

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30201

ASSESSMENT REPORT

On

Geophysical Work
Technical Work and
First Nation Consultations

DANCER 1 - 4
MINERAL CLAIMS
Tenure Numbers 411732 - 411735

Lower Jervis Inlet Area
Near Egmont, B.C.
Vancouver Mining Division

Lat. 49°45.22' Long. 123° 58.3'
NTS Maps 92G12/W & 92G13/W

Owned and Operated by:
John P. LaRue 114173
Lillooet, B.C.

Information for this report
Compiled and written by:
John P. LaRue 114173
August 18th, 2008

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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I. Introduction

- (i) The Dancer 1 - 4 Mineral Claims are 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 & 92G/13W, and is comprised of the Dancer 1 - 4 Mineral Claims Tenure Numbers 411732 - 411735 inclusively, which total 4 units in all. (Plan Map #1)

The area of the claims is easily accessible by paved Highway 101, and is situated approximately 75 km. from the Langdale Ferry Terminal. An infrastructure of older logging and mining exploration roads currently exists that are used to provide 4x4 and easy walking access to most parts of the property. Over the years these roads have not been maintained and passage on some is now rendered largely impossible without clearing the small alder and windfalls from the roadway. The claim area is primarily vacant Crown Land with the exception of several waterfront cottages located on the northern shore of North Lake, which drains into Agamemnon Channel 500 meters to the west. The property is bisected by a single upgraded and year round 4 wheel drive dirt leaving Egmont Road in proximity to North Lake and traveling generally north - northwesterly approximately 4 km. to provide access to a summer residence located on Agamemnon Channel. The claim area is surrounded on the east, north and west boundaries by vacant Crown Land.

Topographically, the claim area is typified by a low 300 meter elevation hummock of land in the northwest of the claim area. 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 fill 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 and the claim area is surrounded on three sides by deep saltwater approaches. Triple phase power follows alongside Highway 101 between Earl's Cove and Egmont, bisecting the property.

(ii) The Dancer Claims 1 – 4 are owned and operated by John P. LaRue 114173:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure #</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Dancer 1	411732	Jun 26 '08
Dancer 2	411733	Jun 26 '08
Dancer 3	411734	Jun 26 '08
Dancer 4	411735	Jun 26 '08

Acceptance of this assessment report will extend the expiry date for the claim group through June 26th 2013. (Plan Maps #3 & #4)

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, numerous inclusions or pendants of volcanic and sedimentary units occur as remnants after glacial erosion. A large pendant forms the major height of land on the Sechart Peninsula and has been the host for a number of mineral occurrences. Of all the known deposits in the general area only the King Midas near Sakinaw Lake, the Cambrian Chieftain on Mt. Hallowell, Stein and older R.C. or Skookum claims (1 km. to the west of the Dancer Claims) and the older Wally claims 2 km to the east represent the only known precious metal deposits on the Peninsula. Three of these properties have seen some limited production. (Plan Map #2)

Several important precious metal showings occur within the DANCER Mineral 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." (Plan Map # 6)

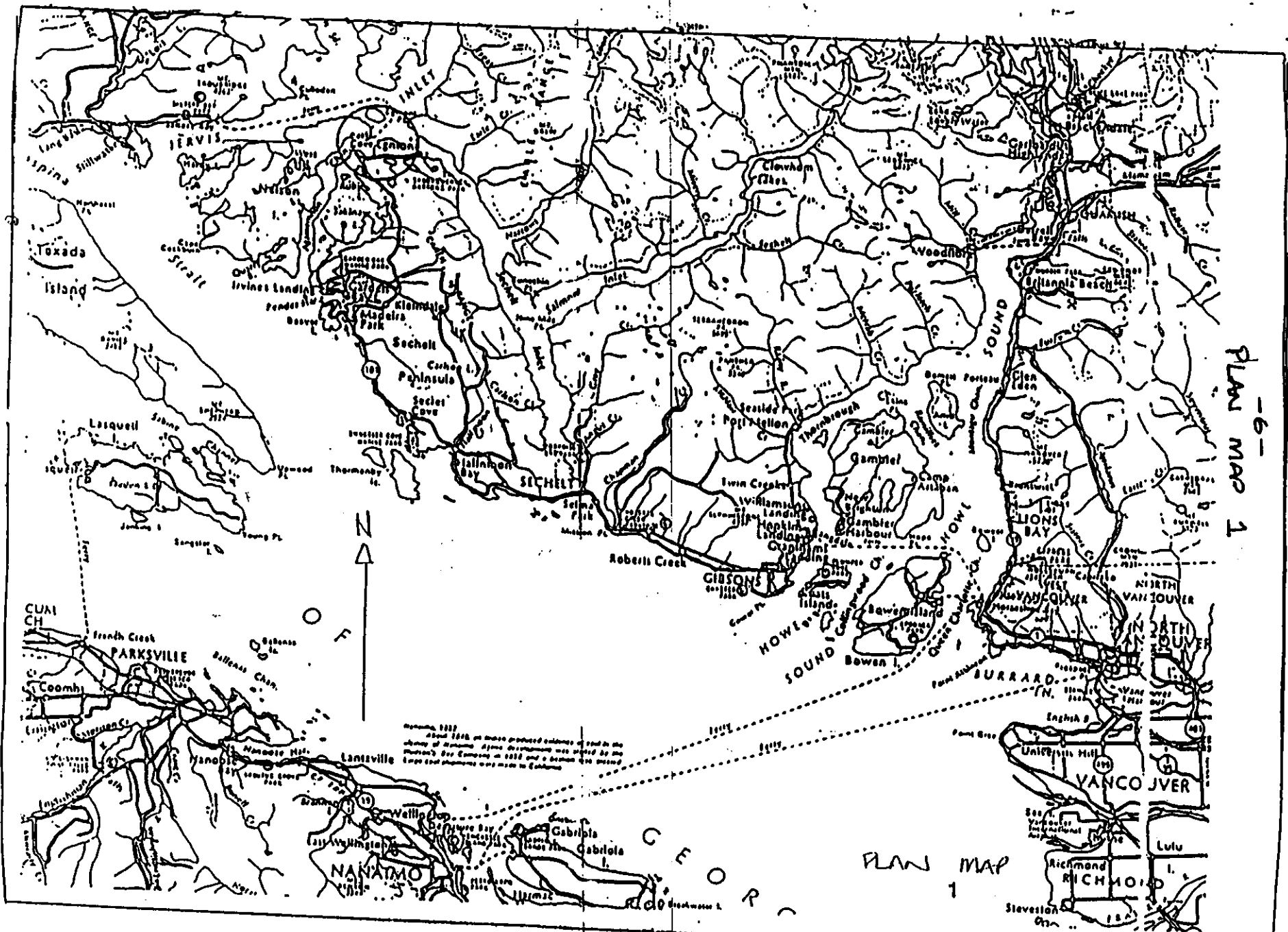
The local history of the general area in proximity of the claims would include the following:

- In 1937 Mr. R. Durnsford Jr. was reported to be tunneling along the shoreline (STEIN Adit), approximately 2.5 km west of the DANCER Claims.
- In 1952 one of the locals, a Mr. Silvey discovered auriferous pyrite showings and staked the R.C. or SKOOKUM Claims along Agämemnon Channel, approximately 1 km west of the DANCER Claims.
- In 1965, a shipment of hand cobbled ore totaling 106 tons was shipped by barge from the R.C. claims to the Tacoma Smelter. The ore was all taken from the still visible beach pits, some reportedly mined 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 the crushed product was then sluiced utilizing seawater to concentrate the auriferous portion of the ore prior to shipment.
- In 1981, the ground was staked by the author and his wife. In 1982, the ground was re-staked as the CHALICE I property, and Chalice Mining Inc. was formed. Chalice completed prospecting, geochemical and geophysical surveying, geologic mapping, trenching, and a small exploratory diamond drilling program totalling 572 metres in 21 shallow holes to sample 8 initial drill targets at different locations throughout the claim group. Best drill intersection returned 0.913 ozs Au/ton across 9' at the JR zone, which lies within the Dancer Claim boundaries.
- In 1987, Chalice entered into an agreement with Blue Chip Resources to continue exploration of the CHALICE I and the surrounding satellite properties (STEIN, WALLY'S 1 - 3; BACON 1 - 3). Blue Chip conducted additional gridding, geochemical surveying, geologic mapping and IP surveying, and recommended a drilling and trenching program which never materialized due to slumped market conditions .
- In early 1994, the Chalice 1 claim lapsed and the 'heart' of the claim group was re-staked by the author and his wife as the WINDANCER and TAJ Mineral Claims.
- In 1995, these claims were optioned to Menika Mining Ltd. And an Engineer's Summary Report and Value Appraisal (J.Jenks, P.Eng 1995) was prepared on the basis of the currently known economic showings and inferred extensions of the ore to depth indicating "...it would not be difficult to envision the possibility of one or more bodies having a total strike length of 1,000 feet, a depth extension of 400 feet, a 4 foot thickness with an average grade of 0.40 ounces per ton gold. At a specific gravity of 2.7 such a deposit would total 135,000 tons with 54,000 ounces of contained gold. Assuming a gold selling price of \$513 /oz

(\$380 US/oz) less mining, milling and miscellaneous production costs totaling \$413 / oz., such a deposit should conservatively net \$5,400,000 before taxes." The selling price of Gold has increased dramatically over the past year, enhancing these projections (an \$800 per ounce price for gold when extrapolated should conservatively net more than \$21 million before taxes) and generating new potential and interest in mining vein deposits.

- During 1996 Spring – Summer, after consolidating additional ground to the east and south, Menika Mining Ltd. conducted extensive IP surveying over the ground between the current DANCER Claims and the Wally Claims. Several High Frequency anomalies were detected and subsequently drilled; although a number of large footage significant massive pyrite / marcasite drill intersections were encountered in drilling, the gold values were not economic. High values in gold are always associated with this same type of marcasite mineralization anywhere within the area the NL Zone on the east through to the Beach showings on the western coast.
- In 2004, the property lapsed and was staked by Justin C. LaRue. During the 2004 – 05 exploration season, a program of Prospecting / Physical Work was conducted on the property to open access and re-expose several of the currently known viable economic showings (North Lake, JR, 3V and Trench) and to attempt to physically extend and define the boundaries of the disseminated mineralization discovered in the Trench II showing (marcasite disseminations in granodiorite – 0.23 ozs Au per ton).
- Additional work of particular significance completed during the 2004 exploration season was a re-contouring of the original IP Frequency Effect and Resistivity Data from the 1983 Geophysical Surveys conducted by Chalice Mining Inc. In re-examining this data, it became apparent that Resistivity values taken during the IP Survey had never been contoured, and that the threshold for anomalous IP Frequency Effect values as contoured, was higher or greater than FE% readings associated with other known gold showings on the property. The FE% data was then re-contoured to reflect 6.5% FE as being anomalous on the basis that this same geophysical signature is associated with known economic mineralization at the 3V, JR and NL showings, each of which is associated with high gold values. After correlating the new contoured IP data, it became apparent that the physical boundaries of a large un-explored 150 meter by 200 meter magnetic high (originally identified in Assessment Report 14736) is physically / geographically correlative and nearly identical in shape to IP Frequency Effect and Resistivity Highs, and is also associated with an intersecting VLF-EM anomaly and co-incidental with anomalous Self-Potential readings. (Plan Map #5)

- During the 2005 – 06 exploration season, the Legacy Claim LCP's were plotted with a GPS for exact location and 1.6 km of Magnetometer Survey was completed.
 - 875 meters of Self-Potential Survey was completed in 2006 – 07 over the same grid area as the previous season's Magnetometer Survey, but the survey was terminated upon recognizing the equipment had malfunctioned and was unable to produce repeatable readings.
- iii) A summary of the exploration work performed on the Dancer Claims between March 13th – June 18th, 2008 is as follows:
- 560 meters of Self-Potential Survey was completed for a total of 29 readings with stations established at 20 meter intervals.
 - Metallurgical / Technical work was performed on ore from the NL Vein consisting of pH testing, crushing, screening, concentrating and assaying.
 - A meeting was convened with Sechelt First Nation in Council to consult and discuss the development of the claim group, seeking both their input and their participation.
- (iv) Exploration during the 2007 - 08 season was of a basic reconnaissance and preparatory nature.
- Focus of the Self-Potential Survey was an attempt to crosscut and extend the boundaries of both the NL extension and the TAJ anomalies which are both open to the Northeast for strike length and trend.
 - Focus of the Metallurgical / Technical work was to: 1) determine and quantify gold distribution within the NL high grade ore between the quartz and marcasite 2) perform the preliminary steps to determine the suitability of the ore for mechanical concentration which would be an aide in lowering shipping costs should a decision be made to process and ship a high grade concentrate directly from the claims, and 3) perform the preliminary steps to determine if the high grade NL ore might be amenable to simple nitrate leaching in order to extract gold values.
 - Consultation with the Sechelt First Nation was considered both a necessary and strategic step in the future development of the claim group.
 - Exploration was conducted over portions of Dancer 1, 2 and 3 and focused on perhaps 15% of the total claim group area. All work on the claim group was conducted by John and Tammy LaRue, owner / operators of the claims of Lillooet, BC.

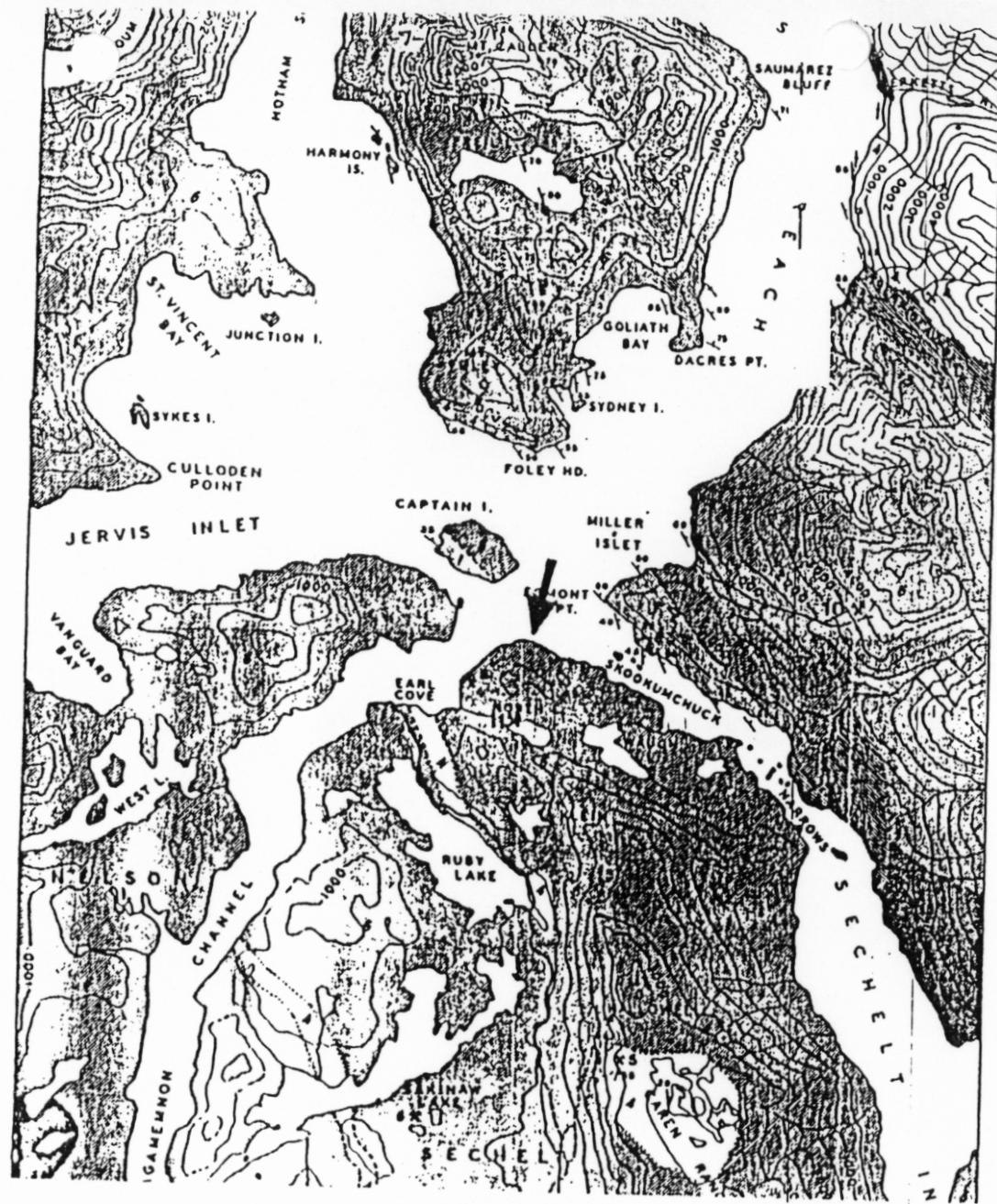


PLAN MAP 1

Approx. 1922
 About 1926, an older produced volume of this in the
 shape of a volume of maps was printed by the
 British Sea Company in 1926 and a similar one dated
 1926 that probably was made in California

PLAN MAP 1

VANCOUVER
 RICHMOND
 NANAIMO



Scale 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 hornblende granodiorite
 - Medium-grained biotite granodiorite
 - Main batholithic mass; mainly quartz diorite, granodiorite
 - Quartz-feldspar porphyry
- AGE UNKNOWN JARVIS GROUP**
 - Basalt, andesite and associated pyroclastic rocks; minor limestone, dolomitic limestone, chert, argillite
 - Mainly conglomerate, greywacke, sandstone, argillite; greenstone
 - Metavolcanic rocks; metasedimentary rocks; meladiabase
 - Gneiss

CONDENSED
GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF
LOWER JERVIS INLET

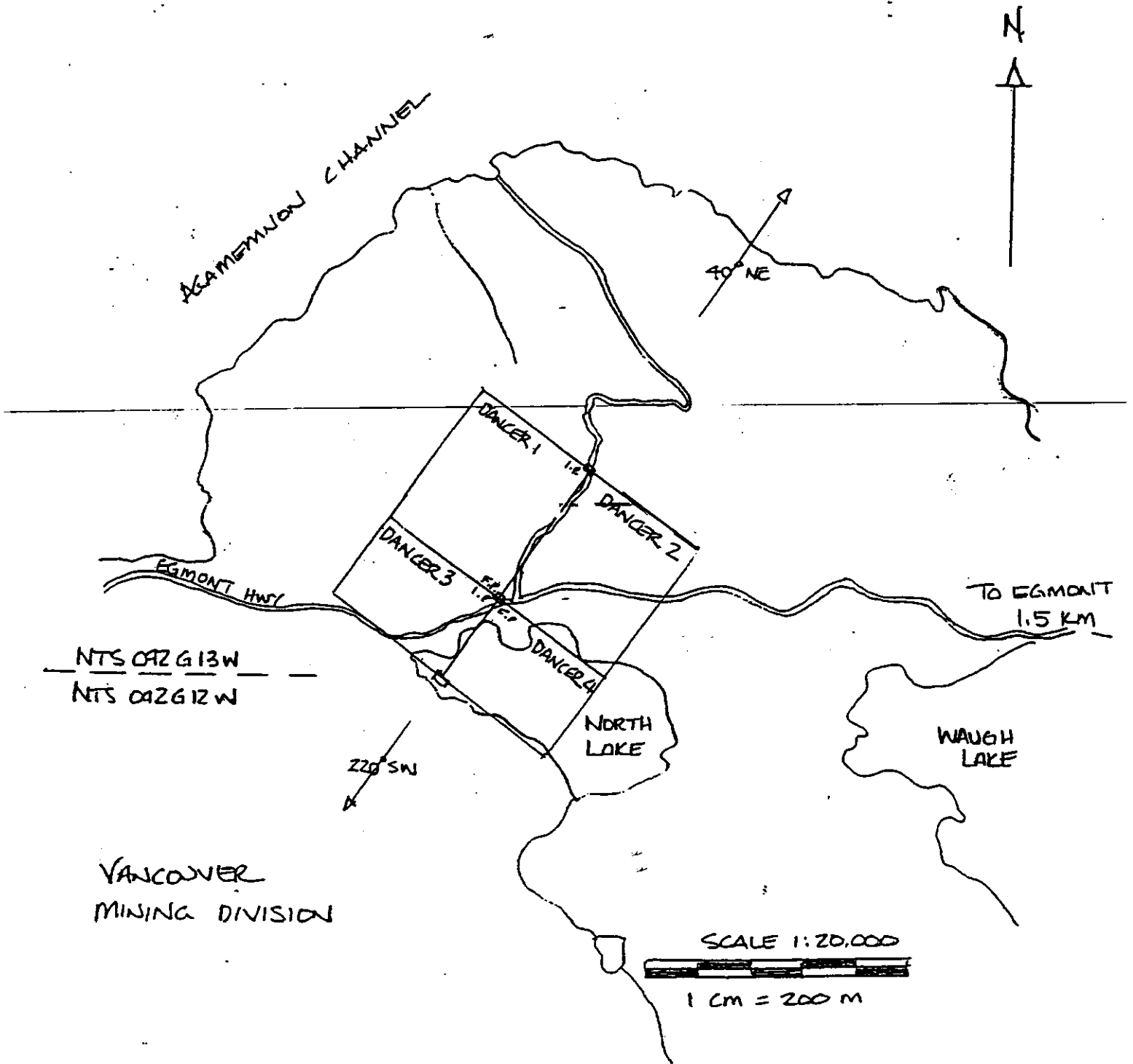
1957

Geology by W.R. Bacon

- Geological boundary defined
- Geological boundary approximate
- Geological boundary assumed
- Altitude of bedding inclined
- Altitude of bedding vertical
- Fault with dip
- Prospect (number refers to text)
- Main road
- Secondary road

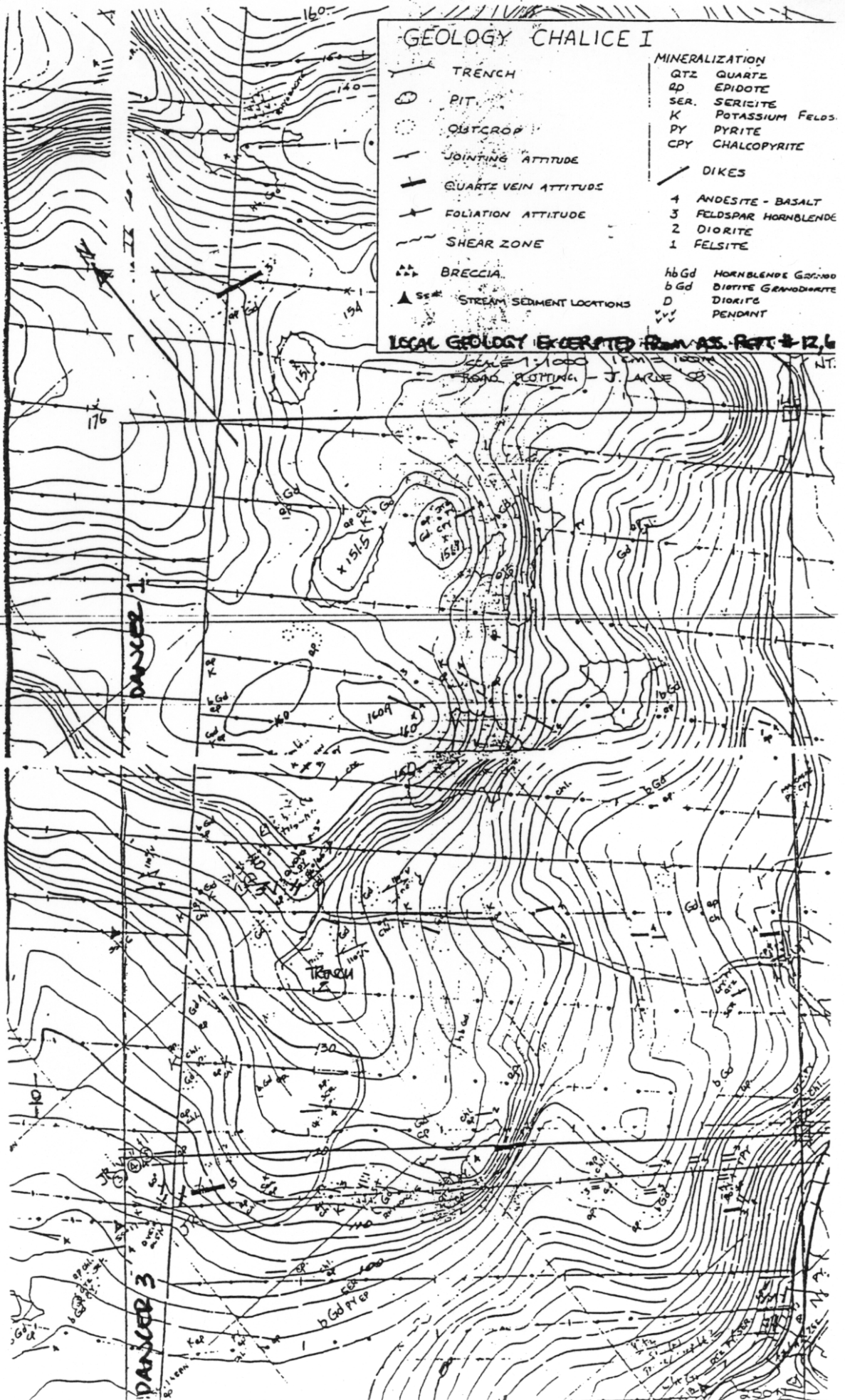
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|----------------|-----------------------|
| B. R. C. | 1. Mt. Diadem |
| 9. VIRGO | 2. Linda |
| 10. RED JACKET | 3. Linda |
| 11. CHALICE | 4. Copper |
| | 5. Cambrian Chieftain |
| | 6. King Midas |
| | 7. 'No Mans Creek' |

PLAN MAP 4
LOCATION MAP



PLAN MAP 5

- 10 -



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

PAGE: 1
REPORT: RGEN0100

MINFILE NUMBER: 0926NW008

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 092613 Au1

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

STATUS: Prospect
NTS MAP: 092613W
LATITUDE: 49 45 34
LONGITUDE: 123 59 01
ELEVATION: 0004 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Drill hole 1 in Beach Pit zone (Assessment Report 14736, Figure A1-1).

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
UTM ZONE: 10
NORTHING: 5512130
EASTING: 429158

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
TERRANE: Plutonic Rocks
PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)

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	0.0600 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 Agasson Channel, 1.1 kilometres southwest of the northern tip of Sechart Peninsula.

The Chalice prospect is comprised of a zone of vein and stockwork mineralization traced discontinuously northeastward along the shore of Sechart 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 Agasson Mineral Explorations Ltd. in 1966 averaged 11 grams per tonne

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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 arsenic 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 arsenic veinlets outcrops between these two exposures. The stockwork zone trends 110 degrees and dips 60 degrees east to 75 degrees west.

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- IPDR May-June 1985
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PAGE: 1
REPORT: RGEN0100

MINFILE NUMBER: 0926RW061

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): STEIN

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 092613R
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

Upper Triassic
Upper Jurassic

GROUP

Vancouver

FORMATION

Karatsen

IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER

Coast Plutonic Complex

LITHOLOGY: Rhyodacite Cherty Breccia
Quartz Breccia

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Coast Crystalline

TERRANE: Wrangellia

COMMENTS: Hosted in roof pendant in the Coast Plutonic Complex.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)

Plutonic Rocks

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: STEIN

CATEGORY: Assay
SAMPLE TYPE: Grab
COMMODITY

YEAR: 1983

COMMODITY	GRADE
Silver	17.5000 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 Agameanon Bay on the north end of Sechart Peninsula exposes a quartz healed rhyodacitic chert breccia within a roof pendant of volcanics and sediments of the Upper Triassic Karatsen 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 17.5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 12641, page 25, Sample Ton).

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

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EMPR SUBL 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

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PAGE: 3
REPORT: RGEN0100

MINFILE NUMBER: 0926NW050

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): ML, NORTH LAKE, TY,
CHALICE

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 092613N 092612W
LATITUDE: 49 45 03
LONGITUDE: 123 58 22
ELEVATION: 0045 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Drill hole 9 in ML zone (Assessment Report 14736, Fig. A1-1).

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
UTM ZONE: 10
NORTHING: 5511149
EASTING: 429320

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 ML 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
TERRANE: Plutonic Rocks

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: ML

CATEGORY: Assay	YEAR: 1982
SAMPLE TYPE: Chip	
COMMODITY	GRADE
Silver	34.5000 Grams per tonne
Gold	50.3900 Grams per tonne

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

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The ML showing outcrops along Highway 101, 300 metres northeast of the west end of North Lake on Sechart Peninsula.
A road cut along the highway reveals a vein (ML 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 down dip 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 060 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

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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-ML-1, R-ML-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 ML 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).

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IPDH Feb.-March 1985; May-June 1985
Ditson, G.M. (1978): Metallogeny of the Vancouver-Hope Area,
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MINFILE / pc
 MASTER REPORT
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
 MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 5
 REPORT: RGEN0100

MINFILE NUMBER: 0926NW063

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

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

STATUS: Showing
 MTS MAP: 0926130
 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	Pyrite	Galena	Chalcopyrite	Tetrahedrite
Electrum				
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
 TERRANE: Plutonic Rocks

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)

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 Agasson Bay, 500 metres north of the west end of North Lake on Sechart 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

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

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 6
REPORT: RGEN0100

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 (SV 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

ENPR ASS RPT 14264, #14736, #17941

ENPR BULL 39

GSC P 90-1F, pp. 95-101

GSC MAP 42-1363; 1069A; 1386A

GSC DF 611

GCML #197, 1984; #16, #18, #23, #227, 1985

IPEN May-June 1985

Ditson, G.N. (1978): Metallogeny of the Vancouver-Hope Area, British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia

DATE CODED: 900607
DATE REVISED:

CODED BY: PSF
REVISED BY:

FIELD CHECK: N
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: 0926MW012

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): WALLY, WALLY 3, BACON

STATUS: Showing
MYS MAP: 0926130
LATITUDE: 49 45 11
LONGITUDE: 123 56 57
ELEVATION: 0116 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Trench (Assessment Report 14264).

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver
UTM ZONE: 10
NORTHING: 5511400
EASTING: 431630

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
TERRANE: Plutonic Rocks

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)

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 Sechart Peninsula, 500 metres northwest of the north end of Vaugh 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 waxy, silky white quartz. Total sulphide content varies from 8 to

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RUN TIME: 14:21:21

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 2
REPORT: RGEN0100

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, 63.5 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 chalcocopyrite occur along fractures and as disseminations in the vein.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR ASS RPT 11334, 12451, #14264, 14736, #15577, #18418
EMPR BULL 39
GSC P 90-1F, pp. 95-101
GSC MAP 42-1963; 1069A; 1386A
GSC OF 611
GCML #197, 1984; #16, #18, #23, #227, 1985
Ditsoe, G.M. (1978): Metallogeny of the Vancouver-Hope Area,
British Columbia, M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia

DATE CODED: 860513
DATE REVISED: 900606

CODED BY: AFW
REVISED BY: DEJ

FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK: N

IV. Technical and Geophysical Work

- Survey Grid and Self-Potential Survey

.56 km of Survey Grid was established using hip chain and compass, for a total of 29 stations. Stations were established at 20 meter intervals and identified with marked fluorescent flagging ribbon. The grid followed alongside of the North trending forestry roadway for 200 meters northeast from the Ty Zone and then consisted of a single line of SP oriented in a Northwest – Southeast (330°NW / 135°SE) direction, straddling the northeast extension of the NL vein and corresponding correlative geophysical anomaly (IP Freq. Eff. % High, IP Res. High, VLF-EM, conductor). (Plan Maps #8 & #9)

Intent of the Self-Potential Survey was to map and hopefully extend the currently known length and width parameters of the NL Extension correlative geophysical anomalies which run in a northeasterly direction from the North Lake showings through the Ty Zone, and further to crosscut and intersect the projected northeast extension of the TAJ anomaly to determine if the causative source of this correlative geophysical anomaly might be sulphides. These 29 stations took more than 10 hours to complete due to the difficulties of pulling long wire through dense head height salal and steep topographical conditions. The extent of the survey line to the northwest ended at an impassable vertical wall of granodiorite. This portion of the claim area was difficult to traverse even without carrying instruments or pulling wire and line cutting should be performed prior to any future surveying in this area.

A Fillion G-101 High-Impedance Self Potentiometer was used in the survey. 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 sign 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 non-conducting 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...One cannot, however, determine any variations in the strength of anomalies as

dependent on the concentration of sulphides. For example, the strongest SP value along the strike on an anomaly does not occur where the sulphides are most highly concentrated, but where the source of the anomaly is closest to surface"

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.

The Long-Wire method was used for pot array in this survey where a base station is established and all subsequent readings over an area indicate the potential difference of the ground directly under the lead or forward pot in relation to the base reference. In this survey, the base station was set immediately adjacent to the Ty Zone to obtain a geophysical signature of 0 directly over sub-surface mineralization therefore allowing the interpretation that by convention all (-) negative millivolt readings in the survey would be considered anomalous and reflective of underlying sulphide mineralization. The roadside has been previously surveyed, but was completed in this survey to tie in Line 200N and to confirm and repeat earlier anomalous results indicating that sulphide mineralization is the causative source of the correlative NL Ext. geophysical anomalies. Crosscutting the NL Extension returned anomalous readings over a strike width of 3 stations or 60 meters and extended the strike length of the NL Extension by approximately 75 meters over earlier surveys. In extending Line 200N to the northwest, the final reading @ 260NW was anomalous adjacent to the base of the vertical granodiorite face and is possibly a reflection of the projected extension of the TAJ anomaly. The rock itself is covered with thick moss and combined with the thick salal underbrush at the base of the precipice, a good visual assessment of the area was not possible without their removal. (Plan Map #10)

- Metallurgical / Technical Work

Focus of the Metallurgical / Technical work was to: 1) determine and quantify relative gold distribution within the NL high grade ore between the quartz and marcasite 2) perform the preliminary steps to determine the suitability of the ore for mechanical concentration which would be an aide in lowering shipping costs should a decision be made to process and ship a high grade

3) Nitrate leaching of gold from ore has been investigated by the author and literature suggests that ore with a pH range of between 4 – 9 is a favourable range to work within. Highly sulphidic ores are usually susceptible to leaching providing the ore is ground finely enough to liberate micron gold particles.

Testing to determine the pH of the NL ore was performed by first crushing and grinding by hand, with a mortar and pestle, a representative sample of NL vein material visually containing equal portions of quartz / marcasite mineralization. This material was crushed and re-crushed to 100# mesh or finer material. The material was then placed in a clean glass beaker and sufficient distilled water added to the beaker to cover the material completely. After 1 hour, the pH of the water was tested and found to be 4.5, with no change after 2 hours.

o First Nations Consultation

At the request of John LaRue, a meeting was convened on June 4th, 2008 with Sechelt First Nation in Council to consult and discuss the development of the Dancer claims, and to seek both their input and their participation.

Consultation prior to undertaking significant future exploration was considered both a necessary and strategic step in the future development of the claims.

The LaRue's were accompanied in Council by David Dunn, P.Geo. to represent their interests in the future development of the Dancer claims and to field technical questions from council members. Without providing specifics of the hour long meeting, the overall tone and outcome of the meeting was positive in nature and supported our further development of the claims. Council indicated they would conduct an Archeological Assessment of the area at their own expense

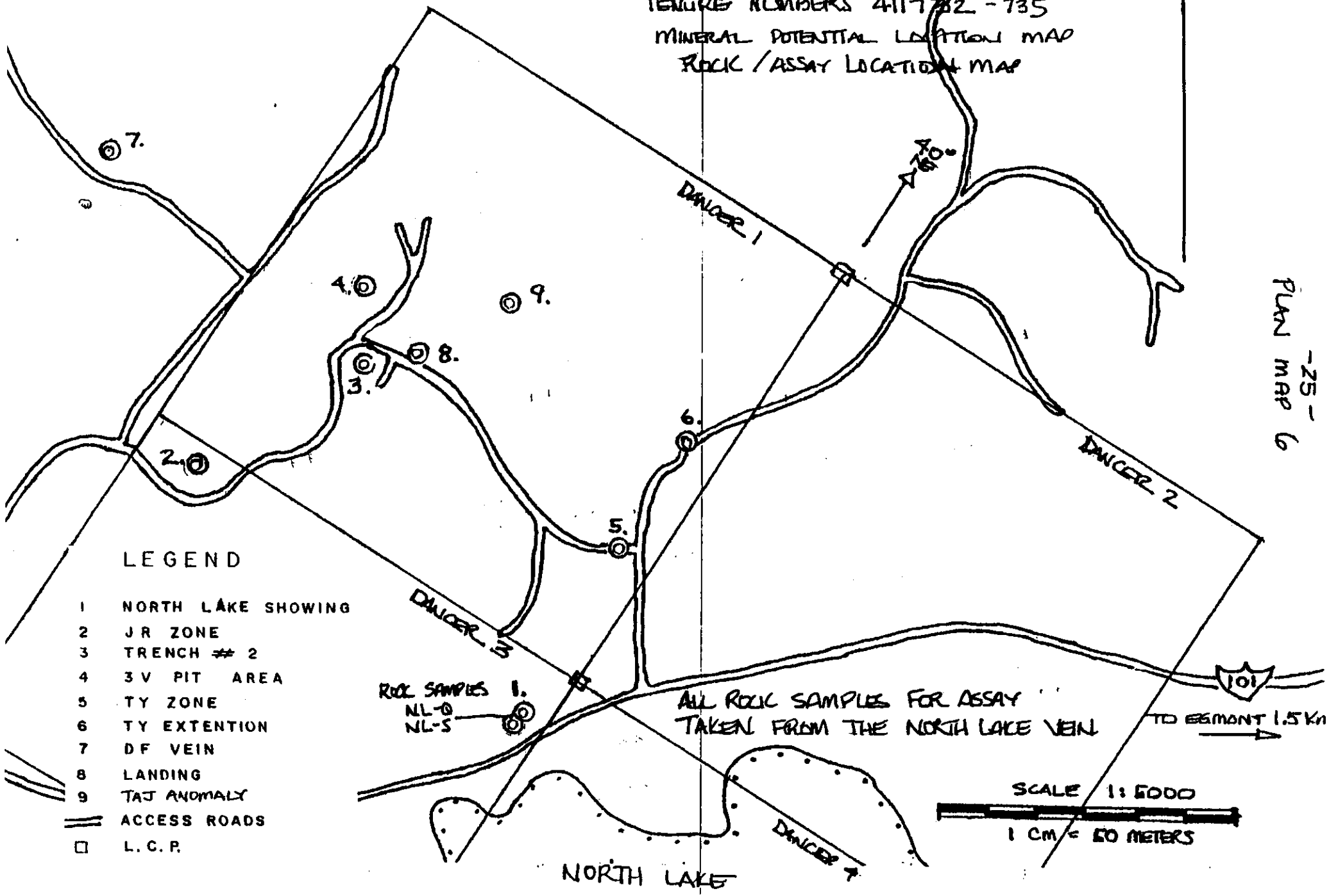
V. Detailed Technical Data and Interpretation

Due to the reconnaissance nature of the survey work completed during this exploration season, a definitive explanation of the results is not possible at this time.

LAKE 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS
 VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION
 NTS MAP 092G/13W
 TENURE NUMBERS 41732-735
 MINERAL POTENTIAL LOCATION MAP
 ROCK / ASSAY LOCATION MAP



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 PLAN MAP 6



LEGEND

- 1 NORTH LAKE SHOWING
- 2 JR ZONE
- 3 TRENCH # 2
- 4 3V PIT AREA
- 5 TY ZONE
- 6 TY EXTENTION
- 7 DF VEIN
- 8 LANDING
- 9 TAJ ANOMALY
- == ACCESS ROADS
- L.C.P.

ROCK SAMPLES
 NL-0
 NL-5

ALL ROCK SAMPLES FOR ASSAY
 TAKEN FROM THE NORTH LAKE VEIN

SCALE 1:5000
 1 CM = 50 METERS

NORTH LAKE



TO ESMONT 1.5 Km

DANCER 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

NTS MAP Q926 / 13W

SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY GRID

DANCER 1
411732

DANCER 2
411733

DANCER 3
411734

DANCER 4
411735

NORTH LAKE

N

PLAN MAP 7

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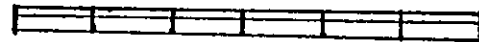
360°

101

TO EGMENT 3 Km

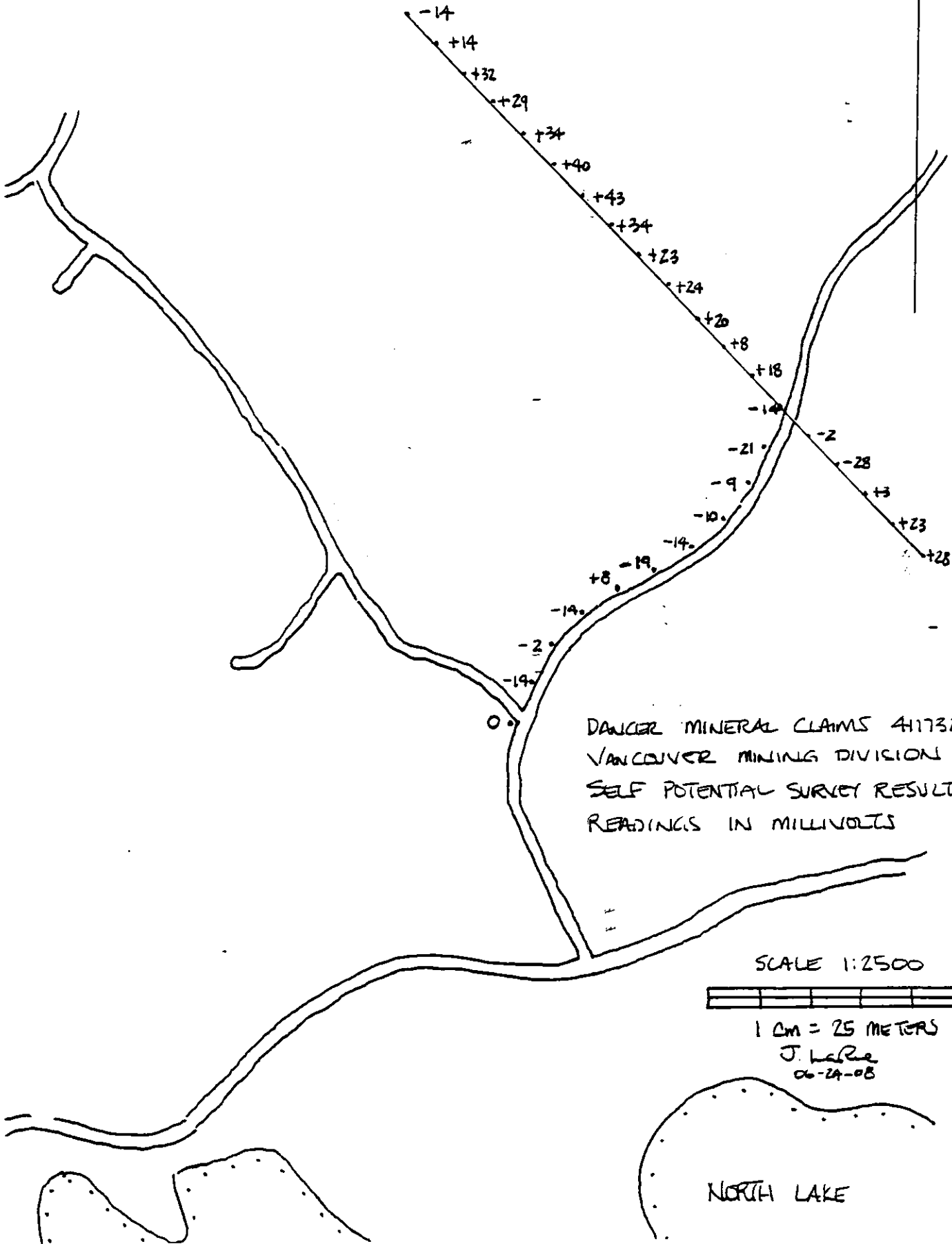
SCALE 1:8 1000

1 CM = 50 METERS



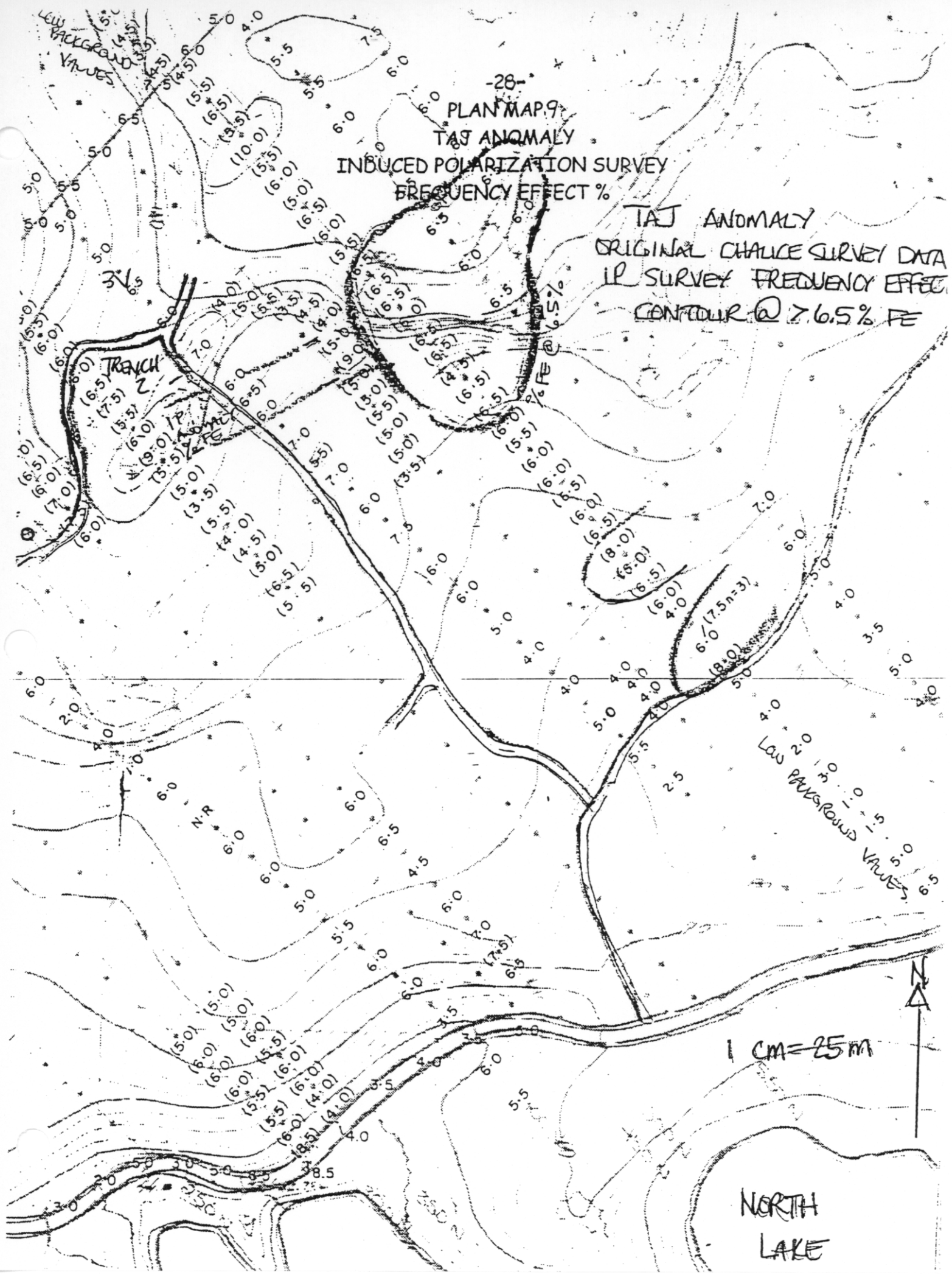
PLAN MAP 8

315° NW



PLAN MAP 9
TAJ ANOMALY
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
FREQUENCY EFFECT %

TAJ ANOMALY
ORIGINAL CHANCE SURVEY DATA
IP SURVEY FREQUENCY EFFECT
CONTOUR @ 7.65% FE





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Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

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Client:

Larue, John

PO BOX 1044

Lillooet BC V0K 1V0 Canada

Submitted By:

John Larue

Receiving Lab:

Canada-Vancouver

Received:

June 27, 2008

Report Date:

July 15, 2008

Page:

1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08006823.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: DANCER
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 2

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Larue, John
PO BOX 1044
Lillooet BC V0K 1V0
Canada

CC:

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
R150	2	Crush, split and pulverize rock to 200 mesh		
G6	2	Fire Assay fusion Au by ICP-ES	30	Completed
DIS-RJT	2	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject		

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.

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Client: Larue, John
 PO BOX 1044
 Lillooet BC V0K 1V0 Canada

Project: DANCER
Report Date: July 15, 2008

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08006823.1

Method	WGHT	GS
Analyte	Wgt	Au
Unk	kg	GM/T
MDL	0.01	0.01
NLQ	Rock	0.89 0.40
NLS	Rock	0.89 118.0

- 02 -

Client: Larue, John
 PO BOX 1044
 Lillooet BC V0K 1V0 Canada

Project: DANCER
Report Date: July 15, 2008

Page: 1 of 1 **Part** 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN08006823.1

	Method	WGHT	Q6
	Analyte	Wgt	Au
	Unit	kg	GM/T
	MDL	0.01	0.01
Reference Materials			
STD OXK48	Standard		3.58
STD OXK48	Standard		3.58
STD OXK48 Expected			3.587
BLK	Blank		<0.01
BLK	Blank		<0.01
Prep Wash			
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.01

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Submitted By:

John Larue

Receiving Lab:

Canada-Vancouver

Received:

June 27, 2008

Report Date:

July 15, 2008

Page:

1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08006822.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: DANCER

Shipment ID:

P.O. Number

Number of Samples: 6

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
P200	6	Pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh		
G6	6	Fire Assay fusion Au by ICP-ES	30	Completed

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To:

Larue, John

PO BOX 1044

Lillooet BC V0K 1V0

Canada

CC:



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08006822.1

	Method	WGHT	GS
	Analyte	Wgt	Au
	Unit	kg	GM/T
	MDL	0.01	0.01
201	Rock Chip	0.10	177.2
202	Rock Chip	0.24	115.5
203	Rock Chip	0.21	28.98
501	Rock Chip	0.07	133.0
502	Rock Chip	0.07	88.82
503	Rock Chip	0.08	183.7

133-1



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Client: Larue, John
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Lillooet BC V0K 1V0 Canada

Project: DANCER
Report Date: July 16, 2008

Page: 1 of 1 Part 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN08006822.1

Method	WGHT	G6	
		Wgt	Au
Analyte	Unit	kg	GM/T
MDL	0.01	0.01	
Reference Materials			
STD OXK48	Standard		3.59
STD OXK48	Standard		3.59
STD OXK48 Expected			3.557
BLK	Blank		<0.01
BLK	Blank		<0.01
Prep Wash			
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.38

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Itemized Cost Statement

Survey Grid, Self-Potential Survey and Sampling		\$ 800
• 2 persons x \$200 per day x 2 days	\$800	
Mob-de-mob from Lillooet, BC and to/from Egmont, BC		\$1467
• 2 persons x \$200 per day x 2 days	\$800	
• Fuel 1060 km return	\$424	
• Ferry	\$ 63	
• Groceries / Camp Supplies	\$180	
Assays		\$ 185
Weigh, Crush, Screen, Concentrate Samples		\$ 575
• 1 person x \$200 per day x 2 days	\$400	
• LeTrap Sluice	\$ 65	
• 20#, 50# and 100# mesh screens	\$ 110	
Consultation with Sechelt First Nations		\$1021
• 2 persons x \$200 per day x 2 days	\$400	
• Accomodation	\$ 91	
• Travel Expense, Meals	\$ 120	
• Fuel 868 km return	\$ 347	
• Ferry	\$ 63	
Report Costs, mapping, typing, photocopy		\$ 500
• 1 person x \$200 per day x 2.5 days	\$500	
Total Costs Incurred '07 – '08Season		<hr/> \$4548

MALASPINA COLLEGE

Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180

Hours of Instruction

in

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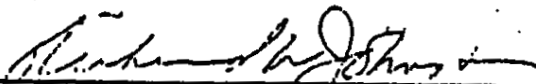
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MAY 2, 1983

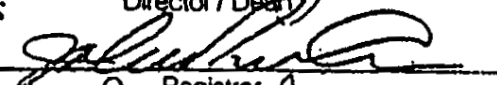
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British Columbia, Canada



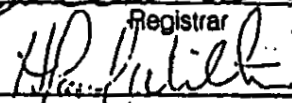
Malaspina
College



Director / Dean



Registrar



Instructor

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-34-