Geochemical Assessment Report

on the

HIT GOLD PROSPECT

MISSEZULA MOUNTAIN AREA, B.C.
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

Latitude: 49° 42' 06" North
Longitude: 120°. 31' 45" West
BCGS MAP SHEETS 092H068 and 078

Prepared for

AMARYLLIS VENTURES LTD.

By

JOSEPH E. L. LINDINGER , P .Geo.

September 29, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

SUMMARY

The HIT and the MISS mineral prospects (Minfile # 092HNE 053 and # 092HNE 157, respectively) were originally acquired through staking and are held by Mr. Adam Travis of Westbank, British Columbia. Amaryllis Ventures Ltd. currently holds an option to earn a 100% interest in the HIT and MISS prospects.

The Property consists of two (2) contiguous mineral claims, totaling 752.4 hectares and is located approximately 30 kilometres southeast of the community of Aspen Grove, British Columbia. The Property can be accessed by road from Aspen Grove using the Merritt-Princeton Highway, the Dillard Forest Service Road and Ketchan Forest Service Road.

The HIT prospect was discovered in 1990 in an area of a previously unexplained gold in soil anomaly. The prospect is underlain by the Nicola Group volcanic arc portion of the Upper Triassic Quesnel Terrane. Lithologies include alkalic to calc-alkalic subaqueous to subareal volcanic rocks, coeval intrusive bodies and associated sedimentary rocks, including limestone. The Property is situated on the east side of the Missezula Shear Zone (the "MSZ"), interpreted to be a portion of the Missezula Mountain Fault, a larger regional structural feature in the area.

The HIT prospect is exposed as quartz veining and stockwork structures over a 340 meter long north trending area within the MSZ. Sulphide mineralization appears to be truncated to the south by cross-cutting east trending faults. The mineralization extends to the north into an unexplored area overlain by extensive till cover. Grab samples in 1990 and 1991 of galena bearing quartz vein material contain gold assay value ranging from less than 5 to over 100 g/t).

The MISS prospect is located at the edge of the Summers Creek Canyon east of the 23.5 km point on the Ketchan Forest Service Road. It was discovered by CANICO (Canadian Nickel Company Limited) in 1982 and was drilled in 1987. Vanco Explorations Limited carried out a trenching program in 1991.

The MISS prospect occurs as a 350x350 metre square multi-element soil anomaly. The soil anomaly is located adjacent to a large northeast trending structure containing hydrothermally altered mafic Nicola Group fragmental rocks. Trenching in 1991 has exposed a 450 meter north-northeast trending area of mineralization. The mineralized area is open to the northeast.

The HIT and MISS prospects are shear zone hosted gold exploration targets. The Bralorne-Pioneer gold mine is a mineral deposit of this type.

On April 19, 2006 the author visited the Hit Prospect and took a 4 kilogram representative rock sample of mineralized quartz vein material. The results were analyzed in an ISO 9001-2000 facility for gold to confirm earlier grades from the 1990's exploration. The samples returned an average 9.35 grams per tonne gold thereby confirming earlier grades.

Additional exploration is recommended. To further develop the Property, a preliminary $100,000 program of geological mapping, trenching and diamond drilling is recommended. Additional exploration would be contingent on the success of this initial work program.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Assessment Report has been prepared for Amaryllis Ventures Ltd. who currently has an option on the Property. This report documents the results of a confirmation mineralized rock sampling program completed on the HIT prospect by the writer on April 28, 2006, and makes recommendations for future exploration work on the property.

FIGURE 1 – LOCATION MAP
Scale, As Shown

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is comprised of two mineral claims covering an area of 752.4 hectares. The claims are located on Crown land in the Similkameen Mining Division on BCGS map sheets 092H068 and 078. The Property are located approximately 30 km south-south east of the community of Aspen Grove, British Columbia (Figure 1). The configuration of the various mineral claims is illustrated in Figure 2 and the claim information is as set out in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 – MINERAL TENURE

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date*	Status	Mining Division	Area
514826	Mineral	HIT 1	127175 (100%)	092H	24-Nov-06	GOOD	SIMILKAMEEN	501.52
514829	Mineral	HIT 2	127175 (100%)	092H	24-Nov-06	GOOD	SIMILKAMEEN	250.869

The claims comprising the Property were staked by Mr. Adam Travis of Westbank. British Columbia on June 20, 2005. The claims are currently held by Mr. Adam Travis. The Hit Prospect is on the HIT 1 claim and the MISS Prospect is on the HIT 2 claim.

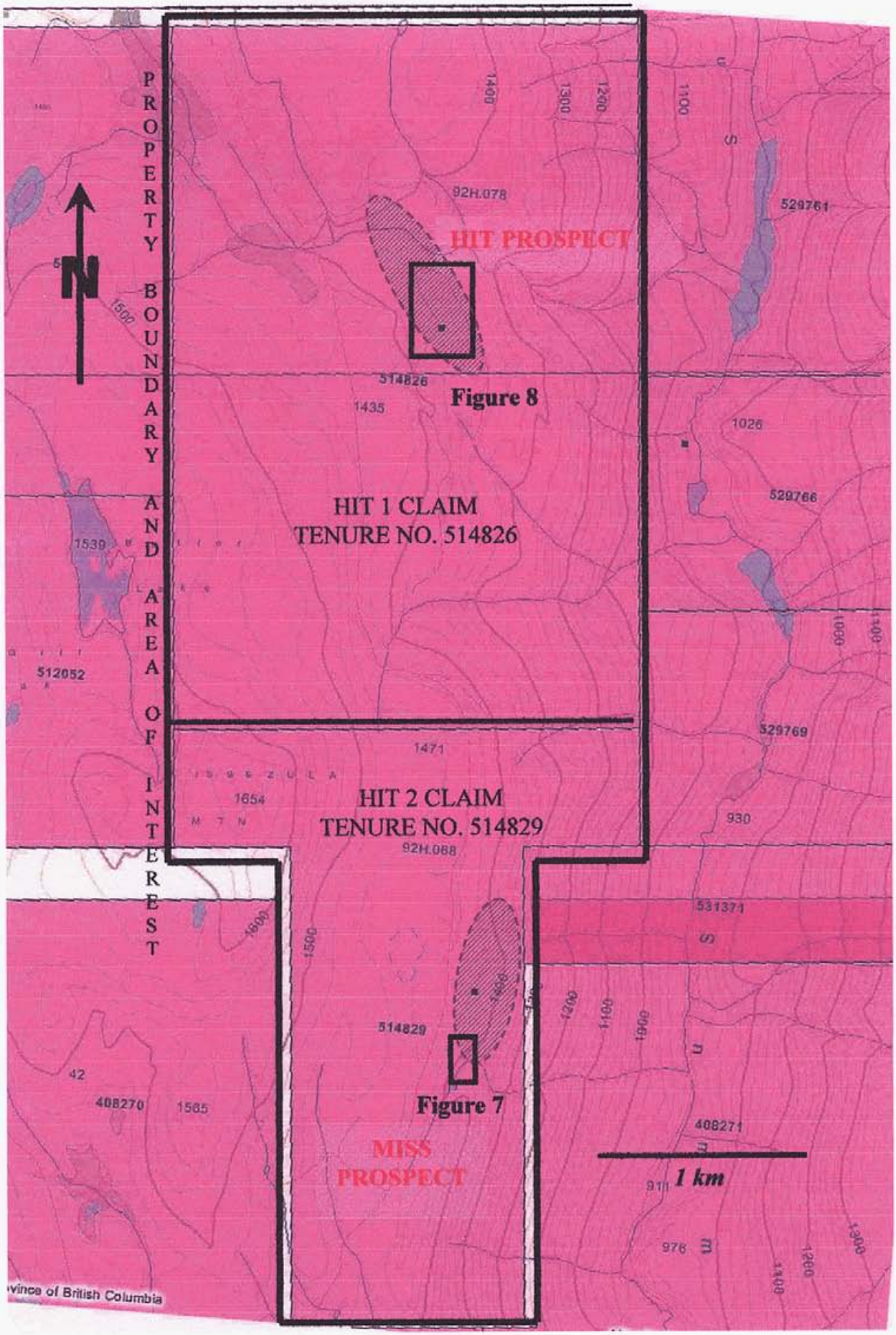
By agreement dated April 30, 2006, Cazador Resources Ltd. ("Cazador"), a private company wholly-owned by Adam Travis granted Amaryllis Ventures Ltd. an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Property. Amaryllis Ventures Ltd. can exercise the option by making aggregate cash payments to Cazador of $315,000 and by issuing an aggregate 1,100,000 Amaryllis Ventures Ltd. shares to Cazador on or before July 19, 2011. Cazador will also retain a 1.5% net smelter return royalty interest, of which 1% can be purchased at any time after completing the Option for $ 1,000,000.

Exploration work involving mechanical disturbance on mineral property in British Columbia requires the filing of A Notice of Work and Reclamation with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The issuance of a permit facilitating such work may involve the posting of a reclamation bond. As of the date of this report, no such notice or reclamation bond has been applied for or posted by or on behalf of Amaryllis Ventures Ltd. related to the 2006 work program.

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work in the amount of $4 per hectare during the first four years following the location of the mineral claim. This amount increases to $8 per hectare unit after the fourth year.

The writer is not aware of any specific environmental liabilities to which the mineral claims are subject.

FIGURE 2 – PROPERTY AND INDEX MAP



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is road accessible. Access is by traveling 12 km south of Aspen Grove on the Merritt-Princeton Highway, traveling east for 4 km along the Dillard Forest Service Road for 4 kilometers and then south along the Ketchan Forest Service Road for 19 km. The HIT prospect is about 350 meters east of the 20.0 km point of the Ketchan Road. The MISS prospect is located immediately east of the 23.5 km point on the Ketchan Road. Four wheeled drive access to the mineralized areas on both claim blocks is possible via reclaimed logging and access trails.

The nearest major supply center is the town of Merritt, 60 kilometers north of the claims. Supplies and services which can be trucked to the Property. Other than water, which is abundant, there is no infrastructure in the immediate area of the Property. The provincial power grid can be accessed at Merritt.

The topography at the Property ranges from flat plateaus to steeply east sloping terrain near the west edge of the Summers Creek Canyon (Figure 2). The highest point on the claims is the Missezula Mountain summit at 1654 meters above sea level. The lowest point is the east portion of the Property are within the Summers Creek Canyon at 1,000 m above sea level.

Vegetation occurs as erratically occurring groves of lodgepole pine, spruce, Douglas fir, balsam and poplar. Most of the area covered by the claim blocks has been logged. Climate is moderately dry. Snow cover accumulates from early November and lasts to mid May.

HISTORY

The earliest exploratory work in the area dates back to the 1930's (Travis 2002), and appeared to focus primarily on volcanic hosted redbed, and high grade shear hosted copper mineralization on the AXE prospect (Preto 1979). During the late 1960's through to the 1980's exploration focused primarily on porphyry style copper (gold) deposits on the nearby AXE, RUM-COKE, and LOG prospects. In 1970 the BO showing approximately 500 meters east of the HIT prospect was evaluated by Texas Gulf Copper (Debicki, 1982).

In the early 1980's CANICO. Ltd. acquired tenure over the area now containing the HIT and MISS prospects. In the mid to late 1980's logging activity in the area improved access and aided in the discovery of several shear zone hosted gold enriched (the "SADIM" and the "HIT" prospects) and precious-base metal (the "MISS" prospect) quartz vein and stockwork occurrences (Watson, 1987). The discovery in 1987 of the SADIM gold prospect in particular resulted in increased exploration activity in the area. (Travis, 2002 and Watson, 1991).

The MISS prospect was discovered by prospecting and soil sampling in 1982. Subsequent exploration from 1982 to 1984 by CANICO comprised of geological, geochemical and ground geophysical exploration programs mostly in the MISS prospect area, although some work was undertaken in an attempt to identify the anomalous gold in soils in the HIT prospect area.

In 1987 First Western Platinum Corporation optioned the SADIM-HIT-MISS property from CANICO and completed a two hole, 371 meter preliminary drilling program in the area of the MISS prospect. In 1990 and 1991, Vanco Explorations Ltd. optioned the SADIM-HIT-MISS property and completed extensive geological mapping and backhoe trenching over the entire SADIM-HIT-MISS property and limited drilling in the area of the HIT Prospect.

The HIT prospect was discovered in 1990 during logging activity. That same year auriferous sulphide bearing quartz veins were intermittently exposed over a 340 meter strike length by backhoe trenching. Gold values up to 24.6 g/t over 2 meters and over 200 g/t gold in selective grabs were reported.

In 1991, a comprehensive exploration program including geophysics, rock and soil geochemistry, trenching and diamond drilling (two holes) was completed. Two short drill holes were drilled into the HIT zone. The drilling results did not confirm the trenching and no further work was completed.

The claims covering the HIT prospect lapsed in August of 2001 and the claims covering the MISS prospect lapsed in March and June of 2001. On August 21, 2001, Adam Travis staked 6 two post claims over the HIT prospect. In September of 2002 Cassidy Gold Corp. optioned the HIT claims. Cassidy added two more claims to the north side of the claim block to ensure contiguous tenure with the SADIM 5 claim (Tenure# 249050) to the north.

On November 8, 2002 Cassidy Gold Corp acquired the area covering the MISS prospect, the Anita copper showing west of the HIT prospect and the ground between the Anita showing and the pre-existing HIT 1-8 claims. Cassidy was unable to raise funds for exploration and the property was returned to Travis in 2003.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The most common lithologies underlying the region are the Nicola Group portion of the Quesnel Terrane, a west facing obducted volcanic arc of late Triassic to early Jurassic age. The Nicola Group extends as a continuous belt from near the US border (the 49th parallel) to just north of Kamloops Lake, where it is covered by extensive Tertiary volcanic rocks. Further north the Nicola Group is exposed near Little Fort and extends to the 62nd parallel (Figure 3).

The Nicola Group near Merritt, from oldest to youngest rock units is comprised of: (i) a western belt of calc-alkalic extrusive volcanic rocks, coeval intrusive and derived sedimentary rocks; (ii) a central belt of alkaline to calc-alkalic volcanic rocks; (iii) intrusion and minor sedimentary rocks (including carbonates); and (iv) an eastern belt of alkaline volcanic rocks, coeval alkalic intrusive rocks, and contemporaneous and older sedimentary rocks, some of which are believed to be arc derived (Preto 1979).

These rocks have been intruded by several generations of mid Mesozoic to Eocene intrusive rocks and are intermittently overlain by several mixed sedimentary-volcanic assemblages.

In the Missezula area, the Nicola Group rocks are confined to a relatively narrow north trending fault bound sequences of the central and eastern volcanic facies units. These are separated by the Summers Creek Fault, a long lived regional structure that may extend for hundreds of kilometers (Preto 1979).

The central volcanic facies rocks are generally upright to moderately dipping (east and west). Preto interprets the belt as a series of north trending eruptive centers evidenced by coarse subareal and submarine trachy basalts and andesites with remnant aprons of epiclastic sediments and locally discontinuous sequences of argillaceous and carbonate rocks. These eruptive centers are often partially invaded by coeval dioritic to monzonitic intrusive bodies and related hydrothermal breccias that have the potential to host important economic deposits (porphyry copper+/-gold+/-PGM).

Other economic metallic deposits types that may occur in the region of the Property include volcanic redbed type copper, and epigenetic gold enriched quartz vein deposits.

To date, no economic deposits of any of the above mineral deposit classes have been discovered in the central volcanic facies rocks of the Nicola Group.

FIGURE 3 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

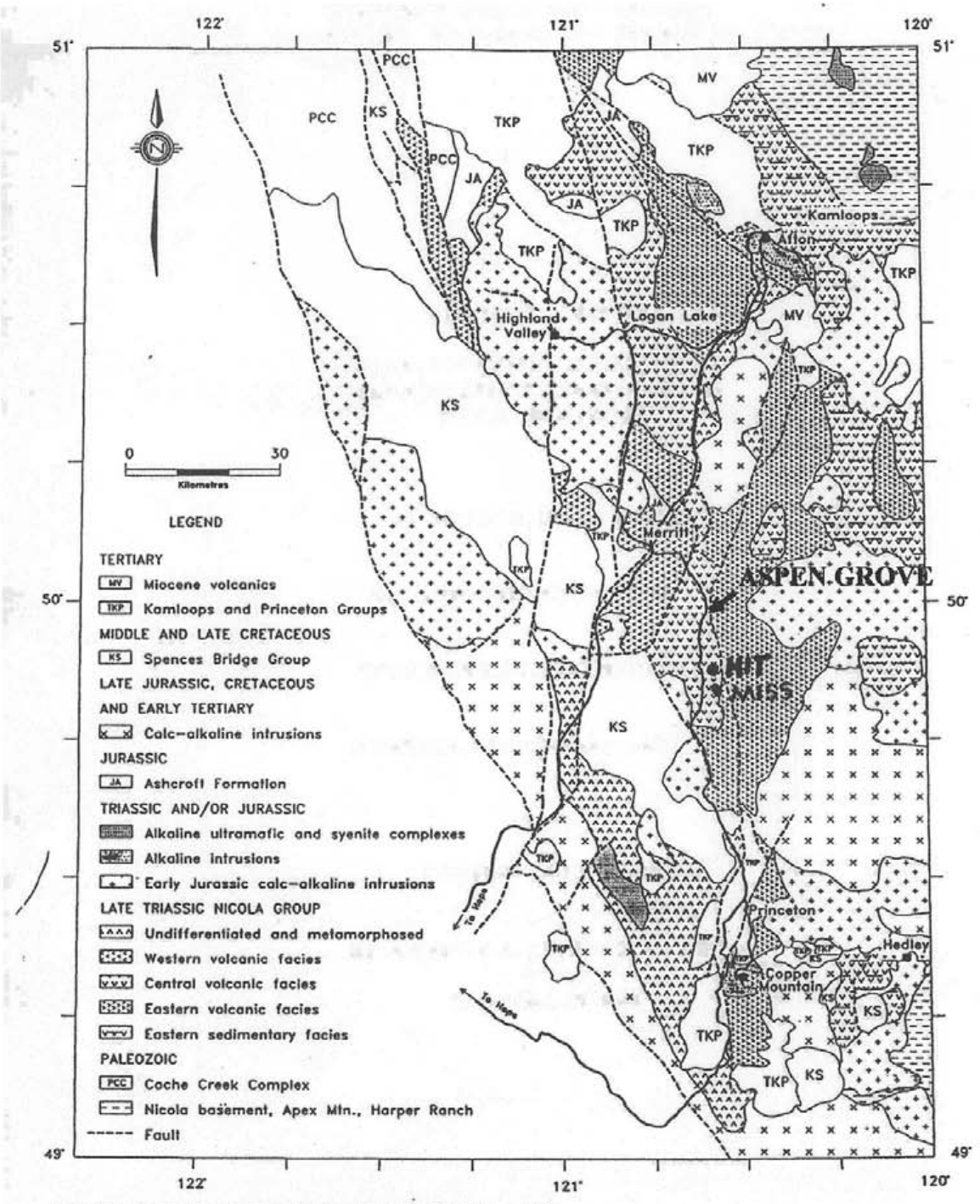


FIGURE 4. Generalized geology map of southern Quesnellia (after Monger, 1989).

Figure 3, Regional Geology
From Schroeter, 1995, Page 545

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The local geology in the vicinity of the Property is shown in Figure 4 (Preto, 1979).

The local area east of Missezula Mountain and west of Summers Creek is comprised of north to northwest striking generally east dipping intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanics and contemporaneous sediments including limestone and argillites of the Upper Triassic-early Jurassic central volcanic facies of the Nicola Group. These rock units have been structurally compressed by west directed thrusting accompanied and followed by both dextral and sinistral transpressive shearing from the mid Jurassic to mid Tertiary.

Regional and subregional north trending faults occur in the Summers Creek canyon and along the Merritt-Princeton Highway near Allison Lake. Preto has interpreted areas of north northeast shearing extending from the AXE prospect (Figure 4) south of the MISS prospect, north through the MISS and HIT prospects and on to the RUM and SADIM prospects north of the HIT Property. This shear was named the Missezula Mountain Fault by Debicki, (1985).

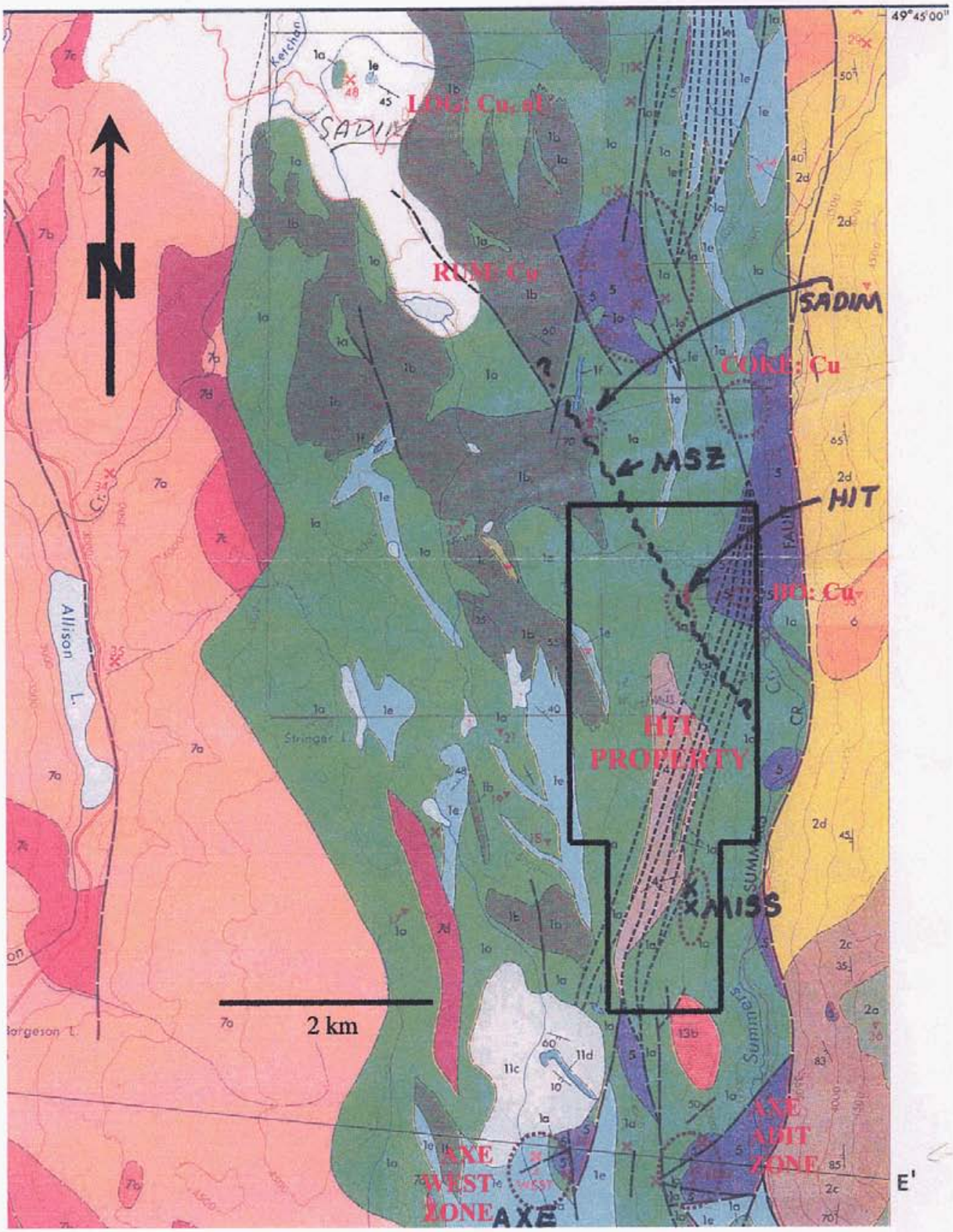
Also present are north-northwest directed east dipping shears and thrusts that appear to link the north-northeast trending shears. One such shear is spatially associated with the HIT and SADIM prospects termed by the writer as the Missezula Shear zone (the "MSZ"). It is unknown if the MSZ is a second order splay off the regional Summers Creek fault or a part of the Missezula Mountain Fault zone.

The SADIM, HIT and other nearby epigenetic gold occurrences are located within a north-northwest striking steeply east dipping package of usually sheared andesitic fragmental volcanics, argillites and carbonates.

The MISS prospect 3.5 kilometers south of the HIT prospect appears to be associated with northeast trending shears at the east margin of a large highly altered zone within the Missezula Mountain fault (Debicki, 1985). The HIT, MISS and SADIM prospects are all spatially associated with intermediate, often copper bearing intrusive bodies approximately 500 to 1000 meters east of the gold zones in each prospect.

Glacial overburden is extensive and locally exceeds 10 meters. North facing rock slopes have the thinnest cover and bedrock outcrops are common.

FIGURE 4 – LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL PROSPECTS



From Preto, 1979. Fig 1
Scale 1:50,000

Figure 1
GEOLOGY OF THE NICOLA GROUP BETWEEN MERRITT AND PRINCETON

V. A. PRETO 1972 - 1975

LEGEND

TOCENE AND RECENT

VALLEY BASALT

RED AND GREY, VESICULAR OLIVINE BASALT

MEDIUM-GRAINED GABBRO AND BASALT

LE EOCENE

PRINCETON GROUP

BOULDER CONGLOMERATE, GRIT, SANDSTONE, AND SILTSTONE

REDDISH BASALTIC AND/OR ANDESITIC FLOWS AND FLOW BRECCIA; LAHARIC BRECCIA

OCENE

COLDWATER BEDS

POORLY CONSOLIDATED BOULDER CONGLOMERATE AND GRIT WITH PLANT REMAINS

SANDSTONE, SHALE, AND COAL-BEARING BEDS

LOWER CRETACEOUS

BOULDER CONGLOMERATE WITH REDDISH HEMATITIC MATRIX AND CLASTS PREDOMINANTLY DERIVED FROM UNIT 11

BOULDER CONGLOMERATE WITH ABUNDANT GRANITIC CLASTS

R CRETACEOUS (CENOMANIAN)

SUMMERS CREEK STOCKS

GREY BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE GRANODIORITE, PINKISH GREY BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE, AND MINOR PINK GRANITE

HORNBLENDE DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, AND GRANODIORITE

POST LOWER CRETACEOUS

ALLISON CREEK STOCKS: MOSTLY PINK TO GREY LEUCOGRANITE, SYENODIORITE, MONZONITE, GRANODIORITE, AND QUARTZ DIORITE; MINOR MAFIC MICRODIORITE; INCLUDES INTENSELY SILICIFIED AND ALTERED VOLCANIC ROCKS

LOWER CRETACEOUS

10,11 KINGSVALE GROUP

PLAGIOCLASE-RICH, REDDISH BROWN AND MAROON FLOWS (11al), TUFFS AND BRECCIAS (11abr) OF ANDESITIC TO BASALTIC COMPOSITION

PLAGIOCLASE AND AUGITE-PLAGIOCLASE ANDESITE AND BASALT PORPHYRY SILLS AND/OR FLOWS

REDDISH VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE, GRIT, SANDSTONE, AND SHALE

GREY, LOCALLY BEDDED, IMPURE LIMESTONE AND CALCAREOUS GRIT

BASAL BOULDER CONGLOMERATE-RICH INCLASTS OF UNITS 1 AND 7

GREY TO MAROON, FLOW-BANDED DACITIC AND RHYOLITIC SUBAERIAL FLOWS AND ASH FLOWS

GREY TO MAROON, PLAGIOCLASE-RICH ANDESITIC TO DACITIC FLOWS AND FLOW BRECCIA; MINOR LITHIC AND/OR CRYSTAL TUFF

GREY TO REDDISH GREY AND BROWN LAHARIC DEPOSITS, TUFF, AND TUFF BRECCIA ENTIRELY OR LARGELY COMPOSED OF CLASTS OF UNITS 10b, 10c, AND 7

UPPER JURASSIC TO LOWER CRETACEOUS

CHERT PEBBLE AND COBBLE CONGLOMERATE; MINOR INTERBEDDED GRIT AND SANDSTONE

LOWER JURASSIC OR LATER

PENNASK BATHOLITH: BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC

7 ALLISON LAKE PLUTON

REDDISH TO REDDISH GREY BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE GRANITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE

GREY HORNBLENDE GRANODIORITE

GREY TO DARK GREY HORNBLENDE DIORITE, GABBRO, AND QUARTZ DIORITE

METAVOLCANIC ROCKS WITHIN OR NEAR THE PLUTON

PINK AND GREY MONZONITE AND SYENITE, MEDIUM-GRAINED AND GENERALLY PORPHYRITIC; FINE-GRAINED GREY DACITE

MONZONITE AND SYENITE BRECCIA

DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, MONZONITE, AND DIORITE BRECCIA; MINOR FINE-GRAINED HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY

LEUCOCRATIC, PYRITIC QUARTZ PORPHYRY, LOCALLY HIGHLY SHEARED AND MYLONITIZED

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC

CORRELATION UNCERTAIN

BUFF-WEATHERING GREY, CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, AND GRIT, WITH INTERLAYERED BUFF-WEATHERING SILTY LIMESTONE

UPPER TRIASSIC

1,2,3 NICOLA GROUP

WESTERN BELT

PLAGIOCLASE ANDESITE TO DACITE FLOWS, MINOR BRECCIA

ANDESITIC TO DACITIC BRECCIA AND TUFF

GREY, MASSIVE TO CHERTY LIMESTONE, COMMONLY FOSSILIFEROUS

CALCAREOUS VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, AND SILTSTONE; MINOR TUFF AND BRECCIA

EASTERN BELT

PURPLE AND GREY, LOCALLY ANALCITE-BEARING, AUGITE PLAGIOCLASE TRACHYANDESITE AND TRACHYBASALT PORPHYRY FLOWS AND MINOR FLOW BRECCIA

REDDISH TO GREENISH GREY CRYSTAL, LITHIC, AND LAPILLI TUFF

VOLCANIC SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE, MINOR TUFF

MASSIVE TO CRUDELY LAYERED LAHAR DEPOSITS, MINOR CONGLOMERATE

CENTRAL BELT

REDDISH TO GREEN AUGITE-PLAGIOCLASE ANDESITE AND BASALT FLOWS; OCCASIONAL ANALCITE-BEARING TRACHYBASALT

AUTOBRECCIATED EQUIVALENTS OF 1a

RED VOLCANIC BRECCIA AND LAHAR DEPOSITS, MOSTLY MASSIVE

GREEN VOLCANIC BRECCIA AND LAHAR DEPOSITS, MOSTLY MASSIVE

CRYSTAL AND LITHIC TUFF, GENERALLY WELL BEDDED

BEDDED TO MASSIVE, GREY, FOSSILIFEROUS REEFOID LIMESTONE AND RELATED CALCAREOUS SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

WELL-BEDDED SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, AND ARGILLITE; MINOR GRITSTONE AND PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE

FIGURE 4a - LEGEND

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The general geology of the HIT prospect and the adjacent Sadim prospect to the north (Figure 4) is characterized north to northwest striking moderately to steeply east dipping sequence of subareal and submarine volcanics, coeval intrusives and local subaqueous sedimentary deposits including pelitic and carbonate rocks.

Further south between the HIT and south past the MISS prospect are intensely altered unit(s) that has been interpreted by most professionals as "altered diorite" (Preto, 1979), although Peto theorized that this features was a rhyolite dome complex (Peto, 1982).

Surrounding these rocks are mostly mafic to intermediate fragmental volcanics that are common in the HIT and SADIM areas. The most promising mineralization found to date at the MISS prospect occurs along the eastern contact of the altered diorite with fragmental volcanics and extending into the volcanics. The mineralization occurs as white quartz veins and stockworks within and adjacent to sheared host rocks that host various but usually minor amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and other base metal sulphides.

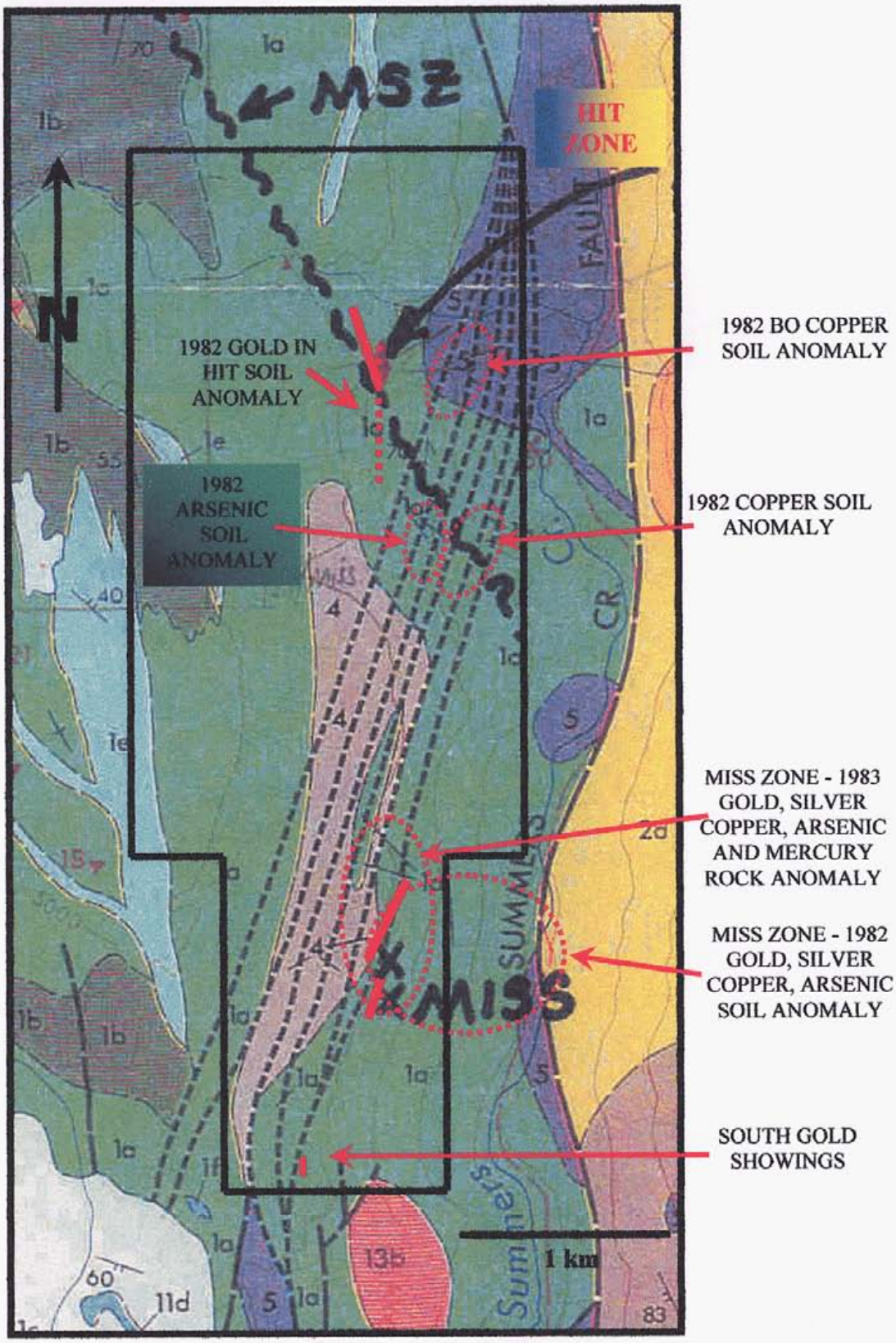
The most important structural feature within the Area of Interest is a subregional shear zone called the Missezula Shear Zone (the "MSZ") which is part of the Missezula Mountain Fault that runs through the property and beyond to the north and south (Debicki, 1985). The MSZ near the HIT prospect is spatially associated on the surface by a sequence of highly sheared limestone rocks. All of the known gold occurrences to date are found within secondary shear and dilatant structures apparently in the hanging wall (east) side of the MSZ.

Approximately 400 to 1000 meters east of the MSZ are several dioritic intrusive bodies. It is believed that the southern known exposures of these intrusive bodies are 500 meters northeast of both the SADIM, HIT and MISS prospects (Preto, 1979). Similar intrusive rocks host the nearby AXE, RUM and COKE prospects (Figure 4).

This 5 kilometer by 100 meter shear zone of carbonate rocks may infer a deep seated long lived structure in part exhibited as a fault bound basin in which subaqueous sediments were deposited. Reactivation of this structure and interference with the large brittle intrusive bodies may have provided both structural conduits and localized chemically favourable depositional environments for the formation of shear zone hosted-associated gold bearing vein deposits as seen at the SADIM, HIT and MISS prospects.

Based on the existing literature (Watson, 1991 and Ostler, 2002) the MSZ may be related to an east dipping thrust. Personal observation and study of the 3 dimensional structure of both the SADIM and the HIT prospects suggest that both were formed in a left lateral strike-slip or transpressional tectonic environment. Gold bearing shear zone associated quartz veins would be deposited in rocks of different competency than the surrounding dominantly carbonate rocks.

FIGURE 5 – SIMPLIFIED PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND COMPILATION MAP
For Legend See Figure 3



MINERALIZATION

THE HIT PROSPECT

The HIT prospect can be characterized as a series of nearly north to north east striking moderately to steeply east dipping quartz sulphide veins, formed within sheared but brittle silicified and pyritized altered volcanic rocks including "rhyolite". The veins are exposed over a 340 meter north-south by 100 meter east west area (Watson, 1990). However, they are known to continue to the north under deeper overburden and can be considered open in that direction.

The veins appear to have been formed in a semi-brittle environment probably taking the form of en echelon or Riedel-like infillings with thicker higher grade zones where pre-existing cross or shear generated secondary structures intersect the main shear. At the HIT prospect the veins may form northwest striking nearly vertical to northeast dipping en-echelon sigmoid lenses indicating left lateral shear, and are truncated, displaced, form "blowouts" and/or continue a short distance along nearly west striking north dipping cross structures. The grades and widths of mineralization known to date occur at the location which could be termed a 'blow-out' (< 5 to >200 g/t Au in grabs) where the north trending shear intersects an east trending, moderately north dipping structure. The northeast dilatational opening created by this 90 degree intersection has been filled with high grade auriferous quartz vein which follows the north and east extensions of the structures. The projection of this intersection would plunge to the northeast at about a 45 degree strike and 30 to 45 degree dip and may terminate less than 20 meters below the surface or extend to much greater depths along the west striking north dipping structure.

The quartz veins contain wavy banded to laminated fracture fillings and erratically disseminated pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Reportedly the best gold grades were returned in rocks containing galena (Watson, 1992). The following trenching results are summarized from Watson, 1992, Figure 11:

TABLE 2 - HIT PROSPECT; 1990 TRENCHING HIGHLIGHTS
Refer to Figure 8

HIT ZONE TRENCHING RESULTS				
TRENCH	**NORTHING (METRES)**	**GOLD (g/t)**	**SILVER (g/t)**	**INTERVAL (METRES)**
4	525	0.362	53.9	0.1
4	530	0.112	13.2	0.35
1	570	14.3	106.5	0.35
1	575	3.132	30.9	2
7	610	9.77	122.2	2.15
8	645	24.6	212	2
9	670	6.44	47.3	0.65
10	700	1.64	8.6	0.3
11	725	3.59	24.3	0.7
12	745	2.91	16.3	0.3
13	770	0.583	4.95	4
14	800	4.1	30.3	0.2

The above table summarizes only the highest intervals. No effort was made to actually expose any significant strike lengths of the mineralized exposures. The published 12.5 g/t gold over 110 meters is actually a composite of 4 crosscutting trench samples from this zone. It has been assumed that the vein is continuous along strike and grade between these trenches, which in some cases are up to 35 meters apart. It is also assumed that the sampling was representative and the writer has no reason to believe otherwise. The high grade values are also usually within wider lower grade zones. The northern trenches exposed vein patterns consisting of three or more subparallel nearly northwest striking zones contained within the generally north-northwest striking shear, suggesting that an en-echelon vein pattern may be present.

THE MISS PROSPECT

The MISS soil anomaly is defined as a 350 by 100 meter gold, silver, cooper, lead, zinc, arsenic and mercury soil and rock sample anomaly. The southern end of this soil and rock anomaly that is now known as the MISS prospect was drilled in 1988.

The MISS prospect lies at the western side of the MIS soil anomaly as a 450 meter long by at least 50 meter wide set of north-northeast striking steeply dipping (east, vertical and west) auriferous quartz-sulphide veins and stockwork zones associated with at least one northeast striking steeply dipping structure along the west edge of the Summers Creek Canyon. The veins are hosted by weakly altered andesites and andesitic pyroclastics (Groeneweg, 1888), near the eastern contact with a strongly quartz-sericite-clay altered diorite and volcanic zone. The zone hosts at least one, and usually several subparallel veins and stockwork areas. The grades returned to date range from <10 ppb to 785 ppb gold and < 0.5 ppm to 26.1 g/t silver. The best values were obtained over 2 meters in Trench 91-23 and over 1.22 meters (drill width) in hole 72412 at a depth of 49.07 to 50.49 meters. Hole 72412 was collared approximately 75 meters north northwest of the mineralized intersection in trench 23.

A second or continuation from the higher zone from 57.39 to 59.74 meters returned values from <trace to 482 ppb gold and averaged 5.1 g/t silver over a drill width of 2.35 meters. The mineralization in the drill holes and trenches are not the same if a common north northeast vein strike is assumed, or the zone has been displaced left laterally by a northwest trending fault (Figure 6). The zone can be considered only partially tested across its entire width. Previous trenching and drilling may have only tested the west portions of the zone. The structural similarities with the HIT prospect are unknown. The known gold grades are lower, with only two drill hole partially intersected the zone. The other three drill holes were located too far to the west, testing an interpreted barren felsic dyke cored acid-sulphate zone thought to represent the upper levels of a possible porphyry copper hydrothermal system (Groeneweg, 1987).

TABLE 3 – MISS PROSPECT; 1991 TRENCHING HIGHLIGHTS

Trench 91-23	(0.42 g/t Au, 26 g/t Ag)/2.0 m.,	(0.2 g/t Au, 10.1 g/t Ag)/2.0 m.
Trench 91-24A	1.46 g/t Au, 30.7 g/t Ag)/0.35 m	
Trench 91-25A	0.43 g/t Au, 17.6 g/t Ag)/1.6 m.	
Trench 91-25B	1.66 g/t Au, 19.7 g/t Ag)/0.3 m.,	1.56 g/t Au, 19 g/t Ag)/0.25 m.

To date, no drilling on the Property has been carried out by Amaryllis Ventures Ltd. In 1987 Canico drilled the MISS showing. The drilling summary in Table 2 is from Groeneweg, 1988). Gold results are depicted in Figure 7.

TABLE 4 – MISS PROJECT 1987 DIAMOND DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

DDH 72411 (bearing 090 dip -60)

15.94-18.0 m.	165 ppb Au,	5.7 g/t Ag,	weakly anomalous Cu, Zn, Pb As
63-65 m.	137 ppb Au,	7.6 g/t Ag, 0.49% Zn	anomalous Cu. Pb
65-67 m.	118 ppb Au,		weakly anomalous Cu, Ag, Pb, As
87.17-89.46 m.	124 ppb Au,	3.6 g/t Ag, 0.35 Zn	weakly anomalous Cu, Pb
93.57-94.49 m.	260 ppb Au,		anomalous Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As
113.69-115.2m.	111ppb Au,	9.7 g/t Ag,	anomalous Cu. Pb, Zn. As

DDH 72412 (bearing 270, dip -60)

49.07-50.49 m.	785 ppb Au,	14.9 g/t Ag,	anomalous Cu. Pb, Zn. As
50.49-52.42 m.	185 ppb Au,		weakly anomalous Cu, Ag, Pb, As
56.39-57.39 m.	165 ppb Au,		anomalous Cu, Ag, Pb, As
57.39-58.39 m.	425 ppb Au.,	4.7 g/t Ag,	anomalous Cu, Pb, As
58.39-59.74 m.	525 ppb Au,	5.4 g/t Ag, 0.7% Zn 931 ppm	Pb, wk. an. Cu, 101 pm As.
59.74-61.42 m.	285 ppb Au,		anomalous Cu, Ag, Pb, As
200.65-202.50 m.	1.4% Cu		

In reading the drill logs the writer noted that many of the mineralized areas which were associated or contained within structures had variable recoveries ranging from excellent to poor. It is unknown if recovery losses would have affected grade.

Other Showings.

The BO showing (Peto, 1982) was defined by a copper in soil anomaly mid way down the west side of the Summers Creek Canyon and 500 meters due east of the HIT prospect. The showing is located on the HIT 1 claim (Tenure no. 514826) near the east boundary of the claim (Figure 5). In addition, several small weakly auriferous quartz veins were discovered in 1991 south of the MISS prospect (Figure 5).

The BO copper in soil anomaly 500 meters east of the HIT Prospect and remains unexplained.

Several hundred meters south-southeast of the HIT Prospect, in the upper portions of the Summers Creek canyon is a weak 200 by 50 meter "arsenic anomaly" adjacent to and uphill (west) of a weak 300 by 100 meter "copper anomaly" that has yet to be explained.

FIGURE 6 - MISS ZONE. SOUTHERN EXTENSION, 1991 TRENCHING AND ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS (from Lindinger 2002

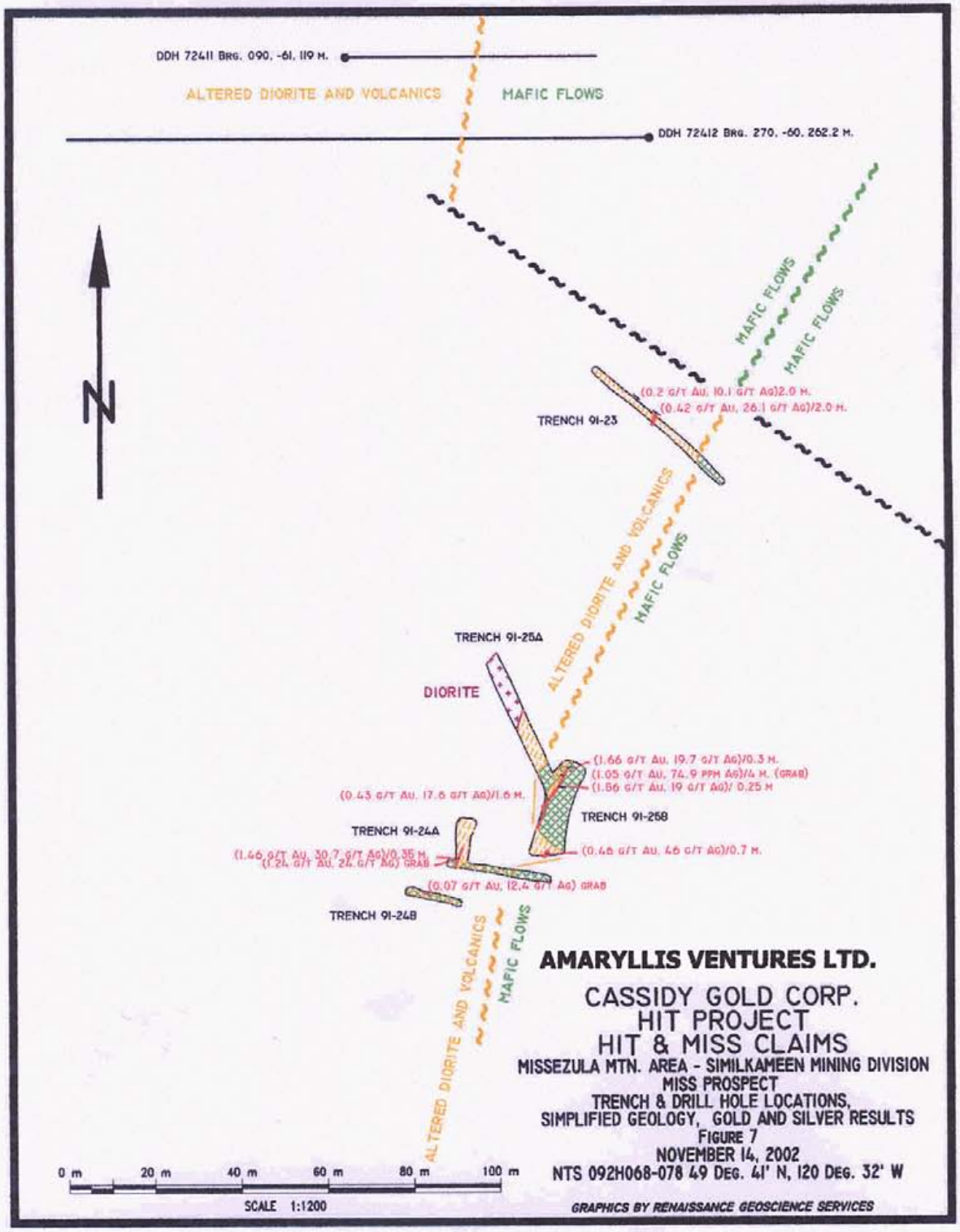


FIGURE 8 – HIT ZONE, EXPLORATION SUMMARY

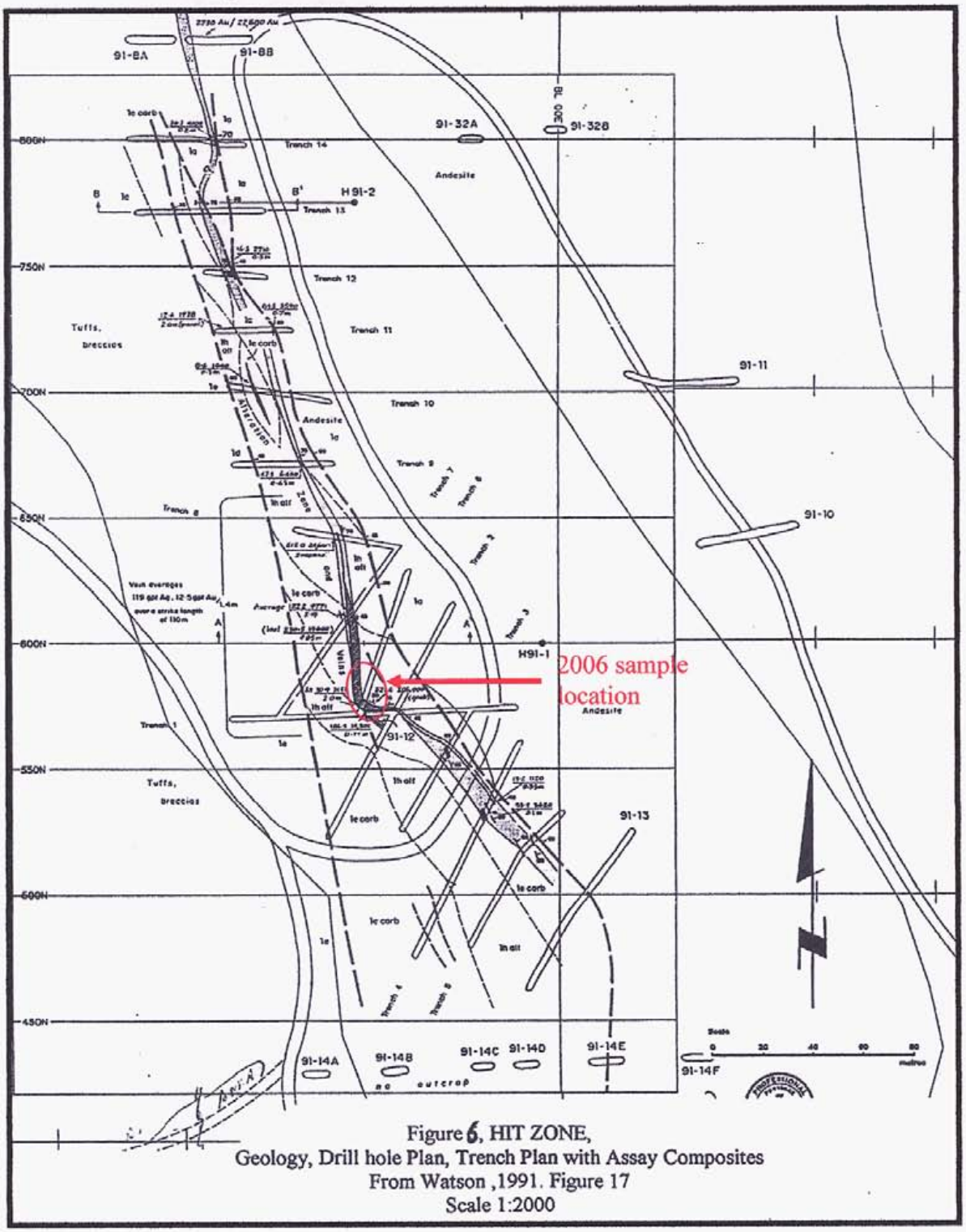


Figure 6, HIT ZONE,
Geology, Drill hole Plan, Trench Plan with Assay Composites
From Watson ,1991. Figure 17
Scale 1:2000

FIGURE 9 – HIT ZONE SECTION 600N (facing north)– GEOLOGY AND GOLD HIGHLIGHTS

Legend on Figure 10 (from Watson, 1992)

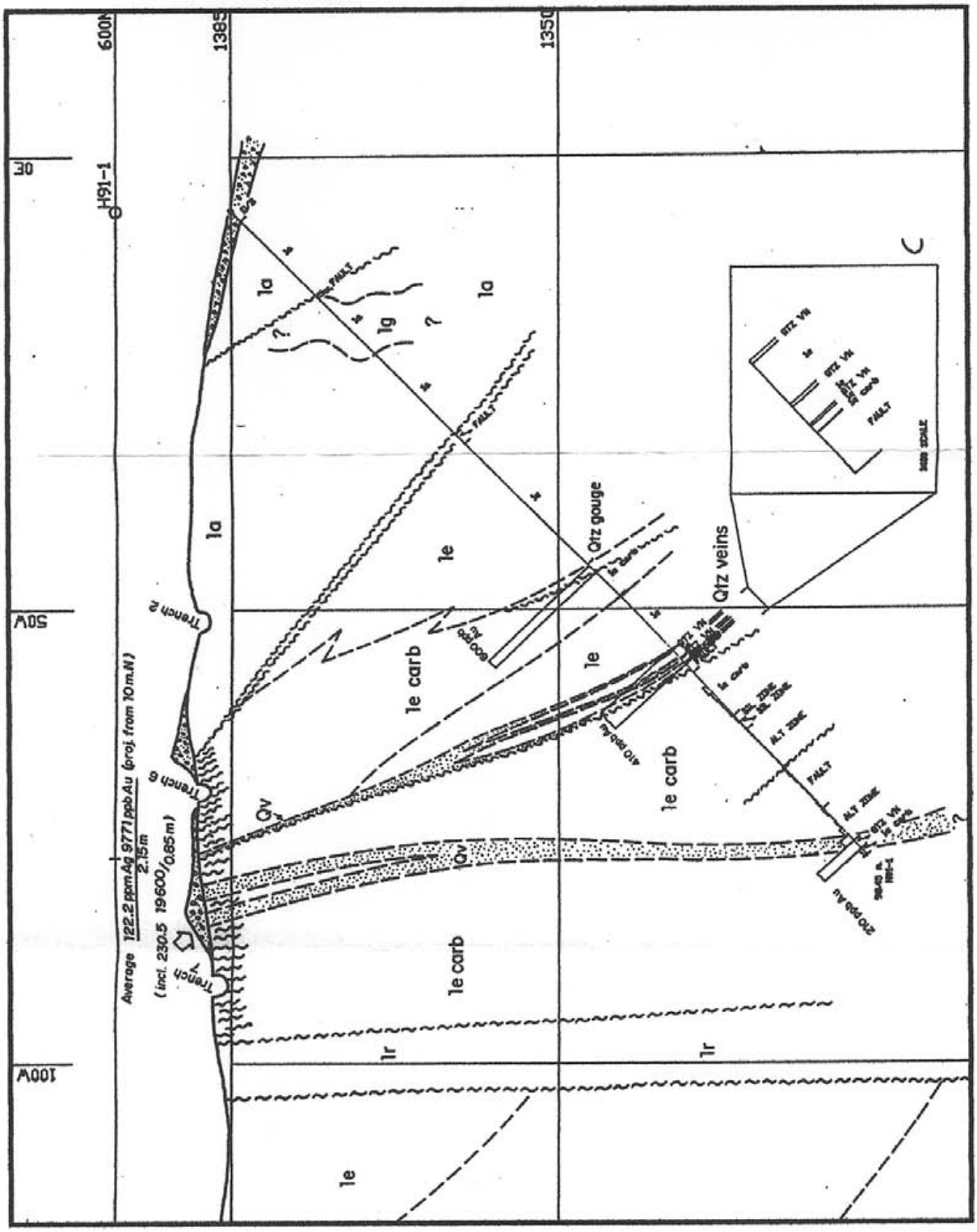
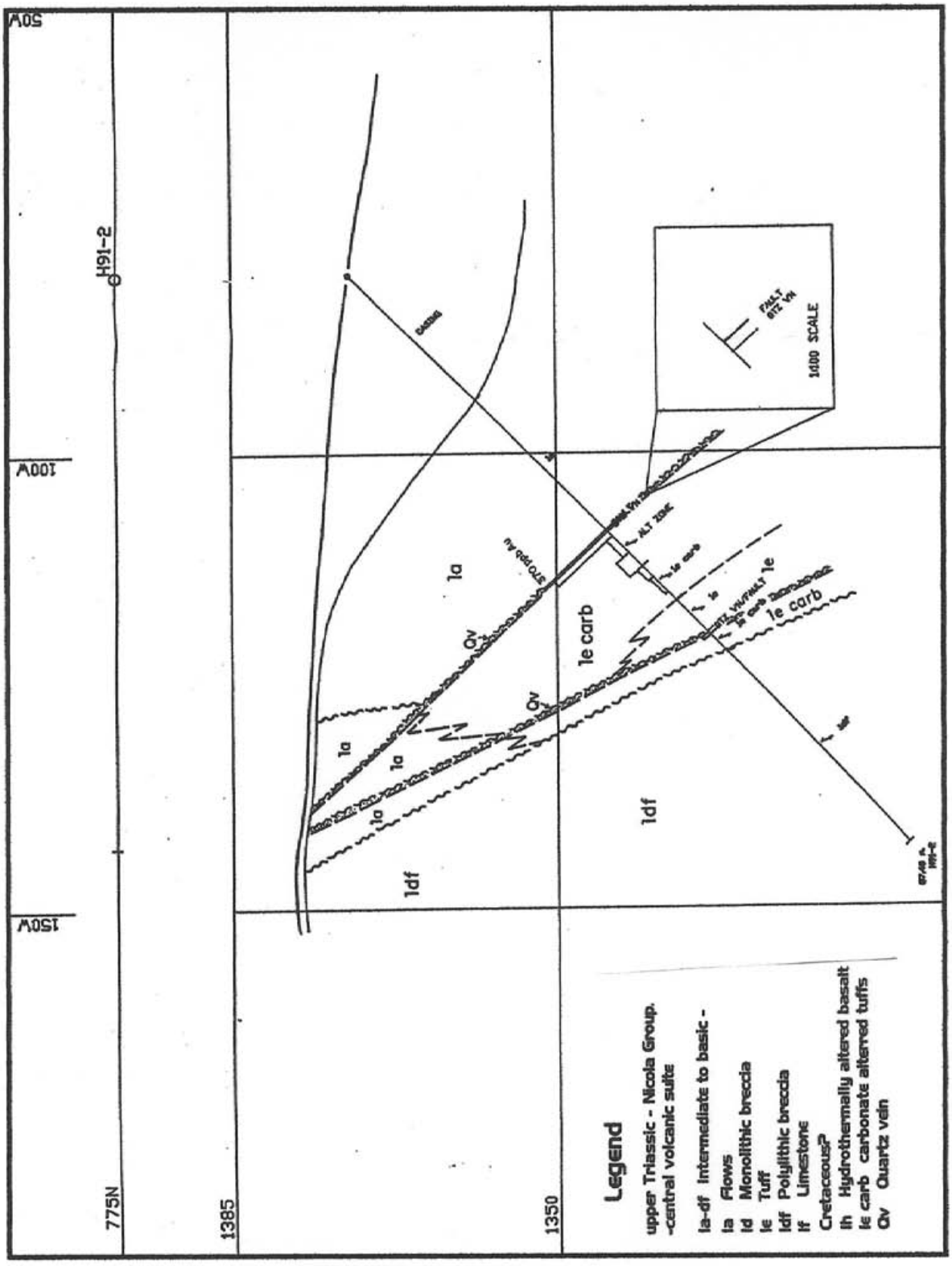


FIGURE 10 – HIT ZONE SECTION 775N (facing north) – GEOLOGY AND GOLD HIGHLIGHTS (from Watson, 1992)



2006 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

On April 28 2006 the author visited the property as part of a due diligence site visit on behalf of Amaryllis Ventures Ltd. The writer's activities on the Property were limited to surface examinations and removal of one representative grab sample of mineralized rocks from the near the southern end of the bonanza grade section (intersection of trenches 1 and 6 (Figure 8). of the HIT prospect.

The confirmation sample taken by the writer was a 4 kilogram composite of about 12 small fist sized fragments of weakly mineralized quartz vein. Only fragments containing unoxidized visible sulphides (mostly pyrite with rarer galena) were taken for analyses.

The sample was delivered to Ecotech Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (ISO 9001-2000 certification) on April 28, 2006. The sample was dried then crushed to 100 % passing 5 mm minus and rolled to ensure sample homogeneity. The sample was then divided into two equal halves and a 250 gram subsample taken from each split. Each subsample was pulverized to 80% passing -200 mesh. Two 30 gram splits were taken from each pulverized portion of each subsample and sent for gold only fire assay analyses. Refer to Appendix 2 –Gold Assay Procedure for additional description.

Due to the limited amount of sampling completed, no data verification was completed. The gold analyses discussed in the previous two sections was to verify repeatability of historic gold assays. The lowest assay reported was 8.61 g/t gold and the highest was 10.4 g/t gold. The average grade of split one was 10.25 g/t and for split two, 8.63 g/t. This pattern indicates good repeatability for the pulverized material from one split indicating that the gold apparently is not coarse. The larger difference from the crush splits may indicate and confirms earlier reports that gold is concentrated with erratically disseminated sulphide grains, in particular galena.

The results tabulated below confirm the presence and grade of gold bearing quartz veins at the HIT prospect. From AK 06-339 (Appendix 1 for complete analytical results presentation.)

TABLE 5 – 2006 GOLD RESULTS, HIT PROSPECT

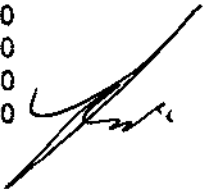
ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	HIT 06-01	10.4	0.303
1	HIT 06-01	10.1	0.295
QC DATA:			
Repeat:			
1	HIT 06-01	8.61	0.251
1	HIT 06-01	8.65	0.252

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the 2006 sampling program have confirmed earlier high grade gold values at the HIT prospect.

TABLE 6 - 2006 EXPENDITURES

HIT 2006 EXPENDITURES		
Lindinger, P.Geo.	I day consulting	$ 550.00
4x4 truck	280 kilometers@$0.70 per km	$ 196.00
Analyses	4 samples@ 19 per sample	$ 76.00
Report		$ 480.00
grand total		$ 1,302.00



RECOMENDATIONS

A preliminary stage 1, exploration budget of $100,000 on the Property is recommended. The focus of this program would be to expose more near surface gold mineralization and to determine the vertical extent of the known gold mineralization currently exposed at surface.

The recommended work program for 2006 is comprised of the following:

Geological Mapping
9
Geological mapping at a 1:2,500 scale of the Property and the surrounding area should be undertaken in new logged areas and all exposures re-examined.

HIT AREA;

The recommended work on the HIT prospect is:

(i) trenching and diamond drilling to improve definition, and to confirm the down depth continuity of the high grade gold quartz veins and shears of the HIT prospect area;
(ii) geological mapping to expand the geological knowledge of the area: and
(iii) testing of the entire width of the shear zone with at one or more long cross trench or drill hole.

HIT ZONE

Trenching

A backhoe trenching program is recommended to entirely expose and verify the vein structures comprising the HIT zone. The exposed veins would be photographed, mapped and sampled. A dump truck is recommended to allow for removal and stockpiling of the surface material (soil-waste-mineralized rock) to avoid the problems with excessive mud in the trenches experienced during previous trenching. Nearby logged clearings would be suitable for this purpose. An attempt

should be made to expose the bedrock and mineralization west of the HIT prospect to at least the sheared limestone horizon.

Drilling

Diamond drilling would be initially designed to test the mineralized structures at the most favourable angles and spacing to verify and extend the mineralized zones at depth. Based on current knowledge, drilling in deeper overburdened covered areas to the north, south and east of the HIT zone is recommended to trace the mineralized structures horizontally and vertically. Based on these preliminary observations drilling on the HIT zone should begin at approximately 20 meter spacing. The initial series of drill holes should be directed southwest at 45 degrees. A second series of drill holes from the same drill sites should be directed southwest at dips of between 60 and 75 degrees. The first holes should be targeted at the down plunge trend of the vein system as determined from detailed mapping of the best known surface mineralization located in the planned trenching program.

The recommended core size is HQ with equipment capable of reducing to NQ sized core if ground conditions deteriorate. Drill sludge samples should be taken for all drilling at 5 ft (1.5 m) intervals. The footwall of the shear zone often contains lower grade gold mineralization, possibly as sheared gold bearing vein fragments. Low to moderate grade tonnage potential exists here and exploring this structure by drill testing through the entire shear zone may lead to bonanza veins where the shear has truncated or offset the vein.

There is good evidence that high grade mineralization continues to the north into deeply overburdened covered areas. Drill testing is the only cost effective exploration tool in these areas. Drilling in this area is contingent on results from the structural information gained through the trenching program.

Drill testing the carbonate shear hosted weakly gold-silver bearing galena bearing carbonate veins occurring about 100 meters south west of the HIT zone is also recommended. Additional drill holes could be used to test the known gold bearing mineralization at depth. The carbonate unit may be a favourable chemical trap to gold mineralization and some testing for this possibility should be performed.

If trenching is unsuccessful in reaching bedrock, it is recommended that the first drill hole be collared approximately 25 to 30 meters northeast of the vein intersections in trenches 1, 7 and 8. The first drill hole would be oriented in a south west or west south west direction and drilled an angle of 45 degrees. A second hole from this site would be dipping at 55 to 60 degrees to test the target at depth. Steeper holes are not recommended. Additional drill holes would be contingent upon the results of the first two drill holes.

Additional exploration programs on the HIT prospect will be contingent on the results of the above recommended program.

MISS AREA

It is recommended that the entire width of the quartz stockwork zone under the 1991 trenching be drill tested with two drill holes located 100 meters north of Canico's 1987 drilling locations. A detailed examination of the mineralized trend to the northeast of the previous trenching and drilling should be completed.

TABLE 6 – RECOMMENDED STAGE 1 EXPENDITURES

EXPENSE ITEM	CHARGE DETAILS	COST
Phase 1		
Prospecting Hit and Miss areas	4 days at $400 per day	$ 1,600
Geological mapping	8 days at $700 per day	$ 5,600
rock samples	30 samples at $30 per sample	$ 900
Vehicle	8 days at 80 per day	$ 640
Phase 2 HIT zone surface exploration		
Excavator trenching	30 hours at $150 per hour	$ 4,500
Dump truck	20 hours at $75 per hour	$ 1,500
geological supervision	7 days @ 700 per day	$ 4,900
sampler	7 days at $400 per day	$ 2,800
truck	7 days @ $80 per day	$ 560
Phase 3 - HIT zone drilling		
drilling	300 meters @ $130 per meter	$ 39,000
geological supervision	7 days at $700 per day	$ 4,900
core sampler	7days @ $400 per day	$ 2,800
core samples	80 samples @ $30 per sample	$ 2,400
Phase 4 - MISS zone drilling	1 hole 90 meters	$ 11,700
geological supervision	2 days at $700 per day	$ 1,400
core sampler	2 days @ $400 per day	$ 800
core samples	20 samples @ $30 per sample	$ 600
truck	10 days @ $80 per day	$ 800
Report		$ 8,000
Contingency		$ 4,600
Total budget		**$ 100,000**

Daily rate for personel includes $100 per day for food and accomodation

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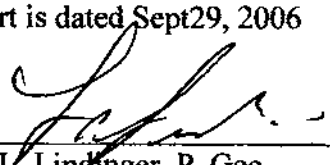
DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report is dated Sept29, 2006



Joseph E.L. Lindinger, P .Geo.

CERTIFICATE:

I, Joseph Eugene Leopold (Leo) Lindinger, do hereby certify that:

1 I am a consulting geologist currently residing at 680 Dairy Road Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8N5.

2 I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, Ontario with a Bachelor of Sciences (BSc) in Honours Earth Sciences, (1980).

3 I have worked continuously in mineral exploration and mine geology in Canada, the United States and Mexico on a full-time basis since 1980.

4 I am Registered Professional Geoscientist (#19155) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since1992.

5 I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI-43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6 I am responsible for the preparation of the report entitled **Geochemical Assessment Report On The Hit And Miss Gold Prospects,** including the conclusions reached and the recommendations made.

7 I have had prior involvement with the property in 2003 as geological consultant representing Cassidy Gold Corp. during which time I had completed a thorough examination of, and had reviewed all of the available exploration data on the property.

8 I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to this report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

9 I am independent of the Issuer applying all tests in Section 1.5 of NI-43-101.

10 I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1, and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1.

Dated this 29th day of September, 2006

Signature of J.E.L. Lindinger, P.Geo

APPENDIX 1 - GOLD ASSAYS

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-339

Amarylis Ventures
680 Dairy Road
KAMLOOPS, BC
V2B 8N5

2-May-06

Attention: Leo Lindinger

No. of samples received: 1
Sample type: Rock

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	HIT 06-01	10.4	0.303
1	HIT 06-01	10.1	0.295

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	HIT 06-01	8.61	0.251
1	HIT 06-01	8.65	0.252

Standard:

Ox140	1.85	0.054

JJ/ga
XLS/06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

APPENDIX 2 - ASSAY PROCEDURES

GOLD ASSAY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to –10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a –250 gram sub sample is achieved. The sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.