

CUPRITE RIDGE – LYTTON RAINBOW

Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au

With Epithermal Gold Potential

Numerous local occurrences of Malachite, Bornite and Cuprite are found in shear zones and disseminations within the Triassic Mount Lytton Complex diorites and quartz diorites. Chlorite alteration of the intrusive rocks is extensive. Pegmatite dykes also cut the intrusive in places. In one locality wide zones of mineralized quartz is reported.

The project area is underlain by Triassic Mount Lytton Complex intrusive rocks, comprising granodiorites, quartz diorites and amphibolites.

Steeply dipping, southeast-striking shear zones and fractures are extensive and host Cu +/- Mo - Au mineralisation. Dioritic host rocks has pervasive chlorite alteration and intense oxidation and leaching are typical within shear zones. Characteristic alteration minerals are chlorite, hematite, sericite and kaolin.

Oxidation minerals include limonite, cuprite and malachite. Shear zones up to 15 metres wide in drill core and traced for 200 metres host quartz veins which carry disseminated bornite and malachite. Grains of bornite were visible in samples. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite were reported, but not defined in RC drill logs (Assessment Report 10881).

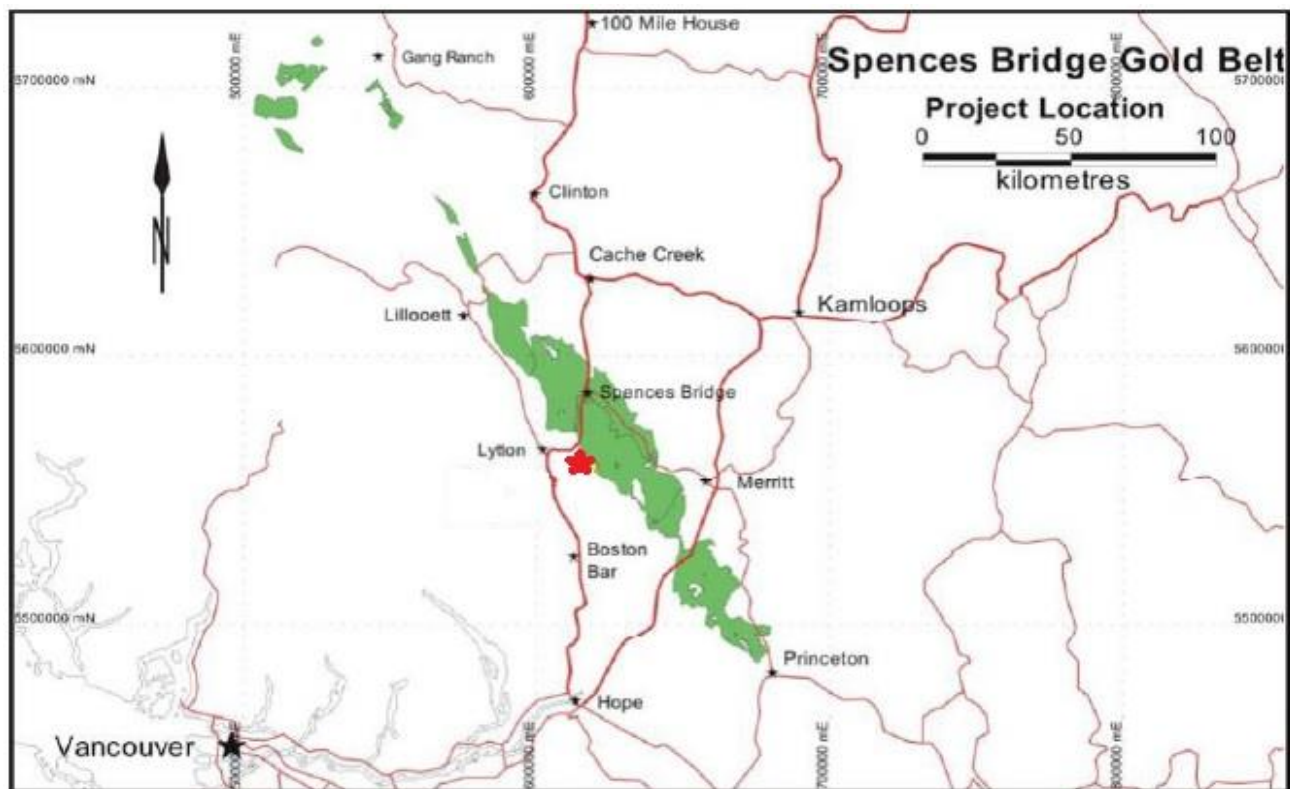


Large alterations zones Cuprite Ridge

The original Marion copper showings are located near one of two old (1968) percussion drill holes on the property at an elevation of about 1600 metres. This claim was explored by surface work by various owners intermittently from the turn of the century. The only known previous work was a diamond drill hole collared in 1968 on a zone of copper-enriched quartz veins by Burlington Mines Limited (Assessment Report 10881).

John G. Wells had two percussion holes drilled in the area in 1982 to test a southeast-trending shear zone exposed by a road cut and an intensely altered area exposed by bulldozer work. The cuttings were examined and logged by R.A. Wells in December of that year.

During the latter part of June 1969, approximately 20-line miles of magnetometer and geochemical surveys were completed on the Pika Option. A broad zone of more intense alteration was outlined in part by the magnetometer survey. The work was carried out by staff of Western Geological Services Ltd., Vancouver, at the request of Mr. R. Sostad of Burlington Mines Ltd.



Prospecting by others in the local area below the claim group in 2008, resulted in the recovery of small, well-rounded, gold nuggets weighing 3.24 grams in total. In August 2010, reconnaissance prospecting was carried out over two corresponding traverses, with no significant rock exposures found. Further prospecting in 2011 resulted in the collection of several rock samples, which were found to contain pyrite within the quartz host rock. One of these samples showed small particles of gold distributed within and bordering the sulphide when examined in thin section (Assessment Report 33204).

Two different styles of alteration were also noted on the nearby Nicoamen Epithermal Gold Property owned by Almadex Resources. While most of the MLIC diorite was fresh, with varying degrees of weathering, in the vicinity of the Discovery Zone and at other locations adjacent to structures, moderate to strong propylitic alteration was noted. In this case, plagioclase is largely altered to sericite and mafic minerals to chlorite, carbonate and epidote (Harris, 2009). The exploration target for the Nicoamen Project is a low sulphidation epithermal precious metal deposit. Bedrock mineralization has been found in two locations on the Property.

Two structures have been explored in narrow, rhythmically banded, chalcedonic quartz veins occur in altered quartz diorite basement rock. The West Zone is a broader area of disseminated pyrite mineralization in a locally brecciated quartzofeldspathic rock.

The gold zones on the nearby Nicoaman Property (Almadex) consists of narrow, rhythmically banded, chalcedonic quartz veins in parallel shear zones **within altered quartz diorite**. The location is believed to be close to the unconformity or **possibly near a fault contact with overlying SBG rocks**. Alteration consists of kaolinization, silicification, iron oxides and ankerite.

The Cuprite Ridge Property appears to be host to a similar geological environment that is described by operators on the Nicoaman property.



GOSSANS AND ALTERATION ZONES

Rainbow Zone – Cuprite Ridge Property

The Lytton Rainbow Zone hosts disseminated and fracture-filling chalcopyrite with associated magnetite, pyrite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite. The mineralisation is hosted in a brecciated diorite and volcanics cut by andesite dikes in zones up to 30 metres wide. Locally, the area is underlain by Triassic Mount Lytton Complex intrusive rock. The series is described to be composed of granite, diorite, chloritized/calcified diorite, gossan (pyritized country rock), gabbro, mixed bands of granodiorite and diorite, quartz diorite and a lower basic series.

Irregular limestone bodies containing narrow mineralized shear zones are also reported. Propylitic and albitic alteration is extensive. Alteration minerals include epidote, chlorite, albite, quartz, kaolin and sericite.

Copper mineralization is reported along an old exploration road for approximately **2 kilometres to the northeast of the main zone**. On the old Bod 13 claim, a diorite and gabbro breccia hosts disseminated chalcopyrite. Other zones are reported to host several veins of massive chalcocite.

In 1970, samples are reported to have yielded up to

0.65 per cent copper over 6 metres on the JM 2 claim,

0.58 per cent copper over 54 metres on the JM 3 claim,

1.16 per cent copper over 45 metres on the JM 5 claim,

0.29 per cent copper over 75 metres on the JM 10 claim and

0.48 per cent copper over 9 metres on the JM 9 claim

(Property File - Phendler, R.W. [197-05-16]: Report on the JM Copper Prospect).

Disseminated chalcopyrite with associated magnetite and pyrrhotite occur in layered intrusives comprising anorthosite, granodiorite and gabbro.

Intense albitization occurs along fractures and faults. Chlorite is common. Quartz, calcite and minor chalcopyrite fill fractures. General attitude of the layering strikes 325 degrees and dips 30 degrees east. Layered rocks are intruded by andesite dykes and quartz diorite.

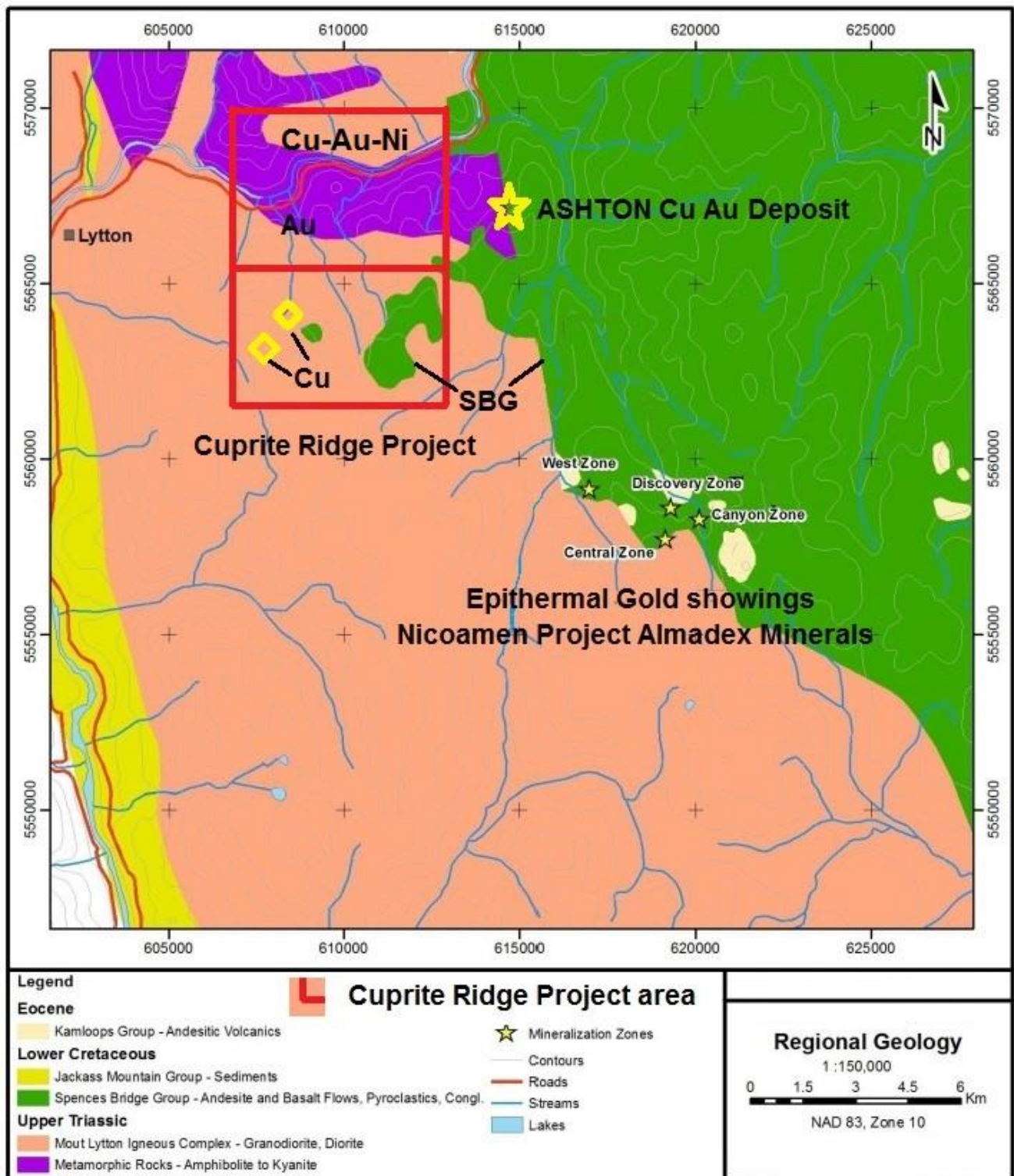
A discovery of a **massive sulphide** in outcrop led to the anomalous sample result (sample 6216; Assessment Report 17729). An ICP analysis of the anomalous rock chip sample (6216), found in the Rainbow Canyon, returned **34,680 parts per million zinc, 1789 parts per million copper and 107.1 parts per million cadmium** (Assessment Report 17729).

In 1986, a panned concentrated silt sample collected near the mouth of the creek draining Rainbow Canyon returned a value of **14.1 gpt gold**, a grab sample from outcrop assayed **8.34 gpt gold**, and a composite sample of gabbroic material collected from a pile of dumped core assayed 0.11 gram per tonne platinum (Franzen, 1986).

Twelve vertical drillholes (less than 800 metres) were drilled in 1963 and some trenching was completed by Patino Mining Corporation Limited (Annual Report 1963). Geological mapping and a magnetometer survey were carried out in the area in 1970 by Lytton Minerals Limited. Greenlake Resources Limited collected a total of 62 samples in 1988 consisting of 18 rock chip samples, 28 float samples and 16 silt samples.

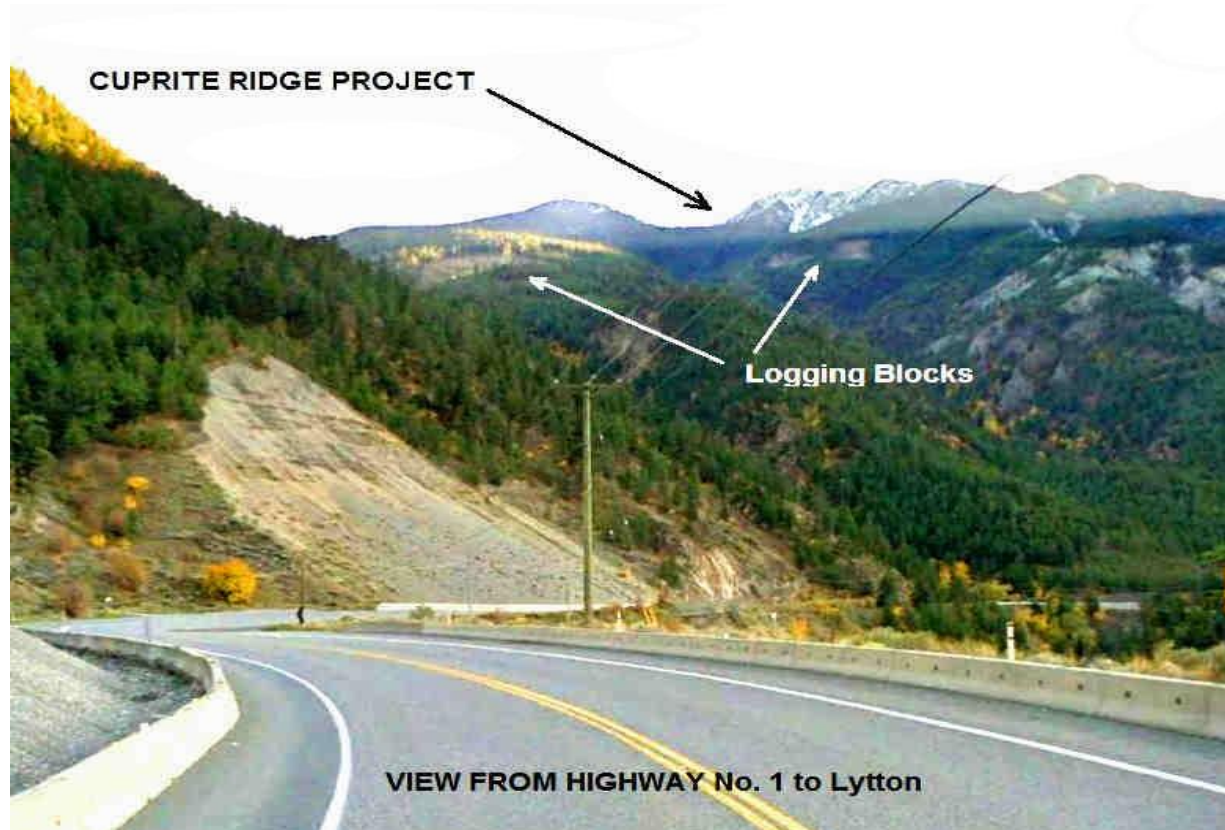


The property is traversed by Highway No 1 and a main rail line



This Cuprite property was explored by surface work by various owners intermittently from the turn of the century. The only known subsurface work consists of a diamond drill hole collared in 1968 on a zone of copper enriched quartz-veins; this is recorded in a private report by G.L. Mill (P.Eng.) to Burlington Mines Ltd. of Vancouver who at that time had optioned the property.

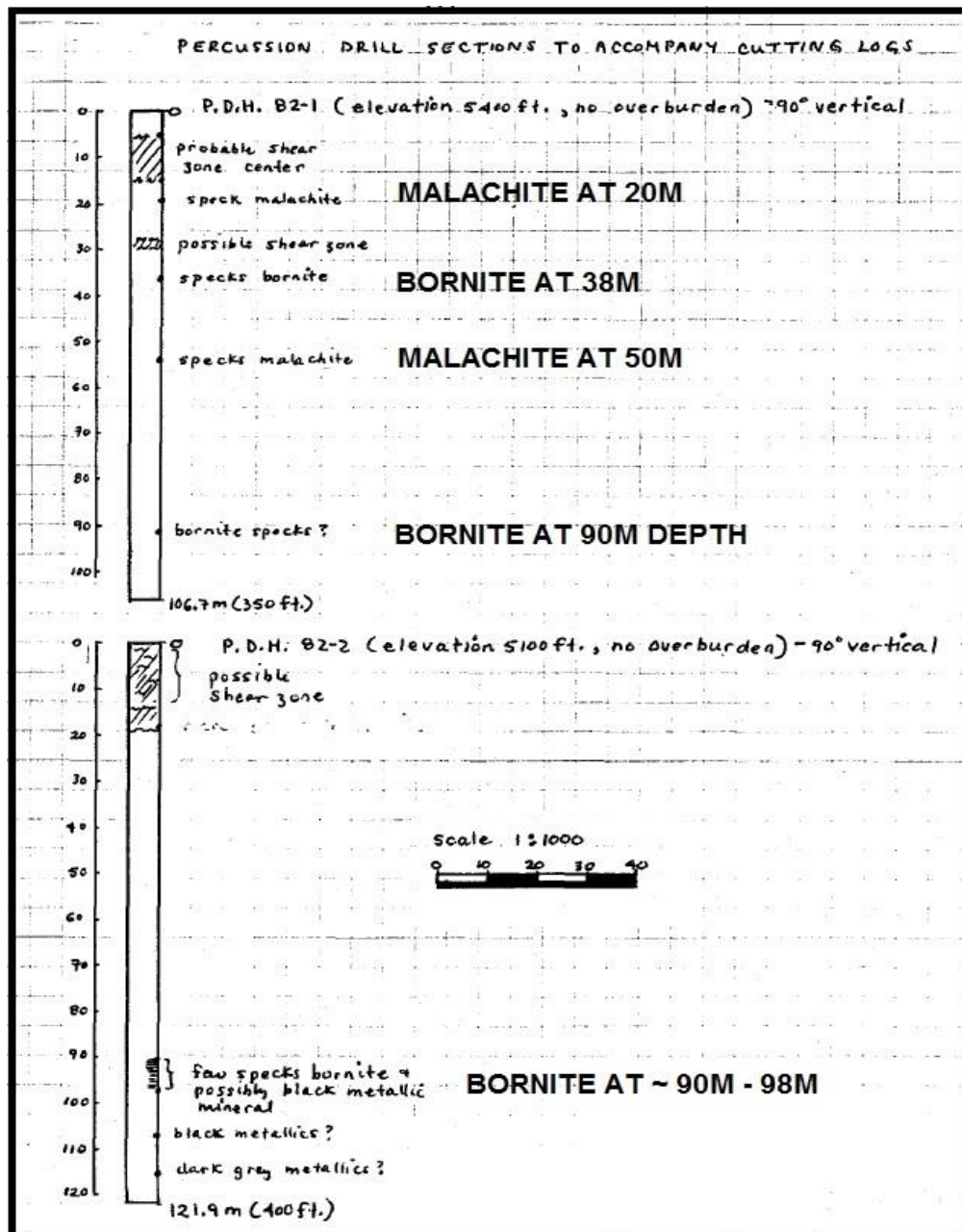
Exploration to date has focused on several southeast trending, steeply dipping shear zones; some of these zones contain pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite, with occasional molybdenite reported. Characteristics of these zones is substantial hematite and limonite with notable malachite staining in places. Mineralization is frequently related to **quartz veins and lenses**, particularly in the more intensely sheared sections of the zones.



A high degree of oxidation and leaching typifies these zones of activity. During October 1982; the current owner/operator John G. Wells had 2 percussion drill holes totaling 228 (750 feet) collared on the property. Percussion cuttings were collected every 10 feet (3.05m)

Microscope studies of the 2 percussion hole cuttings indicate that several samples contain copper Mineralization. P.D.H. 82-1 reflects higher copper concentrations than P.D.H. 82-2; some of the more enriched sections are definitely related to shear zone activity although the lack of iron oxides/hydroxides in some copper bearing samples suggest that mineralization may occur outside the shear zones, perhaps as disseminations, (Porphyry Type) fracture fillings, or veinlets.

Sample cuttings were not assayed for copper or gold at that time

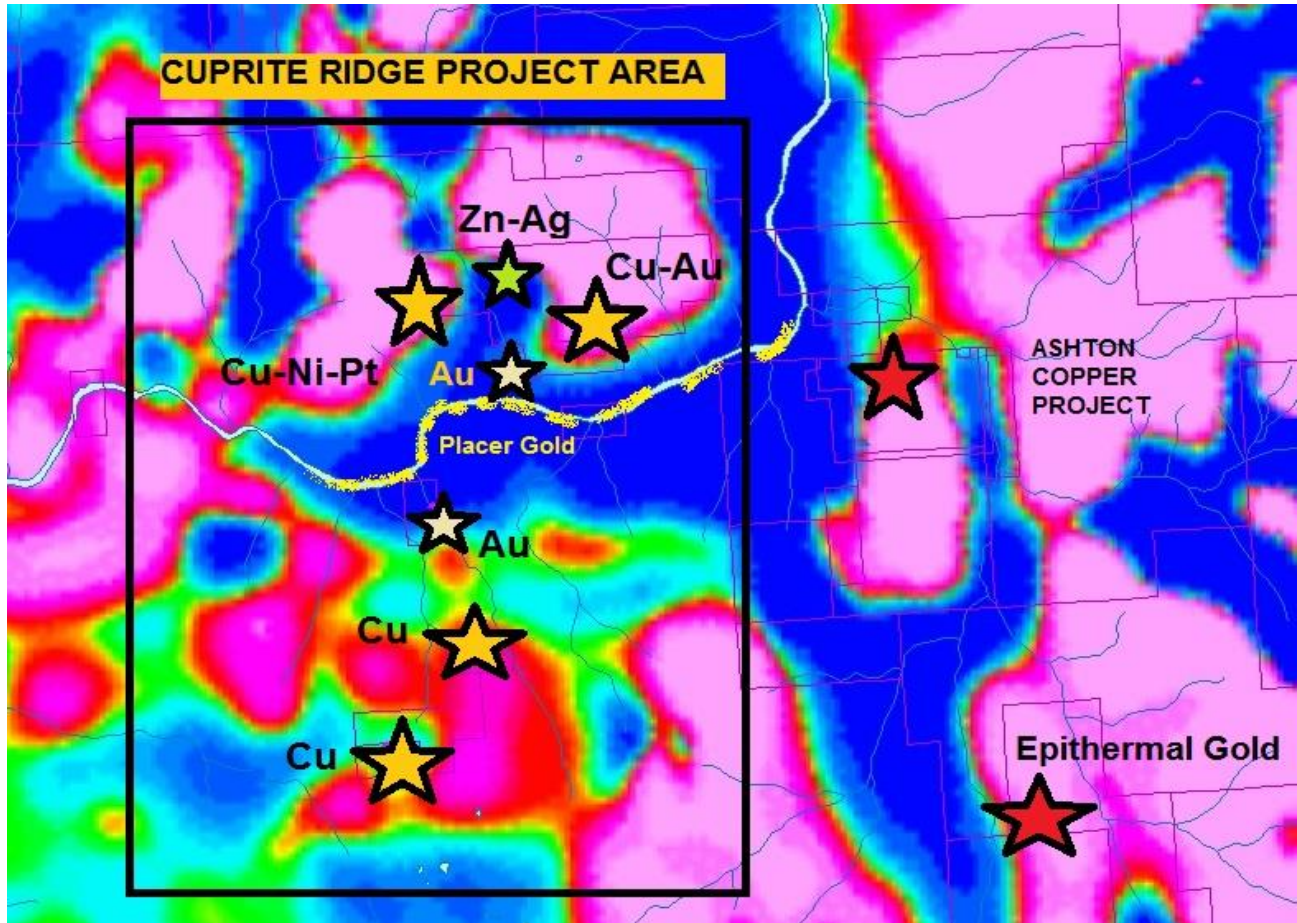


RC DRILL LOG

Percussion hole P.D.H. 82-1 was collared to test a southeast trending shear/fault zone which was exposed by a road cut. The cut defined a width of approximately 15 meters (50) feet, which contains shattered quartz zones exceeding 3.0 meters width-containing intense hematite, limonite, and malachite staining.

To date this zone has been traced for 200 meters along strike. Mineralization potential was difficult to assess due to extensive oxidation and leaching. A vertical hole was drilled with cutting samples collected at 10 foot (3.05m) intervals to explore the zone at depth. A 350 foot (106m) Percussion hole P.D.H. 82-2 was collared to test an intensely hydrothermally altered area exposed by bulldozer work.

The geometry of this zone is not presently known, a 400-foot (122 meter) hole was drilled vertically to test for copper at this location. Cuttings were collected as in hole 82-1 to be logged. There was a plan to assay samples later, however there is no record of any results. The cuttings in both drill holes were examined by the author with the aid of a zoom binocular microscope for the presence of copper minerals and associated alteration.



MAGNETICS AND SHOWINGS

The creeks draining the claims have some of the highest RGS copper anomalies on the map sheet.

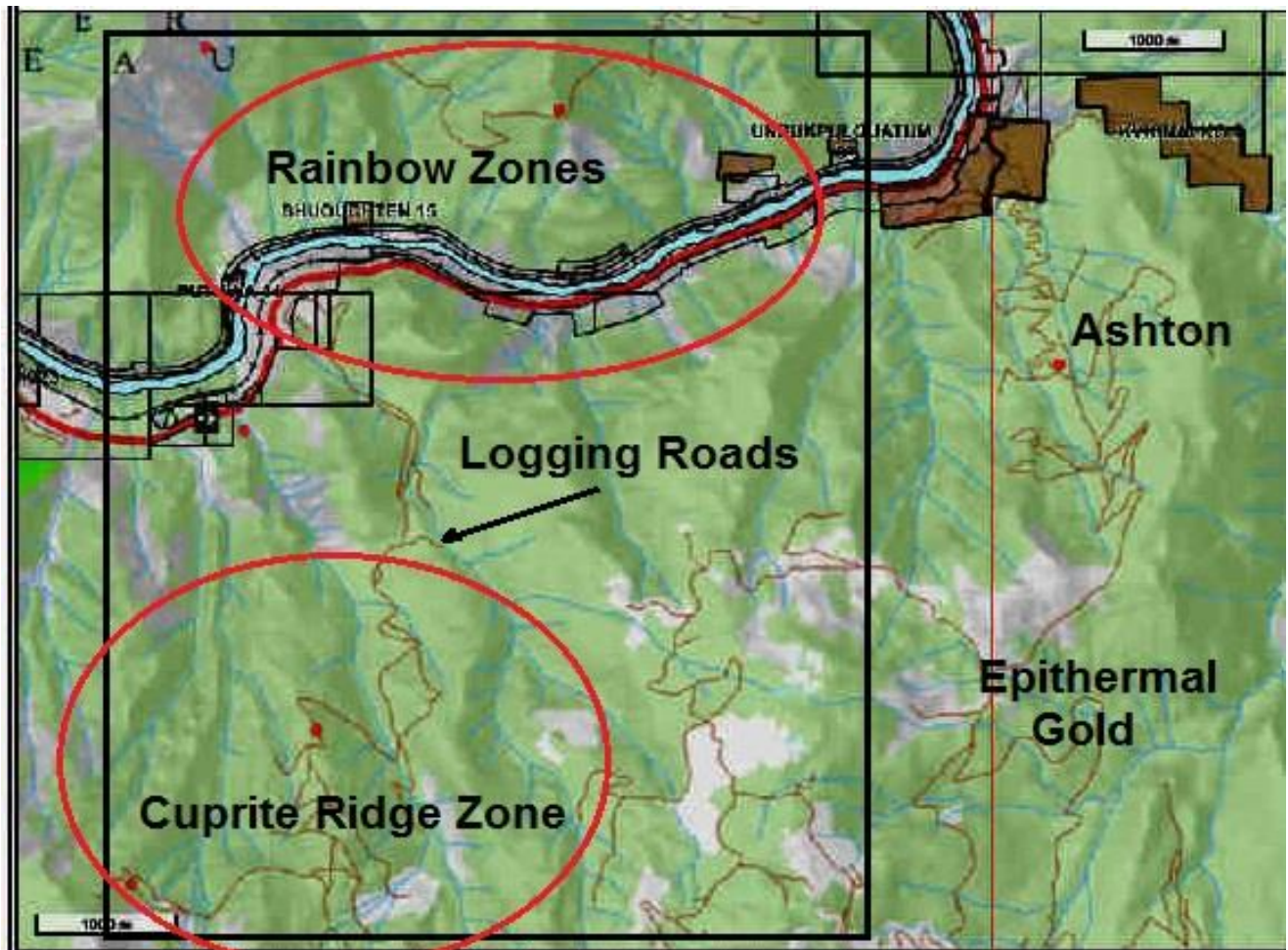
Both drill holes occur in a chloritized leucocratic dioritic rock and contain variable alteration with gouge, iron oxides/hydroxides, and other intense alteration products defining zones of probable shearing & faulting. Concentrations of copper, particularly bornite were observed and recorded. mineralised surface samples show that copper sulphides such as bornite tend to break down into red copper oxides (Cuprite) not readily distinguishable from hematite.

Several percussion cutting samples were observed to contain a red mineral suspected to be a copper oxide such as cuprite. To test this a rough field test of combining dilute H₂SO₄ with cuttings and 3cm iron nails was employed. The variable resulting plating of copper supports the above hypothesis.

This test proved particularly successful in P.D.H. 82-1; Similar positive results were evident in cuttings of samples where grains of bornite are visible.

The above qualitative approach combined with microscope observations suggest that copper is not necessarily restricted to the shear/ fault zones but may occur in the chloritized diorite perhaps as fracture fillings, veinlets, or Porphyry Style disseminations.

The project areas are more easily accessed due to a new network of logging roads.



The only other record found, suggesting prior exploration work had been conducted in the immediate area, was that noted at the June showing on Gladwin Creek. The local geology is described as follows:

The area is underlain by Triassic Mount Lytton Complex intrusives comprising dioritic and layered quartzofeldspathic rocks, mylonite and amphibolite. Faulting and fracturing is common in this area with extensive quartz and disseminated pyrite.

Gold is reported to have been found in an 80 metre adit tunneled into white, glassy quartz in an altered volcanic formation close to a granitic contact and intersected by a series of quartz felsite dykes. These volcanics are now known to host gold deposits in the new Spences Bridge Gold Belt.

Faulting and fracturing are common in the property area, with extensive quartz and disseminated pyrite. The **CUPRITE RIDGE** is underlain by a very similar geological environment.

The presence of rocks of the Spences Bridge Group indicate that the property and area should be also prospected for epithermal gold type mineralisation in both intrusive and Spences Bridge group rocks occurring on the property.

The property warrants further investigation for the occurrence porphyry Cu-Mo-Au plus mineralised skarns and gold bearing epithermal veins and zones.

This property is offered for sale by way of working option to purchase.

For further information please contact

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