ARIS Summary Report

Regional Geologist, Cranbrook

Date Approved: 2005.06.22

Off Confidential: 2005.09.03

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 27624

Mining Division(s): Fort Steele

Property Name: Vine

Location:

NAD 27	**Latitude:**	49 24 07	**Longitude:**	115 49 14	**UTM:**	11	5472589	585573
NAD 83	**Latitude:**	49 24 07	**Longitude:**	115 49 17	**UTM:**	11	5472800	585500
NTS:	082G05W							
BCGS:	082G041							

Camp:

Claim(s): VP 1-20

Operator(s): Ruby Red Resources Inc.
Author(s): Klewchuk, Peter

Report Year: 2004

No. of Pages: 30 Pages

Commodities Searched For:

General Work Categories: GEOP

Work Done: Geophysical
EMGR Electromagnetic, ground (3.4 km;HLEM VLF) No. of maps : 1 ; Scale(s) : 1:6250

Keywords: Helikian, Aldridge Formation, Argillites, Siltstones, Quartzites, Galena, Sphalerite

Statement Nos.: 3216356

MINFILE Nos.: 082GSW050

Related Reports: 06498, 06543, 06863, 06936, 07087, 07554, 07677, 10220, 10221, 10846, 11131, 11732, 11899, 23740, 26716

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

GROUND EM GEOPHYSICS

VINE PROPERTY
(VP Claims)

Moyie Lake area, SE B.C.
Fort Steele Mining Division

UTM 585500E 5472800N

TRIM 82G.031 & 82G.041

For

RUBY RED RESOURCES INC.
207-239 12th Ave SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 1H6

By
Peter Klewchuk, P. Geo.
November, 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The Vine property is located about 12 kilometers south of Cranbrook in SE B.C. The claims are just NE of Moyie Lake, on TRIM maps 82G.031 and 041, centered approximately at UTM coords. 585500E 5472800N (Fig. 1).

Access is by road south from Cranbrook along Highway 3/95 to Green Bay, then north on Hidden Valley Road.

1.20 Property

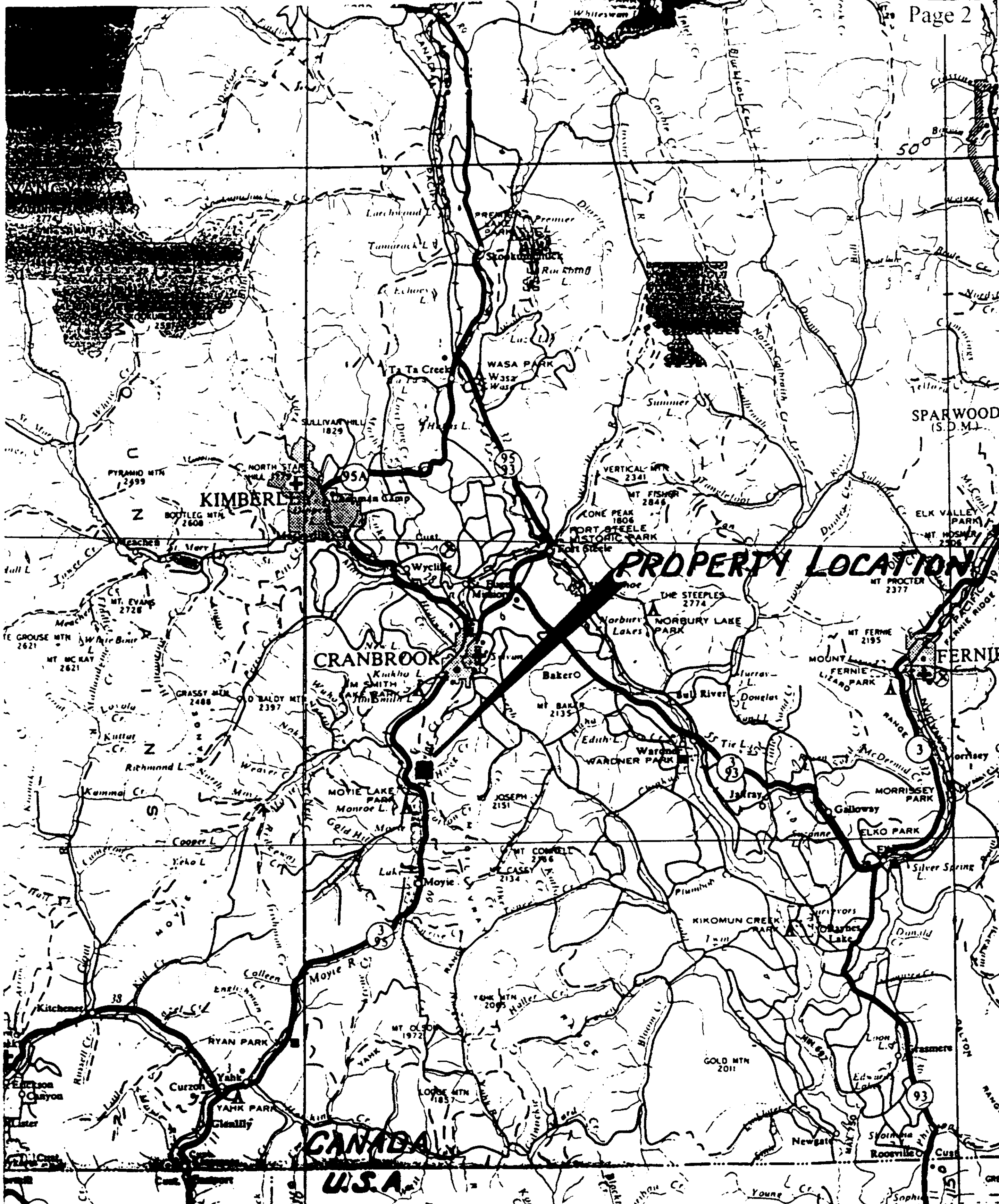
The Vine property comprises 20 2-post claims, VP 1 to 20, owned by Supergroup Holdings Ltd. of Cranbrook, B.C. and currently optioned to Ruby Red Resources Inc. of Calgary, Alberta (Fig. 2).

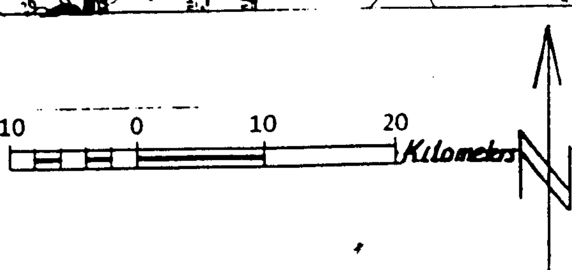
1.30 Physiography

The Vine property is located just NE of Moyie Lake, within the Moyie Range of the Purcell Mountains. Topography is mainly rounded, wooded slopes at lower elevations between about 940 and 1300 meters. Forest cover is a mixture of spruce, larch, fir and pine with a portion of the property cleared for agriculture and grazing.

1.40 History

The Fors property immediately to the west of the Vine was originally staked by Cominco Ltd. in the mid 1960's, following the discovery of surface base metal mineralization. Cominco's exploration included soil geochemistry, surface and airborne geophysics and diamond drilling. The area of the current Vine property (VP claims) was also originally staked by Cominco, in the mid 1970's, following the discovery of surface boulders of massive high-grade lead-zinc-silver sulfide mineralization. Subsequent exploration activity by Cominco Ltd. Exposed the Vine massive sulfide vein by trenching. The Vine vein is similar to the St. Eugene veins, which are about 13 kilometers to the south and which were the site of the first mining operation in the East Kootenay district of B.C. Historical production from the St. Eugene deposits is about 1.3 million tons at 10.9% Pb, 2.72% Zn, 5.5 oz/t Ag and .005 oz/t Au.

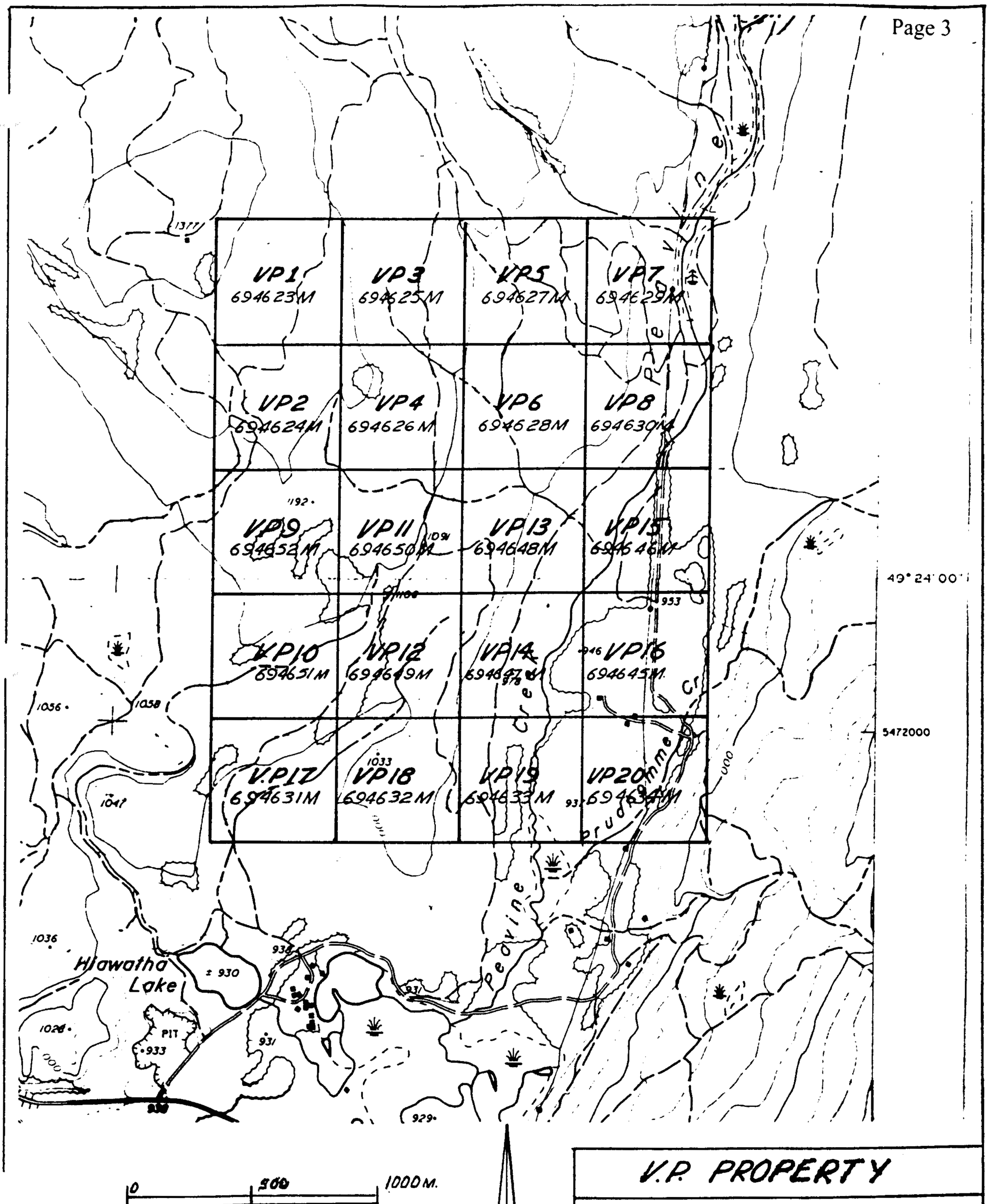




VINE PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:600,000 Figure 1



V.P. PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

FIG. 2

SCALE: 1:20,000 | MAP REF. 82G041, 82G031

Cominco Ltd. Tested the Vine vein structure with a few short diamond drill holes but their primary interest was a SEDEX style stratiform deposit at Sullivan time, with the Vine vein mineralization considered as a possible remobilization from SEDEX mineralization at depth. Regional diamond drilling by Cominco Ltd.. in the Vine area established the presence of an anomalous Sullivan-type mud zone at Sullivan Time on and near the Vine property.

In 1989 Kokanee Explorations Ltd. acquired an option on the Vine vein from Cominco Ltd. Kokanee conducted geophysics, geochemistry, geological mapping, trenching and diamond drilling programs between 1989 and 1991. Their work provided sufficient detail to outline a mineral resource at the Vine vein of:

Proven ore: 264,000 tons at 5.2% Pb, 2.24% Zn, 1.96 oz/t Ag and .056 oz/t Au.
Probable ore: 337,000 tons at 4.22% Pb, 2.51% Zn, 1.16 oz/t Ag and .05 oz/t Au.

Kokanee Explorations Ltd. was acquired by Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp. in 1992. The claims covering the Vine vein were eventually allowed to lapse and Supergroup Holdings staked the ground in September of 2000.

1.50 Scope of Present Program

In August of 2004 a small ground EM geophysics survey (MAX MIN and VLF-EM) was conducted on selected survey lines covering the Vine Vein and a sub-parallel-trending structure to the northeast. The purpose was to locate the structures below areas of little or no bedrock exposure and to acquire some geophysical information on the character of the structures, in preparation for diamond drilling. Seven separate lines were surveyed for a total of 3425 meters.

2.00 GEOLOGY

The Vine area is underlain by rocks of the Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup which form a large north-plunging anticlinorium. The lowermost member of the Purcell Supergroup is the Aldridge Formation, a thick sequence of fine-grained siliciclastic rocks deposited largely by turbidity currents. The Aldridge Formation is host to the world-class Sullivan SEDEX Pb-Zn-Ag deposit at Kimberley, about 40 kilometers north of the Vine. The Aldridge Formation is overlain by shallow water argillites, siltstones and quartzites of the Creston Formation and these are in turn overlain by carbonate-bearing siltstones and argillites of the Kitchener Formation.

The Moyie Fault is a major transverse fault which strikes northeasterly in the Vine area and crosses the SE corner of the Vine property. The fault dips steeply northwest and separates lower Middle Aldridge rocks on the northwest from Kitchener Formation rocks on the southeast; an apparent vertical displacement of almost 5000 meters.

The Vine vein strikes WNW and dips steeply to the southwest at 70 to 80 degrees. It was traced by Kokanee Explorations Ltd. with geology, geophysics and geochemistry for about 5 km; with trenching for about 2 km and with diamond drilling for about 700 m on strike and to a depth of about 700 m. The vein structure is known to transect at least 1500 meters of Aldridge stratigraphy. It crosses the lower-middle Aldridge contact (Sullivan Horizon) with base metal concentrations in both middle Aldridge and lower Aldridge rocks.

3.00 GEOPHYSICS

3.10 Introduction

Selected lines on the property were cut, tight chained and picketed at 25 m intervals and then surveyed with both MAX MIN and VLF-EM. The survey was started at a point on the original grid used by Kokanee Explorations Ltd for their diamond drilling (10000E, 10000N) and, as the grid was established, some stations were also surveyed with a hand-held GPS unit to allow plotting the survey grid on a UTM grid. Some cultural features such as a power line and electrical lines to buildings constrained the extent of the survey. The MAX MIN survey was contracted to SJV Geophysics Ltd. of Delta, B.C. and their report is included as Appendix 1. The purpose of the EM surveys was 2-fold; firstly, to extend the known surface expression of the Vine vein to the southeast, under an area of overburden, and toward the Moyie Fault, and secondly, to evaluate a sub-parallel trending fault structure to the northeast. This second fault structure is poorly exposed and inferred from surface geologic mapping. A gabbro dike occurs within this second structure for at least a part of its strike length, similar to the Vine vein.

3.20 MAX MIN Survey

See also Appendix 1. The MAX MIN survey detected the Vine vein on line 10000E which was run along a road at the base of the exposed Vine vein mineralization. No responses were detected on the other survey lines.

3.30 VLF-EM Survey

With the survey grid established, it was decided to also survey the area with VLF-EM, to increase the chance of detecting unmineralized structures and/or very poor conductors.

3.31 Instrumentation and Survey Procedure

The VLF-EM (**V**ery **L**ow **F**requency **E**lectro**m**agnetics) method uses powerful radio transmitters set up in different parts of the world for military communication and navigation. In radio communication terminology, VLF means very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kHz. Relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration, the VLF technique actually uses very high frequencies.

A Crone Radem VLF-EM receiver, manufactured by Crone Geophysics Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario, was used for the VLF-EM survey. Seattle, Washington, transmitting at 24.8 kHz and at an approximate azimuth of 247° from the survey area, was used as the transmitting station.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic (primary) field by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulfide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it, which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. The VLF-EM receiver measures the resultant field of the primary and secondary fields, and measures this as the tilt or 'dip angle'. The Crone Radem VLF-EM receiver measures both the total field strength and the dip angle.

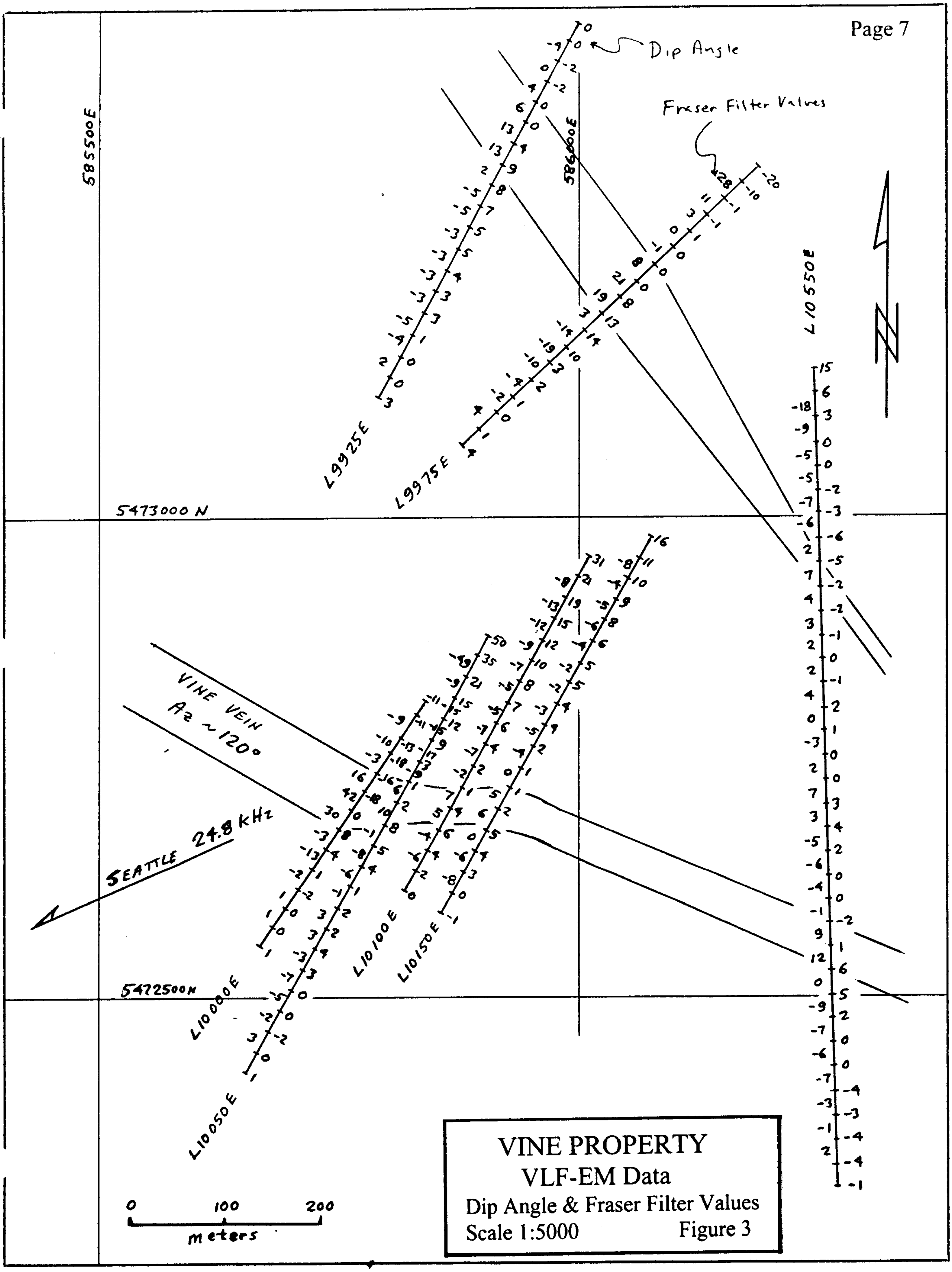
The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from about 15 to 28 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can detect zones of relatively lower conductivity. This results in it being a useful tool for geologic mapping in areas of overburden but it also often results in detection of weak anomalies that are difficult to explain. However the VLF-EM can also detect sulfide bodies that have too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up.

Results were reduced by applying the Fraser Filter and both dip angle and Fraser Filter values are shown on the survey lines in Figure 3.

The Fraser Filter is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms zero crossings into peaks, and a low pass operator which induces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Thus the noisy, often non-contourable data are transformed into less noisy, contourable data. Another advantage of this filter is that a conductor which does not show up as a zero crossover in the unfiltered data quite often shows up in the filtered data.

3.22 Discussion of Results

The strongest VLF-EM response is on line 10000E and coincides with the MAX MIN results. The VLF-EM also detected a more eastward-trending weak response across lines 10050E, 10100E and 10150E. This is most likely the eastern extension of the Vine vein and the weaker response probably is a result of a significantly diminished sulfide content in this part of the structure.



VINE PROPERTY
VLF-EM Data
Dip Angle & Fraser Filter Values
Scale 1:5000 Figure 3

On lines 9925E and 9975E a moderately strong VLF-EM response was detected, corresponding to the trace of the mapped fault zone which is sub-parallel to the Vine vein and which at least locally has a gabbro dike within it. The lack of a corresponding MAX MIN anomaly suggests this fault zone here lacks significant conductivity (sulfides) to the detection depth of the MAX MIN survey.

On line 550E three separate anomalous responses were detected with the southern one being the strongest. This southern response is probably the SE extension of the Vine vein structure. The northern VLF-EM response on line 550E, at ~72937N, appears to be the southeast extension of the structure detected on lines 9925E and 9975E. The middle VLF-EM response on line 550E is currently unexplained but all three of the line 550E responses should be detailed by surveying adjacent parallel lines to establish the local trend of each response.

4.00 CONCLUSIONS

MAX MIN and VLF-EM surveying in the Vine vein area has successfully detected the Vine vein structure; VLF-EM also detected the host structure where the conductivity is relatively poor.

VLF-EM has also detected the sub-parallel trending fault structure to the northeast and further VLF-EM surveying should be done to delineate this structure and locate any near surface zones of stronger conductivity.

The limited surveying suggests the Vine vein structure and the structure to the northeast may converge toward the Moyie Fault. A zone of structural convergence could be a favourable site for sulfide mineralization to have concentrated.

It appears that VLF-EM surveying is suitable for detecting weaker conductors or unmineralized structures; a combination of an initial VLF-EM survey with subsequent follow-up of MAX MIN evaluation of the strongest responses, in preparation for diamond drilling, would be a logical exploration process.

6.00 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

MAX MIN Survey (includes mob-demob from Vancouver		$5029.00
Line cutting, chaining	3.425 km	1150.00
4x4 truck rental 5 days @ $75.00/ day		375.00
VLF-EM rental	1 days @ $30.00 / day	30.00
VLF-EM survey	1 day @ $350.00/ day	350.00
Report and drafting	1 day @ $350.00 / day	350.00
	Total Expenditure	$7284.00

8.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

As author of this report I, Peter Klewchuk, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices at 246 Moyie Street, Kimberley, B.C.
2. I am a graduate geologist with a B.Sc. degree (1969) from the University of British Columbia and an M.Sc. degree (1972) from the University of Calgary.
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have been actively involved in mining and exploration geology, primarily in the province of British Columbia, for the past 29 years.
5. I have been employed by major mining companies and provincial government geological departments.

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, this 30th day of November, 2004.

Peter Klewchuk
P. Geo.

Geophysical Report

Horizontal Loop Survey

on the

Vine Property

VP Claims

for

Ruby Red Resource Inc.

Vine Project 2004
585500E 5472800N - NAD83 Zone11

Location: Moyie Lake area, Southeastern British Columbia
NTS Sheet: 82G.031 and 82G.041
Mining Division: Fort Steele

Survey Conducted by
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
August 2004

Report Written by
Syd Visser
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Illustrations

1. Introduction

This report describes the Horizontal loop Electromagnetic (HLEM) ground geophysical survey that was undertaken for Ruby Red Resources Inc. on its Vine Property, VP Claims, between the period of August 26 to 30, 2004 by SJ Geophysics Ltd. The purpose of the survey was to determine if the known mineralized Vine vein would respond to a HLEM survey and if so to extend it into the valley.

This report is written as an addendum to a more complete report; therefore, this does not cover items such as discussion of the background geology, or costs associated with the survey.

2. Location and Line Information

The Vine Property is located approximately 15km south of Cranbrook, and about 4Km north of the north end of Moyie Lake in the province of BC, Canada as shown on the location map (Figure 1). From Cranbrook, the property can be reached via vehicle, south along Highway 95 to the turnoff to Hiawatha Lake then along this gravel road to the Vine property. The geophysical crew stayed at accommodation in Cranbrook and transportation was provided by Peter Klewchuk.

The project consisted of a single line crossing a pasture and 4 short lines directly west of the outcropping Vine vein. Two more lines were located to the north of these lines as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Location map.

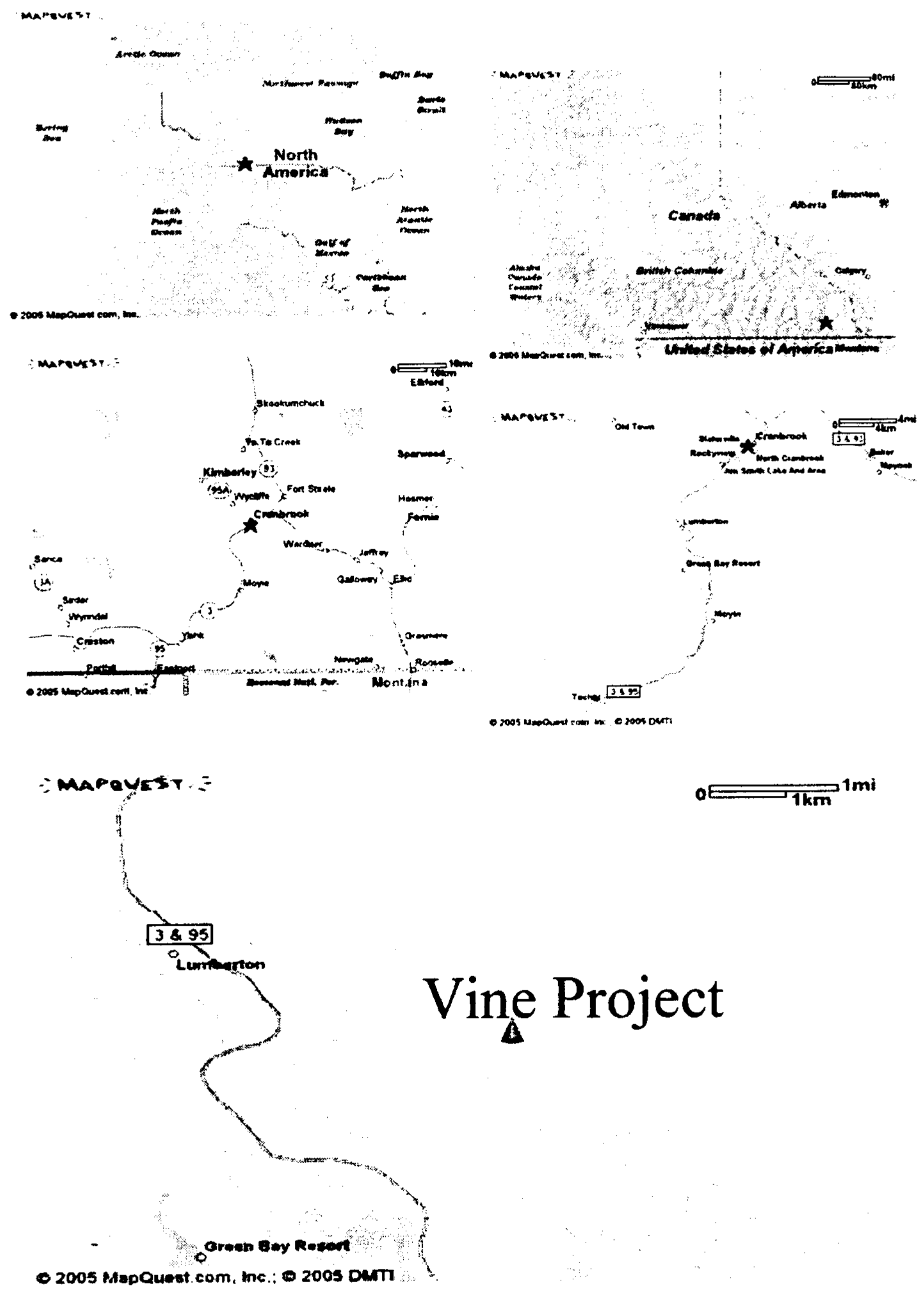
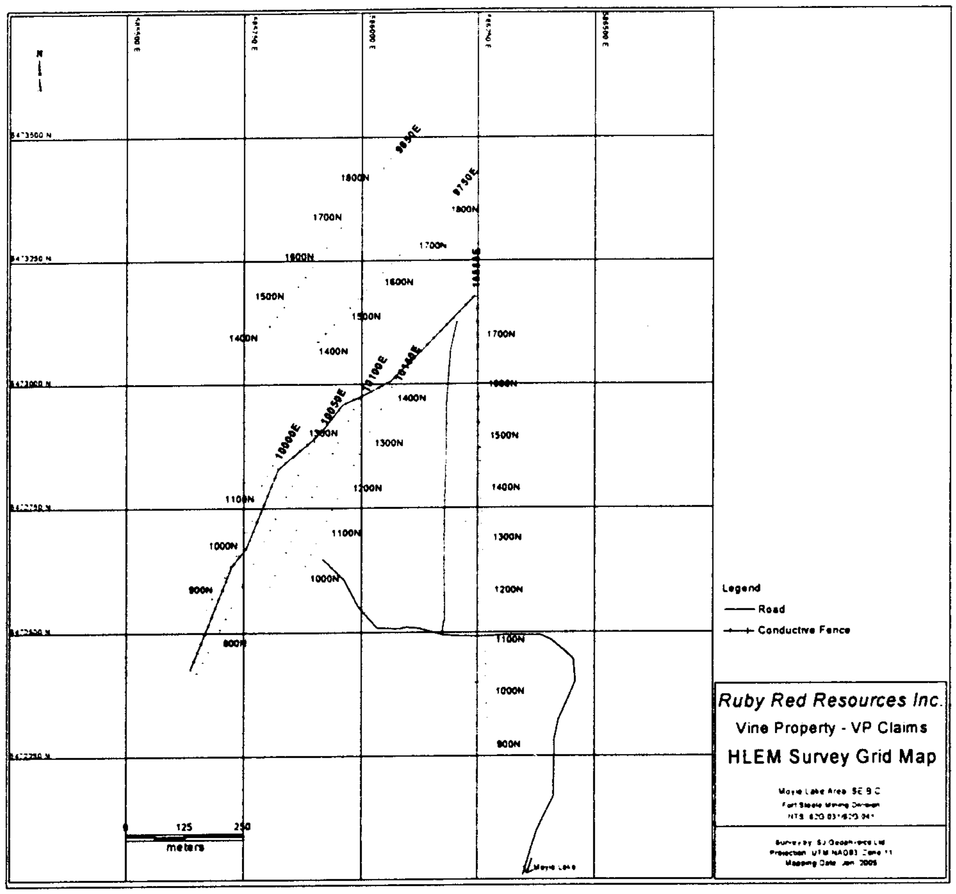


Figure 2: HLEM Grid Location map.



3. Field Work and Instrumentation

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. crew consisted of two SJ Geophysics Ltd. employees: Syd Visser (geophysicist) and Alex Visser. Peter Klewchuk, geological consultant for Ruby Red Resource Inc., provided the personell for placing the survey grid.

The geophysical crew collected the inphase and quadrature data from 5 frequencies 222Hz, 444Hz, 888Hz, 1776Hz and 3552Hz using an Apex Parametrics Max-Min 11 HLEM system (appendix 3) A coil separation of 100m was used for the survey. The data was collected between August 26 and 30, 2004 which includes 2 days of mobilization time.

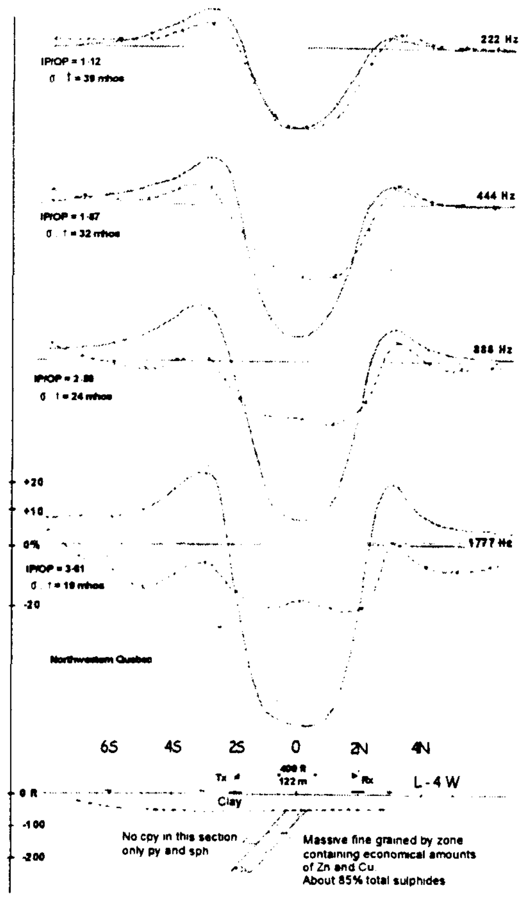
The slopes were collected as the survey progressed and the coils were oriented in the slopes. No distance corrections were applies since no response was expected on the low 222 Hz inphase frequency and it therefore can be used to correct the inphase data. A MMC data logger was used to record the data. The data was transfered to a computer at the end of each day. Unfortunately due to a computer malfunction part of the collected data was lost. This was not noticed until some time later when preparations were being made to write the report.

Handheld GPS points were collected at the ends of the lines by the geophysical crew and used to correct the grid and move it into a UTM (nad83 Zone 11) coordinate system. A large wire fence was also located with the hand held GPS to aid in interpretation. It is believed that this fence will likely act as a conductor.

4. Geophysical Techniques

4.1. MaxMin - Horizontal Loop EM Method

A wide variety of electromagnetic techniques are used to map conductivity variations within the earth. Electromagnetic techniques operate in either the frequency or time domains. In either instance, a time varying magnetic field is established by passing an electrical current through a coil or very long wire. This primary field will generate eddy currents in a conductive medium. These eddy currents will in turn generate a secondary EM field which is diagnostic of the electrical characteristics of the conductive medium excited by the primary field. A wide range of frequencies and coil configurations are available, each with advantages and disadvantages with respect to the geometry and attitude of the conductors.



The MaxMin is a frequency domain EM system where the primary field is established by sending an alternating current through a coil of wire. The receiver measures both the inphase and quadrature (out-of-phase) components of the resultant field. A cable connecting the transmitter and receiver provides specifications of the primary field, which is subtracted from the measured field to yield amplitudes of the secondary field, expressed as a percentage of the primary. In the horizontal loop mode, the transmitter and receiver coils are horizontal and kept at a fixed distance apart.

Characteristics of the maxmin profiles are determined by two main factors: the geometry and attitude of the conductive source and the geometry of the receiver and transmitter coils. In the horizontal coplanar configuration, a conductive response to a vertically oriented plate-like body typically appears as a negative peak, flanked by two lower amplitude positive shoulders ~ 1.3 x the coil separation apart.

A suite of Slingram (horizontal loop) anomalies has been compiled based on small scale model measurements. By comparing field results to these type curves a quantitative analysis of shape, orientation, depth and conductivity thickness characteristics of the conductor can be determined.

A qualitative interpretation of the conductor can be determined from an inspection of these profile characteristics. The relative amplitudes of the inphase and quadrature components are indicative of the conductivity thickness of the source. The relative amplitude of the response at different frequencies is a measure of the conductivity. The asymmetry of the shoulders is a measure dip of the source. Depth to the source can be estimated from the amplitude of a response but is more accurately determined by comparing the results between profiles using different coil separations. As a general guideline, this system will detect a vertically oriented plate to a depth of ~ 0.7 x the coil separation and a flat-lying plate to a depth of ~ 0.6 x the coil separation. Absolute measurements of a conductive half-space can be made to a depth of ~ 1.5 x the coil separation.

5. Data Presentation

5.1. Horizontal Loop EM Profiles

Individual profiles of each line are located in the text under discussion of results. The Real or inphase component of all the frequencies are plotted on one graph and the quadrature, out of phase or also known as imaginary (although there is nothing imaginary about it) are plotted on a second graph.

6. Discussion of Results

The following discussion will give a brief analysis of the HLEM data collected during the short survey.

Line 10550 which was located in a pasture about 550m to the east of any outcrop was the first line surveyed. There is no indication of any anomaly in the data with the exception of the most northerly station which is due to the proximity of the conductive mesh fence. It is therefore suspected that the overburden may be deeper than the expected 50m depth penetration of the survey.

Figure 3: Profile Line 10550E Real (inphase).

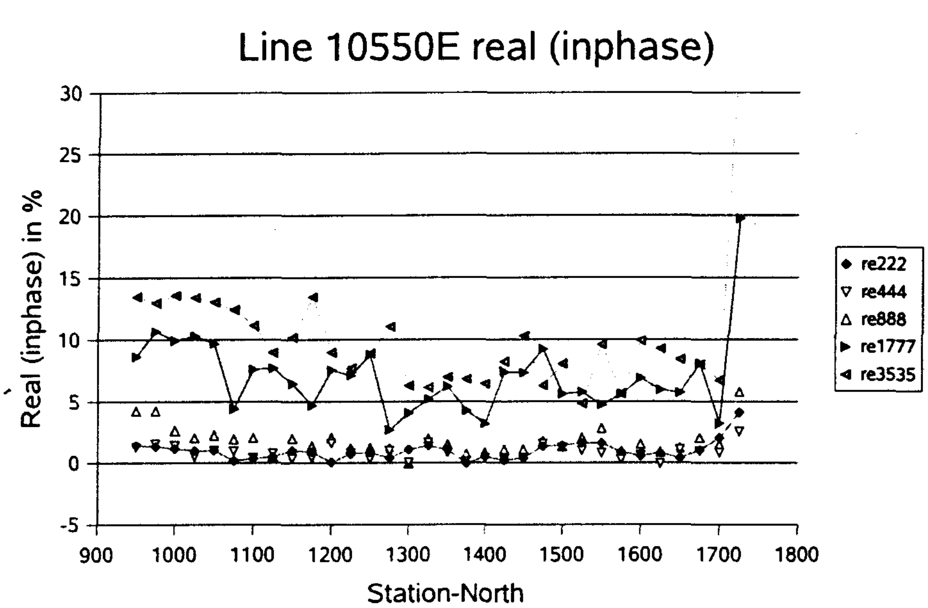
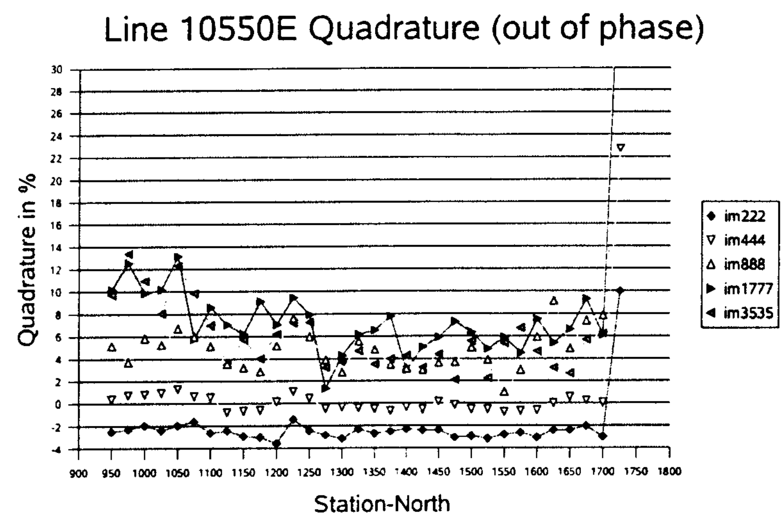
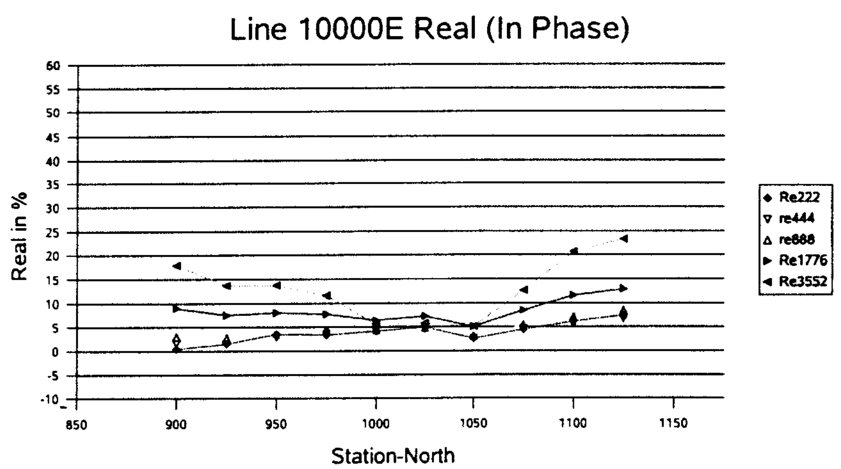


Figure 4: Profiles Line 10550E Quadrature (out of phase)



Moving to the far western end of the survey area line 10000E was located about 25m east of where the Vine vein was outcropping.

Figure 5: Profiles Line 10000E Real (inphase)



As we can see from the real component of the HLEM data shown above there is a weak conductor located at approximately 1025N. This naturally is much more prominent in the quadrature data shown below. The strong background in this data is likely due to the parallel conductive mesh fence.

Figure 6: Profiles Line 10000E Quadrature (out of phase)

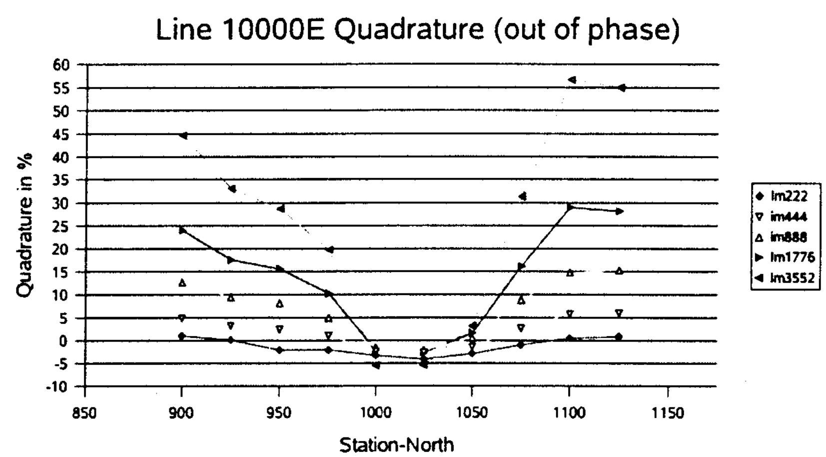


Figure 7: Profiles Line 10050E Real (inphase)

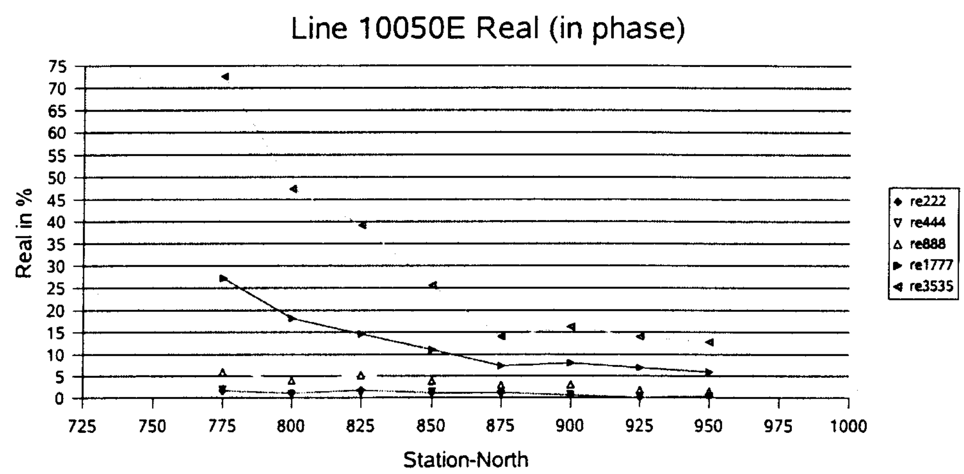
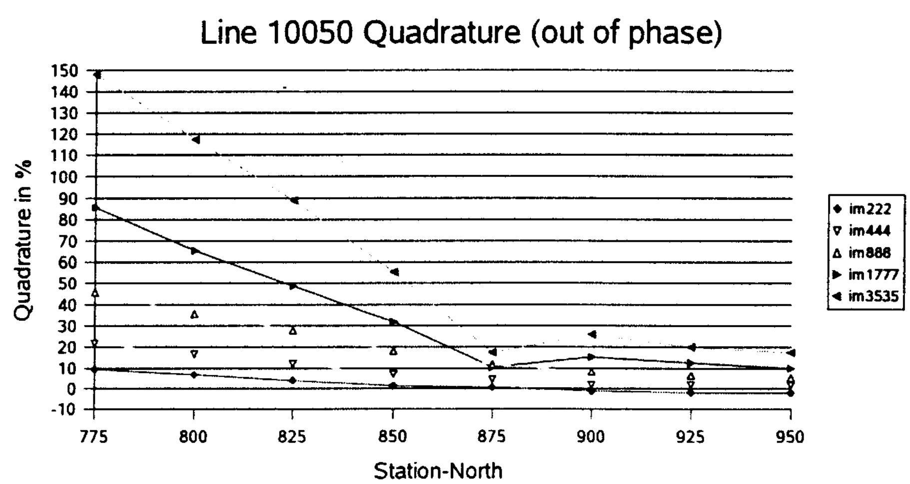
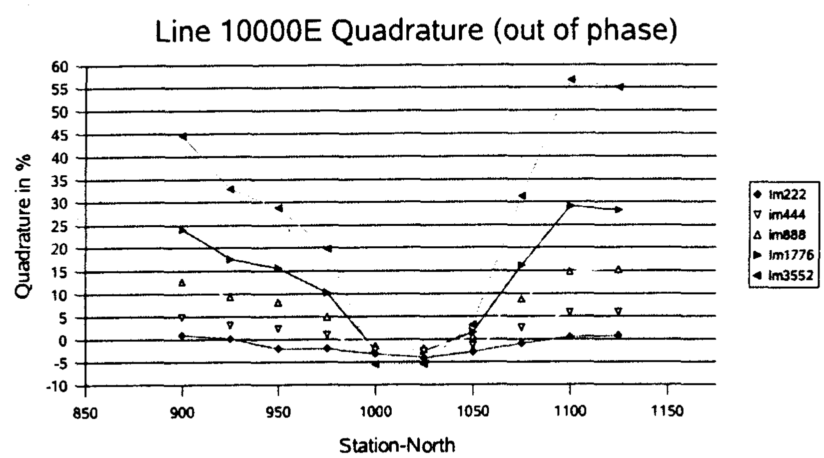


Figure 8: Profiles Line 10000E Quadrature (out of phase)



The partial line 10050E indicated the conductivity of the mesh fence. To the south of 875N the line starts approaching the semi parallel fence and therefore there is a sharp increase in amplitude of the response in both the inphase and the quadrature components of the EM field.

Figure 9: Profiles Line 10000E Quadrature (out of phase)



7. Conclusions and Recommendations

SJ Geophysics Ltd. conducted a small Horizontal loop EM survey over part of the VP claims near the Vine Vein.

The first line was surveyed over pasture to possibly find the extension of the Vine vein. A 100m coil separation given approximately a depth penetration of 50m was used for the survey . It was determined that the depth of overburden may exceed 50m and therefore either a larger coil spacing should be used or a large loop time domain survey should be employed.

The short survey directly east of the exposed Vine vein indicated that the vein is a weak conductor and therefore can be located using EM methods. Since it is a weak conductor higher frequencies should likely be used in any future surveys. It is likely that the vein could also be traced using IP methods.

Respectfully Submitted,
per. S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Syd Visser, P.Geo.
Geophysicist/Geologist

8. Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications

8.1. Syd Visser

I, Syd J. Visser, of 11762 - 94th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that,

1) I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Hon.) Degree in Geology and Geophysics.

2) I am a graduate from Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.

3) I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968

4) I am a professional Geoscientist registered in British Columbia

Signed by: ______________________

Syd Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Geophysicist/Geologist

9. Appendix 2 – Summary Tables

Vine Project

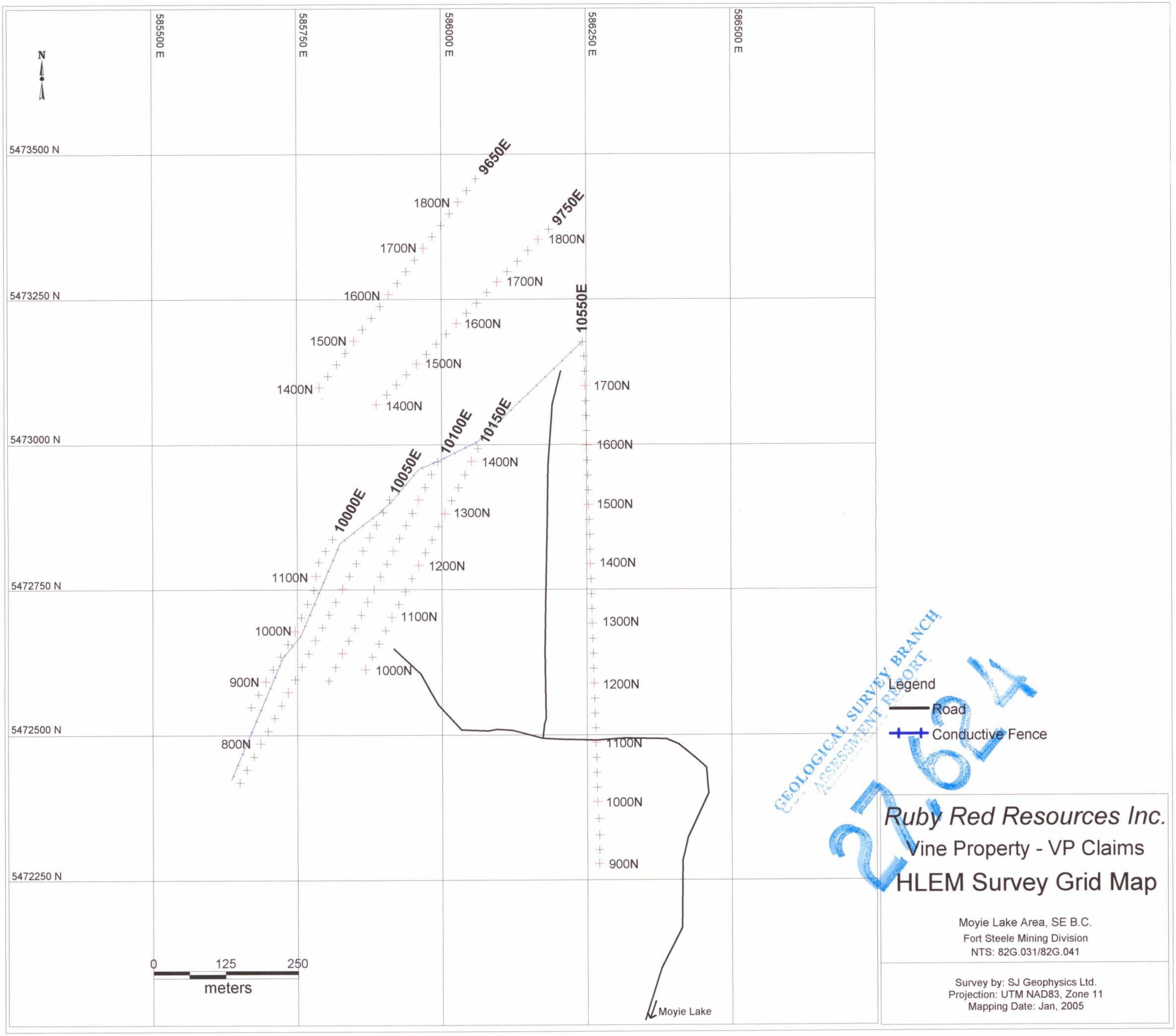
Line	*L.Series*	*BOL Station*	*St.Series*	*EOL Station*	*St.Series*	*Length surveyed*
10550	E	900	N	1775	N	875
10000	E	850	N	1175	N	325
10050	E	725	N	1275	N	550
10100	E	950	N	1375	N	425
10150	E	1000	N	1425	N	425
9750	E	1425	N	1825	N	400
9650	E	1400	N	1850	N	450

10. Appendix 3 – Instrument Specifications

10.1. Max-Min II Electromagnetic

FREQUENCIES:	- 222, 444, 888, 1777 and 3555 Hz.
MODES OF OPERATION:	- MAX : Transmitter coil plane and receiver coil plane horizontal (Max -coupled; Horizontal loop mode). Used with refer cable. - MIN : Transmitter coil plane horizontal and receiver coil plane vertical (Min -coupled; mode). Used with reference cable.. - V.L. : Transmitter coil plane coil plane vertical and receiver coil plane horizontal (Vertical-loop mode). Used without reference cable, in parallel lines.
COIL SEPARATIONS:	- 25, 50, 100, 150, 200 & 250m (MMII) or , 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 800 ft. (MMIIF). - Coil separations in V.L. mode not restricted to fixed values. -
PARAMETERS READ :	- - In-phase and Quadrature components of the secondary field in MAX and MIN mode. - - Tilt-angle of the total field in V.L. mode.
READOUTS:	- - Automatic, direct readouts on 90mm (3.5") edgewise meters in MAX and MIN modes. No nulling or compensation necessary. - - Tilt angle and null in 90mm edgewise meters in V.L. mode.
SCALE RANGES:	- In-Phase: - ± 20%, ± 100% by push button switch.
Now Also ± 4% Quardrature full Scale.	- Quadrature: - ± 20%, ± 100% by push button switch.
	- Tilt: - ± 75% slope. - Null (V.L.): - Sensitivity adjustable by separation switch.
READABILITY:	- In-Phase and Quadrature : 0.25% to 0.5% ; Tilt: 1%.
REPEATABILITY:	- ± 0.25%, to 1 % normally, depending on cnditions, frequencies and coil separation used.

TRANSMITTER OUTPUT:	- 222 Hz :	220 Atm2
		200 Atm2
	- 444 Hz :	120 Atm2
		60 Atm2
	- 888 Hz :	30 Atm2
	- 1777 Hz :	
	- 3555 Hz :	
RECEIVER BATTERIES:	9 V trans. radio type batteries (4). Life: approx. 35 hrs continuous duty, (alkaline, 0.5 Ah), less in cold weather.	
TRANSMITTER BATTERIES:	12V 6 Ah Gel-type rechargeable battery. (Charger supplied).	
REFERENCE CABLE:	Lightweight 2- conductor teflon cable for minimum friction. Unshielded. All reference cables optional at extra cost. Please specify.	
VOICE LINK:	Built-in intercom system for voice communication between receiver and transmitter operators in MAX and MIN modes, via reference cable.	
INDICATOR LIGHTS:	Built-in signal and reference warning lights to indicate erroneous readings.	
TEMPERATURE RANGE:	-40°C to +60°C (-40°F to + 140°F).	
RECEIVER WEIGHT:	6 Kg (13 lbs).	
TRANSMITTER WEIGHT:	13 Kg (29 lbs).	
SHIPPING WEIGHT:	Typically 60 Kg (135 lbs), depending on quantities of reference cable and batteries included. Shipped in two field/shipping cases.	



N
585500 E
585750 E
586000 E
586250 E
586500 E
5473500 N
5473250 N
5473000 N
5472750 N
5472500 N
5472250 N
9650E
9750E
10550E
10000E
10050E
10100E
10150E
1800N
1700N
1600N
1500N
1400N
1300N
1200N
1100N
1000N
900N
800N
0
125
250
meters
Moyie Lake
Legend
Road
Conductive Fence
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,624
Ruby Red Resources Inc.
Vine Property - VP Claims
HLEM Survey Grid Map
Moyie Lake Area, SE B.C.
Fort Steele Mining Division
NTS: 82G.031/82G.041
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Projection: UTM NAD83, Zone 11
Mapping Date: Jan, 2005