TITLE PAGE

Prospecting Report For;
Mineral Claims LAMB 1 RN 2471 and LAMB 2 RN 2472

Located in the Fort Steele Mining Division

NTS Map Sheet 82G/5

Latitude; 49° 19'

Longitude; 115° 49'

Owner: Stephen R. Rolan
Operator: Stephen R. Rolan

Consultant: Dolmage Campbell Ltd.
Consulting Engineers
Suite 1970 - 1055 W. Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, British Columbia
V6E 2E9 Canada

Author: Stephen R. Rolan

Date submitted: December 7, 1988.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

General Geographic and Physiographic Position;

Mineral claims Lamb 1 and Lamb 2 are located mainly on the east side of Moyie Lake in the East Kootenay district of British Columbia. About twenty-two percent of claim Lamb 1, and five percent of claim Lamb 2 lie in the waters of Moyie Lake. The two claims are adjoining, with the north boundary of claim Lamb 1, the south boundary of claim Lamb 2, and the common location line (the south boundary of claim Lamb 1, and the north boundary of claim Lamb 2) all crossing Highway 3 and 95.

The area covered by the claims is part of the McGillivray Range, which forms part of the Purcell Mountains. The particular mountain side on which the claims lie begins at the shore of Moyie Lake and rises at an average angle of about thirty degrees to the east-north-east.

Access to the claims is from Highway 3, and 95. An old logging road offers access to the upper area of the claims. This road joins into Highway 3, and 95 two hundred metres or so north of Moyie.

Property Definition;

Mineral claims Lamb 1, and Lamb 2 are adjoining claims each consisting of eighteen units. Both claims were recorded on October 7, 1985 at Cranbrook, British Columbia. There are no signs of previous mineral exploration on the claims. The current owner and operator of the claims is Stephen R. Rolan.

To date a total of eighteen metallic elements have been identified on the claims, all from bedrock samples. However, the assay values of some elements present, especially the precious metals, are low, making the possibility of a profitable precious metal mining operation very marginal or unreasonable.

Some hope does exist in the fact that several veins exhibit spottiness. That is, the precious metal content of these veins varies from point to point in these veins. This makes the possibility of encountering higher assay values deeper into the veins, somewhat realistic.

The industrial metals present on the claims offer more hope of being mined profitably. These metals (such as magnesium, manganese, iron, sodium, aluminum, titanium, and chromium), collectively range in value to as high as the equivalent of one-third of an ounce of gold per ton. Provided the ore reserves exist, this would be one possibility worth following up.

Geochemical Survey;

A total of about one hundred, sixty rock-chip samples were taken from the claims. This was more or less evenly divided between the two claims, as was all exploratory work. All samples were taken from bedrock, with the exception of three samples. A total of twenty-eight samples were submitted for assay or spectrographic analysis. Four samples were submitted for rock identification.

Prospecting;

With the exception of the claim units which lie under the waters of Moyie Lake, and the areas occupied by private residences virtually all of the remaining six hundred hectares were prospected. This does not indicate that all of the bedrock was examined, since overburden covers a good portion of the claims. However since the rock strata follows a definite pattern which appears to traverse the entire width of the claims, examining the bedrock at one point on the claims gives a fairly good picture of that particular layer of rock or quartz all across the claims. The only real exception would be vertical veins, which have to be pinpointed to be discovered.

There were a number of trenches and pits dug by hand in an attempt to examine the bedrock beneath the overburden. As expected, the bedrock beneath the overburden followed the same pattern as it did in the exposed areas.

All areas disturbed by this activity have been reclaimed.

Detailed Technical Data and Interpretation

The bedrock strata of the area covered by the claims Lamb 1 and Lamb 2 strikes roughly north-west; south-east, dipping down to the north at an average angle of about twenty-five degrees. The face of the mountain runs north,north-west; south,south-east. This makes virtually all of the rock strata on the claims slope down to the north-west, (along strike), at about fifteen degrees. This rock is believed to have originated as sediments deposited in a Precambrian sea. Muds and beach sands gradually thickened as more sediments were deposited, until finally the compaction transformed them into the rocks we see today. At a later period, lateral forces caused folding, uplift, and faulting of these rocks, giving them the various contours we see them have today.

The rock is very layered or banded, the layers ranging from several centimetres in thickness to three metres or so in thickness. These layers of rock, as closely as can be ascertained seem to extend across the entire width of the claims. The surface rises in steps toward the east-north-east, forming a mountain slope on which the claims are located.

The lower portion of the claims is of the Aldridge formation, which consists of fine-grained, rusty-weathering, banded argillite with small amounts of interbanded quartzite. The middle portion of the claims is part of the Creston formation, and consists of fine-grained, grey massive non-calcareous argillite with fracture surfaces showing orange to brown limonitic coatings. This formation overlies the Aldridge formation. The upper portion of the claims is part of the upper Creston formation or possibly the Kitchener formation, and consists of fine-grained quartzite.

There are definite variations in the two basic types of bedrock, especially in the upper half of the claims, where the rock ranges in colour from dark green, to light green, to blue, to grey, to white.

On claim Lamb 1, layered inbetween the bedrock layers are horizontal quartz and quartzite veins, ranging in thickness from thirty centimetres to a band of quartzite twenty metres in thickness. A total of ten such veins were identified on this claim. These veins follow the strata of the bedrock.

On claim Lamb 2, no such veins were discovered, however, six vertical quartz veins were identified, three of which exhibit a wedge-shape, widening as they descend into the bedrock. These quartz and quartzite veins were the focus of my prospecting efforts.

INDEX MAP

METHOD USED TO ESTABLISH CLAIM POSTS AND BOUNDARIES WAS: PACE AND COMPASS, TOPOGRAPHIC MAP AND MEASURING CHAIN.

50 MILES 0 1 2 45' 3 MILES SCALE 1:50,000

METRES 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 METRES

YARDS 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 YARDS

dual highway more than 2 lanes

MOYIE LAKE

KOOTENAY LAND DISTRICT

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP 82G/5

Description of Observations

The lower portion of the claims Lamb 1, and Lamb 2, is part of the Aldridge formation, being a fine-grained, rusty-weathering, banded argillite, with some interbanded quartzite. In places these bands are composed of thin leafs of rock that resemble shale.

The middle section of the claims consists of fine-grained, grey massive non-calcareous argillite, with fracture surfaces showing orange to brown limonitic coatings. This would be the Creston formation.

The upper section of the claims consists of dark green, to light green,or pale green, to cream colour, highly siliceous quartzite. Some banding is contorted while other is massive. This would be part of the upper Creston formation, or Kitchener formation.

The general formation of the bedrock is very banded or layered. The thickness of layers ranging from several centimetres to several metres or more. This gives the mountain side a step-like configuration. These bands seem to continue across the entire width of the claims.

Some evidence of sulphides exists in the upper north-east corner of claim Lamb 1, where pyrite cubes can be dislodged from the bedrock. Fractures in the rock are also faced with copper and iron pyrites. Some galena was also found in this general area in a quartzite vein. Galena is also present in the middle section of claim Lamb 1. Here the galena appears as small disseminated bits in the bedrock.

As indicated on the accompanying maps, the claims contain numerous quartz and quartzite veins of various sizes. It is these veins that received most of my attention. Apart from these veins, there are no outstanding geological features on the claims, that I could discover.

One may wonder how does one distinguish a quartzite vein from quartzite bedrock. The overly evident criterion is that the quartzite veins contain so much more silica than the quartzite host bedrock.

Yours very truly,

Stephen R. Rolan.

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METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Mr. S. Rolan

Box 715,

Elkford, B.C. V0B 1H0

Certificate No. K 7633

Date October 6, 1986

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No	Marks (SAMPLE NUMBER)	Au ozs/ton	Ag ozs/ton	Pt ozs/ton						
1	1	.001	.04	L.01						
2	2	.001	.03	L.01						
3	3	L.001	.04	L.01						

L means "less than"

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged

Certified true photostatic copy of original sh.

Derek A Blundell

Assayer

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CTA

To Mr. S. Rolan
Box 175,
Elkford, B.C.
V0B 1H0

Date: October 14, 1986

File No.: K 7633

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fe, Mg, Ca, Ti, Na, K, Si, Al and P reported in %; all other elements reported in ppm.

Element	Average for Earth's Crust	Lower Detection Limit	Sample # #4	Sample #	Element	Average for Earth's Crust	Lower Detection Limit	Sample # #4	Sample #
Au	.004	10	N		Zr	102	10	N	
Ag	.08	.5	N		B	9	10	N	
Cu	68	5	100		Ba	390	10	300	
Pb	13	10	50		Be	2	1	N	
Zn	76	200	N		La	34.6	20	N	
Mo	1.2	5	N		Nb	20	10	N	
Fe	5.08%	0.05%	10.0		Sc	25	5	N	
W	1.2	50	N		Sr	384	100	N	
Ni	99	5	100		Y	31	10	N	
Co	29	10	100		Ca	4.66%	0.05%	N	
Cr	122	20	N		Mg	2.34%	0.02%	0.15	
Cd	.16	20	N		Ti	6320	.001%	0.07	
As	1.8	200	N		Na	2.1%	.02%	N	
Sb	.2	100	N		K	1.8%	.5%	N	
Mn	1060	10	200		Si	27.3%	1%	2.0	
V	136	10	N		Al	8.36%	.5%	N	
Bi	.0082	10	N		P	1120	.1%	N	
Sn	2.1	10	N						

N — Not detected G — Greater than value shown
L — Detected but below limit of determination

This certificate refers to analysis performed by Specomp Services.
Values expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.

Signed Derek A Blundell

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METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Mr. Stephen Rolan
Box 175,
Elkford, B.C. V0B 1H0

Certificate No. K 7801
Date December 12, 1986.

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag	Pt	Pd					
	(SAMPLE NUMBER)	ozs/ton	ozs/ton	ozs/ton	ozs/ton					
1	5	.006	L.01	L.01	-					
2	6	L.001	L.01	L.01	L.01					
3	7	L.001	L.01	L.01	-					
4	8	L.001	L.01	L.01	-					
5	9	L.001	.14	L.01	-					

L means "less than"

35 element spectrographic analysis to follow

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged

Certified true photostatic copy of original AA.

Derek A Blundell
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

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PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

CTA
Member
Canadian Testing
Association

To Mr. Stephen R. Rolan
Box 715,
Elkford, B.C.
V0B 1H0

Date: January 5, 1987

File No.: K 7801

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fe, Mg, Ca, Ti, Na, K, Si, Al and P reported in %: all other elements reported in ppm.

Element	Average for Earth's Crust	Lower Detection Limit	Sample # 10	Sample #	Element	Average for Earth's Crust	Lower Detection Limit	Sample # 10	Sample #
Au	.004	10	N		Zr	102	10	100	
Ag	.08	.5	3		B	9	10	N	
Cu	68	5	150		Ba	390	10	100	
Pb	13	10	500		Be	2	1	2	
Zn	76	200	N		La	34.6	20	N	
Mo	1.2	5	N		Nb	20	10	N	
Fe	5.08%	0.05%	2.0		Sc	25	5	N	
W	1.2	50	N		Sr	384	100	N	
Ni	99	5	50		Y	31	10	N	
Co	29	10	N		Ca	4.66%	0.05%	0.5	
Cr	122	20	300		Mg	2.34%	0.02%	0.5	
Cd	.16	20	N		Ti	6320	.001%	0.05	
As	1.8	200	N		Na	2.1%	.02%	1.0	
Sb	.2	100	N		K	1.8%	.5%	N	
Mn	1060	10	300		Si	27.3%	1%	G 30.0	
V	136	10	30		Al	8.36%	.5%	2.0	
Bi	.0082	10	N		P	1120	.1%	1.0	
Sn	2.1	10	N						

N — Not detected

G — Greater than value shown

L — Detected but below limit of determination

This certificate refers to analysis performed by Specomp Services.
Values expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.

Signed [signature]

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METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Mr. S. Rolan
Box 715,
Elkford, B.C. V0B 1H0

Certificate No. K 7948
Date April 21, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag	Pt	Pd	Cr				
	(SAMPLE NUMBER)	ozs/ton	ozs/ton	ozs/ton	ozs/ton	percent				
1	11	.002	L.01	L.003	L.001	.01				
2	12	L.001	L.01	L.003	L.001	.01				
3	13	L.001	L.01	L.003	L.001	L.01				
4	14	L.001	L.01	L.003	L.001	L.01				
	L means "less than"									

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
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(12)

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Derek A Brunsdon
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

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METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Mr. Stephen Rolan
Box 715
Elkford, B.C. V0B 1H0

Certificate No. K 8593
Date December 24, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No	Marked	Au	Ag	Pt						
	(SAMPLE NUMBER)	ozs/ton	ozs/ton	ozs/ton						
1.	15	L.001	.01	L.01						
2.	16	L.001	L.01	L.01						
3.	17	L.001	.01	L.01						

L means "less than"

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
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Derek A. Sandell
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

(13)
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To S. Rolan
Box 715
Elkford, B.C.
V0B 1H0

Date: December 29, 1987

File No.: K 8593

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fe, Mg, Ca, Ti, Na, K, Si, Al and P reported in %: all other elements reported in ppm.

Element	Average for Earth's Crust	Lower Detection Limit	Sample # 18	Sample # 19	Element	Average for Earth's Crust	Lower Detection Limit	Sample # 18	Sample # 19
Au	.004	10	N	N	Zr	102	10	70	100
Ag	.08	.5	N	N	B	9	10	N	200
Cu	68	5	50	50	Ba	390	10	150	500
Pb	13	10	50	30	Be	2	1	3	3
Zn	76	200	L	200	La	34.6	20	N	N
Mo	1.2	5	N	N	Nb	20	10	N	N
Fe	5.08%	0.05%	2.	7.	Sc	25	5	N	20
W	1.2	50	N	N	Sr	384	100	N	300
Ni	99	5	30	10	Y	31	10	20	20
Co	29	10	N	20	Ca	4.66%	0.05%	.2	3.
Cr	122	20	100	N	Mg	2.34%	0.02%	.3	2.
Cd	.16	20	N	N	Ti	6320	.001%	.1	.7
As	1.8	200	N	N	Na	2.1%	.02%	.5	3.
Sb	.2	100	N	N	K	1.8%	.5%	N	2.
Mn	1060	10	1500	1500	Si	27.3%	1%	G30.	G30.
V	136	10	30	300	Al	8.36%	.5%	2.	7.
Bi	.0082	10	N	N	P	1120	.1%	.1	.1
Sn	2.1	10	N	N					

N — Not detected
G — Greater than value shown
L — Detected but below limit of determination

This certificate refers to analysis performed by Specomp Services.
Values expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.

Signed Derek A Blundell

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METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Stephen R. Rolan
P.O. Box 715
Elkford, B.C. V0B 1H0

Certificate No. K 8805
Date April 21, 1988

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No	Marked	Au	Ag	Pt						
	(SAMPLE NUMBER)	ozs/ton	ozs/ton	ozs/ton						
1.	20	L.001	L.01	L.01						
2.	21	L.001	L.01	L.01						
3.	22	L.001	L.01	L.01						
	L means "less than"									

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
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(15)

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Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

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To S. Rolan
Box 715
Elkford, B.C.
V0B 1H0

Date: May 11, 1988

File No.: K 8805

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fe, Mg, Ca, Ti, Na, K, Si, Al and P reported in %: all other elements reported in ppm.

Element	Average for Earth's Crust	Lower Detection Limit	Sample # 23	Sample # 24	Element	Average for Earth's Crust	Lower Detection Limit	Sample # 23	Sample # 24
Au	.004	10	N	N	Zr	102	10	N	N
Ag	.08	.5	L	L	B	9	10	N	N
Cu	68	5	70	20	Ba	390	10	N	150
Pb	13	10	20	10	Be	2	1	5	1
Zn	76	200	200	300	La	34.6	20	N	N
Mo	1.2	5	N	N	Nb	20	10	N	N
Fe	5.08%	0.05%	7.0	5.0	Sc	25	5	N	N
W	1.2	50	N	N	Sr	384	100	N	N
Ni	99	5	30	50	Y	31	10	20	N
Co	29	10	N	10	Ca	4.66%	0.05%	0.1	0.07
Cr	122	20	100	50	Mg	2.34%	0.02%	0.7	0.2
Cd	.16	20	N	N	Ti	6320	.001%	0.01	0.01
As	1.8	200	N	N	Na	2.1%	.02%	N	N
Sb	.2	100	N	N	K	1.8%	.5%	N	N
Mn	1060	10	G5000	5000	Si	27.3%	1%	G30.0	G30.0
V	136	10	20	20	Al	8.36%	.5%	1.0	0.5
Bi	.0082	10	N	N	P	1120	.1%	N	N
Sn	2.1	10	N	N					

N — Not detected
G — Greater than value shown
L — Detected but below limit of determination

This certificate refers to analysis performed by Specomp Services.
Values expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.

Signed Derek A Blundell

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CTA

** ASSAY CERTIFICATE **

To: Stephen R. Rolan
Box 715
Elkford, B.C.
V0B 1H0

Attn:

Number: K 9184

Date: Sept. 9, 1988

Proj.:

No.	Description (SAMPLE NUMBER)	Mg percent	Al percent	Pt ozs/ton	Mn percent	Pd ozs/ton
1	25	.48	--	--	--	--
2	26	--	3.60	--	--	--
3	27	--	--	<.01	--	<.001
4	28	--	--	--	.74	--

Derek A. Blundell

B.C. Certified Assayer

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(17)

Following is a vein by vein summary of the prospecting results. These veins were given alphabetical letters in order of discovery. A vein being the first vein discovered.

A vein

This vein maintains its thickness throughout its entire exposed length, and consists of fine to coarse granules of quartz congealed together. It ranges in colour from very black to light grey, possibly the result of ferric oxide staining. Within these granules of silica can be seen tiny specks of yellow material that resembles copper pyrite.

horizontal vein	Value of precious metals
exposed for 150 metres	indicated: $7.00 per ton.
30 centimetres thick	Refer to sample number 1
contents: Au. .001 ozs/ton	on certificate of assay.
Ag. .04 "	
Pt. L.01 "	

B vein

This vein was exposed as a result of a shallow dozer cut, which seems to have been made to build an old logging road nearby. This vein is not apparent on the undisturbed surface, and is one of six vertical veins encountered in the immediate area. This makes the possibility of a quartz intrusive system at depth realistic. This vein contains a lot of tan to pearly coloured mica.

vertical vein	Value of precious metals
quartz	indicated: $7.00 per ton.
exposed for: 20 metres horizontally (along strike)	
only surface exposed vertically	
contents: Au.L.001 ozs/ton	
Ag. .04 "	Refer to sample number 3
Pt. L.01 "	on certificate of assay.

C vein

The quartz in this vein resembles that of B vein, very rust stained, with a bright yellow glaze in places. Only about three metres of this vein is exposed, however in this distance the width of this vein increases three times, from 5 cm. to 15 cm. This wedge-shape is shared by N and O veins also. The metal content of this vein is similar to that of B vein. More dark green mica is evident in this vein than in B vein.

vertical vein	Value of precious metals
quartz	indicated: $7.00 per ton.
exposed for 3 metres	Refer to sample number 2
contents: Au. .001 ozs/ton	on certificate of assay.
Ag. .03 "	Note: Sample number two con-
Pt. L.01 "	sisted of material (rock

chips) from both C vein and D vein.

D vein

A very solid quartz vein with rust inclusions throughout. The quartz is glassy to opague, and does not appear to be

D vein (continued)

heavily mineralized.

vertical vein
quartz
exposed for: 10 metres horizontally (along strike)
50 centimetres vertically

contents:	Au. .001	ozs/ton	Value of precious metals
	Ag. .03	"	indicated: $7.00 per ton.
	Pt. L.01	"	Refer to sample number 2
			on certificate of assay.

Note:

Sample number four consisted of sulphide cubes that were dislodged from a piece of float rock. Since the cubes were quite large, (3cm. x 3cm. x 2cm.), and were light brass coloured, I found them interesting enough to have them analyzed. The float rock was situated near imaginary identification post 3N2W. I tried to find the source of the float rock, but did not succeed.

Sample numbers seventeen and nineteen consisted of material (rock fragments) of an angular piece of float rock found about 70 metres below identification post 2W, along the common location line. Because this piece of float rock was angular, I felt it had not travelled far, and therefore was worthy of analysis. So far I have not located the source of this sample.

E vein

The quartz is generally opague or somewhat milky in appearance in this vein. Rust spots permeate this quartz. There is some quartzite mixed into this vein.

When quartz from one point in E vein was crushed and panned, free gold and platinum were obtained. There seems to be two distinct types of gold and platinum in this vein. One type has the configuration of a scroll, and carries a tarnish on the inside surface. These particles have the shape of a scroll that is rolled up from both ends, or of a wood shaving that is curled up from both ends. These pieces of gold and platinum range in size from less than a millimetre to two and one half millimetres in length. The width being about half the length of each particular particle. These particles appear as though they were planed off larger "slabs" of gold and platinum.

The other type of gold and platinum consists of shiny, new looking particles of various sizes, ranging from a fraction of a millimetre to one and one half millimetre in length. Some particles resemble a needle in shape, while others are basically round flakes.

If the scroll shaped particles of gold and platinum came from a former placer deposit via the sequence of sand turning into sandstone, then altering to quartzite; and this quartz vein being the result of local silica being remobilized and being redeposited in this vein, bringing with it the scroll shaped particles of gold and platinum, then both sides of these particles would be tarnished. Since the inside of these particles is tarnished and the outside is shiny, it seems possible that they were planed from larger "slabs" of metal. This raises the possibility of this vein having a connection to an outside source of gold and platinum, located possibly along a fault zone.

Samples were taken at 30 centimetre intervals(refer to E vein Sample Location Map), vertically across the face of E vein to determine whether any particular interval of the vein contained more gold and platinum than a higher or lower interval of the vein. The samples were crushed and panned. There was no apparent difference in gold and platinum content in the samples.

To date there have been 18 metallic elements identified in this vein.

horizontal vein
exposed for 100 metres
4 metres thick
quartz and quartzite
contents: Au. L.001 ozs/ton
.002 "
Ag. L.01 "
Pt. L.01 "
L.003 "
Pd. L.01 "
L.001 "

Value of all metals identified in this vein: $156.35 per ton. Refer to sample numbers 6, 7, 8, and 11 on certificates of assay; and sample number 10 on spectrographic analysis certificate.

Knob vein

The quartz in this vein resembles that of E vein, containing quartzite. Some sections however, are glassy. Bits of Olivine seem to be evident in this vein. Also this vein exhibits a "spottiness" characteristic. That is, the gold assay results of samples taken from this vein varied by as much as six times from point to point in this vein. (refer to Knob vein Sample Location Map).

The metallic highlights in this quartz are very pronounced under proper lighting, possibly due to chromium content. This vein offers the most promise of encountering rich pockets of ore, and is a good target for diamond drilling.

horizontal vein
exposed for 100 metres
1.3 metres thick
quartz and quartzite
contents: Au. L.001 ozs/ton
.006 "
Ag. L.01 "
Pt. L.01 "
L.003 "
Pd. L.001 "

Value of precious metals indicated: $10.63 per ton. Refer to sample numbers 5, 13, and 14 on certificates of assay.

G vein

This quartzite vein contains bits of galena as large as one-half centimetre in diameter. Also present is uvarovite garnet. (A lovely green colour).

As can be seen by the assay results, the silver content is enhanced by the presence of galena. Since there are signs of sulphide mineralization in the immediate area, and if one was to assume that the galena is the result of transfer of metal from an outside source, this would be another target for diamond drilling.

horizontal vein
exposed for 20 metres
30 centimetres thick
quartzite
contents: Au. L.001 ozs/ton
Ag. .14 "
Pt. L.01 "

Value of precious metals indicated: $8.71 per ton. Refer to sample number 9 on certificate of assay.

H vein

The quartz in this vein is similar to that of E vein, with quartzite mixed in. The assay results also are very much alike. However since this vein is thin, it offers little in the way of mining possibilities itself, only as an indicator of a larger mineralization system.

Samples from this vein were assayed together with samples from I vein.

horizontal vein
exposed for 10 metres
30 centimetres thick
quartz and quartzite

H vein (continued)

contents:	Au.	L.001 ozs/ton	Value of precious metals
	Ag.	L.01 "	indicated: $2.79 per ton.
	Pt.	L.003 "	Refer to sample number 12 on
	Pd.	L.001 "	certificate of assay.

I vein

The quartz in this vein also resembles that of E vein. Much of the quartzite present is green in colour. This vein is large enough to support mining if sufficient mineralization is located in it.

Because of the size of this vein, it could be investigated more closely, especially by drilling into the vein itself to get a better picture of the metal content deeper into the vein.

horizontal vein			Value of precious metals
exposed for 40 metres			indicated: $2.79 per ton.
3 metres thick			Refer to sample number 12
quartz and quartzite			on certificate of assay.
contents:	Au.	L.001 ozs/ton	
	Ag.	L.01 "	
	Pt.	L.003 "	
	Pd.	L.001 "	

J vein

This vein consists of very fine quartz granules tightly cemented together. It is highly weathered, the general colour of this vein is a medium brown. It has bright metallic highlights throughout with black semi-metallic inclusions.

This vein along with K vein are near the contact between the Aldridge formation and Creston formation, and as such would be another good target for diamond drilling.

horizontal vein			Value of precious metals
exposed for 20 metres			indicated: $7.56 per ton.
60 centimetres thick			Refer to sample number 15
quartzite			on certificate of assay.
contents:	Au.	L.001 ozs/ton	
	Ag.	.01 "	
	Pt.	L.01 "	

K vein

This vein has some quartz mixed in with the quartzite; much of the vein carries a green colour. The texture of the quartzite is much more granular than that of J vein. It is heavily rust spotted, and has areas of fine to coarse silica granules stained black. Also some medium-grained mottled purple quartzite is present.

Samples from J vein were assayed together with samples from K vein. The two veins are separated by only 3 metres of bedrock.

K vein (continued)

horizontal vein
exposed for 20 metres
1 metre thick
quartz and quartzite
contents: Au. L.001 ozs/ton
Ag. .01 "
Pt. L.01 "

Value of precious metals indicated: $7.56 per ton. Refer to sample number 15 on certificate of assay.

L vein

This is the largest vein encountered so far on the claims, and may better be described as a band of quartzite which consists predominantly of rather coarse silica granules cemented together, (Grey-banded quartzite).

These granules are stained black, probably by the iron, manganese, and magnesium contained in the vein. Pieces of this vein when hit by a hammer, crush very easily.

This is not a solid vein, as it contains several layers or bands of bedrock, which account for about one-third of the thickness of the vein. This vein is also in the general area of the contact between the Aldridge formation, and the Creston formation, and is therefore a good target for diamond drilling to determine the metal content deeper into this vein.

Since the texture of this vein is quite porous, it is possible that areas of it have been saturated with metal from an outside source.

To date eighteen metallic elements have been identified in this vein. L vein is large (thick) enough to support a mine.

horizontal vein
exposed for 40 metres
20 metres thick
quartzite
contents: Au. L.001 ozs/ton
Ag. L.01 "
Pt. L.01 "

Value of all the metals identified: $145.00 per ton. Refer to sample number 16 on certificate of assay, and sample number 18 on spectrographic analysis certificate.

M vein

This vein carries native silver and platinum which can be recovered by crushing the quartz and quartzite, and panning out the concentrates.

Much of the quartz is quite glassy, while the remainder of the vein is a mixture of green, brown, white, and black coloured silica granules. This vein contains lots of fine metallic particle highlights, possibly due to aluminum content.

horizontal vein
exposed for 20 metres
1 metre thick
quartz and quartzite
contents: Pt. L.01 ozs/ton
Pd. L.001 "

Value of metals indicated along with aluminum content: $79.00 per ton. Refer to sample numbers 26 and 27, on assay certificate. Note: Both of these samples consisted of material (rock chips) from several different veins, and therefore the assay results are only an average indication of metal content of M vein.

N vein

N vein is one of six vertical quartz veins that have been encountered in the vicinity of the Barkshanty Creek bridge. The quartz in this vein resembles quartz that has a lot of galena in it. However, the lead, zinc, and silver contents of this vein are low, therefore this heavy metallic appearance has to be attributed to the manganese, iron, magnesium, and aluminum content. The width of the vein increases from 5 centimetres to 30 centimetres in a distance of 4 metres. At this rate, if the vein continued down into the bedrock for 30 metres, the width of the vein would be at least 2 metres; wide enough to offer plenty of tonnage for mining.

It is believed that these vertical quartz veins, such as N vein, could have been formed when silica, obtained from the quartzite, was locally remobilized, (during the period when lateral forces caused folding, uplift, and faulting), and was redeposited in tension fractures, (zones of lower pressure).

If this is the case, then one should not get one's hopes too high, as this type of vein is mineralized by the scavenging of minute quantities of metals from adjacent local rock, and as a result, these veins are not usually economic to mine.

If these veins have been mineralized by the transfer of metals from an outside source, then one could hope for economic grades of ore to be found in them.

Since these vertical quartz veins are located in the general contact area between the Aldridge formation, and the Creston formation, (this being a good geological setting for economic mineral deposits of base metals, and possibly of industrial metals), the possibility of mineralization from an outside source is somewhat enhanced.

This area of the claims is definitely a good target for diamond drilling as a means of investigating the extent and metal content of these vertical quartz veins, such as N vein.

To date, sixteen metals have been identified in this vein.

vertical vein exposed for 4 metres wedge-shaped, (widens from 5cm. to 30 cm.) quartz			Value of all metals identified: $205.20 per ton.
contents:	Au. L.001	ozs/ton	Refer to sample numbers 21, and 28 on certificates of assay, and sample number 23, on spectrographic analysis certificate.
	Ag. L.01	"	
	Pt. L.01	"	

O vein

This vein resembles N vein quartz, only that it lacks some of the heavy metallic appearance. Like N vein, it widens as it descends into the bedrock, widening from 10 centimetres to 20 centimetres in a distance of 1.5 metres.

As can be seen from the spectrographic analysis certificates for N vein and O vein, the metal contents of both veins are quite similar, possibly suggesting a common source of mineralization.

O vein (continued)

To date, a total of seventeen metals have been identified in this vein. O vein and N vein are separated by a distance of about 50 metres.

vertical vein exposed for 1.5 metres wedge-shaped, (widens from 10 cm. to 20 cm.) quartz contents: Au. L.001 ozs/ton Ag. L.01 " Pt. L.01 "	Value of all metals identified: $140.90 per ton. Refer to sample numbers 22, and 25 on certificates of assay, and sample number 24, on spectrographic analysis certificate.

Note: Sample number 25 consisted of material, (rock chips), from several different veins, and therefore is only an average indication of magnesium content of O vein.

The sixth vertical quartz vein, seemed quite minor in nature, consisting of interbanded quartz and quartzite 20 centimetres in width, and therefore no sample from this vein was submitted for assay. The quartz in this vein is somewhat more milky in appearance than that of the other five vertical veins.

This vein is located about 50 metres north-east of C vein.

It yet remains to assay samples from the larger quartz and quartzite horizontal veins, and from several of the vertical veins for the four remaining members of the platinum group; namely, osmium, iridium, ruthenium, and rhodium. Also for the rare earth group and the vanadium family of metals.

When the quartz and quartzite from the veins has been analyzed for these elements, along with all the other elements the quartz and quartzite has already been analyzed for, then it would have to be determined what elements are recoverable, the percent of recovery, and the cost of recovery. With this information, one could tell what options exist for a profitable mining operation for the claims, Lamb 1, and Lamb 2.

One option that already is evident is the possibility of mining for the industrial metals present, mainly; manganese, iron, magnesium, sodium, and aluminum, with lesser amounts of titanium and chromium. The value of these metals collectively runs as high as the equivalent of one-third of an ounce of gold per ton.

Provided the ore reserves exist, this would be one possibility worth following up.

The horizontal veins that are less than one metre thick offer little hope for mining, unless there can be found in them much higher concentrations of high priced metals. The thicker veins could lend themselves to underground mining.

By drilling directly into the horizontal veins using a portable drill, or by drilling down vertically, thus intersecting the veins at depth, the continuity of these veins could be determined as well as any enrichment of metal content at depth.

As for the vertical veins, drilling would reveal the extent of ore reserves in them, as well as any quartz intrusive body that may exist beneath them.

TO CRANBROOK

N

3N6W 3N5W 3N4W 3N3W 3N2W 3N1W 3N CORNER POST

MOYIE LAMB 1

TRENCH (RECLAIMED)

2N6W 2N5W 2N4W 2N3W 2N2W 2N1W 2N

LAKE

1N6W 1N5W 1N4W 1N3W 1N2W 1N1W 1N SWAMPY AREA

HIGHWAY 3 + 95

ROCK CUT

OLD LANDING

6W 5W 4W 3W 2W 1W LEGAL CORNER POST

COMMON LOCATION LINE

TEST PIT (RECLAIMED)

TRENCH (RECLAIMED)

TEST PIT (RECLAIMED)

LAMB 2

OLD LOGGING ROAD

1S6W 1S5W 1S4W 1S3W 1S2W 1S1W 1S

2S6W 2S5W 2S4W 2S3W 2S2W 2S1W 2S

TRENCH (RECLAIMED)

BARK SHANTY CREEK

3S6W 3S5W 3S4W 3S3W 3S2W 3S1W 3S CORNER POST

2.25 KM. TO MOYIE

TO HIGHWAY 3+95

METRES 240 120 0 240 480 720 960

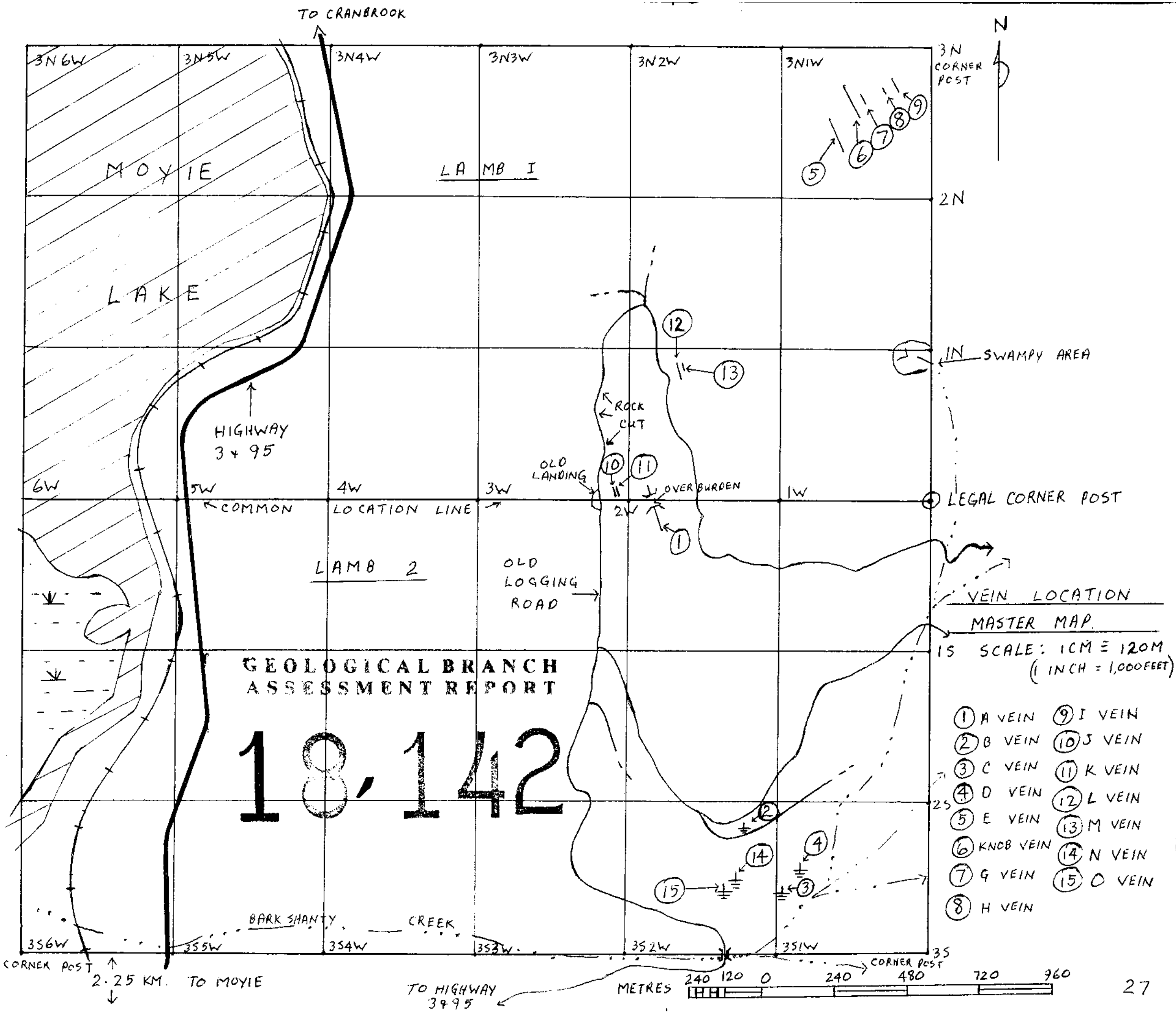
MODIFIED GRID SYSTEM

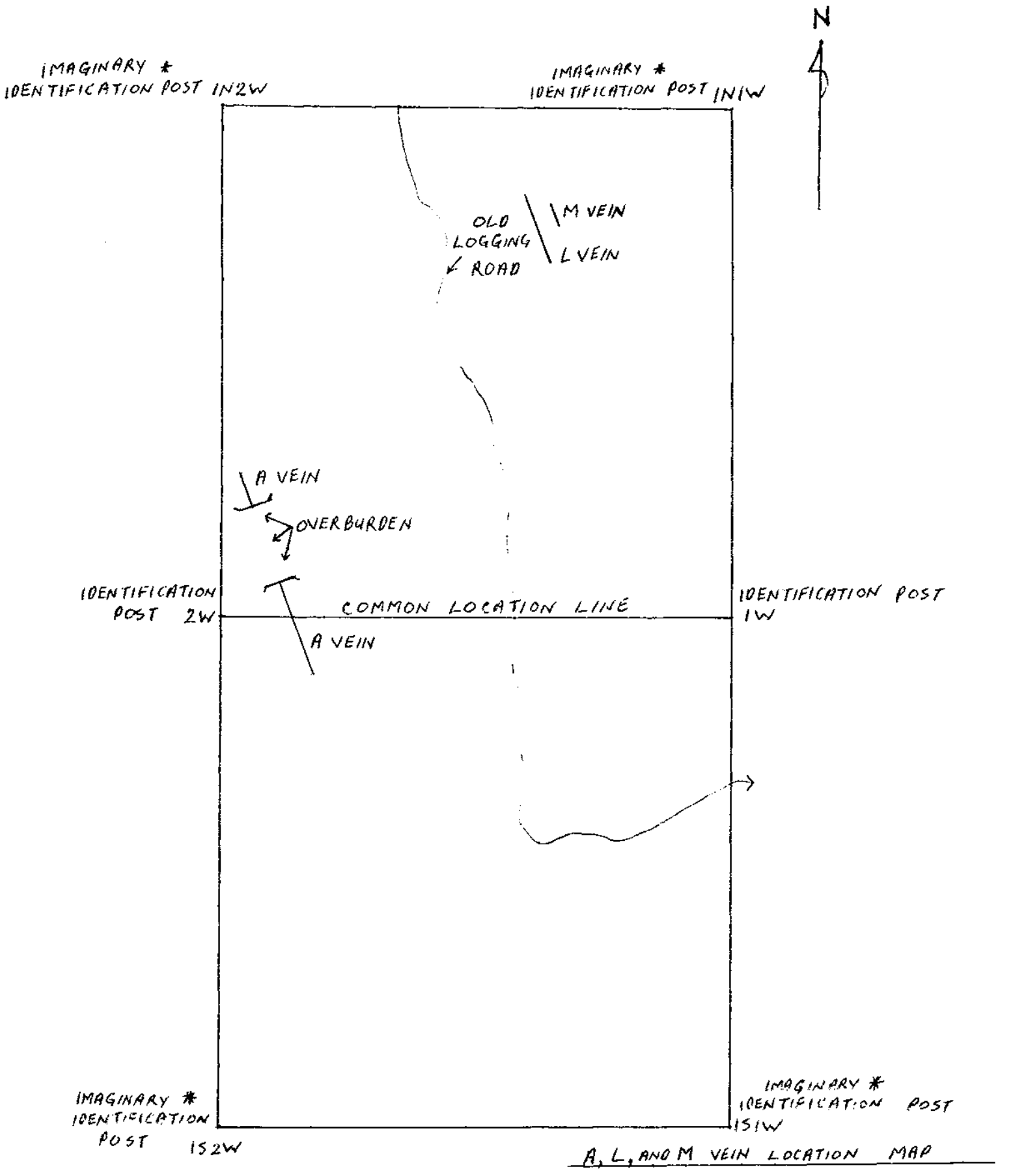
IDENTIFICATION POST

LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1 CM = 120 M.
(1 INCH = 1,000 FEET)

NOTE: IDENTIFICATION POSTS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CLAIMS, ARE IMAGINARY, AND DO NOT ACTUALLY EXIST ON THE GROUND.

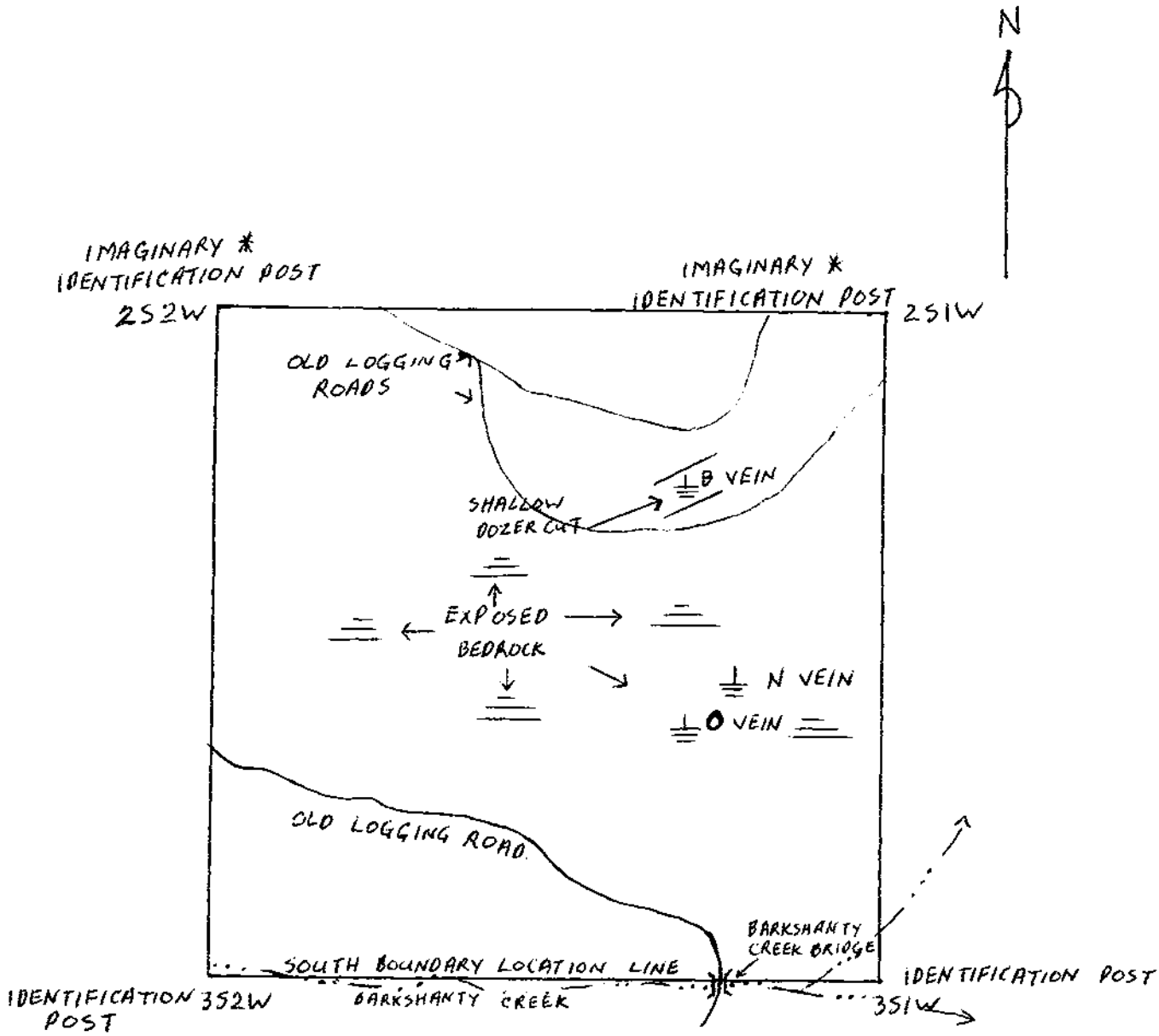




A, L, AND M VEIN LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1 CM. = 48.45 M
(1 INCH = 400 FEET)

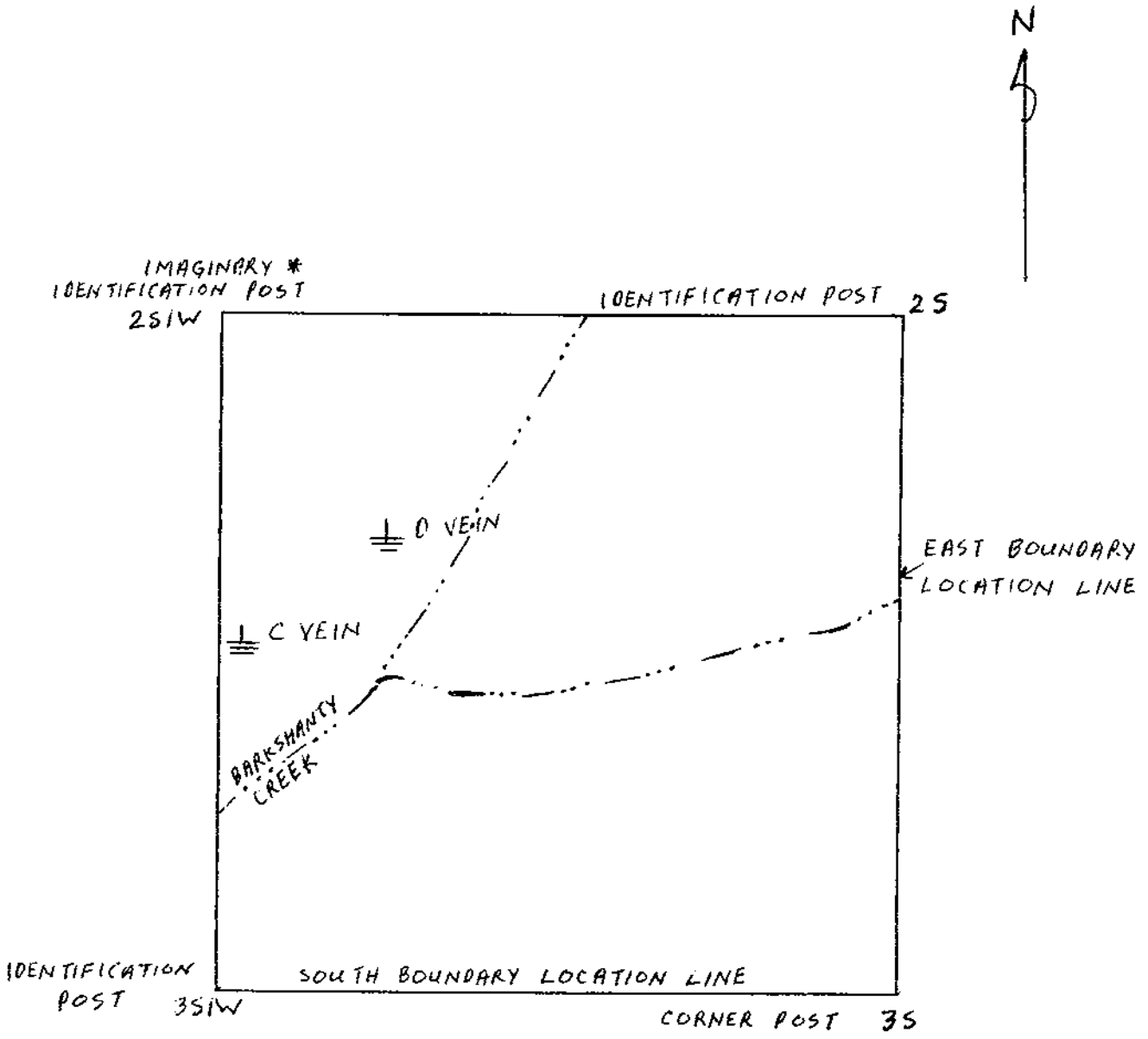
* IMAGINARY IDENTIFICATION POSTS ARE NOT ACTUALLY IN PLACE ON THE GROUND.

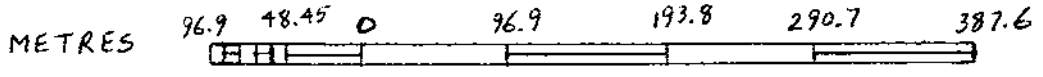


B, N, AND O VEIN LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1 CM ≅ 48.45 M
(1 INCH = 400 FEET)

* IMAGINARY IDENTIFICATION POSTS ARE NOT ACTUALLY IN PLACE ON THE GROUND.



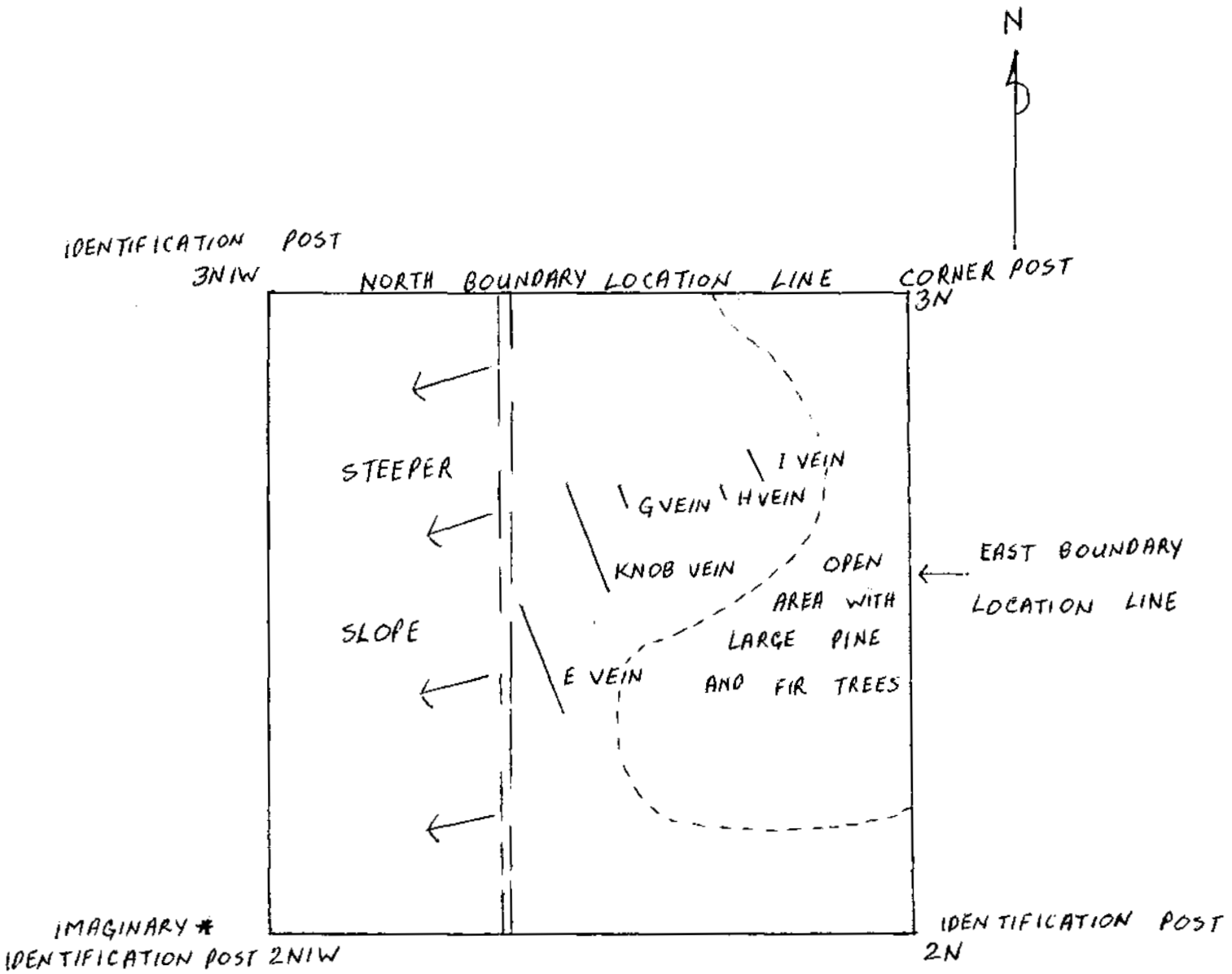


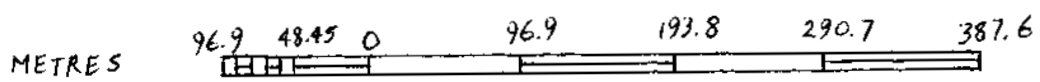
C AND D VEIN LOCATION MAP

SCALE : 1 CM. ≅ 48.45 M

(1 INCH = 400 FEET)

* IMAGINARY IDENTIFICATION POSTS ARE NOT ACTUALLY IN PLACE ON THE GROUND.



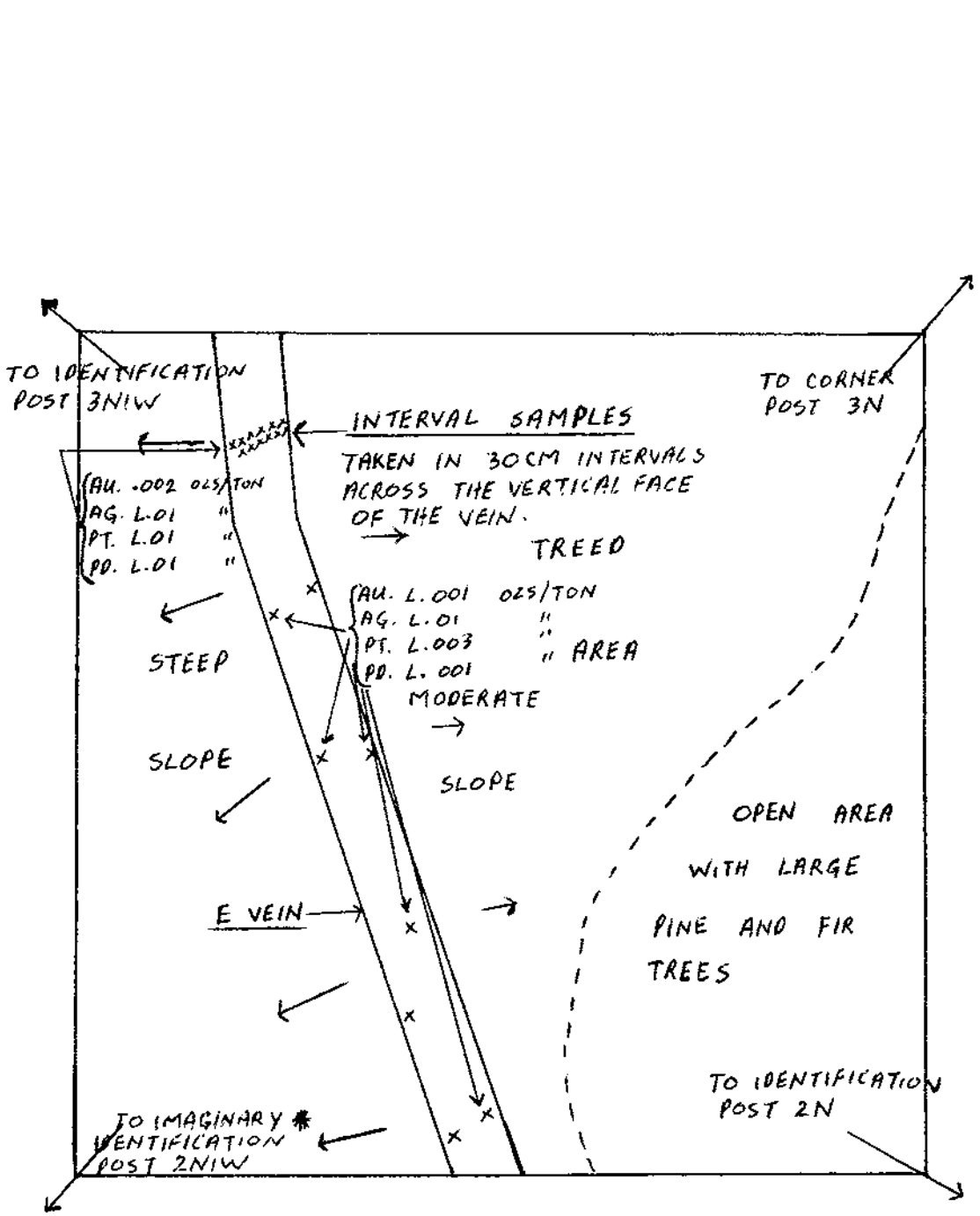


E, KNOB, G, H, AND I VEIN LOCATION MAP

SCALE : 1 CM ≡ 48.45 M

(1 INCH = 400 FEET)

* IMAGINARY IDENTIFICATION POSTS ARE NOT ACTUALLY IN PLACE ON THE GROUND.

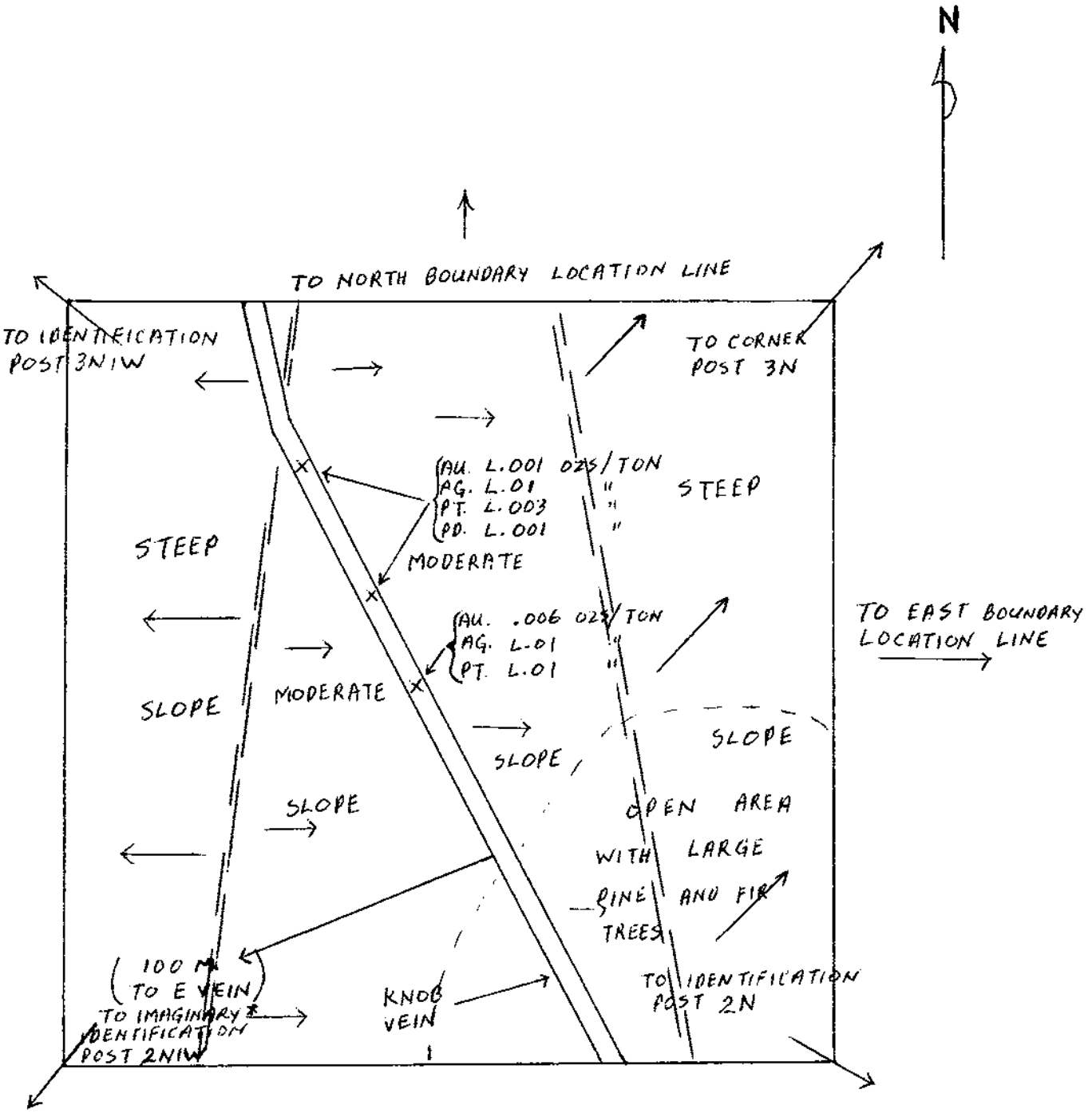


E VEIN SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1CM. = 4M

"X" INDICATE SAMPLE LOCATIONS

* IMAGINARY IDENTIFICATION POSTS ARE NOT ACTUALLY IN PLACE ON THE GROUND.

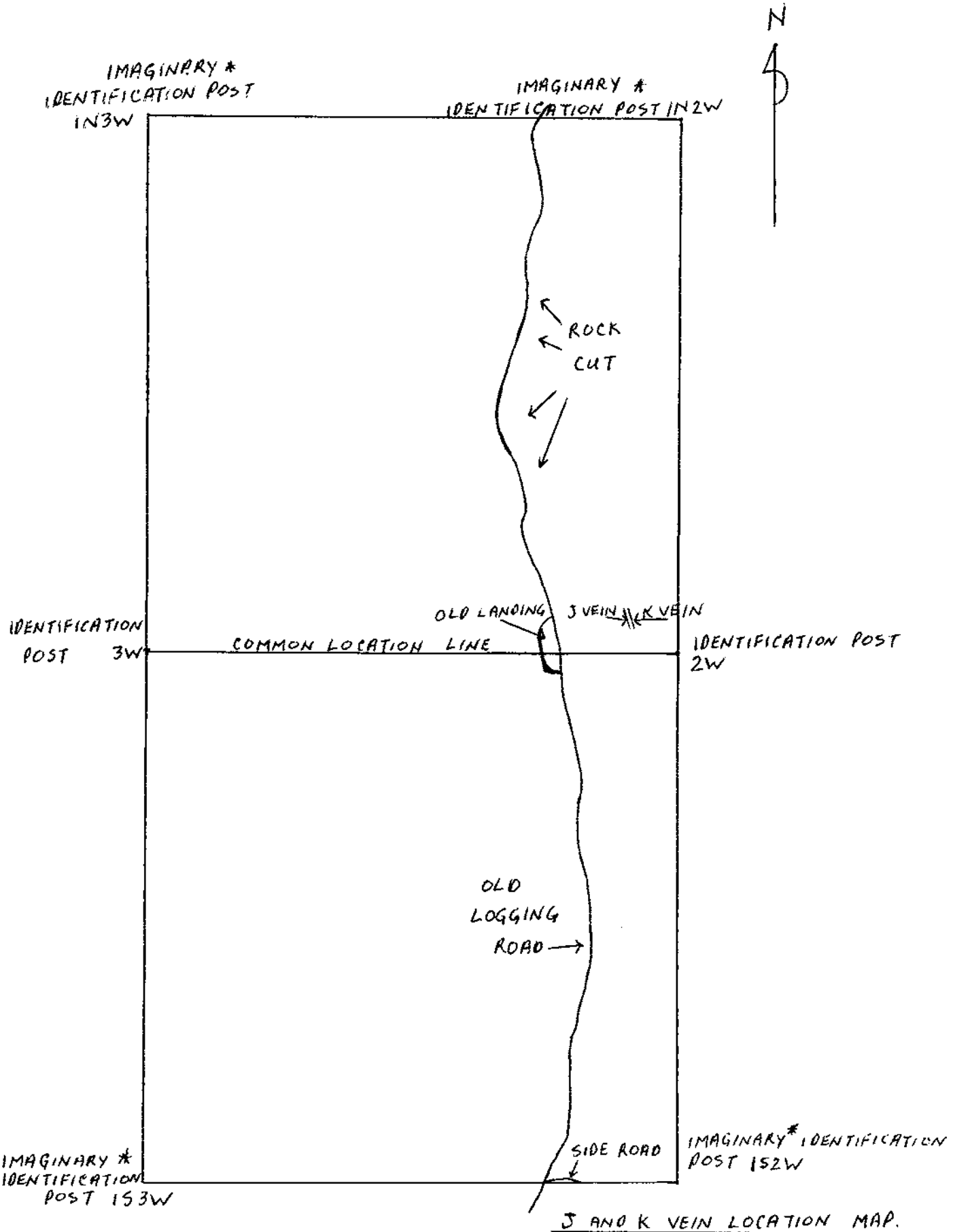


KNOB VEIN SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1CM ≡ 4M

"X" INDICATE SAMPLE LOCATIONS

* IMAGINARY IDENTIFICATION POSTS ARE NOT ACTUALLY IN PLACE ON THE GROUND.



J AND K VEIN LOCATION MAP.

SCALE: 1 CM ≅ 48.45 M
(1 INCH = 400 FEET)

* IMAGINARY IDENTIFICATION POSTS ARE NOT ACTUALLY IN PLACE ON THE GROUND.

Itemized Cost Statement

For the period: October 8, 1985, to October 7, 1988.
For the claims, Lamb 1, and Lamb 2.

Transporation: 21,700 km. commuted to and from claims, (four-wheel drive vehicle), (includes fuel, oil, maintenance, and insurance costs), @ 14¢/km.	$3,038.00
Lodging, (including food):	1,535.02
Tools and Equipment: Pick, rock hammer, hacksaw blades, goggles.	59.31
Office Expense, (postage and parcel insurance.):	169.71
Assay Costs:	1,234.50
Reclamation Costs: Grass seed and fertilizer.	60.00
Cost of preparing Prospecting Report:	200.00
Total Expense:	$6,296.54

Number of hours spent prospecting:	352
Number of hours spent commuting to and from claims:	360
Number of hours spent crushing samples to size suitable for submitting for assay:	47
Number of hours spent preparing, packaging, and shipping samples:	168
Total hours:	927

Dates of prospecting and commuting to and from claims are given on following page.

Dates:

Prospecting:

April 15, 1986
May 1, "
" 24, "
June 18, "
July 12, "
" 14, "
" 15, "
" 16, "
" 17, "
" 18, "
" 19, "
September 5, 1986
" 6, "
" 21, "
" 22, "
November 17, "
December 19, "

April 17, 1987
" 18, "
May 4, "
" 20, "
June 5, "
June 21, 1987
July 8, "
" 9, "
" 10, "
" 11, "
" 12, "
August 15, 1987
" 31, "
September 16, 1987
October 3, "
" 18, "
November 4, "
" 19, "
December 6, "
" 22, "

May 14, 1988
" 22, "
June 14, "
" 30, "
September 10, 1988

Commuting to and from residence to place of lodging while prospecting. Note: There was 1.5 to 3 hours spent commuting from place of lodging to claims and back to place of lodging on each date of prospecting:

April 14, 1986
" 16, "
" 30, "
May 2, 1986
" 23, "
" 25, "
June 17, 1986
" 19, "
July 10, "
" 21, "
September 4, 1986
" 7, "
" 20, "
" 23, "
November 8, 1986
" 10, "
" 16, "
" 18, "
December 18, "
" 20, "

April 16, 1987
" 18, "
May 3, 1987
" 5, "
" 19, "
" 21, "
June 4, "
" 6, "
" 20, 1987
" 22, "
July 7, 1987
" 14, "
August 14, 1987
" 16, "
" 30, "
September 1, 1987
" 15, "
" 17, "
October 2, 1987
" 4, "

October 17, 1987
" 19, "
November 3, "
" 5, "
" 18, "
" 20, "
December 5, 1987
" 7, "
" 21, "
" 23, "
May 13, 1988
" 15, "
" 21, "
" 23, "
June 13, "
" 15, "
" 29, "
July 1, 1988
September 9, 1988
" 11, "

Author's Qualifications Statement

During the school year 1968-1969, in Vancouver, I attended a night school Prospectors course offered by the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines. The course was a good introduction to minerals and geology.

Since that time I have continued expanding and upgrading my knowledge by reading books and newspapers on the subject.

I have spent time each summer prospecting or exploring for minerals in British Columbia in various areas. Some of the areas I have prospected in are: East Kootenay, Boundary Country, Okanagan, Prince George area, Cariboo, Stewart area, Liard and Atlin districts.

Although I have not yet discovered a mineral deposit of commercial size that has resulted in a mine, the outings themselves are well worth the effort of trying.

I have spent many years working in open pit mines in British Columbia, and although this in itself does not advance a persons prospecting capability, it does give one exposure to; geology, (observing rock strata in highwalls, the outline of ore deposits as they are being mined), the economics of mining, as well as mining methods.

With obvious mineral deposit outcrops becoming more scarce, it is becoming more necessary for the prospector of today to do a more in-depth search for minerals by utilizing rock and mineral analysis techniques, thus homing in on favourable drilling targets. This is where my present prospecting efforts are centered.

Where my knowledge falls short of a clear picture of the geology of an area, I do not hesitate to consider the opinion of a professional geologist.