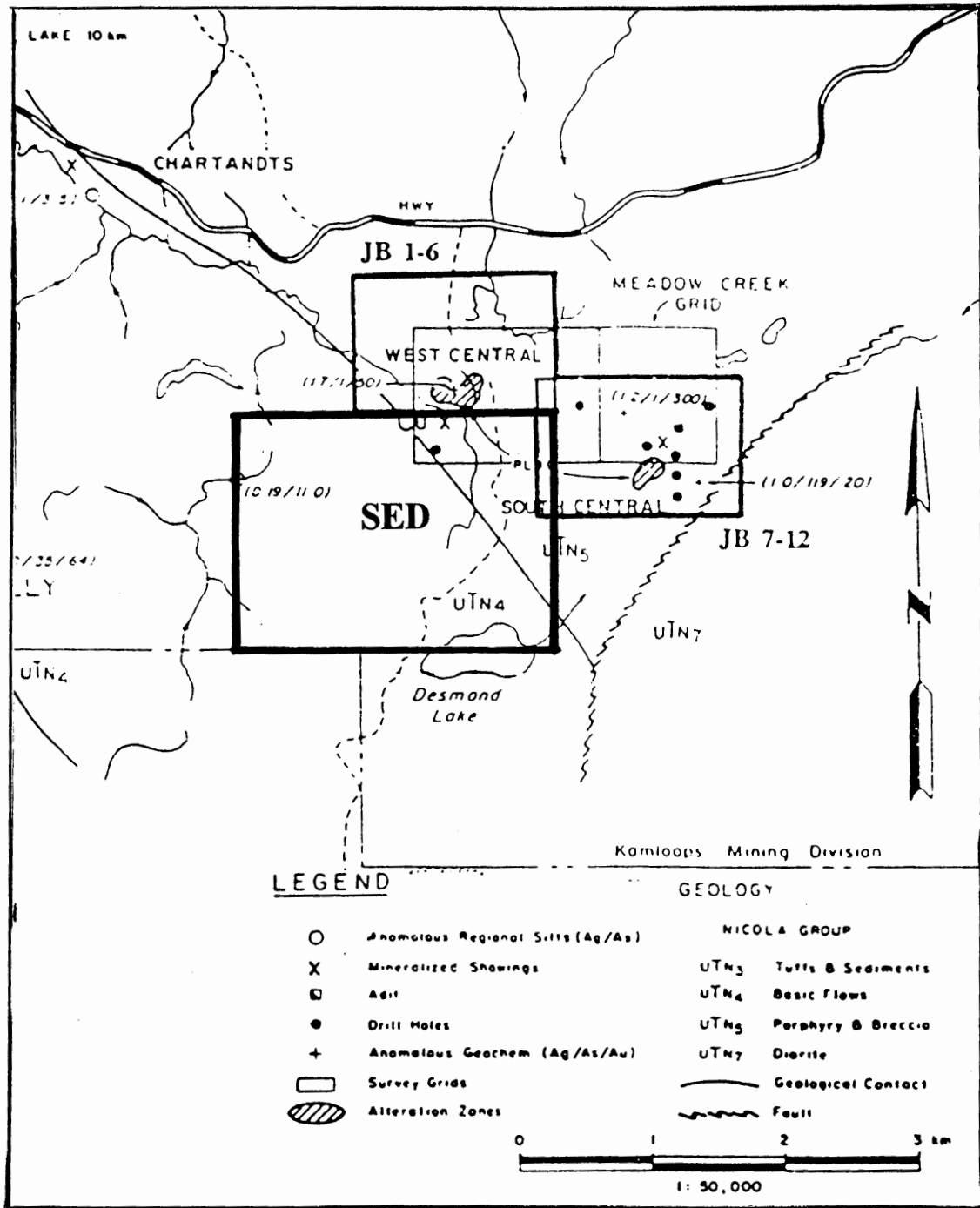


Figure 2. Geological and mineral showing map indicating the proximity of the SED mineral claim to the Meadow Creek grid and the two plug showings. Base Map from Crooker (1992).

HISTORY - Local (cont'd)

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.

In December 2003 Dancing Star Resources completed a localized geochemical survey on the SED mineral claim

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.

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 (Figure 2.), 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 volcanoclastic 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.

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. 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.

MINERALIZATION: SED Mineral Claim

There is no known mineralization on the SED mineral claim other than that indicated by the 2002 geochemical survey.

2004 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

VLF-EM Survey

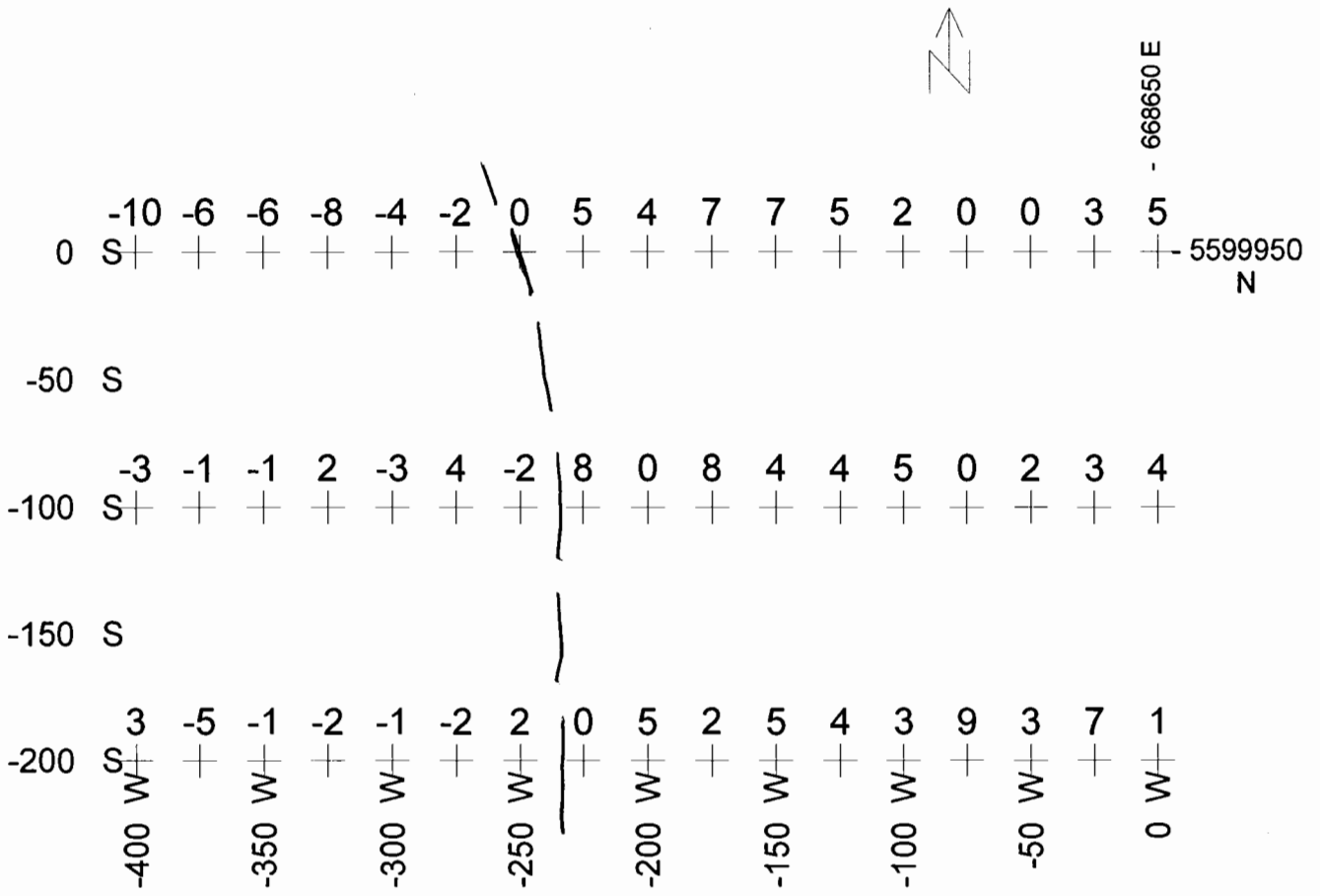
In October, 2004 a localized geophysical program consisting of a VLF-EM survey was completed on the DES mineral claim within 50 metres of the northern common boundary of the DES claim / S claim group adjacent to the north. The purpose of the survey was to detect any structures that may be associated with Texada anomaly B on the adjacent ground which may extend into the DES claim.

From an approximate UTM grid coordinate of 668650E 5599950N (0S 0W), a 250 metre grid line at 270°, with a second parallel line 50 metres to the south was established. Soil samples were taken at 25 metre intervals along these two grid lines. This was in part the same grid as used for the 2003 geochemical survey.

A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was utilized in the VLF-EM survey. The primary transmission utilized was from Seattle, broadcasting at a frequency of 18.6 Khz. The VLF-EM receiver measures the amount of distortion produced in the primary transmitted field and a secondary magnetic field, which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body.

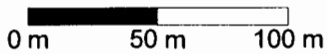
The VLF-EM unit, due to its relatively high frequency, can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonaceous sediments, or lithological contacts and has the added disadvantage of indicating anomalous conditions from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographical highs.

The survey readings are included as raw data as shown on **Figure 3**.



LEGEND

- + Station
- 10 VLF-EM Reading
- VLF-EM Crossover



SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC
 Dancing Star Resources Ltd.
 SED Mineral Claim M092I047

VLF-EM Raw Data

March 2005

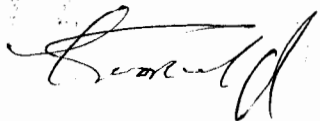
Figure 3. SED mineral claim. VLF-EM survey results showing the anomalous zone.

VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

In the interpretation of the results, one definitive two line anomalous zone is indicated trending at north south at 250W. The anomaly correlates with some of the higher copper geochem values ((up to 75.4 ppm Cu) of the 2003 geochem survey on L 100S and some of the lowest values (44.1 ppm Cu) on Line 0S.

Thus there are no definitive results from the VLF-EM survey other than to locate the Plug Showings on the property to the north and establish the trend of the mineralized zone and determine the significance of the SED anomalies to the potential southern trend.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
March 23, 2005

SED Claim Group
Statement of Costs

L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.	
2.0 man days @ \$500.	\$ 1,000.00
VLF-EM rental & field supplies	125.00
Car rental:	
2 days @ \$50.00 plus gas & km	142.50
Room & board:	
1 man days @ \$100.00	100.00
Results & maps compilation	200.00
Report, xerox, & printing	<u>500.00</u>
	\$ 2,067.50
	<u>=====</u>

Selected References

- Carr, J.M.** et al – Afton: A Supergene Copper Deposit, in Porphyry Deposits of the Western Cordillera, Special Volume 15, CIM, pp376-387. 1976.
- Cochrane, D.R.** et al – Geophysical Report on an Induced Polarization Survey of the Plug Claims on behalf of Texada Mines Ltd. October 24, 1972. AR 4,041.
- Crooker, G.F.** – Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the WRT 1 to 6 and 9-15 Claims for Western Resource Technologies Inc. November, 1988. AR 18,048.
- Cukor, V.** Report on Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Reconnaissance for Visa Resources Ltd. May, 1982. AR 10,551.
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- DeLeen, J.** et al – Magnetometer and Geochemical Report on the Plug Claims on behalf of Texada Mines Ltd. December 8, 1972. AR 4,041.
- Hollister, V.F.** – Geology of the Porphyry Copper Deposits of the Western Hemisphere. Society of Mining Engineers of The American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, Inc. New York, New York. 1978.
- Kwong, Y.T.J.** – Evolution of the Iron Mask Batholith and its Associated Copper Mineralization. BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Bulletin 77. 1987.
- La Rue, J.P.** – Assessment Report on Geophysical Survey on the DES Claims for C. Boitard. November 15, 1987. AR 17,070.
- Sookchoff, L.** - Geological Report on the Edith Claim Group for Argenta Resources Ltd. May 14, 1985.
- The Discoverers** – Monica R. Hanula–Editor, Pitt Publishing Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 1982.
- Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia** – 1972 – pgs 165, 183, 209-220.

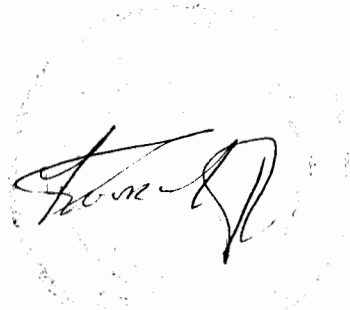
Certificate

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 thirty-eight 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 VLF-EM survey the writer completed on the DES mineral claim.

A circular stamp containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is cursive and appears to read 'Laurence Sookochoff'.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC
March 23, 2005

Appendix I

VLf-EM RAW DATA

Dancing Star Resources Ltd
VLF-EM Data

W	S	VLF-EM	Fraser Filter
0	0	5	
-25	0	3	6
-50	0	0	1
-75	0	0	0
-100	0	2	-5
-125	0	5	-7
-150	0	7	1
-175	0	7	2
-200	0	4	6
-225	0	5	11
-250	0	0	11
-275	0	-2	10
-300	0	-4	2
-325	0	-8	0
-350	0	-6	2
-375	0	-6	
-400	0	-10	
0	-100	4	
-25	-100	3	5
-50	-100	2	0
-75	-100	0	-8
-100	-100	5	-7
-125	-100	4	-6
-150	-100	4	0
-175	-100	8	4
-200	-100	0	2
-225	-100	8	6
-250	-100	-2	5
-275	-100	4	3
-300	-100	-3	0
-325	-100	2	-1
-350	-100	-1	5
-375	-100	-1	
-400	-100	-3	
0	-200	1	
-25	-200	7	0
-50	-200	3	-4
-75	-200	9	-5
-100	-200	3	3
-125	-200	4	0
-150	-200	5	0
-175	-200	2	2
-200	-200	5	5
-225	-200	0	5
-250	-200	2	5
-275	-200	-2	3
-300	-200	-1	0
-325	-200	-2	3
-350	-200	-1	-1
-375	-200	-5	
-400	-200	3	