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FILE NO:

EXTENSION OF SOIL-GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ON THE AMBER PROPERTY

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Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Located Claims:

Amber 1	256357(7)
Amber 2	256358(7)
Amber 3	256359(7)
Amber 4	256360(7)

Slocan Mining Division

N.T.S. 82 K/6

50° 18' N., 117° 10' W.

Owner and Optionor:

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION

1500-789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1H2

formerly
Amberoote Explorations
Inc.

Optionee:

LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

1500-789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1H2

By:

John Ostler, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Consulting Geologist

FILMED

December 1[illegible], 1994

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,669

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EXTENSION OF SOIL-GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ON THE AMBER PROPERTY

SUMMARY

The writer was retained by Lumby Resources Corporation of Vancouver, British Columbia through Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd. to conduct soil-geochemical surveys on the northern and southern parts of the Amber Property. These surveys were designed to extend the surveys conducted in the near the centre of the claims during the 1987 and 1988 exploration programs.

The Amber Property occupies the upper part of the Cascade Creek valley located in the Slocan Range of the Selkirk Mountains of southeastern British Columbia. It comprises four located claims that contain 64 claim-units covering about 1600 ha (3840 A). The property is centred on 50° 18' north latitude and 117° 10' west longitude in the Slocan Mining Division.

It is about 635 km (408 mi) from Vancouver via B.C. highways 1, 5 and 23 to Nakusp, one of the nearest adequate supply centres to the property. Direct access to the Amber Property from Nakusp is by helicopter; a 20 minute flight one way to the base camp-area at Blue Lake. Alternately, when a helicopter is available at Meadow Creek, located about 20 km (12 mi) southeast of the Amber Property, supplies can be purchased in Kaslo, trucked to Meadow Creek via B.C. Highway 31 and flown onto the property.

All major workings on the property are accessible by a series of recently renovated horse trails that radiate from the mine camp site at the northern end of Blue Lake.

The central part of the Amber Property straddles a moderately steep ridge southeast of Cascade Creek. The base-camp area is at the northern shore of Blue Lake, a glacial tarn occupying the mouth of a north-facing cirque that includes most of the southern part of the claim group. Elevations on the property range from 1365 m (4480 ft) to 2688 m (8820 ft).

A mixed forest of red cedar, hemlock and spruce extends up Cascade Creek across the northern part of the property. The southeastern part of the claim-area is above tree line.

Soils are sufficiently well-developed to produce reliable soil survey results.

The Amber Property is owned 100% by Kenrich Mining Corporation since its merger with Ambergate Explorations Inc. Kenrich has an option agreement with Lumby Resources Corporation whereby Lumby can earn a 50% working interest in the claims by paying Kenrich (formerly Ambergate) a total of $40,000 and by contributing $85,000 to work on the claims by December 31, 1994.

Recently, the Amber Property has been included within the northeastern corner of the Goat Range Protected Area Strategy Study Area. Such study areas are divided into 4 classes, class 1 being most sensitive and class 4 being least sensitive. This study area is designated as a class 3 area in which new claims can be staked and property development may proceed.

The area around the Amber Property is underlain by rocks that range in age from Early Palaeozoic to Jurassic. These rocks can be divided into two provenancal groups: the Lardeau Group, a eugeosynclinal assemblage and the Milford Group, a miogeosynclinal assemblage. Both assemblages are intruded by Mesozoic-age granitic rocks.

The claims are underlain by mafic metavolcanics and metasediments of the Triassic-age Broadview Formation which forms part of the Lardeau Group. This stratigraphic sequence progresses westward and up-section from andesitic volcanics through lithic sandstones and siltstones to variably carbonaceous slates and carbonates.

These rocks were folded by as many as four phases of deformation which resulted in a series of northwest-southeasterly trending folds that were subsequently thrusted in a northeasterly direction along local faults. The stratigraphy was later cut at oblique angles by long transverse faults.

Large veins were developed parallel with the dominant cleavage planes after thrusting during the second phase of deformation.

Many of these veins contain only milky quartz. However, some of them contain large amounts of sphalerite, argentiferous galena, stibnite, and auriferous pyrite. All of the known economic mineral showings on the Amber Property occur in these veins.

The thrust faults in the Cascade Creek area seem to divide economic mineralization into three discrete zones as follows:

ECONOMIC MINERAL ZONATION AROUND THE AMBER PROPERTY

Zone	Minerals Present	Metals Present	Showings
1. Southeast of Amber Thrust	stibnite, galena tetrahedrite	Sb, Ag, Pb minor Cu, As	North Star West Ridge Lower Juno
2. Between Amber Thrust and Mobbs Fault	sphalerite, galena pyrite	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	White Eagle Lakeview Pine Tree Upper Juno Snowstorm Silver Sparrow
3. Northeast of Mobbs Fault	galena, sphalerite	Ag, Pb minor Zn	Upper and Lower Comstock

The thrust faults in the Cascade Creek area may have acted as major conduits facilitating the migration of mineralizing fluids of different compositions upward from various depths.

The Amber Property-area was explored extensively from 1925 until 1931 when many of the mineral showings were developed by trenches and underground workings. Previous modern exploration comprising 1:10,000 scale geological mapping, soil survey and trenching was conducted by Ambergate Explorations Inc. from 1987 to 1988.

The most prospective mineral showings on the Amber Property are as follow:

WHITE EAGLE developed 1928 to 1930

Workings; Upper Level

18 m (59 ft) long adit on vein with 10 m (33 ft) long winze located 5 m (16 ft) in from portal
17 m (55 ft) long inclined shaft on vein located 3.5 m (10 ft) northwest of upper adit
7 surface trenches

Lower Level (37.5 m (123 ft) vertically below Upper Level)

152 m (500 ft) long crosscut with 24 m (80 ft) raise and 21 m (69 ft) of drift on mineralized vein at the end of the adit
mineralized veins are also cut at 143.5 m (471 ft) in lower adit and at top of raise

Mineralization;

at least two veins with massive galena-sphalerite ore shoots up to 0.6 m (2 ft) thick with pyritic margins
galena-sphalerite mineralization assays up to 61% lead, 33.8% zinc and 33.3 oz/ton silver
pyrite mineralization assays up to 2.182 oz/ton gold with minor silver and base metal values

LAKEVIEW discovered 1988

Workings; 2 small hand trenches

Mineralization;

two veins up to 20 cm (0.6 ft) thick separated by sparsely mineralized sandstone
galena-sphalerite-pyrite mineralization looks similar to that at White Eagle, composite sample assays 6.04% lead, 3.47% zinc, 4.61 oz/ton silver and 4.22 oz/ton gold

SILVER SPARROW (SNOWSTORM SHAFT) developed 1930 to 1931

Workings; 6.1 m (20 ft) long inclined shaft on vein extending in from surface trench

Mineralization;

1 m (3.3 ft) thick vein with galena and pyrite in quartz assaying up to 56.2% lead, 0.55% zinc, 31.6 oz/ton silver and 0.802 oz/ton gold

PINE TREE discovered 1988 (continuation of Silver Sparrow?)

Workings; 3 hand trenches located 70 m (230 ft) west of Silver Sparrow

Mineralization;

quartz vein up to 0.5 m (1.6 ft) thick with galena and pyrite assaying up to 18.5% lead, 0.10% zinc, 13.5 oz/ton silver and 11.885 oz/ton gold

SNOWSTORM developed 1930 to 1931

Workings; 26 old hand trenches, some up to 46 m (150 ft) long

Mineralization;

quartz veins up to 1.5 m (5 ft) thick with pyrite and galena assaying up to 22.4% lead, 0.06% zinc, 14.6 oz/ton silver and 0.082 oz/ton gold

WEST RIDGE developed 1928 to 1930 ?

Workings; 2.4 m^2 (8 ft^2) shaft that extends about 15.2 m (50 ft) ? down from the ridge crest
150 m (492 ft) ? long adit on west slope of ridge
7 trenches

Mineralization;

massive stibnite-galena in quartz assaying up to 1.58% copper, 41.1% lead, 16.1% antimony and 44.9 oz/ton silver vein width is at least 1 m (3.3 ft)

JUNO developed 1925 to 1928

Workings and Mineralization not adequately explored during 1987 and 1988 exploration

The extent of the 1987, 1988 and 1994 soil surveys is as follows:

Survey	Total line Km	Line separation	Grid area	Sample site separation	No. of samples
1987	18.3 km	50 m	86.0 ha	50 m	383
1988	5.2 km	50 m	24.5 ha	50 m	104
1988 W.Eag.	1.2 km	50 m	4.0 ha	20 m	54
1994 W.Ridge	6.8 km	50 m	27.0 ha	50 m	105
1994 W.Eag.	16.8 km	50 m	94.0 ha	50 m	321
1994 Juno	18.9 km	50 m	84.5 ha	50 m	359

Soil samples from the 1994 surveys were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, molybdenum, lead, antimony and zinc.

A statistical analysis using the methods of Lepeltier with minor graphic variation was performed on the soil geochemical data of the 1987 soil survey.

Analysis of the data from the 1988 and 1994 soil surveys strongly indicated that soils from all of the surveys on the Amber property were from the same population and had similar threshold values. Consequently, the 1987 contours for copper, lead, zinc and silver were used for all subsequent surveys.

Contour intervals for the 1987 soil data were as follow:

	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb*
84th. Centile (sub-anomalous)	68.0	37.0	148.0	0.52	21.5
97.5th. Centile (anomalous)	121.7	62.2	292.1	0.95	25.5

* NOTE: gold was not contoured on maps due to nugget effect

Arsenic, bismuth, molybdenum and antimony were also analyzed in samples from the 1994 soil survey. In the Cascade Creek area, the apparent affinity of arsenic for organic matter in soils tended to produce arsenic anomalies in watercourses therefore limiting its usefulness as an indicator for mineralization. Variability in concentrations of bismuth, molybdenum and antimony was insufficient to generate enough statistical categories to produce meaningful statistical thresholds. The distributions of these metals were not mapped.

The tendencies for metals to be concentrated in soil profiles seem to be as follow:

Tendency for Soil-metal Concentration

metal	near carbonaceous phyllite	near mineralized structures	in drainage basins by illuviation	in moraines by mechanical tspt.
copper	very high	low	high	low
lead	moderately high	high	high	low
zinc	moderate	high	moderately high	low
silver	moderate	very high	low	very high
gold	low	very high	very low	very low

In general, the base metals are much more mobile in soils than silver and gold.

All of the economic mineralization found on the Amber Property is hosted in quartz veins associated with carbonaceous slate and phyllite. The White Eagle showings are the best mineralized veins found so far and produce the most intense soil-metal anomaly found on the property. This indicates that any other mineralization found in the soil survey-area will also be in vein structures probably less extensive than the White Eagle. The chances of finding something the size of a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit seem remote.

New areas with a high potential for hosting additional economic mineralization are as follow:

1. Juno tunnel area;	-from 1750 m N, 1900 m W southeast to 1550 m N, 1850 m W -south of 1350 m N, 1750 m W
2. Juno cabin area;	-near 1700 m N, 900 m W
3. Snowstorm area;	-around 300 m N, 700 m W
4. Lakeview area;	-along line 1000 m E -at 1050 m S, 750 m E
5. West Ridge area;	-the slope covered by the southwest corner of the 1994 West Ridge survey-area

It is recommended that these areas be prospected intensively.

EXTENSION OF SOIL-GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ON THE AMBER PROPERTY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The writer was retained by Lumby Resources Corporation of Vancouver, British Columbia through Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd. to conduct soil-geochemical surveys on the northern and southern parts of the Amber Property. These surveys were designed to extend the surveys conducted in the near the centre of the claims during the 1987 and 1988 exploration programs.

1.2 Location and Access

The Amber Property is located in the Slocan Range of the Selkirk Mountains of southeastern British Columbia (Figure 1). It comprises four located claims that contain 64 claim-units covering about 1600 ha (3840 A). The property is centred on 50° 18' north latitude and 117° 10' west longitude in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia (Figure 2).

It is about 635 km (408 mi) from Vancouver via B.C. highways 1, 5 and 23 to Nakusp, one of the nearest adequate supply centres to the property. Direct access to the Amber Property from Nakusp is by helicopter; a 20 minute flight one way to the base camp-area at Blue Lake (Figure 2). Alternately, when a helicopter is available at Meadow Creek, located about 20 km (12 mi) southeast of the Amber Property, supplies can be purchased in Kaslo, trucked to Meadow Creek via B.C. Highway 31 and flown onto the property. The Meadow Creek route requires much less helicopter time than flying in from Nakusp.

During the September to October, 1994 exploration program the Meadow Creek route was used employing helicopters both from Nakusp and Kaslo.

All major workings on the property are accessible by a series of recently renovated horse trails that radiate from the mine camp site at the northern end of Blue Lake (Figures 2 and 7 to 10).

During the 1920s, access to the property-area and its workings was by a 1.5 m wide pack trail that descended the Cascade Creek valley at a generally constant grade to the Lardeau River. There, it met a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Subsequently, the railway was abandoned and B.C. Highway 31 was built on its road bed.

The lower part of the Cascade Creek valley was logged during the early 1980s. At that time a truck road was maintained along the northwestern side of Cascade Creek from the highway to near the northwestern corner of the Amber 4 claim (Figure 2). Subsequently, that road was washed out in several places.

An acceptable mine road could be constructed by rebuilding the road from B.C. Highway 31 to the Amber 4 claim and extending it along the horse trail route to the workings near Blue Lake.

1.3 Terrain and Vegetation

The Amber Property is located in the Slocan Range of the Selkirk Mountains of southeastern British Columbia Holland (1976).

Holland's description of the terrain of the Slocan Range around the Amber Property is as follows:

> South of Trout Lake the area is largely underlain by intrusive rocks, which Cairnes remarks in the Slocan Mountains "show the strong relief characteristic of a mountainous topography in a late adolescent stage of erosion. . . . The areas of Nelson granite and Kaslo series are normally more rugged and sharper in outline than those underlain by sediments of the Slocan series." The Slocan Ranges are characterized by long, uniformly steep, heavily timbered slopes rising through about 5,000 feet to angular peaks and sharp narrow interconnecting ridges. Cirque glaciers have sculptured the peaks, and high ridges and valley glaciers have faceted the spurs.
>
> Holland, S.S.; 1976: p. 80.

The central part of the Amber Property straddles a moderately steep ridge southeast of Cascade Creek (Figure 2). Cascade Creek flows northeastward into the Lardeau River east of Poplar Creek, about 12 km (7.3 mi) from the centre of the property. Adequate water for mining purposes is available on the property.

The base-camp area is located on the northern shore of Blue Lake at an elevation of about 2091 m (6860 ft) (Figure 2). Blue Lake is a glacial tarn occupying the mouth of a north-facing cirque that includes most of the southern part of the claim group. The highest peak around the rim of the cirque attains an elevation of about 2545 m (8350 ft) near the southern boundary of the Amber 2 claim. Elevations on the property range from 1365 m (4480 ft) at Cascade Creek near the northwestern corner of the Amber 4 claim to 2688 m (8820 ft) at the northeastern corner of the Amber 1 claim.

A mixed forest of red cedar, hemlock and spruce extends up Cascade Creek across the Amber 3 and 4 claims to elevations of about 1676 m (5500 ft) above which, spruce becomes the dominant tree species. Above elevations of about 2134 m (7000 ft) a minor amount of pine grow among the spruce.

The valley covered by the Amber 3 and 4 claims contains the only timber on the property suitable for mining purposes. The timber supply is sufficient to sustain a moderate sized operation.

Average annual precipitation is moderate and has an even distribution throughout the year. Ridges on the property are covered with snow from October until June. At lower elevations the amount and annual duration of snow cover decreases perportionately.

1.4 Property

The Amber Property comprises the following claims located in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia (Figure 2):

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Amber 1	256357(7)	16	July 13, 1987
Amber 2	256358(7)	16	July 13, 1987
Amber 3	256359(7)	12	July 13, 1987
Amber 4	256360(7)	20	July 13, 1987
		64	

These claims are owned 100% by Kenrich Mining Corporation of Vancouver, British Columbia. Ambergate Explorations Inc. owned the claims before its merger with Kenrich during 1994.

Lumby Resources Corporation and Ambergate Explorations Inc. entered into an option agreement dated July 29, 1993 whereby Lumby could earn a 50% working interest in the Amber Property by paying Ambergate a total of $40,000 by December 31, 1994 and by contributing $85,000 to work on the Amber Property during the same period. Now that Ambergate and Kenrich have merged, Kenrich inherited the option with Lumby.

During the option period, Lumby will be the project operator. At the conclusion of the option, development of the property will be conducted by a joint venture with Lumby operating the project.

The writer personally supervised the staking of the property during 1987 and hereby certifies that these claims were staked in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Province of British Columbia.

On N.T.S. Map 82 K/6 and on the corresponding B.C. claim map, L5633 and L5634 are plotted atop a bald ridge near 50° 17' 40" N., 117° 9' W. in an area covered by the Amber 2 claim (Figure 2). This plotting is not correct (Ostler, 1987).

These claims were located and surveyed near 50° 21' 15" N., 117° 7' W. in a forest within sight of a surveyed railway and the Lardeau River below (Figure 2). They appear in their correct location on Mineral Reference Map No.3 of Ainsworth, Trout Lake and Slocan Mining Divisions dated Sept. 1, 1928 and on 82 K/W, Sheet 4 printed by the B.C. Dept. of Lands and Forests on July 1, 1956.

Recently, the Amber Property has been included within the northeastern corner of the Goat Range Protected Area Strategy Study Area. Such study areas are divided into 4 classes, class 1 being most sensitive and class 4 being least sensitive. This study area is designated as a class 3 area in which new claims can be staked and property development may proceed.

The area around the Amber Property is one of two highly mineralized areas that may possibly be considered for removal from this study area.

1.5 Previous Work

1.5(i) Early Previous Work: 1925 to 1931

The Amber Property covers four old known mineral properties that include five major showings-areas.

Two new mineral showings were discovered during the 1988 exploration program.

The upper Cascade Creek valley was explored extensively from 1925 until 1931. Reports from that period indicate that initial discoveries in the area may have been made as early as 1900. The White Eagle, Snowstorm (including the Silver Sparrow Vein) and probably the West Ridge were acquired by Joe Gallo of Poplar, B.C. for Keene Mountain Gold and Silver Mines Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. The Juno was owned by P.J. Shernan of Nelson, B.C. and explored by the Juno Syndicate which was concurrently developing the Comstock (Figure 2) (Ostler, 1988). The Juno Syndicate was comprised businessmen from Nelson, B.C.

The White Eagle was acquired by J. Gallo in 1928. Work that season comprised trail building, camp renovation at Blue Lake and surface stripping near mineral showings. Late that year, a 9.5 ton shipment of sulphide was made to the smelter at Trail, B.C. That work was recorded by a visiting provincial geologist as follows:

> White Eagle **This group is situated at the head of Cascade creek at a distance of approximately 12 miles from the railway. The property, consisting of a group of five claims, was acquired during the latter part of the year by the Keene Mountain Gold and Silver Mines, Limited with a capitalization of 2,500,000 shares of no par value. J. Gallo, who was largely responsible for the incorporation of this company, is in charge of the mining operations. The head office of the company is at Calgary.**
>
> **The trail closely follows the creek-bed and, crossing the fan-like form of numerous snowslides, is only suitable for a pack-trail during certain periods of the year. These conditions could be improved by relocating the trail higher up, should developments be found to warrant the considerable expense that would be necessary. The camp consisted of two small cabins beautifully situated on the shore of a small lake nestled among the summit peaks, at an elevation of 6,800 feet above sea level.**
>
> **The formation in the vicinity of the workings consists of slate-schists and occasional bands of limestone. The vein on which the work was being confined, consisting of a quartz-filled fissure conforming to the dip and strike of enclosing rocks, could be traced for a considerable distance along the hillside, which it traversed at an oblique angle. A little prospecting had been done along the strike of the vein, but not sufficient to establish the continuity of the mineralization. The strongest showing had been laid bare by erosion at the side of a shallow draw, where a width of about 2 feet of massive sulphide ore was exposed, dipping at an angle of 25°.**
>
> **Here an old prospect-tunnel had been driven along the strike of the vein and was being continued at the time of examination, its total length being 69 feet. A short winze had also been sunk on the vein at a distance of 37 feet from the portal.**
>
> **These workings do not disclose anything of importance, but further surface work near the portal had exposed the vein for about 15 feet on the dip, where massive sulphides and milling-grade ore were exposed across a width of about 2 feet. A sample taken across 21 inches of what appeared to be the best grade of ore gave the following returns: Gold, 0.61 oz. to the ton; silver, 31.6 oz. to the ton; lead, 25.7 per cent.; zinc, 12.7 per cent. The ore showed strongly in the bottom**

> of the cut and further work was planned to explore its downward continuation by means of a lower tunnel...
>
> During the latter part of the year a shipment of about 9 1/2 tons was made to the Trail smelter; returns showed this ore carried the following values: Gold, 0.27 oz. to the ton; silver, 21.1 oz. to the ton; lead, 32.6 per cent.; zinc, 21.3 per cent. The net value of the shipment after deduction of freight and smelter charges was $240.29. It is understood that a crew of eight or ten men will be employed during the winter months. The company is also interested in another group of claims in this vicinity which were not examined.

B.C. Min. Mines Ann. Rept., 1928; pp. C307-C308.

Gallo's crew continued work on the White Eagle throughout 1929. A crew of miners based at the Blue Lake camp explored the vein by extending the crosscut tunnel, by driving an inclined shaft down the vein beside the tunnel and by drifting in from surface 37.5 m (123 ft) below the upper workings to intersect the vein at depth.

The 1929 work on the White Eagle Vein was reported upon in detail by a provincial geologist as follows:

> **White Eagle** This group is situated at the head of Cascade creek, at a distance of about 12 miles from the Lardeau-Gerrard branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
>
> The property was acquired in 1928 by the Keene Mountain Gold and Silver Mines, Limited, of Calgary, and exploratory work has since been carried on continuously by J. Gallo. The lower 7-mile section of the old trail, which leads to this and other prospects, follows the creek-bed and, crossing numerous snowslides where these spread out near the creek, is only suitable for a pack-trail during the summer and fall season. A new location has now been surveyed to provide a safe means of access for all-the-year-round operation and about 3 1/2 miles of new trail has been built along the new route.
>
> The property is described in the Annual Report for 1928. Since then some further work has been done to explore the ore-shoot developed by the old prospect-tunnel at 6,923 feet elevation and surface showings to the west of it. This tunnel has been advanced to 85 feet in from the portal, showing the vein, up to 4 1/2 feet wide, to be well mineralized throughout. Ten feet westerly from the mouth of this tunnel a shaft has been sunk which, when the mine was visited in November, was down 30 feet. Samples taken in this working gave the following results:- Across 3 feet at the bottom: Gold, 0.04 oz. to the ton; silver, 12.65 oz. to the ton; lead, 4.4 per cent.; zinc, 2.35 per cent. A 4- to 12-inch streak adjoining the previous sample on the foot-wall side: Gold 0.06 oz. to the ton; silver, 8.3 oz. to the ton; lead, 18.1 per cent.; zinc, 5.7 per cent. Across 21 inches 3 feet down: Gold, 1.28 oz. to the ton; silver, 29.3 oz. to the ton; lead, 38.6 per cent.; zinc, 18.1 per cent.
>
> To the west of this shaft, which has since been sunk to a depth of 55 feet, stripping has exposed massive sulphide ore 2 feet wide for a length of 18 feet. A sample across 2 feet of this ore assayed: Gold 0.16 oz. to the ton; silver, 21.8 oz. to the ton; lead, 36.9 per cent.; zinc, 26 per cent. The above-described workings, together with a winze situated in the tunnel, develop the vein for a length of about 103 feet and a depth of 55 feet. The samples quoted above were taken mainly to determine values in the several types of ore and systematic sampling would be necessary to determine the average values throughout the ore-shoot. A little prospecting has been done along the hillside above and to the east of the tunnel, but the work done is not sufficient to prove the continuity of the mineralization in that direction.
>
> At 6,080 feet elevation, or 123 feet vertically lower than the upper tunnel-workings, a crosscut has been driven 500 feet to explore the downward continuation of the ore-body. This tunnel cut a narrow and sparingly mineralized quartz vein at 478 feet, which coincides roughly with the projected position of the upper tunnel lead. A drift was run on this vein for 50 feet to the east, but without much encouragement. The vein here is poor-looking and splits into stringers near the face. Since the property was examined a drift is reported to have been driven on the same vein for 14 feet west of the crosscut, in which direction it looked more promising. Following a theory, however, that this vein was not the one sought, an inclined raise was put up from near the face of the main tunnel or about 500 feet in from the portal. This raise is reported to have cut a promising quartz vein, containing disseminated lead, zinc, and iron sulphides, at 80 feet up from the level.
>
> Including prospect-workings on other claims of the group not seen by the writer, the total footage of underground work on the property is understood to be about 1,070 feet. An average of twelve men was employed throughout most of the season. The crew was reduced latterly and towards the end of the year work had to be entirely suspended owing to difficulty of operating in winter under present conditions. The same company, represented by J. Gallo, has been active in taking

> up other properties in the vicinity of Poplar and these are mentioned under Trout Lake Mining Division, the boundary between the two Divisions being situated along the divide separating Cascade and Poplar creeks.

B.C. Min. Mines Ann. Rept., 1929; pp. C327-C328.

Work related to the White Eagle continued into 1930 on a reduced scale. It was confined to repairing the horse trail into the Blue Lake camp as was recorded by a provincial geologist:

> **White Eagle** Minor exploratory activity occurred during the season at this property, which is situated at the head of Cascade creek, about 12 miles from the Lardeau-Gerrard branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. J. Gallo has been in charge of work for the Keene Mountain Gold and Silver Mines, Limited, of Calgary, since this company acquired the property in 1928. References to the White Eagle are contained in the Annual Reports for 1928 and 1929. The ore contains values in gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Work has necessarily been of a seasonal nature owing to snowslides obstructing the old trail in winter and until late in the spring. This condition is gradually being improved by the construction of a new trail which crosses the snowslides above where they fan out into the Cascade Creek valley.

B.C. Min. Mines Ann. Rept., 1930; p. A257.

During 1930, Gallo's work out of the Blue Lake camp seems to have been concentrated on the Snowstorm. The Snowstorm is not a well known property. There is only one reference to it in the B.C. Minister of Mines' annual reports. That is as follows:

> **Snowstorm** At this property, comprising seventeen claims, situated on the divide between Cascade and Poplar creeks, three men were employed all summer under the direction of Joe Gallo, who acquired the Snowstorm from G. Green of Poplar. Exploratory work done includes a 14-foot shaft, a trench 150 feet long and 6 to 7 feet deep, and two other big trenches. Together these workings develop a quartz vein up to 24 feet wide, assays from which are said to give from $3.40 to 9.80 in gold to the ton.

B.C. Min. Mines Ann. Rept., 1930; p. A257.

The Snowstorm was not correctly located in the above description. An extensive search along the divide between Poplar and Cascade creeks revealed no workings at all (Spearing and Ostler, 1987). Along that open ridge it would be easy to see trenches as large as those reported on the Snowstorm.

However, trenches large enough to be those from the Snowstorm were located in an alpine meadow near the southwestern corner of the Amber 4 claim (Figures 2 and 7 to 10). An inclined shaft sunk on a vein just south of the trenches in the meadow fits the description of the Snowstorm shaft (Figures 2 and 7S to 10S).

The West Ridge workings and trenches are located on the crest of the ridge west of Blue Lake (Figures 2 and 7S to 10S). It is suspected that the West Ridge contains the "prospect-workings on other claims" referred to in the B.C. Minister of Mines' annual report for 1929 on the White Eagle. The writer knows of no direct references to this showings-area anywhere in the old literature.

Workings at the West Ridge area include: a 2.4 m square shaft that is now caved and seven groups of trenches on top of the ridge as well as an adit on the western slope of the ridge.

There is enough material on the dump at the shaft to account for about 15.2 m of depth. The dump at the adit, also which is caved, contains enough material to account for about 152 m of drifting.

These workings explore quartz veins containing galena, stibnite and traces of tetrahedrite.

The Juno Property was owned by P.J. Shernan of Nelson, B.C. during the 1920s. At that time, the property was developed by the Juno Syndicate, backed by business associates of Shernan. Work conducted at that time on several locations on the property was recorded by a provincial geologist as follows:

> Juno Group This property consists of the Reco, July, July 28th, and Juno claims, also owned by P.J. Shernan, and included in the property to be developed by the Juno Syndicate. This group is situated about 2 miles in a westerly direction from the Comstock property and the claims extend up to near the head of Cascade creek.
>
> The formation, ore, and character of mineralization are much the same as on the Comstock group. Scattered over the claims there are numerous showings of quartz of varying widths mineralized with bunches and disseminations of galena, with which pyrite is generally associated and in some places zinc-blende.
>
> The development chiefly consists of open-cuts, most of which have caved so that the width of the mineralization could not in most cases be measured. On the Reco, at an elevation of about 5,700 feet, two showings of quartz of undetermined width were examined, the mineralization consisting of disseminated galena and pyrite. Selected ore from the dumps of these showings assayed: Gold, 0.32 oz.; silver, 18.6 oz. to the ton; lead, 32.2 per cent.; zinc, nil.
>
> On the July 28th there is an old tunnel driven 40 feet in on a well-defined quartz vein from 12 to 26 inches in width mineralized with galena, zinc-blende, pyrite, and oxidation products. The strike of this vein is about east and west (mag.) and its dip about 45° to the north. Some 30 feet from the portal of this tunnel an open cut has been made exposing a width of 26 inches of ore which assayed: Gold, 0.04 oz.; silver, 17.6 oz. to the ton; lead, 29.1 per cent.; zinc, 29.8 per cent. Near the face of the tunnel an old winze, said to be 30 feet down, was full of water. About a quarter of a mile back along the trail from this tunnel and at a slightly higher elevation an open-cut exposes a quartz vein 2 to 3 feet wide mineralized with disseminated galena. Continuing farther back along the trail and on the July claim there is a big trench and some open-cuts showing quartz on the dumps more or less mineralized with disseminated galena and pyrite of the usual character.
>
> On the Juno claim the workings are at an elevation of about 4,700 feet. An open-cut exposes a 12-inch quartz vein, standing nearly vertical and striking N. 55° E. into the hill, in which the mineralization is disseminated galena and pyrite. Near the vein the soft and crushed argillites contain scattered seams of galena associated with stringers of quartz. Farther down the hill and 100 feet vertically below the open-cut there is an old tunnel driven about 20 feet in these

> **argillites. Preparations were being made for building a cabin near this working with a view to continuing the tunnel to intersect the vein showing in the open-cut above.**

B.C. Min. Mines Ann. Rept., 1925; pp. A237-A238.

The Juno workings were not fully examined during the 1987 and 1988 exploration programs due to lack of time (Spearing and Ostler, 1987 and 1988). The July 28th tunnel and winze; currently referred to as the Lower Juno showings, are located on the main pack trail near the northwestern corner of the Amber 4 claim (Figures 2 and 7N to 10N). The other workings described in the B.C. Minister of Mines annual report have not been positively identified and located yet.

The Upper Juno cabin was located during the 1988 exploration program between Cascade and Kiss creeks (Figures 2 and 7N to 10N) at an elevation of about 1737 m (5700 ft) near the northern boundary of the Amber 4 claim. Some small trenches and quartz float were found just up hill from the cabin none of which contained economic mineralization.

Two large trenches and several smaller pits that may be the main Reco trenches are located at about 1325 m W on soil line 1550 m N of the 1994 northern soil survey. Snowfall terminated the 1994 exploration program before these trenches could be examined adequately.

1.5(ii) Recent Previous Work: 1987 to 1994

Ambergate Explorations Inc. (now Kenrich Mining Corporation) of Vancouver, B.C. acquired the Cascade Creek mining camp through option and staking during 1987. Exploration of the area commenced that year and continued through 1988. When control of the company was sold to the current directors in 1989, exploration emphasis switched from the Kootenays to projects in the Sulphurets Creek area of northwestern British Columbia. Exploration of Cascade Creek was temporarily put on hold. Exploration finally resumed on the Amber Property during 1994 with funding provided by Lumby Resources Corporation.

Ambergate's 1987-8 exploration program had three objectives. The first objective was to re-establish easy access to and within the area by renovation of the extensive pack trail system. The second objective was to locate, sample and assess all known mineral showings in the area in order to develop a comprehensive inventory of minable tonnage. The third objective was to diligently prospect, map and soil sample all relevant areas of the Cascade Creek mining camp to locate and understand the all significant mineral occurrence in the area.

A total of 6.805 km of pack trail was brushed out and renovated and an additional 301 m of trail was built to facilitate access to new discoveries (Figure 2). This resulted in the reopening of about half of the pack trails in the Amber Property-area which greatly facilitated mobility around the claims.

Almost all of the 1987 claim-area (2162 ha) was mapped at a scale of 1:10,000 during Ambergate's exploration program (Figure 6). This mapping was done in conjunction with mapping of the Comstock and Maggie areas (507 ha) located northeast of the Amber Property (Ostler, 1988) resulting in a greatly increased understanding of the relationship among stratigraphy, deformation and economic mineralization in the area.

There are many mineral showings and old workings in the Amber Property-area. With the exception of the Juno workings, most of the old showings-area have been located, described and sampled during the 1987-8 program. During the early part of this century this area was taken very seriously by miners. The locations of over 60 old major trenches and at least 300 m (1000 ft) of underground workings were confirmed during Ambergate's exploration program. As the relationship between geology and mineralization became clearer, new mineral showings were discovered (Spearing and Ostler, 1988).

An extensive soil survey was conducted over part of the gold-bearing area between the Amber Thrust and the Mobbs Fault (Figures 7 to 10). By the end of the 1988 season, about half of this prospective area covering the Snowstorm, Silver Sparrow and Pine Tree showings-areas had been surveyed. Soil geochemistry between the Silver Sparrow and Lakeview showings, northward toward the Juno workings and around the West Ridge tunnels remained unsurveyed.

Continuation of exploration in the Cascade Creek area awaited proper funding which was found during 1994.

The 1994 exploration on the Amber Property comprised two programs: conducted during June and from September to October. The June, 1994 program was a reconnaissance trip designed to survey the condition of the base camp, workings and trails. Also, baselines for the September to October exploration program were established and soil anomalies from the 1988 survey were investigated (Ostler, 1994).

During the September to October, 1994 program, the emphasis was on completing the soil survey begun in the late 1980s and to locate any additional showings and workings on the property. That program is the subject of this report.

1.6 History of Occupation and Reclamation on the Amber Property

During the 1920s, the upper Cascade Creek valley was a busy place. Mining camps were located at the Juno, Comstock and West Ridge showings and at the northern end of Blue Lake. The valley contained at least 40 km of pack trails to service these camps. The trails were an average of 1 m wide and descended along the hillsides at a fairly constant grade never exceeding 6%. Cabins which served as way stations were maintained at regular intervals along the trails.

The largest of the mining camps seems to have been at Blue Lake. It comprised two cabins near the lake shore for the crew and a stable and repair shop located to the east of a large paddock area south of the crew cabins. Construction of a third cabin was under way when operations ceased in the early 1930s.

The whole top of the terminal moraine at the north end of Blue Lake was cleared of forest and grass was planted (Figures 2 and 7 to 10). The clearing was probably done to allow the wind to blow freely through the camp to keep the smell of the horses and the flies to a minimum. The westerly crew cabin was the cook shed; no doubt the centre of all social life in the area at that time. Water for the camp was taken from the lake and garbage from the kitchen went into the lake, into the trees or into the biffy, however the mood struck.

During the 1930s depression, activity in the valley ceased, the trails fell into disuse and the winter snow eventually collapsed all of the mine buildings.

Clear-cut logging was conducted in the Cascade Creek valley just north of the Amber Property during the 1980s. At that time the B.C. government maintained a truck road that ascended the north side of the valley. The road ended across a bridge located near the confluence of Cascade and Kiss creeks near the northwestern corner of the Amber Property (Figures 7N to 10N).

The bridge deck was covered with about 1 m of soil which contributed to its subsequence collapse. The truck road is unusable at present.

Due to good construction and comparatively coarse permeable soil in the area, the trails and workings suffered surprisingly little damage since 1930. Local forest ground cover was re-established over the trails below tree line ensuring preservation. Old trenches at lower elevations were covered with a dense growth of small trees and brush making them very difficult to find. Trenches above tree line remained in much better condition. The ones on unvegetated slopes and ridge crests only partly sloughed in and took a minor amount of cleaning for proper examination and sampling.

The Snowstorm trenches were dug over a gently sloping alpine meadow. Most of them have sloughed in and have been partly revegetated with local alpine ground cover. They are visible from the air as a series of depressions on the hillside. The largest trenches remained partly bare.

Dumps from the underground workings of the White Eagle, Silver Sparrow and West Ridge showings are on steep slopes where it was difficult for any vegetation to establish itself. Most of the material from these dumps has moved down hill during subsequent re-establishment of natural slope forms.

During Ambergate's exploration program from 1987 to 1988 and during Kenrich's and Lumby's work during 1994, a significant effort was made to reclaim the area.

The foreshore from the water to the old crew cabins at the Blue Lake camp was cleared of second growth spruce to permit safe helicopter access. It was only then that the extent of the old garbage lying around in that area was discovered. It took several evenings to gather, crush and bury the junk. The wood from the clearing was cut into fire rounds for future use, slashed limbs were burned and the area was reseeded with Buckerfield's Kootenay high-angle highway mix.

The 1987-8 camp site comprised 4 tent sites located in the paddock area north of the old crew cabins. That area was brushed out but not cleared. It too was seeded. Since 1988, the highway mix had established itself over most of the camp area and subsequently was crowded out by much coarser local alpine grass in shady areas. Grasses from the highway mix have propagated in very sunny areas only. The 1987-8 seeding of the helicopter landing area at the northern shore of the lake was very successful.

According to government recommendations, all disturbed trenches and workings were seeded with the same grass mix. On some locations like at the Lakeview and White Eagle it took moderately well. However, at locations like the Silver Sparrow and Pine Tree showings there is no natural ground cover and it is unlikely that Buckerfield's mix will grow where the local plants won't grow.

From 1987 to 1989, the Blue Lake camp site was used as a supply storage area for exploration in the region. All of the supplies from those programs have been removed from the site.

At the conclusion of the June, 1994 program, a refrigerator (used during the 1987-8 program) and about 180 kg of cans and bottles left from the 1920s work were removed from the property. Another 200 kg of old cans were taken out during the September to October, 1994 program.

Lastly, it must be noted that the ecosystems in the Cascade Creek area are changing rapidly themselves, due largely to global warming. During the 1920s, cirques in the Goat Range west of Cascade Creek were covered with alpine glaciers. Now the ice in that area has almost completely melted. The alpine meadows in the property-area are shrinking rapidly. For example, the meadow across the Amber 4 claim containing the Snowstorm showings is covered with immature spruce trees, all of which seem to be less that 20 years old. Forest communities that formerly grew at lower elevations are now ascending all of the hill sides.

1.7 Summary of Present Work

Field work on the Amber Property was conducted from September 15 until October 17, 1994. Data compilation continued intermittently until December 14, 1994. The work was undertaken by:

John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo. West Vancouver, B.C.	Consulting Geologist
Michael Linn, B.Sc. Kaslo, B.C.	Consulting Geologist
Greg Devins Kelowna, B.C.	Geological Technician

The September to October, 1994 work program on the Amber Property included the following:

A. Completion of the West Ridge, White Eagle and Juno soil surveys comprising a total of 39.6 km of soil line and 2850 m of base line (Figures 7 to 10)	51.50 man-days
B. Prospecting of workings and mineral showings	10.00 man-days
C. Renovation of 7.106 km of pack trail reopened during 1987-1988 exploration and reopening of 1 km of trail overgrown since the 1930s (Figures 7 to 10)	10.50 man-days
Balance carried forward	72.00

Balance carried forward	72.00
E. Transportation, expediting, camp set-up, data compilation and report time	45.75 man-days
Total time spent on the Amber Property during the September to October 1994 work program	117.75 man-days

1.8 Claims Worked On

During the September to October, 1994 program, work was done on the following claims:

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Current Expiry Date
Amber 2	256358(7)	16	July 13, 1995
Amber 3	256359(7)	12	July 13, 1995
Amber 4	256360(7)	20	July 13, 1995

Other claims comprising the Amber Property upon which no work was done during the current work program are as follow:

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Current Expiry Date
Amber 1	256357(7)	16	July 13, 1995

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The area around Cascade Creek and the Amber Property is underlain by rocks that range in age from Early Palaeozoic to Jurassic. These rocks can be divided into two provenancal groups: the Lardeau Group, a eugeosynclinal assemblage and the Milford Group, a miogeosynclinal assemblage. Both assemblages are intruded by Mesozoic-age granitic rocks.

This stratigraphy forms part of the Kootenay Arc, which extends in southwestern British Columbia from the U.S. border to northeast of Revelstoke (Douglas et al; 1970).

Kootenay Arc sediments and volcanics were deposited at the western margin of proto-North America in the Cordilleran Geosyncline. Kootenay Arc deposition from Late Proterozoic until Middle Palaeozoic time was in a large eugeosyncline that segregated into smaller sub-basins during the

Late Palaeozoic Era. The rocks underlying the Amber Property were deposited in one of those eugeosynclinal sub-basins. Mesozoic deposition was mostly miogeosynclinal.

Lithological mapping conducted by Read (1973) around the Amber Property reveals that this region is underlain by a succession of rocks that record the gradual filling of a basin (Figure 3). He later interpreted that stratigraphy within a regional context (Figure 4) (Read and Wheeler, 1976).

Northeast of the claims is a thick sequence of mafic to intermediate volcanics comprising the Index Formation (Figures 3 and 4). In the Cascade Creek area, these volcanics are accompanied by a minor amount of shale and phyllite. Farther north near Trout Lake, the Index Formation volcanics are accompanied by far more sediments. There, the volcanics are interpreted to have been deposited from basin-floor vents in deep water (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962).

Read (1973) mapped a contact between the Index Formation volcanics and the overlying sediments of the Broadview Formation northeast of the Comstock showings about 2 km north of the Amber claims (Ostler, 1988) (Figure 6). This location is about 1 km southwest of where Read (1973) mapped the contact (Figure 3).

Northeast of the Comstock showings, Ostler (1988) interpreted the contact between Index Formation volcanics and Broadview Formation sediments to have been originally conformable and gradational, defined by a facies change on the flank and top of a basin-floor volcanic pile. The main mass of the Index Formation volcanics then seems to have been decoupled from the overlying Broadview Formation sediments. Both thrusting and transverse movement probably took place along the Index-Broadview boundary fault.

The Milford Group-Broadview Formation contact was also mapped by Read (1973) southwest of the Amber Property (Figure 3).

Read (1973) mapped across the Broadview Formation northwest of Cascade Creek; about 10 km northwest of the Amber Property. There, he found the Broadview Formation clastics to be overlain by a thin sequence of phyllites and phyllitic carbonates.

Two reconnaissance traverses into the Amber Property-area from the north and west (Figure 3) hinted that the area of distal basin sedimentation represented by phyllites and phyllitic carbonates increased significantly southeastward. This was confirmed by the writer's mapping (Spearing and Ostler, 1987). Later mapping revealed that the Broadview Formation was represented in the Cascade Creek area by a fining-upward sequence of turbidites beneath phyllitic carbonates and phyllites (Spearing and Ostler, 1988) (Figure 6).

The Broadview Formation clastics lie in fault contact with the sandstones of the Milford Group about 700 m southwest of the Amber 3 claim (Figures 3 and 4).

The Milford Group comprises a series of micaceous sandstones, phyllite and calcite-bearing quartzite that form a miogeosynclinal sequence above the Broadview Formation sediments (Read, 1973; Read and Wheeler, 1976) (Figures 3 and 4).

Rocks of the Milford Group and Broadview Formation were intruded during the Early Jurassic Period by leucoquartz monzonite and syenite of the Kuskanax Batholith. Batholithic intrusion was succeeded by the intrusion of small parasitic stocks of massive leucoquartz monzonite and syenite along the northeastern margin of the batholith (Read, 1973; Read and Wheeler, 1976). Some of these parasitic intrusions are exposed along the southwestern margin of the Amber 3 claim (Figures 3 and 4).

Read (1973) recorded three generations of coaxial folding in the rocks northwest of the Amber Property; and locally near intrusions, a fourth generation.

Regionally, the most important structures are second-generation folds that form northwest-southeast trending structures. First-generation folds are most commonly seen as isoclines within second-generation structures. Third-generation structures are most commonly large open warps or minor folds.

The area around Cascade Creek is regionally metamorphosed to the upper greenschist and lower amphibolite grades of metamorphism. Locally; near intrusive contacts, upper amphibolite and granulite grade metamorphism occurs.

The region is crossed by several long northwest-southeasterly trending faults. The Mount Emmens Fault southwest of the Amber Property and the Mobbs Fault which crosses the property are notable examples (Figures 3, 4 and 6).

The preceding geological history is summarized in a table of geological events and units that accompanies this report (Figure 5).

2.2 Property Geology

2.2(i) Stratigraphy

Almost all of the Amber Property was mapped by the writer at a scale of 1:10,000 during the 1987 and 1988 exploration programs (Figure 6).

The claims are underlain by mafic metavolcanics and metasediments of the Triassic-age Broadview Formation which forms part of the Lardeau Group. These rocks are interpreted by Read (1973) to be a eugeosynclinal sequence recording the infilling of a northwest-southeasterly trending trough.

Rocks of the Broadview Formation on the property were divided into five lithological units (Spearing and Ostler, 1988): andesitic volcanics; lithic sandstone and siltstone; siltstone, slate and phyllite; variably carbonaceous slate, phyllite and siltstone, and dolomitic siltstone and impure carbonate (Figure 6).

The andesitic volcanics of the basal Broadview Formation are identical to and interpreted to have been originally part of the volcanic pile that now comprises the Index Formation which is exposed northeast of the property-area (Ostler, 1988). They were decoupled from the main mass of Index Formation volcanics during deformation. The two formations are now in fault contact.

The contact between the basal volcanics and overlying arenaceous sediments is gradational and very difficult to map accurately.

The lithic sandstones and siltstones that are exposed over most of the northeastern part of the claims are a sequence of turbidites with individual beds ranging up to 2 m thick. Textural maturity defined by a decrease in micaceous layers and interclast matrix, seems to increase southwestward.

The siltstones, slates and phyllites that overlie the sandstones are their distal equivalents. A progression from distal turbidites upward to carbonaceous slates records the development of a basin starved of sediments. This could be the result of either denudation of the source terrain or widening and deepening of the basin itself. It seems to the writer that denudation of the source terrain is most likely because the slates are overlain by carbonate rocks in the southwestern part of the property. The carbonates may have formed as shoals or reefs in shallow water.

2.2(ii) Deformation and Metamorphism

Read's (1973) mapping around the Cascade Creek area revealed that the rocks of the Index and Broadview formations were folded by as many as four phases of deformation in that region. This deformation resulted in a series of northwest-southeasterly trending folds that were subsequently thrusted in a northeasterly direction along local faults. The stratigraphy was later cut at oblique angles by long transverse faults.

On the Amber Property, first-phase folds are most commonly minor isoclines. Folding intensity seems to be related to ductility, being lowest in the andesitic volcanics and sandstones and highest in the carbonaceous slates and carbonates (Figure 6) (Spearing and Ostler, 1988).

Cleavages associated with the first and second phases of deformation are commonly sub-parallel and are indistinguishable in some outcrops.

The most important folds on the property are tight northwest-southeasterly trending second-phase folds (Figure 6). Third-phase structures are broad open warps.

Late during the second phase of deformation, major folds were broken through as stratigraphy was thrust northeastward along northwest-southeasterly trending southwesterly dipping faults.

Along most of these thrusts, competent strata have overridden incompetent strata. In the competent hanging wall rocks near the fault planes, pre-second-phase linear and planar structures are rotated into the second cleavage plane. Northeasterly verging second-phase minor folds are ubiquitous. Surprisingly, pre-second-phase structures in the footwall pelites are unaffected by thrusting.

It is presumed that the apparent lack of deformation in the footwall rocks is due to large vertical displacement along these faults. Such displacement would bring hanging wall rocks up from depths where high confining pressures would result in comparatively ductile deformation along the thrust plane and place them in contact with footwall rocks that have undergone more brittle deformation under lower confining pressure.

Two major post-deformational transverse faults are exposed in the upper Cascade Creek valley in the property-area; the Mobbs Fault and the Mount Emmens Fault (Figure 6). These faults trend northwest-southeastward across the claims displacing all stratigraphy and ductile deformation. Transverse displacement on these faults post-dates all regional deformation and metamorphism.

The Index-Broadview boundary fault located northeast of the Amber Property has a complex history (Ostler, 1988). Movement on that fault seems to have included an early period of thrusting followed by a period of transverse movement. It is not known if the Mount Emmens and Mobbs faults on the Amber Property had similar histories.

The rocks southeast of Cascade Creek were mapped by Read (1973) as belonging to the biotite zone of the upper greenschist facies of regional metamorphism. Staurolite and garnet phenocrysts observed near Blue Lake indicate that over parts of the property, metamorphic grade may be as high as the staurolite-almandine sub-facies of the lower amphibolite facies of regional metamorphism (Spearing and Ostler, 1988).

2.3 Relation of Economic Mineralization to Geology

Large veins were developed parallel with the dominant cleavage planes after thrusting during the second phase of deformation. Many of these veins contain only milky quartz. However; some of them contain large amounts of sphalerite, argentiferous galena, stibnite, and auriferous pyrite. All of the known economic mineral showings on the Amber Property occur in these veins.

The thrust faults in the Cascade Creek area seem to divide economic mineralization into three discrete zones as follows:

ECONOMIC MINERAL ZONATION AROUND THE AMBER PROPERTY

Zone	Minerals Present	Metals Present	Showings
1. Southeast of Amber Thrust	stibnite, galena tetrahedrite	Sb, Ag, Pb minor Cu, As	North Star West Ridge Lower Juno
2. Between Amber Thrust and Mobbs Fault	sphalerite, galena pyrite	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	White Eagle Lakeview Pine Tree Upper Juno Snowstorm Silver Sparrow
3. Northeast of Mobbs Fault	galena, sphalerite	Ag, Pb minor Zn	Upper and Lower Comstock

The thrust faults in the Cascade Creek area may have acted as major conduits facilitating the migration of mineralizing fluids of different compositions upward from various depths. These mineralizing fluids could have been produced during the emplacement of the Kuskanax Batholith exposed just southeast of the Amber Property.

The most prospective mineral showings on the Amber Property are as follow:

WHITE EAGLE developed 1928 to 1930

Workings; Upper Level

18 m (59 ft) long adit on vein with 10 m (33 ft) long winze located 5 m (16 ft) in from portal
17 m (55 ft) long inclined shaft on vein located 3.5 m (10 ft) northwest of upper adit
7 surface trenches

Lower Level (37.5 m (123 ft) vertically below Upper Level)

152 m (500 ft) long crosscut with 24 m (80 ft) raise and 21 m (69 ft) of drift on mineralized vein at the end of the adit
mineralized veins are also cut at 143.5 m (471 ft) in lower adit and at top of raise

Mineralization;

at least two veins with massive galena-sphalerite ore shoots up to 0.6 m (2 ft) thick with pyritic margins
galena-sphalerite mineralization assays up to 61% lead, 33.8% zinc and 33.3 oz/ton silver
pyrite mineralization assays up to 2.182 oz/ton gold with minor silver and base metal values

LAKEVIEW discovered 1988

Workings; 2 small hand trenches

Mineralization;

two veins up to 20 cm (0.6 ft) thick separated by sparsely mineralized sandstone
galena-sphalerite-pyrite mineralization looks similar to that at White Eagle, composite sample assays 6.04% lead, 3.47% zinc, 4.61 oz/ton silver and 4.22 oz/ton gold

SILVER SPARROW (SNOWSTORM SHAFT) developed 1930 to 1931

Workings; 6.1 m (20 ft) long inclined shaft on vein extending in from surface trench

Mineralization;

1 m (3.3 ft) thick vein with galena and pyrite in quartz assaying up to 56.2% lead, 0.55% zinc, 31.6 oz/ton silver and 0.802 oz/ton gold

PINE TREE discovered 1988 (continuation of Silver Sparrow?)

Workings; 3 hand trenches located 70 m (230 ft) west of Silver Sparrow

Mineralization;

quartz vein up to 0.5 m (1.6 ft) thick with galena and pyrite assaying up to 18.5% lead, 0.10% zinc, 13.5 oz/ton silver and 11.885 oz/ton gold

SNOWSTORM developed 1930 to 1931

Workings; 26 old hand trenches, some up to 46 m (150 ft) long

Mineralization;

quartz veins up to 1.5 m (5 ft) thick with pyrite and galena assaying up to 22.4% lead, 0.06% zinc, 14.6 oz/ton silver and 0.082 oz/ton gold

WEST RIDGE developed 1928 to 1930 ?

Workings; 2.4 m^2 (8 ft^2) shaft that extends about 15.2 m (50 ft) ? down from the ridge crest
150 m (492 ft) ? long adit on west slope of ridge
7 trenches

Mineralization;

massive stibnite-galena in quartz assaying up to 1.58% copper, 41.1% lead, 16.1% antimony and 44.9 oz/ton silver
vein width is at least 1 m (3.3 ft)

JUNO developed 1925 to 1928

Workings and Mineralization not adequately explored during 1987 to 1994 exploration

3.0 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 1987, 1988 and 1994 Soil Surveys

Soils on the Amber Property are typical of those formed on glaciated lower alpine slopes where a thin layer of ablation till formed the initial regolith for soil development. Periglacial processes such as cryoturbation caused mixing with underlying rock. Subsequent post-glacial organic activity developed soil profiles. This resulted in well-developed soil horizons and comparatively mature soil profiles derived mostly from local parent rock.

Consequently, soil-metal concentrations commonly reflect the metal content of the underlying parent rock.

The legal common corner post of the Amber claim group was placed on a rounded knob named the Snowstorm dome by the 1987 exploration crew (Figure 2 and 7 to 10). On the northern flank of the dome was the meadow containing the 26 Snowstorm trenches; on its western flank was the Silver Sparrow Vein. Everything in the area was soil-covered. It was considered prudent to conduct a soil survey over the area before going to the expense of opening all of the old trenches.

The 1987 soil survey extended from the area of the legal common corner post northward across the meadow containing the Snowstorm trenches (Figures 7 to 10). The main 1988 soil survey adjoined the 1987 survey to the south to cover the area between the Snowstorm trenches and the Silver Sparrow Vein (Figures 7 to 10). A local soil survey was conducted around the White Eagle workings during 1988 to test for unexposed veins that were crossed by the lower White Eagle adit.

Three areas were surveyed during the 1994 program.

The Juno area which contained the old Juno workings was located on the Amber 4 claim north of the 1987 soil survey area. That survey was conducted to locate mineralization around the old Juno workings and to test for unexposed mineralization between the Amber thrust and Mobbs Fault in the northern part of the Amber 4 claim (Figures 7N to 10N).

The White Eagle soil survey covered the area between the Mobbs Fault and Amber Thrust on the southeastern part of the property. It adjoined and overlapped the 1988 soil survey areas, and extended over the Lakeview workings on the Amber 2 claim (Figures 7S to 10S).

The West Ridge soil survey covered the old West Ridge workings and a boulder train of galena-stibnite mineralization emanating from the workings-area near the Amber 2-3 claim line on the southern part of the property (Figures 7S to 10S).

The extent of the 1987, 1988 and 1994 soil surveys is as follows:

Survey	Total line Km	Line separation	Grid area	Sample site separation	No. of samples
1987	18.3 km	50 m	86.0 ha	50 m	383
1988	5.2 km	50 m	24.5 ha	50 m	104
1988 W.Eag.	1.2 km	50 m	4.0 ha	20 m	54
1994 W.Ridge	6.8 km	50 m	27.0 ha	50 m	105
1994 W.Eag.	16.8 km	50 m	94.0 ha	50 m	321
1994 Juno	18.9 km	50 m	84.5 ha	50 m	359

All of the 383 soil samples taken during 1987 were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc and silver; of these, 209 samples were analyzed for gold. All of the 1988 soil samples were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. The 785 soil samples from the 1994 surveys were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, molybdenum, lead, antimony and zinc.

Lines of the 1987 to 1994 soil surveys were established by standard methods employing hip chains and Brunton compasses. Samples were taken from illuviated 'B' soil horizons and taken to Chemex Labs Limited of North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis in undyed kraft paper envelopes.

Methods of analysis for the 1994 survey form Appendix A of this report. Results from the 1994 surveys form Appendix B of this report.

A statistical analysis using the methods of Lepeltier (1969) with minor graphic variation was performed on the soil geochemical data of the 1987 soil survey (Spearing and Ostler, 1987). Through this method, graphic representations of cumulative frequency curves resulted in the separation of data into common and anomalous populations.

Accepting the assumption that the common logs of the soil data naturally tend to form a normal distribution, these populations reflect the elimination of data below the 50th., 84th. and 97.5th. centiles and represent regional background, sub-anomalous and anomalous thresholds respectively.

Lepeltier's (1969) method was most appropriate to analyze date from a region containing mineral occurrences within a comparatively large area of soil containing average metal concentrations. The 1987 soil survey was sufficiently extensive to meet Lepeltier's criteria of regionality.

Analysis of the data from the 1988 (Spearing and Ostler, 1988) and 1994 soil surveys strongly indicated that soils from all of the surveys on the Amber property were from the same population and had similar threshold values. Consequently, the 1987 contours for copper, lead, zinc and silver were used for all subsequent surveys.

Arsenic, bismuth, molybdenum and antimony were also analyzed in samples from the 1994 soil survey. In the Cascade Creek area, the apparent affinity of arsenic for organic matter in soils tended to produce arsenic anomalies in watercourses therefore limiting its usefulness as an indicator for mineralization. Variability in concentrations of bismuth, molybdenum and antimony was insufficient to generate enough statistical categories to produce meaningful statistical thresholds. The distributions of these metals were not mapped.

The following contour intervals were generated for the 1987 soil data (Spearing and Ostler, 1987):

	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb*
84th. Centile (sub-anomalous)	68.0	37.0	148.0	0.52	21.5
97.5th. Centile (anomalous)	121.7	62.2	292.1	0.95	25.5

* NOTE: gold was not contoured on maps due to nugget effect

The threshold values from the 1987 survey were used in plotting all of the data on the maps (Figures 7 to 10).

3.2 Interpretation of 1994 Soil Survey Results

3.2(i) Interpretation of Copper Distribution in Soils

The vein-hosted mineralization found on the Amber Property is not rich in copper. However, all mineralization on the claims is either hosted by variably carbonaceous slate and phyllite or is just below its lower contact. This rock-unit is comparatively copper-rich and produces significant copper soil anomalies. Consequently, copper concentrations in soils are good indicators of the most likely areas to search for additional mineralization.

A broad area of high copper concentrations in soils extends from just west of the Snowstorm trenches southeastward past the White Eagle workings to the southeastern end of the 1994 White Eagle soil survey-area (Figures 7N and 7S). This group of soil-copper anomalies is closely associated with flat-lying outcrop of variably carbonaceous phyllite southeast of the Mobbs Fault (Figure 6). Lobes that extend southwestward from these anomalies are interpreted to be related to down slope migration of copper in creek and slide areas.

A similar group of soil-copper anomalies is located astride the ridge hosting the West Ridge workings south of those workings.

Linear soil copper anomalies extending eastward down hill from the West Ridge shaft dump and trenches are interpreted to be related to copper leaching out of those workings (Figure 7S). This copper is probably due to the weathering of small amounts of tetrahedrite associated with the stibnite-galena mineralization located in the West Ridge area.

The high copper concentrations in soils located from the iron spring at 400 m N, 50 m E to 1000 m N, 200 m W at the northeastern corner of the 1987 survey-area were interpreted by Spearing and Ostler (1987) to have been caused by illuviation in soils in the upper Kiss Creek basin (Figure 7N). The writer is still of that view.

Other examples of copper enrichment due to illuviation in soils are located in a small basin near the head of the creek flowing by the Juno cabin at the northern boundary of the 1994 survey-area (Figure 7N).

3.2 (ii) Interpretation of Lead Distribution in Soils

Lead is probably the most useful metal in soils for the location of economic mineralization on the Amber Property.

All of the showings-areas on the claims with the exception of the Snowstorm trenches are associated with extensive soil-lead anomalies (Figures 8N and 8S). This would be expected because the most common sulphide mineral on the property is galena (PbS).

A large enrichment in lead in soils occurs from the Mobbs Fault from 450 m S, 250 m E to 650 m S, 500 m E southwestward to the confluence of White Eagle Creek and Blue Creek (Figure 8S). This soil-lead anomaly encompasses the whole White Eagle workings-area, an extensive downstream apron produced by erosion from the dumps and trenches, and an area near 650 m S, 550 m E where no mineralization has been discovered yet.

A linear soil-lead anomaly near the Lakeview workings lies along the projection of a tear fault on the Amber Thrust (Figure 6) that may host a series of lead-rich veins similar to the Lakeview showings (Figure 8S). Similarly, extensive soil-lead anomalies are located around the Pine

Tree and Silver Sparrow veins and down hill east of the West Ridge workings (Figure 8S).

Extensive linear soil-lead anomalies indicate that additional economic mineralization may be found in three areas: near the Juno tunnel near the northwestern corner of the 1994 northern survey-area (Figure 8N), east of the Lakeview workings at the southeastern end of the 1994 White Eagle survey-area (Figure 8S) and on the western slope of the ridge hosting the West Ridge survey (Figure 8S).

The extensive overlapping soil-lead, zinc and silver anomalies northeast of the Juno tunnel are the most dramatic discovery of the 1994 soil survey. The major source of these anomalies seems to be a linear structure that extends from about 1450 m N, 1600 m W northwestward beyond 1750 m N, 1900 m W (Figures 8N, 9N and 10N). The complexity of the soil-metal distribution in this area indicates that the main structure may host several mineralized veins. A second en echelon structure extending southeastward from about 1300 m N, 1650 m W is indicated by high soil-metal concentrations in that area.

Westward-trending lobes of this soil-lead anomaly are interpreted to be the result of lead migrating westward down the steep slope along water courses.

The location of this soil-metal anomaly helps confirm that the Juno tunnel is actually the July 28th tunnel recorded in the B.C., Minister of Mines Annual Report of 1925 [in Section 1.5 (i) of this report]. The mineralized open cut reported to be "about a quarter of a mile back along the trail from this tunnel and at a slightly higher elevation" is probably located near 1750 m N, 1900 m W within the soil-lead anomaly.

A linear soil-lead anomaly trending southward from 1000 m S, 900 m E to 1200 m S, 950 m E may be related to a galena-bearing vein in that area. Similar soil-lead anomalies located near the southwestern corner of the 1994 West Ridge survey-area also may be related to undiscovered galena-bearing veins.

Overlying the soil-lead anomalies interpreted to be related to galena-bearing vein mineralization are a group of more extensive and subtle anomalies interpreted to be associated with outcrops of the variably carbonaceous phyllite (Figures 6, 8N and 8S). These anomalies occur in a southeasterly trend extending from the Snowstorm trenches to east of the Lakeview showings. It is not known whether the lead contributing to these anomalies is derived from small galena-bearing veins and segregations throughout the carbonaceous phyllite or whether it is derived from lead disseminated throughout the phyllite itself. The answer to that question is of academic interest only.

Lead, like copper also occurs as the result of enrichment through illuviation in creek basin soils. Examples of illuviated soil lead anomalies are located in the northeastern part of the 1987 soil survey-area and near the creek by the Juno cabin (Figure 8N).

3.2 (iii) Interpretation of Zinc Distribution in Soils

Almost all of the zinc and gold mineralization on the Amber Property has been found in a narrow belt between the Amber Thrust and the Mobbs Fault (Figure 6). Consequently, the most distinctive soil-zinc anomalies are found there.

The White Eagle showings are the most zinc-rich on the property, perhaps hosting over 95% of all of the sphalerite (ZnS) found on the claims. The most intense and largest soil-zinc anomaly yet found covers the watershed containing the White Eagle showings (Figure 9S). As was mentioned previously pertaining to soil-lead, the zinc anomaly located just east of the White Eagle workings may indicate the location of more yet undiscovered mineralization.

A sobering aspect of the relationship between the White Eagle showings and the overlying soil-metal anomalies is that these veins produce the most intense soil-metal anomaly found on the property. This indicates that any other mineralization found in the soil survey-area will also be in vein structures probably less extensive than the White Eagle.

The chances of finding something the size of a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit seem remote.

Other minor soil-zinc anomalies attributable to mineralized veins are located: due east and down hill from the West Ridge shaft (Figure 9S), and at 1750 m N, 1900 m W near the Juno tunnel (Figure 9N).

Like the other metals tested, zinc is enriched in soils overlying the carbonaceous phyllite (Figures 6, 9N and 9S). A group of mild extensive soil-zinc anomalies occurs in a trend extending southeastward from the Snowstorm trenches to the southeastern corner of the 1994 White Eagle soil survey-area (Figure 9S). Unlike with soil-lead distributions, it is very difficult to determine the extent to which these soil-zinc anomalies are related to economic mineralization or to zinc disseminated throughout the carbonaceous phyllite.

Elevated zinc in soils due to illuviation in the upper Kiss Creek drainage basin occur in the northeastern part of the 1987 soil survey-area (Figure 9N).

3.2 (iv) Interpretation of Silver Distribution in Soils

Silver does not seem to migrate through the soils on the Amber Property as well as arsenic, copper, lead and zinc. Soil-silver anomalies seem to have two main origins: generation over silver-bearing veins and segregations, and mechanical transport and concentration in alpine moraine soils. Silver concentrations due to proximity to the carbonaceous phyllite and from illuviation are quite minor.

Very distinct local soil-silver anomalies are located adjacent to all known showings-areas on the property except the Pine Tree vein (Figure 10N and 10S).

A series of silver-bearing structures may be related to the group of soil-silver anomalies located around the Juno tunnel. The linear trend from 1750 m N, 1900 m W to 1500 m N, 1800 m W and the area south of 1350 m N, 1750 m W seem to be those most likely to host undiscovered silver-bearing structures. The spot anomaly at 1350 m N, 1900 m W may be related to old trenches along the trend of the July 28th (Juno tunnel) structure.

Other soil-silver anomalies that may be related to silver-bearing structures are located at: 1700 m N, 850 m W near the Juno cabin, in the central part of the 1987 soil survey-area north and west of the Snowstorm trenches (Figure 10N), at 150 m S, 450 m W just west of the Pine Tree vein, at 1050 m S, 750 m E and along the 1000 m E line near the Lakeview showings (Figure 10S).

Two areas of silver enrichment in soils seem to be the result of the transport and dumping of silver-bearing material in moraines by ice. These areas are along the northeastern shore of Blue Lake (Figure 10S) and in an area extending from 1000 m N to 1300 m N and from 500 m W to 1050 m W in the 1994 northern survey-area (Figure 10N). At Blue Lake, silver-bearing material was shoved northwestward along the lake shore from the Lakeview showings and deposited in a lateral moraine that now forms a bench along the northeastern shore of the lake. In the 1100 m N area, material was scoured from the Snowstorm showings and transported in basal ice to a broad sheet-like terminal moraine.

Neither of these areas have soil-copper, lead or zinc anomalies associated with the soil-silver anomalies. This is probably due to loss of base metals from these soils during post-glacial weathering and profile development.

3.2 (v) Interpretation of Gold Distribution in Soils

The distribution of gold in soils on the Amber Property is very erratic and therefore of limited use for exploration. It is plotted with silver on Figures 10N and 10S.

All significant gold assays from this property have come from the area between the Amber Thrust and Mobbs Fault (Figure 6) (Spearing and Ostler, 1987 and 1988). All significant elevated soil-gold concentrations are in that area also.

High soil-gold concentrations seem to occur near soil-silver anomalies and generally are clustered around the Snowstorm dome between the Snowstorm and White Eagle workings (Figures 10N and 10S). The appearance of a high soil-gold content within a soil-silver anomaly on the ridge at 1700 m N, 900 m W points very strongly to the location of a mineralized structure there.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

Soil samples from the 1994 surveys were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, molybdenum, lead, antimony and zinc.

A statistical analysis using the methods of Lepeltier with minor graphic variation was performed on the soil geochemical data of the 1987 soil survey.

Analysis of the data from the 1988 and 1994 soil surveys strongly indicated that soils from all of the surveys on the Amber property were from the same population and had similar threshold values. Consequently, the 1987 contours for copper, lead, zinc and silver were used for all subsequent surveys.

Contour intervals for the 1987 soil data were as follow:

	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb*
84th. Centile (sub-anomalous)	68.0	37.0	148.0	0.52	21.5
97.5th. Centile (anomalous)	121.7	62.2	292.1	0.95	25.5

* NOTE: gold was not contoured on maps due to nugget effect

Arsenic, bismuth, molybdenum and antimony were also analyzed in samples from the 1994 soil survey. In the Cascade Creek area, the apparent affinity of arsenic for organic matter in soils tended to produce arsenic anomalies in watercourses therefore limiting its usefulness as an indicator for mineralization. Variability in concentrations of bismuth, molybdenum and antimony was insufficient to generate enough statistical categories to produce meaningful statistical thresholds. The distributions of these metals were not mapped.

The tendencies for metals to be concentrated in soil profiles seem to be as follow:

Tendency for Soil-metal Concentration

metal	near carbonaceous phyllite	near mineralized structures	in drainage basins by illuviation	in moraines by mechanical tspt.
copper	very high	low	high	low
lead	moderately high	high	high	low
zinc	moderate	high	moderately high	low
silver	moderate	very high	low	very high
gold	low	very high	very low	very low

In general, the base metals are much more mobile in soils than silver and gold.

All of the economic mineralization found on the Amber Property is hosted in quartz veins. The White Eagle showings are the best mineralized veins found so far and produce the most intense soil-metal anomaly found on the property. This indicates that any other mineralization found in the soil survey-area will also be in vein structures probably less extensive than the White Eagle. The chances of finding something the size of a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit seem remote.

4.2 Recommendations

The current exploration program was a completion of the soil-geochemical survey conducted on the Amber Property during 1987 and 1988. During the current program the soil survey was extended over the most prospective areas of the Amber Property.

New areas with a high potential for hosting additional economic mineralization are as follow:

1. Juno tunnel area;	-from 1750 m N, 1900 m W southeast to 1550 m N, 1850 m W -south of 1350 m N, 1750 m W
2. Juno cabin area;	-near 1700 m N, 900 m W
3. Snowstorm area;	-around 300 m N, 700 m W

4. Lakeview area; -along line 1000 m E
-at 1050 m S, 750 m E

5. West Ridge area; -the slope covered by the southwest corner of the 1994 West Ridge survey-area

I recommend that these areas be prospected intensively.

West Vancouver, British Columbia
December 15, 1994

John Ostler

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
JOHN D. OSTLER

John Ostler, M.Sc., P.Geo
Consulting Geologist

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Spearing, C.G. and Ostler, John; 1988: Report of Geological and Geochemical Exploration conducted on the Amber Property during 1988; B.C. Assessment Rept. No. 18136, 47 p., 13 fig.

Spearing, C.G. and Ostler, John; 1987: Geological and Geochemical Report on the Amber Property; B.C. Assessment Rept. No. 16433, 56 p., 18 fig.

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Juno;

1925; pp. A237-A238.
1928: p. C309.

White Eagle;

1928: pp. C307-C308.
1929: pp. C327-C328.
1930: p. A257.

Snowstorm;

1930: p. A257.

6.0 ITEMIZED COST OF THE SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Wages:		
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.: 43.25 days @ $300/day including field, data processing and reporting time	$12,975.00	
Mike Linn, B.Sc.: 32 days @ $225/day	$ 7,200.00	
Greg Devins: 33 days @ $225/day	$ 7,425.00	
	$27,600.00	$27,600.00
Transport:		
Helicopter; 5.3 hours @ $660/hr + fuel	$ 4,401.24	
1, 1-ton pick-up, 1.1 months @ $2400/mo.	$ 2,640.00	
Gasoline and oil	$ 207.08	
Highway tolls.	$ 20.00	
	$ 7,268.32	$ 7,268.32
Camp:		
1 3-man base camp, 1.1 month @ $1000/mo	$ 1,100.00	
Chain saw and tools, 1.1 month @ $300/mo	$ 330.00	
Traverse and survey equ., 1.1 month @ $600/mo. . .	$ 660.00	
Naphtha and propane.	$ 41.26	
Camp and survey supplies	$ 534.27	
	$ 2,665.53	$ 2,665.53
Crew Costs:		
Hotel: 3 nights in Kaslo	$ 125.28	
Meals in transit	$ 188.00	
Camp food.	$ 1,345.99	
	$ 1,659.27	$ 1,659.27
Communication:		
SBX11A radiotelephone 1.1 months @ $450/month.	$ 495.00	
Long distance calls.	$ 43.42	
	$ 538.42	$ 538.42
Geochemical Analysis:		
analysis of soil samples for: Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Zn	$ 9,863.22	$ 9,863.22
Report Production:		
Drafting; 90 hours @ $25/hour	$ 2,250.00	
Copy of text and diagrams.	$ 525.25	
Report Covers and map pockets.	$ 12.73	
	$ 2,787.98	$ 2,787.98
Cost of September-October, 1994 work		**$52,382.74**
G.S.T.; 7% of $51,116.75		$ 3,578.17
Total Cost of September-October, 1994 Work		**$55,960.91**

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

APPENDIX A

A9429227

Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

CERTIFICATE A9429227

(NF) - OSTLER, MR. JOHN

Project: AMBER-WEST RIDGE
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 28-OCT-94.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	96	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
203	9	Dry, sieve to -35 mesh
205	9	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
229	105	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
17	105	Au ppb	AAS	5	10000
2118	105	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
2120	105	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2123	105	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2128	105	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2131	105	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2136	105	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2140	105	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2141	105	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2149	105	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

NOTE: Sample preparation is the same for all soil samples.

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V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-JUNO
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 9
Certificate Date: 01-NOV-94
Invoice No. : I9429236
P.O. Number :
Account : NF

APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429236

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1000N 0500W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	6	30	< 1	1	14	4	50
L1000N 0550W	201	229	< 5	0.8	2	6	28	< 1	2	22	2	42
L1000N 0600W	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	2	78	< 1	6	34	4	118
L1000N 0650W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	35	< 1	3	18	2	80
L1000N 0700W	201	229	< 5	1.2	4	< 2	30	< 1	3	24	6	48
L1000N 0750W	201	229	< 5	1.2	2	< 2	13	< 1	1	12	< 2	24
L1000N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.8	< 2	12	24	< 1	1	18	2	34
L1000N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	2	13	< 1	1	16	< 2	14
L1000N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	2	7	< 1	< 1	6	< 2	4
L1000N 0950W	201	229	< 5	1.0	< 2	4	16	< 1	< 1	10	< 2	4
L1000N 1000W	201	229	< 5	1.2	4	4	13	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	4
L1000N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	4	30	< 1	2	18	2	56
L1000N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.8	4	< 2	19	< 1	1	20	< 2	32
L1000N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	4	17	< 1	1	30	4	82
L1000N 1200W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	2	63	< 1	3	28	4	136
L1000N 1250W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	8	42	< 1	2	16	2	84
L1000N 1300W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	2	30	< 1	1	28	2	80
L1000N 1350W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	5	< 1	< 1	6	< 2	14
L1000N 1400W	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	2	12	< 1	2	16	< 2	56
L1000N 1450W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	22	< 1	2	22	2	92
L1000N 1500W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	2	16	< 1	< 1	18	< 2	52
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L1000N 1700W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	2	22	< 1	2	28	2	70
L1000N 1750W	201	229	< 5	1.0	10	< 2	37	< 1	2	40	2	74
L1000N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	4	51	< 1	2	32	2	110
L1000N 1850W	201	229	< 5	1.4	8	< 2	33	< 1	2	30	2	86
L1050N 0500W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	2	16	< 1	1	14	2	40
L1050N 0550W	201	229	< 5	1.0	8	< 2	13	< 1	1	14	< 2	14
L1050N 0600W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	21	< 1	2	24	2	46
L1050N 0650W	201	229	< 5	1.4	4	2	21	< 1	1	16	< 2	20
L1050N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	2	7	< 1	< 1	18	< 2	12
L1050N 0750W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	4	27	< 1	2	18	< 2	54
L1050N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	2	32	< 1	2	18	2	80
L1050N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	2	12	< 1	< 1	18	< 2	22
L1050N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	2	20	< 1	1	32	< 2	46
L1050N 0950W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	4	16	< 1	1	18	< 2	40
L1050N 1000W	201	229	5	0.2	30	2	28	< 1	1	42	2	64
L1050N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	4	12	< 1	< 1	22	< 2	16

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1050N 1100W	201	229	15	< 0.2	6	2	20	< 1	2	26	4	72
L1050N 1150W	201	229	5	< 0.2	< 2	4	13	< 1	1	18	2	44
L1100N 0500W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	41	< 1	3	30	2	44
L1100N 0550W	201	229	< 5	0.8	< 2	2	15	< 1	1	8	< 2	4
L1100N 0600W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	4	47	< 1	3	26	4	74
L1100N 0650W	201	229	< 5	0.8	< 2	4	11	< 1	< 1	8	< 2	4
L1100N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.8	< 2	6	13	< 1	1	12	< 2	10
L1100N 0750W	201	229	< 5	0.6	< 2	< 2	14	< 1	1	18	< 2	36
L1100N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	4	47	< 1	2	26	4	116
L1100N 0850W	201	229	5	0.8	60	6	218	< 1	1	44	6	264
L1100N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.2	28	< 2	15	< 1	2	42	2	30
L1100N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.6	32	2	37	< 1	2	30	2	84
L1100N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	4	20	< 1	1	20	< 2	42
L1100N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	4	16	< 1	1	16	< 2	40
L1100N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	19	< 1	1	8	< 2	46
L1100N 1150W	201	229	5	< 0.2	< 2	2	7	< 1	< 1	8	< 2	14
L1150N 0500W	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	2	31	< 1	3	26	< 2	68
L1150N 0550W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	4	20	< 1	1	20	2	28
L1150N 0600W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	34	< 1	2	16	2	50
L1150N 0650W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	20	< 1	2	16	2	40
L1150N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	2	10	< 1	< 1	18	2	26
L1150N 0750W	201	229	< 5	0.6	< 2	< 2	13	< 1	1	10	2	26
L1150N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.6	2	< 2	8	< 1	< 1	8	< 2	16
L1150N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	2	15	< 1	1	22	< 2	20
L1150N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.4	32	2	14	< 1	1	16	2	22
L1150N 0950W	201	229	< 5	1.2	6	< 2	17	< 1	1	12	< 2	6
L1150N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.6	8	4	20	< 1	< 1	16	2	18
L1150N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	24	< 1	1	20	2	56
L1150N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	32	< 1	1	18	< 2	68
L1150N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	16	< 1	1	16	2	36
L1200N 0500W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	59	< 1	3	38	2	86
L1200N 0550W	201	229	< 5	0.8	2	2	14	< 1	< 1	8	< 2	10
L1200N 0600W	201	229	< 5	0.8	< 2	< 2	13	< 1	1	14	4	6
L1200N 0650W	201	229	< 5	0.8	2	4	20	< 1	1	16	2	20
L1200N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	4	24	< 1	2	24	< 2	54
L1200N 0750W	201	229	< 5	1.2	4	< 2	14	< 1	1	10	< 2	4
L1200N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	4	53	< 1	3	28	< 2	74
L1200N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.6	2	4	23	< 1	1	22	2	16
L1200N 0900W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	2	< 1	< 1	4	< 2	2
L1200N 0950W	201	229	< 5	3.8	14	6	21	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	20

CERTIFICATION:

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN
2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-JUNO
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429236

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1200N 1000W	201	229	< 5	1.8	6	< 2	18	< 1	1	12	2	16
L1200N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.4	16	< 2	21	< 1	1	22	< 2	46
L1200N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	2	17	< 1	1	20	< 2	42
L1200N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	6	26	< 1	1	14	2	48
L1200N 1200W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	4	16	< 1	1	16	2	54
L1200N 1250W	201	229	< 5	0.6	18	< 2	24	< 1	6	56	2	112
L1200N 1300W	201	229	< 5	1.0	4	2	11	< 1	1	26	< 2	38
L1200N 1350W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	2	13	< 1	1	28	< 2	40
L1200N 1400W	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	17	< 1	2	22	< 2	44
L1200N 1450W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	2	6	< 1	< 1	14	< 2	6
L1200N 1500W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	2	13	< 1	1	12	< 2	32
L1200N 1550W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	14	< 1	< 1	16	2	24
L1200N 1600W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	13	< 1	1	10	< 2	30
L1200N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	2	34	< 1	< 1	24	< 2	82
L1200N 1700W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	21	< 1	1	16	2	74
L1200N 1750W	201	229	< 5	0.6	< 2	< 2	13	< 1	< 1	26	2	44
L1200N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.6	6	2	26	< 1	1	32	2	70
L1200N 1850W	201	229	< 5	1.0	2	2	26	< 1	2	18	2	56
L1200N 1900W	201	229	< 5	1.6	4	4	27	< 1	2	38	4	50
L1200N 1950W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	6	32	< 1	2	34	2	62
L1250N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	20	< 1	1	12	4	46
L1250N 0750W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	20	< 1	1	12	2	26
L1250N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	2	24	< 1	2	12	2	44
L1250N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	2	17	< 1	< 1	20	< 2	12
L1250N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.8	8	4	18	< 1	1	32	< 2	12
L1250N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	33	< 1	2	18	2	54
L1250N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	4	2	< 1	< 1	4	< 2	4
L1250N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	11	< 1	1	14	2	22
L1250N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	4	25	< 1	1	20	4	62
L1250N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	12	< 1	< 1	16	< 2	26
L1300N 0700W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	3	< 1	< 1	10	< 2	6
L1300N 0750W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	4	31	< 1	1	18	< 2	50
L1300N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	2	21	< 1	1	20	< 2	22
L1300N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	4	26	< 1	2	18	< 2	42
L1300N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	71	< 1	2	28	2	108
L1300N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	4	8	< 1	< 1	20	< 2	8
L1300N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	4	< 1	< 1	8	< 2	8
L1300N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	3	< 1	< 1	18	< 2	12
L1300N 1100W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	2	6	< 1	< 1	4	< 2	14
L1300N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	2	7	< 1	< 1	18	2	12

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project: AMBER-JUNO
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429236

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1300N 1200W	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	2	28	< 1	3	28	4	44
L1300N 1250W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	16	< 1	3	24	2	62
L1300N 1300W	201	229	< 5	0.6	8	2	28	< 1	2	18	< 2	66
L1300N 1350W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	14	< 1	1	14	< 2	42
L1300N 1400W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	2	11	< 1	1	12	< 2	24
L1300N 1450W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	2	6	< 1	< 1	6	< 2	18
L1300N 1500W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	2	16	< 1	1	20	2	46
L1300N 1550W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	2	20	< 1	2	40	< 2	78
L1300N 1600W	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	< 2	11	< 1	1	18	< 2	30
L1300N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.6	18	< 2	52	< 1	2	70	4	124
L1300N 1700W	201	229	< 5	0.8	18	< 2	27	< 1	1	42	< 2	58
L1300N 1750W	201	229	< 5	1.2	14	< 2	28	< 1	1	22	2	64
L1300N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.4	26	2	27	< 1	3	24	< 2	74
L1300N 1850W	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	2	16	< 1	3	26	2	54
L1300N 1900W	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	56	< 1	3	30	< 2	136
L1350N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	2	35	< 1	2	20	< 2	46
L1350N 0750W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	4	31	< 1	2	18	< 2	40
L1350N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	15	< 1	1	16	< 2	34
L1350N 0850W	201	229	< 5	1.6	< 2	2	18	< 1	1	2	4	8
L1350N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	4	37	< 1	1	20	2	72
L1350N 0950W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	75	< 1	3	16	6	126
L1350N 1000W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	35	< 1	2	12	< 2	56
L1350N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	2	9	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	6
L1350N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	6	16	< 1	1	20	2	26
L1350N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	24	< 1	1	18	< 2	50
L1350N 1200W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	24	< 1	2	16	2	60
L1350N 1250W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	34	< 1	1	18	< 2	72
L1350N 1300W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	2	14	< 1	1	26	< 2	66
L1350N 1350W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	18	6	40	< 1	2	24	2	78
L1350N 1400W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	6	19	< 1	1	30	< 2	70
L1350N 1450W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	3	1	< 1	4	< 2	6
L1350N 1500W	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	4	38	< 1	1	20	4	108
L1350N 1550W	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	4	32	< 1	1	26	2	74
L1350N 1600W	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	6	51	< 1	1	30	4	98
L1350N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	61	< 1	1	42	2	122
L1350N 1700W	201	229	< 5	0.4	10	2	50	< 1	1	30	4	110
L1350N 1750W	201	229	< 5	1.0	14	2	30	< 1	2	40	< 2	94
L1350N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	2	45	< 1	2	46	2	124
L1350N 1850W	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	6	43	< 1	3	38	< 2	98
L1350N 1900W	201	229	< 5	1.4	8	< 2	40	< 1	2	54	2	100

CERTIFICATION:

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

APPENDIX B

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-JUNO
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1350N 1950W	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	2	49	< 1	2	60	6	92
L1400N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	4	9	< 1	1	16	< 2	10
L1400N 0750W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	4	10	< 1	< 1	12	2	20
L1400N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	4	6	< 1	< 1	22	< 2	12
L1400N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.6	< 2	< 2	13	< 1	< 1	26	< 2	14
L1400N 0900W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	40	< 1	< 1	26	4	62
L1400N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.6	< 2	2	14	< 1	< 1	34	< 2	24
L1400N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.6	< 2	< 2	11	< 1	< 1	16	< 2	14
L1400N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	13	< 1	< 1	12	2	20
L1400N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	5	< 1	< 1	20	< 2	8
L1400N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	4	11	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	16
L1400N 1200W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	16	< 1	< 1	16	2	26
L1400N 1250W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	13	< 1	1	16	< 2	38
L1400N 1300W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	32	< 1	2	36	2	74
L1400N 1350W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	2	7	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	28
L1400N 1400W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	15	< 1	1	22	2	62
L1400N 1450W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	39	< 1	1	26	2	94
L1400N 1500W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	28	< 1	1	28	< 2	74
L1400N 1550W	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	< 2	37	< 1	1	26	2	82
L1400N 1600W	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	30	< 1	1	36	4	112
L1400N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.6	2	< 2	21	< 1	1	40	2	86
L1400N 1700W	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	< 2	36	< 1	1	26	4	98
L1400N 1750W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	18	< 1	1	14	2	44
L1400N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	29	< 1	1	16	2	76
L1400N 1850W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	21	< 1	1	18	< 2	60
L1400N 1900W	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	< 2	13	< 1	1	24	< 2	50
L1400N 1950W	201	229	< 5	0.6	6	< 2	36	< 1	2	76	2	106
L1450N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	51	< 1	3	24	2	86
L1450N 0750W	201	229	< 5	0.6	< 2	2	16	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	16
L1450N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	38	< 1	2	22	< 2	76
L1450N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	24	< 1	2	16	< 2	44
L1450N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	55	< 1	4	20	2	74
L1450N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	20	1	1	12	< 2	32
L1450N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.8	4	4	25	< 1	1	26	< 2	24
L1450N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	< 2	29	< 1	1	24	< 2	80
L1450N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	32	< 1	1	22	2	76
L1450N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	9	< 1	< 1	18	2	16
L1450N 1200W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	35	< 1	2	32	2	82
L1450N 1250W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	9	< 1	1	14	< 2	22
L1450N 1300W	201	229	< 5	0.8	< 2	2	11	1	< 1	18	< 2	16

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-JUNO
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429236

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1450N 1350W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	6	13	< 1	1	24	< 2	46
L1450N 1400W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	4	22	< 1	1	24	2	84
L1450N 1450W	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	2	19	< 1	1	26	< 2	82
L1450N 1500W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	4	25	< 1	1	22	< 2	58
L1450N 1550W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	4	37	< 1	1	32	< 2	100
L1450N 1600W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	34	< 1	1	74	4	124
L1450N 1650W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	43	< 1	2	32	4	118
L1450N 1700W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	18	< 2	59	< 1	1	30	2	106
L1450N 1750W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	29	< 1	2	28	4	110
L1450N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	25	< 1	1	30	< 2	72
L1450N 1850W	201	229	< 5	1.2	2	< 2	33	< 1	3	102	4	240
L1450N 1900W	201	229	< 5	0.6	18	2	62	< 1	7	50	6	122
L1450N 1950W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	2	33	< 1	3	30	2	114
L1500N 0700W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	2	15	< 1	1	24	2	20
L1500N 0750W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	11	< 1	1	16	2	14
L1500N 0800W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	2	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	4
L1500N 0850W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	3	< 1	< 1	4	< 2	2
L1500N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	< 2	25	< 1	1	28	2	34
L1500N 0950W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	15	< 1	2	18	2	38
L1500N 1000W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	27	< 1	1	32	2	80
L1500N 1050W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	6	< 1	< 1	16	2	12
L1500N 1100W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	13	< 1	1	18	< 2	22
L1500N 1150W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	4	< 1	< 1	10	< 2	2
L1500N 1200W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	19	< 1	< 1	14	2	28
L1500N 1250W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	7	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	8
L1500N 1300W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	2	9	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	12
L1500N 1350W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	2	9	< 1	< 1	16	< 2	22
L1500N 1400W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	17	< 1	2	36	2	46
L1500N 1450W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	30	< 1	1	26	< 2	100
L1500N 1500W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	2	22	< 1	1	28	< 2	56
L1500N 1550W	201	229	< 5	0.4	10	< 2	60	< 1	3	32	2	128
L1500N 1600W	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	2	26	< 1	2	36	2	116
L1500N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	24	< 1	2	40	< 2	90
L1500N 1700W	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	2	42	< 1	3	94	4	154
L1500N 1750W	201	229	< 5	0.4	10	2	48	< 1	2	38	2	114
L1500N 1800W	201	229	< 5	2.2	10	2	54	< 1	3	118	4	150
L1500N 1850W	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	4	43	< 1	7	32	2	74
L1500N 1900W	201	229	< 5	0.6	6	< 2	33	< 1	4	42	4	74
L1500N 1950W	201	229	< 5	1.8	12	< 2	28	< 1	8	40	6	94
L1550N 0700W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	2	34	< 1	3	18	2	52

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-JUNO
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429236

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1550N 0750W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	2	45	< 1	3	32	4	62
L1550N 0800W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	6	< 1	< 1	6	< 2	6
L1550N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	16	< 1	1	14	< 2	22
L1550N 0900W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	73	< 1	4	24	2	86
L1550N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	2	30	< 1	4	22	2	50
L1550N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	51	< 1	2	32	< 2	80
L1550N 1050W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	4	35	< 1	1	20	2	70
L1550N 1100W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	40	< 1	2	22	< 2	78
L1550N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	2	22	< 1	2	16	2	46
L1550N 1200W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	2	2	< 1	< 1	4	< 2	4
L1550N 1250W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	10	< 1	1	18	2	16
L1550N 1300W	201	229	< 5	0.4	16	2	16	< 1	2	32	2	28
L1550N 1350W	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	29	< 1	1	22	< 2	84
L1550N 1400W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	4	13	< 1	1	18	< 2	32
L1550N 1450W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	25	< 1	3	22	2	64
L1550N 1500W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	22	< 1	2	20	< 2	58
L1550N 1550W	201	229	< 5	0.4	16	2	24	< 1	2	28	4	84
L1550N 1600W	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	40	< 1	2	32	4	92
L1550N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	20	< 1	1	20	2	58
L1550N 1700W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	2	25	< 1	1	18	2	66
L1550N 1750W	201	229	< 5	0.2	180	2	32	< 1	2	58	4	112
L1550N 1800W	201	229	< 5	1.4	20	< 2	42	< 1	2	56	< 2	98
L1550N 1850W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	2	26	< 1	2	32	< 2	70
L1550N 1900W	201	229	< 5	0.6	12	2	45	< 1	2	32	2	124
L1550N 1950W	201	229	< 5	0.6	6	< 2	36	< 1	2	26	< 2	104
L1600N 0800W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	2	53	< 1	1	30	4	122
L1600N 0850W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	20	< 1	3	14	< 2	28
L1600N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	2	42	< 1	2	16	2	66
L1600N 0950W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	8	< 1	< 1	4	< 2	14
L1600N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	39	< 1	2	32	4	78
L1600N 1050W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	5	< 1	1	12	2	6
L1600N 1100W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	2	33	< 1	1	22	2	54
L1600N 1150W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	39	< 1	1	22	4	58
L1600N 1200W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	2	10	< 1	1	30	4	22
L1600N 1250W	201	229	< 5	0.8	12	2	9	< 1	< 1	10	< 2	6
L1600N 1300W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	2	4	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	6
L1600N 1350W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	4	8	< 1	< 1	16	< 2	4
L1600N 1400W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	10	< 1	1	10	< 2	20
L1600N 1450W	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	2	15	< 1	2	32	< 2	36
L1600N 1500W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	21	< 1	1	28	2	60

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
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PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-JUNO
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429236

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1600N 1550W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	13	< 1	1	18	< 2	36
L1600N 1600W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	37	< 1	2	28	2	94
L1600N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	38	< 1	1	30	2	80
L1600N 1700W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	34	< 1	2	66	2	144
L1600N 1750W	201	229	< 5	1.4	30	4	27	< 1	2	46	4	92
L1600N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.8	18	2	31	< 1	8	70	2	100
L1600N 1850W	201	229	< 5	0.6	10	4	48	< 1	8	56	4	110
L1600N 1900W	201	229	< 5	1.4	22	< 2	79	< 1	7	46	6	156
L1600N 1950W	201	229	< 5	0.6	8	4	43	< 1	4	48	2	70
L1650N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	2	55	< 1	2	22	2	74
L1650N 0850W	201	229	< 5	1.6	8	4	56	< 1	4	14	4	52
L1650N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	78	< 1	6	42	8	80
L1650N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	17	< 1	2	24	< 2	28
L1650N 1000W	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	2	14	< 1	1	28	< 2	24
L1650N 1050W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	21	< 1	2	20	2	32
L1650N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	2	6	< 1	1	14	< 2	16
L1650N 1150W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	4	11	< 1	1	14	< 2	20
L1650N 1200W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	4	13	< 1	< 1	40	2	28
L1650N 1250W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	41	< 1	1	24	4	86
L1650N 1300W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	2	33	< 1	2	20	4	72
L1650N 1350W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	34	< 1	2	24	2	76
L1650N 1400W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	2	16	< 1	2	22	2	40
L1650N 1450W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	4	4	< 1	< 1	16	2	8
L1650N 1500W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	4	< 1	< 1	10	2	10
L1650N 1550W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	50	< 1	1	28	2	120
L1650N 1600W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	16	< 1	1	16	< 2	54
L1650N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	16	< 1	1	12	< 2	36
L1650N 1700W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	37	< 1	1	32	2	94
L1650N 1750W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	22	< 1	2	34	4	130
L1650N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	23	< 1	2	22	2	68
L1650N 1850W	201	229	< 5	1.2	68	2	50	< 1	6	86	< 2	218
L1650N 1900W	201	229	< 5	1.6	12	< 2	42	< 1	8	74	2	216
L1650N 1950W	201	229	< 5	0.4	10	< 2	38	< 1	6	78	< 2	154
L1700N 0800W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	61	< 1	2	16	2	78
L1700N 0850W	201	229	30	0.6	4	< 2	22	< 1	2	14	< 2	40
L1700N 0900W	201	229	5	0.8	6	4	22	< 1	1	18	< 2	26
L1700N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.2	22	< 2	131	< 1	4	66	2	162
L1700N 1000W	201	229	5	< 0.2	6	< 2	42	< 1	2	30	< 2	78
L1700N 1050W	201	229	5	0.2	6	< 2	22	< 1	1	26	< 2	68
L1700N 1100W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	12	< 1	1	12	< 2	22

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

Chemex Labs Ltd.
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PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN
2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429236

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L1700N 1150W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	2	19	< 1	1	22	< 2	38
L1700N 1200W	201	229	5	< 0.2	16	2	34	< 1	2	20	2	62
L1700N 1250W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	2	22	< 1	1	14	< 2	38
L1700N 1300W	201	229	< 5	0.2	18	2	29	< 1	2	32	< 2	86
L1700N 1350W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	2	13	< 1	1	20	< 2	12
L1700N 1400W	201	229	10	0.2	< 2	< 2	3	< 1	< 1	4	< 2	8
L1700N 1450W	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	14	< 1	1	12	< 2	32
L1700N 1500W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	8	< 1	1	8	< 2	18
L1700N 1550W	201	229	5	0.8	12	< 2	23	< 1	1	18	< 2	46
L1700N 1600W	201	229	5	0.2	< 2	2	12	< 1	1	16	2	62
L1700N 1650W	201	229	5	0.2	2	2	32	< 1	1	26	4	76
L1700N 1700W	201	229	< 5	0.6	2	< 2	22	< 1	2	22	< 2	48
L1700N 1750W	201	229	5	0.8	6	< 2	19	< 1	3	32	< 2	64
L1700N 1800W	201	229	< 5	0.4	26	4	42	< 1	4	50	< 2	120
L1700N 1850W	201	229	< 5	0.8	118	< 2	38	< 1	7	274	2	164
L1750N 0800W	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	30	< 1	1	18	< 2	64
L1750N 0850W	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	9	< 1	1	20	< 2	8
L1750N 0900W	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	49	< 1	2	40	4	90
L1750N 0950W	201	229	< 5	0.2	20	< 2	66	< 1	2	32	4	104
L1750N 1000W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	38	< 1	2	24	< 2	70
L1750N 1050W	201	229	< 5	0.4	16	< 2	64	< 1	2	28	< 2	146
L1750N 1100W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	20	< 1	2	24	< 2	48
L1750N 1150W	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	34	< 1	2	24	2	78
L1750N 1200W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	9	< 1	1	12	< 2	24
L1750N 1250W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	4	20	< 1	2	24	2	46
L1750N 1300W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	59	< 1	3	36	2	130
L1750N 1350W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	19	< 1	3	14	2	50
L1750N 1400W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	16	< 1	1	30	< 2	48
L1750N 1450W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	2	22	< 1	2	30	< 2	62
L1750N 1500W	201	229	< 5	0.6	8	< 2	18	< 1	2	48	< 2	72
L1750N 1550W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	36	< 1	1	24	< 2	96
L1750N 1600W	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	26	< 1	1	18	2	66
L1750N 1650W	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	30	< 1	2	34	< 2	92
L1750N 1700W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	35	< 1	2	34	2	100
L1750N 1750W	201	229	< 5	0.2	24	< 2	27	< 1	8	28	< 2	52
L1750N 1800W	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	35	< 1	2	30	2	94
L1750N 1850W	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	35	< 1	2	38	< 2	172
L1750N 1900W	201	229	< 5	1.8	14	< 2	87	< 1	16	296	2	340
L1750N 1950W	201	229	< 5	1.0	8	2	35	< 1	9	204	< 2	170

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
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To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
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V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WHITE EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429228

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L00E 0450S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0500S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0550S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0600S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0650S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0700S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0750S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0800S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0850S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0900S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 0950S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L00E 1000S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L50E 0450S	201	229	< 5	0.6	10	4	69	2	6	34	2	134
L50E 0500S	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	4	34	2	2	26	< 2	62
L50E 0550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	4	74	< 1	3	22	2	128
L50E 0600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	26	< 1	2	22	< 2	76
L50E 0650S	201	229	< 5	0.2	30	< 2	56	< 1	2	70	2	136
L50E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.4	36	< 2	68	< 1	1	52	2	132
L50E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	49	< 1	2	42	< 2	146
L50E 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	29	< 1	2	18	< 2	82
L50E 0850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	25	< 1	1	14	< 2	62
L50E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	2	26	< 1	2	22	< 2	74
L50E 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	34	< 1	1	30	< 2	96
L100E 0450S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	58	< 1	2	42	< 2	138
L100E 0500S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	39	< 1	2	40	< 2	122
L100E 0550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	2	48	1	2	36	< 2	98
L100E 0600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	50	2	2	32	< 2	138
L100E 0650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	48	< 1	1	28	< 2	130
L100E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	20	< 1	1	32	< 2	76
L100E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	28	< 1	1	36	2	84
L100E 0800S	201	229	5	0.2	12	< 2	48	< 1	2	26	2	102
L100E 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.6	8	< 2	22	< 1	2	24	< 2	56
L100E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	2	81	< 1	< 1	126	2	254
L100E 0950S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L100E 1000S	201	229	20	0.4	28	2	30	< 1	1	30	< 2	74
L150E 450S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	61	< 1	1	28	< 2	118
L150E 500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	54	1	3	34	< 2	120
L150E 550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	63	< 1	4	30	2	144
L150E 600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	59	< 1	3	38	< 2	154
L150E 650S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	54	< 1	2	38	< 2	140

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

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V7V 2A8

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429228

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L150E 700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	62	< 1	3	54	4	168
L150E 750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	54	< 1	3	38	4	138
L150E 800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	61	< 1	3	38	4	146
L150E 850S	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	< 2	52	< 1	2	106	< 2	198
L200E 0450S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	78	< 1	3	54	2	158
L200E 0500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	41	< 1	2	30	2	128
L200E 0550S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	39	< 1	3	34	< 2	114
L200E 0600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	77	< 1	1	80	4	172
L200E 0650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	4	61	< 1	2	58	2	154
L200E 0700S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	17	< 1	< 1	32	2	74
L200E 0750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	30	< 1	1	62	< 2	172
L200E 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	37	< 1	2	96	2	150
L200E 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	45	< 1	1	90	2	144
L200E 0900S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L200E 0950S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L200E 1000S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L200E 1050S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L200E 1100S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L200E 1150S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L250E 0450S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	6	22	< 1	1	22	2	116
L250E 0500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	83	< 1	4	64	4	134
L250E 0550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	63	1	5	38	< 2	120
L250E 0600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	86	2	4	32	4	174
L250E 0650S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	43	< 1	3	40	4	158
L250E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	112	< 1	1	58	2	168
L250E 0750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	29	< 1	1	30	2	128
L250E 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	44	< 1	1	80	4	156
L250E 0850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	85	< 1	1	50	< 2	178
L250E 0900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	6	74	< 1	2	50	2	170
L250E 0950S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L250E 1000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	28	4	88	< 1	2	38	4	114
L250E 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	2	9	< 1	1	22	< 2	16
L250E 1100S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	16	< 1	2	16	< 2	34
L250E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.2	20	< 2	37	< 1	2	30	< 2	68
L300E 0450S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L300E 0500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	58	< 1	3	36	2	144
L300E 0550S	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	< 2	102	< 1	3	72	< 2	200
L300E 0600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	41	< 1	3	40	< 2	152
L300E 0650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	2	57	< 1	1	46	4	140
L300E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	92	< 1	2	168	< 2	280

CERTIFICATION:

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

APPENDIX B

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WHITE EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429228

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L300E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	63	< 1	1	110	4	218
L300E 0800S	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	89	< 1	1	58	2	176
L300E 0850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	32	< 1	1	42	< 2	90
L300E 0900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	22	< 1	2	30	2	56
L300E 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	19	< 1	1	24	< 2	66
L300E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.2	28	< 2	62	< 1	1	30	2	108
L300E 1050S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	67	< 1	1	30	2	104
L300E 1100S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	24	< 1	1	22	2	56
L300E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	21	< 1	1	8	< 2	6
L350E 0550S	201	229	< 5	0.6	14	< 2	99	< 1	3	66	4	162
L350E 0600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	55	< 1	3	36	< 2	114
L350E 0650S	201	229	< 5	5.4	6	< 2	86	< 1	1	2290	8	1300
L350E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.8	2	< 2	135	< 1	< 1	76	6	210
L350E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	< 2	99	< 1	3	60	2	180
L350E 0800S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	57	< 1	1	26	2	108
L350E 0850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	28	< 1	1	22	< 2	68
L350E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	40	< 1	1	30	2	114
L350E 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	19	< 1	2	12	< 2	46
L350E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.6	6	< 2	49	< 1	2	26	2	118
L350E 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	24	< 1	1	22	< 2	64
L350E 1100S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	74	< 1	1	32	2	112
L400E 0600S	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	81	< 1	3	52	2	148
L400E 0650S	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	109	< 1	4	74	4	172
L400E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	92	< 1	2	44	2	174
L400E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	27	< 1	< 1	18	< 2	80
L400E 0800S	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	36	< 1	1	28	2	100
L400E 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	30	< 1	< 1	22	2	76
L400E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	2	34	< 1	1	18	< 2	88
L400E 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	27	< 1	2	18	2	68
L400E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	23	< 1	3	46	2	62
L400E 1050S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	32	< 1	1	20	< 2	56
L450E 0600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	71	< 1	4	58	4	116
L450E 0650S	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	< 2	65	< 1	2	66	4	182
L450E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	62	< 1	1	48	2	152
L450E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	16	< 1	< 1	20	< 2	60
L450E 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	25	< 1	1	28	< 2	102
L450E 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	42	< 1	1	50	< 2	124
L450E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	31	< 1	2	22	2	90
L450E 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	39	< 1	1	20	< 2	122
L450E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	14	< 1	< 1	16	< 2	16

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

APPENDIX B

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WHITE EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

Page Number :4
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429228

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L450E 1050S	201	229	< 5	1.0	2	< 2	23	< 1	2	20	< 2	50
L450E 1100S	201	229	< 5	1.4	4	< 2	16	< 1	1	14	< 2	18
L500E 0650S	201	229	< 5	0.6	10	< 2	95	< 1	3	70	4	196
L500E 0700S	201	229	< 5	2.0	6	< 2	31	< 1	3	30	4	200
L500E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	2	24	< 1	1	24	< 2	84
L500E 0800S	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	< 2	73	< 1	2	46	4	162
L500E 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	20	1	1	28	2	80
L500E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	39	< 1	3	20	< 2	124
L500E 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.8	2	< 2	50	< 1	2	38	2	110
L500E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	21	< 1	2	22	< 2	52
L500E 1050S	201	229	< 5	1.2	< 2	< 2	19	< 1	2	16	2	26
L500E 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	< 2	26	< 1	1	20	< 2	60
L500E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.4	16	< 2	31	1	1	20	2	78
L550E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.6	12	< 2	66	< 1	3	36	2	130
L550E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.6	< 2	< 2	49	< 1	3	30	< 2	96
L550E 0800S	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	< 2	62	< 1	2	38	< 2	174
L550E 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	58	< 1	2	26	2	158
L550E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.8	< 2	< 2	27	< 1	3	38	2	96
L550E 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	80	< 1	2	34	2	152
L550E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	2	29	1	3	18	2	58
L550E 1050S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	29	< 1	3	22	< 2	156
L550E 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	40	1	1	28	2	100
L550E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.6	6	< 2	18	1	1	20	< 2	74
L600E 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.8	< 2	< 2	32	< 1	2	18	2	52
L600E 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	62	< 1	3	28	4	114
L600E 0800S	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	84	< 1	4	46	4	178
L600E 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	< 2	60	< 1	2	34	2	204
L600E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.6	6	< 2	43	< 1	3	32	2	128
L600E 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	53	< 1	3	28	2	124
L600E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	< 2	37	< 1	3	24	< 2	82
L600E 1050S	201	229	< 5	0.8	2	< 2	9	< 1	1	6	< 2	18
L600E 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.6	4	2	14	1	1	14	< 2	28
L600E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	46	< 1	2	24	< 2	76
L600E 1200S	201	229	< 5	0.8	4	< 2	54	< 1	2	70	2	110
L600E 1250S	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	38	1	2	38	2	100
L650E 0800S	201	229	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	25	1	2	30	2	72
L650E 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	48	2	2	46	2	126
L650E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	47	< 1	2	54	< 2	122
L650E 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	28	1	2	32	< 2	76
L650E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	28	1	3	14	2	68

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WHITE EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429228

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L650E 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	32	< 1	2	24	2	94
L650E 1100S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	3	< 1	< 1	6	< 2	8
L650E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	75	< 1	2	78	6	164
L650E 1200S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	17	< 1	2	18	2	44
L700E 0850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	67	< 1	3	48	< 2	192
L700E 0900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	38	< 1	3	26	2	98
L700E 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	53	1	3	54	4	128
L700E 1000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	48	< 1	3	30	2	120
L700E 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	24	< 1	1	24	2	68
L700E 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	32	< 1	2	32	4	102
L700E 1150S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	18	< 2	44	< 1	2	32	4	106
L750E 0900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	83	< 1	2	34	6	216
L750E 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	71	< 1	4	48	4	144
L750E 1000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	54	< 2	90	< 1	5	58	4	160
L750E 1050S	201	229	< 5	1.4	12	4	73	< 1	4	62	2	144
L750E 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.2	18	< 2	42	< 1	3	24	2	108
L750E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	2	27	< 1	1	16	2	26
L750E 1200S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	18	< 2	45	< 1	2	30	2	150
L750E 1250S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	39	< 1	2	26	2	62
L750E 1300S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	25	< 1	4	8	2	50
L750E 1350S	201	229	< 5	2.6	10	2	62	< 1	1	24	2	98
L750E 1400S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	2	15	1	2	30	< 2	38
L800E 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	60	< 1	3	38	4	156
L800E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	< 2	83	< 1	3	70	2	144
L800E 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	56	< 1	2	44	4	140
L800E 1100S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	20	< 1	2	26	< 2	82
L800E 1150S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	15	< 1	2	26	< 2	52
L800E 1200S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	38	< 1	3	38	2	156
L800E 1250S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	22	< 1	2	26	< 2	56
L800E 1300S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	43	1	3	36	2	60
L800E 1350S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	18	< 1	3	12	< 2	36
L850E 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	4	79	< 1	3	28	2	150
L850E 1000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	51	< 1	3	26	2	100
L850E 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	118	2	68	< 1	3	36	6	146
L850E 1100S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	16	< 1	1	12	2	66
L850E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.2	28	< 2	51	< 1	3	28	4	122
L850E 1200S	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	36	< 1	1	32	2	98
L850E 1250S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	45	< 1	2	22	2	116
L850E 1300S	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	< 2	28	< 1	1	24	2	72
L850E 1350S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	18	< 2	32	< 1	2	36	2	108

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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

APPENDIX B

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WHITE EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L850E 1400S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	22	< 1	1	20	< 2	38
L900E 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.4	20	< 2	141	< 1	2	70	2	390
L900E 1050S	201	229	< 5	0.2	18	< 2	94	< 1	1	60	2	230
L900E 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.4	34	< 2	55	< 1	3	40	2	134
L900E 1150S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	18	< 2	76	< 1	3	36	2	168
L900E 1200S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	27	< 1	2	26	2	94
L900E 1250S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	26	< 1	3	22	4	54
L900E 1300S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	2	14	< 1	2	26	2	36
L900E 1350S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	20	< 1	1	28	< 2	40
L900E 1400S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	41	< 1	2	34	4	80
L900E 1450S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	32	< 1	1	22	2	88
L900E 1500S	201	229	< 5	0.6	12	< 2	39	< 1	2	28	2	56
L900E 1550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	20	< 2	54	< 1	1	48	2	116
L950E 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	58	< 1	2	62	4	152
L950E 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.2	20	< 2	102	< 1	3	68	2	240
L950E 1150S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	33	< 1	1	106	2	200
L950E 1200S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	26	< 1	1	66	< 2	78
L950E 1250S	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	< 2	42	< 1	4	30	< 2	106
L950E 1300S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	11	< 1	2	20	< 2	38
L1000E 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	92	< 1	3	54	2	194
L1000E 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.8	18	< 2	63	< 1	3	42	2	158
L1000E 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.6	2	< 2	43	< 1	3	28	< 2	126
L1000E 1200S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	21	< 1	2	26	2	60
L1000E 1250S	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	< 2	25	< 1	2	30	< 2	76
L00W 0450S	201	229	< 5	0.6	20	< 2	32	< 1	2	24	2	74
L00W 0500S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	82	< 1	6	58	2	122
L00W 0550S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	30	< 1	2	18	< 2	82
L00W 0600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	26	< 1	2	24	< 2	90
L00W 0650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	36	< 1	2	20	2	92
L00W 0700S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	38	< 1	3	42	2	118
L00W 0750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	37	< 1	2	36	2	114
L00W 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	75	< 1	2	28	2	148
L00W 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	< 2	17	< 1	1	24	< 2	60
L00W 0900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	31	< 1	1	20	< 2	78
L00W 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	2	8	< 1	< 1	8	< 2	24
L00W 1000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	81	< 1	4	48	2	176
L50W 0450S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	34	< 1	3	30	4	118
L50W 0500S	201	229	< 5	0.2	18	< 2	93	< 1	5	66	4	178
L50W 0550S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	42	< 1	3	26	< 2	90
L50W 0600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	28	< 1	2	22	2	80

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

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Project : AMBER-WHITE EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429228

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L50W 0650S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	18	< 1	2	26	< 2	80
L50W 0700S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	41	< 1	3	22	2	98
L50W 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	22	< 2	50	< 1	3	40	< 2	122
L50W 0800S	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	24	< 1	1	18	< 2	92
L50W 0850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	7	< 1	< 1	10	< 2	22
L50W 0900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	2	< 1	< 1	4	< 2	8
L50W 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	2	10	< 1	1	14	< 2	34
L50W 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	64	< 1	2	150	2	296
L100W 0450S	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	2	33	< 1	2	26	2	76
L100W 0500S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	2	22	< 1	2	28	2	62
L100W 0550S	201	229	< 5	1.6	6	< 2	52	< 1	3	28	2	126
L100W 0600S	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	17	< 1	2	18	< 2	24
L100W 0650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	20	< 1	1	18	2	44
L100W 0700S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	33	< 1	4	34	2	92
L100W 0750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	14	< 1	2	22	< 2	54
L100W 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	23	< 1	1	26	2	110
L100W 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	26	< 1	2	32	2	120
L100W 0900S	201	229	135	0.2	12	< 2	25	< 1	1	20	4	80
L100W 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	26	< 1	1	22	4	102
L100W 1000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	10	< 1	1	20	< 2	36
L100W 1050S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	52	< 1	3	48	4	138
L150W 0450S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	19	< 1	2	22	< 2	84
L150W 0500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	29	< 1	3	34	2	70
L150W 0550S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	8	< 1	1	16	< 2	18
L150W 0600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	2	17	< 1	1	18	< 2	42
L150W 0650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	28	< 1	2	20	2	72
L150W 0700S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	11	< 1	< 1	20	< 2	38
L150W 0750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	18	< 1	1	16	< 2	70
L150W 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	41	< 1	1	18	2	100
L150W 0850S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	14	< 1	1	18	< 2	40
L150W 0900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	38	< 1	2	24	< 2	100
L150W 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	18	< 1	1	24	< 2	80
L150W 1000S	201	229	< 5	0.6	14	2	30	< 1	2	22	2	138
L150W 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	29	< 1	2	24	2	72
L200W 0450S	203	205	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	25	< 1	2	24	2	84
L200W 0500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	13	< 1	1	8	< 2	34
L200W 0550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	32	< 1	2	20	< 2	98
L200W 0600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	56	< 1	2	20	2	124
L200W 0650S	203	205	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	34	< 1	1	20	2	86
L200W 0700S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	36	< 1	1	20	2	102

CERTIFICATION:

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

APPENDIX B

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WHITE EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L200W 0750s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	50	< 1	2	24	< 2	104
L200W 0800s	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	40	< 1	2	24	< 2	100
L200W 0850s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	66	< 1	1	24	< 2	96
L200W 0900s	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	34	< 1	2	34	< 2	112
L200W 0950s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	2	29	< 1	1	22	2	70
L200W 1000s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	33	< 1	1	26	< 2	114
L200W 1050s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	58	< 1	2	38	4	108
L200W 1100s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	10	< 1	1	20	< 2	88
L250W 0450s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	30	< 1	1	34	2	80
L250W 0500s	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	19	< 1	2	18	2	54
L250W 0550s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	35	< 1	2	24	2	96
L250W 0600s	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	2	25	< 1	1	18	< 2	58
L250W 0650s	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	31	< 1	2	18	2	96
L250W 0700s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	25	< 1	1	20	2	80
L250W 0750s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	30	< 1	1	16	4	74
L250W 0800s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	38	< 1	1	24	2	112
L250W 0850s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	30	< 1	1	20	2	80
L250W 0900s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	62	< 1	2	30	4	120
L250W 0950s	201	229	190	< 0.2	12	< 2	37	< 1	2	24	4	106
L250W 1000s	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	2	23	< 1	1	26	< 2	84
L250W 1050s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	44	< 1	2	30	2	124
L250W 1100s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	2	35	< 1	2	20	2	126
L300W 0450s	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	27	< 1	2	22	< 2	72
L300W 0500s	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	23	< 1	2	26	< 2	80
L300W 0550s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	37	< 1	2	24	2	92
L300W 0600s	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	19	< 1	1	22	4	48
L300W 0650s	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	14	< 1	1	12	< 2	28
L300W 0700s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	18	< 2	30	< 1	2	18	2	104
L300W 0750s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	25	< 1	2	26	4	84
L300W 0800s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	26	< 2	41	< 1	2	22	2	112
L300W 0850s	201	229	< 5	0.4	22	< 2	45	< 1	2	34	< 2	112
L300W 0900s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	43	< 1	2	28	4	116
L300W 0950s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	2	28	< 1	1	26	2	82
L300W 1000s	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	24	< 1	2	24	< 2	70
L300W 1050s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	31	< 1	1	24	2	88
L300W 1100s	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	< 2	30	< 1	2	18	< 2	158
L300W 1150s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	26	< 2	67	< 1	3	34	2	118
L350W 0450s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	12	< 1	< 1	8	< 2	56
L350W 0500s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	16	< 1	2	22	< 2	56
L350W 0550s	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	70	< 1	3	40	2	150

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WHITE EAGLE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429228

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L350W 0600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	23	< 1	2	32	2	60
L350W 0650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	17	< 1	1	16	< 2	40
L350W 0700S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	18	< 1	2	14	2	60
L350W 0750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	29	< 1	2	26	2	116
L350W 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	33	< 1	2	28	4	114
L350W 0850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	4	39	< 1	1	22	2	88
L350W 0900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	4	37	< 1	2	24	2	108
L350W 0950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	27	< 1	2	18	2	74
L350W 1000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	24	< 1	1	10	< 2	52
L350W 1050S	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	< 2	33	< 1	1	22	2	82
L350W 1100S	201	229	< 5	0.4	16	< 2	43	< 1	1	34	2	82
L350W 1150S	201	229	< 5	0.6	14	< 2	56	< 1	1	38	2	92
L400W 0450S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	37	< 1	1	22	2	98
L400W 0500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	37	< 1	2	14	2	88
L400W 0550S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	21	< 1	1	14	2	60
L400W 0600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	25	< 1	1	18	< 2	66
L400W 0650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	50	< 1	2	28	2	104
L400W 0700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	36	< 1	2	22	< 2	98
L400W 0750S	201	229	5	< 0.2	32	< 2	35	< 1	1	24	2	88
L400W 0800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	60	< 1	2	28	4	116
L400W 0850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	34	< 1	1	30	2	122
L400W 0900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	2	20	< 1	1	18	2	54
L400W 0950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	37	< 1	1	20	4	86
L400W 1000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	18	< 2	64	< 1	2	26	2	116
L400W 1050S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	38	< 1	1	26	< 2	80
L400W 1100S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	46	< 1	2	30	4	132
L400E 1150S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	21	< 1	2	22	2	84

CERTIFICATION:

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN
2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project: AMBER-WEST RIDGE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429227

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L00E 1550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	34	< 1	3	68	4	106
L00E 1600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	19	< 1	3	12	2	46
L00E 1650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	25	< 1	4	14	4	110
L00E 1700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	2	23	1	4	18	2	78
L00E 1750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	< 2	32	< 1	5	20	2	90
L00E 1800S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	67	< 1	3	42	2	130
L00E 1850S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	92	< 1	3	74	4	162
L00E 1900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	< 2	38	1	2	20	2	124
L00E 1950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	28	< 1	4	28	4	96
L00E 2000S	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	< 2	42	< 1	4	42	2	94
L50E 1550S	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	14	< 1	1	14	2	46
L50E 1600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	10	< 1	2	22	< 2	38
L50E 1650S	203	205	< 5	0.4	< 2	< 2	12	< 1	< 1	48	2	108
L50E 1700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	< 2	24	< 1	4	26	2	58
L50E 1750S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	4	70	1	5	42	4	106
L50E 1800S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	17	< 1	3	24	< 2	46
L50E 1850S	201	229	< 5	0.4	18	< 2	71	< 1	4	66	6	152
L50E 1900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	10	< 1	< 1	24	< 2	36
L50E 1950S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L50E 2000S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	43	< 1	5	46	2	102
L50W 1550S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	34	< 1	3	54	4	122
L50W 1600S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	24	< 2	64	< 1	6	22	4	120
L50W 1650S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	24	< 1	6	20	2	88
L50W 1700S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	2	34	< 1	13	38	4	114
L50W 1750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	2	46	< 1	6	26	4	106
L50W 1800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	109	< 1	3	46	6	168
L50W 1850S	201	229	< 5	0.4	12	< 2	100	< 1	3	58	4	170
L50W 1900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	54	< 1	3	34	2	130
L50W 1950S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2	2	20	< 1	4	24	< 2	58
L50W 2000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	58	< 1	4	28	2	104
L100E 1500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	24	2	57	1	2	20	4	86
L100E 1550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	< 2	< 2	17	< 1	2	10	< 2	40
L100E 1600S	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	23	< 1	3	20	2	74
L100E 1650S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	2	19	< 1	2	20	2	56
L100E 1700S	203	205	< 5	0.2	16	< 2	80	< 1	6	26	6	108
L100E 1750S	203	205	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	24	< 1	2	30	4	66
L100E 1800S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	38	< 1	7	28	2	80
L100E 1850S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	54	< 1	2	54	4	144
L100E 1900S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	47	< 1	3	48	4	128
L100E 1950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	4	2	16	< 1	2	22	< 2	40

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

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

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WEST RIDGE
Comments: ATTN: JOHN OSTLER CC: LUMBY RESOURCE CORP.

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L100E 2000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	16	< 1	1	104	2	78
L150E 1450S	201	229	< 5	0.2	18	2	23	1	2	30	2	28
L150E 1500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	36	< 2	52	< 1	2	18	4	84
L150E 1550S	201	229	< 5	0.4	6	2	20	< 1	2	20	< 2	48
L150E 1600S	201	229	10	0.8	28	< 2	32	< 1	3	214	2	66
L150E 1650S	201	229	< 5	0.6	14	< 2	17	1	1	12	< 2	16
L150E 1700S	201	229	< 5	0.4	26	< 2	21	< 1	1	14	2	16
L150E 1750S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	22	2	87	< 1	3	34	4	124
L150E 1800S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	6	4	31	1	2	32	2	26
L150E 1850S	201	229	10	0.2	18	2	53	< 1	3	28	2	72
L150E 1900S	201	229	< 5	0.2	24	< 2	96	< 1	21	58	6	130
L150E 1950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	< 2	51	< 1	6	38	4	72
L150E 2000S	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	< 2	32	< 1	4	20	2	60
L200E 1300S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	< 2	20	< 1	2	14	2	40
L200E 1350S	201	229	< 5	0.2	2	2	15	< 1	1	16	2	14
L200E 1400S	201	229	< 5	0.6	6	< 2	19	1	< 1	2	< 2	12
L200E 1450S	201	229	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	29	1	2	18	4	68
L200E 1500S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	< 2	25	< 1	1	22	< 2	28
L200E 1550S	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	4	30	2	1	20	< 2	36
L200E 1600S	201	229	< 5	0.2	74	2	97	< 1	4	110	4	140
L200E 1650S	201	229	< 5	0.4	18	< 2	29	< 1	2	30	< 2	44
L200E 1700S	201	229	< 5	0.4	42	2	44	1	5	28	2	58
L200E 1750S	201	229	< 5	0.6	32	4	98	< 1	5	34	2	122
L200E 1800S	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	2	26	< 1	2	22	< 2	24
L200E 1850S	--	--	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.	miss.
L200E 1900S	201	229	5	0.2	16	< 2	60	< 1	4	34	< 2	80
L200E 1950S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	4	46	1	5	28	2	72
L200E 2000S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	4	71	1	4	34	2	114
L250E 1280S	203	205	< 5	0.2	14	< 2	21	< 1	1	20	< 2	56
L250E 1330S	203	205	< 5	0.2	4	< 2	22	< 1	2	30	< 2	54
L250E 1380S	203	205	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	17	2	1	20	< 2	24
L250E 1430S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	9	< 1	1	18	< 2	16
L250E 1480S	201	229	< 5	0.6	10	< 2	20	< 1	< 1	18	< 2	40
L250E 1530S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	< 2	33	< 1	9	32	< 2	78
L250E 1580S	201	229	< 5	0.2	26	< 2	43	< 1	4	52	4	144
L250E 1630S	203	205	< 5	1.6	46	< 2	52	< 1	2	140	4	160
L250E 1680S	201	229	< 5	0.6	56	< 2	62	< 1	5	50	< 2	90
L250E 1730S	201	229	< 5	0.2	36	4	40	< 1	6	30	2	60
L250E 1780S	201	229	< 5	0.2	38	< 2	38	< 1	3	18	< 2	48
L250E 1830S	201	229	< 5	0.6	46	< 2	41	< 1	7	60	2	72

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
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PHONE: 604-984-0221

APPENDIX B

To: OSTLER, MR. JOHN

2224 JEFFERSON AVE.
WEST VANCOUVER, BC
V7V 2A8

Project : AMBER-WEST RIDGE
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Total Pages :3
Certificate Date: 28-OCT-94
Invoice No. : I9429227
P.O. Number :
Account :NF

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429227

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au-AA ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
L250E 1880S	203	205	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	130	< 1	3	24	4	116
L250E 1930S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	6	98	1	6	46	2	144
L250E 1980S	203	205	< 5	< 0.2	4	4	54	< 1	2	36	< 2	130
L250E 2030S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	47	< 1	2	38	2	150
L250E 2080S	201	229	10	0.2	576	< 2	38	1	3	38	2	70
L300E 1300S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	12	< 2	20	< 1	1	16	< 2	44
L300E 1350S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	< 2	2	12	< 1	1	22	< 2	26
L300E 1400S	201	229	< 5	0.4	2	< 2	8	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	8
L300E 1450S	201	229	< 5	0.2	8	< 2	23	< 1	1	20	< 2	50
L300E 1500S	201	229	< 5	0.2	10	4	17	< 1	1	26	< 2	34
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L300E 1900S	201	229	< 5	0.4	4	2	91	< 1	2	34	< 2	158
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L300E 2000S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	10	2	62	< 1	1	42	2	142
L350E 1450S	201	229	< 5	0.2	12	< 2	18	< 1	1	46	2	82
L350E 1500S	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	21	< 1	2	14	< 2	38
L350E 1550S	201	229	< 5	0.2	22	< 2	37	< 1	2	22	2	78
L350E 1600S	201	229	< 5	0.4	14	< 2	70	< 1	3	48	4	124
L350E 1650S	201	229	< 5	0.2	6	2	19	< 1	1	18	< 2	36
L350E 1950S	201	229	< 5	0.4	8	< 2	50	1	1	38	2	130
L350R 2000S	201	229	< 5	0.2	16	< 2	36	< 1	4	38	2	112

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

APPENDIX C

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, John Ostler, of 2224 Jefferson Avenue in the City of West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia do hereby certify:

That I am a consulting geologist with business address at 2224 Jefferson Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia;

That I am a graduate of the University of Guelph in Ontario where I obtained my Bachelor of Arts degree in Geography (Geomorphology) and Geology in 1973 and that I am a graduate of Carleton University of Ottawa, Ontario where I obtained my Master of Science degree in Geology in 1977;

That I am licensed to practice as a Professional Geoscientist by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and as a Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, and that I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;

That I have been engaged in the study and practice of the geological profession for over 20 years;

That this report is based on data in literature and exploration of the Amber Claim Group located in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia personally conducted from Sept. 15 to Oct. 17, 1994;

That I have no interest in the Amber Property nor in the securities of Kenrich Mining Corporation (formerly Ambergate Explorations Inc.) or Lumby Resources Corporation nor do I expect to receive any.

West Vancouver,
British Columbia
December 15, 1994

John Ostler
John Ostler, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

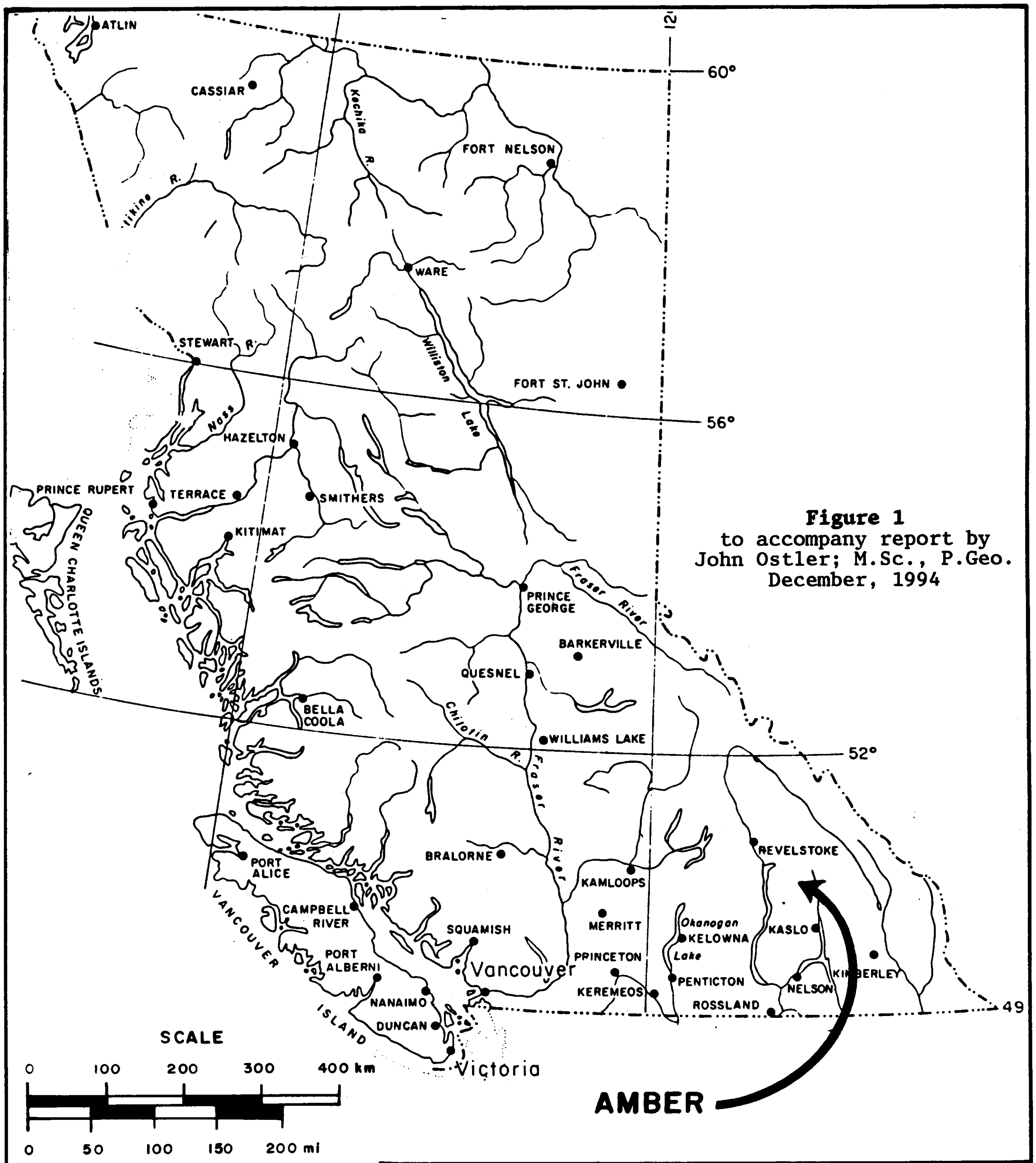


Figure 1
to accompany report by
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 1994

John Ostler

Figure I

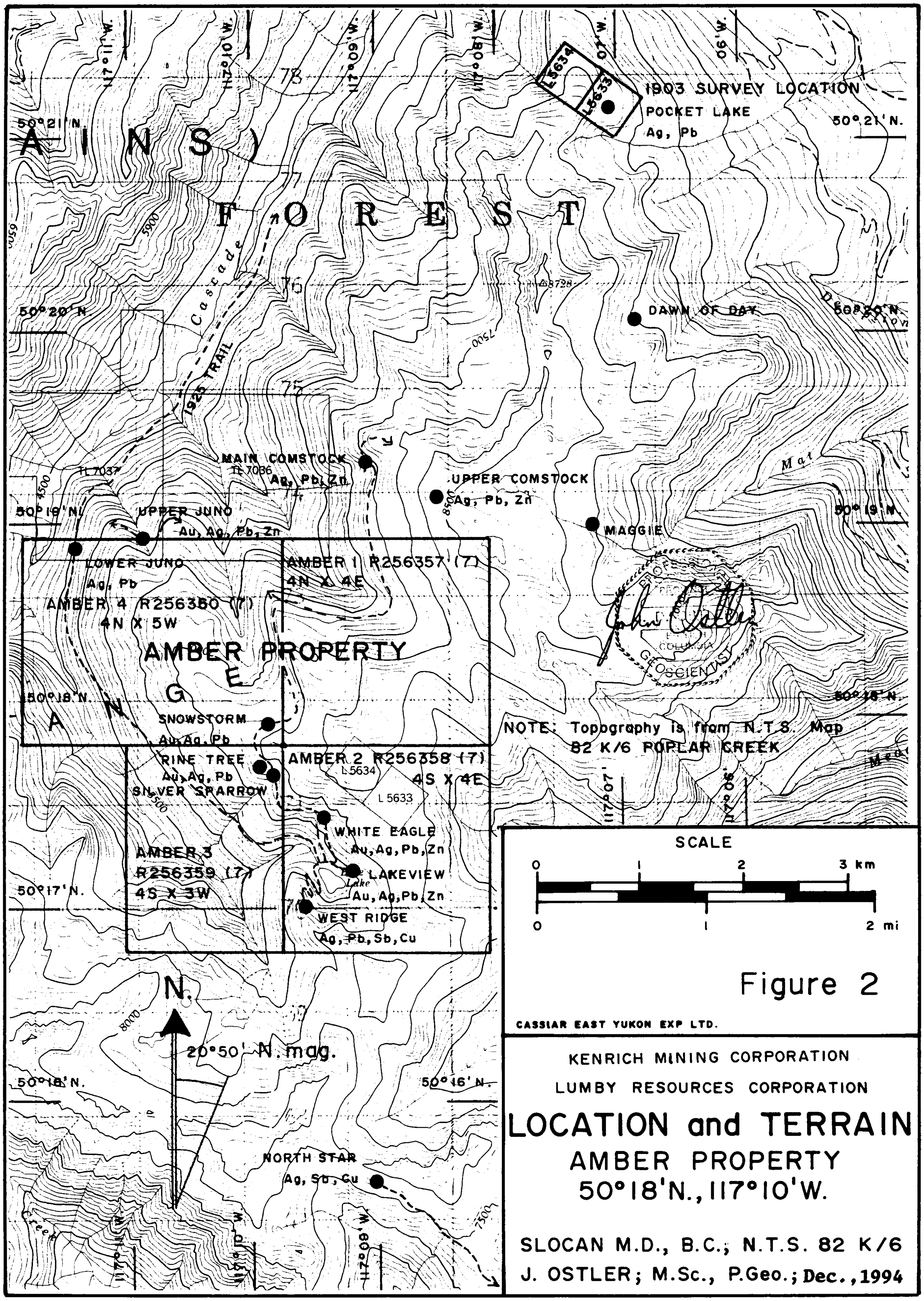
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

AMBERGATE EXPLORATIONS INC.

GENERAL LOCATION

AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA
C.G. SPEARING, B.Sc.(Eng.)
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geol. NOVEMBER, 1988



John Ostler

Figure 2

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP LTD.

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION

LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

LOCATION and TERRAIN

AMBER PROPERTY

50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN M.D., B.C.; N.T.S. 82 K/6

J. OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo.; Dec., 1994

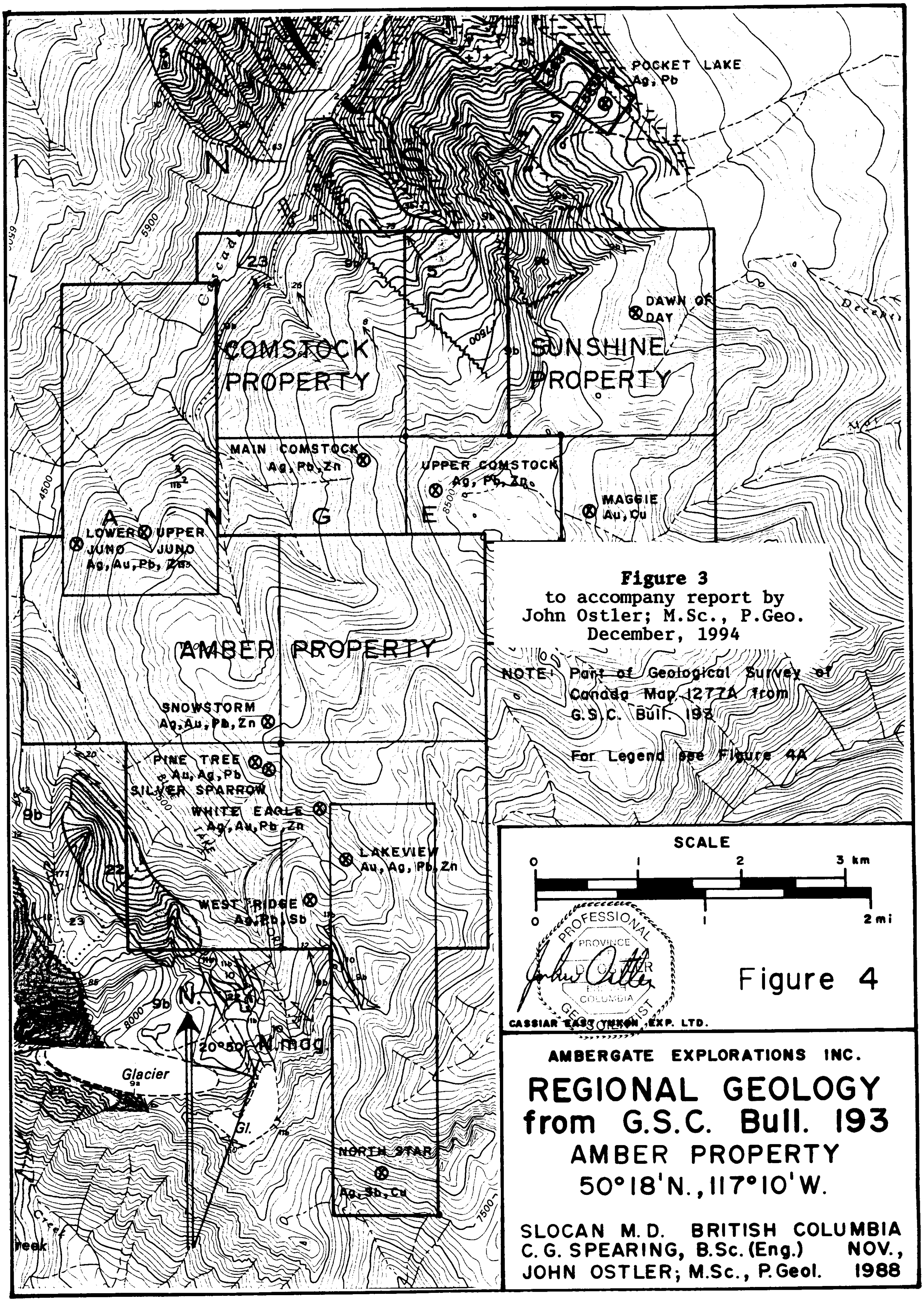


Figure 3
to accompany report by
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 1994

NOTE: Part of Geological Survey of Canada Map 1277A from G.S.C. Bull. 193

For Legend see Figure 4A

John Ostler

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

Figure 4

AMBERGATE EXPLORATIONS INC.

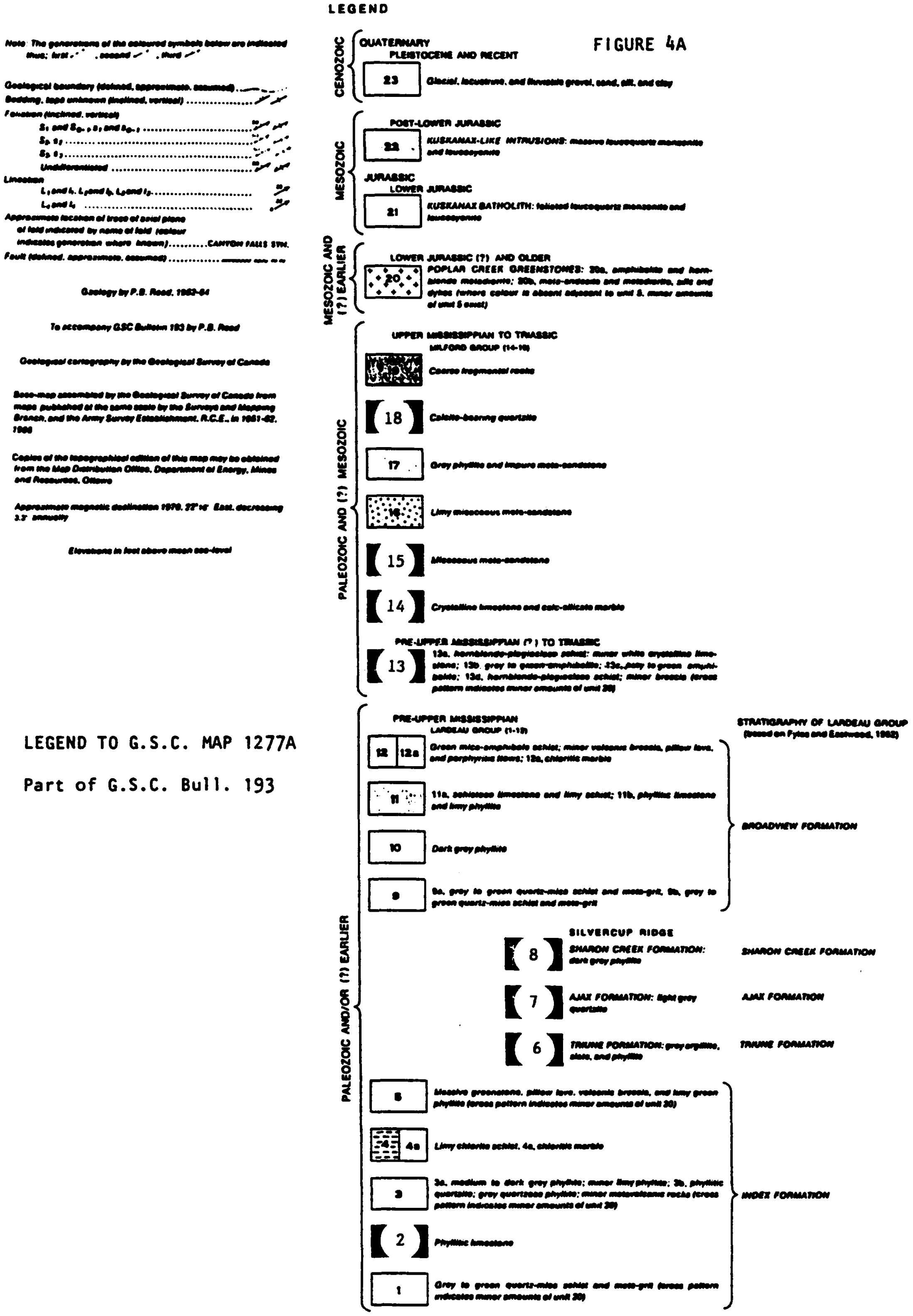
REGIONAL GEOLOGY from G.S.C. Bull. 193

AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA
C. G. SPEARING, B.Sc. (Eng.) NOV.,
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geol. 1988

Figure 3A
to accompany report by
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 1994

FIGURE 4A



LEGEND

Note: The generations of the coloured symbols below are indicated thus: first, second, third

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
Foliation (inclined, vertical)
S_1 and S_{0-1}, s_1 and s_{0-1}
S_2, s_2
S_3, s_3
Undifferentiated
Lineation
L_1 and l_1, L_2 and l_2, L_3 and l_3
L_4 and l_4
Approximate location of trace of axial plane of fold indicated by name of fold (colour indicates generation where known) .... CANYON FALLS SYN.
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Geology by P.B. Read, 1962-64

To accompany GSC Bulletin 193 by P.B. Read

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base-map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published at the same scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, and the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., in 1961-62, 1966

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

Approximate magnetic declination 1970, 22°16' East, decreasing 3.3' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

CENOZOIC
QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
23 Glacial, lacustrine, and fluviatile gravel, sand, silt, and clay

MESOZOIC
POST-LOWER JURASSIC
22 KUSKANAX-LIKE INTRUSIONS: massive leucoquartz monzonite and leucosyenite
JURASSIC
LOWER JURASSIC
21 KUSKANAX BATHOLITH: foliated leucoquartz monzonite and leucosyenite

MESOZOIC AND (?) EARLIER
LOWER JURASSIC (?) AND OLDER
20 POPLAR CREEK GREENSTONES: 20a, amphibolite and hornblende metadiorite; 20b, meta-andesite and metadiorite, sills and dykes (where colour is absent adjacent to unit 5, minor amounts of unit 5 exist)

PALEOZOIC AND (?) MESOZOIC
UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN TO TRIASSIC
MILFORD GROUP (14-19)
19 Coarse fragmental rocks
18 Calcite-bearing quartzite
17 Grey phyllite and impure meta-sandstone
16 Limy micaceous meta-sandstone
15 Micaceous meta-sandstone
14 Crystalline limestone and calc-silicate marble
PRE-UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN (?) TO TRIASSIC
13 13a, hornblende-plagioclase schist; minor white crystalline limestone; 13b, grey to green amphibolite; 13c, buff to green amphibolite; 13d, hornblende-plagioclase schist; minor breccia (cross pattern indicates minor amounts of unit 20)

PALEOZOIC AND/OR (?) EARLIER
PRE-UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN
LARDEAU GROUP (1-12)

STRATIGRAPHY OF LARDEAU GROUP
(based on Fyles and Eastwood, 1962)

12 12a Green mica-amphibole schist; minor volcanic breccia, pillow lava, and porphyritic flows; 12a, chloritic marble
11 11a, schistose limestone and limy schist; 11b, phyllitic limestone and limy phyllite
10 Dark grey phyllite
9 9a, grey to green quartz-mica schist and meta-grit, 9b, grey to green quartz-mica schist and meta-grit
BROADVIEW FORMATION

SILVERCUP RIDGE
8 SHARON CREEK FORMATION: dark grey phyllite — SHARON CREEK FORMATION
7 AJAX FORMATION: light grey quartzite — AJAX FORMATION
6 TRIUNE FORMATION: grey argillite, slate, and phyllite — TRIUNE FORMATION

5 Massive greenstone, pillow lava, volcanic breccia, and limy green phyllite (cross pattern indicates minor amounts of unit 20)
4 4a Limy chlorite schist, 4a, chloritic marble
3 3a, medium to dark grey phyllite; minor limy phyllite; 3b, phyllitic quartzite; grey quartzose phyllite; minor metavolcanic rocks (cross pattern indicates minor amounts of unit 20)
2 Phyllitic limestone
1 Grey to green quartz-mica schist and meta-grit (cross pattern indicates minor amounts of unit 20)
INDEX FORMATION

LEGEND TO G.S.C. MAP 1277A

Part of G.S.C. Bull. 193

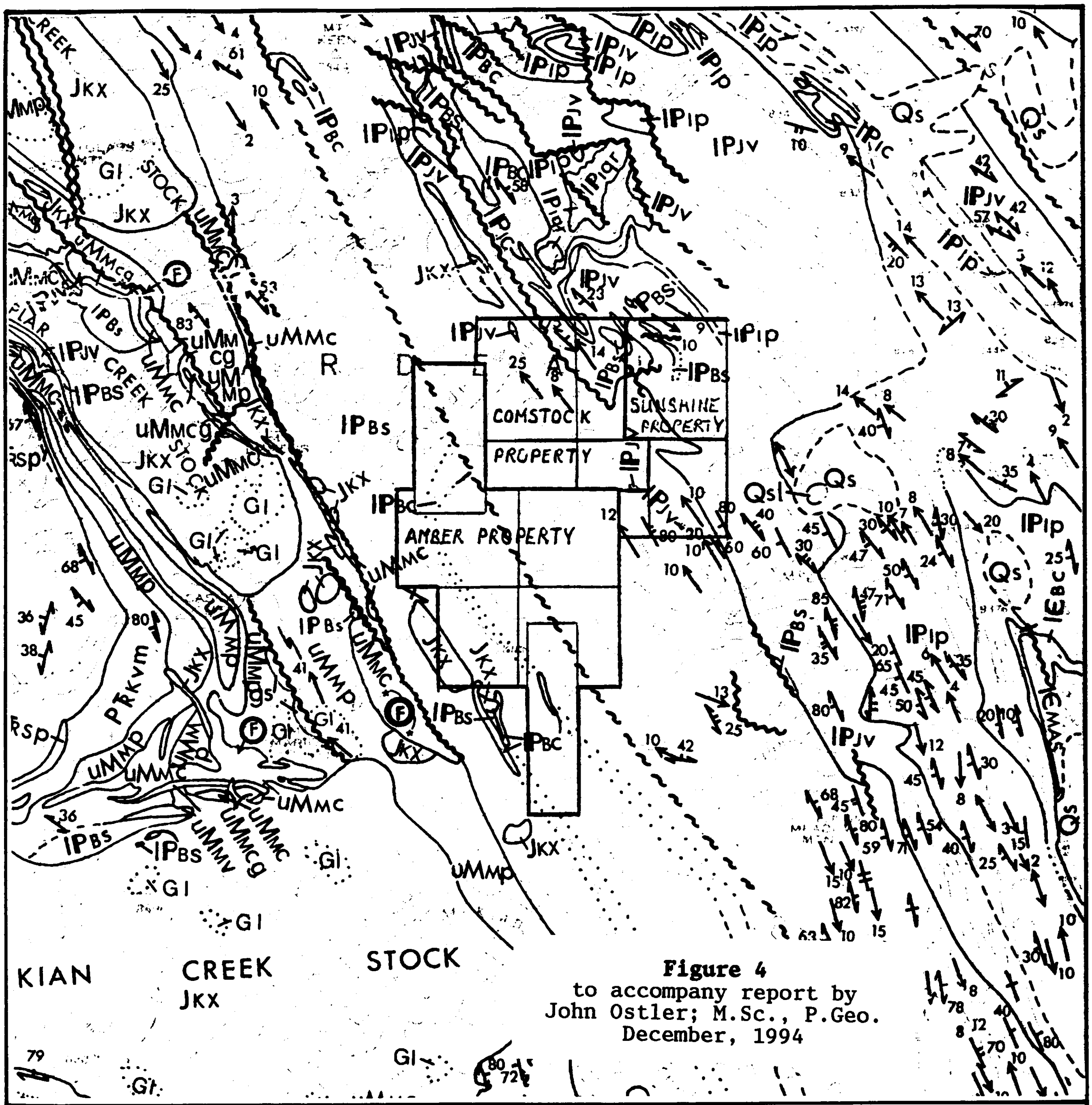
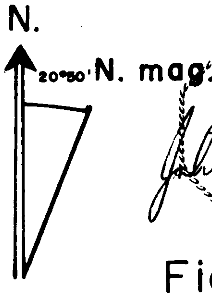


Figure 4
to accompany report by
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 1994

NOTE: Part of Geological Survey of Canada Open File 432

For Legend see Figure 4A

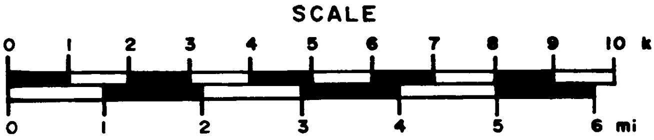


J. D. OSTLER

John Ostler

Figure 5

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.



AMBERGATE EXPLORATIONS INC.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
from G.S.C. O.F. 432
AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

C.G. SPEARING, B.Sc.(Eng.)
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geol.
NOVEMBER, 1988

Figure 4A
to accompany report by
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 1994

FIGURE 5A

LEGEND TO G.S.C. O.F. 432

Pg.1 of 3

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qs	Glacial deposits, recent alluvium, few if any outcrops
Qsl	Landslide and rock slide debris

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS AND/OR JURASSIC

Kgd	GALENA BAY STOCK: muscovite-biotite granodiorite and quartz monzonite
Kgal	BATTLE RANGE BATHOLITH (Kgal,Kgdb,Kqmm): Pyritiferous alaskite
Kgdb	Muscovite-biotite granodiorite, granodiorite; includes SUGARPLUM STOCK
Kqmm	Biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite, granodiorite; minor quartz diorite; includes BUGABOO BATHOLITH
Kcc	NELSON BATHOLITH (Kcc to Jqd) CARIBOU CREEK PLUTON: biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite, granodiorite; minor quartz diorite and granite. All contain potash feldspar megacrysts
Kqmb	GOATCANYON-HALIFAX CREEK and WRAGGE CREEK STOCKS: hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite; minor quartz diorite and granodiorite
Kqm	SOUTH WRAGGE CREEK STOCK: hornblende leucoquartz monzonite

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS

Jqdm	RUBY RANGE STOCK: biotite-hornblende quartz diorite, diorite, quartz monzonite, monzonite and syenodiorite
Jqd	MEADOW MOUNTAIN and EAST CARIBOU STOCKS: foliated hornblende quartz diorite; minor quartz monzonite

JURASSIC

Jkx	KUSKANAX BATHOLITH AND STOCKS (Jkx, Jkxs, Jkx): Aegerine-augite leucoquartz monzonite; minor leucosyenite and leucogranite
Jkxs	Syenite
lJkx	Foliated and/or lineated leucoquartz monzonite

LOWER JURASSIC
UPPER SINEMURIAN

lJp	ARCHIBALD FORMATION (?): grey argillite, shale and siltstone

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC
TRIASSIC TO (?) LOWER JURASSIC (SINEMURIAN)
SLOCAN GROUP

TRJsvb	Augite meta-basalt and meta-andesite flows and tuff
TRJsvd	Grey meta-andesite and meta-dacite tuff and flows
TRsp	Grey to black phyllite, argillite, quartzite; minor tuffaceous sediments near top
TRsc	Grey to black limestone; minor argillite and quartzite
TRscg	Conglomerate, sedimentary breccia, minor sandstone

PALEOZOIC to MESOZOIC

PERMIAN AND/OR TRIASSIC

gs	Hornblende and pyroxene meta-diorite and meta-andesite (includes Poplar Creek Greenstone). Pattern used where boundaries are undefined.
PTRub	Serpentinite; minor talc and tremolite schist
PTRkv	KASLO GROUP Meta-andesite flows, tuff, breccia; minor meta-dacite; rare tuffaceous phyllite

HIGH GRADE METAMORPHIC ROCKS

PROTEROZOIC TO TRIASSIC

TRssb	Grey mica schist
TRssc	Calc-silicate marble
PTRkvm	Amphibolite

Figure 4A
to accompany report by
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 1994

FIGURE 5A

LEGEND TO G.S.C. O.F. 432 Pg. 2 of 3

PALEOZOIC

MISSISSIPPIAN TO PENNSYLVANIAN OR PERMIAN
UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN TO PENNSYLVANIAN OR PERMIAN
MILFORD GROUP (uMml to uMmcg)

uMml	Light green to white chert	uMmq	Calcareous quartzite
uMmp	Grey and brown phyllite and meta-sandstone	uMmsb	Biotite schist, paragneiss
uMmc	Grey and white limestone, locally fossiliferous	uMmsc	Calc-silicate marble
uMmv	Amygdaloidal meta-basalt flows		
uMmcg	Conglomerate		

DEVONIAN(?)
MIDDLE DEVONIAN(?)

Dgdn	Biotite-hornblende granodiorite gneiss

CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN OR OLDER
LOWER CAMBRIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN OR OLDER
LARDEAU GROUP (lPbc to lPIgr)
BROADVIEW FORMATION (lPbc, lPbs):

lPbc	Limestone, grey phyllitic limestone and grey phyllite		
lPbs	Grey and green phyllitic grit and phyllite		
lPjv	JOWETT FORMATION: green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone		
lPscp	SHARON CREEK FORMATION: dark grey to black siliceous phyllite		
lPaq	AJAX FORMATION: massive grey quartzite		
lPtp	TRIUNE FORMATION: grey to black siliceous phyllite		
lPtas	TRIUNE, AJAX, SHARON CREEK FORMATIONS: undivided		
lPIv	INDEX FORMATION(lPIv to lPIgr) Green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone		
lPIc	Phyllitic and arenaceous limestone; minor grey phyllite		
lPIp	Grey and light green phyllite; minor phyllitic limestone and quartz grit		
lPIgr	Quartz grit; minor gritty phyllite		
lPLs	Undivided: grey phyllite, siliceous phyllite, gritty phyllite, phyllitic grit, rare quartzite	lPLsb	Biotite schist
lPLv	Undivided: green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone	lPLm	Amphibolite
lPLc	Undivided: limestone, phyllitic limestone	lPLsc	Calc-silicate marble

CAMBRIAN
LOWER CAMBRIAN

l€sc	BADSHOT FORMATION: Grey and white limestone	l€ssc	Marble

SHUSWAP METAMORPHIC COMPLEX*

PTm	Amphibolite
PTmb	Biotite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss, migmatite, amphibolite
PTmc	Calc-silicate gneiss, amphibolite, marble, schist, quartzite
PTmcq	Carbonate-diopside quartzite
PTn	Layered gneiss
PTqsb	Quartzite, mica schist
PTsa	Biotite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss, garnetiferous schist and gneiss
PTsbq	Biotite-sillimanite schist, impure quartzite
PTsc	Marble
PTscq	Marble, thin-bedded quartzite, schist
PTsn	Undivided

*stratigraphic order unknown

Figure 4A
to accompany report by
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 1994

FIGURE 5A

LEGEND TO G.S.C. O.F. 432 Pg. 3 of 3

PROTEROZOIC to PALEOZOIC

HADRYNIAN (WINDERMERE) AND/OR CAMBRIAN
HADRYNIAN (WINDERMERE) AND/OR LOWER CAMBRIAN
HAMILL GROUP (IЄmp to IЄmgq)
MOHICAN FORMATION (IЄmp, IЄmv, IЄmc):

IЄmp	Grey and brown phyllite, micaceous quartzite; minor limestone
IЄmv	Green phyllite, minor grey phyllite and limestone
IЄmc	White to light grey limestone
IЄmas	MARSH ADAMS FORMATION: white, grey and brown quartzite, phyllitic quartzite; minor grey and black phyllite
IЄmgq	MOUNT GAINER FORMATION (IЄmgq, IЄmgv): white quartzite
IЄmgv	Green phyllite, greenstone
IЄhsb	Grey and brown mica schist, black phyllite; minor limestone
IЄhm	Amphibolite
IЄhgsb	Garnet-biotite schist, micaceous quartzite
IЄhq	Tan and white quartzite, micaceous quartzite

PROTEROZOIC

HADRYNIAN (WINDERMERE)
HORSETHIEF CREEK GROUP (Hhcuc, Hhcc, Hhclc):

Hhcuc	Upper Division: quartzofeldspathic sandstone and siltstone, grey slate; minor quartzofeldspathic grit; rare quartz pebble conglomerate
Hhcc	Limestone
Hhclc	Lower Division: quartzofeldspathic sandstone and grit; grey slate, minor quartz pebble conglomerate; rare limestone
Hhcs	Undivided

INTRUSIONS OF UNKNOWN AGE

g	Granite, quartz monzonite
qmbh	MOUNT CARPENTER STOCK: biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite
qm	Lineated biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite
fp	Feldspar porphyry
bq	Biotite quartz gabbro

Geological boundary { defined .... ——————
approximate.. — — — —
assumed.. ··········

Fault { defined.. ∿∿∿∿∿
approximate.. ∿∿ ∿∿
assumed.. ∿ ∿ ∿ ∿

Bedding, facing determined { inclined ....
vertical ....
overturned ....

Bedding, facing undetermined { inclined ....
vertical ....

Foliation (inclined, vertical) ....

Cleavage (inclined, vertical) ....

Lineation, fold axis { undetermined vergence ....
northerly vergence* ....

Fold (undetermined vergence, northerly vergence*) ....

* Vergence is the direction of the upper member of the rotational couple implied by the asymmetry of the fold.

Road, all weather .... ━━━━━━

Other roads .... ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬

Trail .... – – – – –

Glacier or snowfield ....

Contours (interval 100 or 200 feet)......

Height in feet above mean sea-level......

• 875:

FIGURE 5

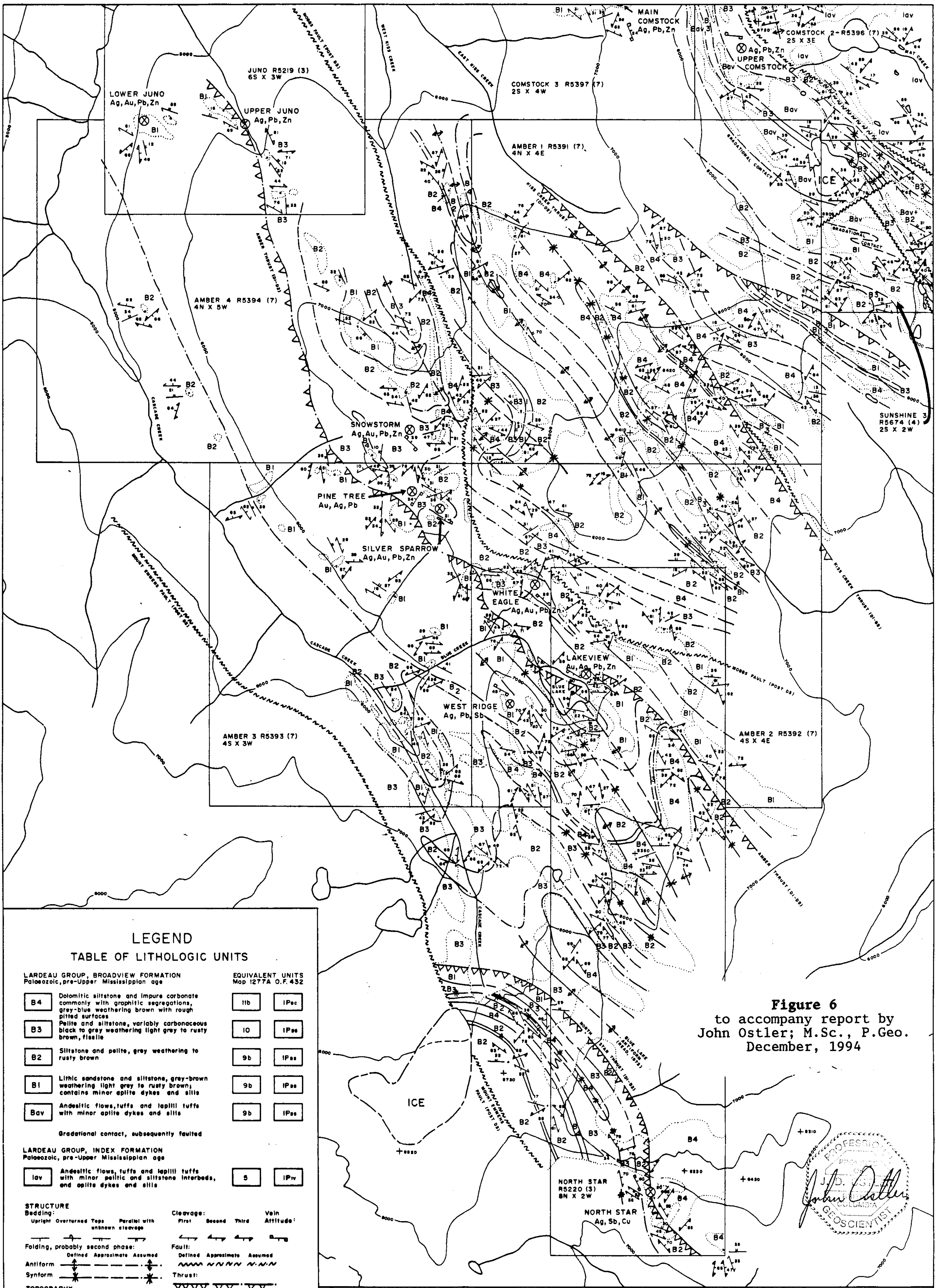
TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL EVENTS AND LITHOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE AMBER PROPERTY-AREA

Time	**Formation or Event**
Pleistocene to Recent	-valley rejuvenation and downcutting of the lower part of the Cascade Creek valley glacial erosion and till deposition
Eocene to Pleistocene	-erosion of the Slocan Range and creation of broad valleys, -deep weathering of rocks and oxidation of surface
Eocene	-**brittle deformation** and development of northeast striking fracture cleavage
Jurassic to Eocene	-erosion of stratigraphy above the Amber Property-area culminating in post-Eocene unroofing
Jurassic	-**deposition of Nelson and Kuskanax Batholiths** (164 m.y*) -anatexis and metasomatism of more permeable arenaceous Slocan Group rocks contact metamorphism
Triassic to Jurassic	-**folding and metamorphism of Slocan Group rocks** (173 to 164 m.y.*) resulting in: 1. development of structures and cleavages of the first and second phases of deformation; 2. middle greenschist regional metamorphism 3. thrust faulting and deposition of economic mineralization on the Amber Property
Triassic	-**deposition of the Slocan Group** a coarsening-upward, basin-filling sequence of variably carbonaceous pelite, variably calcareous siltstone and greywacke

*** million years ago**

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER

John Ostler



Magnetic declination for the centre of N.T.S. Map 82 K/6 as of July 1, 1988. Declination decreases 5.1' annually.

Figure 6
to accompany report by
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 1994

John Ostler

LEGEND

TABLE OF LITHOLOGIC UNITS

LARDEAU GROUP, BROADVIEW FORMATION
Palaeozoic, pre-Upper Mississippian age

		EQUIVALENT UNITS Map 1277A	O.F. 432
B4	Dolomitic siltstone and impure carbonate commonly with graphitic segregations, grey-blue weathering brown with rough pitted surfaces	11b	IPsc
B3	Pelite and siltstone, variably carbonaceous black to grey weathering light grey to rusty brown, fissile	10	IPss
B2	Siltstone and pelite, grey weathering to rusty brown	9b	IPss
B1	Lithic sandstone and siltstone, grey-brown weathering light grey to rusty brown; contains minor aplite dykes and sills	9b	IPss
Bav	Andesitic flows, tuffs and lapilli tuffs with minor aplite dykes and sills	9b	IPss

Gradational contact, subsequently faulted

LARDEAU GROUP, INDEX FORMATION
Palaeozoic, pre-Upper Mississippian age

Iav	Andesitic flows, tuffs and lapilli tuffs with minor pelitic and siltstone interbeds, and aplite dykes and sills	5	IPiv

STRUCTURE
Bedding: Upright, Overturned, Tops unknown, Parallel with cleavage
Cleavage: First, Second, Third
Vein Attitude
Folding, probably second phase: Defined, Approximate, Assumed
Antiform
Synform
Fault: Defined, Approximate, Assumed
Thrust:

TOPOGRAPHY
Elevation from N.T.S. 82 K/6 in feet
Contour 7000
Mountain Peak + 8000
Lake, tarn or pond, Creek, Limit of ice, Limit of outcrop

Mineral showing area ⊗

Lithologic contact:
Defined, Approximate, Assumed

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

AMBERGATE EXPLORATIONS INC.

GEOLOGY:
AMBER 1-4 R5391-4 (7), NORTH STAR R5220 (3) and southern JUNO R5219 (3)

AMBER PROPERTY
50° 18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

C.G. SPEARING, B.Sc.(Eng.)
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geol.

NOVEMBER, 1988

Figure 6

LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHY

Stream Lake Mineral Spring Deposit Pack Trail

recently renovated

overgrown

WORKINGS

Trench Adit or Inclined Shaft Vertical Shaft

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS

ppm copper → 36 12 18 43 15

soil line →

survey area boundary →

← soil sample station

← station where no soil sample was taken

← claim line

← legal corner post

COPPER CONTOURS

68 ppm excludes 84% of 1987 data (sub-anomalous)

121.7 ppm excludes 97.5% of 1987 data (anomalous)

▨ 68 ppm to 121.7 ppm Cu

▩ greater than 121.7 ppm Cu

NOTE: For statistical generation of contours, see Spearing and Ostler; 1987; B.C., Assesment Rept. No. 16433

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

0 500 1000 1500 feet

N.

20°20' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the centre of N.T.S. Map 82 K/6 as of July 1, 1994. Declination decreases 5.1' annually.

Figure 7N

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION
LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

COPPER in SOILS:
1994 NORTHERN SURVEY

AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. N.T.S. 82 K

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo. DECEMBER, 1994

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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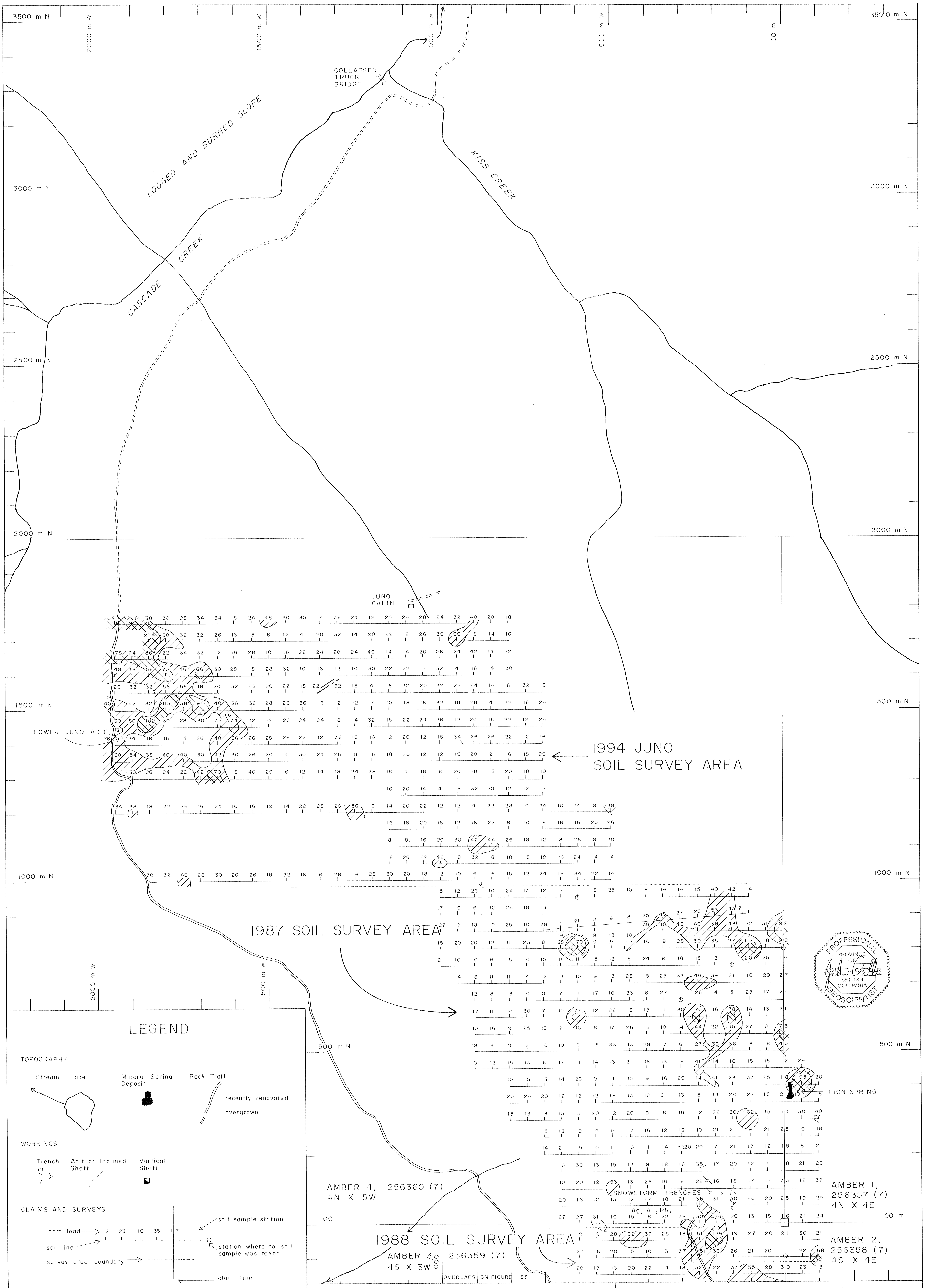

LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHY

Stream Lake

Mineral Spring Deposit ●

Pack Trail
recently renovated
overgrown

WORKINGS

Trench

Adit or Inclined Shaft

Vertical Shaft

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS

ppm lead → 12 23 16 35 17

soil line →

survey area boundary →

soil sample station

station where no soil sample was taken

claim line

legal corner post

LEAD CONTOURS

37 ppm excludes 84% of 1987 data (sub-anomalous)

62.2 ppm excludes 97.5% of 1987 data (anomalous)

▨ 37 ppm to 62.2 ppm Pb

▩ greater than 62.2 ppm Pb

NOTE: For statistical generation of contours, see Spearing and Ostler; 1987: B.C., Assesment Rept. No. 16433

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

0 500 1000 1500 feet

N.

20°20' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the centre of N.T.S. Map 82 K/6 as of July 1, 1994. Declination decreases 5.1' annually.

Figure 8N

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION
LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

LEAD in SOILS: 1994 NORTHERN SURVEY

AMBER PROPERTY

50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. N.T.S. 82 K/6

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo. DECEMBER, 1994

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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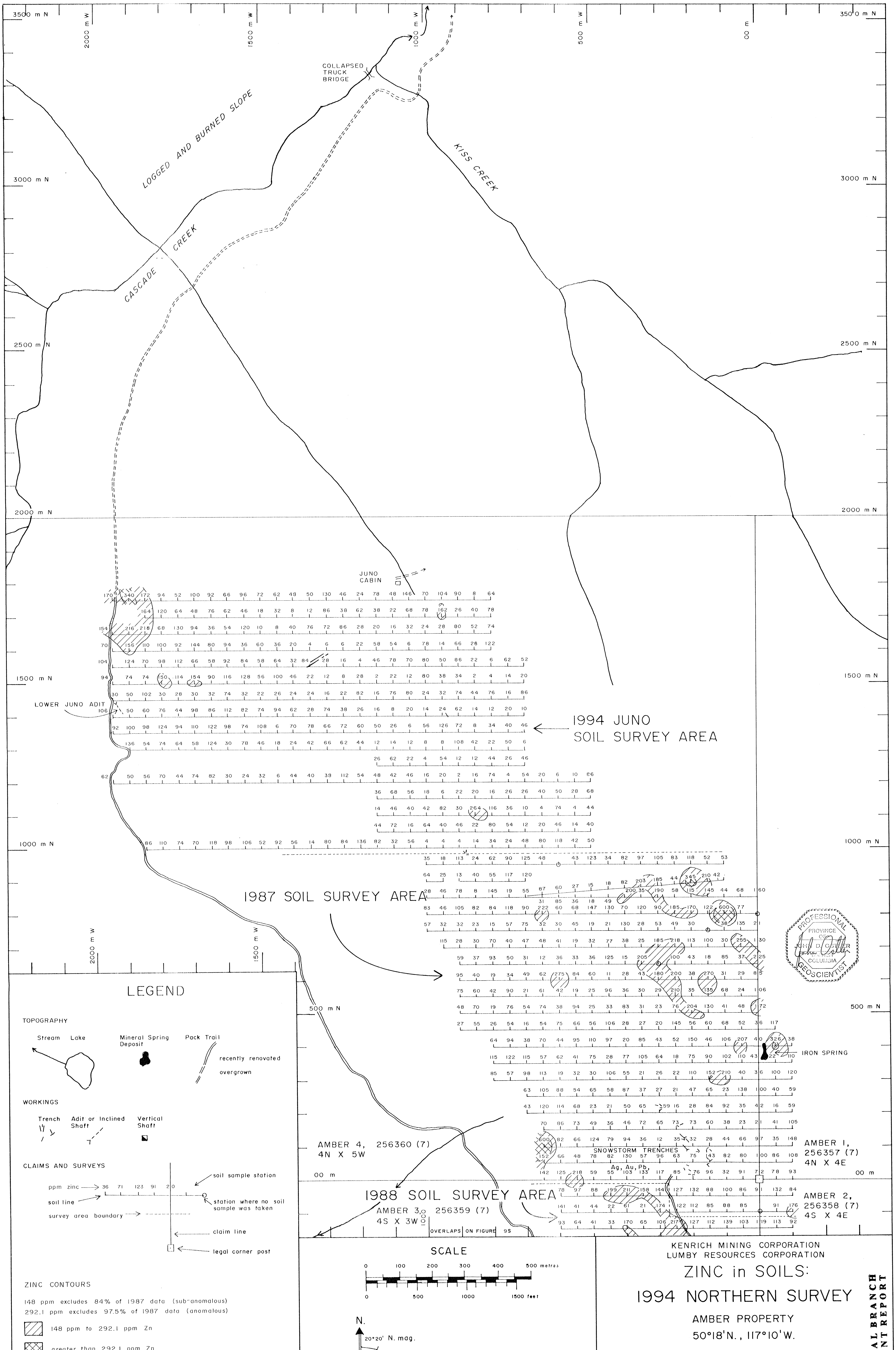

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION
LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

ZINC in SOILS:
1994 NORTHERN SURVEY

AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. N.T.S. 82 K/6

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo. DECEMBER, 1994

Figure 9N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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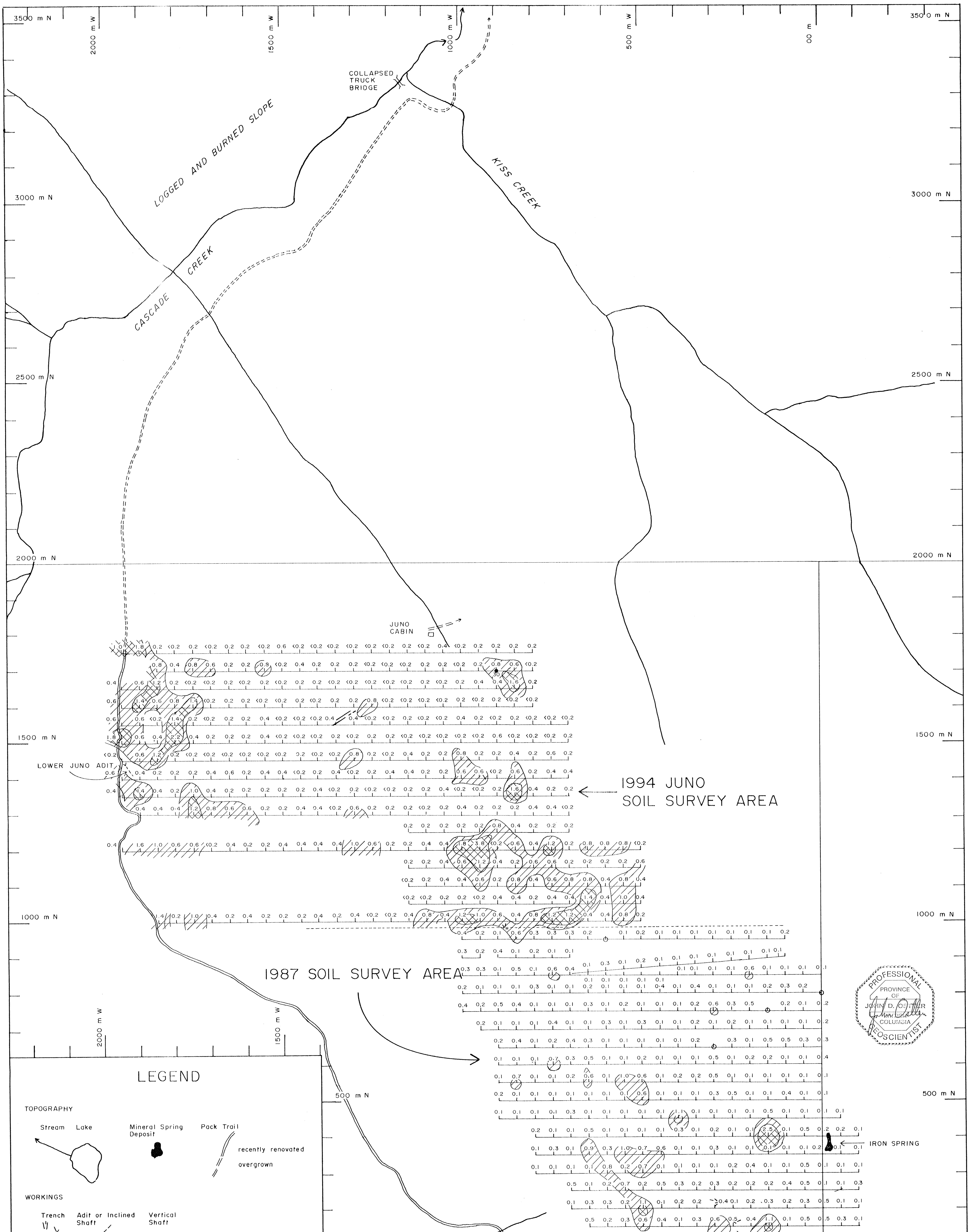


LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHY

Stream Lake

Mineral Spring Deposit

Pack Trail

recently renovated

overgrown

WORKINGS

Trench

Adit or Inclined Shaft

Vertical Shaft

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS

ppm silver

>21.5 ppb gold

soil sample station

soil line

station where no soil sample was taken

survey area boundary

claim line

legal corner post

GOLD
(NOT CONTOURABLE)

● greater than 21.5 ppb excludes 84% of 1987 gold analyses

SILVER CONTOURS

0.52 ppm excludes 84% of 1987 data (sub-anomalous)
0.95 ppm excludes 97.5% of 1987 data (anomalous)

▨ 0.52 ppm to 0.95 ppm Ag

▩ greater than 0.95 ppm Ag

NOTE: For statistical generation of contours, see Spearing and Ostler; 1987: B.C., Assesment Rept. No. 16433

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

Magnetic declination for the centre of N.T.S. Map 82 K/6 as of July 1, 1994. Declination decreases 5.1' annually.

Figure 10N

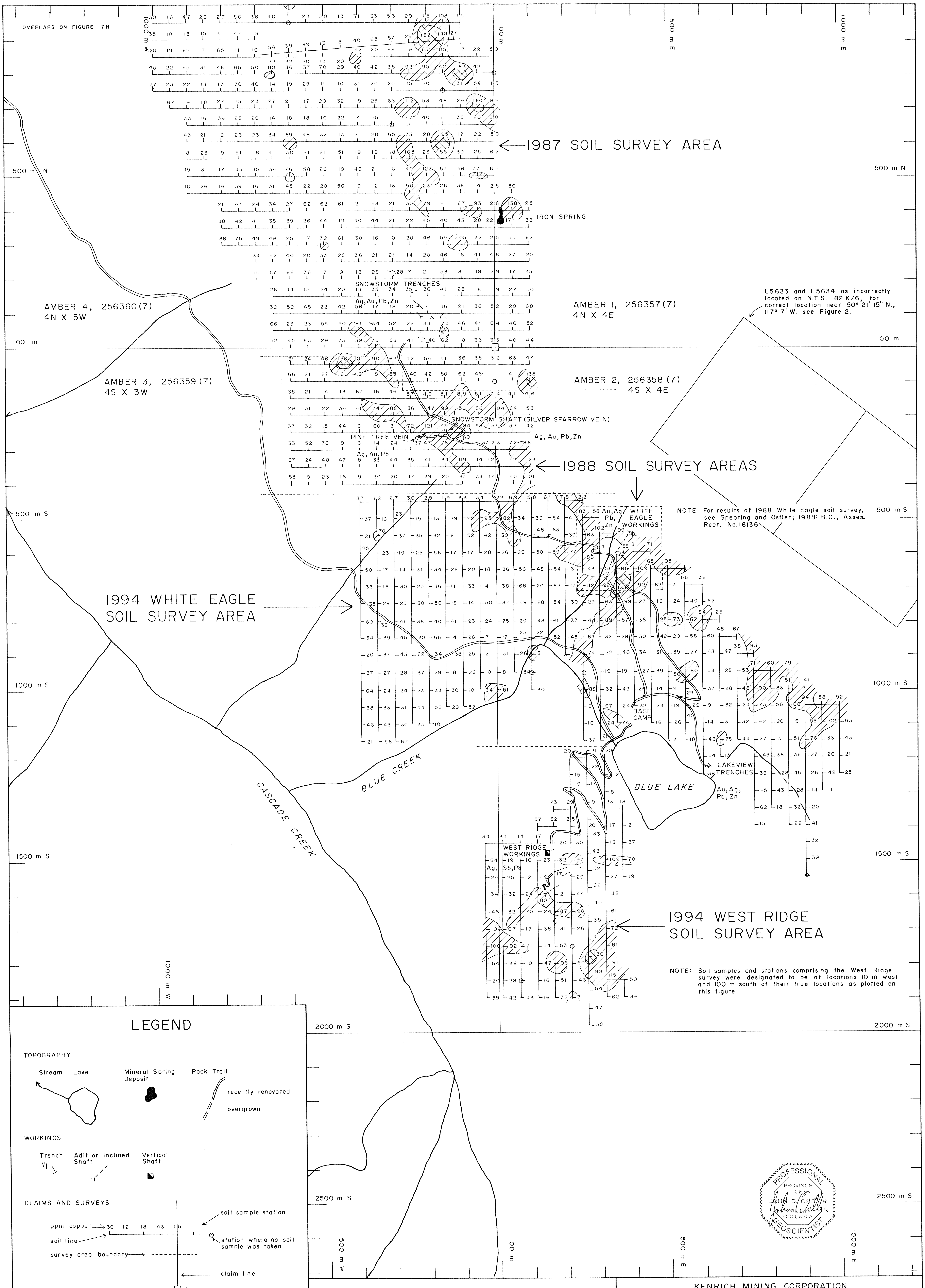
KENRICH MINING CORPORATION
LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

GOLD and SILVER in SOILS: 1994 NORTHERN SURVEY

AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. N.T.S. 82 K/6

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo. DECEMBER, 1994



L5633 and L5634 as incorrectly located on N.T.S. 82 K/6, for correct location near 50° 21' 15" N., 117° 7' W. see Figure 2.

NOTE: For results of 1988 White Eagle soil survey, see Spearing and Ostler; 1988: B.C., Asses. Rept. No. 18136.

NOTE: Soil samples and stations comprising the West Ridge survey were designated to be at locations 10 m west and 100 m south of their true locations as plotted on this figure.

LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHY

Stream Lake

Mineral Spring Deposit

Pack Trail
recently renovated
overgrown

WORKINGS

Trench

Adit or inclined Shaft

Vertical Shaft

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS

ppm copper → 36 12 18 43 15

soil line

survey area boundary

soil sample station

station where no soil sample was taken

claim line

legal corner post

COPPER CONTOURS

68 ppm excludes 84% of 1987 data (sub-anomalous)

121.7 ppm excludes 97.5% of 1987 data (anomalous)

▨ 68 ppm to 121.7 ppm Cu

▩ greater than 121.7 ppm Cu

NOTE: For statistical generation of contours, see Spearing and Ostler; 1987: B.C., Assesment Rept. No. 16433

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

0 500 1000 1500 feet

N.

20°20' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the centre of N.T.S. Map 82 K/6 as of July 1, 1994. Declination decreases 5.1' annually.

Figure S

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION
LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

COPPER in SOILS: 1994 SOUTHERN SURVEYS

AMBER PROPERTY

50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. N.T.S. 82 K/6

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo. DECEMBER, 1994

JOHN D. OSTLER

John Ostler

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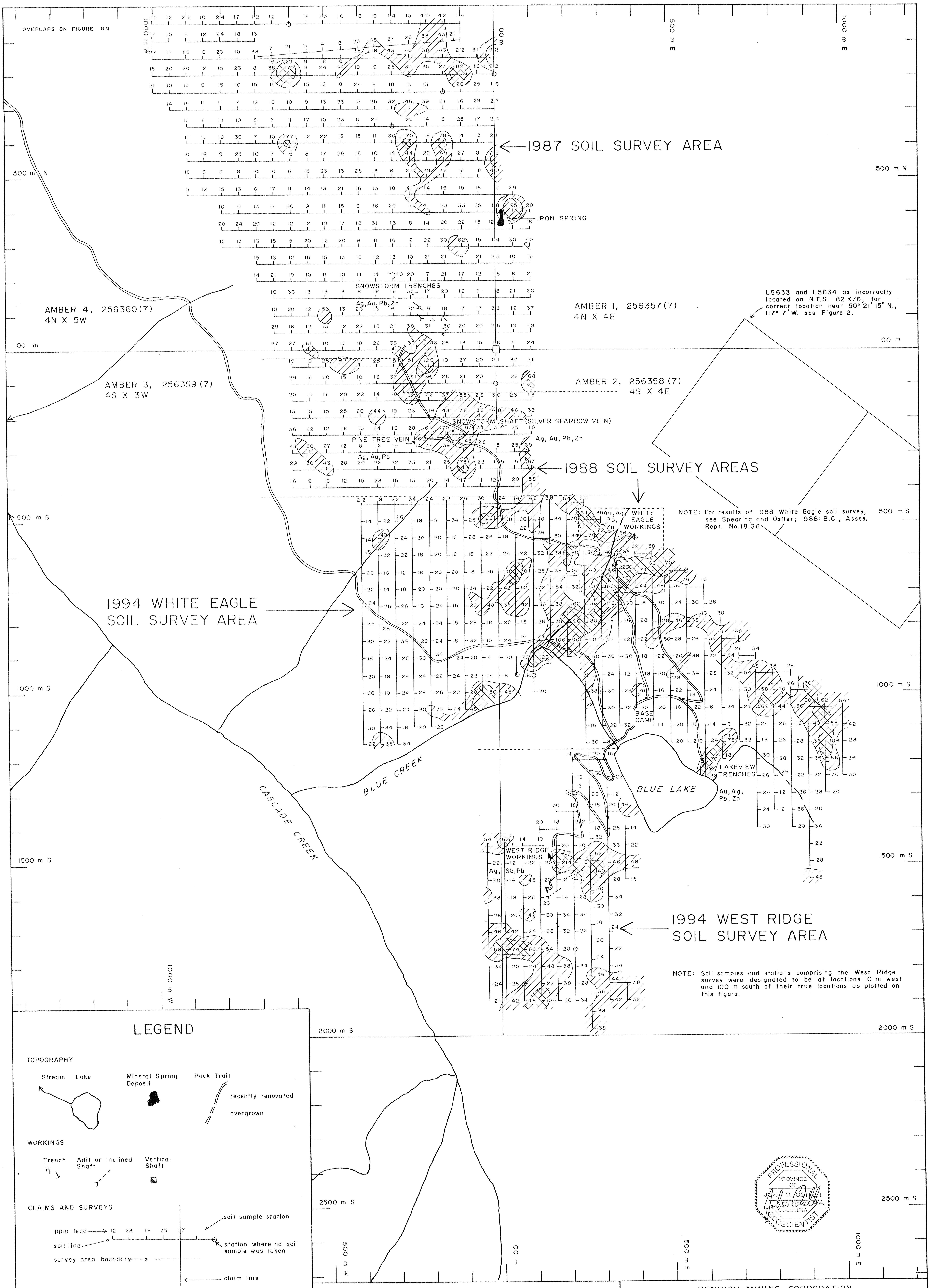

LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHY

Stream Lake

Mineral Spring Deposit

Pack Trail

recently renovated

overgrown

WORKINGS

Trench

Adit or inclined Shaft

Vertical Shaft

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS

ppm lead 12 23 16 35 17

soil line

soil sample station

station where no soil sample was taken

survey area boundary

claim line

legal corner post

LEAD CONTOURS

37 ppm excludes 84% of 1987 data (sub-anomalous)

62.2 ppm excludes 97.5% of 1987 data (anomalous)

▨ 37 ppm to 62.2 ppm Pb

▩ greater than 62.2 ppm Pb

NOTE: For statistical generation of contours, see Spearing and Ostler; 1987: B.C., Assesment Rept. No. 16433

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

0 500 1000 1500 feet

N.

20°20' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the centre of N.T.S. Map 82 K/6 as of July 1, 1994. Declination decreases 5.1' annually.

Figure 8S

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION
LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

LEAD in SOILS:
1994 SOUTHERN SURVEYS

AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.
N.T.S. 82 K/6

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo.
DECEMBER, 1994

John Ostler

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHY

Stream Lake

Mineral Spring Deposit

Pack Trail
recently renovated
overgrown

WORKINGS

Trench

Adit or inclined Shaft

Vertical Shaft

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS

ppm zinc → 36 71 123 91 20

soil line

soil sample station

station where no soil sample was taken

survey area boundary

claim line

legal corner post

ZINC CONTOURS

148 ppm excludes 84% of 1987 data (sub-anomalous)
292.1 ppm excludes 97.5% of 1987 data (anomalous)

▨ 148 ppm to 292.1 ppm Zn

▩ greater than 292.1 ppm Zn

NOTE: For statistical generation of contours, see Spearing and Ostler; 1987: B.C., Assesment Rept. No. 16433

CASSIAN EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres
0 500 1000 1500 feet

N.
20°20' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the centre of N.T.S. Map 82 K/ as of July 1, 1994. Declination decreases 5.1' annually

Figure 9S

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION
LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

ZINC in SOILS:
1994 SOUTHERN SURVEYS

AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. N.T.S. 82 K

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo. DECEMBER, 1994

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
J. OSTLER

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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L5633 and L5634 as incorrectly located on N.T.S. 82 K/6, for correct location near 50° 21' 15" N., 117° 7' W. see Figure 2.

NOTE: For results of 1988 White Eagle soil survey, see Spearing and Ostler; 1988: B.C., Asses. Rept. No. 18136

NOTE: Soil samples and stations comprising the West Ridge survey were designated to be at locations 10 m west and 100 m south of their true locations as plotted on this figure.

LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHY

Stream Lake

Mineral Spring Deposit

Pack Trail
recently renovated
overgrown

WORKINGS

Trench

Adit or inclined Shaft

Vertical Shaft

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS

>21.5 ppb gold
ppm silver
soil sample station
soil line
station where no soil sample was taken
survey area boundary
claim line
legal corner post

GOLD
(NOT CONTOURABLE)

● greater than 21.5 ppb excludes 84% of 1987 gold analyses

SILVER CONTOURS

0.52 ppm excludes 84% of 1987 data (sub-anomalous)
0.95 ppm excludes 97.5% of 1987 data (anomalous)

▨ 0.52 ppm to 0.95 ppm Ag

▩ greater than 0.95 ppm Ag

NOTE: For statistical generation of contours, see Spearing and Ostler; 1987: B.C., Assesment Rept. No. 16433

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

0 500 1000 1500 feet

N.
20°20' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the centre of N.T.S. Map 82 K as of July 1, 1994. Declination decreases 5.1' annually

Figure 10 S

KENRICH MINING CORPORATION
LUMBY RESOURCES CORPORATION

GOLD and SILVER in SOILS: 1994 SOUTHERN SURVEYS

AMBER PROPERTY
50°18'N., 117°10'W.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. N.T.S. 82 K/6

JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo. DECEMBER, 1994

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John Ostler

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