

**Geological Interpretation**

**Of the**

**Mouse Mountain  
3 D Induced  
Polarization  
Survey**

**QUESNEL RIVER AREA**

**CARIBOO MINING DIVISION**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**NTS 93G/01**

**545094E / 5876965N (NAD83, ZONE 10)**

**-122.3233°W 53.0390°N**

**Prepared for**

**Richfield Ventures Corp.**

**By**

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**June 22, 2007**

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***MOUSE MOUNTAIN IP SURVEY INTERPRETATION***

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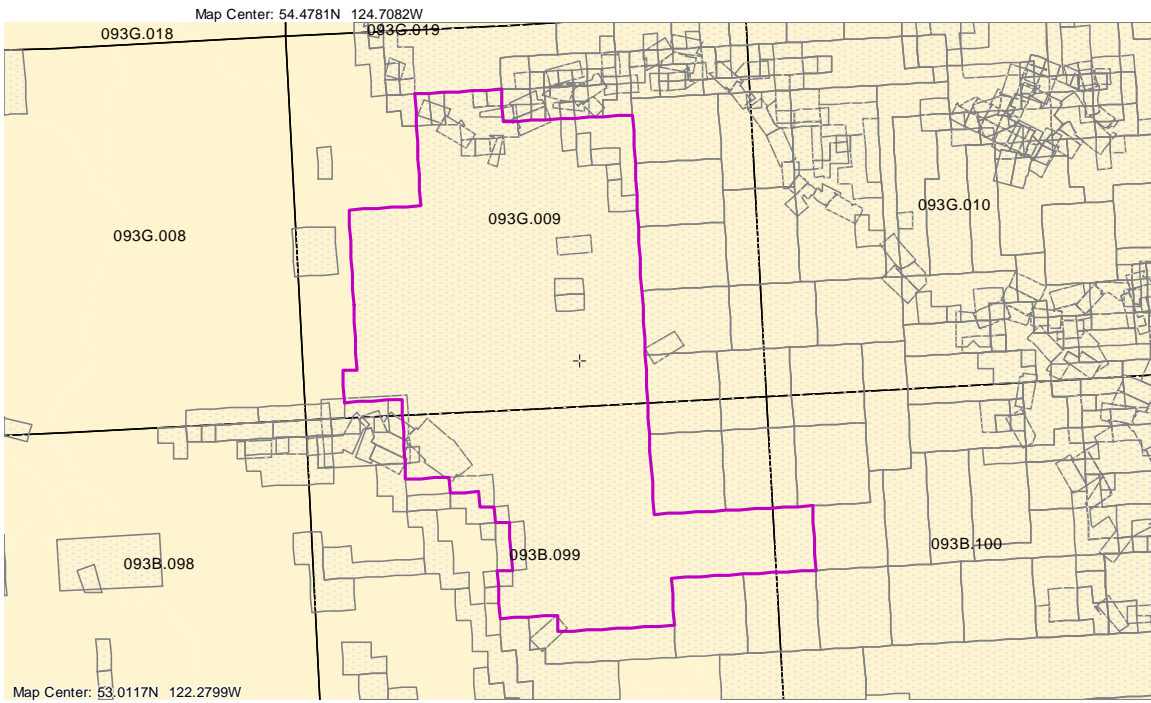
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**ARIS MAP**



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**SUMMARY**

Mouse Mountain is a subvolcanic centre in Nicola volcanic rocks east of Quesnel B.C with three known copper gold showings and a number of other copper gold porphyry indicators. The property is on trend with other porphyry copper-gold deposits in Nicola Group volcanic rocks of the Quesnel Trough. A 90 line km 3D IP survey was carried out over the mountain during May-June 2006 by SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Most striking in the resistivity and chargeability survey results is the pronounced high under Mouse Mountain generally. Low IP response is seen northeast and south of the mountain. This change is seen regardless of the depth level. The general chargeability high has values of 5 ms or more; the low is defined by chargeabilities of 1 or 2 ms. For resistivity the high-low boundary is at about 250 ohm-meters. In cross section the IP response defines horizontal tabular or lenticular zones with the strongest response at about 150 to 200 m depth.

Within the general high under Mouse Mountain the Induced Potential survey defines a specific 900 m long, northeast trending chargeability high zone on the west flank of the mountain. It is remote from known mineralization. The target chargeability zone is about 150 to 200 m beneath the surface from the IP inversion. Chargeability values to 15 milliseconds were observed.

The survey also outlines a 650 m long, roughly equant resistivity zone generally coincident with the chargeability zone. It is also about 150 or 200 m beneath the surface. Resistivities to 1700 ohm-m were seen. Chargeability and resistivity zones can be interpreted as reflections of a sulphide concentration. Because known mineralization at Mouse Mountain consists of chalcopyrite with little pyrite the relatively modest chargeability values are considered encouraging.

Several IP lines cross known showings; where they do the IP response is generally low; no obvious relationship is seen between the IP results and known mineralization.

Together with known showings, soil geochemistry, geology, total field magnetics and airborne K count the IP is interpreted to define a fossil hydrothermal cell to which porphyry copper gold mineralization may be related. To test this hypothesized hydrothermal cell it is recommended to drill 10 inclined deep diamond drill holes for a total length of 4925m .

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**INTRODUCTION**

This interpretation of a 90 km 3D Induced Polarization survey over Mouse Mountain, about 13 km ENE of Quesnel, British Columbia, was written for Richfield Ventures Corp.

SJ Geophysics Ltd carried out the survey in June 2006. Logistics, operational aspects and survey methods were reported by Luran Devlin of SJ Geophysics; a copy is attached. A total of 33 lines at 200m intervals with an approximate azimuth of 90° were used in the survey. Most lines were 2400 m long; nine lines were extended to 3600m.

Mouse Mountain is a geological target with four known mineral showings of copper-gold mineralization in a 1.6 km long mineralized corridor, with strong copper and gold soil geochemical response. Mouse Mountain geology is dominated by a fine grained subvolcanic intrusive of syeno-monzonite which invades fragmental volcanic rocks of the Nicola group. The intrusive and volcanics are broadly coeval and late Triassic to early Jurassic.

The showings are the “High Grade”, Valentine, and Rainbow and Dupont zone. They have been investigated sporadically for several decades with the most intensive work between 1970 and 1992. Percussion and diamond drill holes, on the order of 100 m deep, were drilled by Bethlehem Copper (14 percussion holes), Dupont ( 5 percussion holes) and Teck (16 diamond drill holes). Bethlehem’s best result was a 180 foot intersection of 0.145% Cu in a hole that ended in .33% Cu at the Valentine zone. Dupont’s best result was a 170 foot intersection of 0.102% Cu northwest of the Rainbow zone. Teck’s best results were at the Valentine. One was a 44.5m intersection with 2045 ppm Cu, a second returned 3331ppm Cu over 24.3m drill length.

These companies also carried out extensive surface work including magnetometer, chargeability, VLF, EM, IP and soil geochemical surveys. The showings have only been tested to depths of about 100 m. Deep drilling is required to explore their latent potential and the 3D IP survey was done to help define drill targets.

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**ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The project area is in central BC, immediately east of the Cariboo transportation-utility corridor. Cariboo Highway (97), the B.C. Rail mainline, electric transmission lines, and gas transmission pipelines follow this corridor (Figure 3). Access to the project area is by highway 26, the Quesnel-Wells highway which bisects the project area into northern and southern halves. Within the Project area access is facilitated by innumerable recent logging roads that branch from the Cariboo Highway and the Wells-Barkerville Highway. The Chubby Bear property is 43 km east of Quesnel. It is accessed via highway 26 and the 1300 road.

The climate is boreal continental. Summers are hot, varying from dry to fairly wet. Winters tend to be cold with -30° C. temperatures common. Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year with snow accumulations commonly more than a meter. The exploration working season is from mid-April to end October.



Figure 1. Index map.

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Quesnel, the city, is immediately west of the project area. Prince George, Quesnel and local smaller centers provide experienced manpower, equipment, logistical support and services. Prince George, 120 km north of Quesnel is a major regional center, with regularly scheduled air services to Vancouver and Kamloops. Helicopters and small fixed wing aircraft are readily available for charter.

The project area lies within the Interior Plateau physiographic province, a region of rolling north-northwest trending hills incised by small to medium sized, steep walled stream valleys. The relief is modest, generally less than 300 m, and the topography is dominated by drumlins and deglaciation drainage channels. Drainage is westward to the Fraser River. Much of the project area is underlain by thick glaciofluvial cover. As in many glaciated areas bedrock outcrops are most common on hill tops and in stream valleys. Logging road construction has improved access and increased rock exposure.



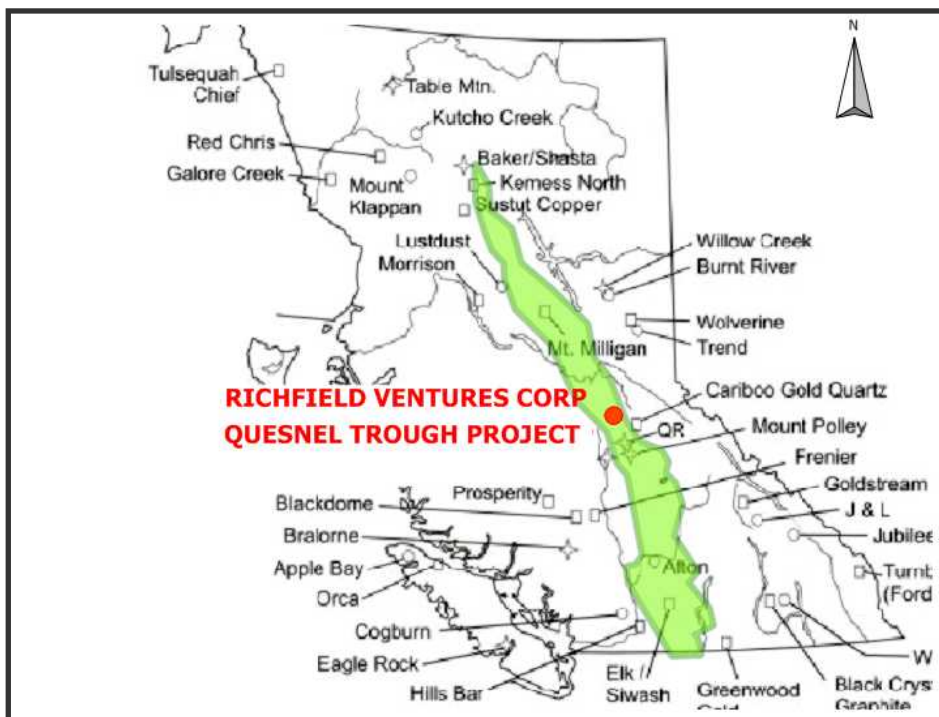
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**GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

The project area is in the heart of Quesnel Trough, a linear northwest trending belt of Late Triassic and Early Jurassic basalt, fragmental volcanic and sedimentary rocks. From north to south the belt includes strata assigned to the Takla, Stuhini and Nicola groups. Quesnel Trough is generally 20 to 40 km wide and can be followed most of the length of BC from near Mackenzie to the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel. On the southwest Quesnel Trough is flanked by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Permian Cache Creek Group and on the northeast are metamorphic rocks of the Omineca Belt, dominantly Late PreCambrian and Early Paleozoic in age. The Pinchi Fault system forms the boundary of Quesnel Trough on the southwest and the Eureka-Spanish Mountain thrusts are at the Omineca Belt boundary.

Alkalic basaltic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the upper Triassic Nicola Group (Quesnel Terrane) are the main rock types on the west side of the project area (Figures 3 and 4). Massive saussuritized green to dark brown green rocks dominate. The volcanoclastic textures are rarely visible and then only on weathered surfaces. Depositional or structural layering is lacking. Locally thin beds of black slate are intercalated with the volcanoclastic rocks.

Polyphase composite dykes, plugs and stocks of monzonite (nepheline) syenitic, syeno-diorite and alkali-gabbro intrude the alkalic volcanoclastic rocks and basalt. These undersaturated intrusive rocks are coeval with, or just younger than, the volcanics they invade. The stocks represent the remnants of eruptive centres of felsic volcanic rocks. They host alkalic suite porphyry mineral deposits.



**Figure 2. Quesnel Trough runs most of the length of BC.**

*It is a narrow belt of Late Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rock. Quesnel Trough hosts many important porphyry copper-gold deposits in BC.*

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The east margin of the project area follows the Eureka and Spanish thrusts approximately. These thrust faults bring eastern Nicola slate over the Proterozoic to Permian Snowshoe Group. The Snowshoe is dominated by quartz mica schist and micaceous quartzite and represents metamorphosed continental sourced sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Along the thrust faulted boundary are slices and sheets of serpentized ultramafic rocks (Crooked Amphibolite), thought to represent obducted remnants of oceanic crust and associated oceanic sediments.

Between the Eureka Spanish thrust and the Nicola volcanic belt is a low area with little relief and few outcrops. Here are scattered outcrops of black recessive weathering slate. Silty to fine sandy black slate, volcanic tuff and calcareous slate are interbedded locally. The rocks are weakly metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies and mostly unaltered. A slaty cleavage is common, but recrystallization along it is lacking. Bedding and cleavage trend northwest. Open to subisoclinal folds that trend northwest are seen locally.

Relations between the black slate and the volcanic rocks are not exposed. The slate is considered to be broadly coeval with the volcanoclastic Nicola and they may be an eastern forearc or backarc facies.

Quartz monzonite to granodiorite radiometrically dated as Cretaceous, the Naver Plutonic suite, invade the older rocks in the northwest part of the project area. They form a pluton of which only the southern extremity reaches the project area.

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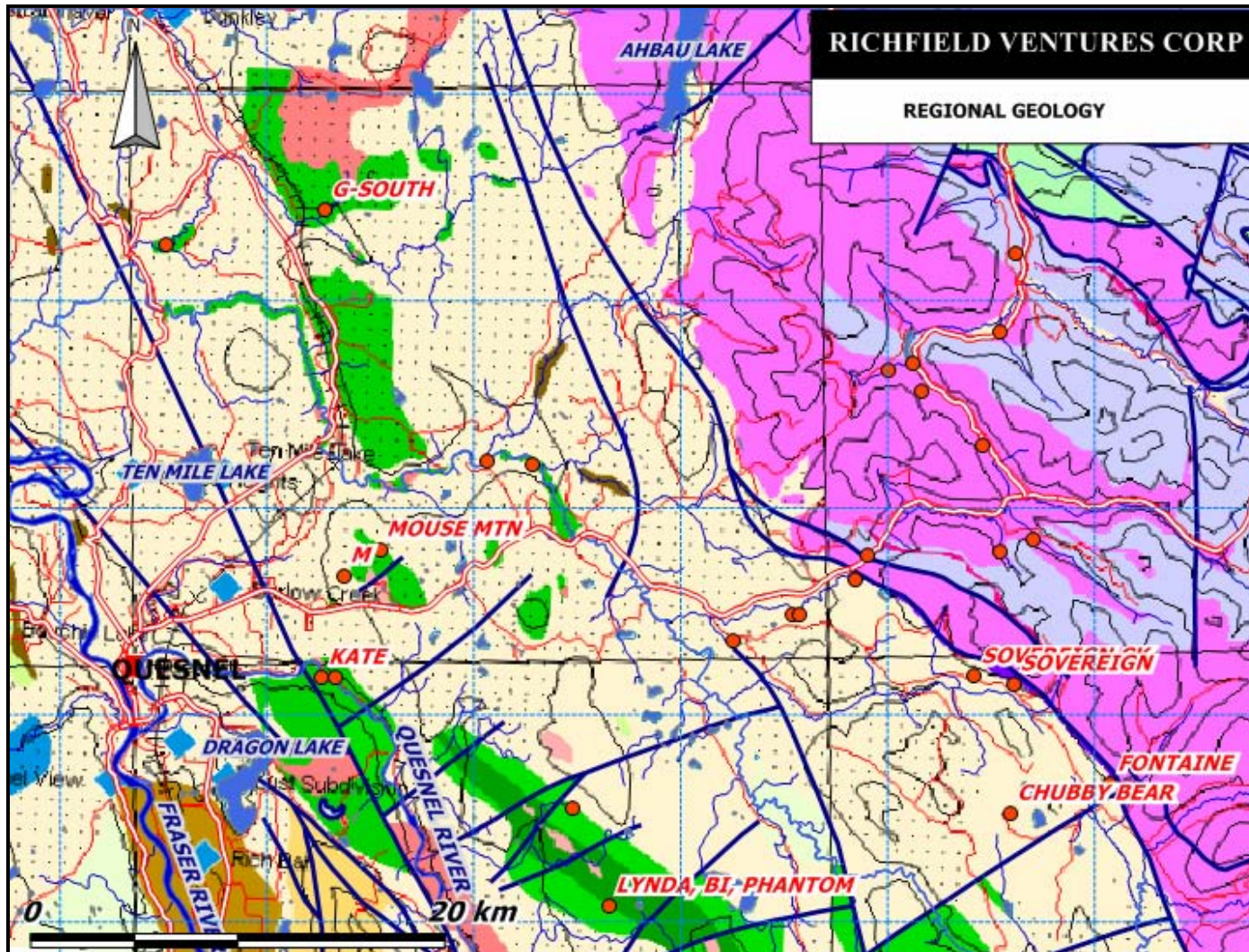
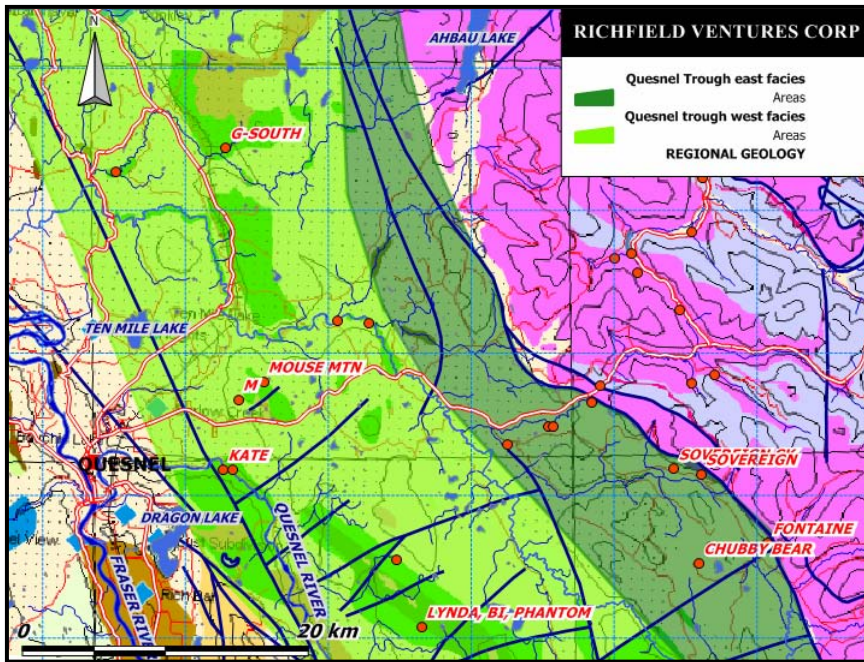


Figure 3. Geological Map of the project area. This geological map shows the known mineral occurrences in Richfield's Quesnel Trough project area in relation to the regional geology. Red circles mark known occurrences; bedrock showings are labeled and unlabelled circles represent placer occurrences. Chubby Bear, in the southeast corner of the map area, is in black slate of the eastern Nicola Group close to the tectonic boundary with the Barkerville Terrane.

Note the three main rock units. On the east are quartzite and mica schist of the Precambrian to Carboniferous Snowshoe Group (coloured purple-pink). In the central belt (uncoloured) is slate of the eastern Nicola facies. These rocks are late Triassic in age. On the west (coloured green) are alkalic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the late Triassic to early Jurassic Nicola Group. Faults are indicated by dark blue lines. Small bodies of syenite and allied rocks invade the Nicola volcanics; one is seen immediately south of the

Mouse Mountain showing. The Naver pluton, a large granodiorite body, is shown in pink immediately north of the G-South occurrence. Ultramafic rocks occupy a discontinuous area along the fault boundary between the eastern Nicola facies and the Snowshoe Group. The two faults along this boundary are the Eureka and Spanish Thrusts.

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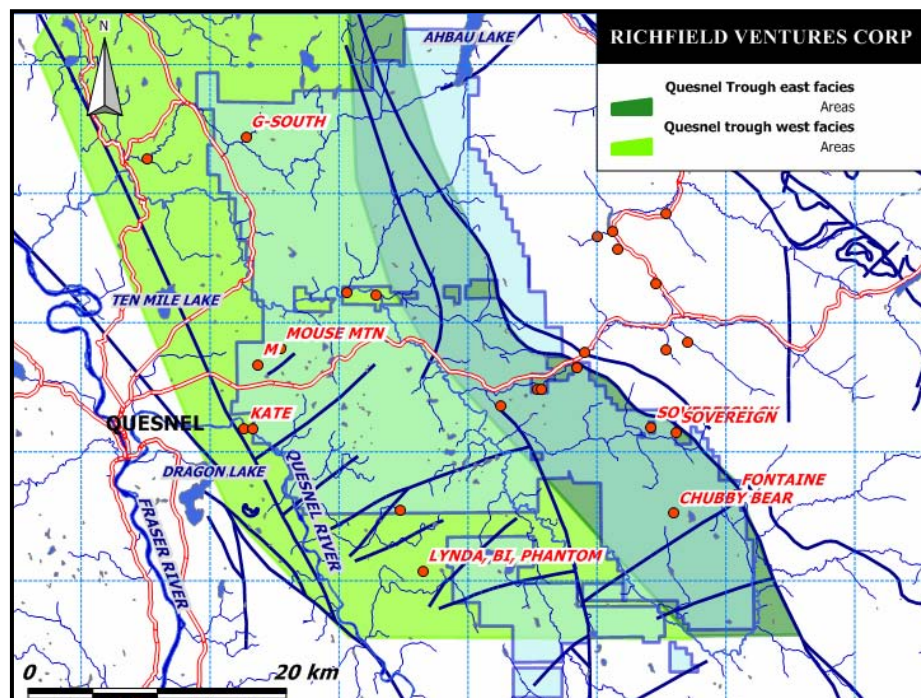


**Figure 4. Facies distribution of the Nicola Group.** This map shows the eastern (dark green) and western (light green) Nicola Group facies of Quesnel Trough in the project area. The Eureka-Spanish Thrust system (dark blue line) on the east is the boundary of Quesnel Trough with Barkerville Terrane.

Isolated exposures of Tertiary rocks, the Eocene Kamloops Group and Eocene to Oligocene Endako Group volcanics and sediments, are found in the south of the Project area.

The geologic fabric seen only in the eastern Nicola rocks and in the Snowshoe Group, strikes north northwest. This fabric is accompanied by regional and lesser faults which also trend north-northwest. Many sub regional northeast trending faults truncate this north-northwest trend. The northeast striking faults locally displace Cretaceous and earlier rocks.

**Figure 5. Map of RVC title and known mineral showings.** Here the Richfield Ventures Corp title ground in pale blue (as of June 12, 2006) is shown on the geological map as taken from mapplace.ca. Note that the eastern claims cover most of the area underlain by the black slate eastern Nicola facies. In contrast the western claims are underlain by the volcanic part of the Nicola Group.



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**GEOLOGY- MOUSE MOUNTAIN**

Mouse Mountain geology is difficult; the rocks are fairly well exposed on the mountain, but they are fine grained and altered and hence ambiguous and tricky. The volcanic rocks are dominantly fragmental, but textures are obscure on fresh surfaces and saussuritization pervasive.

Broadly Mouse Mountain is underlain by Late Triassic volcanic rocks with augite basalt at the base (?) and volcanic breccia above. Augite basalt is dark green, massive and fine grained but is distinguished by its stubby subhedral black augite phenocrysts to 5cm across. Volcanic breccia is massive dark green grey and purplish on fresh surfaces and immature. Angular fragments of a range of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and up to several cm across predominate. The matrix is of the same material but finer grained. Mostly the clasts are matrix supported.

The basalt – breccia contact trends northwest, the general trend of layering in the region. Greywacke and slate are interlayered with the breccia locally as lenses of several metres. The greywacke is generally massive and very immature with angular grit sized volcanic debris in a dark volcanic matrix. Layering is seen rarely in the slate and greywacke; as these rocks occur only locally no general trend is seen. The thickness of the assemblage is unknown; it may be no more than two or three thousand metres.

Slate, like that intercalated with the volcanic rocks, occurs extensively east of Mouse Mountain. Its relationship to the volcanic-intrusive unit is not exposed. Most likely the slate and volcanic-intrusive assemblages are coeval and laterally equivalent; part of the eastern slate may predate the volcanic-intrusive rocks.

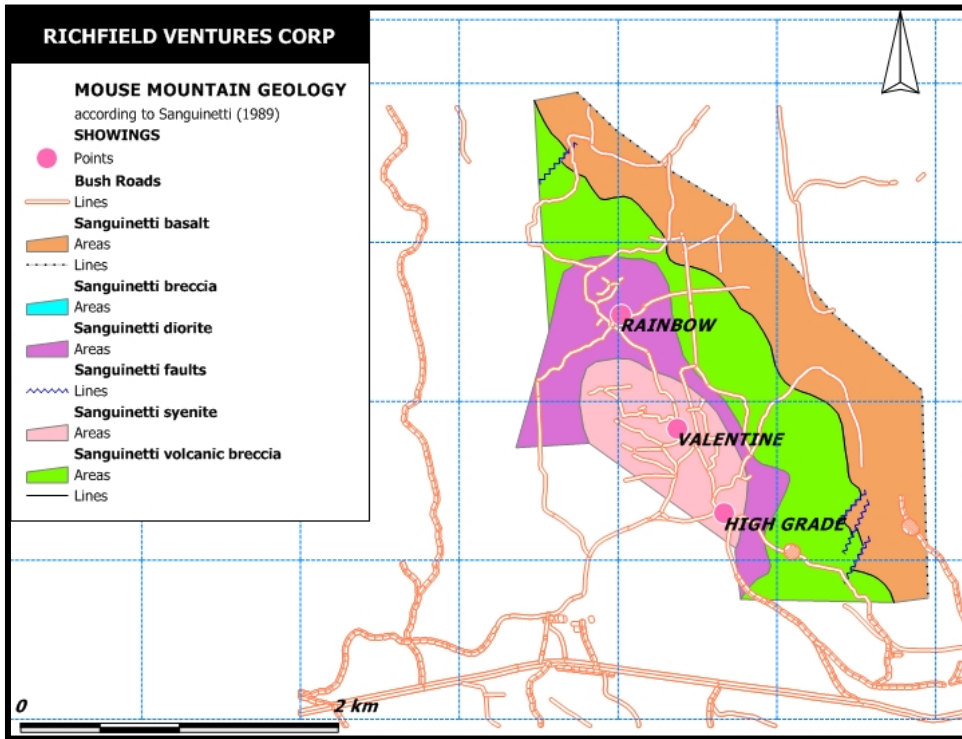
A plug of undersaturated very fine grained intrusive rock, under the high part of Mouse Mountain, intrudes the volcanic assemblage. It is thought to be Early Jurassic and broadly coeval with the Nicola Group.

Deformation is limited; the slate and greywacke are not folded where layering is observed. Observed faults are also minor and presumably of slight displacement. On the whole the rocks are competent and only fractured and jointed. Alteration is pervasive; volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks are strongly saussuritized. In many places, including near showings, rusty weathering iron carbonate is seen as a late alteration overprint of the rocks. The alteration is seen in the fragmental and intrusive rocks but not in the augite porphyry or greywacke.

Three generations of geological map for the property illustrate the difficult geology. All three are given here for comparison (Figure 11, 12, and 13). The first is from Sanguinetti (1989), the next from Donkersloot (1991, 92) and the most recent from this summer's work by Jonnes (2006). The three maps differ markedly illustrating the difficulty of mapping this area. The three generations of maps agree on the basalt-fragmental division and the location of the contact between these two groups, but they

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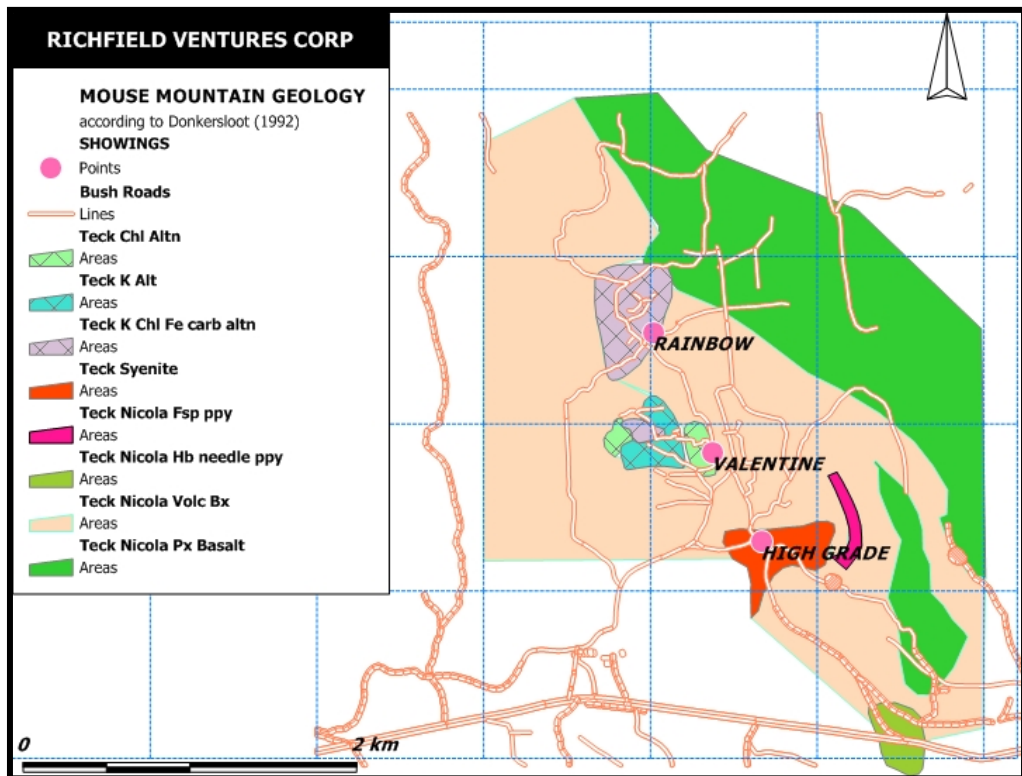
disagree markedly on the location and extent of the intrusive rocks and its phases. Also different are the interpretations of the fragmental rocks, their origin and relations.



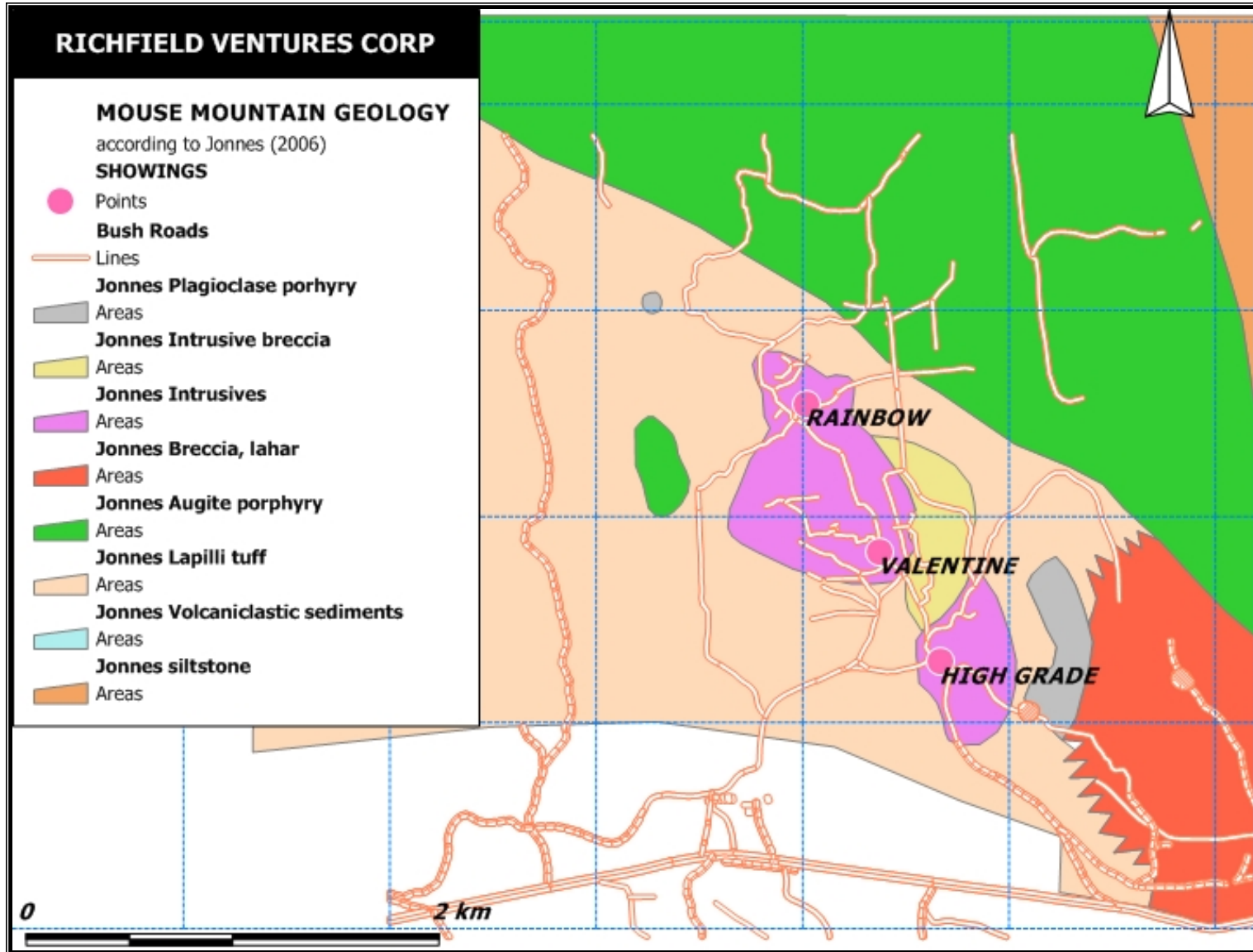
**Figure 6.**  
*Geology of Mouse Mountain according to Sanguinetti.*

*This map portrays the geology as mapped by Placer Dome geologists and reported by Sanguinetti, (1989). The known showings are hosted in intrusive rocks according to this interpretation.*

**Figure7.**  
*Geology of Mouse Mountain according to Donkersloot (1992). Known showings are restricted to the volcanoclastic rocks of the Nicola Group. Areas around the Valentine and Rainbow zones are altered over a considerable area as shown. The late volcanic or post-volcanic syenite to monzonite is exposed around the "High Grade" showing.*



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**Figure 8.** Geological map of the same area as in the previous two figures showing the geology as mapped by Jonnes (2006). Note the agreement between the three authors on the augite basalt-fragmental volcanic contact and the general agreement on the intrusive rocks between Jonnes and Sanguinetti.

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**INDUCED POTENTIAL RESULTS**

**General account of results**

Induced potential results were supplied by SJ Geophysics as PDF files showing the products of the survey as maps and cross sections of the resistivity and chargeability. These results are attached in the appendix as provided by SJ Geophysics. Thirty-three interpreted vertical cross sections of the data were provided along east-west lines, spaced at 100 m for the entire data set. SJ Geophysics also provided maps of the resistivity at 50 m intervals beneath the surface as part of the result set. Accompanying figures show a representative resistivity map, a representative chargeability map and three sample cross sections from these data (Figures 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13).

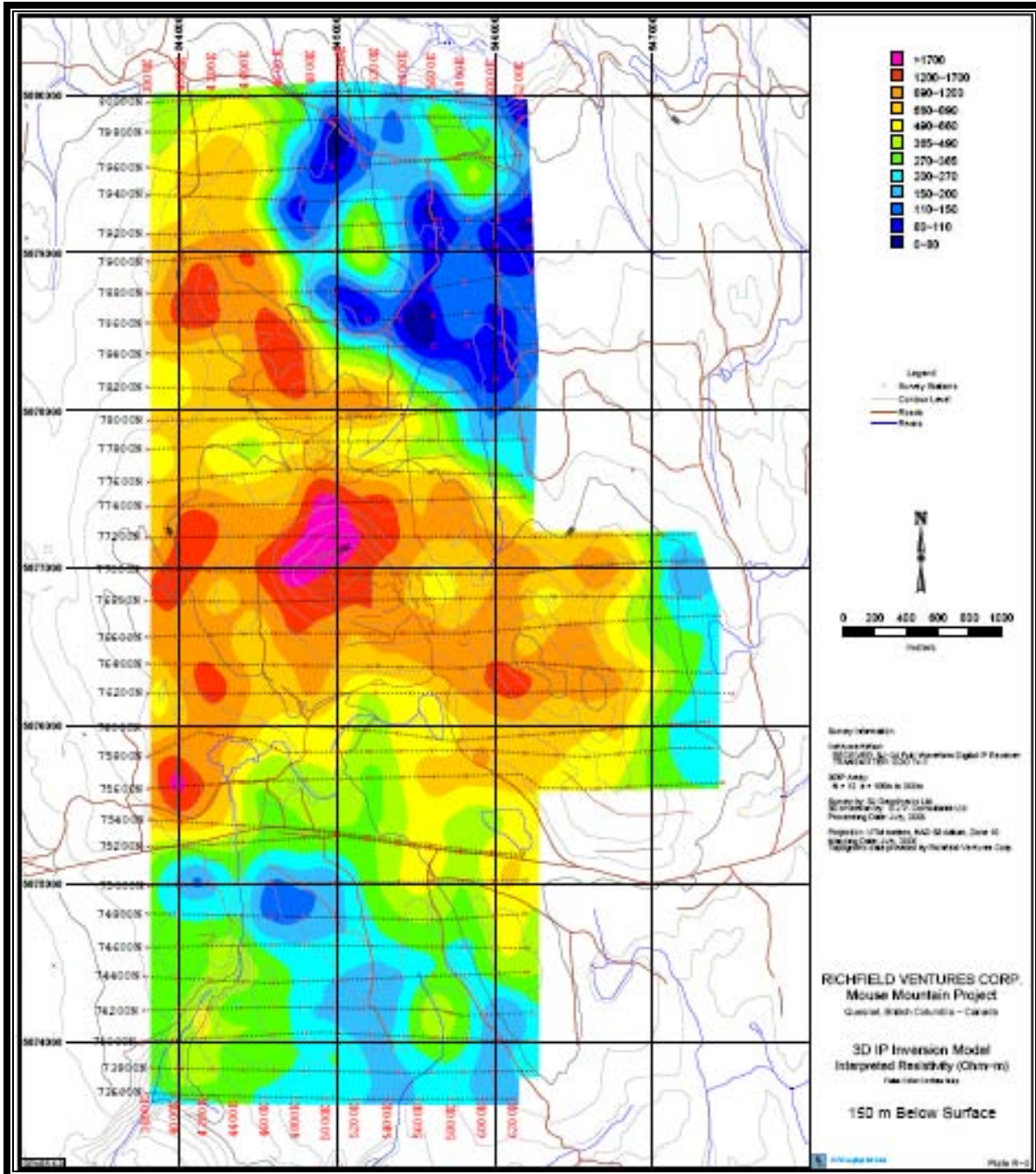
Most striking in the IP results is the general high chargeability and resistivity response under Mouse Mountain and the pronounced resistivity and chargeability change from northeast to the southwest of the grid (Figures 9 and 10). On the northeast resistivity and chargeability are low; on the southwest both are higher. This difference is seen regardless of which depth level is chosen. The high-low IP boundary trends northwest and coincides generally with the boundary between augite porphyry on the northeast and breccia and intrusive rocks on the southwest. The high-low IP boundary also coincides with strong gradients in the airborne magnetic data. From the IP cross sections the boundary appears to be vertical or nearly so; it may represent a vertical fault.

Several IP lines cross known showings; where they do resistivity and chargeability are generally low (Figures 11, 12 and 13). No relationship is obvious between the IP results and known mineralization. Notable in the cross sections is that the resistivity and chargeability response is generally low near surface, increases for about 150 m with depth and then still deeper decreases again. The cross sections picture lenticular, sub horizontal, laterally continuous IP response zones about 150 m beneath the surface. The maps fortify this picture; the strongest chargeability and resistivity response is in the 150 and 200 m beneath surface maps. Also noticeable in the cross sections is that the IP response is vertically fixed; in other words in successively deeper maps the highs are at roughly the same coordinates.

Strongest resistivity response in the survey is under Mouse Mountain and adjacent high ground (Figure 9); the northwest flank of Mouse Mountain has the resistivity high. For chargeability (Figure 10) the highest response is on the northwest flank of Mouse Mountain where no showings are known. This is on the flank of subvolcanic undersaturated rocks intrusive into Nicola volcanoclastic strata (Figure 15). The second chargeability response just north of the Quesnel-Barkerville highway is related to cultural electrical field interference and is not geological. The third chargeability high zone, which is truncated by the southeast corner of the grid, is considered real.

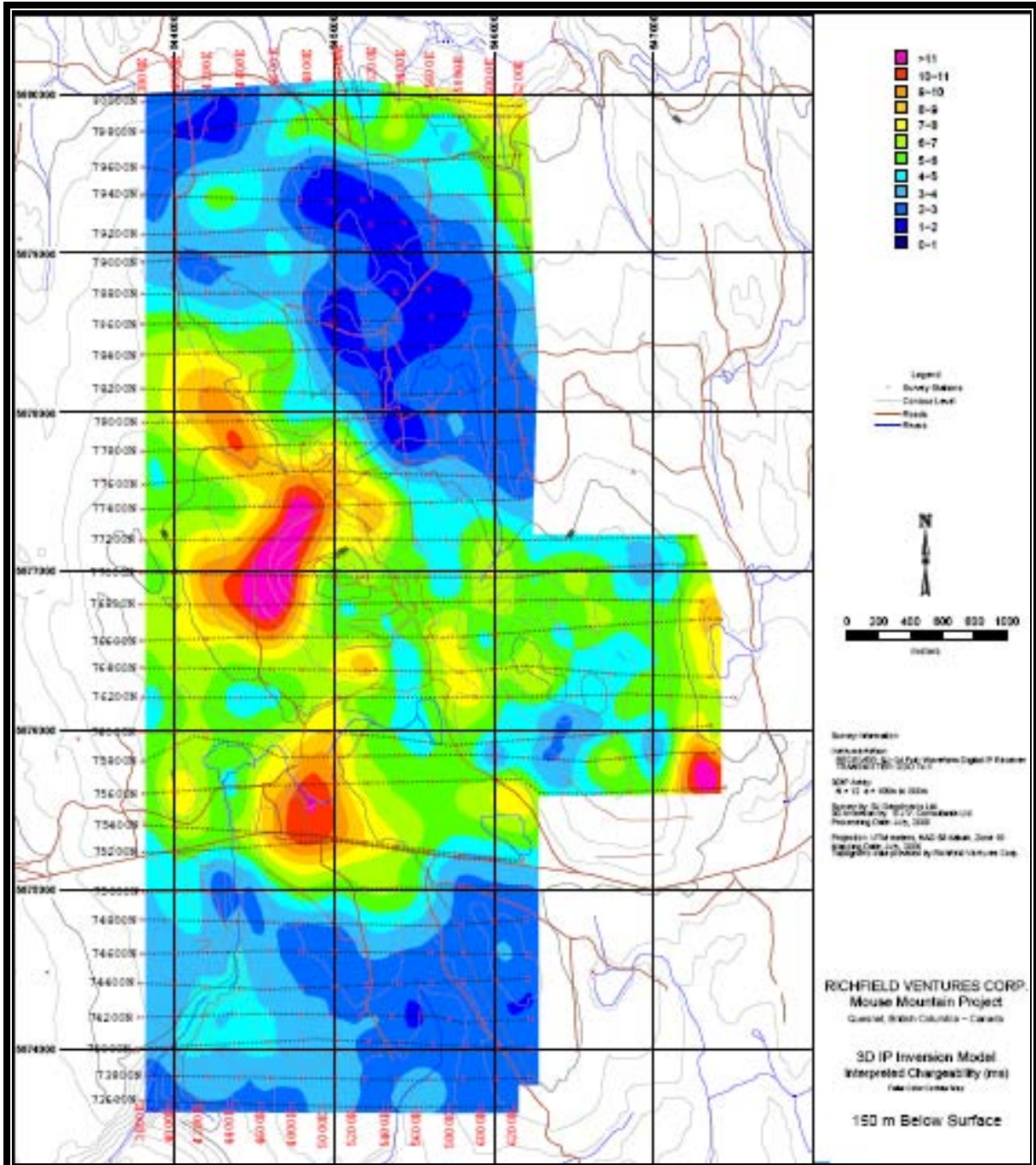


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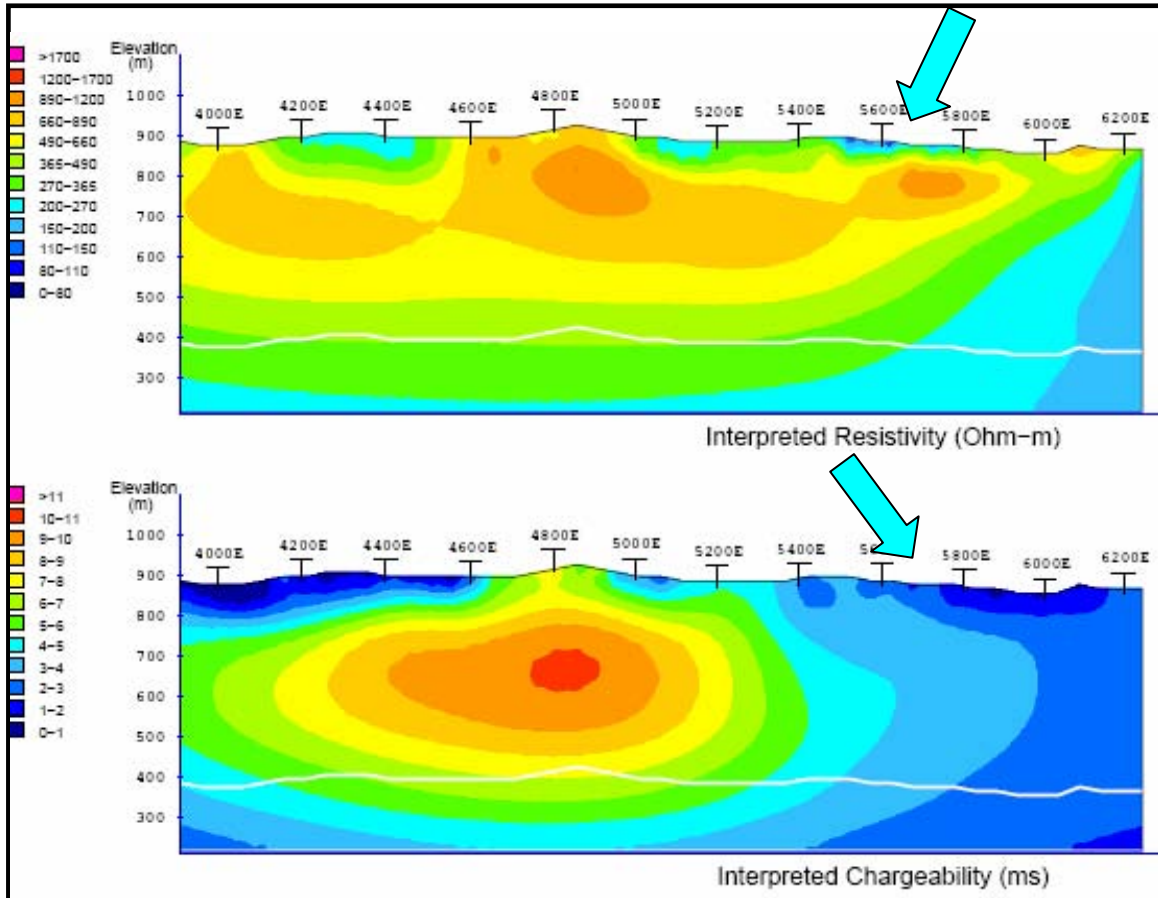
**Figure 9. Mouse Mountain resistivity 150 m beneath surface.**  
 Note the broad general high resistivity zone in the map centre which contrasts with the low on the northeast.

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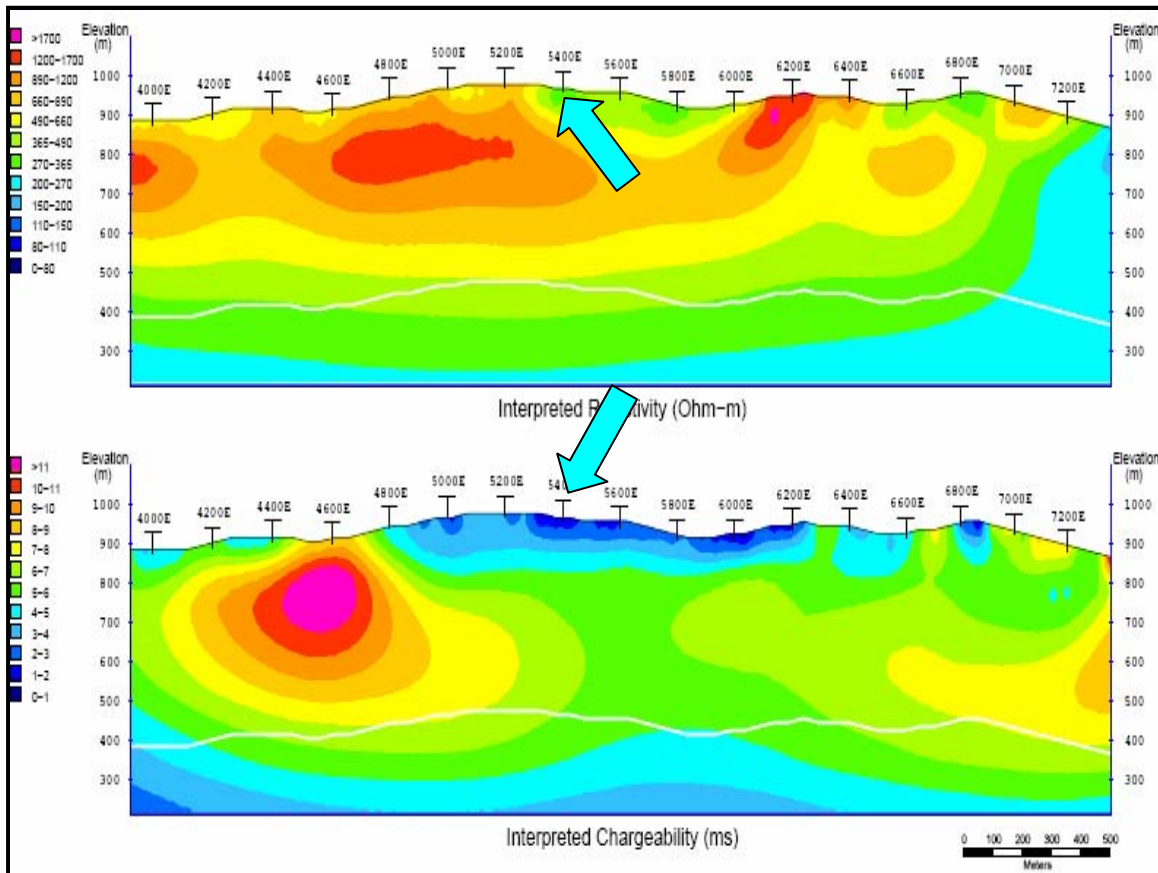
**Figure 10. Mouse Mountain Chargeability map 150 m beneath surface.**  
 Note the broad general high chargeability zone in the map centre which contrasts with the low on the northeast. Note the sharp boundary between the two chargeability domains.

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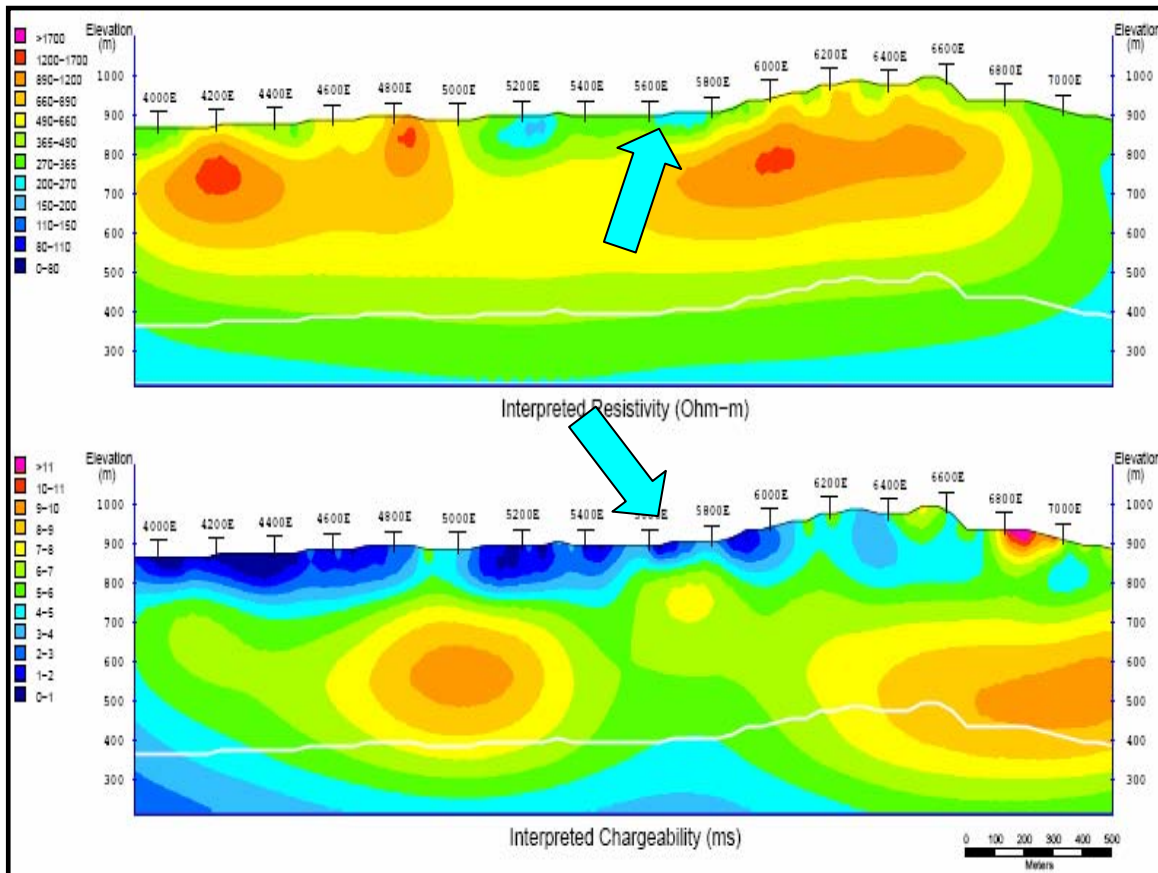
**Figure 11. Northern cross sections of the Mouse Mountain 3D IP survey.** These sections are along line 5877600N and cross near the Rainbow-Dupont zone, the location of which is indicated by the arrow. Vertical exaggeration is about 2:1. No strong IP response is seen at this showing. Instead the chargeability and resistivity highs are about 1 km to the west and at several hundred metres beneath the surface. Note the tabular lenticular response zones in resistivity and chargeability which decrease downward and upward from a level roughly 200m beneath surface.

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**Figure 12. Central cross section for the Mouse Mountain 3D IP survey.**  
*This diagram along line 5876800 N crosses the Valentine zone; its location on the sections is indicated by the blue arrow. Vertical exaggeration is about 2:1. As for the Rainbow-Dupont no strong IP response is seen at Valentine. Instead the chargeability and resistivity highs are about 1 km west of the showing and strongest at depths of 100 to 300 m beneath surface.*

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**Figure 13. Southern cross section of the 3D IP data.**  
*This line, along 5876200, crosses the “High Grade” showing which is indicated by the blue arrows. Vertical exaggeration is about 2:1. The showing lacks an obvious IP response at surface or at depth.*

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IP results and other Geophysical data

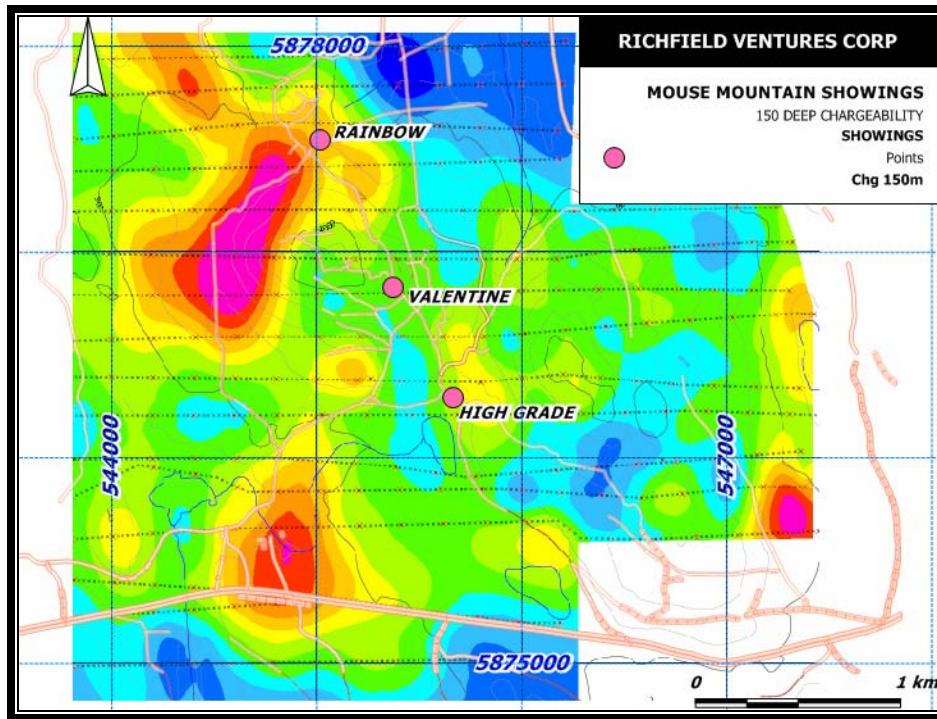


Figure 14. Mouse Mountain chargeability and showings.  
 Note that the showings lack a unique spatial relationship to the chargeability.

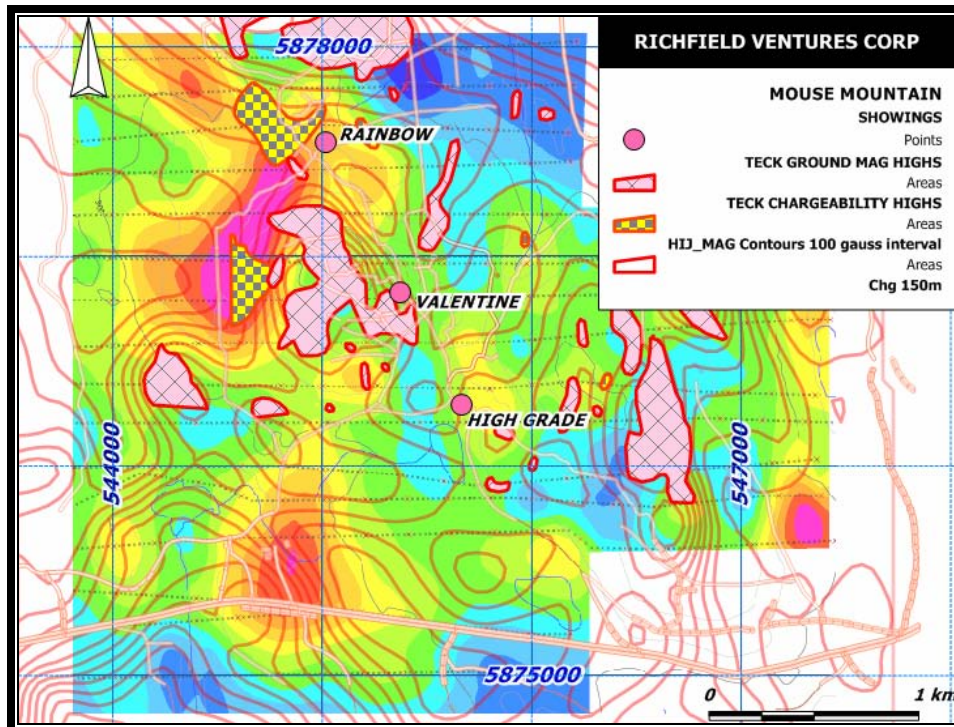
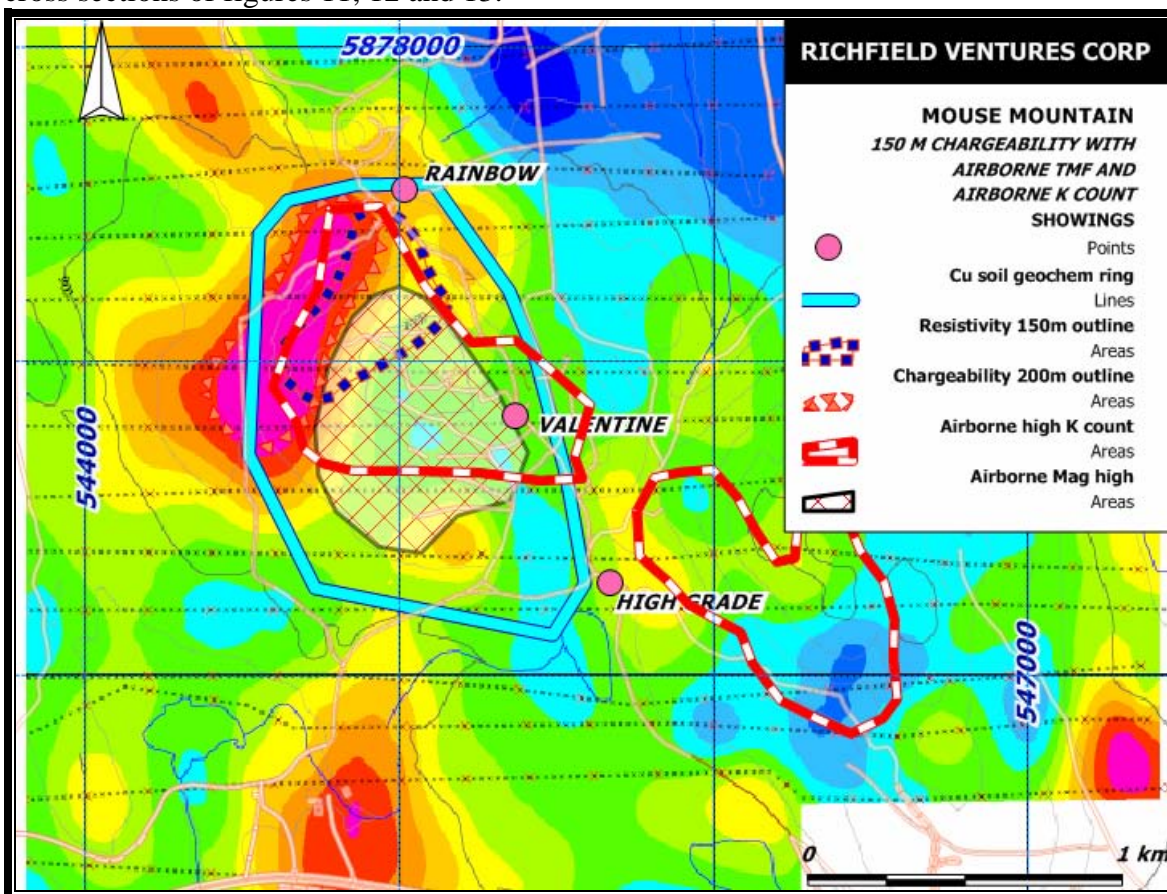


Figure 15. Mouse Mountain 150 m chargeability with airborne and ground magnetics.  
 The map also shows the location of chargeability highs defined by the Teck Corp chargeability high from an earlier survey.

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Broadly the IP chargeability and resistivity highs help outline a system to which mineralization on Mouse Mountain is likely related. The IP, total magnetic field, geology, known showings and soil geochemistry can be taken to delineate a hydrothermal system that likely controls porphyry copper-gold mineralization. The hypothetical hydrothermal system is centred on Mouse Mountain, has a soil copper geochemistry halo, has a central magnetic core, has IP highs flanking its northwest edge, has showings on its eastern flank and occupies a good part of the subvolcanic intrusive under Mouse Mountain. Following figures show relationships of the IP to these various parameters.

Figure 14 shows that the known showings, where most work on Mouse Mountain has concentrated, are remote from the IP chargeability and resistivity high, although the Rainbow abuts the northern end of the chargeability high. This is also illustrated in the cross sections of figures 11, 12 and 13.



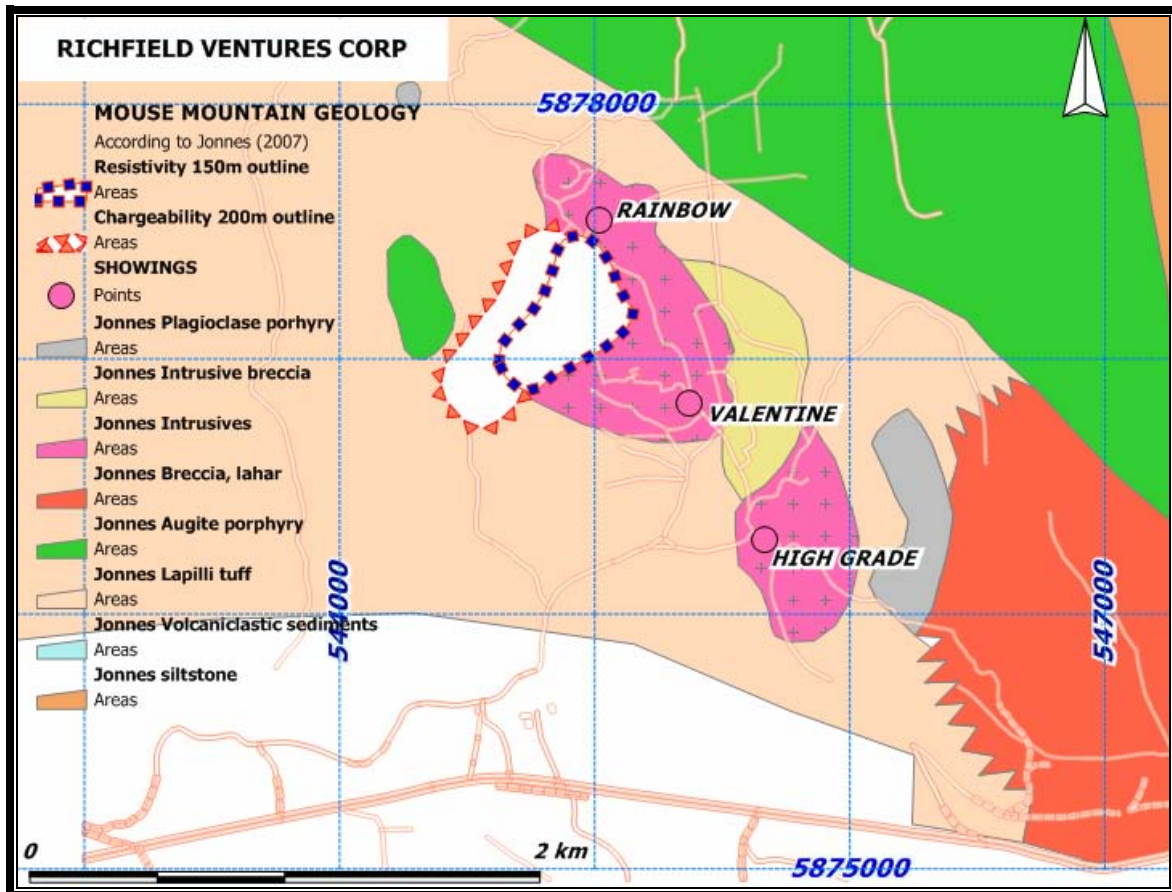
**Figure 16. IP chargeability in relation to airborne multiparameter data. Copper in soils, total magnetic field, airborne high K count are plotted on the 150 chargeability map.**

Similarly figure 15 shows that the chargeability high from the current survey coincides with that determined in an earlier survey by Teck Corp. The Teck Corp survey was a standard pole-dipole survey without 3D inversion. Highs from the ground magnetic survey by Teck Corp correspond well to those from the airborne total field magnetic of the multiparameter survey flown for Richfield Ventures Corp in 2005. The potassium count highs near Mouse Mountain, from the multiparameter survey are shown in figure 16; they demonstrate correspondence with the other geophysical parameters.

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**IP results in relation to Geology**

The geology of Mouse Mountain, as mapped by Jonnes (2006), is shown in figure 16 with the resistivity and chargeability highs superposed. The chargeability-resistivity highs lie over the west side of the intrusive-subvolcanic complex roughly over the contact between the intrusive and volcaniclastic rocks, as illustrated in figure 16

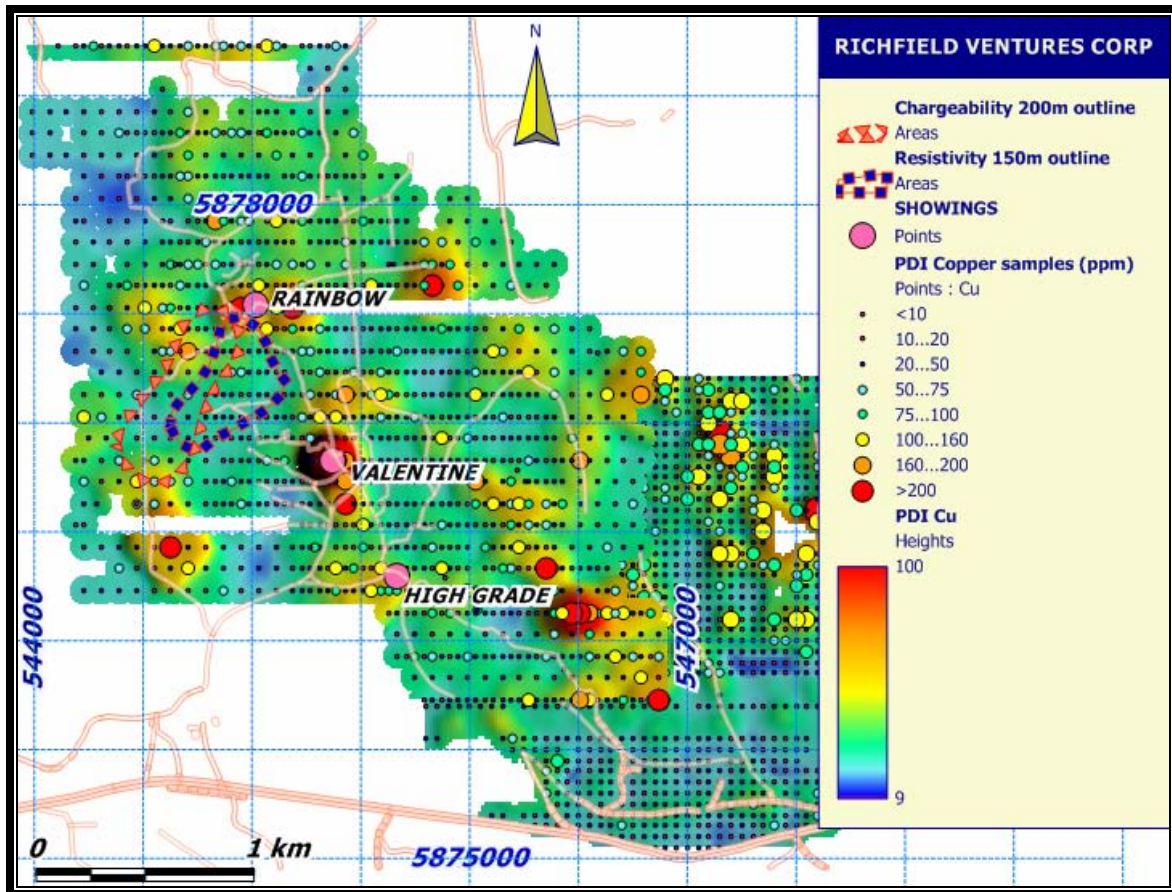


**Figure 17. Mouse Mountain geology with chargeability and resistivity highs.**  
*The geology, according to Jonnes (2007), shows the monzonite-syenite intrusive centre with volcanic rocks surrounding it. The map shows that the chargeability and resistivity highs are nearly coincident and that they are on the northwest flank of the intrusive centre.*



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**IP in relation to Soil Geochemistry**



**Figure 18. Mouse Mountain copper geochemistry and IP.**  
*Here the soil geochemistry from a survey by Placer Dome Inc extended by a 2006 Richfield survey is shown in relation to the chargeability and resistivity highs from the current survey.*

Copper in the soil geochemistry of Mouse Mountain shows a discontinuous circle of highs surrounding the Mountain (Figures 17, 18). Soil copper response is low in the ring's centre. The IP chargeability and resistivity highs fall on the northwest part of the copper soil geochemistry ring. The map shows several other copper targets that lack geophysical expression from the IP survey.

The copper soil geochemistry ring low coincides with the airborne multiparameter survey total magnetic field high and more generally with the subvolcanic undersaturated rocks under Mouse Mountain (Figure 18).

Figure 19 showing the gold geochemistry in relation to the IP and total magnetic field demonstrates the linear soil gold response zone coincident with copper soil highs. The gold highs fall on the northeast flank of Mouse Mountain and its total magnetic field high; it is remote from the IP response zone.

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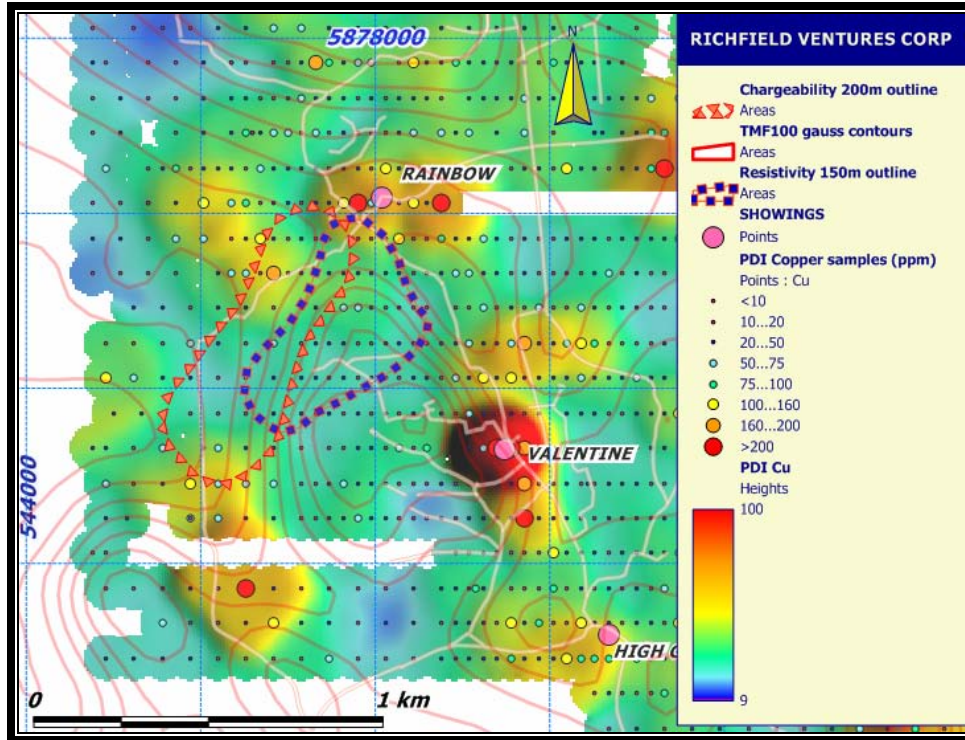


Figure 19. Mouse Mountain copper soil geochemistry detail. This map gives a closer view of the main area of interest from the current IP survey. In addition to the copper soil geochemistry and the chargeability-resistivity high the total magnetic field contours from the airborne multiparameter survey are given.

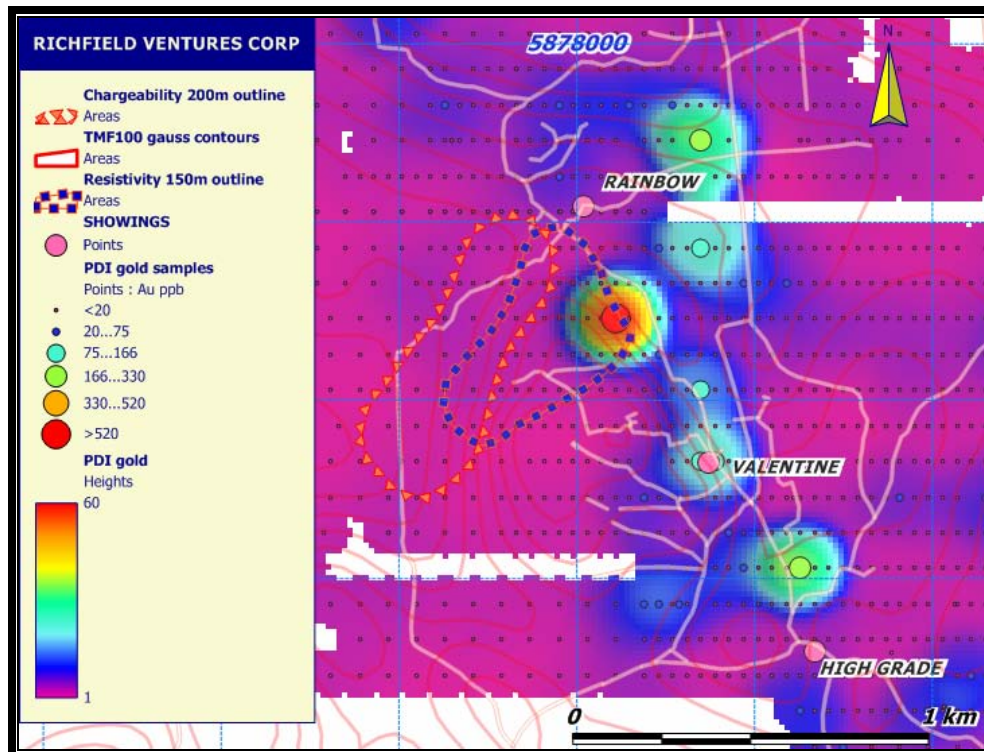
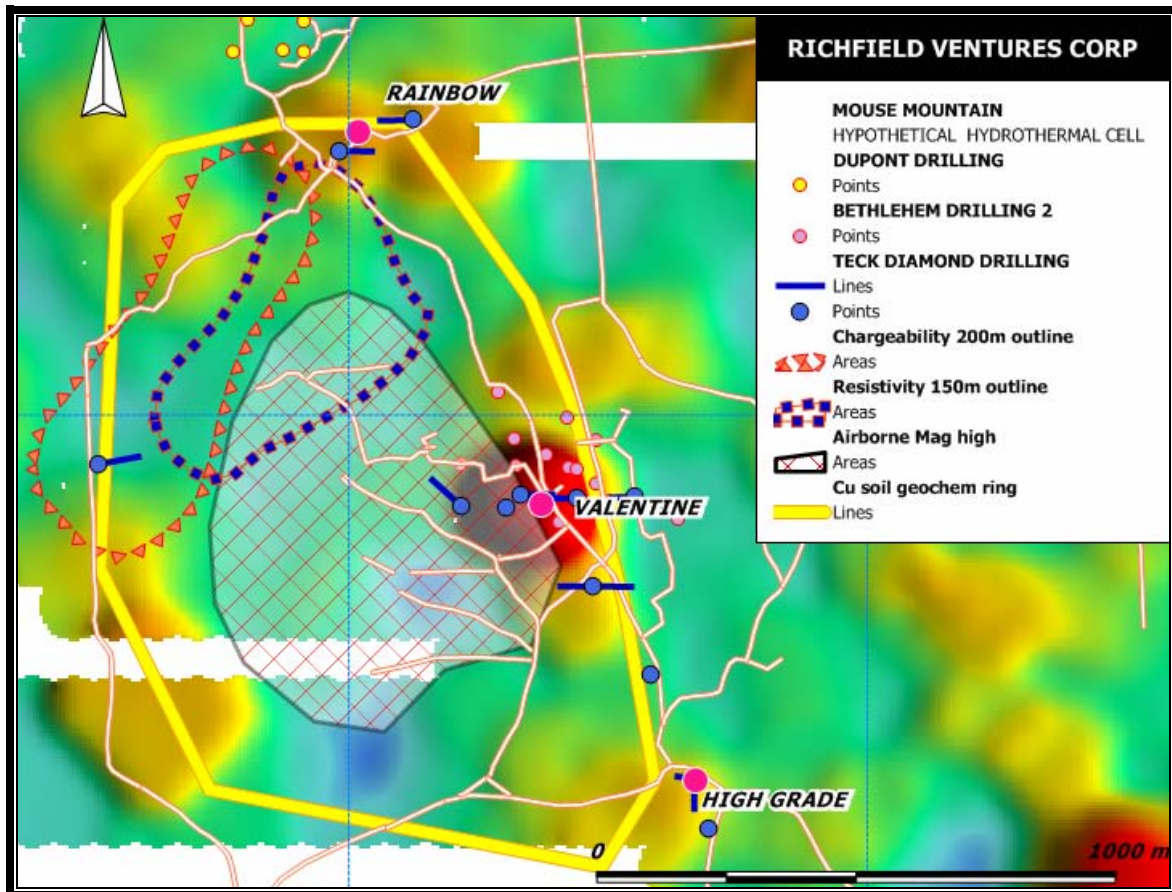


Figure 20. Mouse Mountain gold soil geochemistry detail with IP and TMF parameters as above.

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**IP in relation to Historic Drilling**

Drilling at Mouse Mountain was carried out by three previous operators, namely Dupont (5 vertical percussion holes), Bethlehem (12 vertical percussion holes) and Teck (12 mostly inclined diamond drill holes). In this work no holes were much deeper than 100 m. Significant copper values were intersected in some holes; this is summarized elsewhere. Figure 20 shows



**Figure 21. Synthesis of hypothesized Mouse Mountain hydrothermal cell.**  
*The showings, soil geochemistry, total magnetic field, IP response and geology are used to delineate the possible extent of the system that may have driven porphyry copper-gold mineralization at Mouse Mountain.*

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**CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATION**

Mouse Mountain is an alkalic porphyry copper-gold target with most of the characteristics of similar deposits in the Canadian Cordillera. It has a similar geologic setting, including similar host stratigraphy, subvolcanic alkalic intrusions, a similar style of disseminated and fracture-controlled mineralization, and similar mineral, alteration and elemental assemblages. Its size and the extent of known mineralization make it an attractive bulk-tonnage porphyry copper-gold target, perhaps like that at Mt Polley.

A 90 line km 3D IP survey was carried out over Mouse Mountain during May-June 2006 by SJ Geophysics Ltd. The survey shows general high IP response under Mouse Mountain within which specific chargeability and resistivity targets are identified. Low IP response is seen northeast and south of the mountain. The general chargeability high has values of 5 ms or more; the specific targets have highs of 15 ms.

Mouse Mountain's general resistivity high has values above 250 ohm-meters. Within it are specific target highs above 1700 ohm-meters. In cross section the IP response outlines horizontal tabular zones; strongest response at about 150 to 200 m depth. No direct correlation is seen between known showings and the IP response where IP lines cross known showings.

Specific targets within the general high under Mouse Mountain are a 900 m long, northeast trending, chargeability high on the west flank of the mountain and a 650 m long, roughly equant resistivity zone generally coincident with the chargeability zone. The high zones are tabular and generally horizontal with the highest values about 150 m beneath the surface.

Known showings, copper-in-soil geochemistry, geology, total field magnetics and airborne K count and the IP response coincide generally and are interpreted to define a fossil hydrothermal cell to which porphyry copper gold mineralization may be related. The hypothesized fossil hydrothermal cell is elliptical in plan and about 1.5 km across in its longer, north-south direction.

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**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The fossil hydrothermal cell hypothesized under Mouse Mountain is ready for deeper testing. The historic work, the results of the recent deep focus 3D IP survey the other geophysics, the historical data from earlier work and the recent backhoe trenching results serve to focus where the testing needs to be centred.

To test the most compelling, if not the most conventional, target on the property, the subjacent chargeability, resistivity and magnetic highs on the west flank of Mouse Mountain west of the Valentine zone, ten deep inclined holes are recommended.

Two holes should be collared at the Rainbow zone and drilled at a moderate inclination southward to intersect the chargeability and resistivity highs from the north. These holes would also test any connection between the Rainbow zone and the geophysical targets.

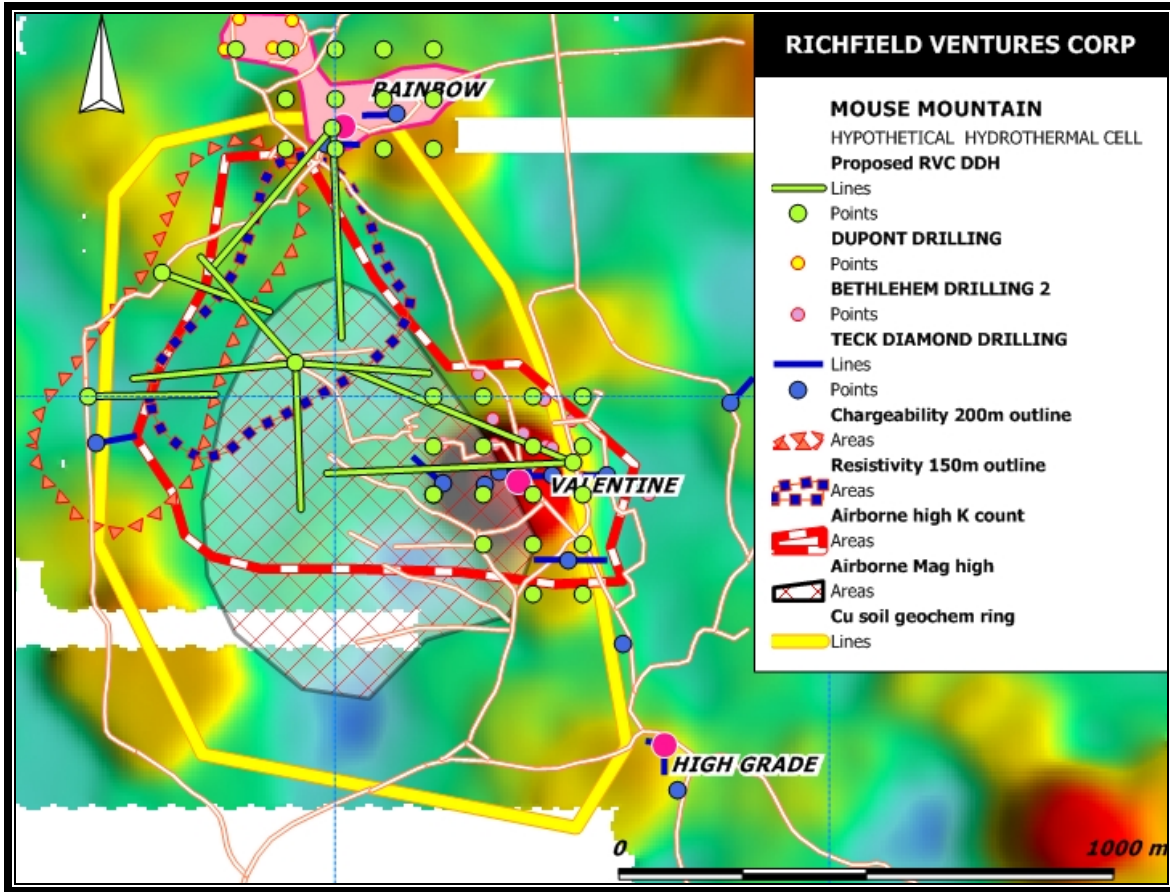
Two other holes are suggested from the west and should be inclined moderately to the east to test the same targets. These holes aim to test the intrusive breccia that was intersected in the bottom of the Teck hole at deeper levels.

A third pair of holes is recommended from a setup on the Valentine zone, and should be drilled west also at moderate inclinations. These two holes would also test the magnetic, resistivity and chargeability highs beneath and west of the Valentine zone and would test any connection between it and these anomalies.

Lastly four holes from a single collar location on Mouse Mountain are proposed to drill south, east, west and northwest to test the magnetic and IP highs as indicated in figure 42.

One justification for drilling deep beneath the Valentine on IP targets is the example of Mount Polley, where 500 m to 700 metre deep mineralization was discovered beneath the exhausted Wight Pit. If the syenite at Mouse Mountain is indeed less deeply eroded than that at Mount Polley drilling might have to be even deeper than at Mount Polley.

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**Figure 22.. Map of proposed drill holes and the targets they aim to test.**  
*A grid of 14 holes is recommended for the Rainbow to test the known mineralization exposed in trenches and represented in the pink area there. The 17 holes to test the Valentine zone are also on 100m by 100m grid. Three pairs of long holes, from the north, east and west and four long angle holes collared near the peak of Mouse Mountain are recommended to test the IP chargeability, and resistivity, and magnetic highs under Mouse Mountain. The base of this map shows the copper-in- soil results from the PDI survey. The copper-in-soil geochem ring, chargeability and resistivity highs, airborne total magnetic field high and airborne potassium count high overlap each other and together are taken to delineate a hypothetical hydrothermal cell centred on Mouse Mountains.*

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<b>HOLE DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>EASTING</b>	<b>NORTHING</b>	<b>DEPTH</b>	<b>BRG</b>	<b>INCL</b>
Valentine deep holes collar	545482	5876866			
Valentine deep hole N			700	293	-45
Valentine deep hole S			700	268	-45
Rainbow deep holes collar	544995	5877543			
Rainbow deep hole			550	221	-45
Rainbow deep hole			600	178	-45
NW Chargeability holes collar	544650	5877250			
NW Chargeability hole			350	110	-45
SW Chargeability holes collar	544500	5877000			
SW Chargeability hole			350	90	-45
MM peak holescollar	544921	5877067			
MM peak hole to NW			400	319	-45
MM peak hole to W			475	265	-45
MM peak hole to S			400	178	-45
MM peak hole to E			400	95	-45

**Table 1. Depths, collar location, bearing and inclination for proposed deep diamond drill holes. Altogether 4925 metres of drilling are required to drill these 10 holes as proposed.**

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***MOUSE MOUNTAIN IP SURVEY INTERPRETATION***

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***MOUSE MOUNTAIN IP SURVEY INTERPRETATION***

**WRITER'S CERTIFICATE**

I, Dirk Tempelman-Kluit, residing at 4697 West 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing in Vancouver, B.C.
2. I obtained a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering in 1962 and a Master of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering in 1964 from The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and obtained a Ph D in Geology in 1968 from Mc Gill University in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
3. I have practiced my profession as a geologist since 1962 for the Geological Survey of Canada and several junior exploration companies. Work has included detailed and regional property examinations and mapping. I have directly supervised and conducted programs of geological mapping.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, fellow #1969.
5. This report is based upon my knowledge of the project gained from working on the project between June 2005 and June 2007. I prepared the technical report titled "***Interpretation of the Mouse Mountain 3 D Induced Polarization Survey, Quesnel River Area Cariboo Mining Division BC, dated June 21, 2007.***"
6. By reason of education, work experience and professional membership I am a "qualified person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report which is not reflected in the report and by which the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I am not an employee of Richfield Ventures Corp. and have no interest in the subject property.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I hereby consent to the publication of this report by Richfield Ventures Corp. I further consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia this 21st day of June 2007.



Dirk Jacob Tempelman-Kluit

***RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP***  
***MOUSE MOUNTAIN IP SURVEY INTERPRETATION***

**COST STATEMENT**

**TECHNICAL  
WORK**

SJ Geophysics  
Contract 37,965.39

Room & Board 2,925.00

Dirk Tempelman-Kluit  
Reporting Geologist  
552.5 hrs @ \$50.00/Hr 27,625.00

**TOTAL  
TECHNICAL  
WORK**

\$ 68,515.39

**PHYSICAL WORK**

Sabrex Contracting Ltd.  
IP Crew Assistant  
33 Days @ \$275.00/D 9,075.00

Equipment Rental 2,750.50

First Aid 1,575.00

**TOTAL PHYSICAL  
WORK**

\$ 13,400.50

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**TOTAL**

**\$ 81,915.89**

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**APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1**

Logistical report 3D Induced Polarization Survey for Richfield Ventures Corp. on Mouse Mountain project, conducted by SJ Geophysics Ltd, May-June 2006, report written by Luran Devlin June 2006

**Appendix 2**

Mouse Mountain 3D sections

**Appendix 3**

Mouse Mountain Plan maps Chargeability

**Appendix 4**

Mouse Mountain Plan maps Resistivity

**LOGISTICAL REPORT**

**3D INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY**

FOR

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**

ON

**MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROJECT**

*LOCATION OF STATION 5100E/7000N (ON THE SURVEY GRID)  
545094E / 5876965N (NAD83, ZONE 10)*

*Quesnel, British Columbia  
Canada*

**SURVEY CONDUCTED BY  
SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.  
MAY-JUNE 2006**

**REPORT WRITTEN BY  
Lauran Devlin  
SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.  
JUNE 2006**

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Figure 2: Survey lines of Mouse Mountain project.....	3

## 1 INTRODUCTION

SJ Geophysics Ltd. was contracted by Richfield Ventures Ltd. to conduct a 3D Induced Polarization survey on the Mouse Mountain property situated near Quesnel, British Columbia, Canada, from May to June 2006. The underlying purpose of the geophysical survey was to evaluate the mineral potential, specifically gold as well as provide information to assist in defining viable targets for future drilling. This logistical report summarizes the operational aspects of the survey and the survey methodologies used. This report does not discuss any interpretation of the results of the geophysical survey.

## 2 LOCATION AND LINE INFORMATION

The project area is located in the Cariboo mining district north of Quesnel along Highway 26. Figure 1 below shows the location of the Mouse Mountain project.

The grid was accessible by ATV through several trails north of the highway, and by two logging roads south of the highway.



Figure 1: Location of the project area – East of Quesnel

A total of 33 lines were marked out at 200m intervals with an approximate azimuth of 90 degrees for the survey. Pickets were placed every 25m along the line. Stations were labeled with the west end at 3800E and the east end at 6200E for a total length of 2400 meters. Nine of the lines were extended 1200 meters further to the east. See Figure 2 below and Appendix 2 for line information.

The total survey line kilometres of the Mouse Mountain project is 90km. The topographic relief of the grid is about 300m.

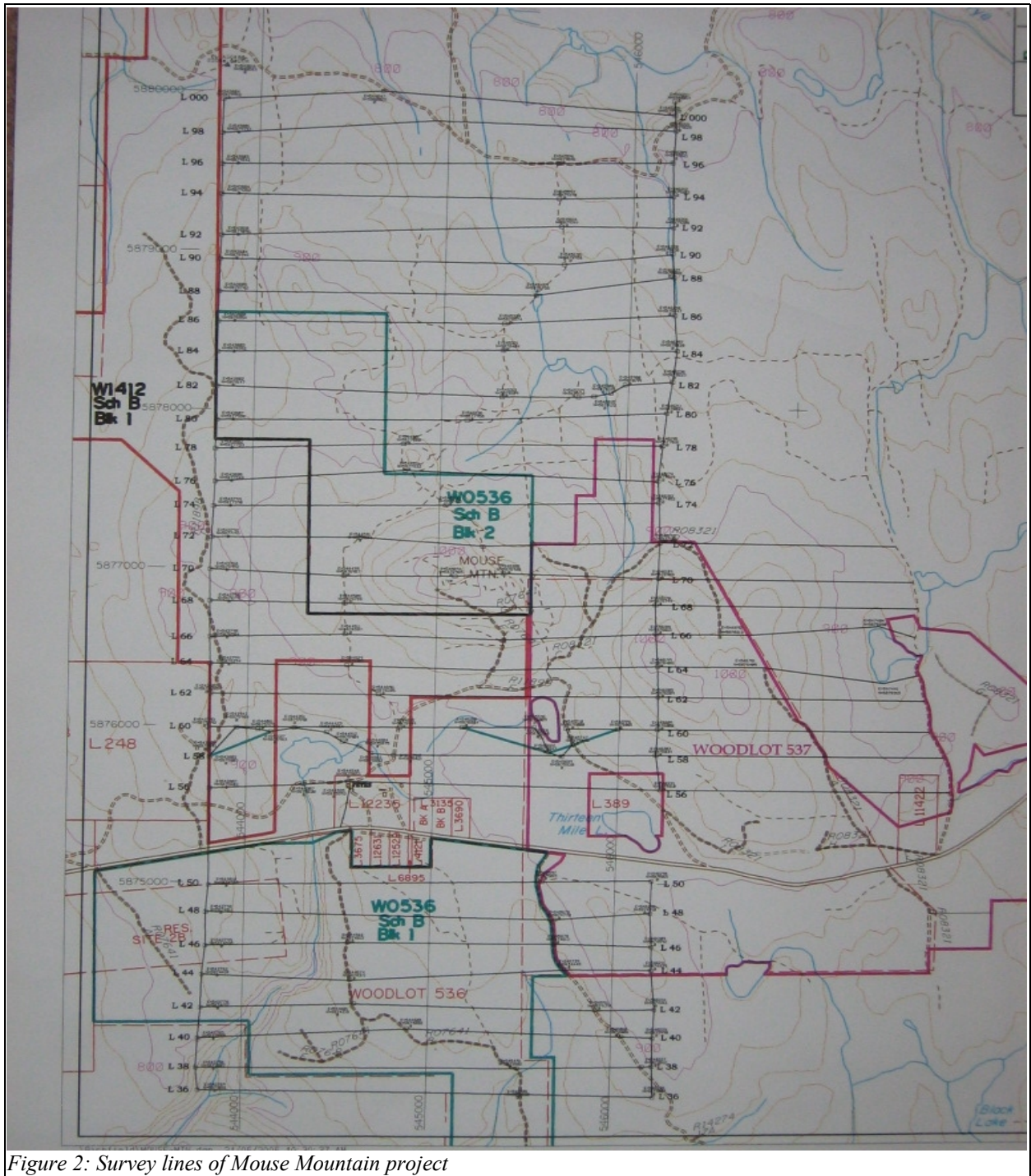


Figure 2: Survey lines of Mouse Mountain project



### **3 FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION**

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. crew consisted of four SJ Geophysics employees: Lauran Devlin (geophysical technician), John Wilkinson (technician), Trevor Stapleton (helper), and Katee Doyon (helper); while the client provided additional local helpers to assist with the survey.

Lauran, John and Katee mobilized by vehicle with the geophysical instrumentation from Delta, B.C. and made their way to Quesnel on May 4. Trevor mobilized on May 5 from Smithers, B.C. and arrived that same day. Accommodation was provided by the client at the Gold Pan Motel in Quesnel until May 28, then at a rental property at 856 Barkerville Highway. Vehicles used were provided by the client.

On May 5, the SJ Geophysics crew members moved all equipment to the field in a pickup, started training the local crew and setting up for the survey. Data acquisition occurred from May 6<sup>th</sup> through to June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2006. The local crew consisted of five helpers: Stuart Alec, Jaime Wannop, Chris Spicer, Jeff Wannop, and Colby Doherty. The first helpers, Stuart and Jaime, joined the crew on May 6<sup>th</sup>. Chris joined the crew on May 14<sup>th</sup>. Several helpers were with the crew for only part of the project: Jaime from May 6<sup>th</sup> to May 24<sup>th</sup>, Colby from June 11<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>, Jeff from May 18<sup>th</sup> to June 27<sup>th</sup>. Also Katee left the geophysical crew on May 20<sup>th</sup>.

The overall average IP production was approximately 1.8Km/day for the entire survey. A significant amount of time was required moving cables each day. The cables had to be laid on the side of the trail in branches above the ground to avoid breakage from animals.

The survey started from line 80000N, and progressed to the south to line 73600N. Then came back to line 77200N again and surveyed extensions to line 75600N. For the entire survey the array consisted of a modified pole-dipole configuration that was used with a combination of 12 dipoles of 10x100m and 2x300m dipoles for a total array length of 1600m. Current stations were acquired on either side of the receiver array at intervals of 50m into a set array. For all the current shots injected the remote current was placed off to the east for reading the west half of the line and to the west for half for the eastern portion.

For the entire IP survey, all data was collected using SJV 24 Full Waveform Digital Receiver (Rx). The current was injected with a 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). A GDD Tx II 3.6 KW transmitter was utilized during the duration of the

survey program with the exception of lines 79000N, 79400N and 79800N where the transmitter used was a VIP 4000.

The dipole array was implemented using standard 8 conductor cables configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 5/8" stainless steel rods of approximately 1m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 3/8" stainless steel "pins" of 0.5m in length.

The exact location of the remote current is used in the geophysical calculations. The location data was collected by using Garmin hand held GPSs at position accuracy of 5-6m. Location coordinates were in UTM projection with datum of NAD 83, zone 10.

The IP readings from each day's surveying were downloaded to a computer and entered into a database archive every evening. Survey data quality control, processing and data backup were done on daily basis.

## **4 GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**

### ***4.1 IP Method***

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarized materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example). So from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage. IP/resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable to within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

IP/resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past has often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

## **4.2 3D-IP Method**

Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3-D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

In a common 3D-IP configuration, a receiver array is established, end-to-end along a survey line while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. A typical 12 dipole array normally consists of one 300m dipole, followed by one 200m dipole and then nine 100m dipoles, and a 200m dipole at the end of the array. In some areas these spacings are modified to compensate for local conditions such as inaccessible sites, streams, and overall conductivity of ground. Current electrodes are advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at approximately 1000m from the center of the array and advancing approximately 1000m through the array at 100m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 600m and the process is repeated down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (400m apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 200m increments.

## **4.3 Inversion Programs**

“Inversion” programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective. The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic “Interpreted Depth Section.” However, note that the term is left in quotation marks. The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental

stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, to estimate the depth of detection, and to determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivity, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The interpreted depth section maps represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the resistivity, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

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

Lauran Devlin

**APPENDIX 1 – STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS - LAURAN DEVLIN**

I, Lauran Devlin, of the city of Nanaimo, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I have been working in mineral and oil exploration since 2004.
2. I have no interest in Richfield Ventures Ltd., or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Lauran Devlin

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY TABLES**

<b>Line Number(N)</b>	<b>Start Station (E)</b>	<b>End Station (E)</b>	<b>Current Remote used</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Length(m)</b>
80000	3800	6200	79201N7000 / 79202N3000	Cx	2400
79800	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
79600	3800	6200	79201N7000 / 79202N3000	Cx	2400
79400	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
79200	3800	6200	79201N7000 / 79202N3000 / 79203N5600	Cx	2400
79000	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
78800	3800	6200	79201N7000 / 79202N3000 / 79203N5600	Cx	2400
78600	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
78400	3800	6200	79201N7000 / 79202N3000 / 77604N7000 / 77605N3000	Cx	2400
78200	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
78000	3800	6200	77604N7000 / 77605N3000	Cx	2400
77800	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
77600	3800	6200	77604N7000 / 77605N3000	Cx	2400
77400	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
77200	3800	7400	77604N7000 / 77605N3000 / 76410N5000 / 76411N8000	Cx	3600
77000	3800	7400	n/a	Rx	3600
76800	3800	7400	77604N7000 / 77605N3000 / 76006N7000 / 76007N3000 / 76410N5000 / 76411N8000	Cx	3600
76600	3800	7400	n/a	Rx	3600
76400	3800	7400	76006N7000 / 76007N3000 / 76410N5000 / 76411N8000	Cx	3600
76200	3800	7400	n/a	Rx	3600

<b>Line Number(N)</b>	<b>Start Station (E)</b>	<b>End Station (E)</b>	<b>Current Remote used</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Length(m)</b>
76000	3800	7400	76006N7000 / 76007N3000 / 76410N5000 / 76411N8000	Cx	3600
75800	3800	7400	76006N7000 / 76007N3000	Cx / Rx	3600
75600	3800	7400	76410N5000 / 76411N8000	Cx / Rx	3600
75400	3800	6200	76006N7000 / 76007N3000	Cx	2400
75200	3800	6200	74408N7000 / 74409N3000	Cx	2400
75000	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
74800	3800	6200	74408N7000 / 74409N3000	Cx	2400
74600	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
74400	3800	6200	74408N7000 / 74409N3000	Cx	2400
74200	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
74000	3800	6200	74408N7000 / 74409N3000	Cx	2400
73800	3800	6200	n/a	Rx	2400
73600	3800	6200	74408N7000 / 74409N3000	Cx	2400

Total Linear Metres = 90000 m



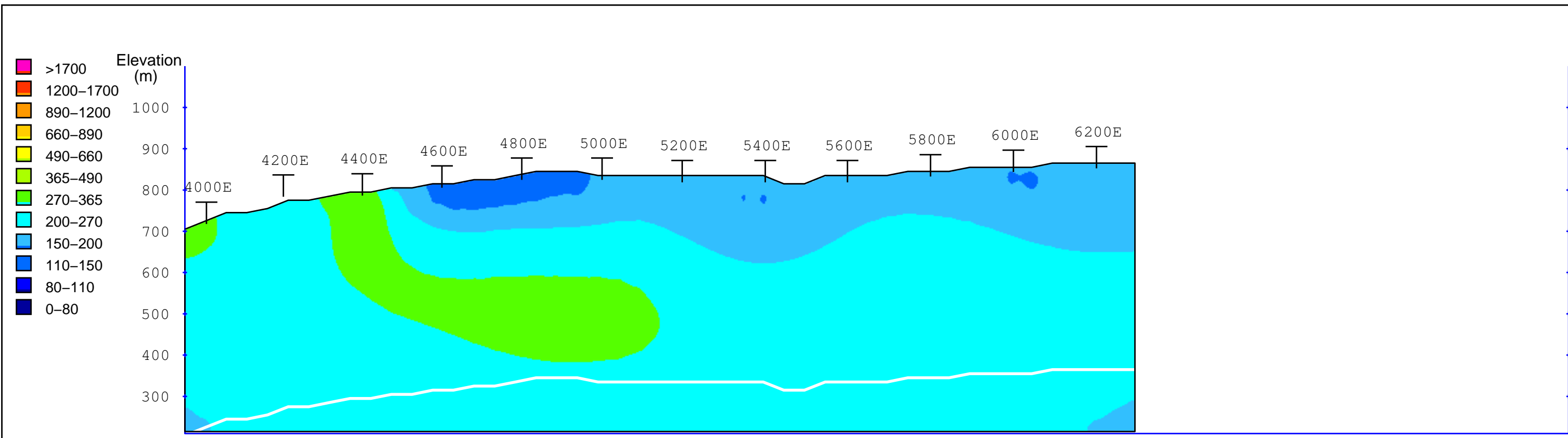
## APPENDIX 3 – INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

### ***GDD Tx II IP Transmitter***

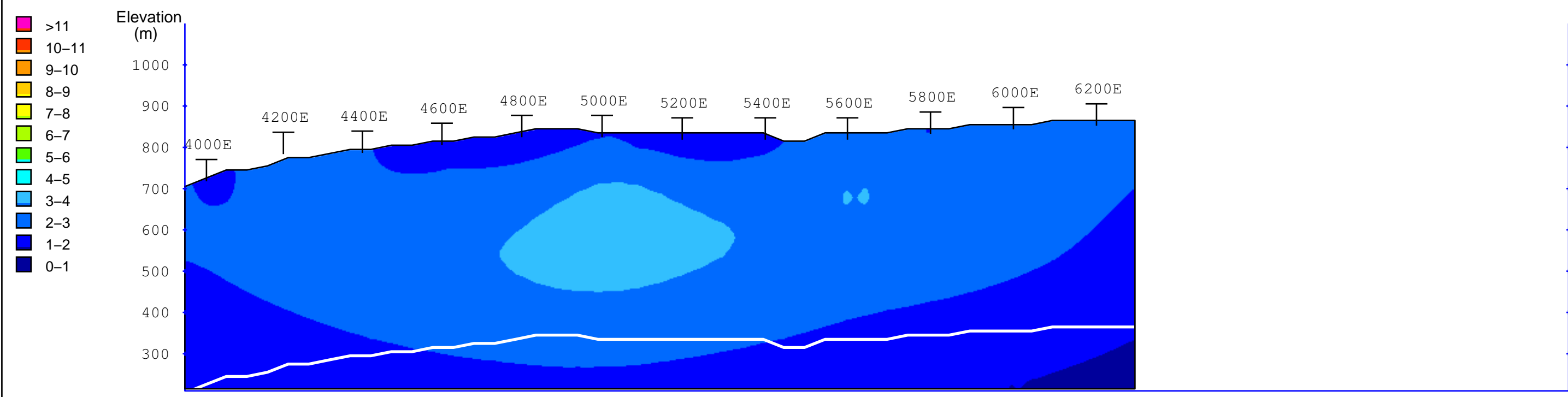
Input voltage:	120V / 60 Hz or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power:	1.4 kW maximum.
Output voltage:	150 to 2000 Volts
Output current:	5 ma to 10Amperes
Time domain:	Transmission cycle is 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF
Operating temp. range	-40 <sup>0</sup> to +65 <sup>0</sup> C
Display	Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (h w d):	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	20kg.

### **Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver**

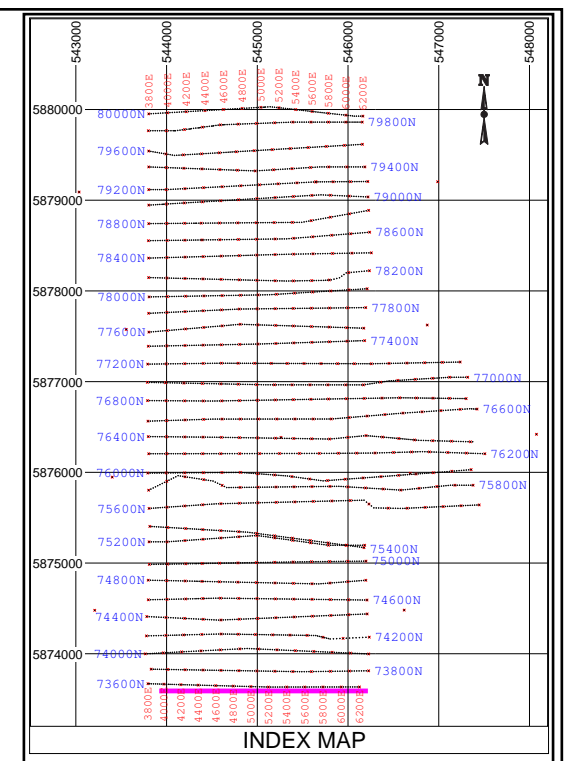
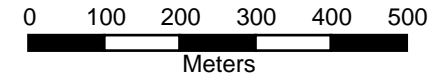
Technical:	
Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection:	up to 1000V
External memory:	Unlimited readings
Number of dipoles:	4 to 16 +, expandable.
Synchronization:	Software signal post-processing user selectable
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp):	Range:-5V to + 5V Resolution: 0.1 mV Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts
Primary voltage:	Range: 1 $\mu$ V – 10V (24bit) Resolution: 1 $\mu$ V Accuracy: typ. <1.0%
Chargeability:	Resolution: 1 $\mu$ V/V Accuracy: typ. <1.0%
General (4 dipole unit):	
Dimensions:	18x16x9 cm
Weight:	1.1 Kg
Battery:	12V External
Operating temperature range:	-20 <sup>0</sup> C to 40 <sup>0</sup> C



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



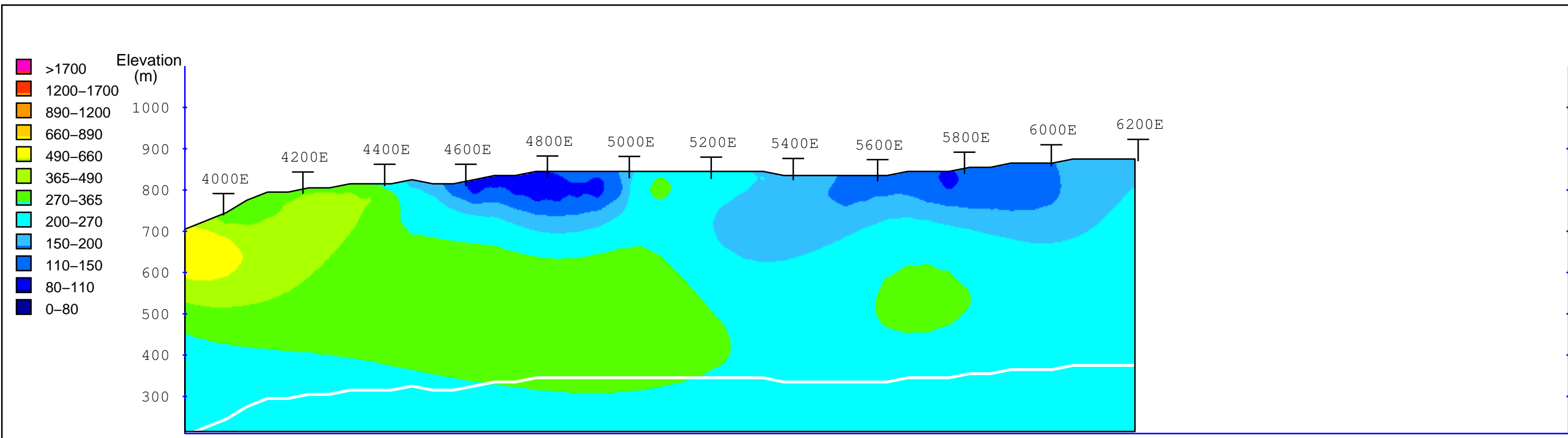
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

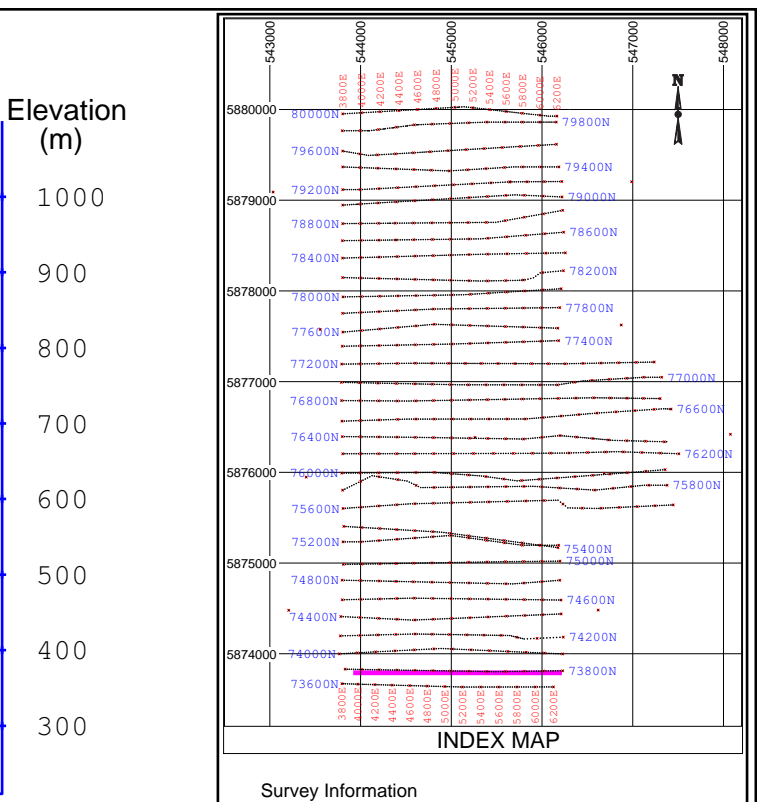
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 73600N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



INDEX MAP

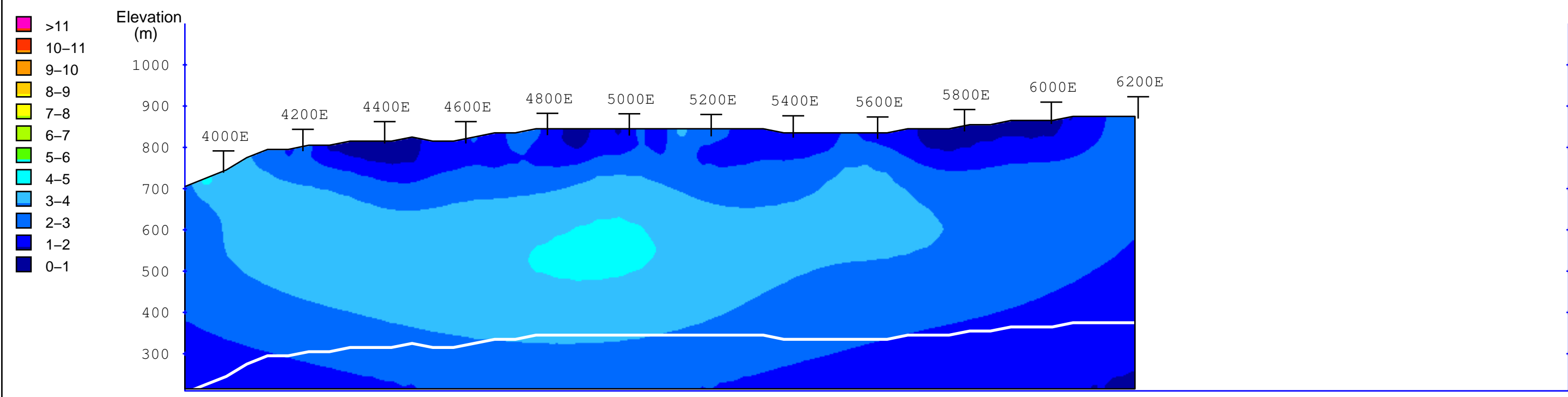
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 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
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 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

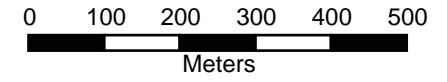
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

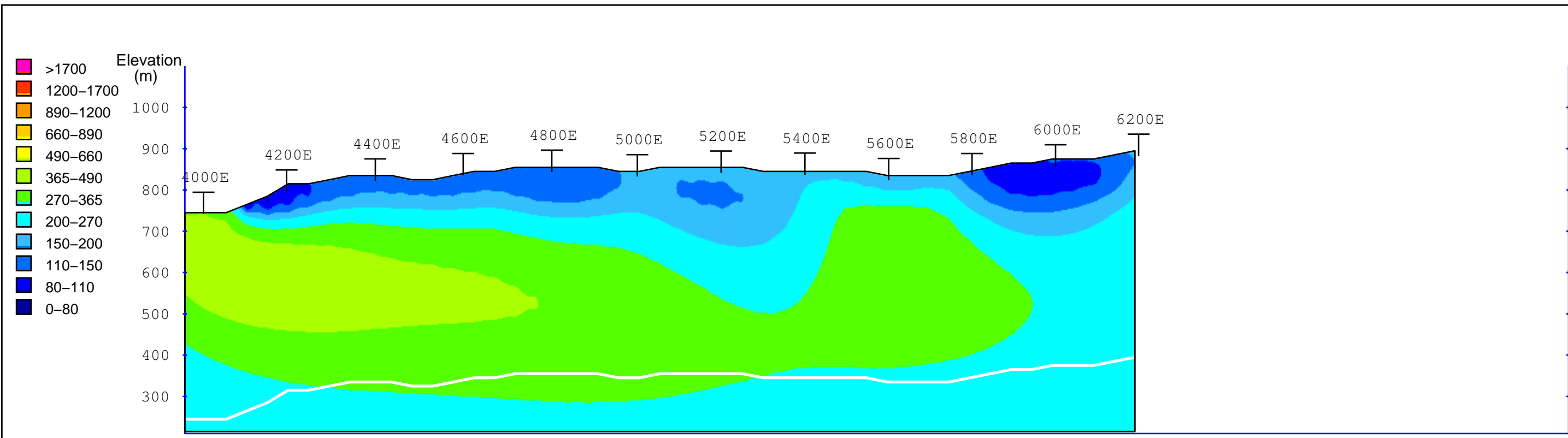
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 73800N**

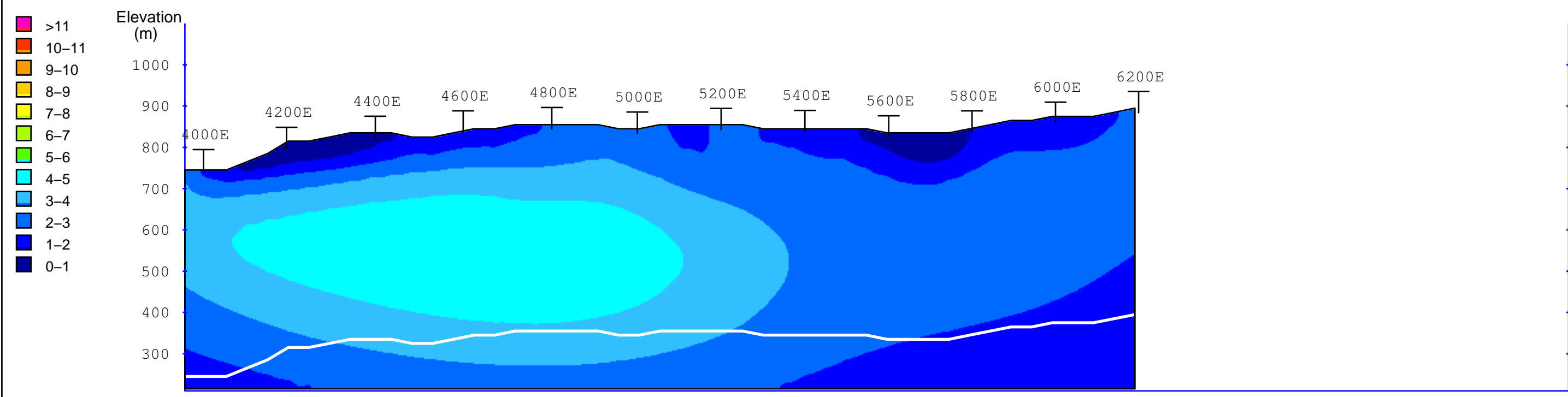


Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

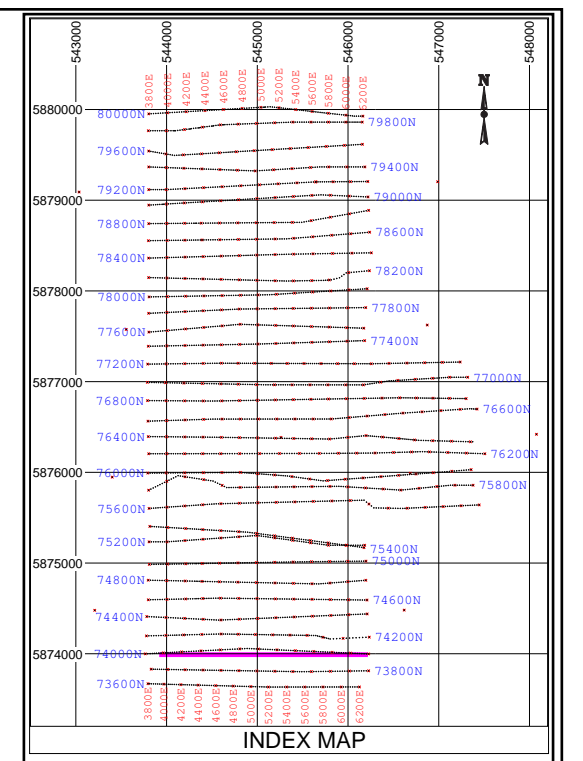
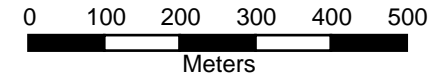




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



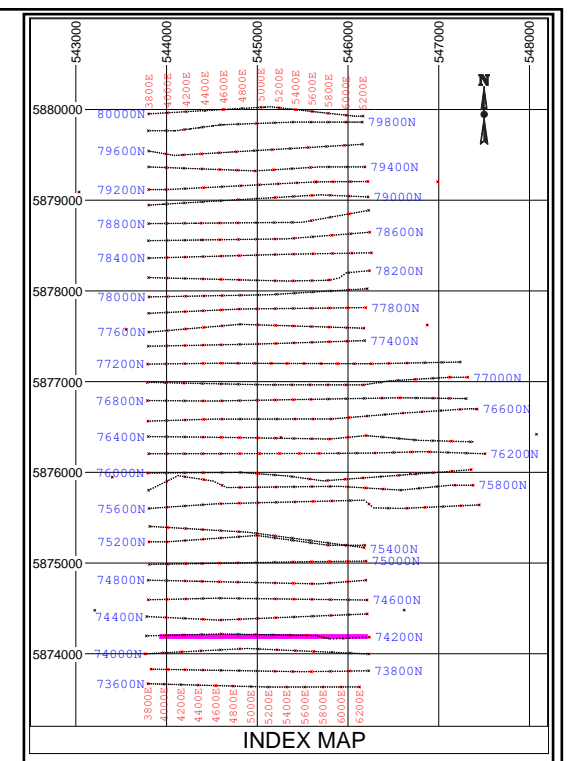
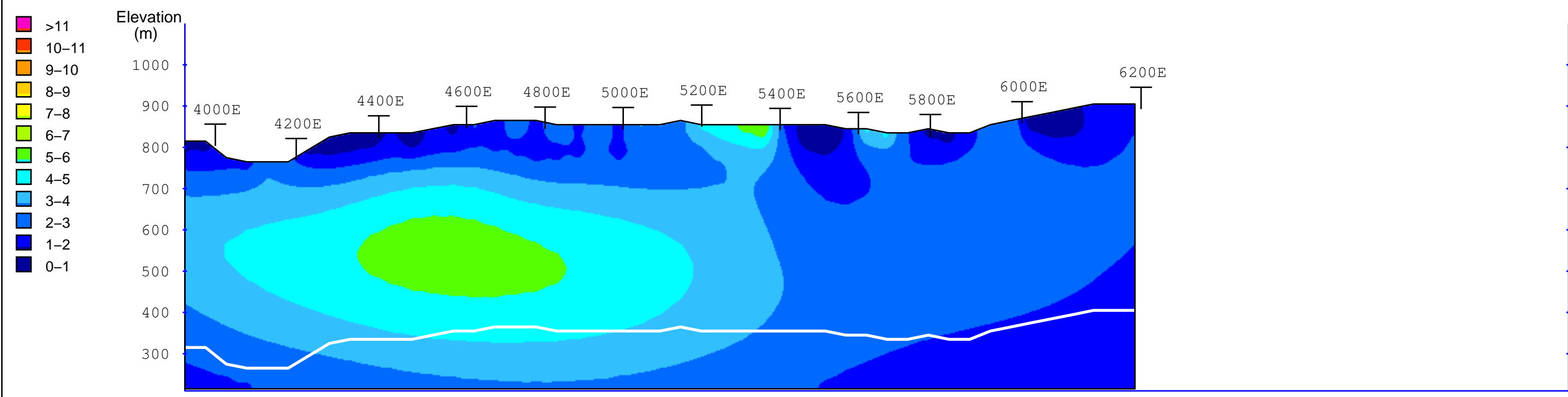
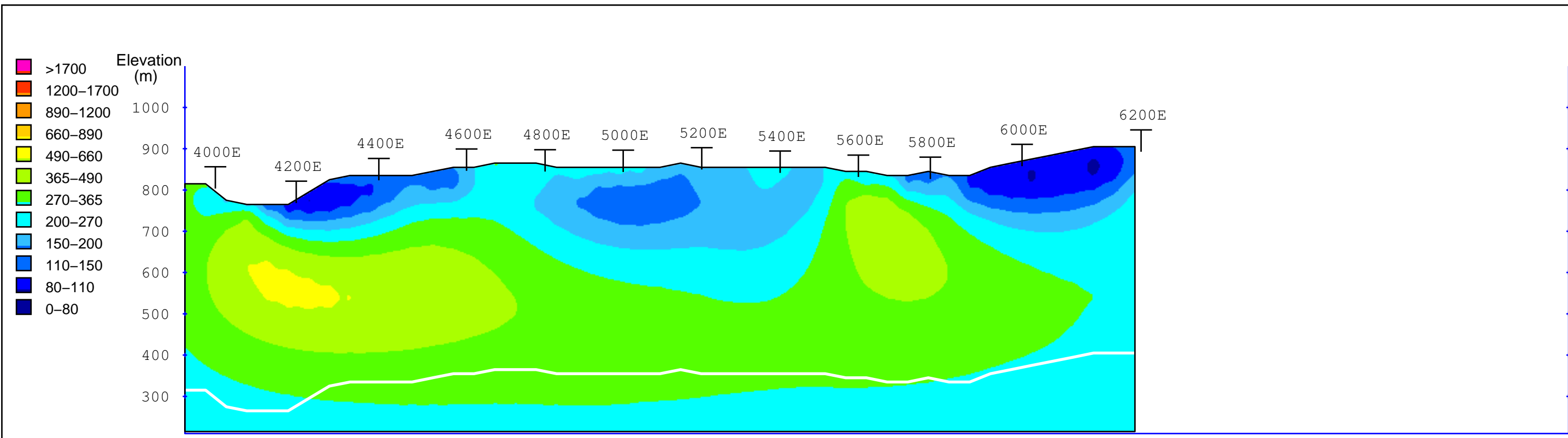
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 74000N**



**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

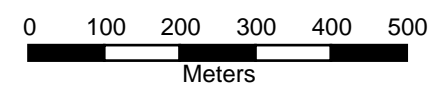
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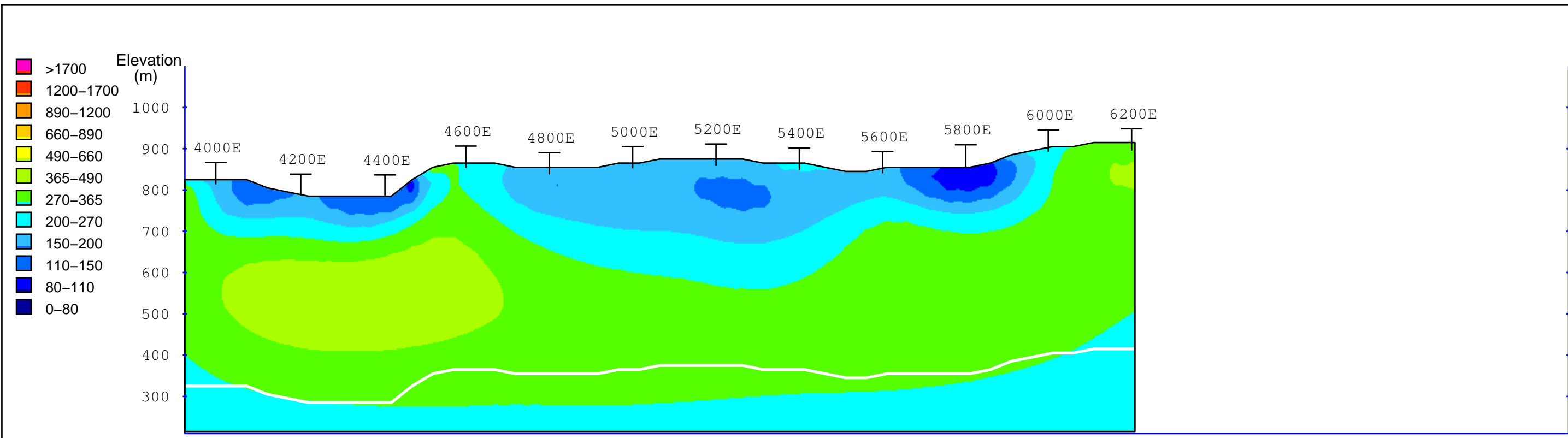
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

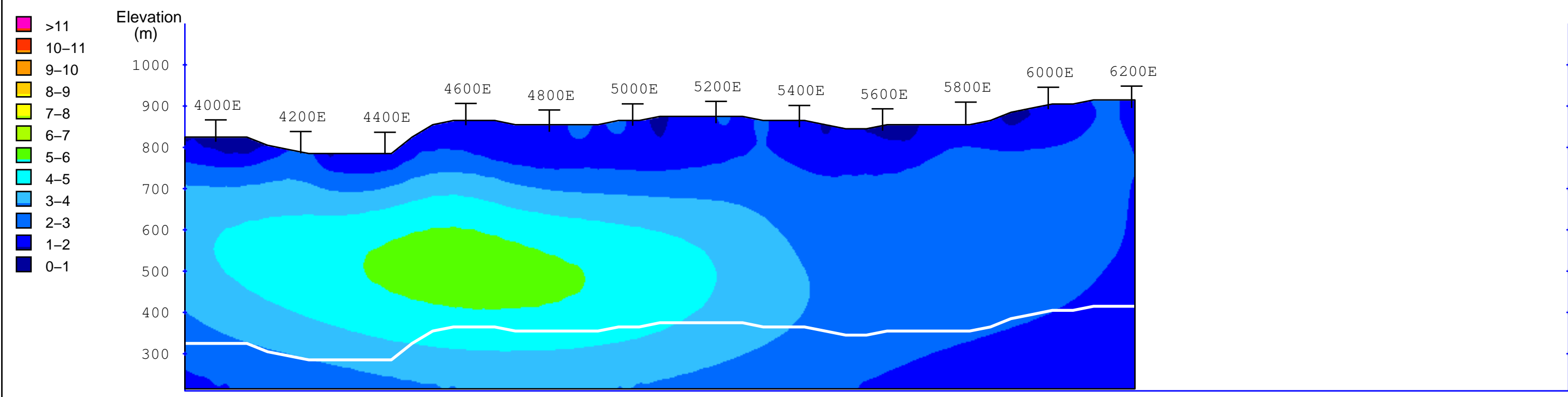
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 74200N**

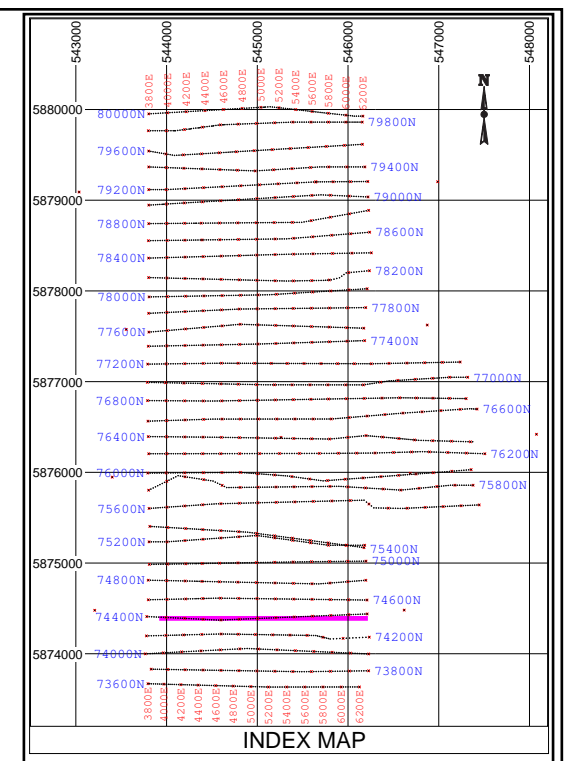
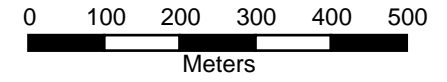




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

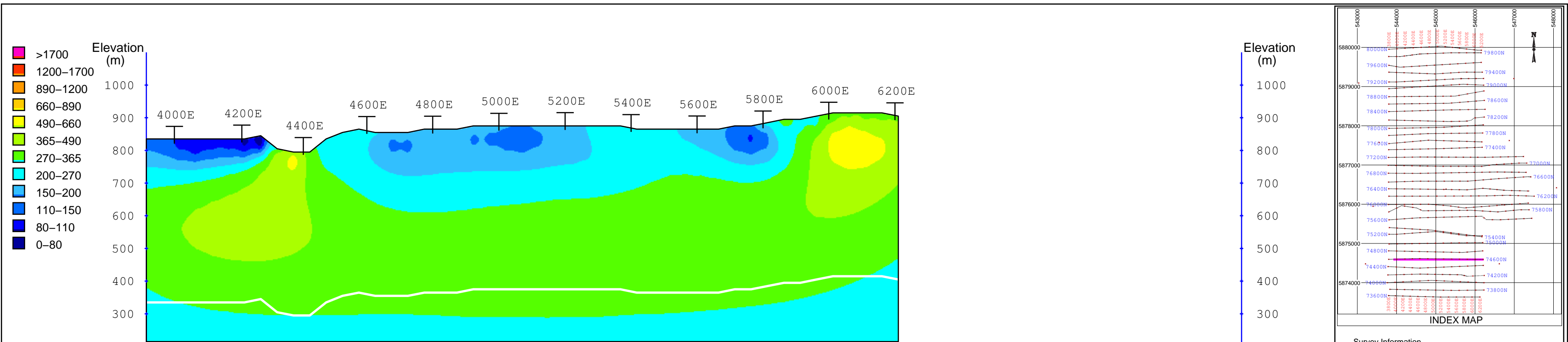


**Survey Information**  
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 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

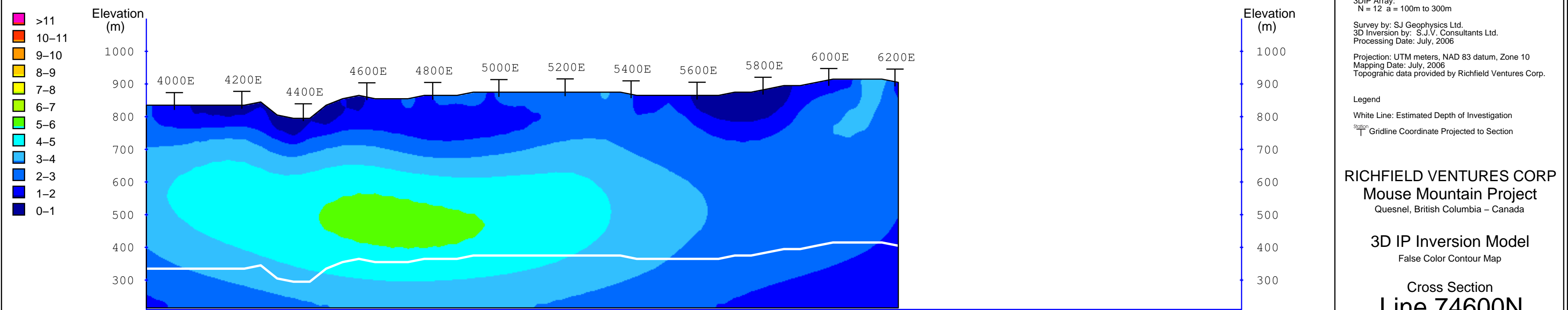
**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

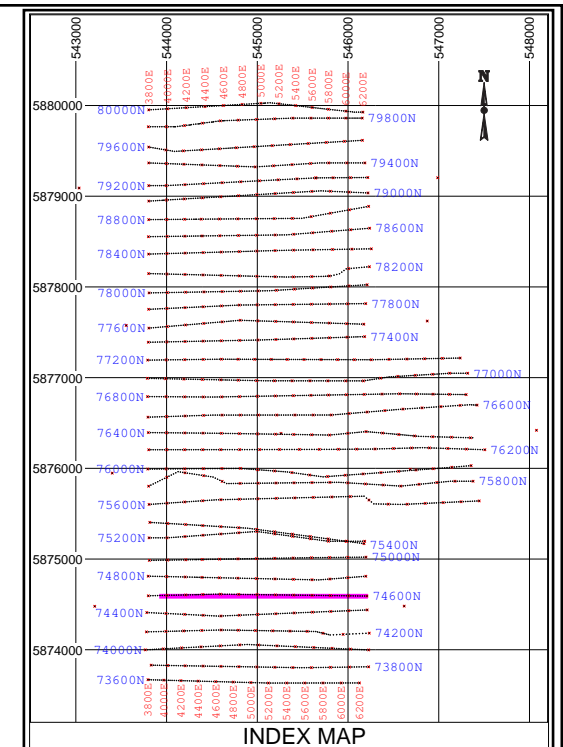
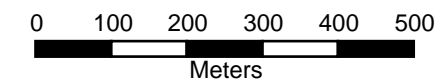
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map  
**Cross Section**  
**Line 74400N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



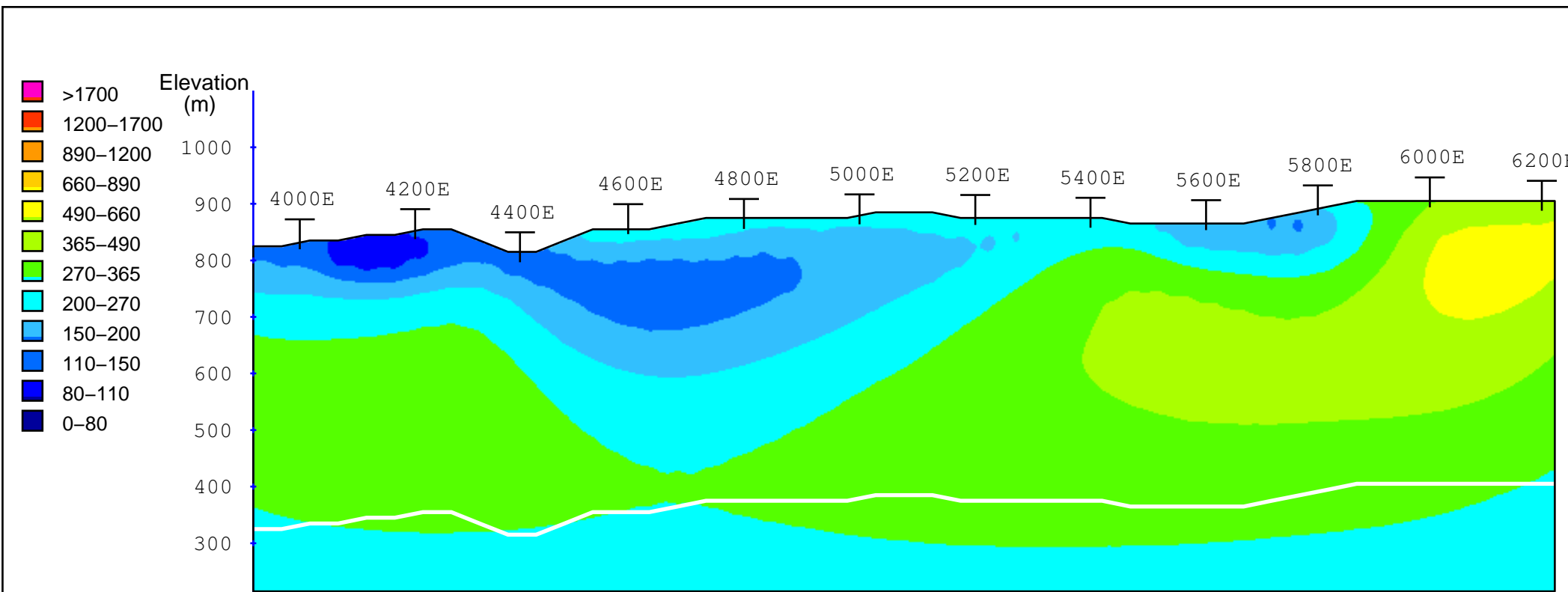
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 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

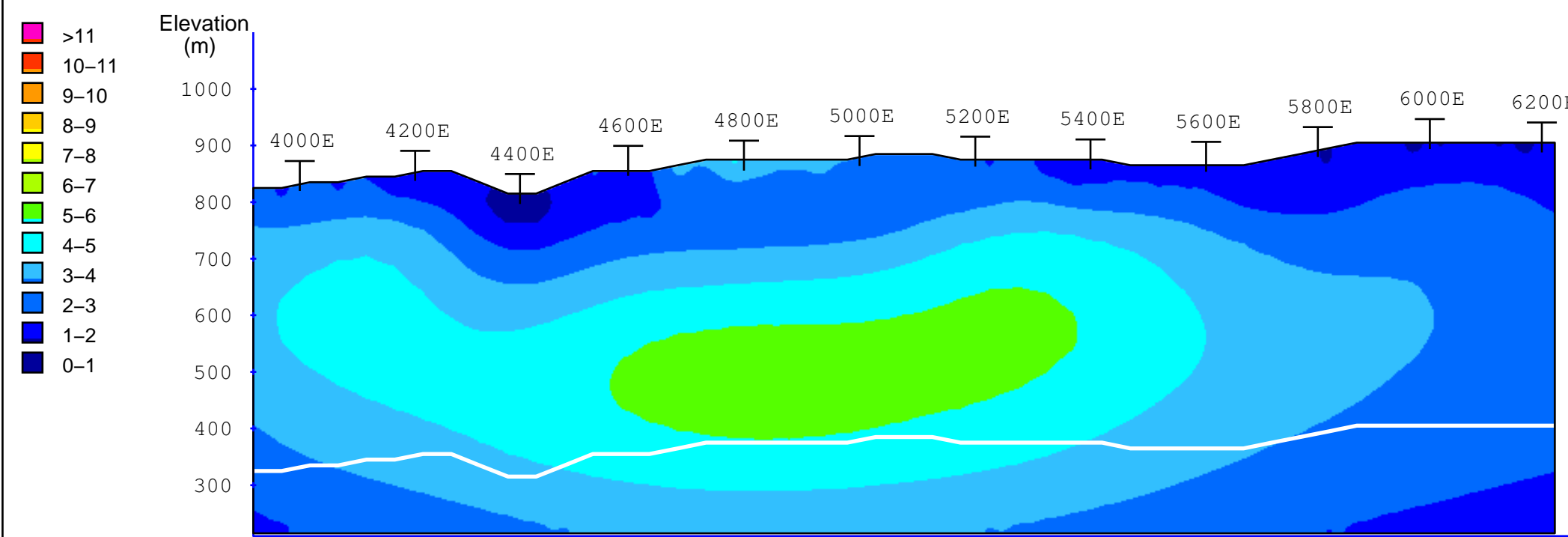
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

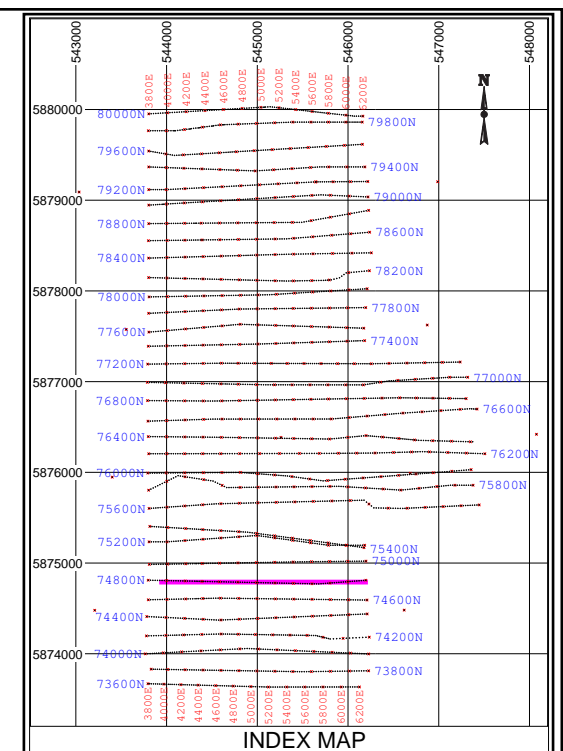
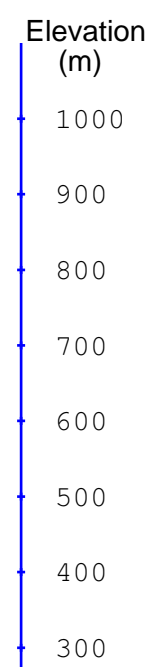
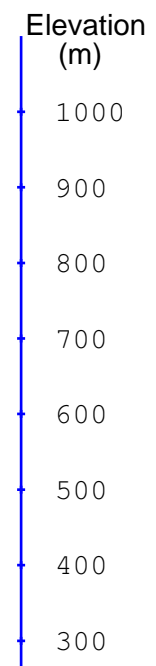
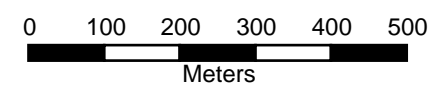
**Cross Section**  
**Line 74600N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

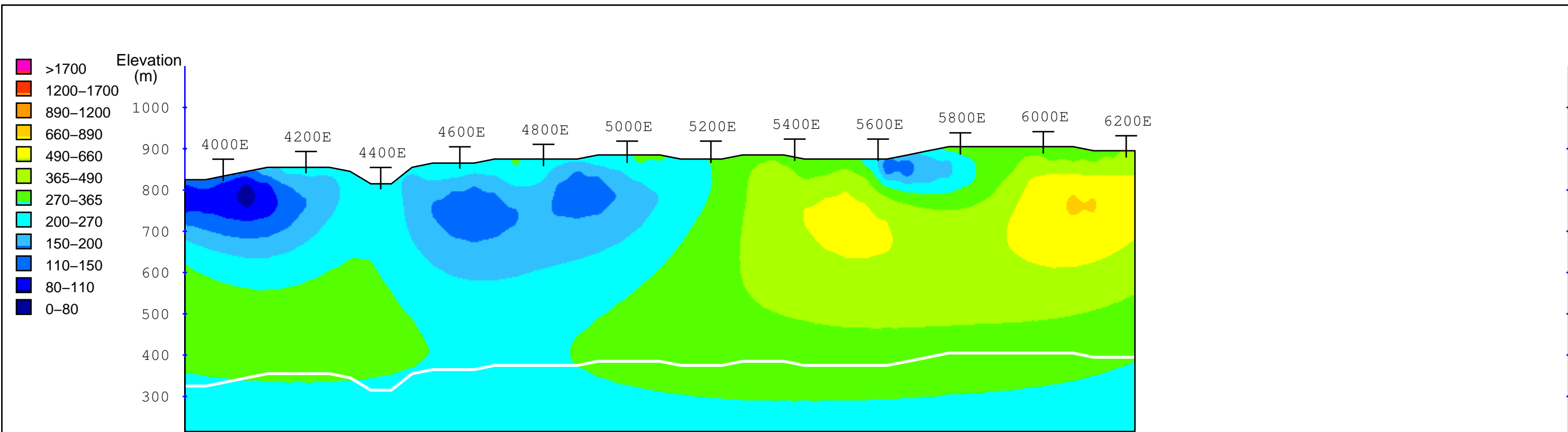
**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

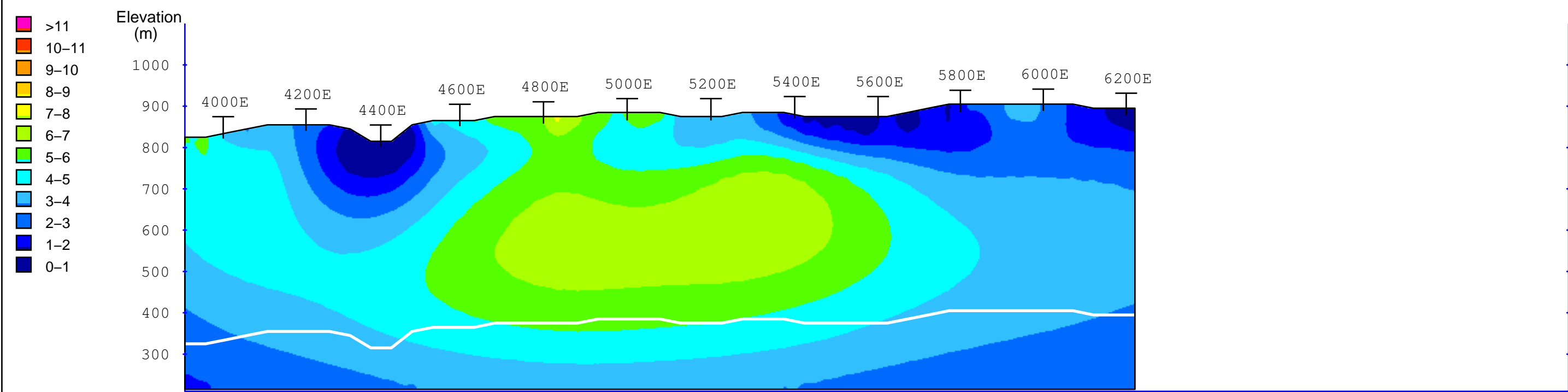
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 74800N**

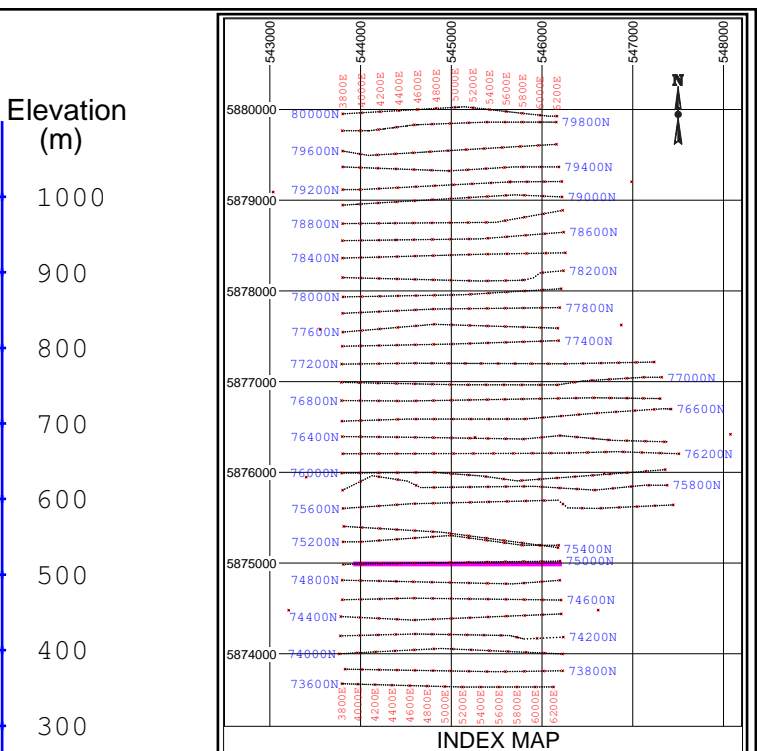
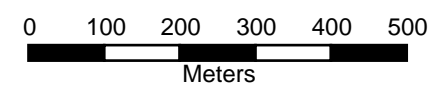




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



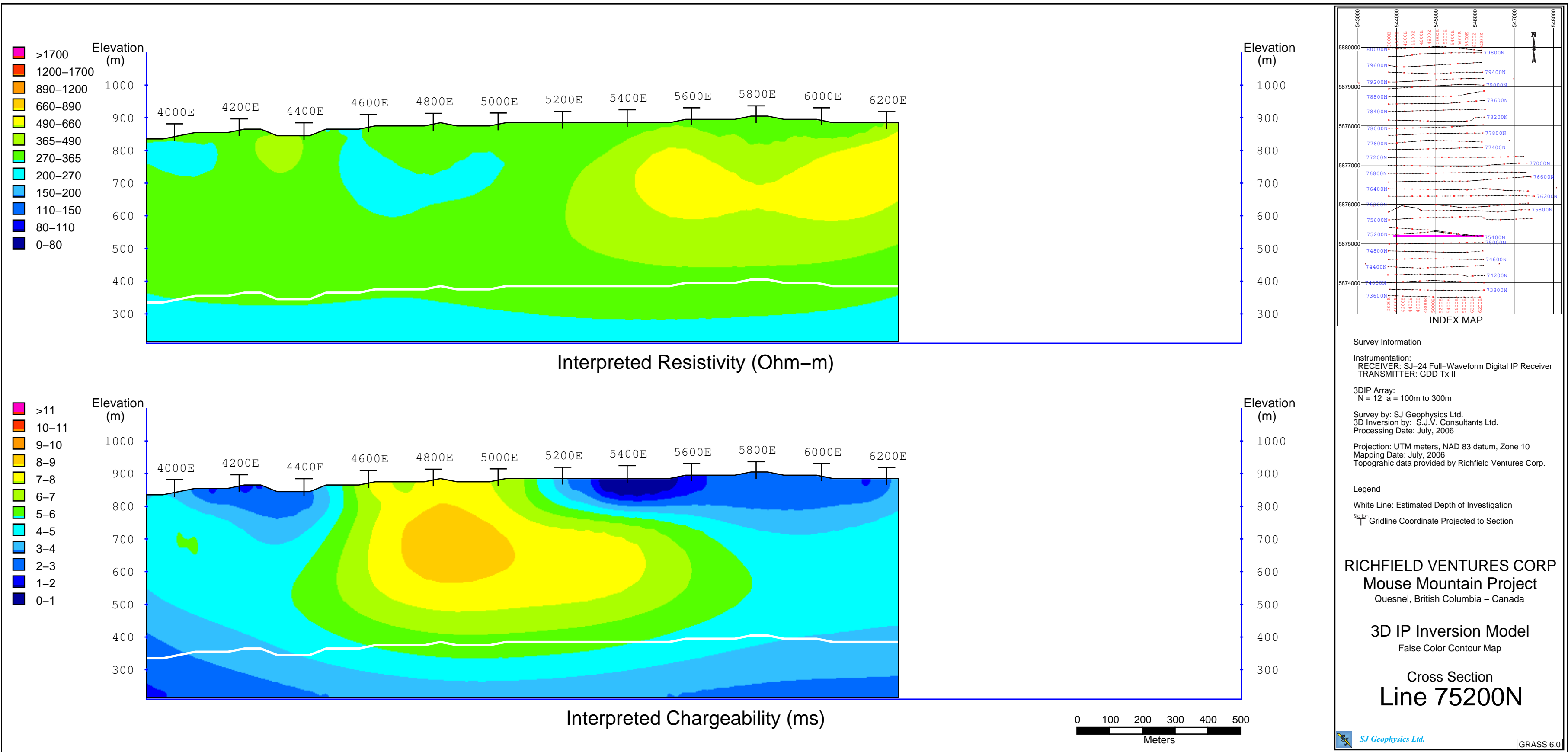
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 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

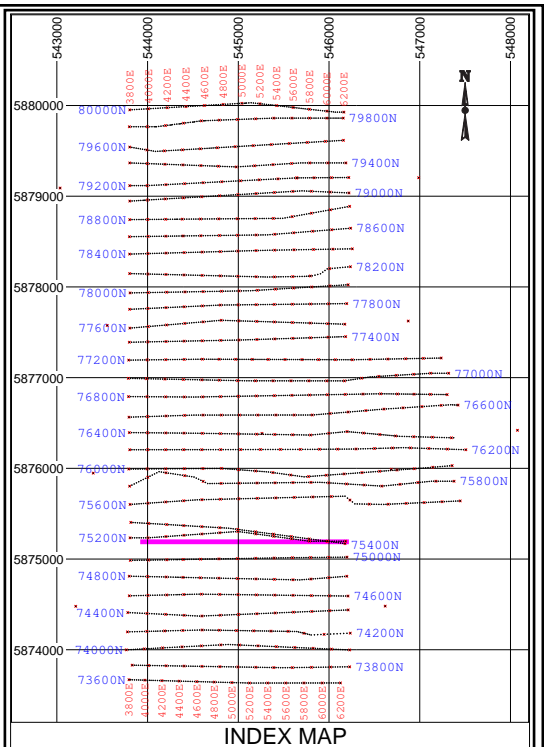
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 75000N**



- Interpretated Resistivity (Ohm-m) Legend:**
- >1700
  - 1200-1700
  - 890-1200
  - 660-890
  - 490-660
  - 365-490
  - 270-365
  - 200-270
  - 150-200
  - 110-150
  - 80-110
  - 0-80

- Interpretated Chargeability (ms) Legend:**
- >11
  - 10-11
  - 9-10
  - 8-9
  - 7-8
  - 6-7
  - 5-6
  - 4-5
  - 3-4
  - 2-3
  - 1-2
  - 0-1



**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

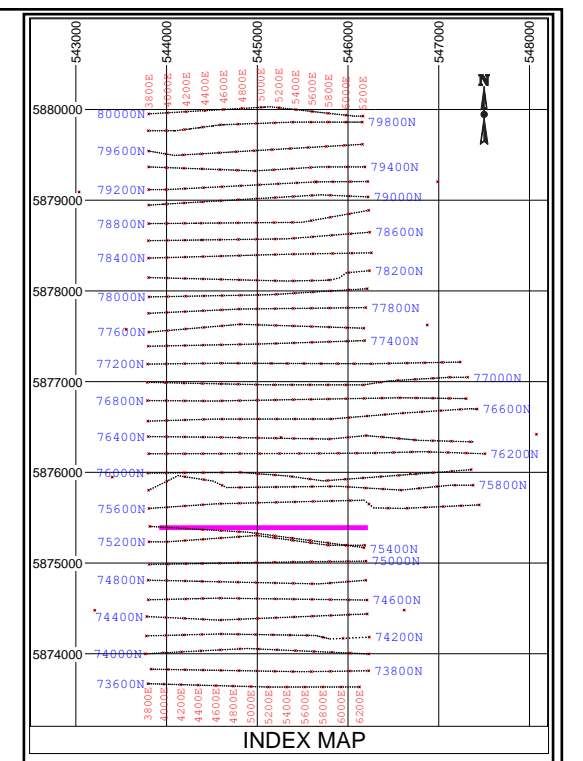
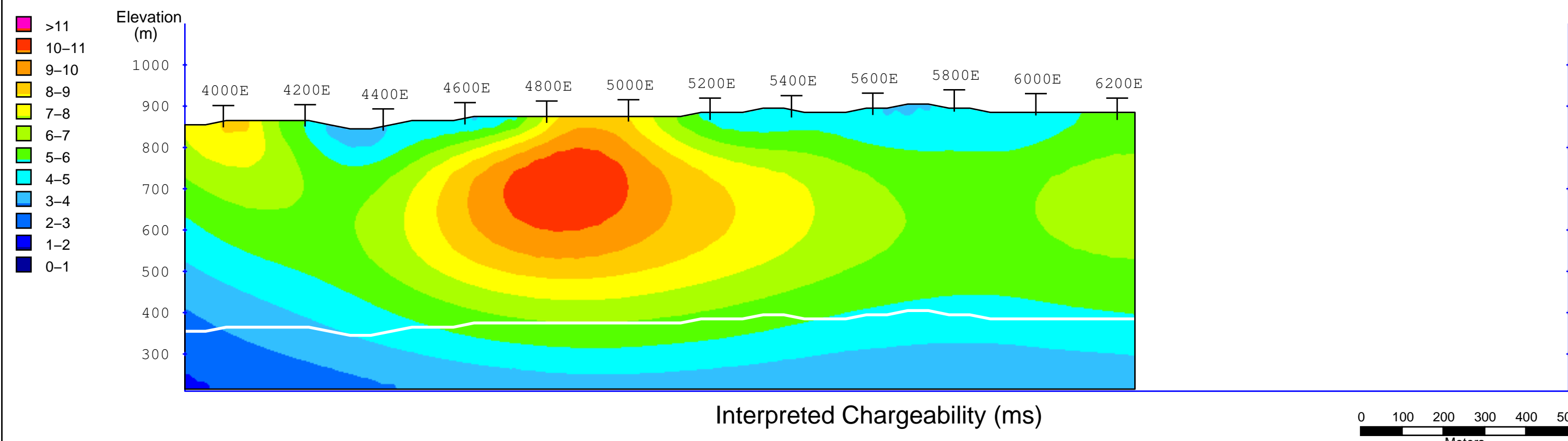
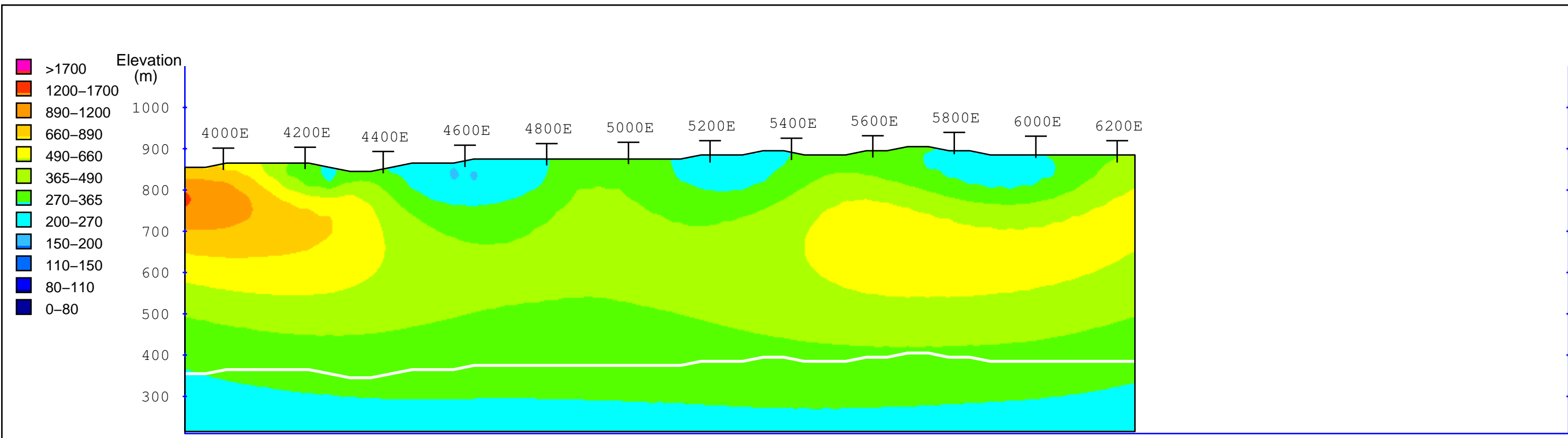
**Legend**

White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station | Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia - Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 75200N**



**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

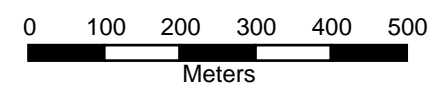
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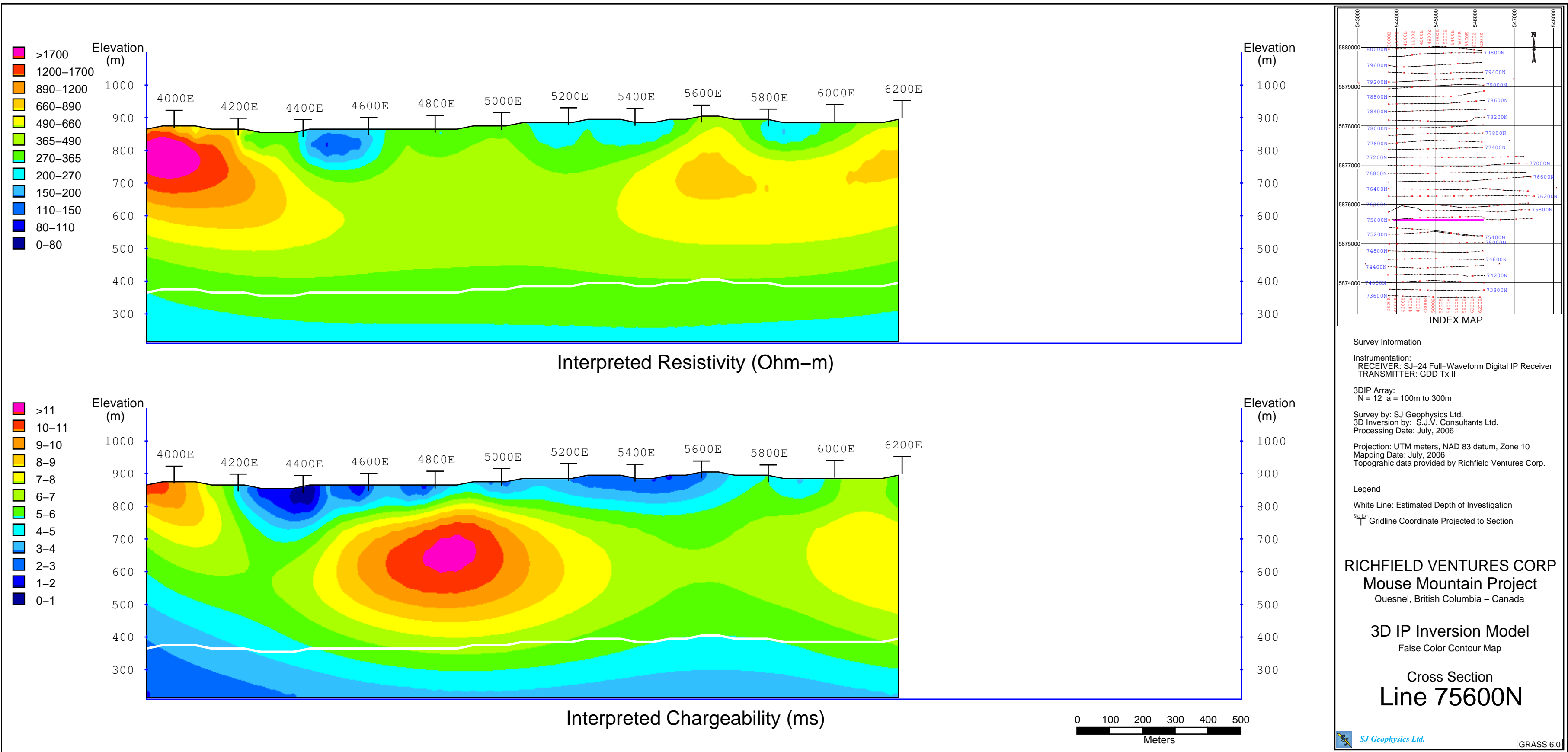
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

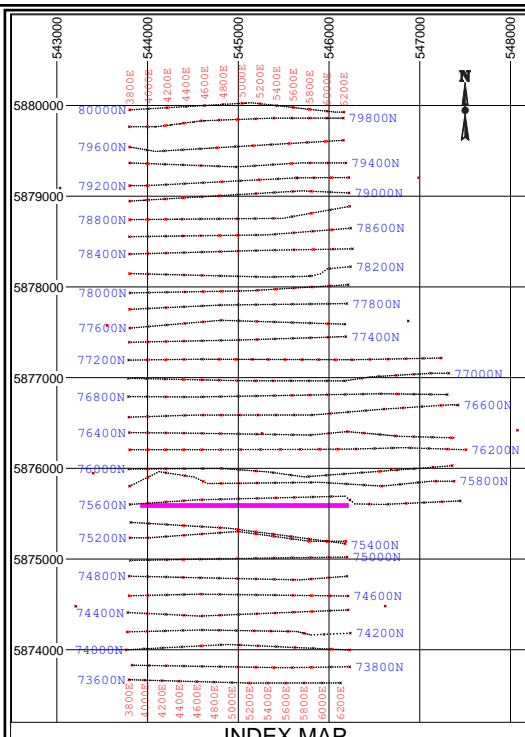
**Cross Section**  
**Line 75400N**





Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



INDEX MAP

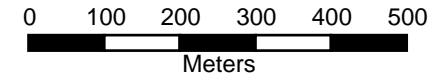
Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

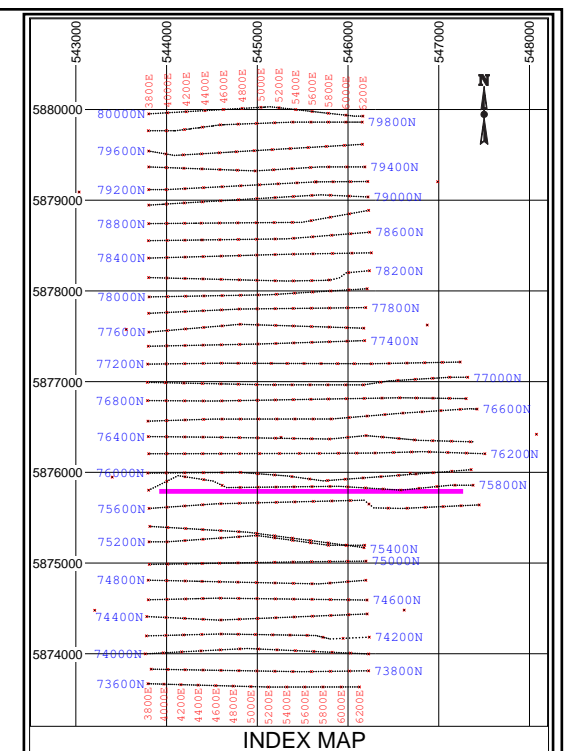
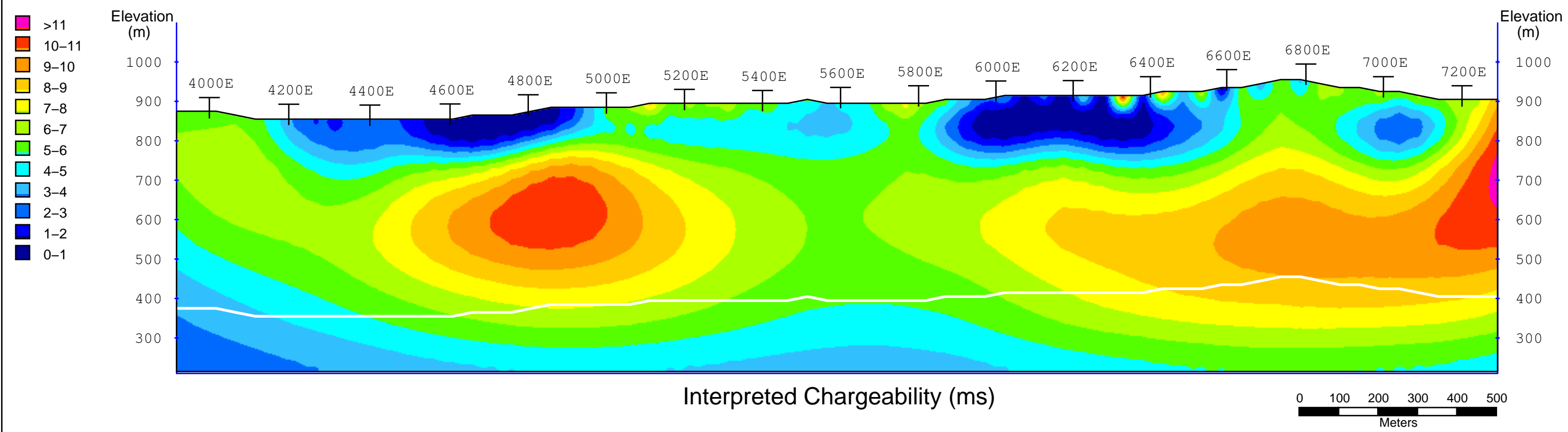
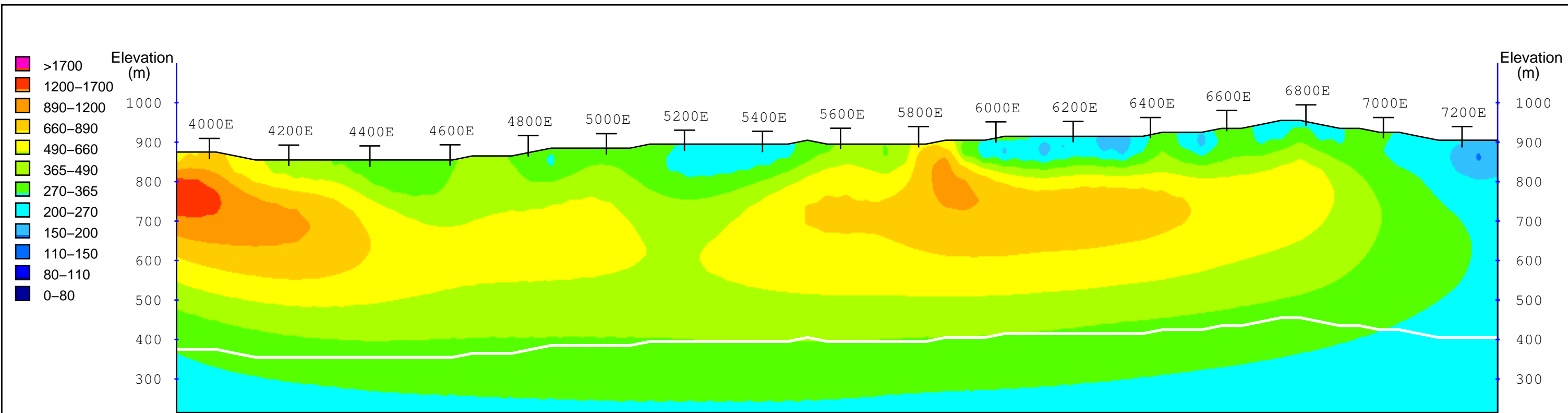
Legend  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 75600N**





**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

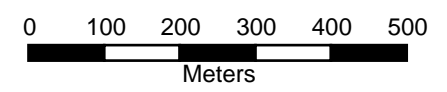
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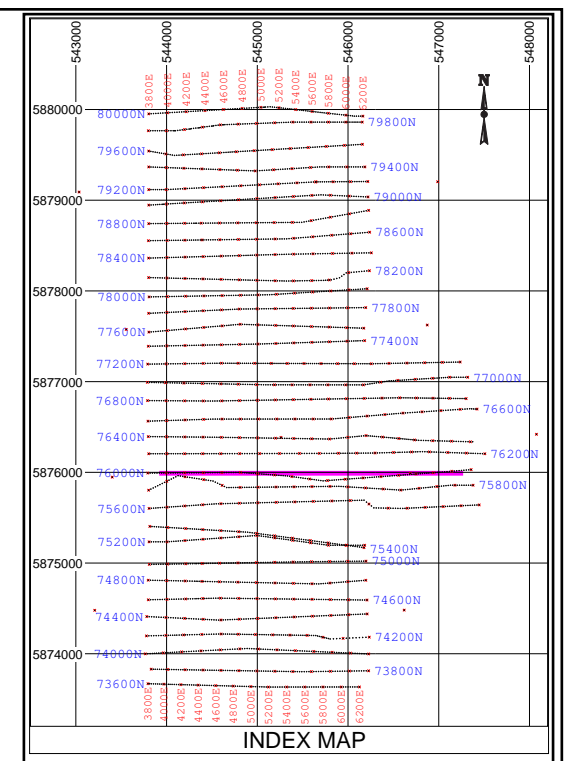
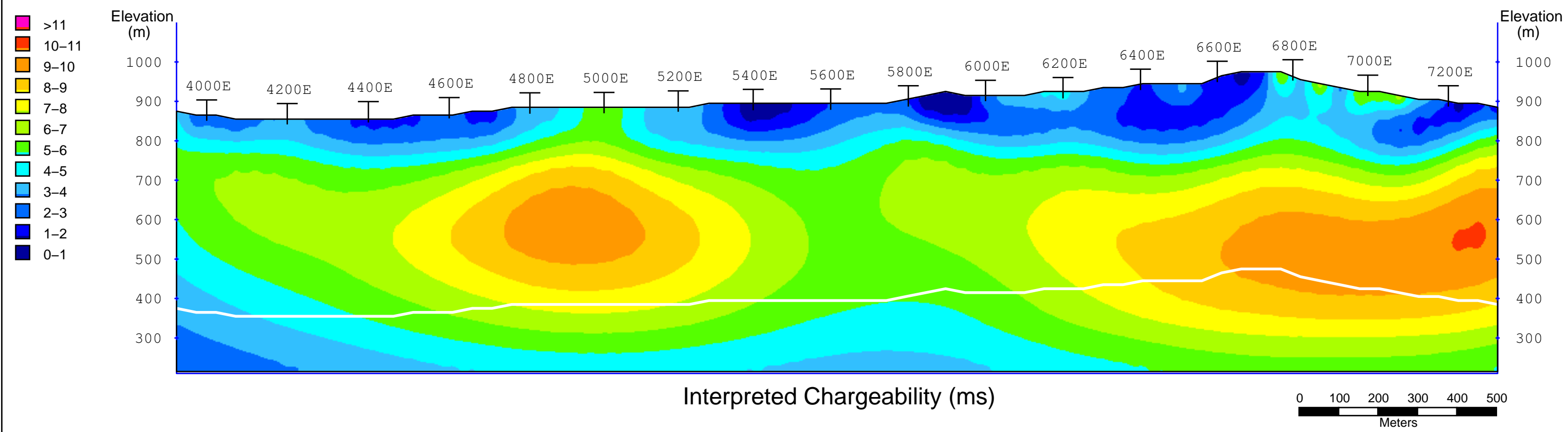
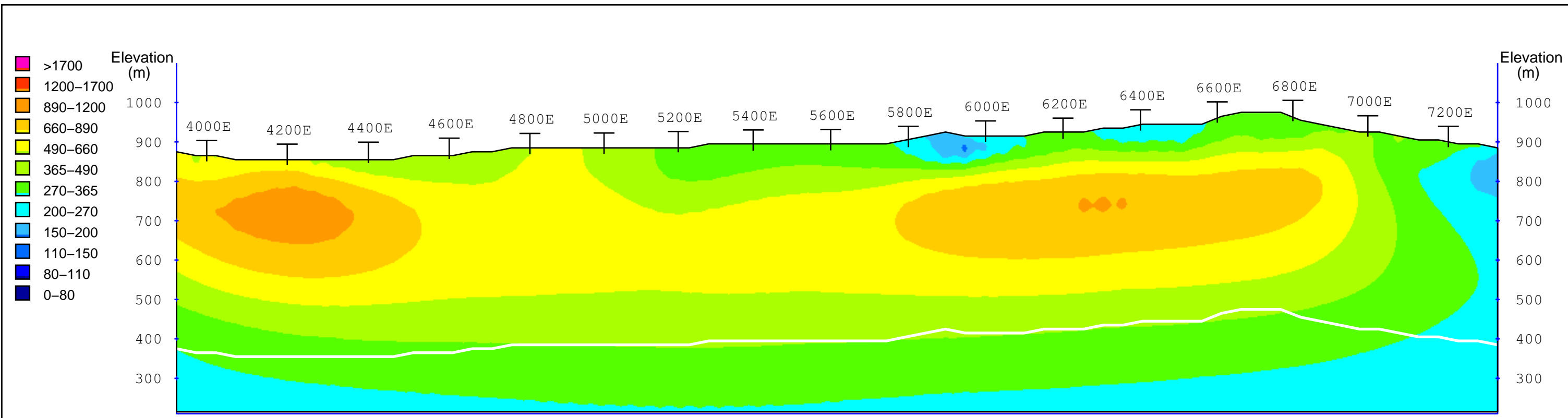
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station | Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia - Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 75800N**





**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**

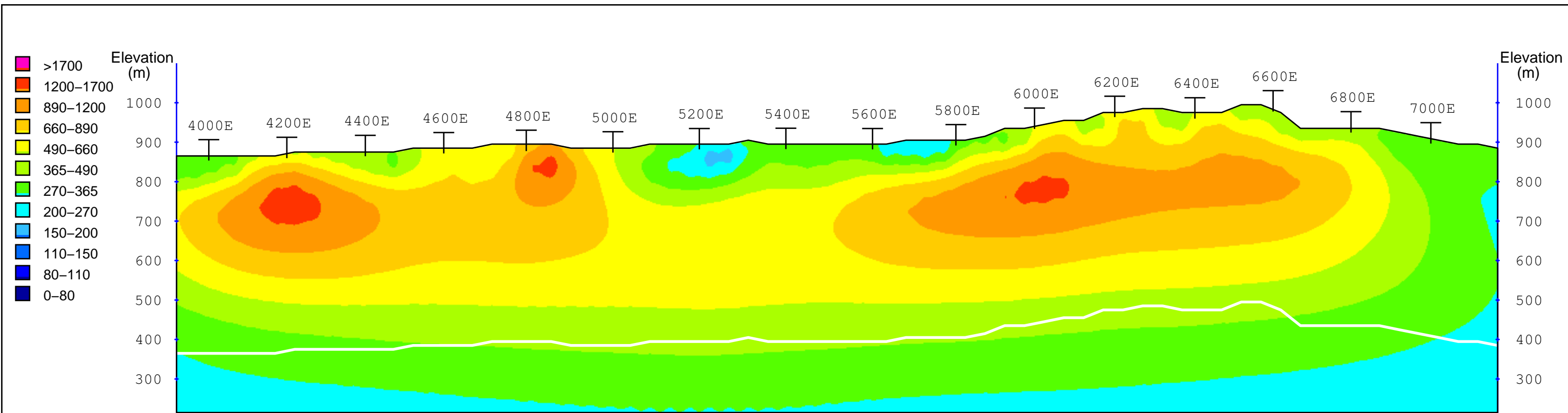
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation

Station  
 T Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

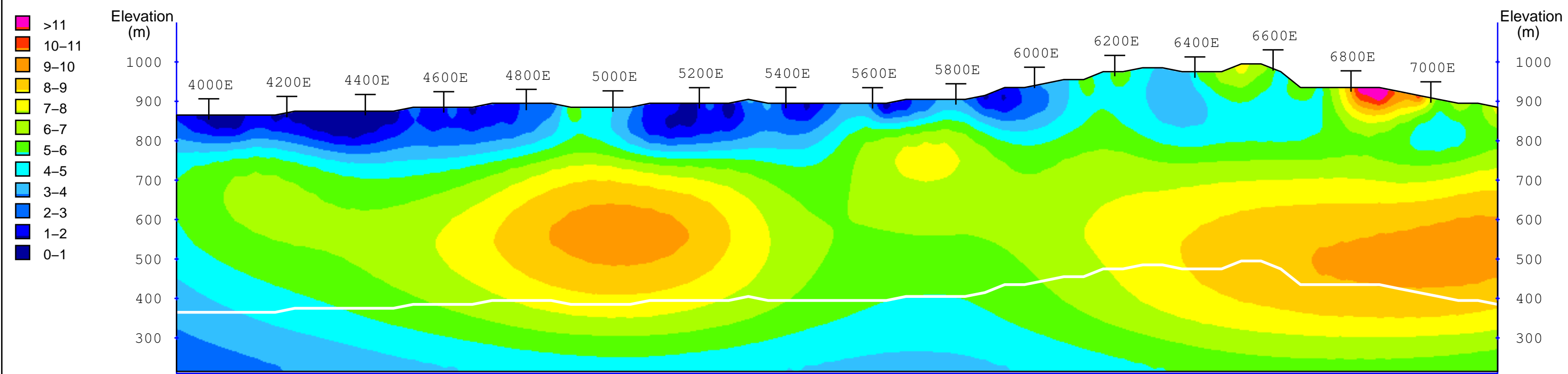
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia - Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

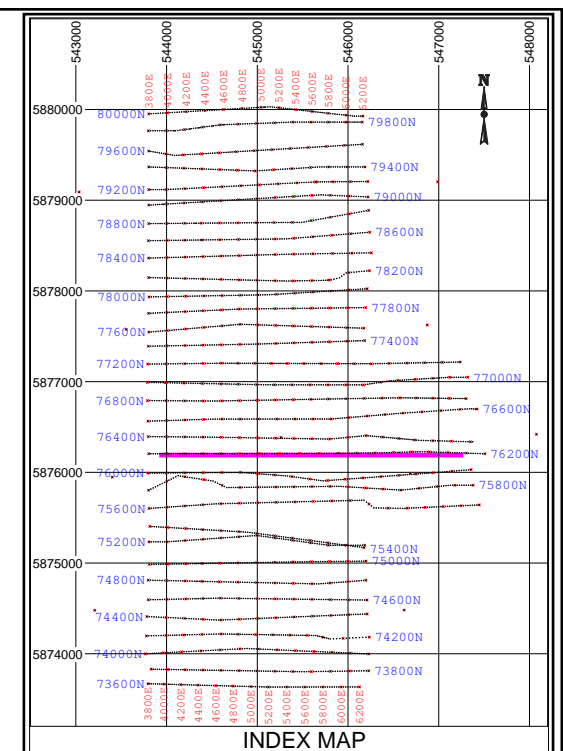
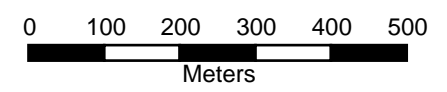
**Cross Section**  
**Line 76000N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



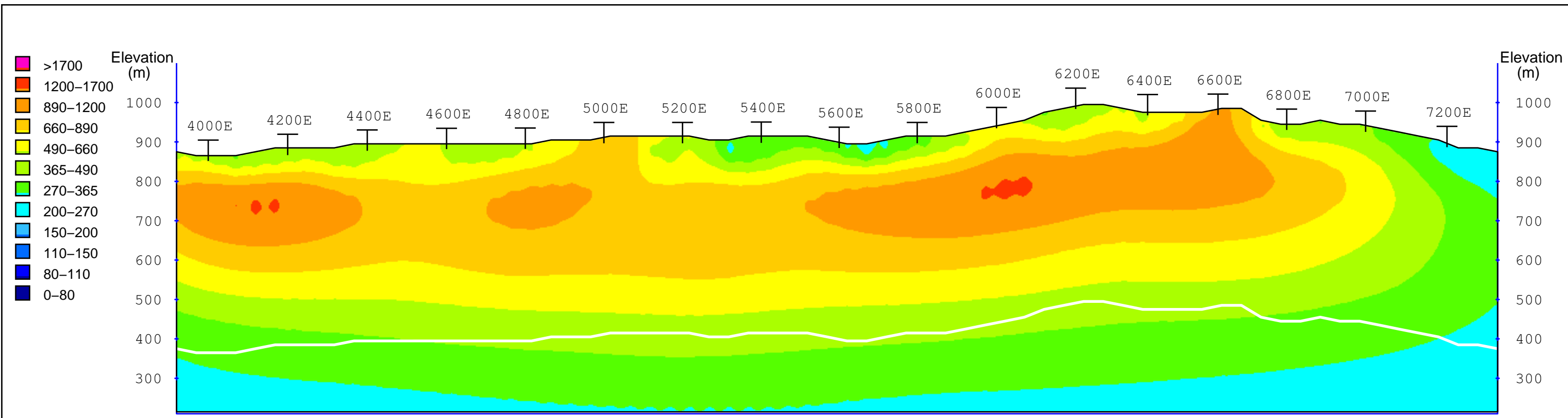
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

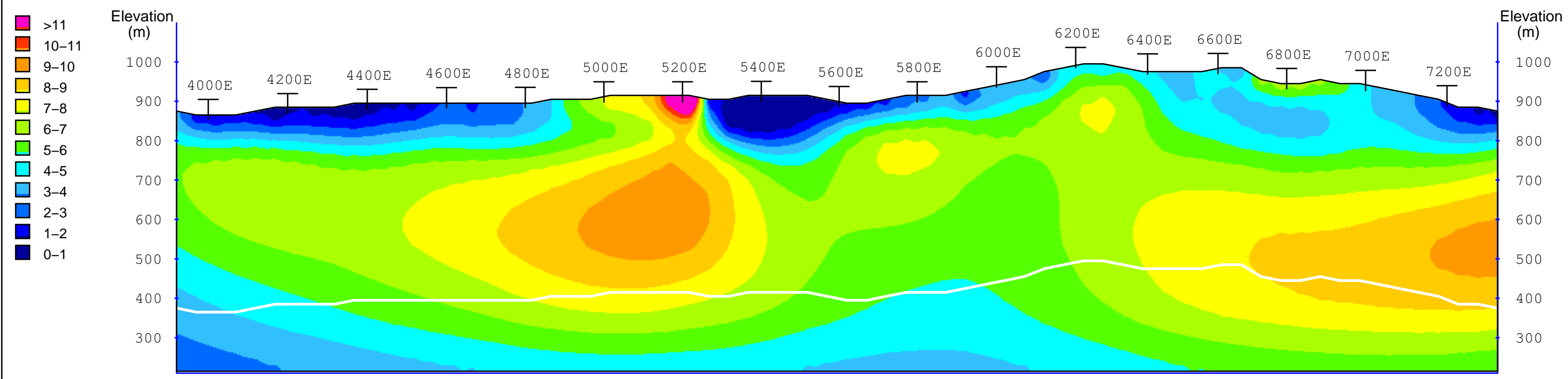
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

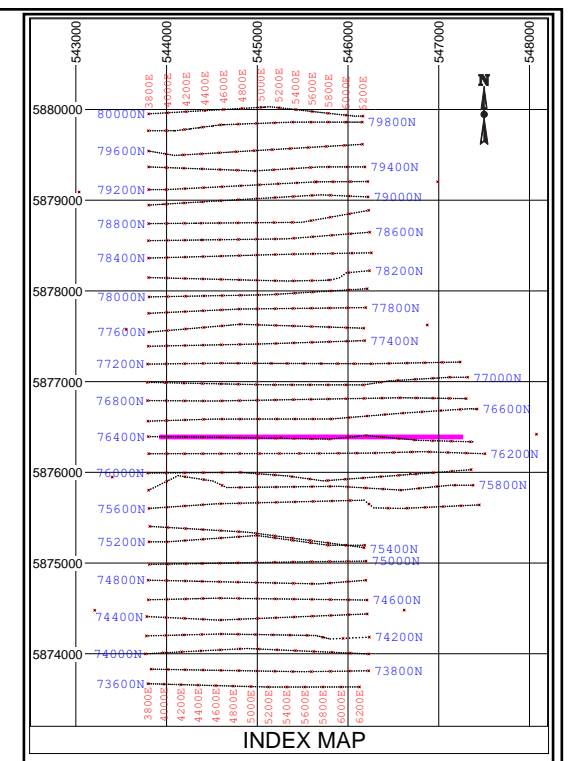
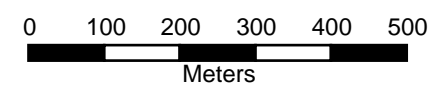
**Cross Section**  
**Line 76200N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

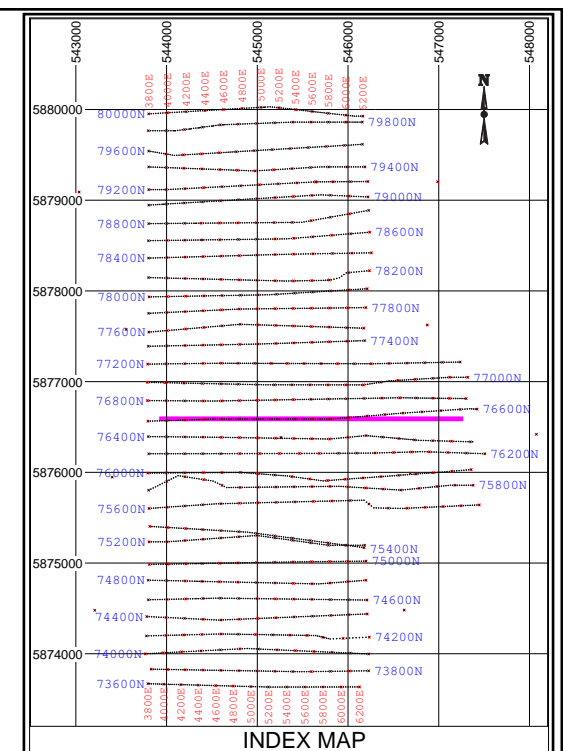
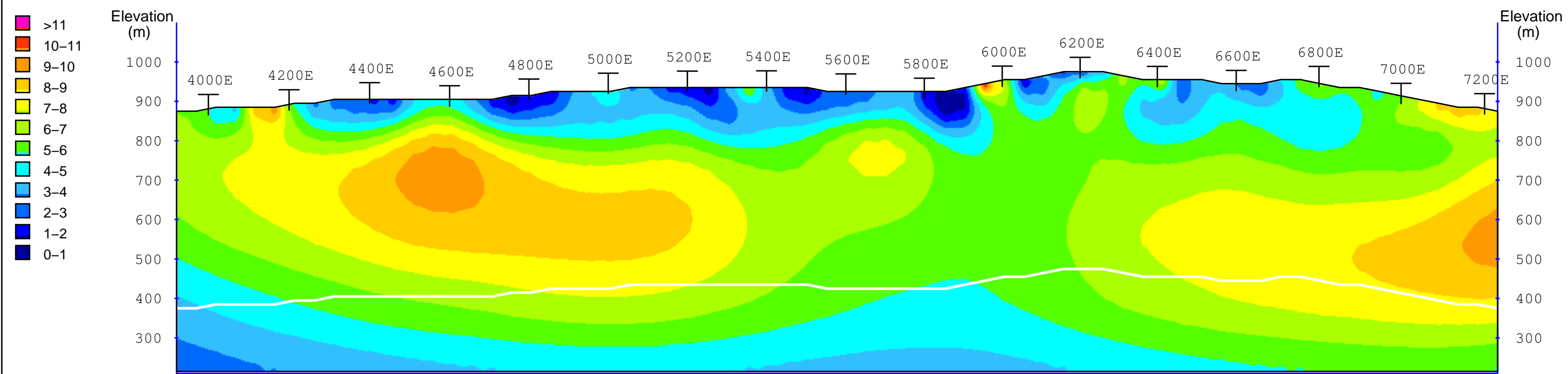
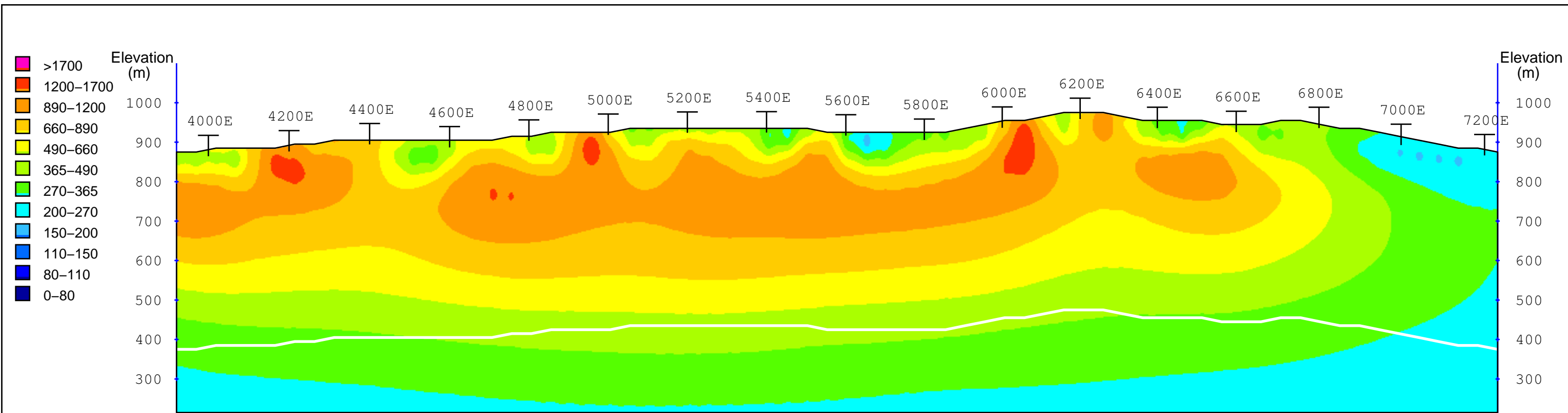
**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station: Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 76400N**





**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

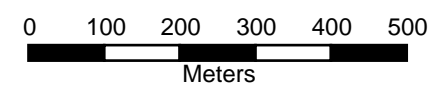
**Legend**

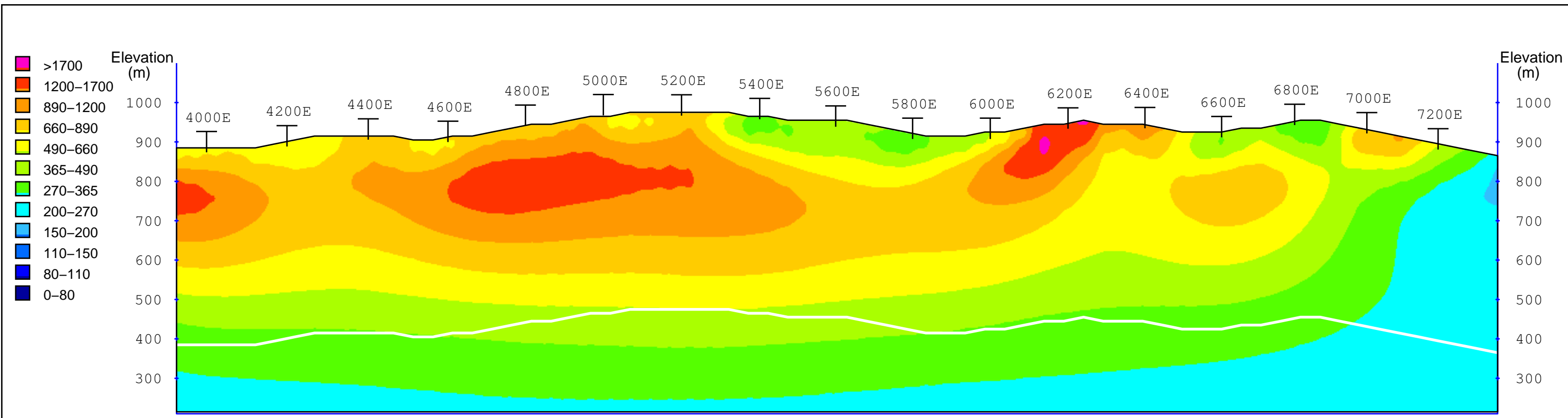
White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station: Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia - Canada

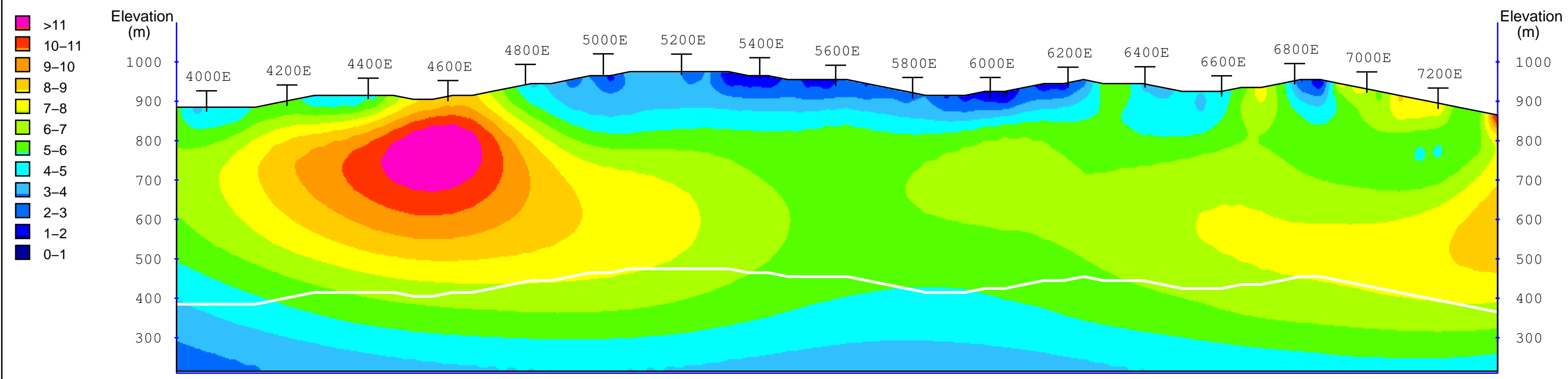
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 76600N**

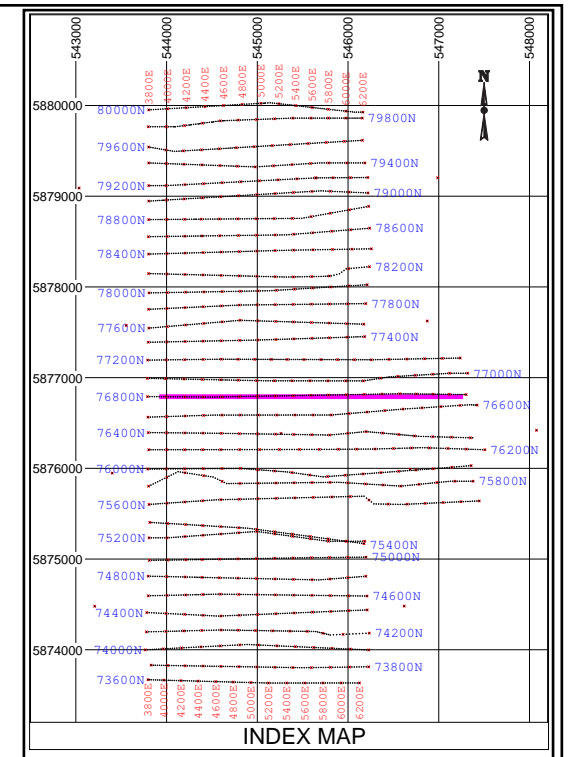
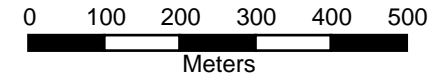




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

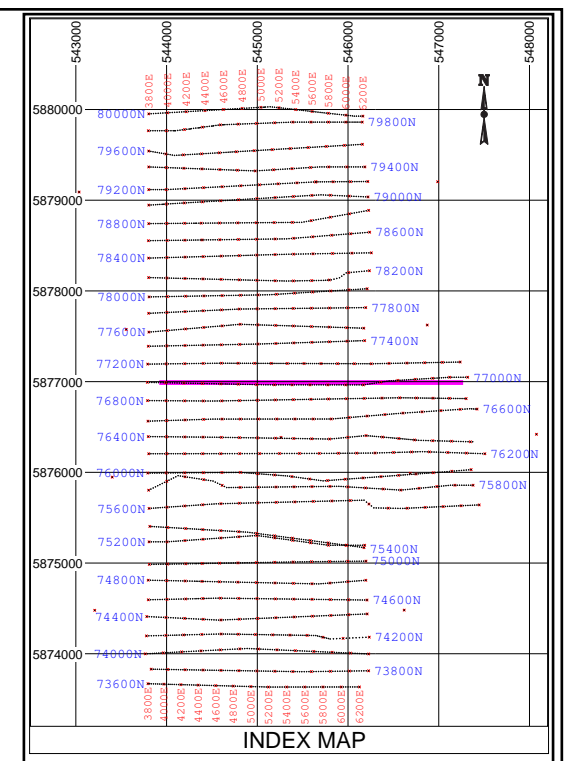
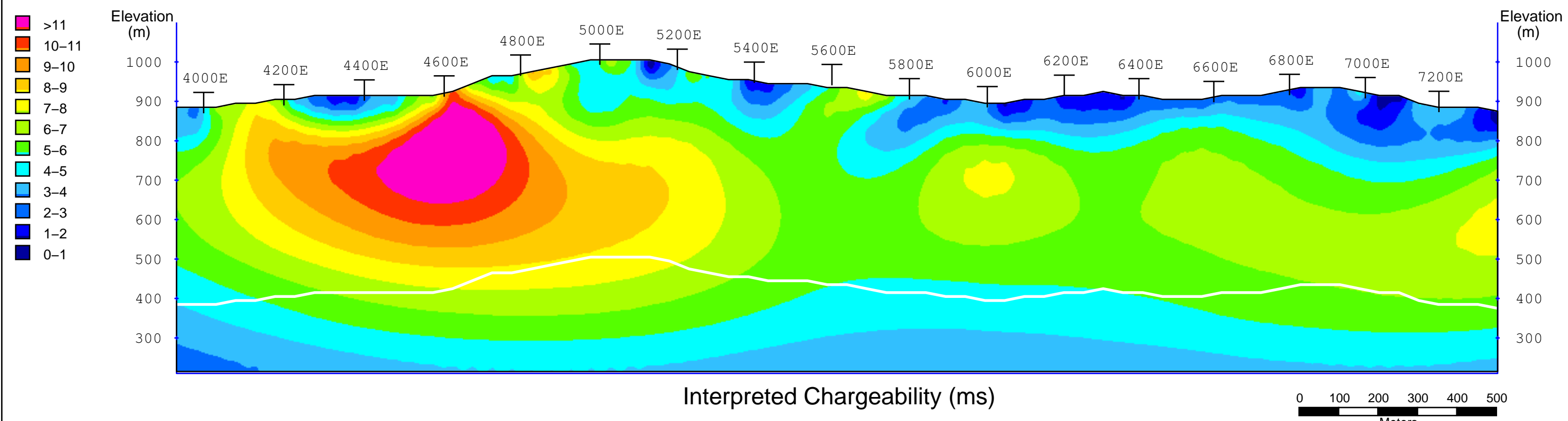
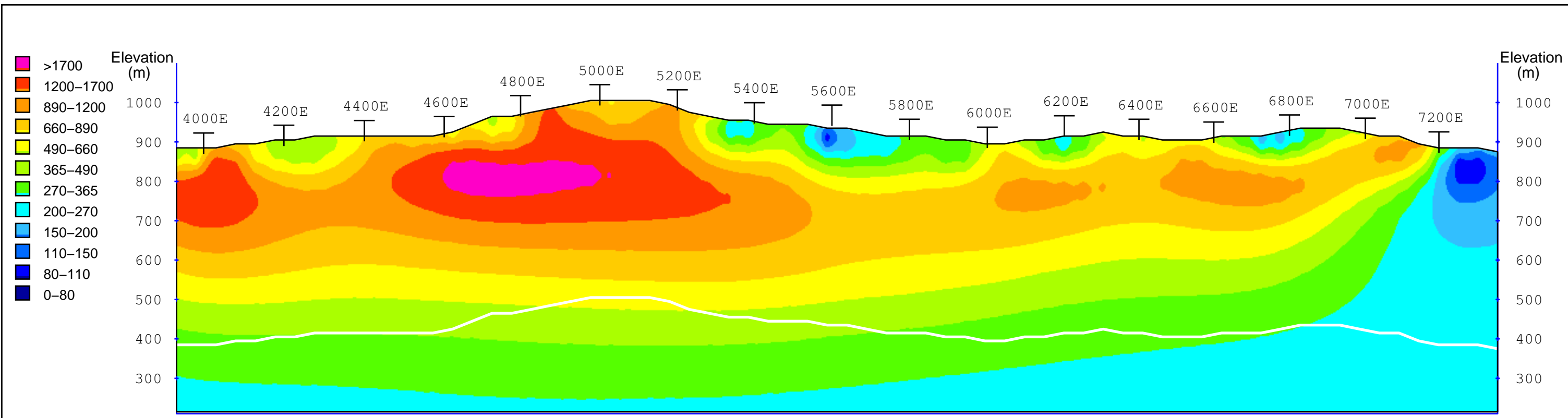


**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map  
**Cross Section**  
**Line 76800N**



**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**

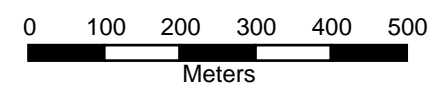
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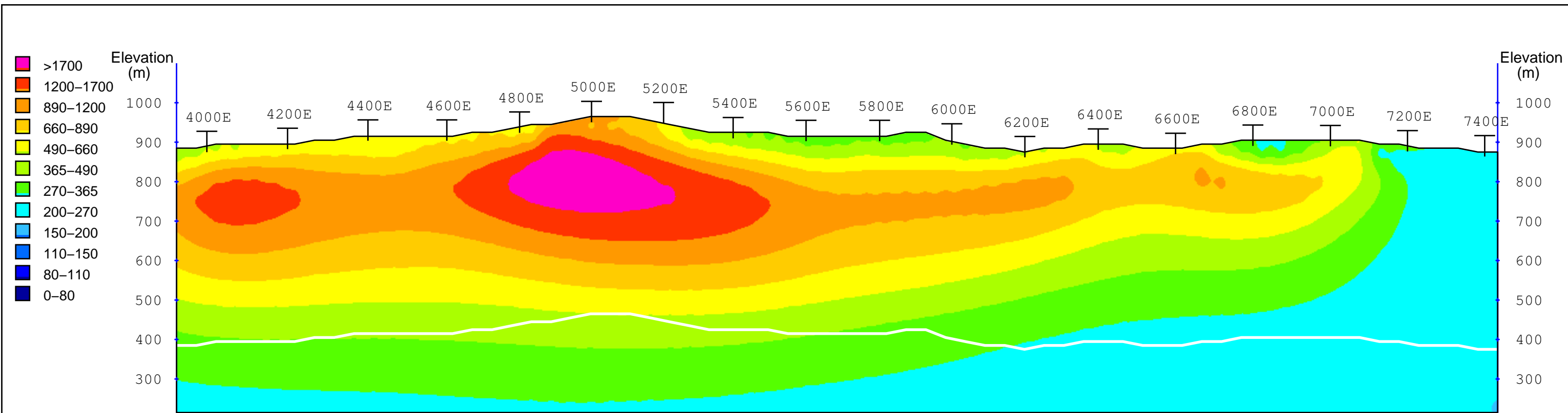
Station  
 | Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

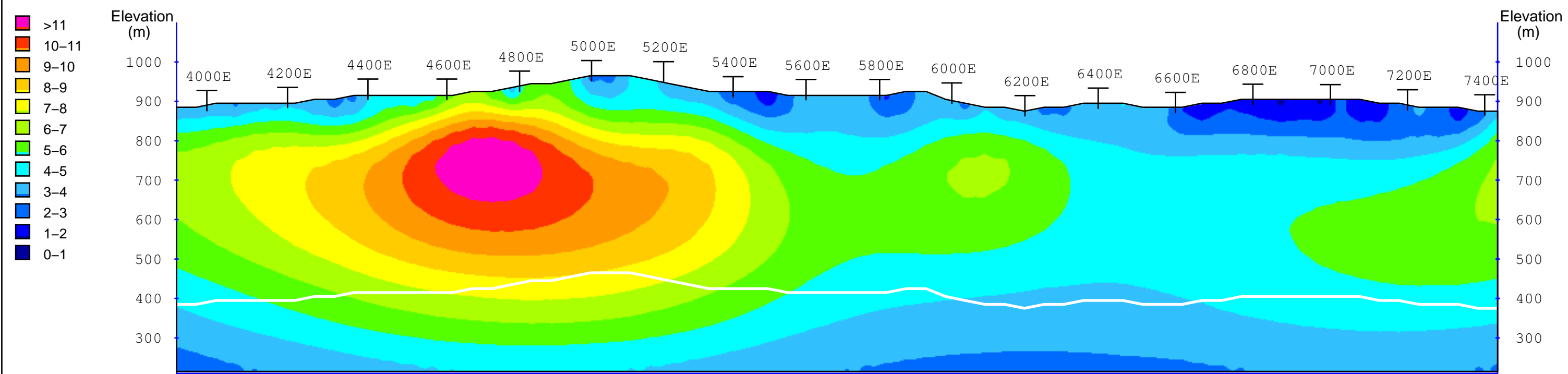
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 77000N**

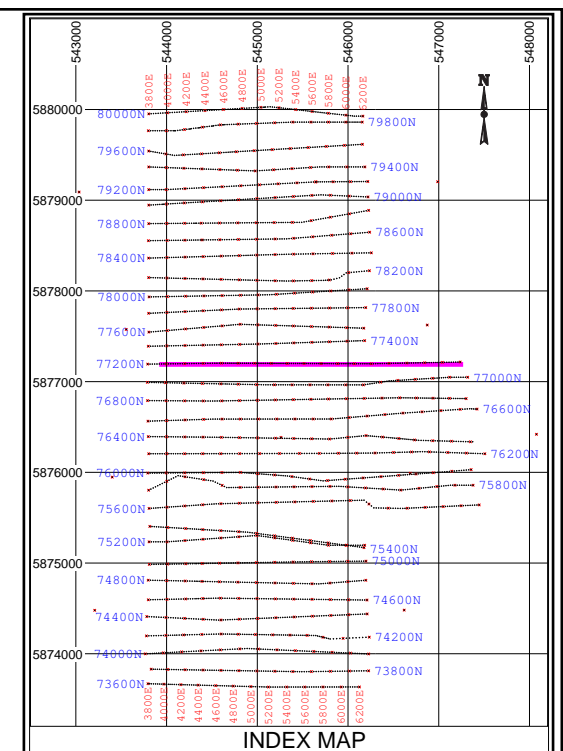
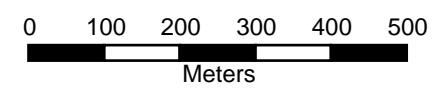




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



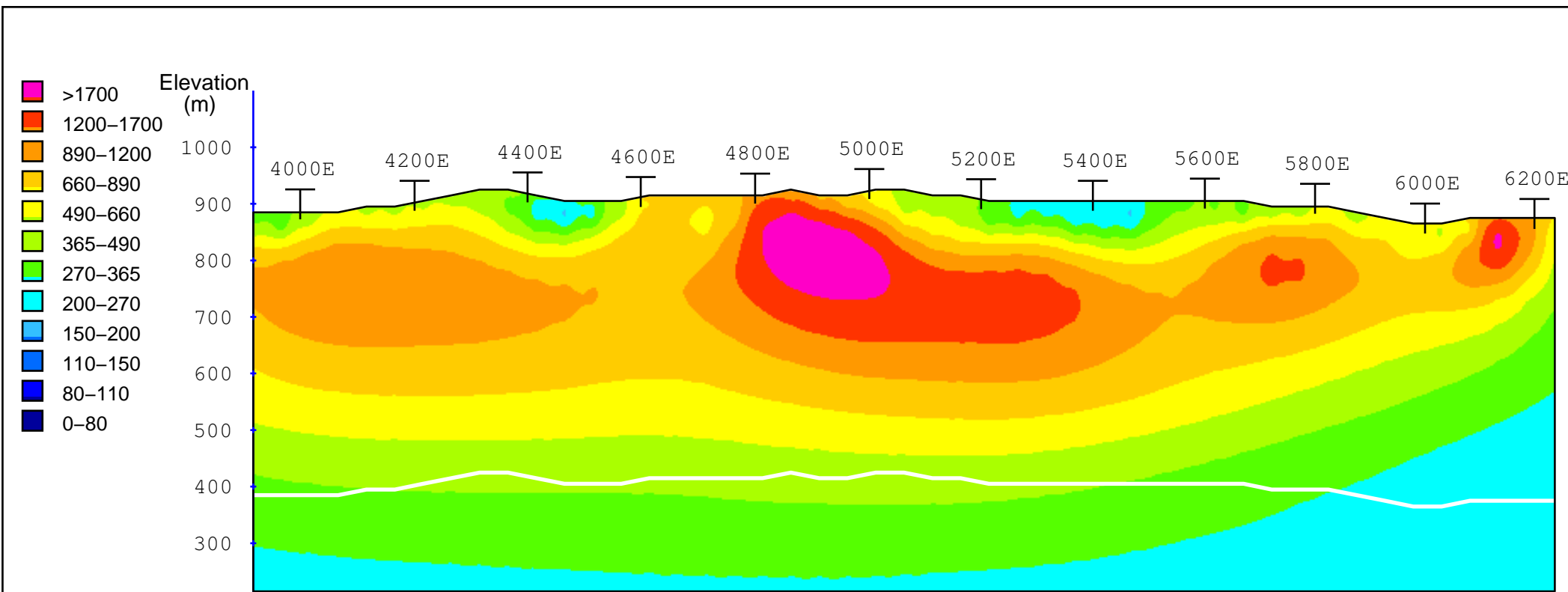
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

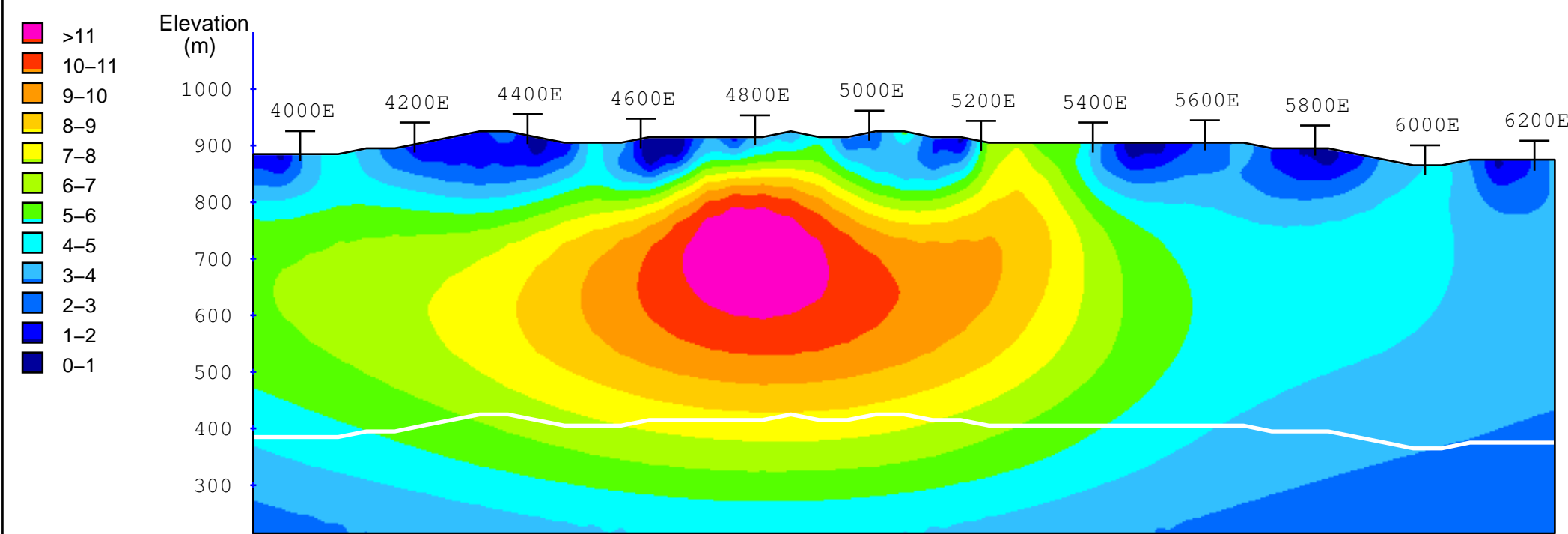
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

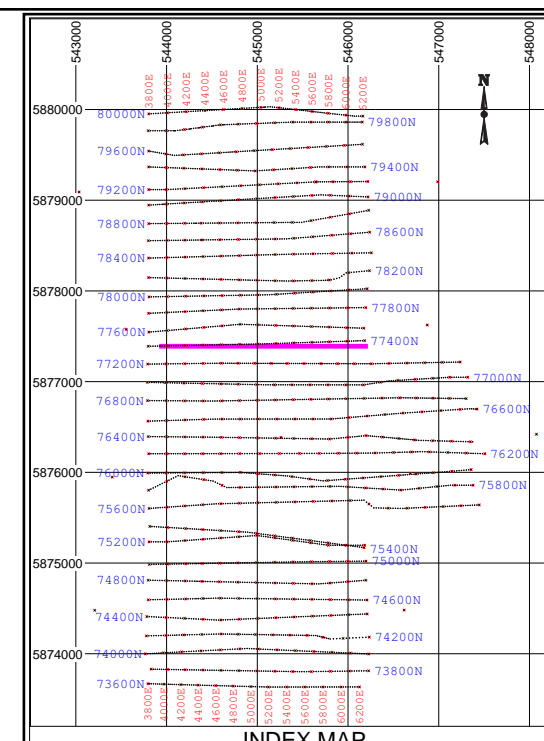
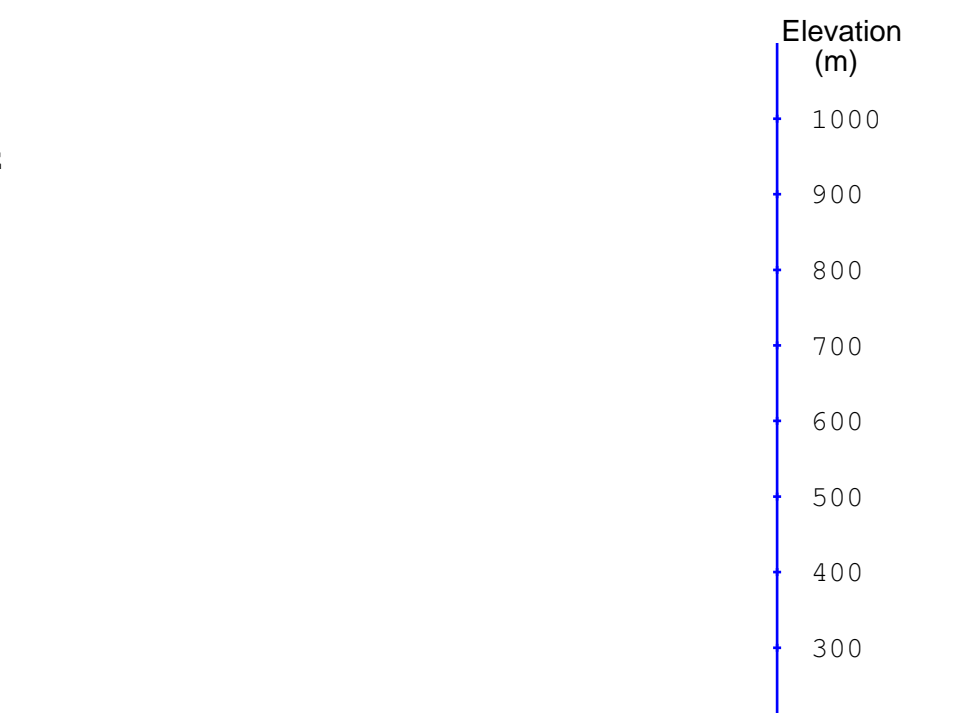
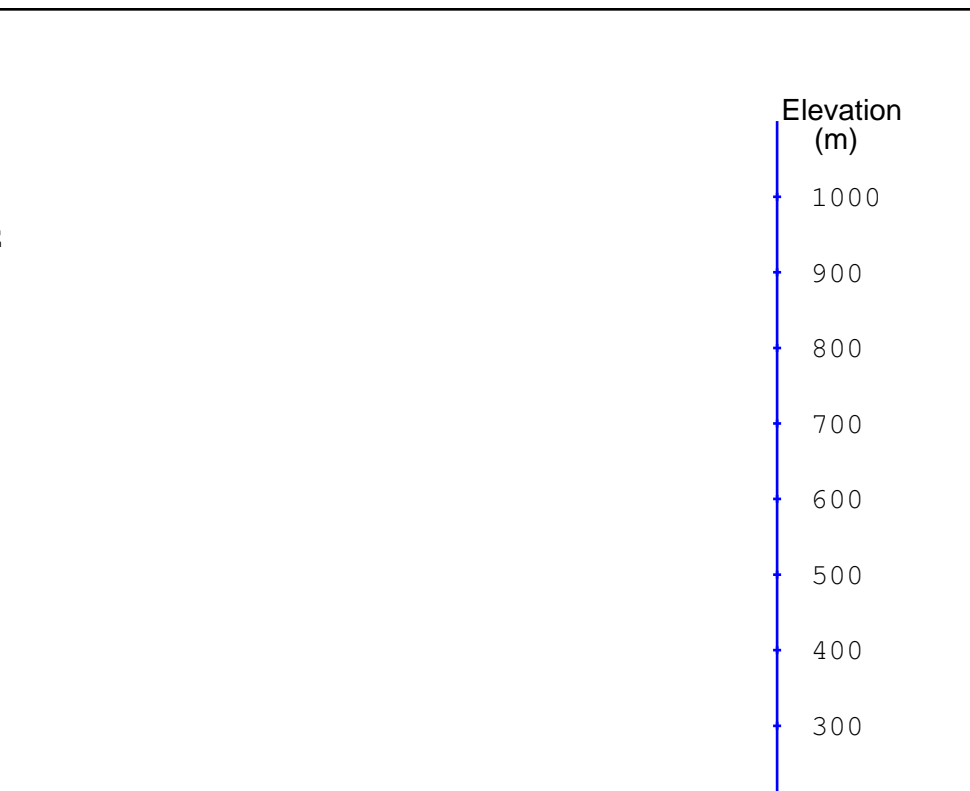
**Cross Section**  
**Line 77200N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

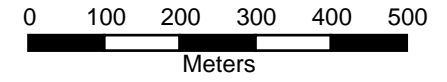


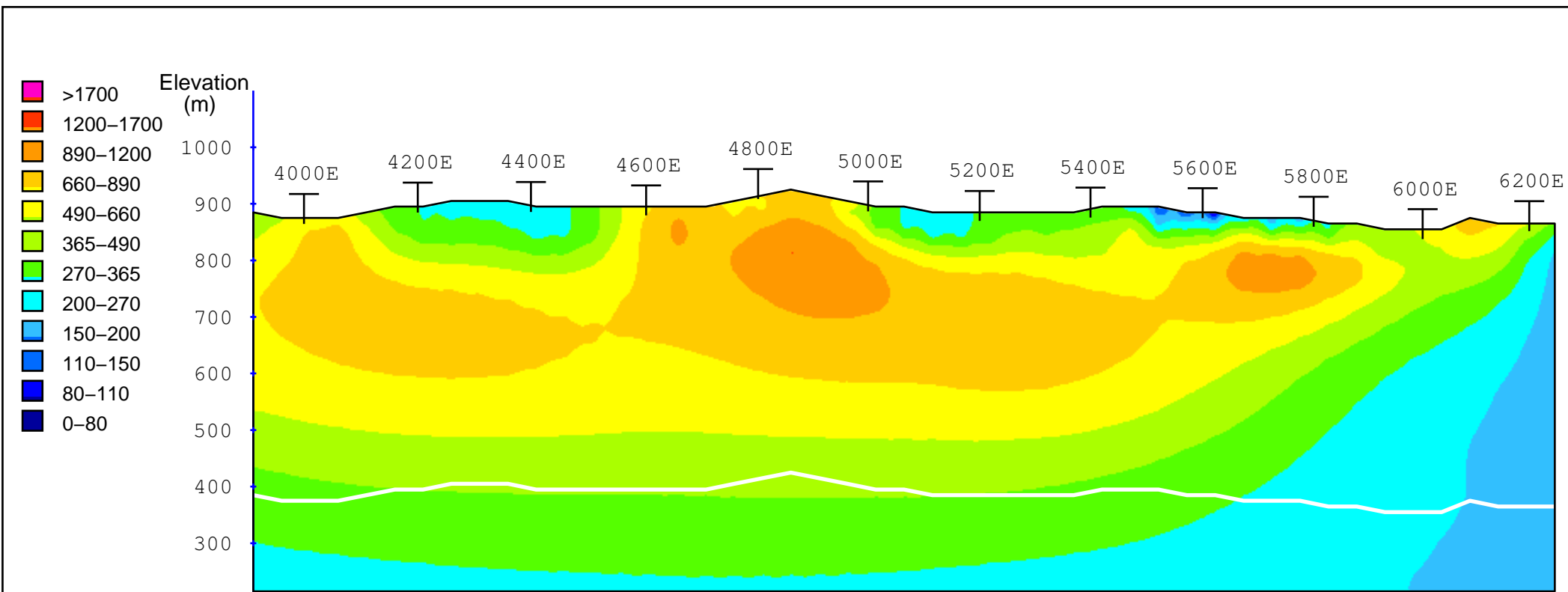
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

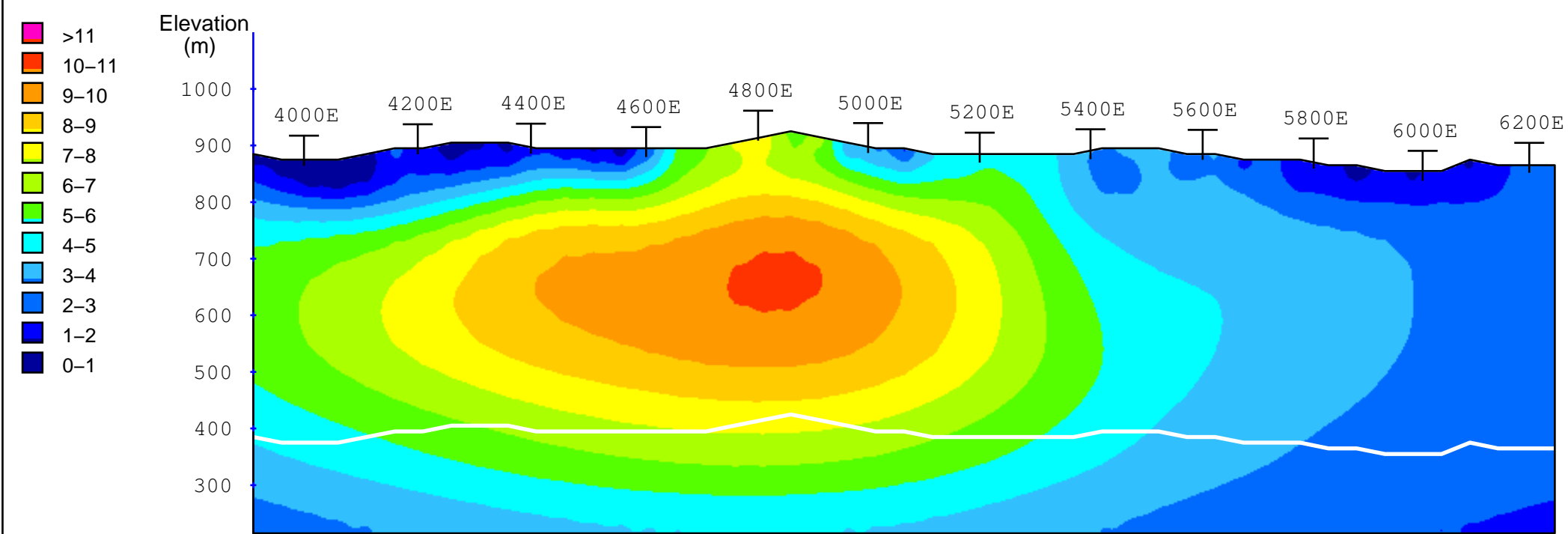
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map  
**Cross Section**  
**Line 77400N**

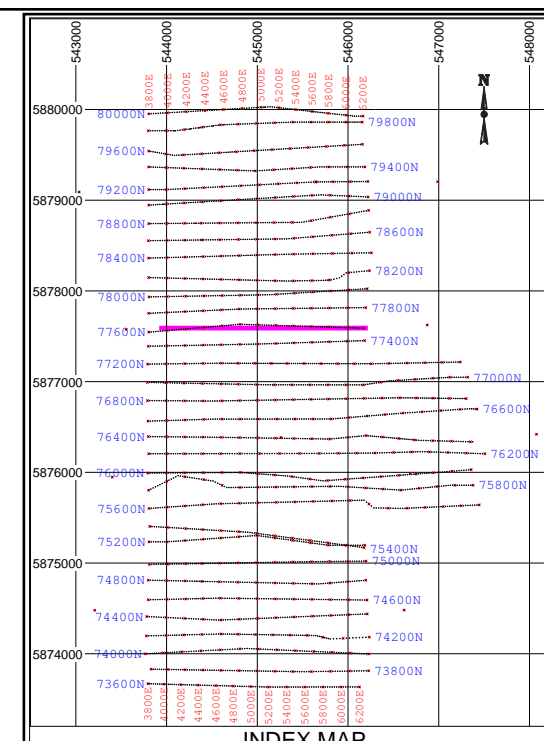
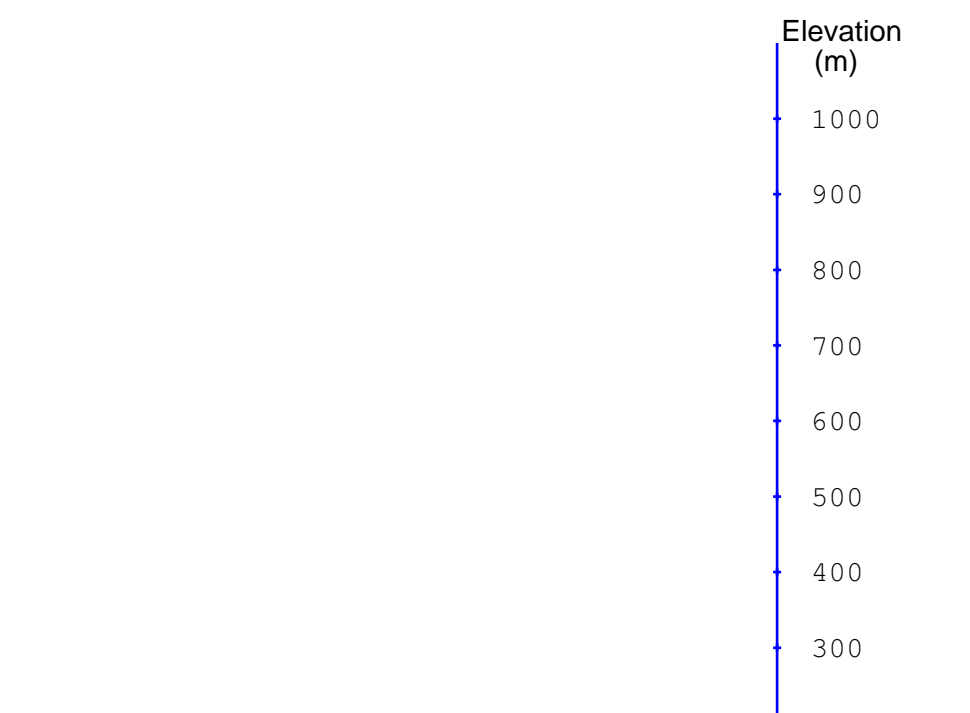
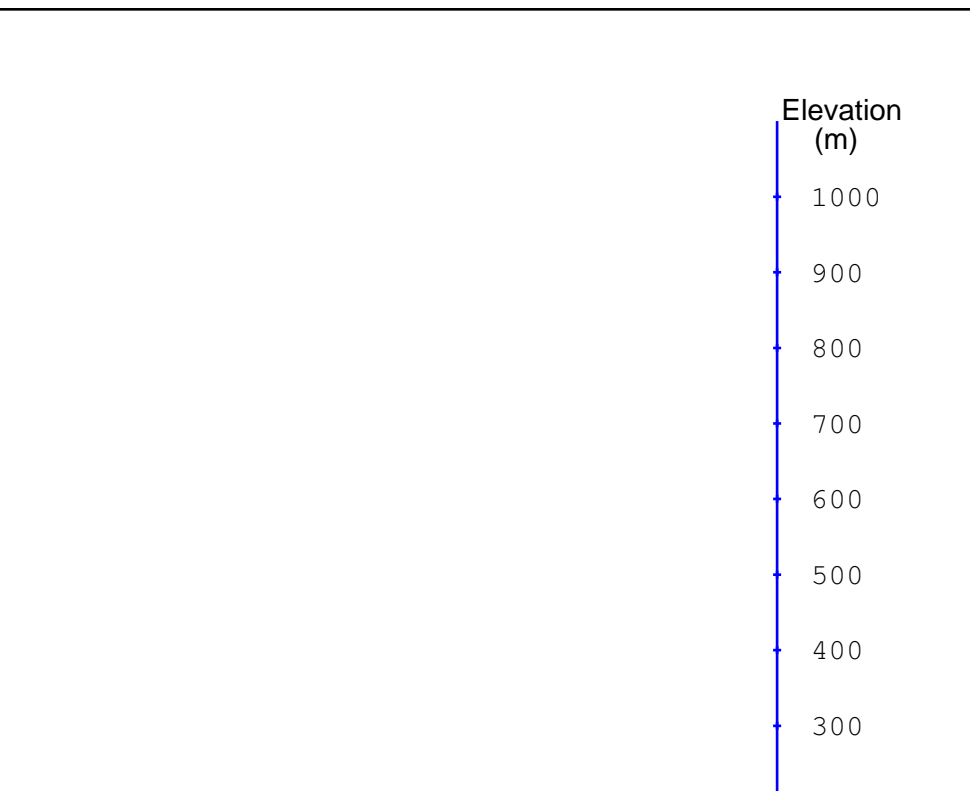




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



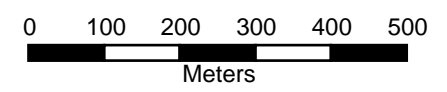
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

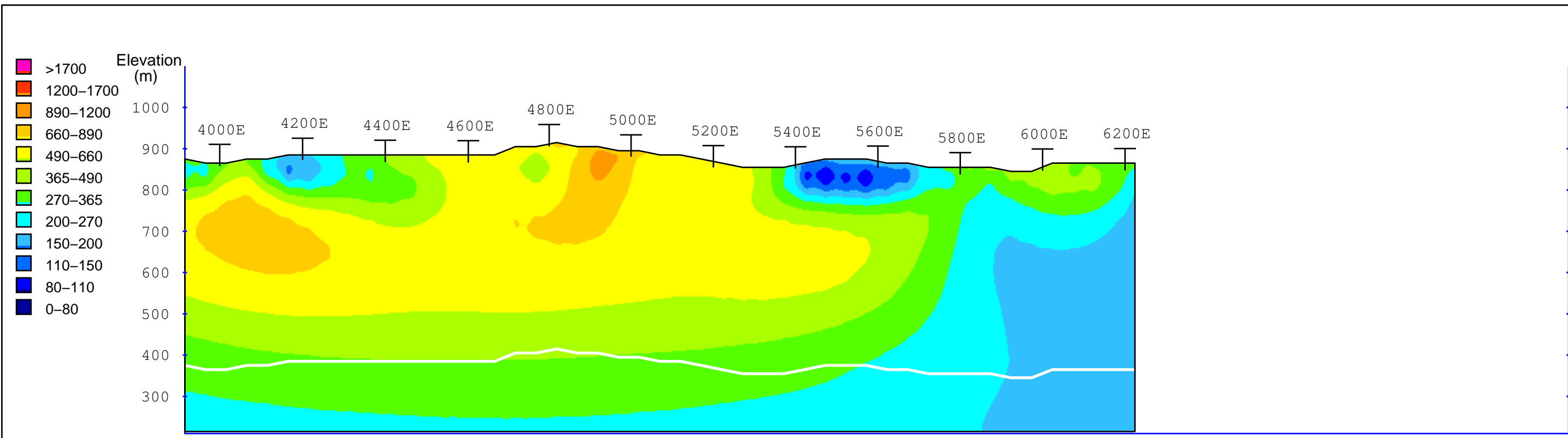
**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

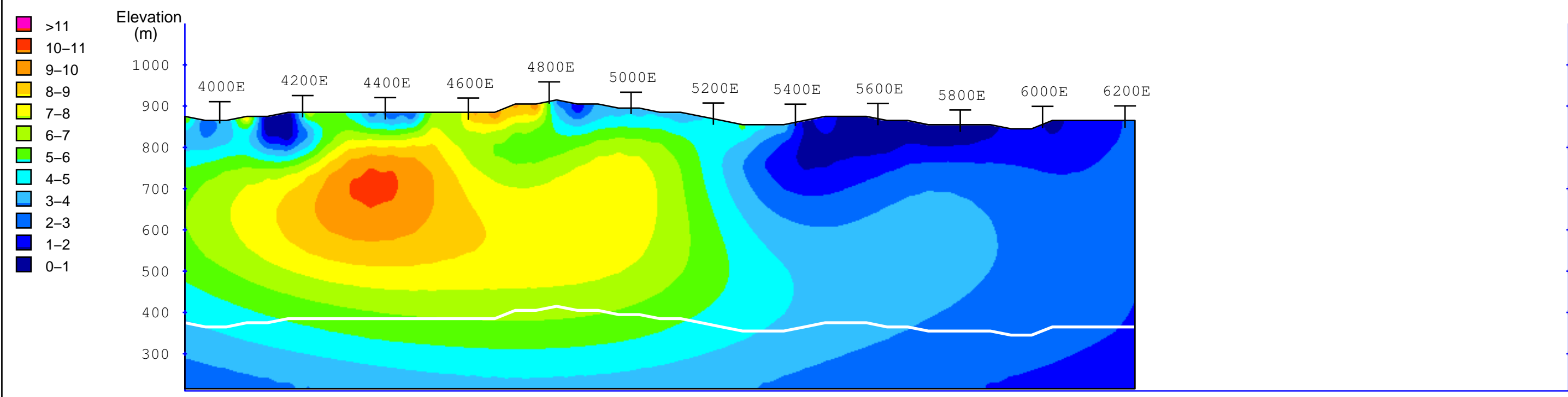
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 77600N**

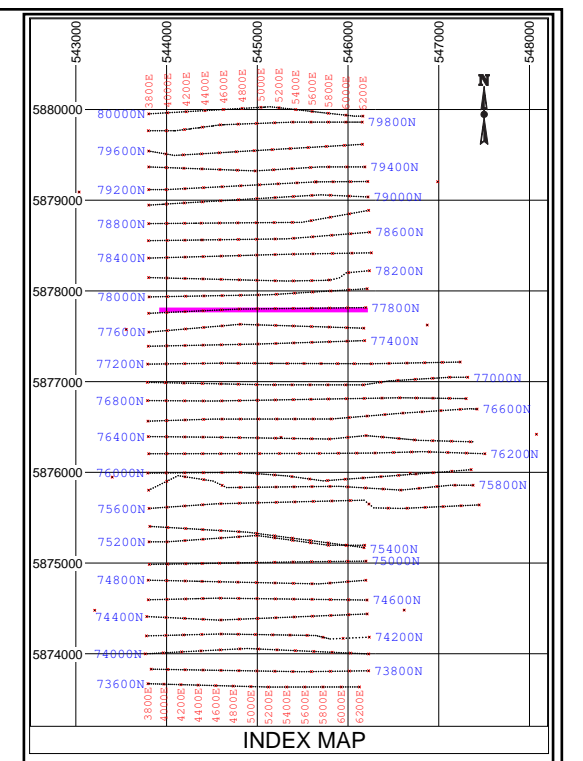
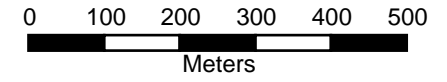




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
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 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
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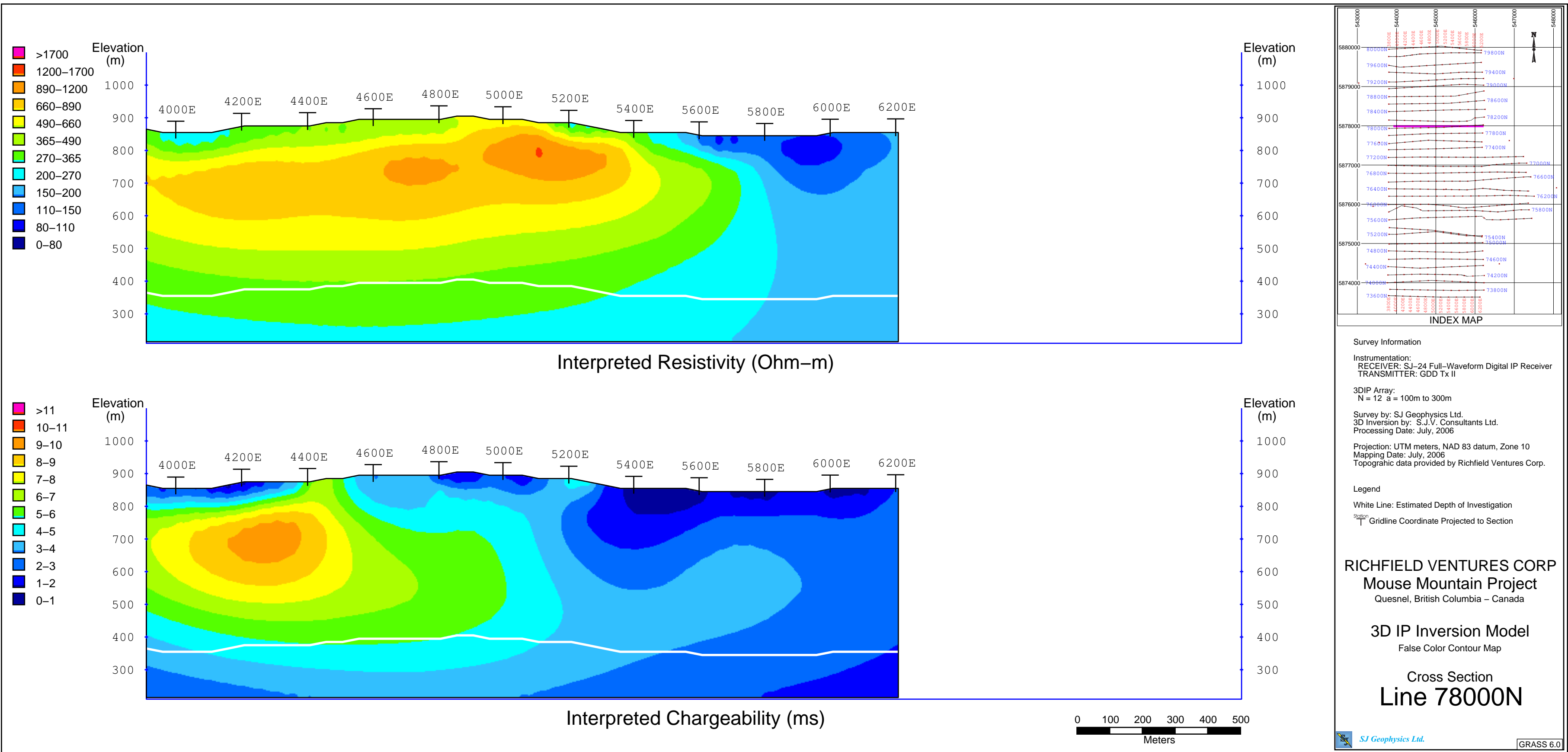
**Legend**

White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 | Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

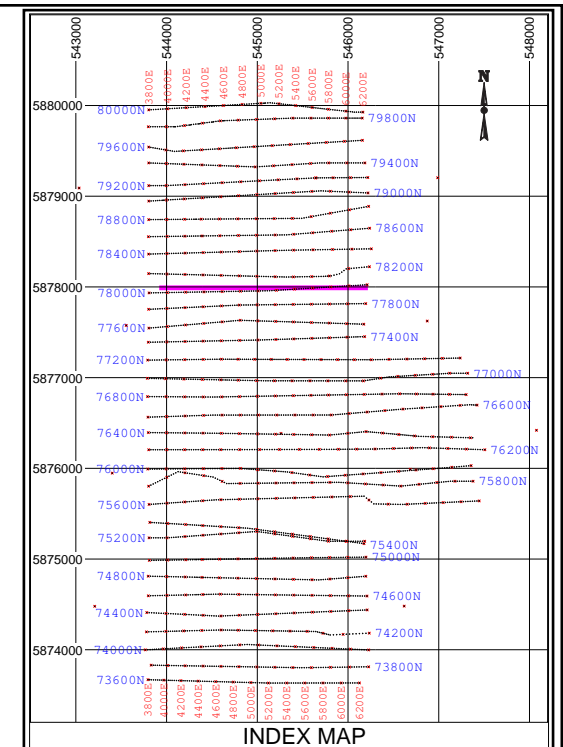
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 77800N**



- Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m) Legend:**
- >1700
  - 1200-1700
  - 890-1200
  - 660-890
  - 490-660
  - 365-490
  - 270-365
  - 200-270
  - 150-200
  - 110-150
  - 80-110
  - 0-80

- Interpreted Chargeability (ms) Legend:**
- >11
  - 10-11
  - 9-10
  - 8-9
  - 7-8
  - 6-7
  - 5-6
  - 4-5
  - 3-4
  - 2-3
  - 1-2
  - 0-1



**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
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 Processing Date: July, 2006

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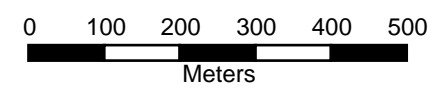
**Legend**

White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station | Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

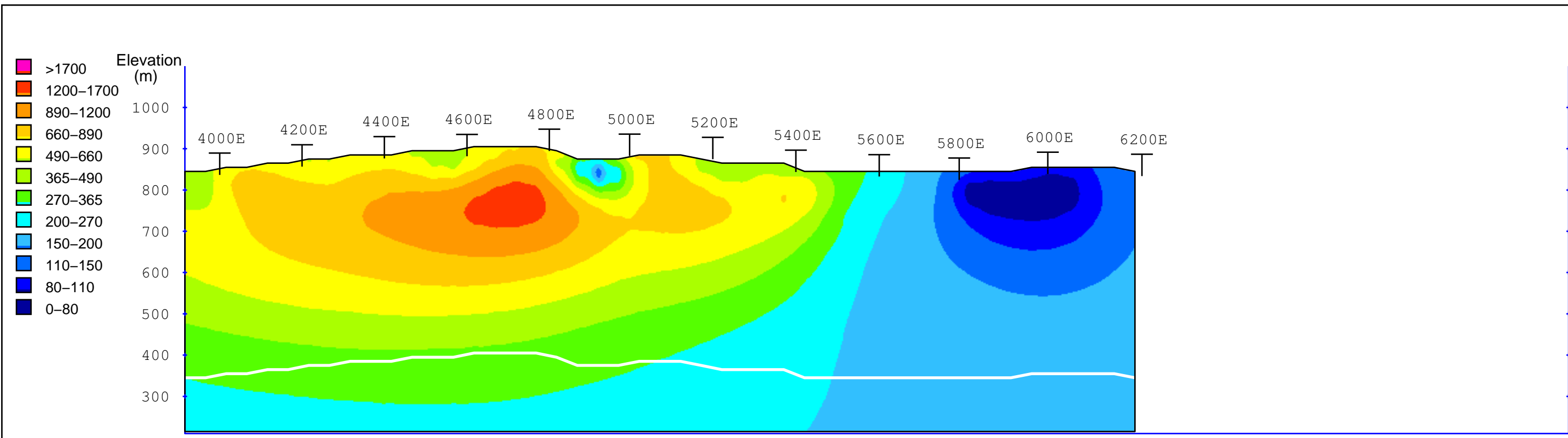
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia - Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

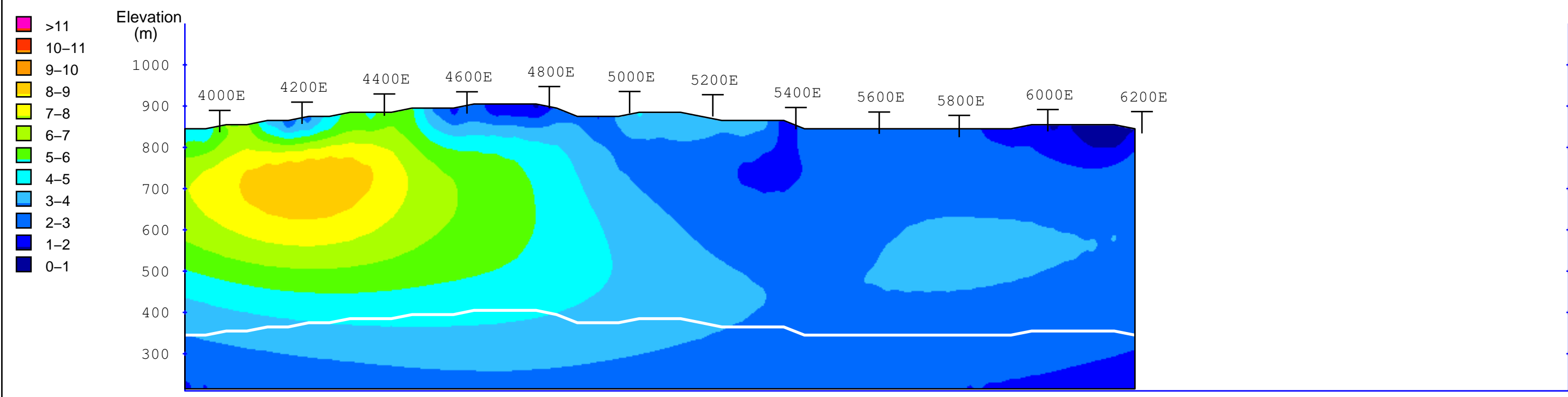
**Cross Section**  
**Line 78000N**



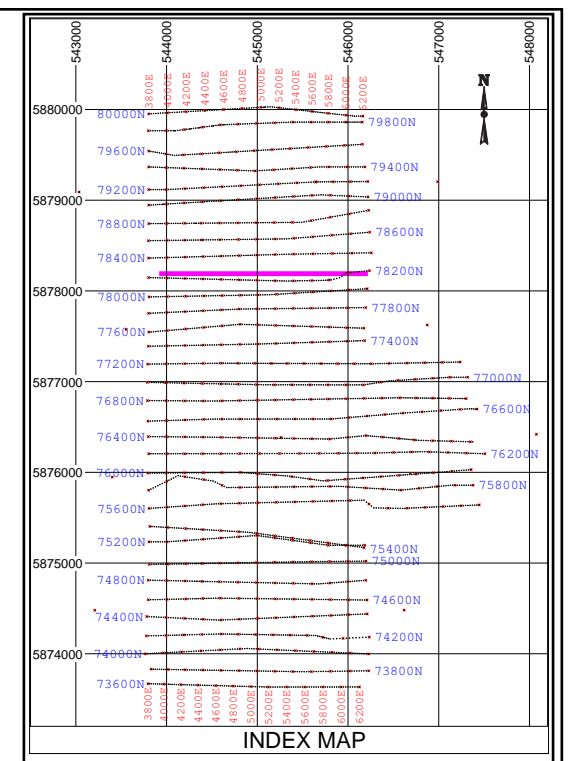
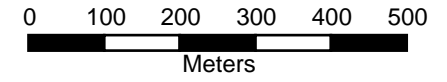




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



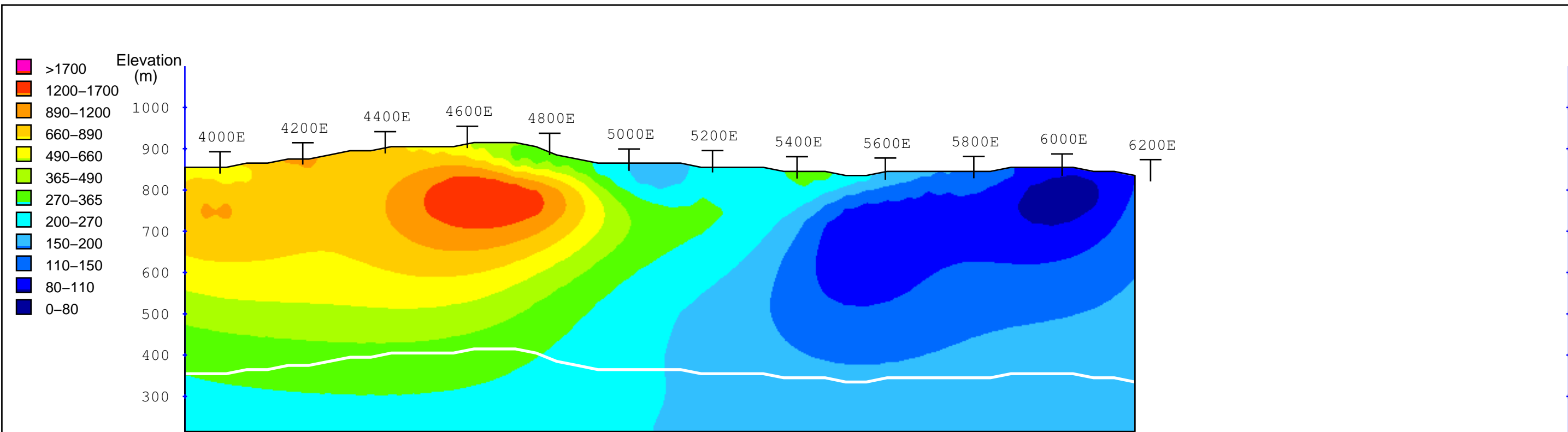
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
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 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

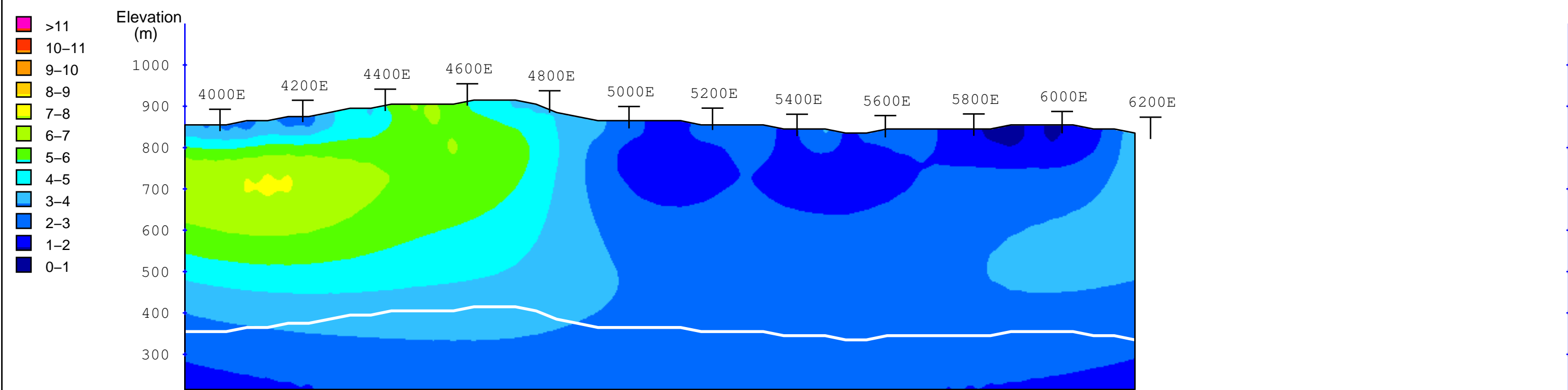
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia - Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

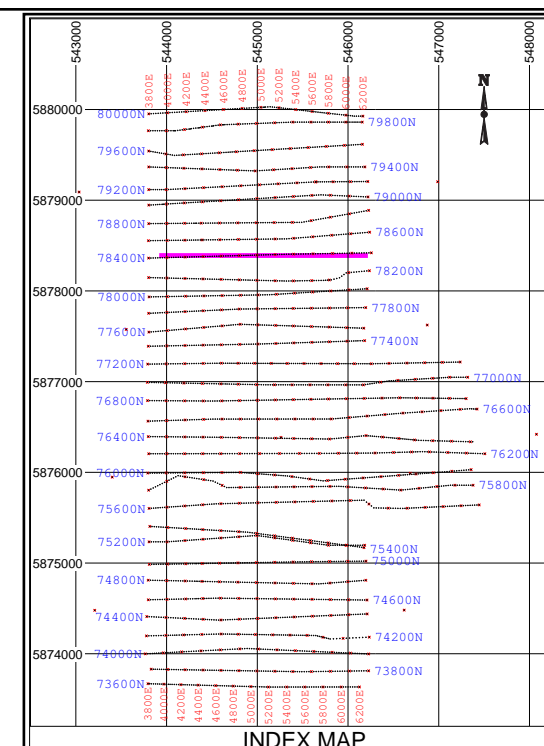
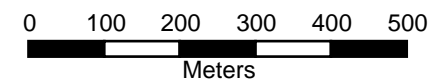
**Cross Section**  
**Line 78200N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



INDEX MAP

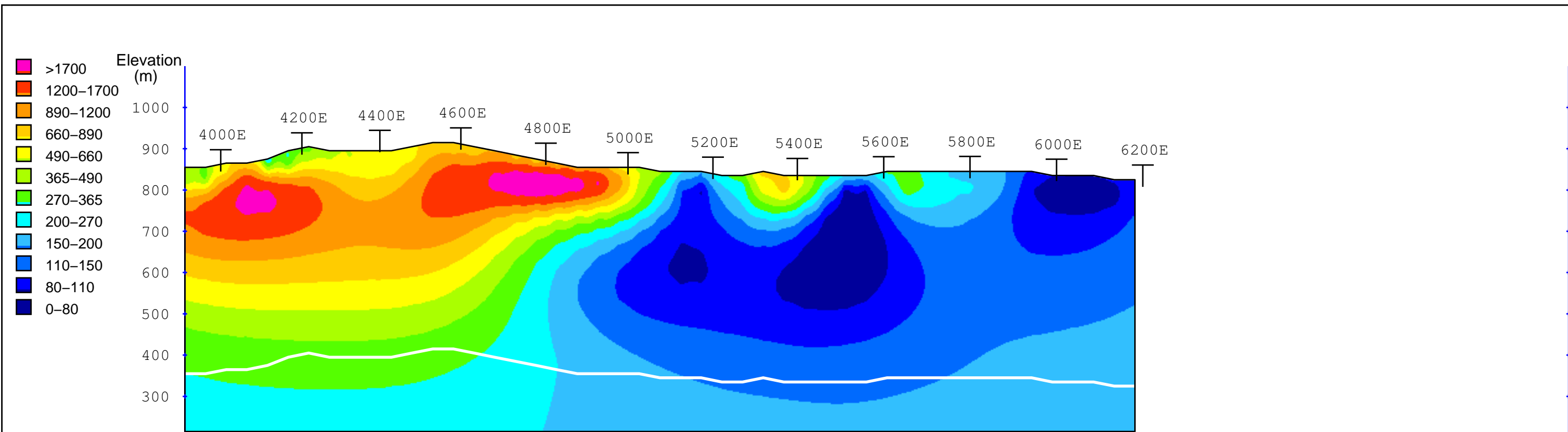
Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
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 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
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 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

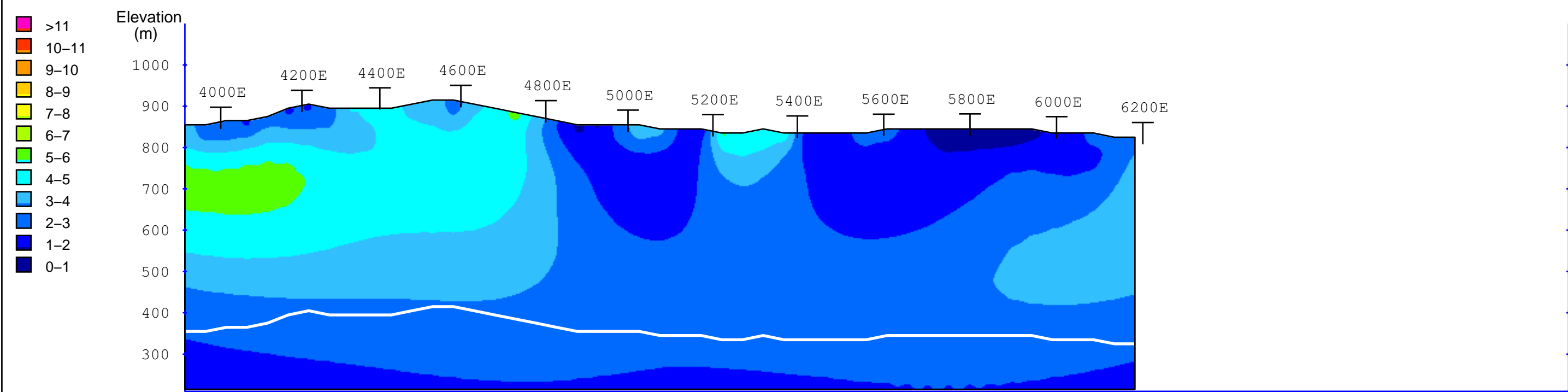
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

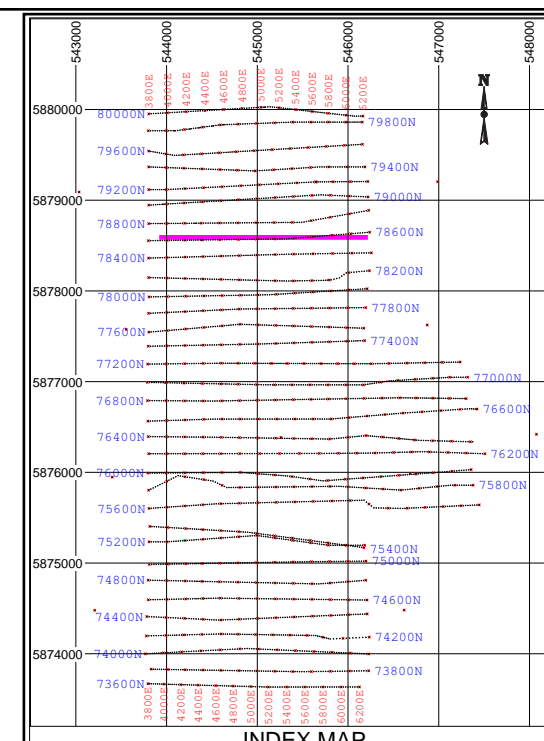
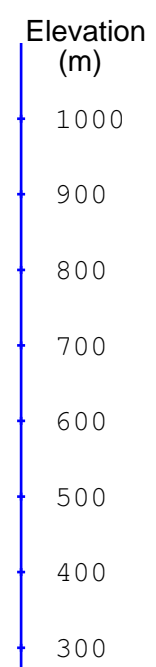
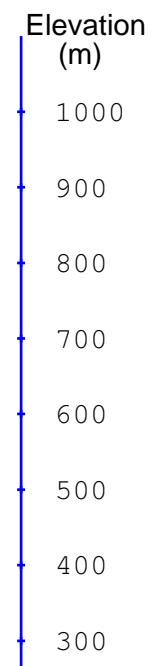
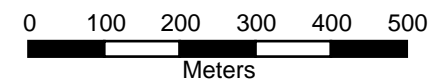
**Cross Section**  
**Line 78400N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



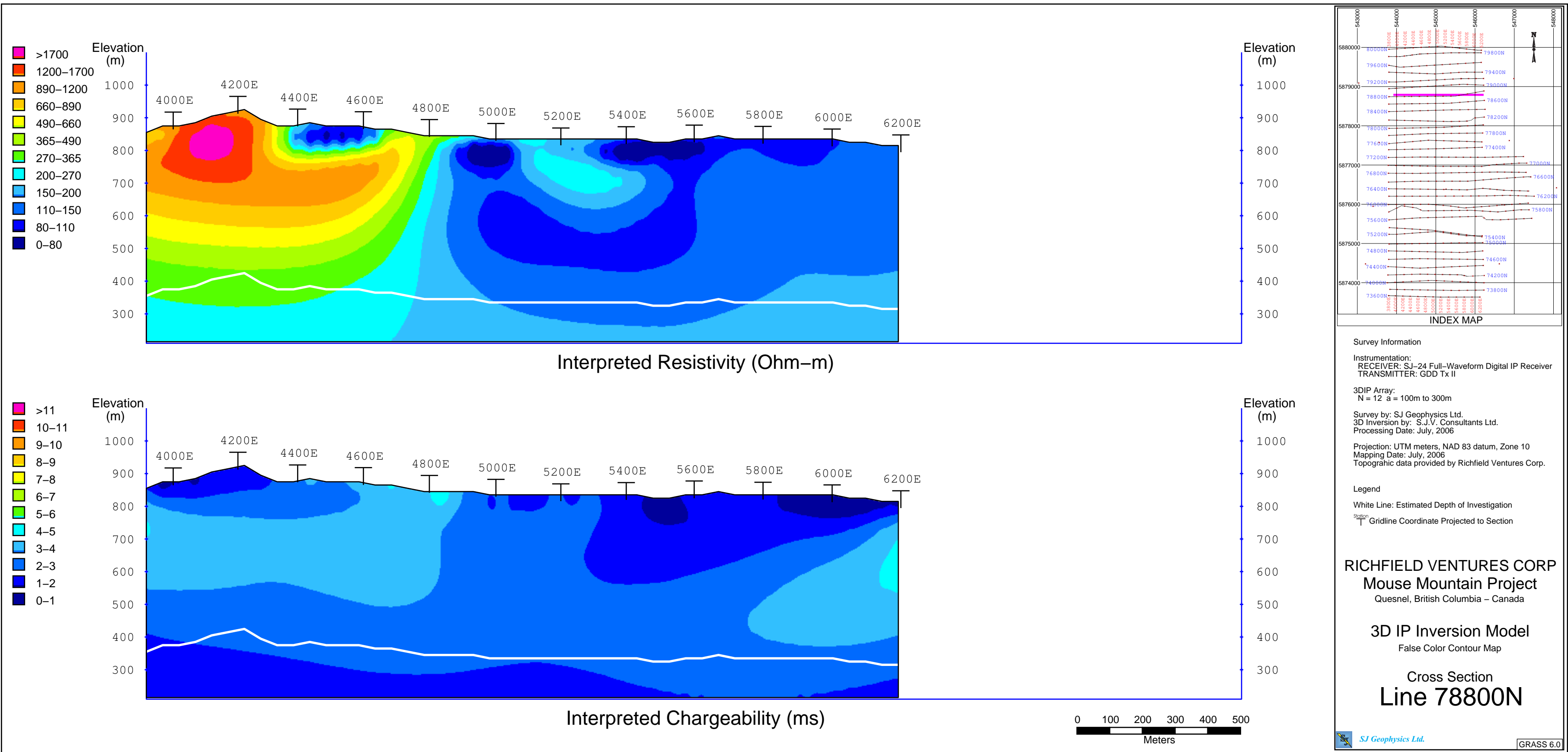
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

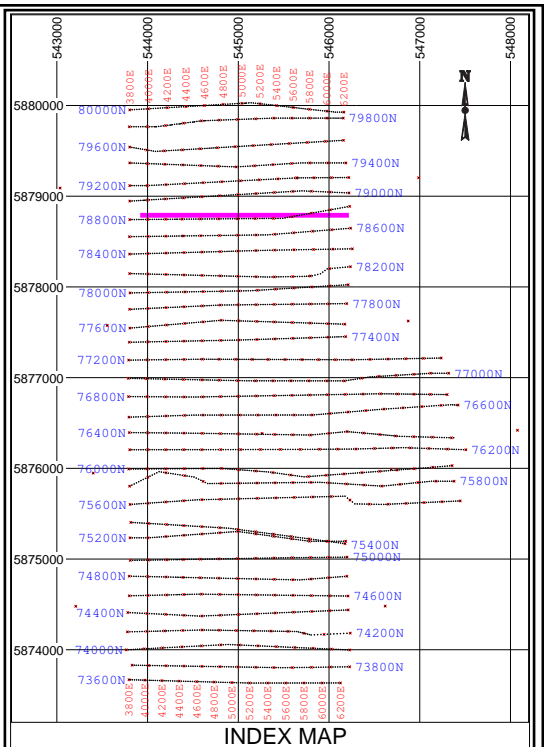
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 78600N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

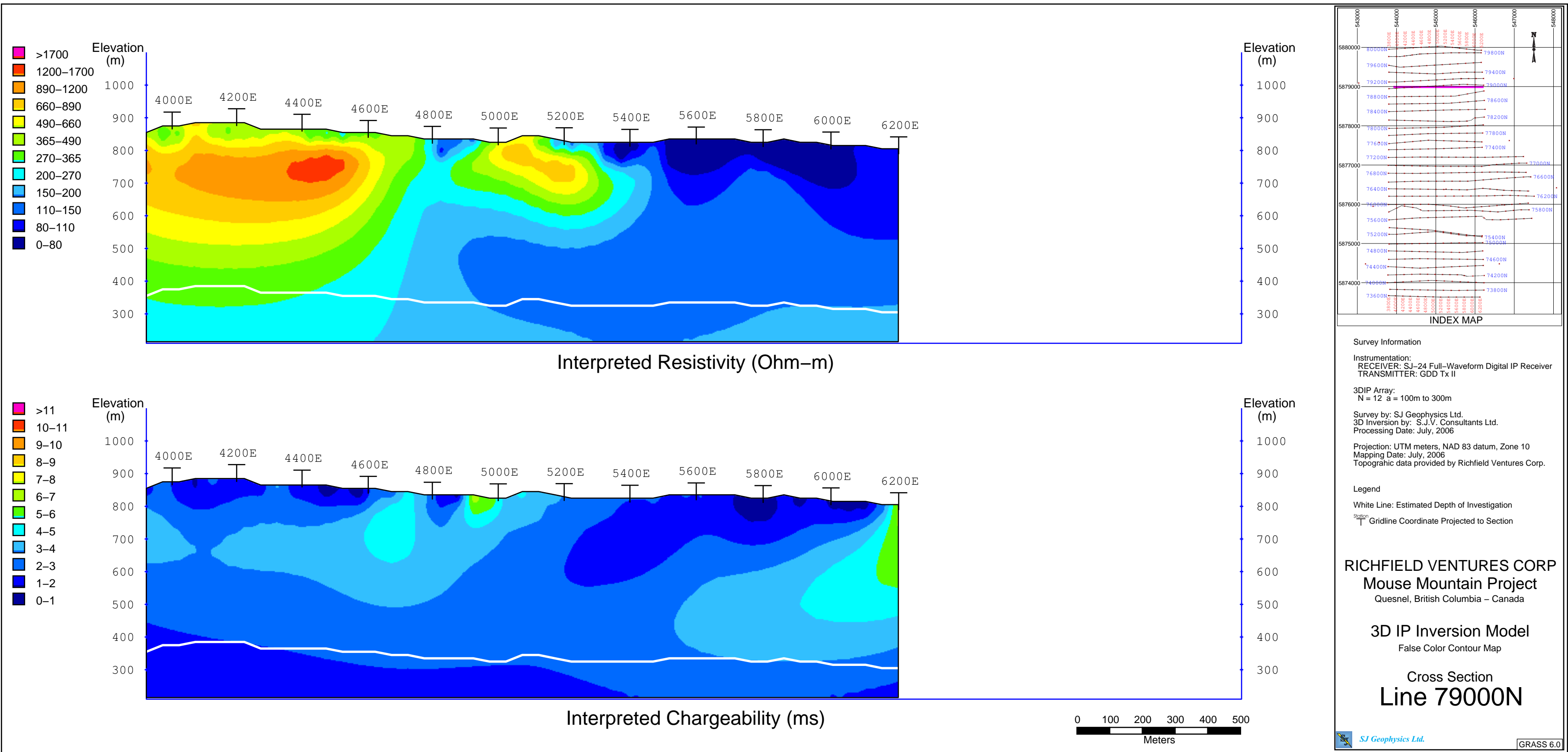


**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station | Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

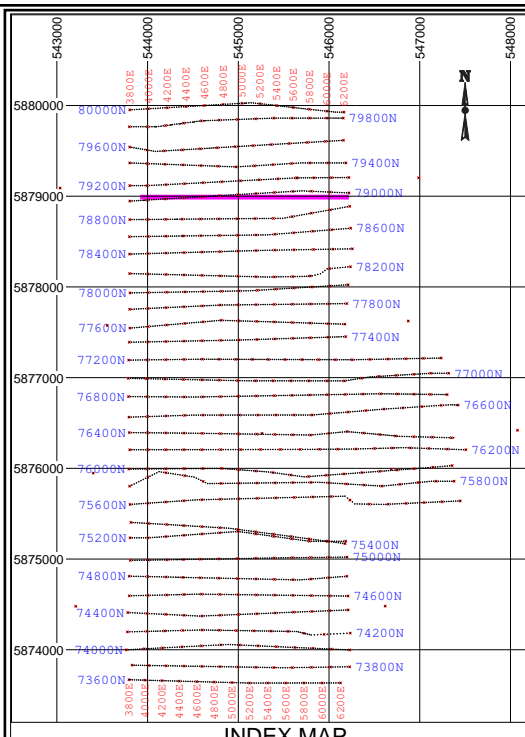
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map  
**Cross Section**  
**Line 78800N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

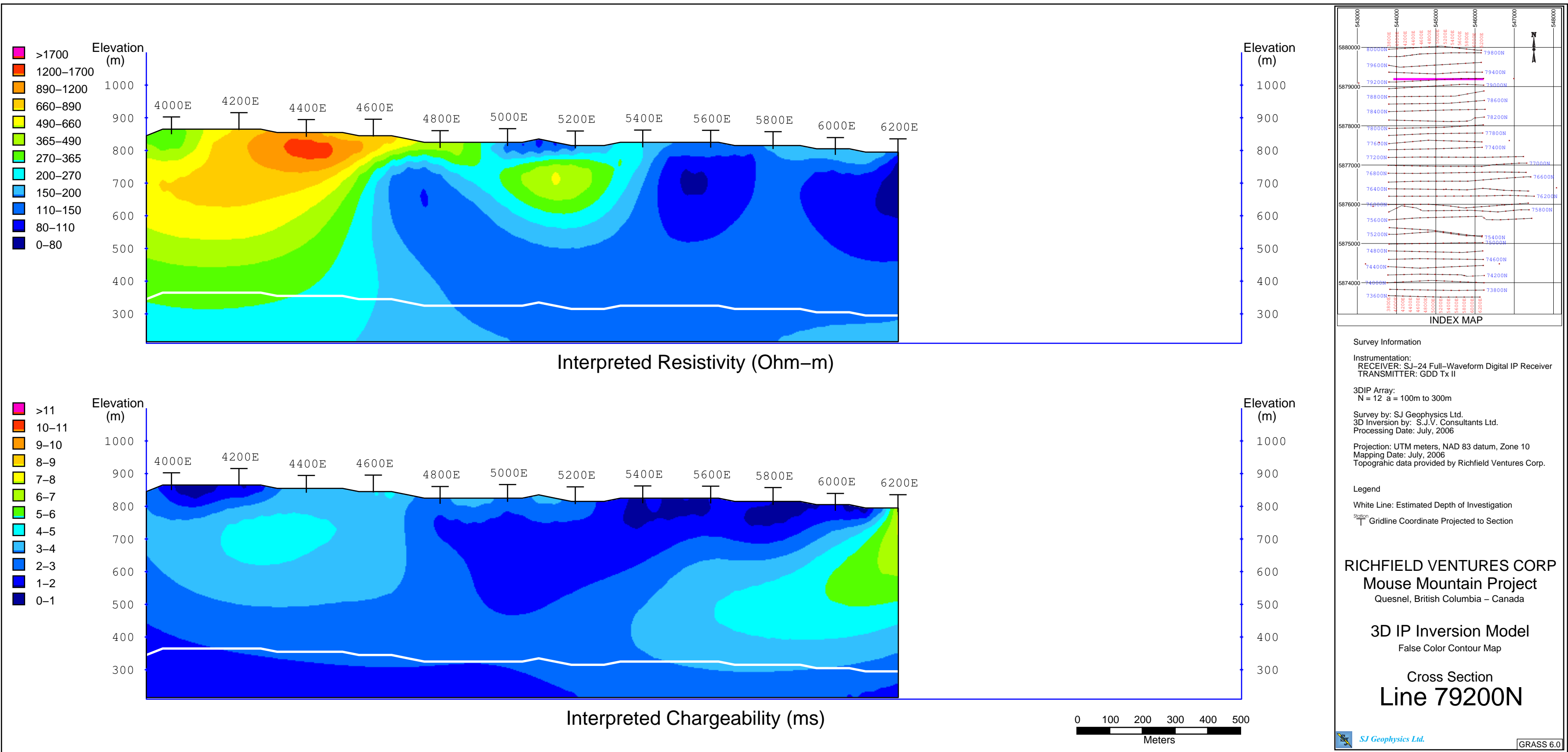


**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station | Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

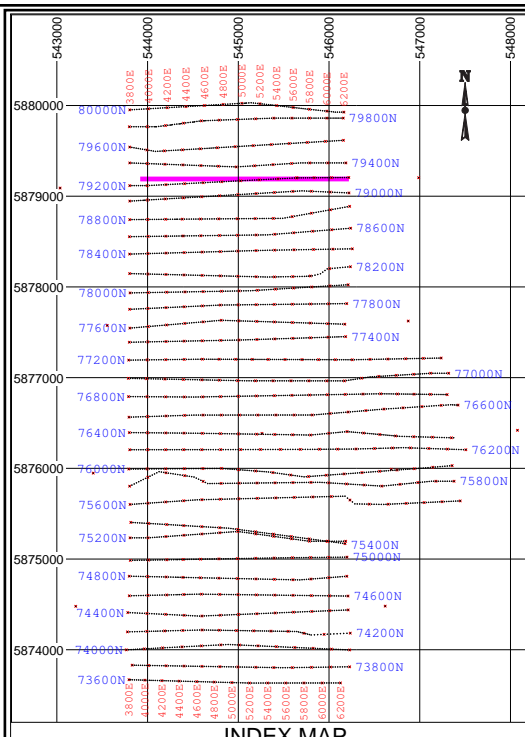
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map  
**Cross Section**  
**Line 79000N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)

Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



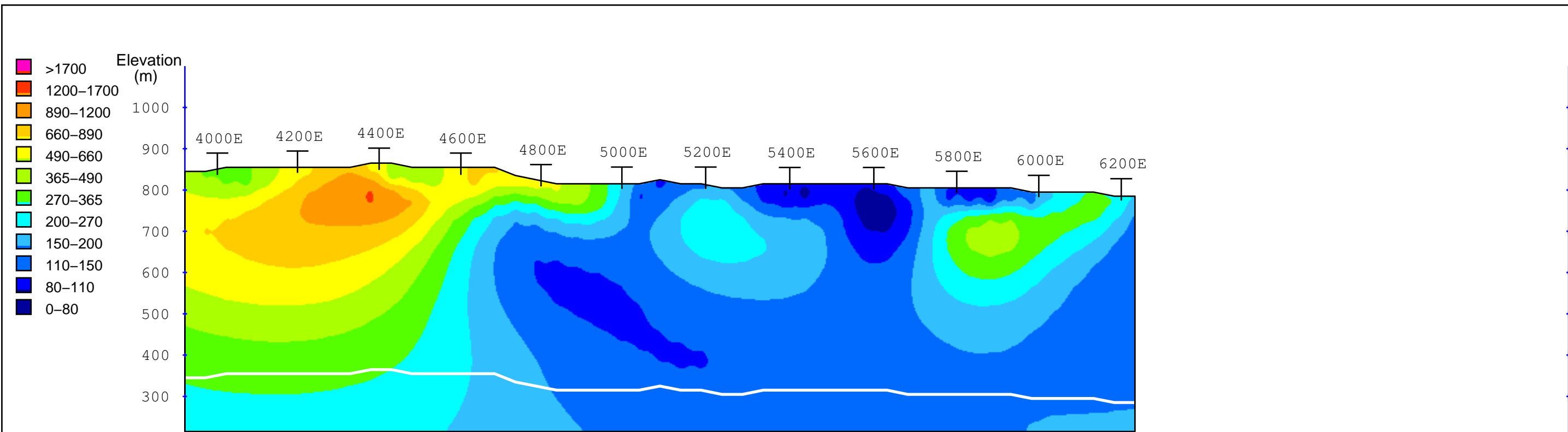
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

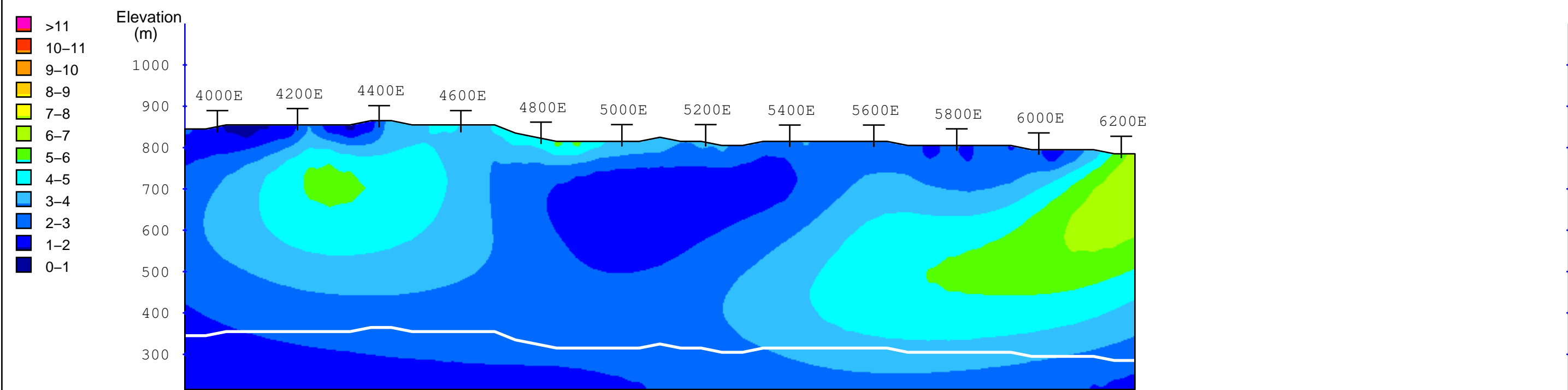
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

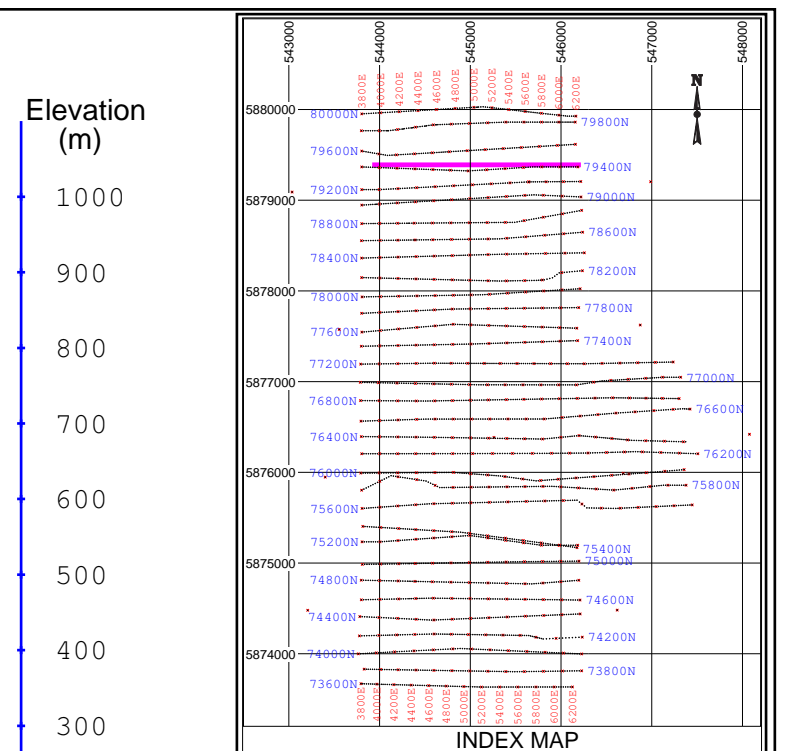
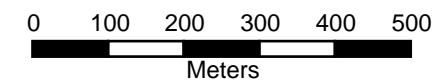
**Cross Section**  
**Line 79200N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)

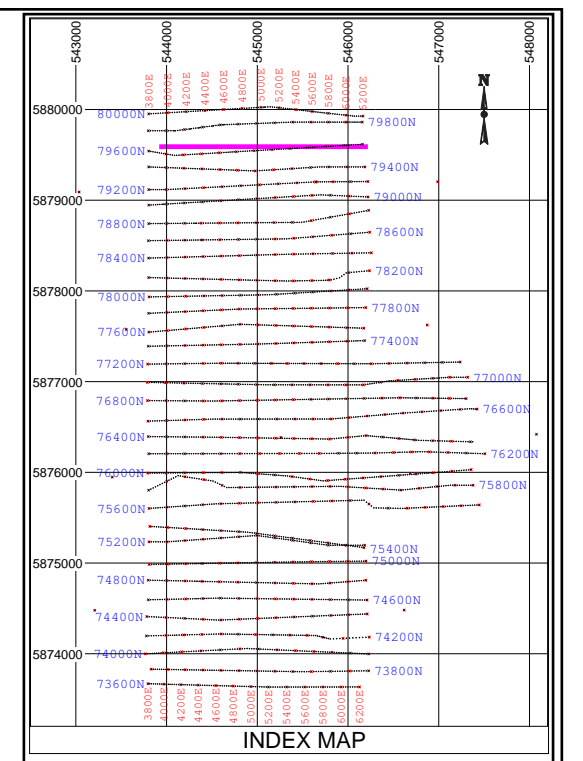
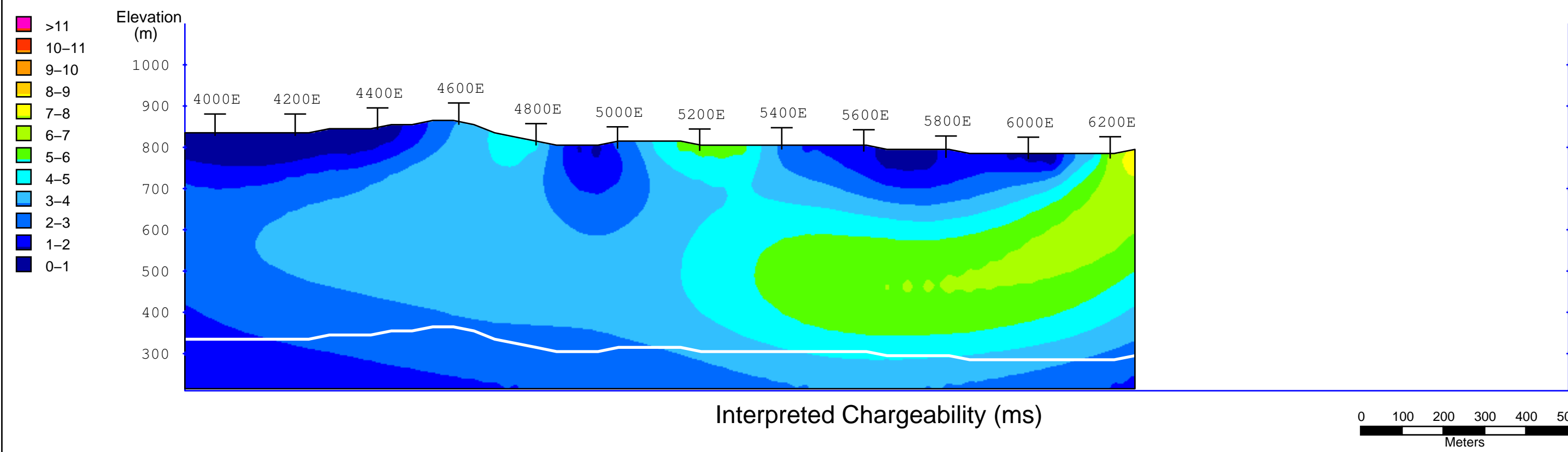
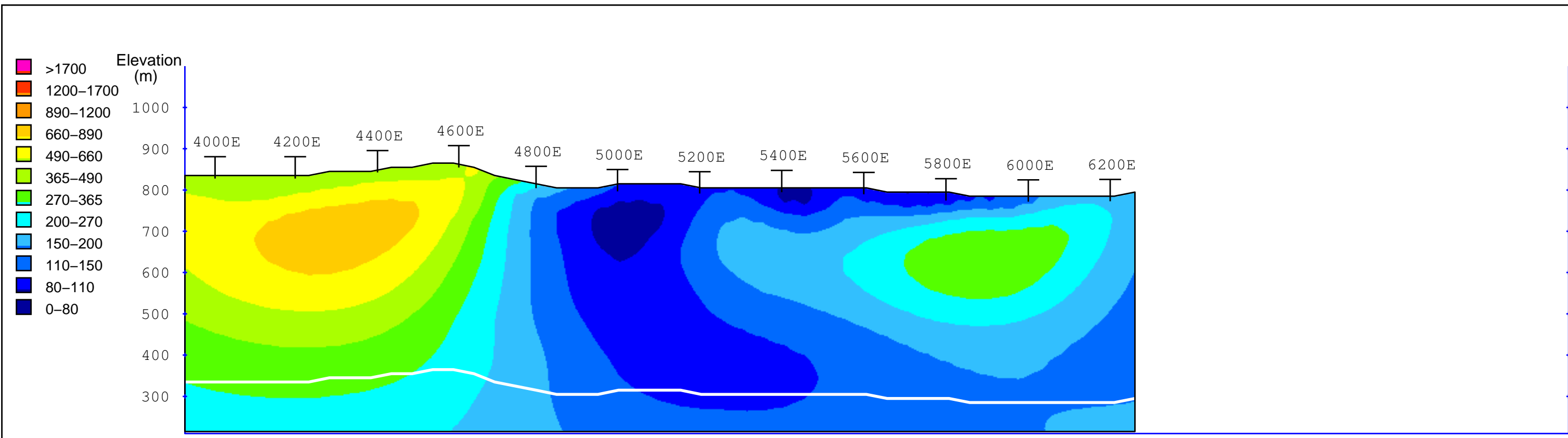


**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station  
 Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map  
**Cross Section**  
**Line 79400N**



**Survey Information**

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

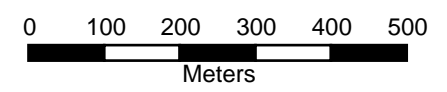
**Legend**

White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station | Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

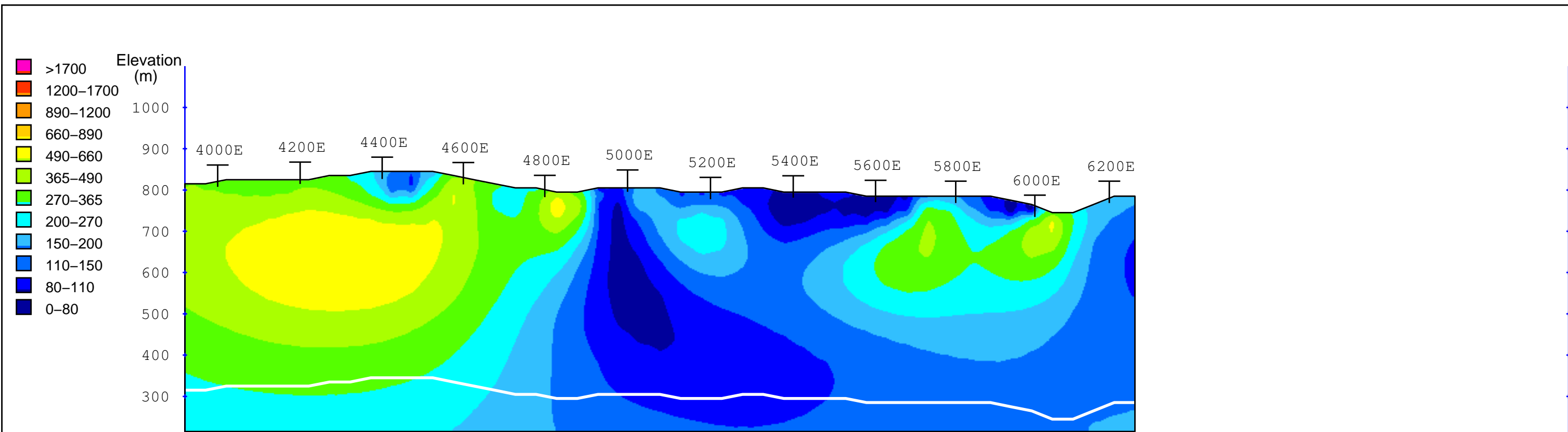
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia - Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

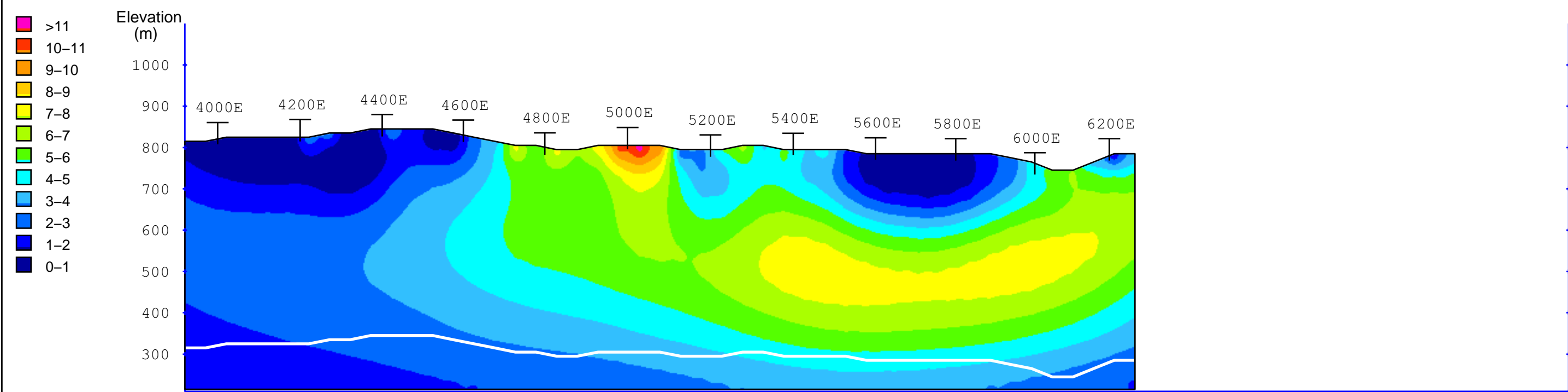
**Cross Section**  
**Line 79600N**



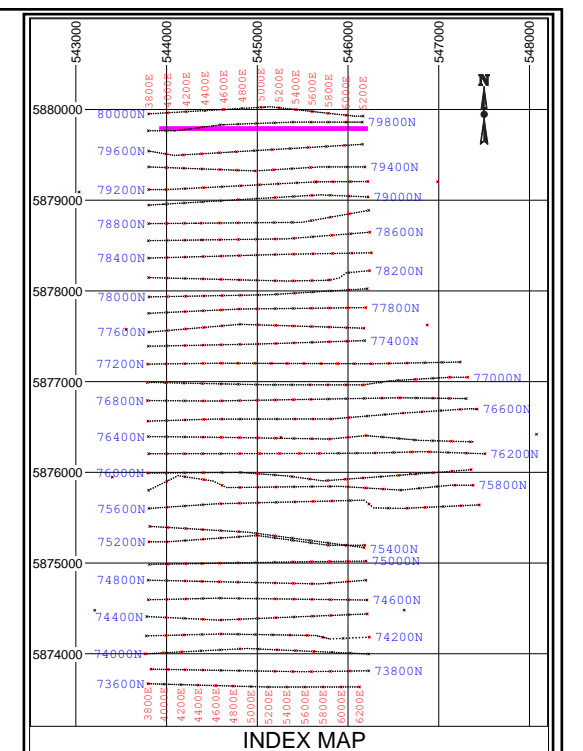
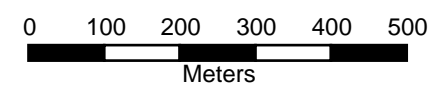




Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



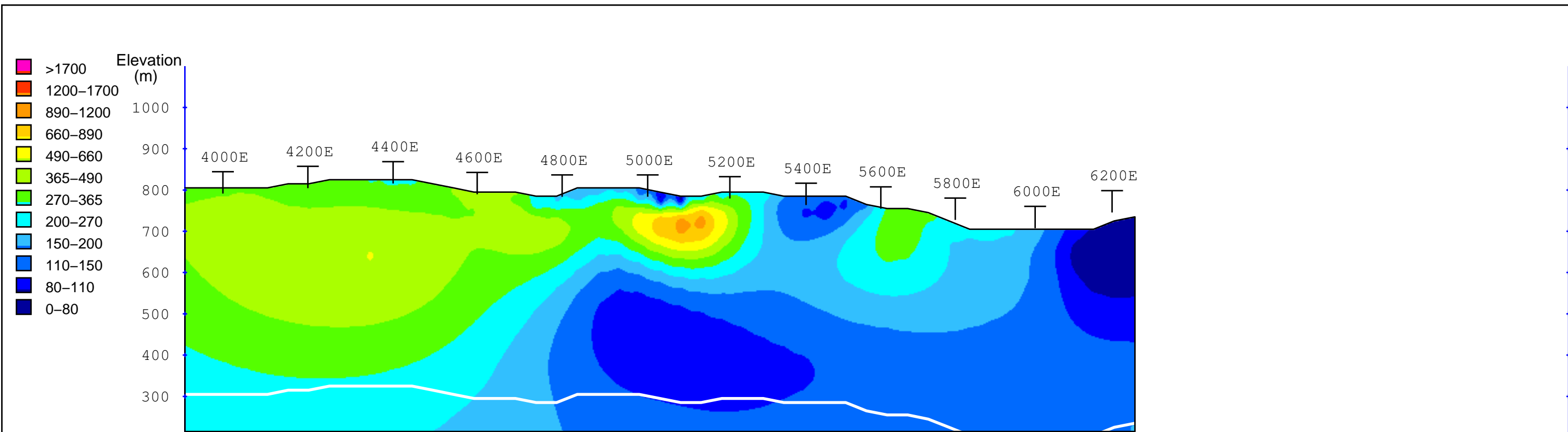
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

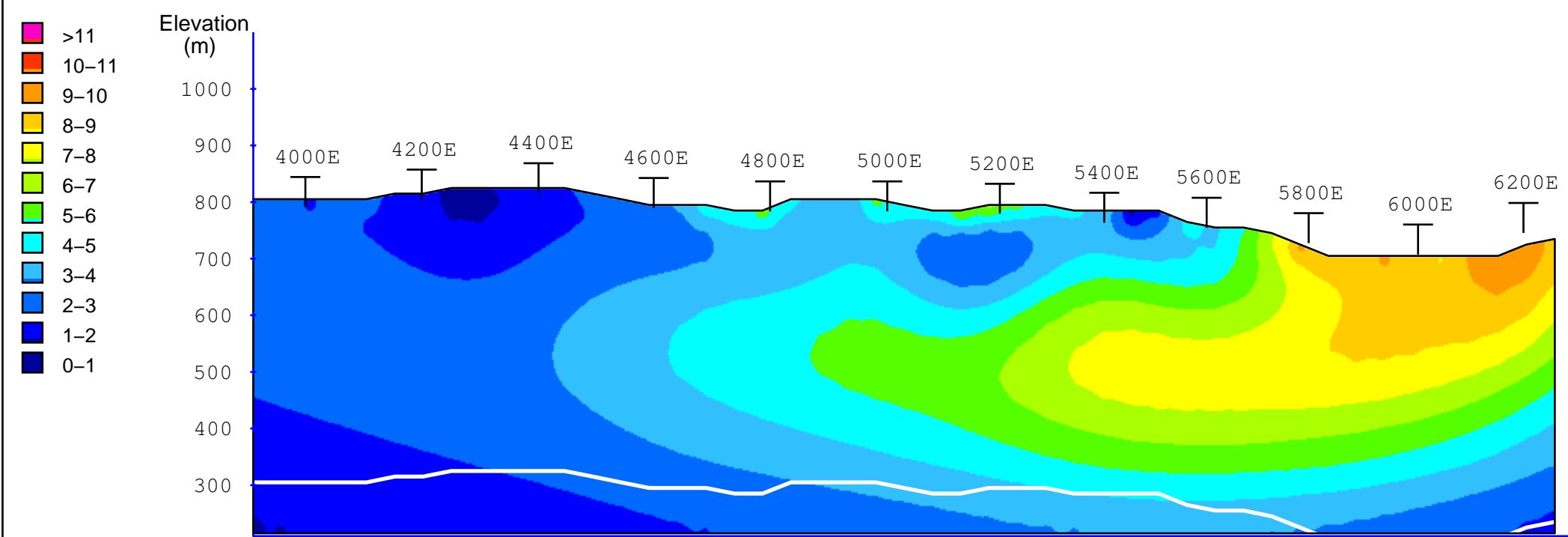
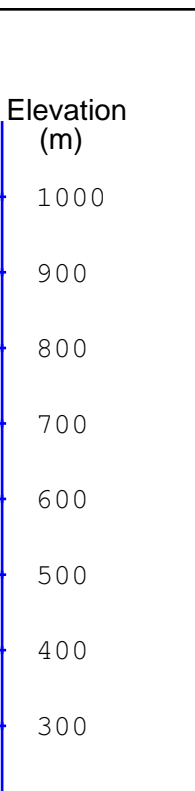
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

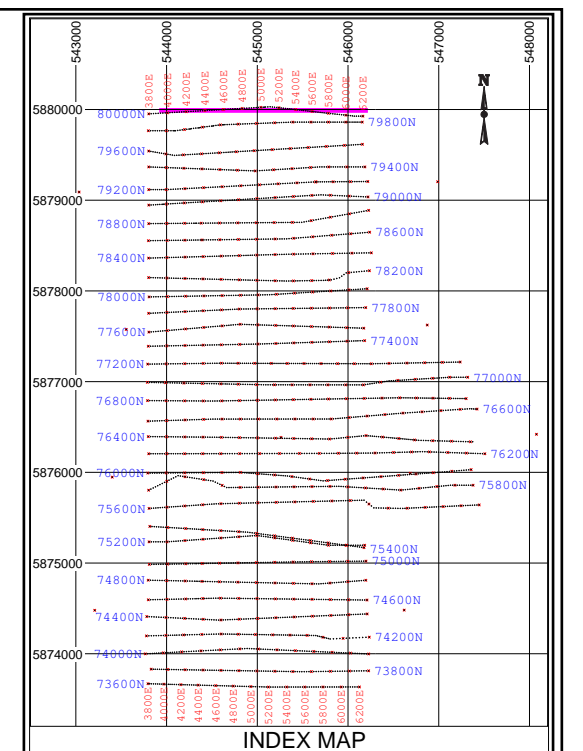
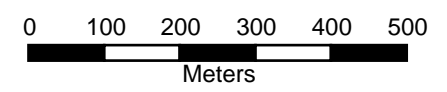
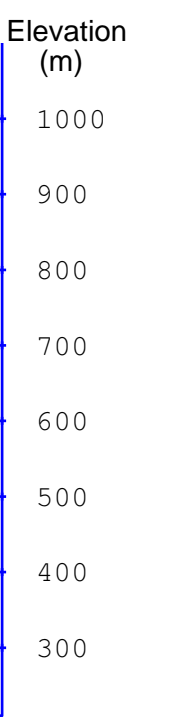
**Cross Section**  
**Line 79800N**



Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)



Interpreted Chargeability (ms)



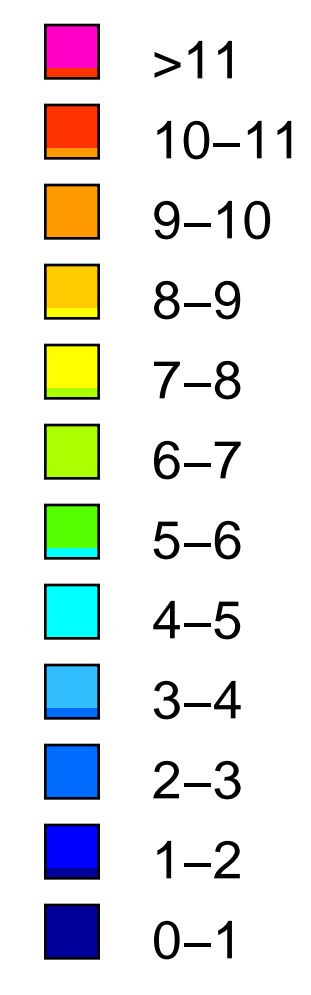
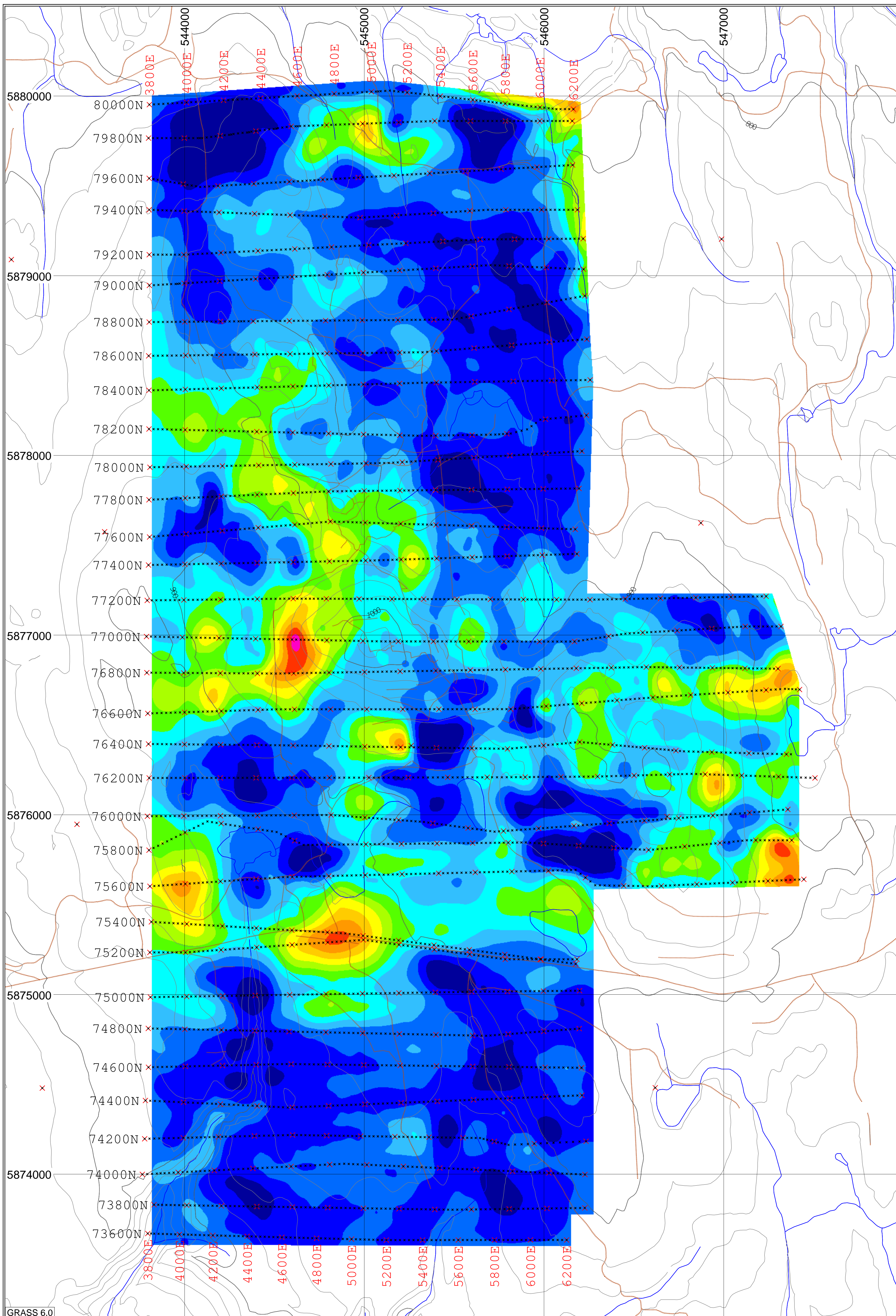
**Survey Information**  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**Legend**  
 White Line: Estimated Depth of Investigation  
 Station Gridline Coordinate Projected to Section

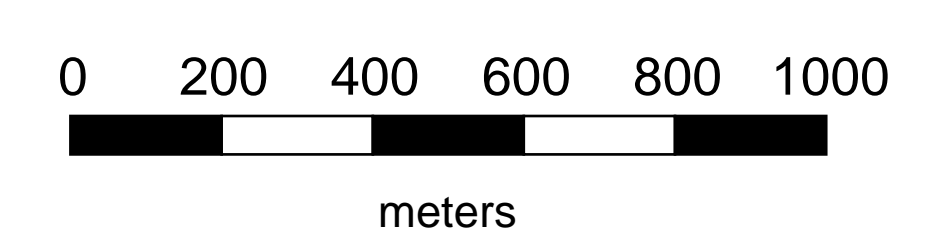
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP**  
**Mouse Mountain Project**  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 False Color Contour Map

**Cross Section**  
**Line 80000N**



- Legend
- \* Survey Stations
  - Contour Level
  - ⋯ Roads
  - Rivers



Survey Information

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

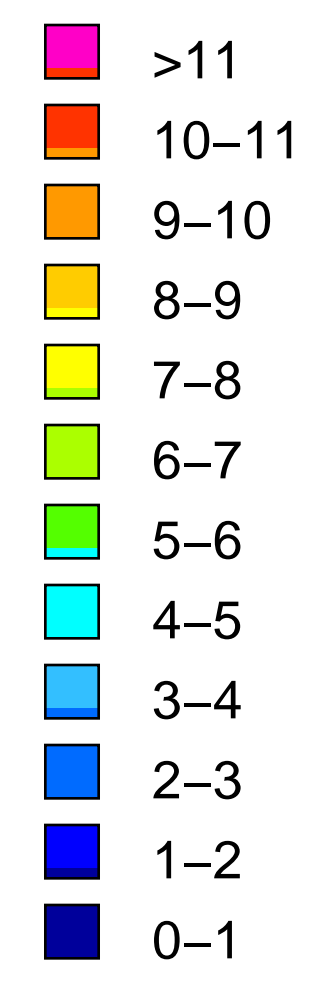
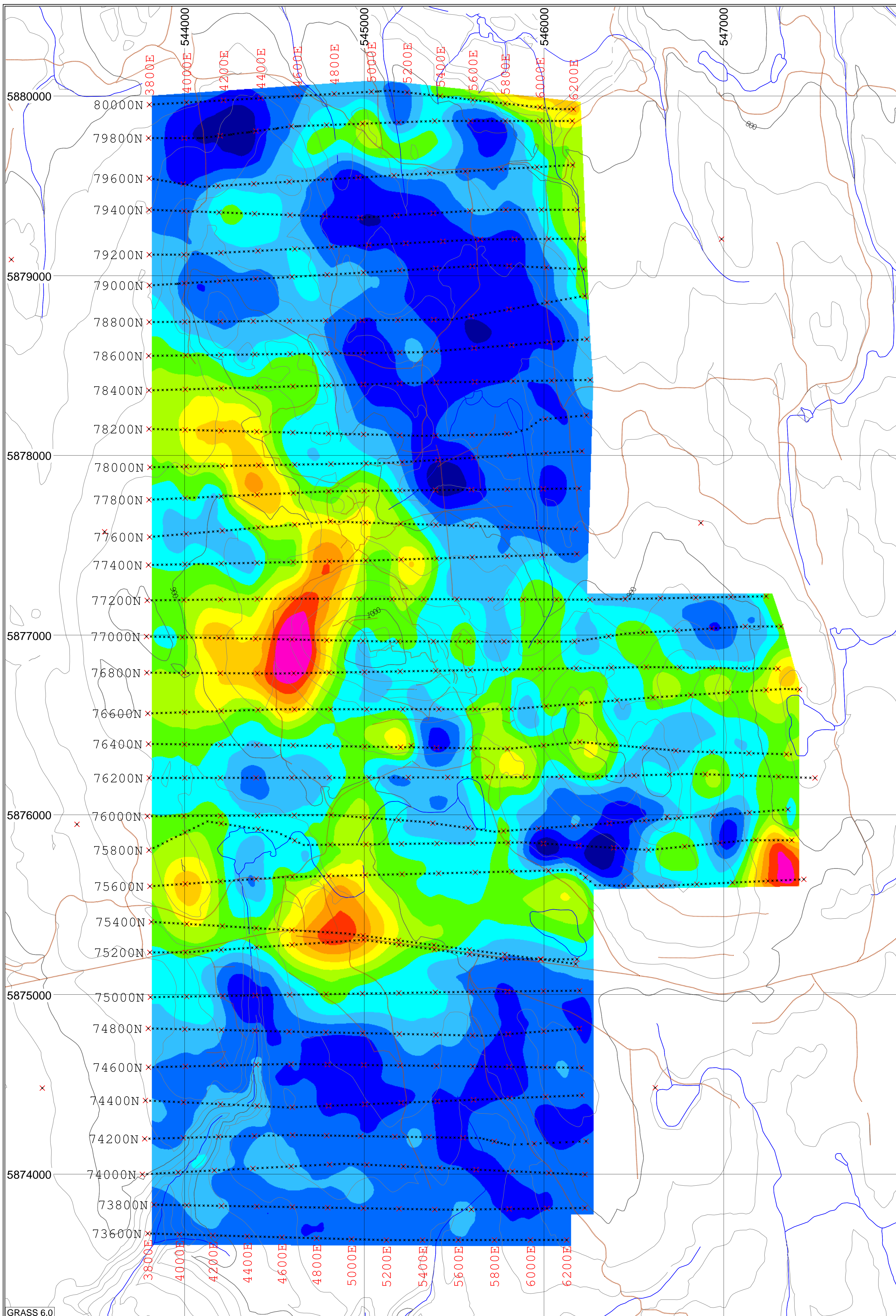
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

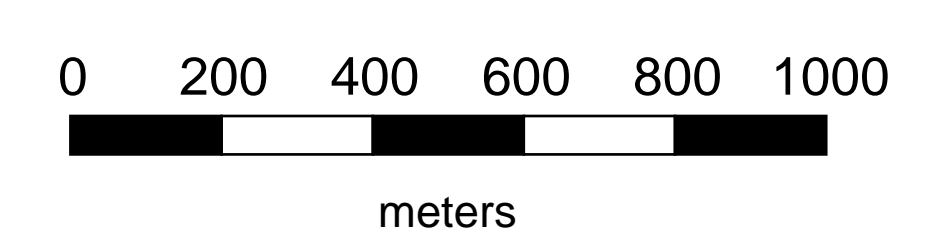
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 Interpreted Chargeability (ms)  
 False Color Contour Map

**50 m Below Surface**



- Legend
- \* Survey Stations
  - Contour Level
  - ⋯ Roads
  - Rivers



Survey Information

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

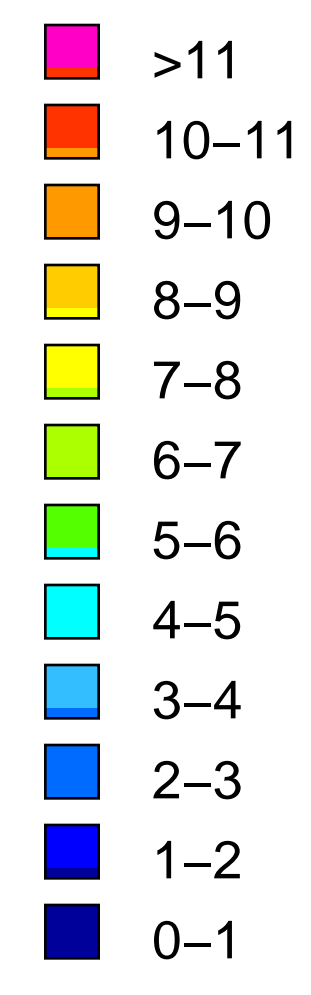
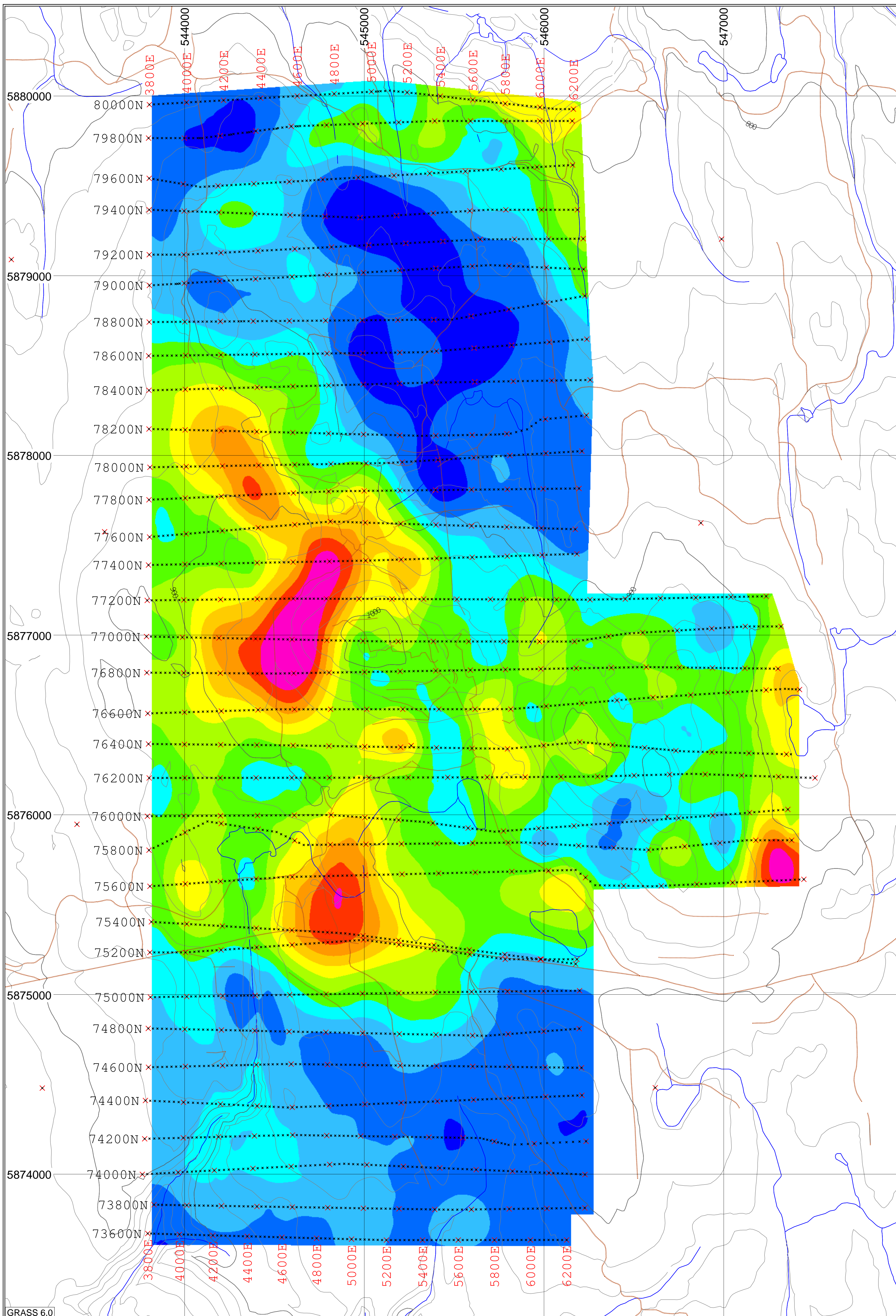
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

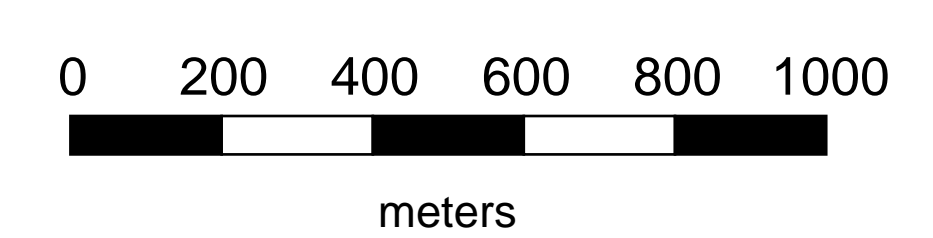
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 Interpreted Chargeability (ms)  
 False Color Contour Map

**100 m Below Surface**



- Legend
- \* Survey Stations
  - Contour Level
  - ⋯ Roads
  - Rivers



Survey Information

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

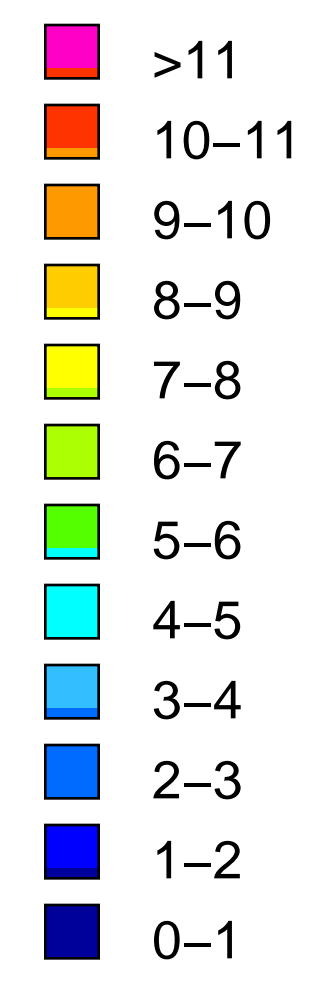
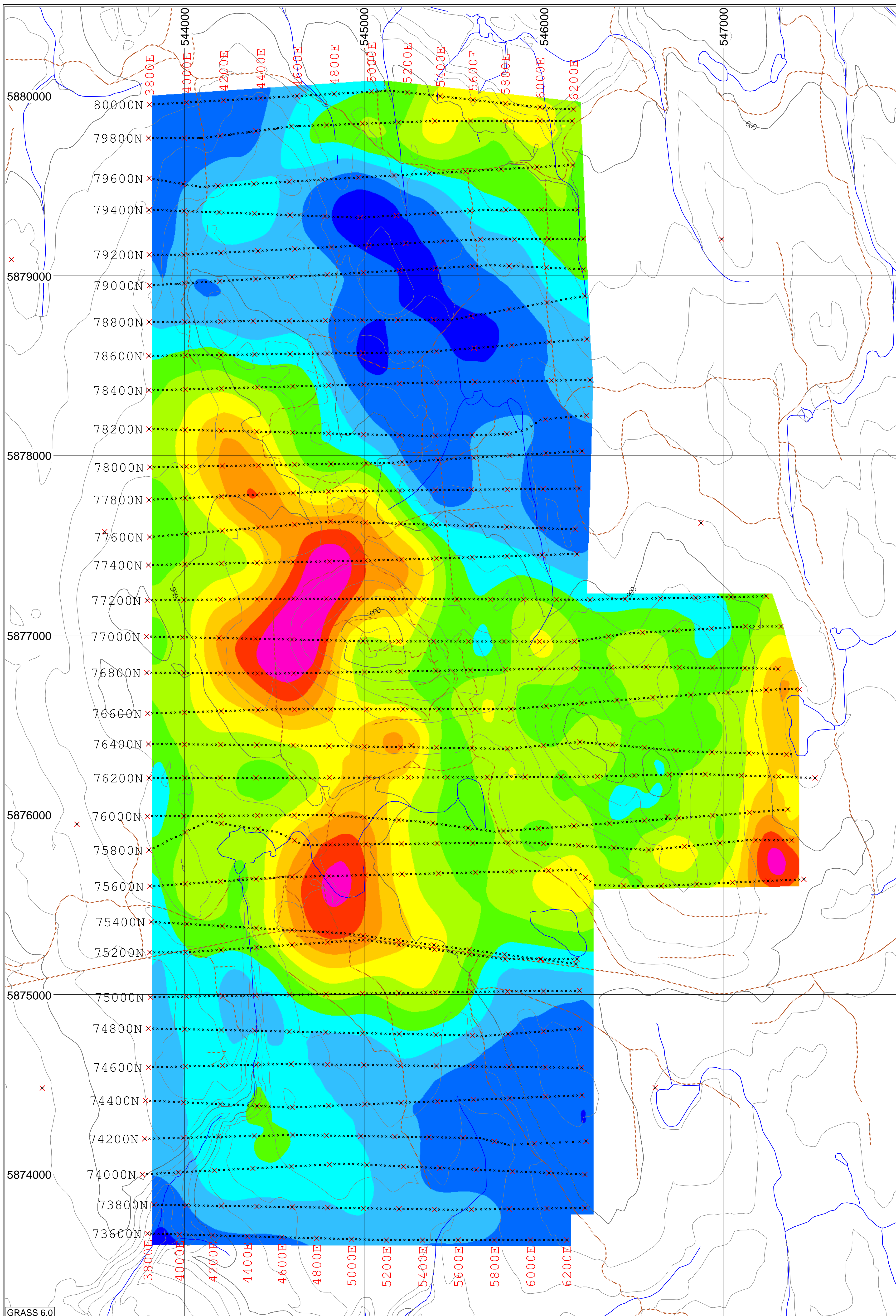
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

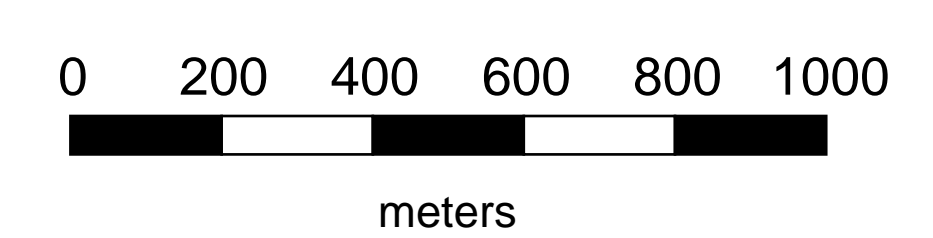
**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 Interpreted Chargeability (ms)  
 False Color Contour Map

**150 m Below Surface**



Legend

- \* Survey Stations
- Contour Level
- ⋯ Roads
- Rivers



Survey Information

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

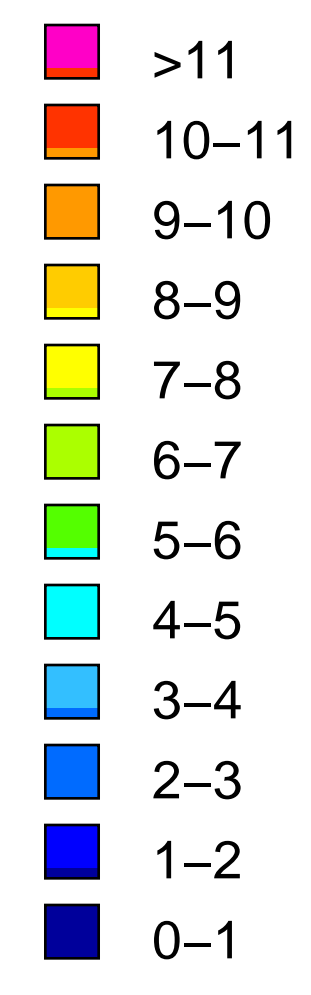
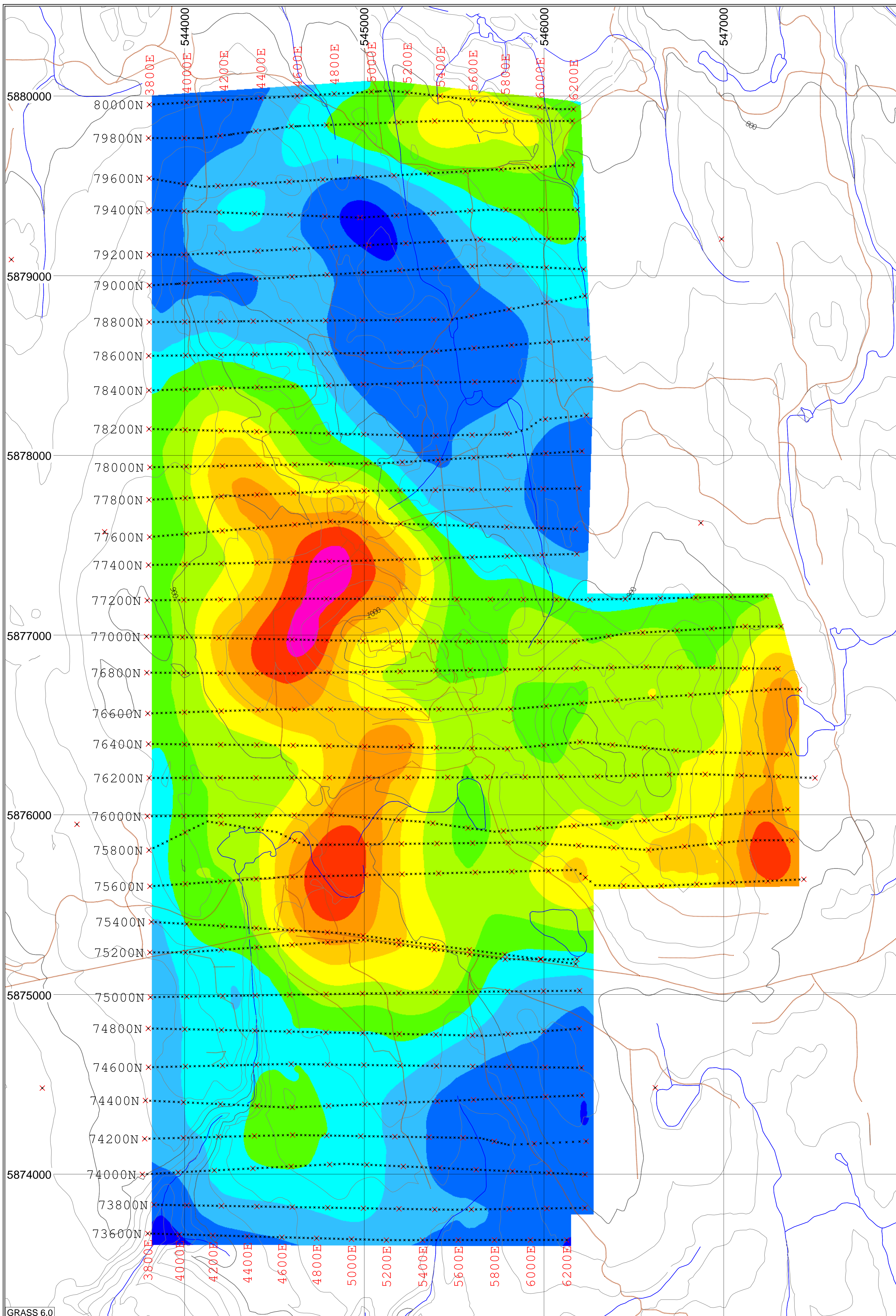
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

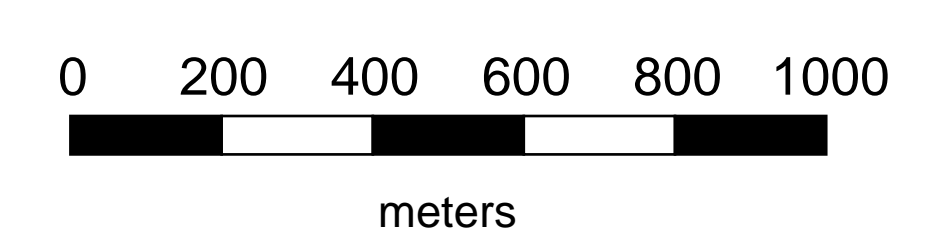
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

3D IP Inversion Model  
 Interpreted Chargeability (ms)  
 False Color Contour Map

200 m Below Surface



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers

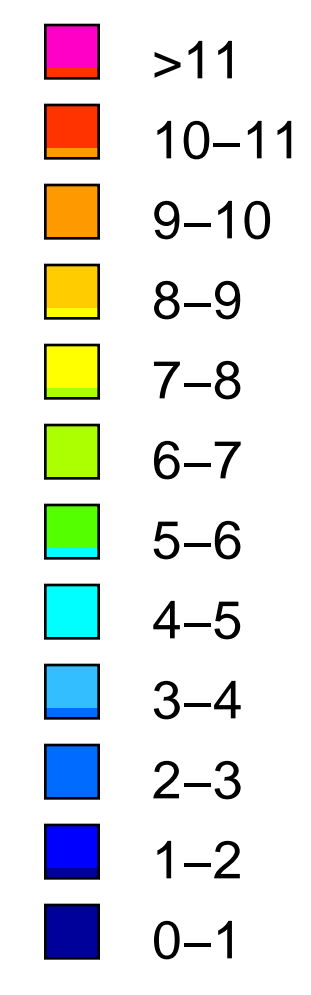
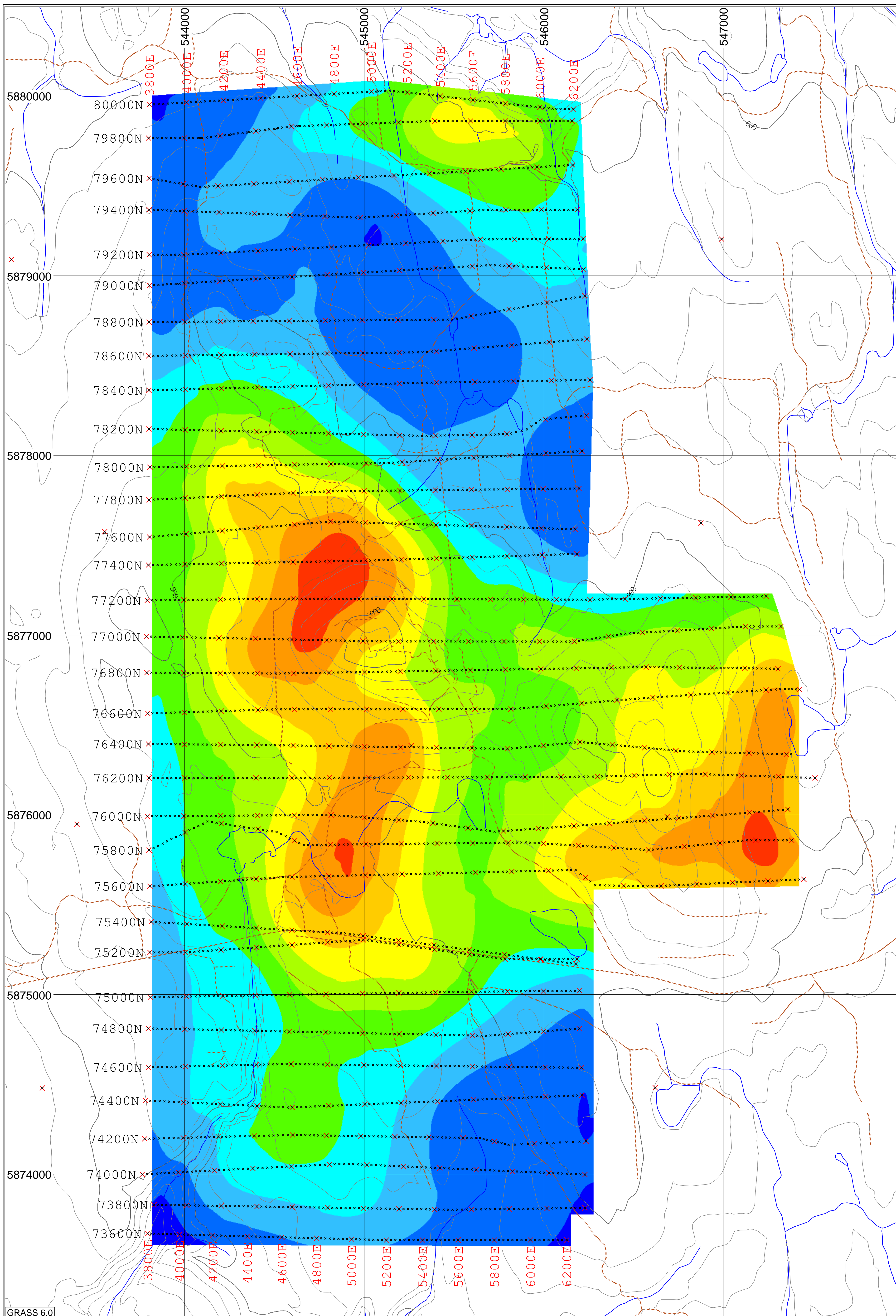


Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

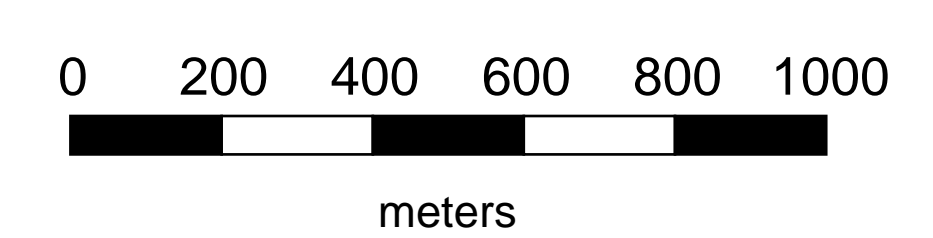
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

3D IP Inversion Model  
 Interpreted Chargeability (ms)  
 False Color Contour Map

250 m Below Surface



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers



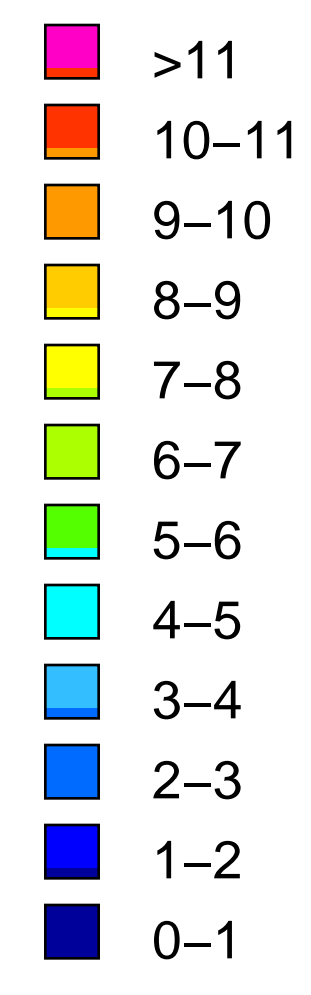
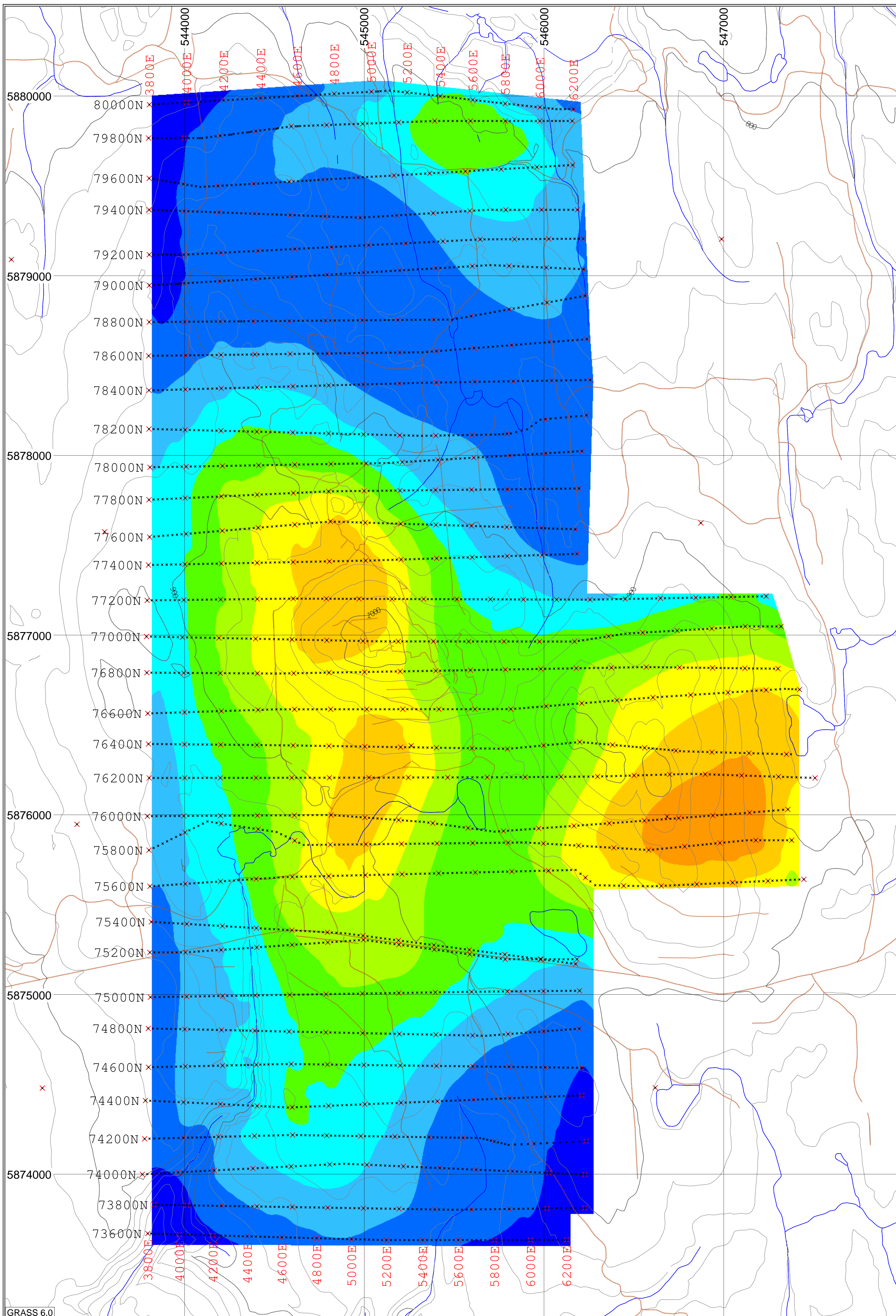
Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 Interpreted Chargeability (ms)  
 False Color Contour Map

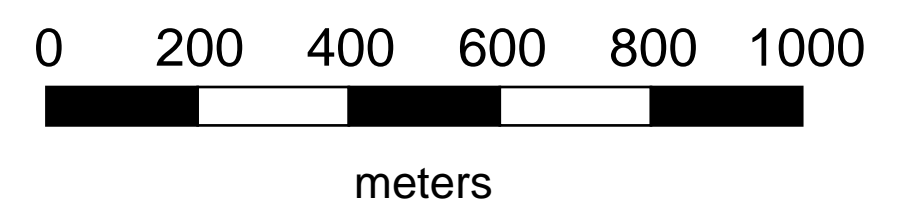
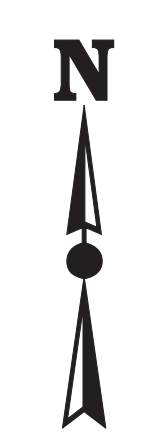
**300 m Below Surface**





Legend

- \* Survey Stations
- Contour Level
- ⋯ Roads
- Rivers



Survey Information

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

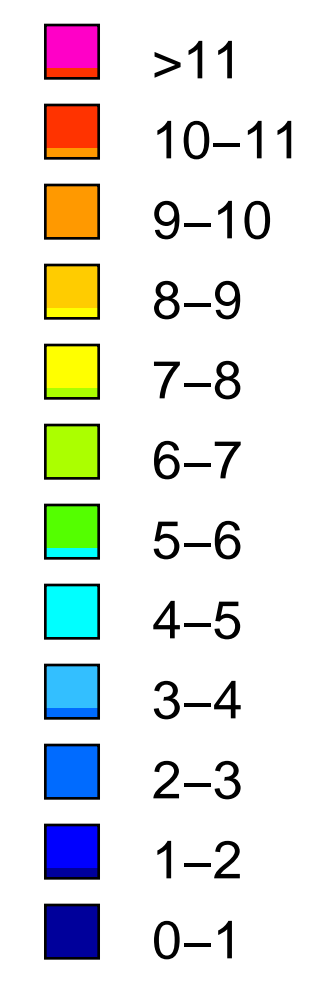
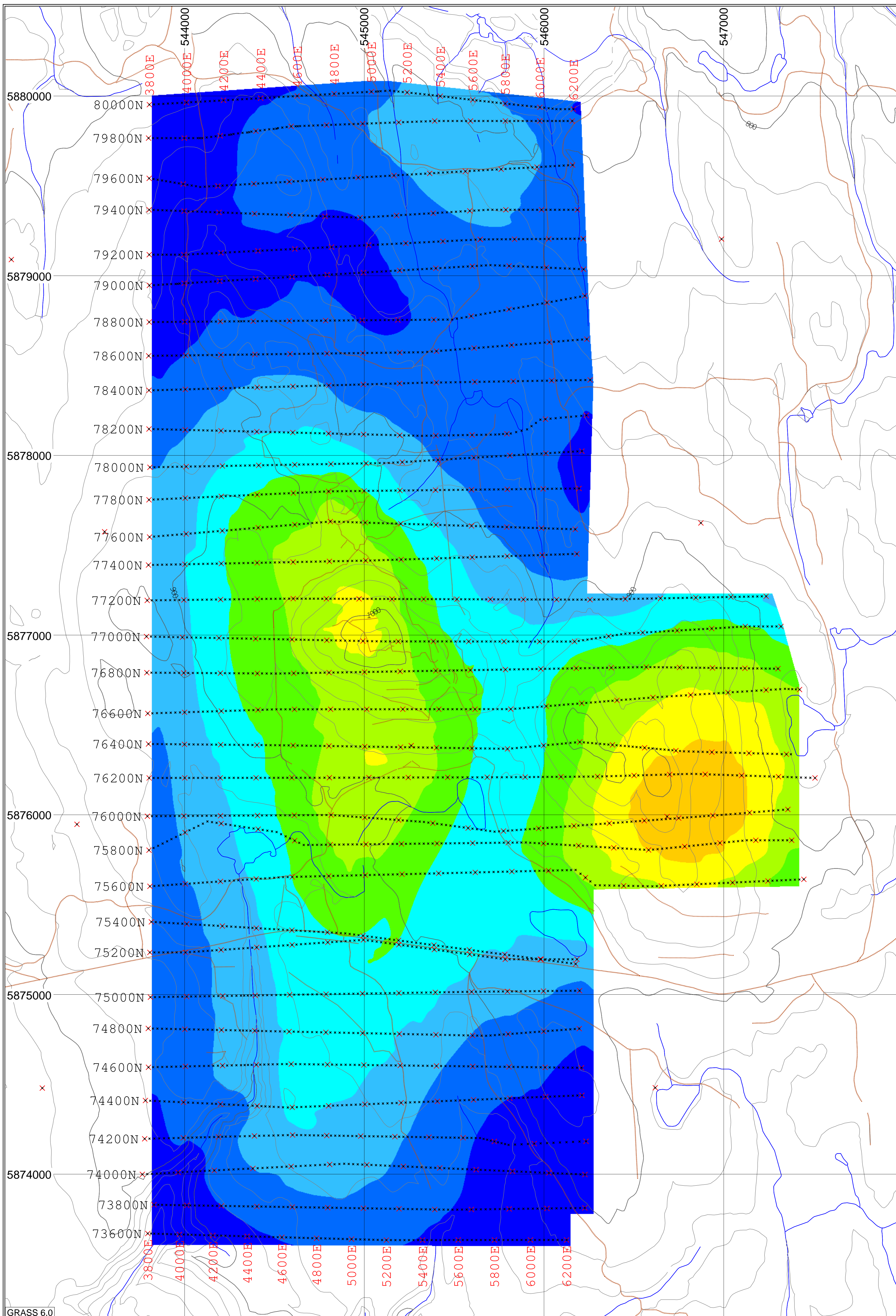
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

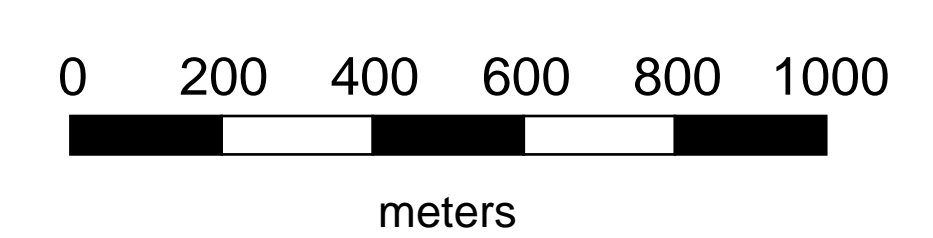
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 Interpreted Chargeability (ms)  
 False Color Contour Map

**400 m Below Surface**



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers

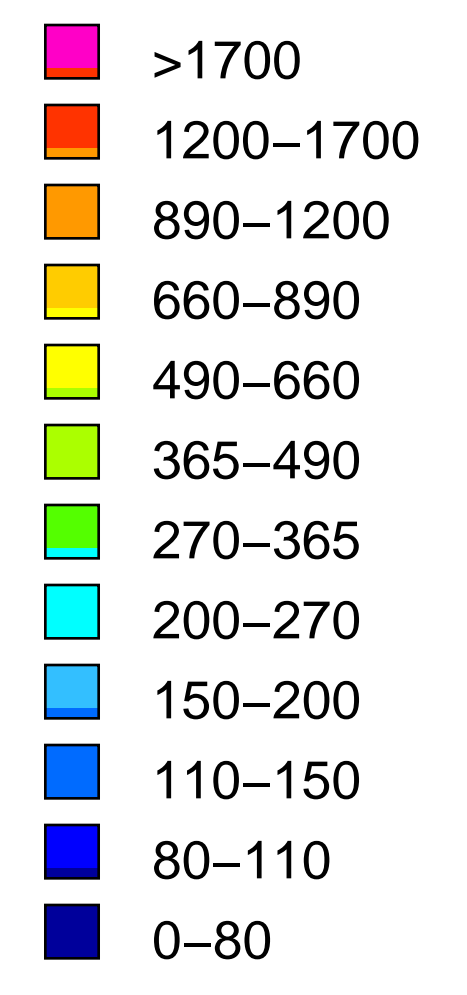
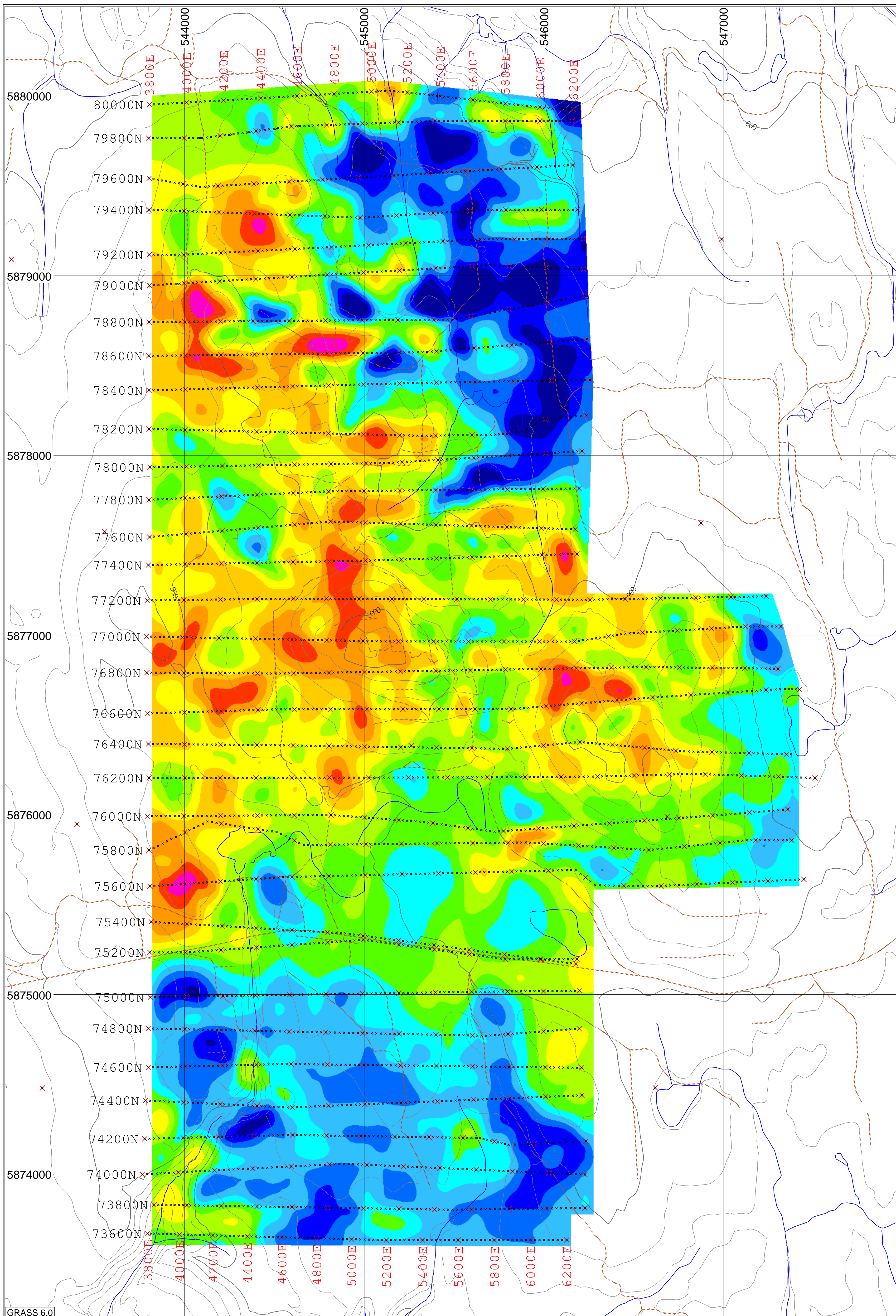


Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006  
 Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

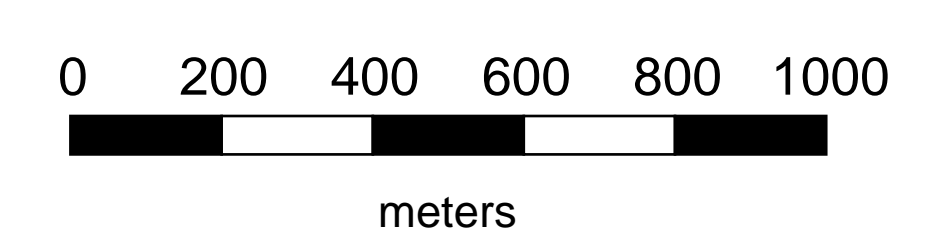
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

3D IP Inversion Model  
 Interpreted Chargeability (ms)  
 False Color Contour Map

500 m Below Surface



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers

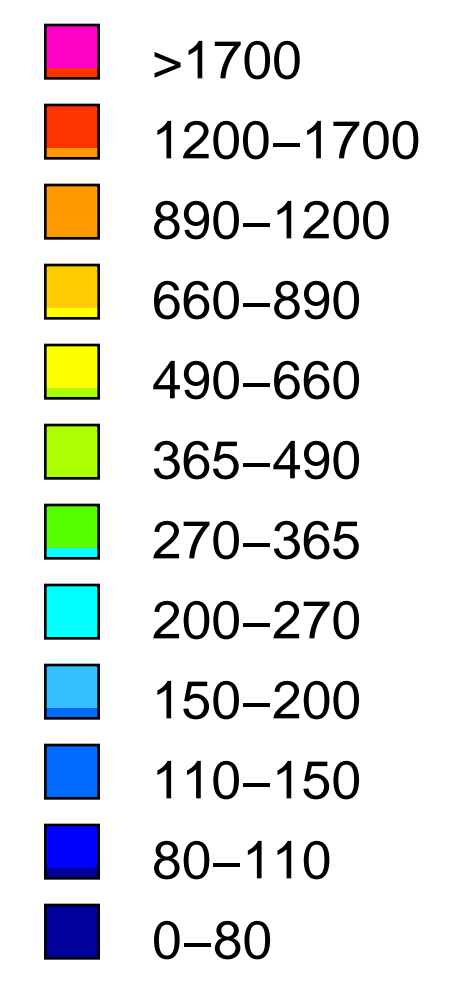
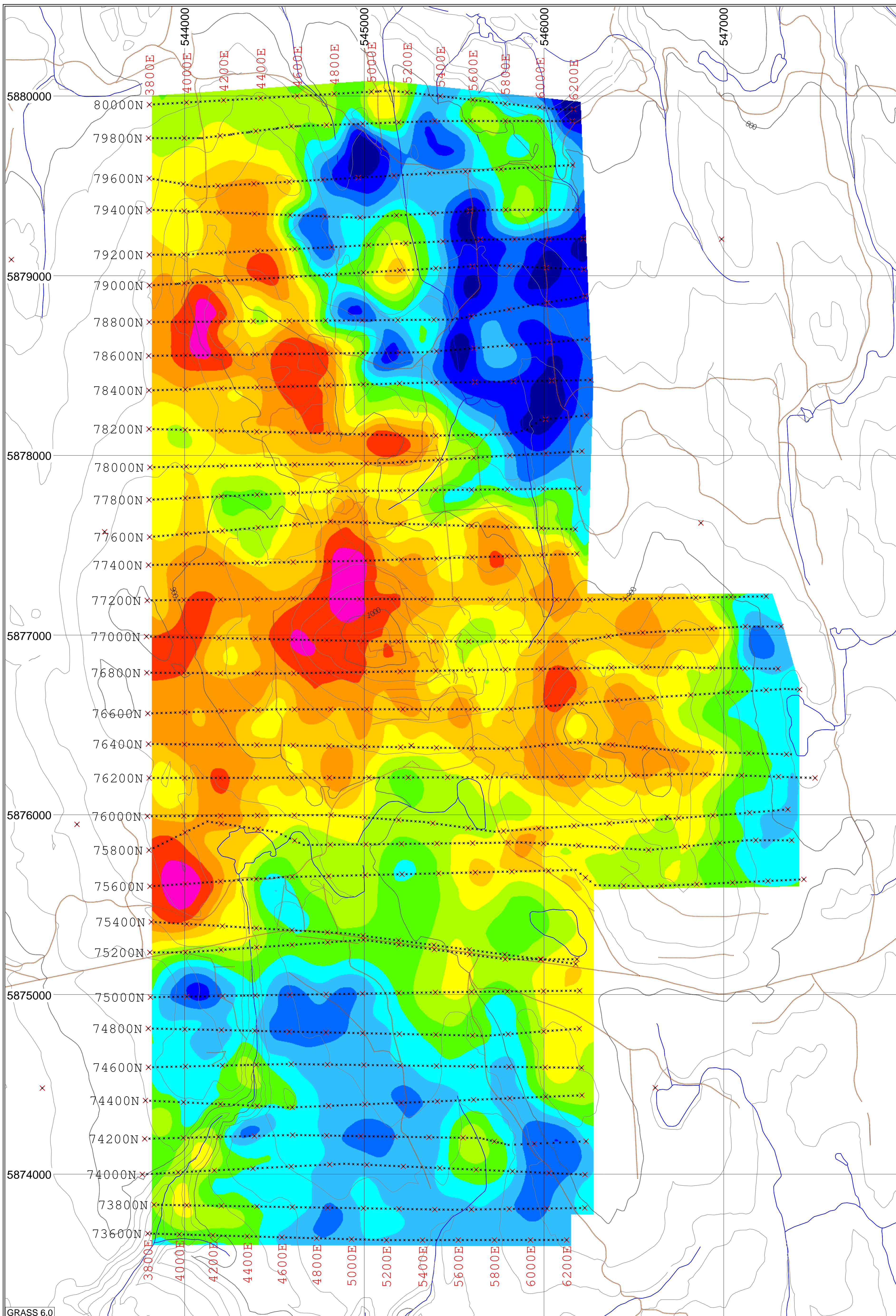


Survey Information  
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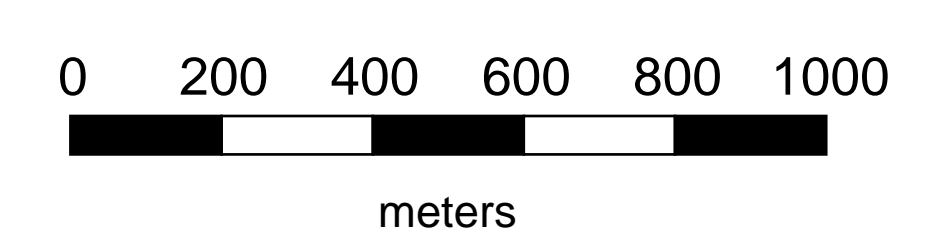
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)  
 False Color Contour Map

**50 m Below Surface**



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers

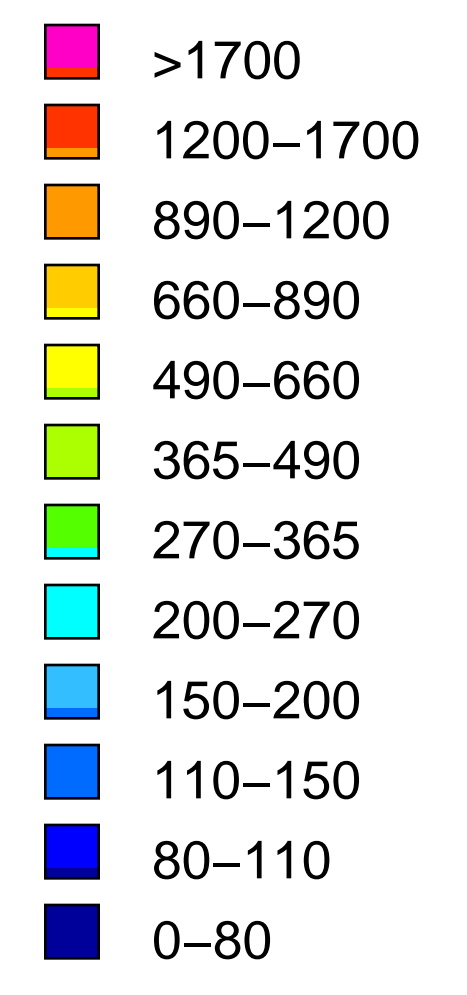
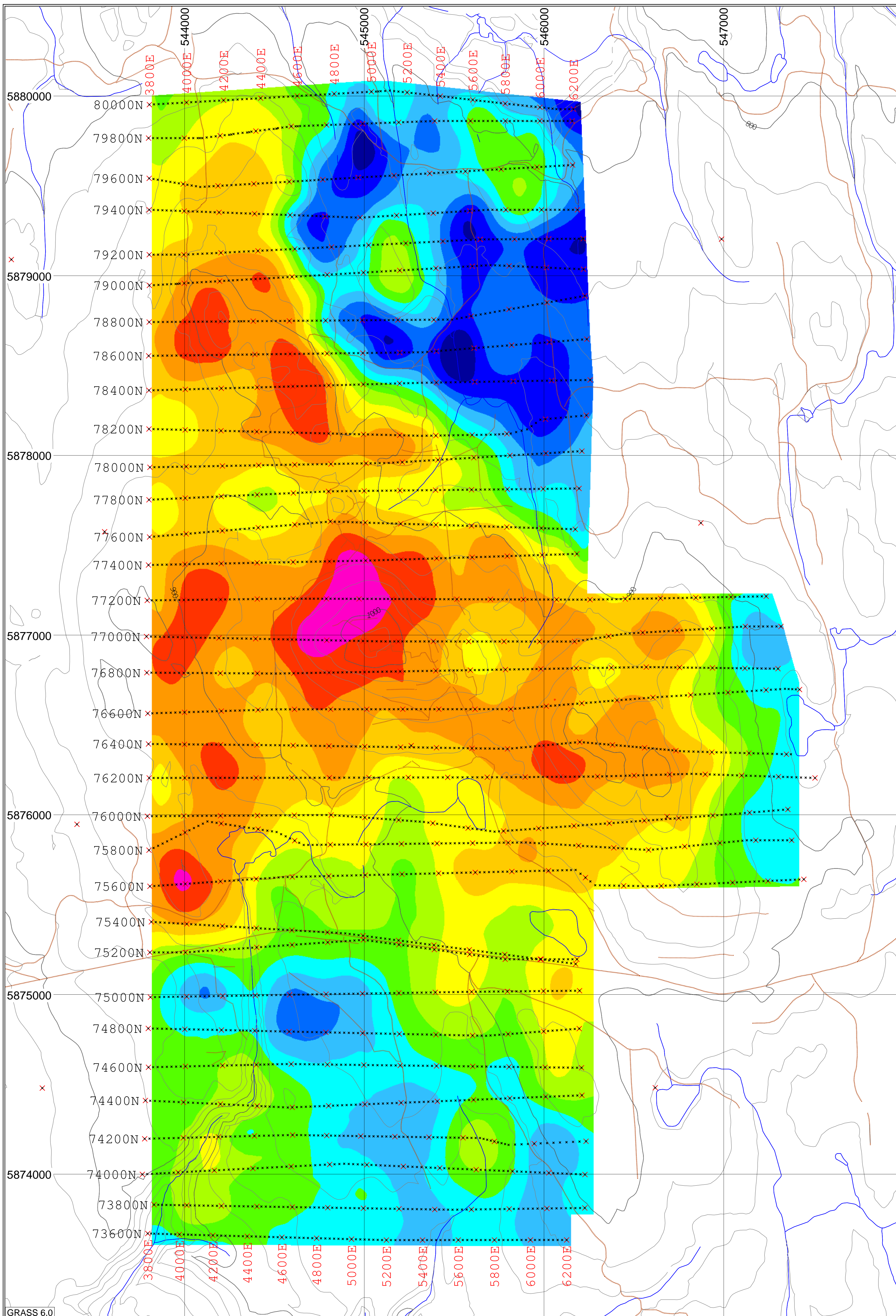


Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
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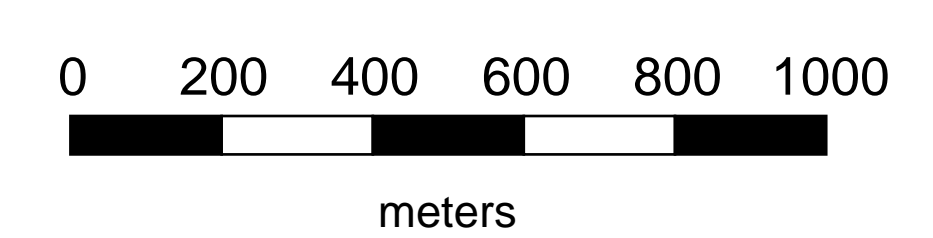
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

3D IP Inversion Model  
 Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)  
 False Color Contour Map

100 m Below Surface



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers

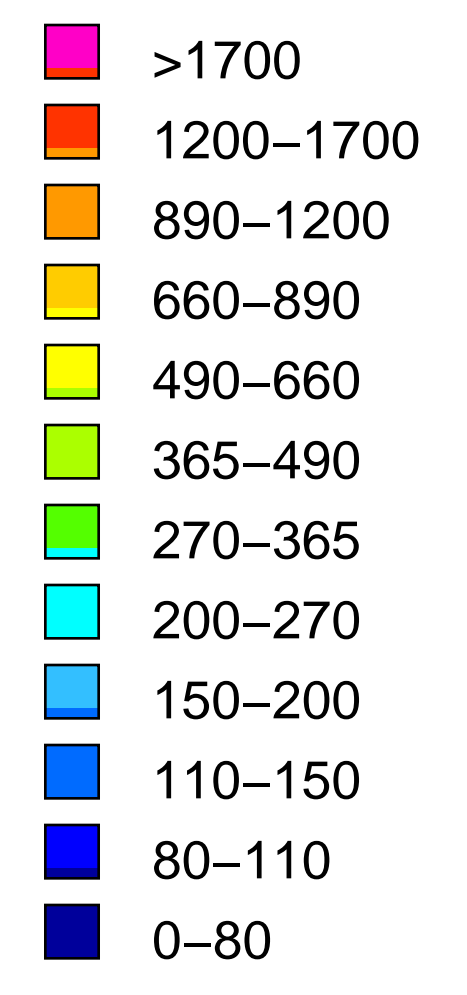
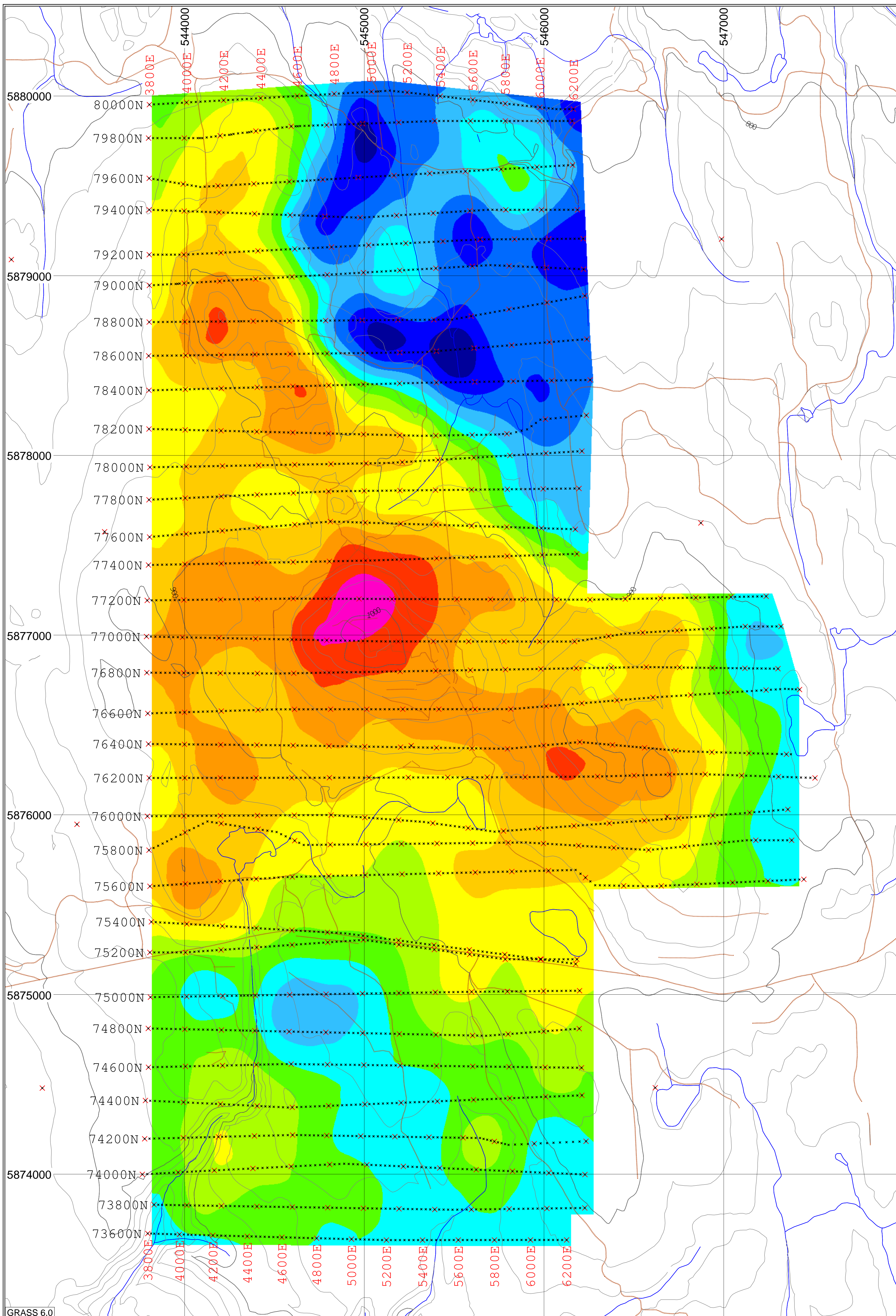


Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
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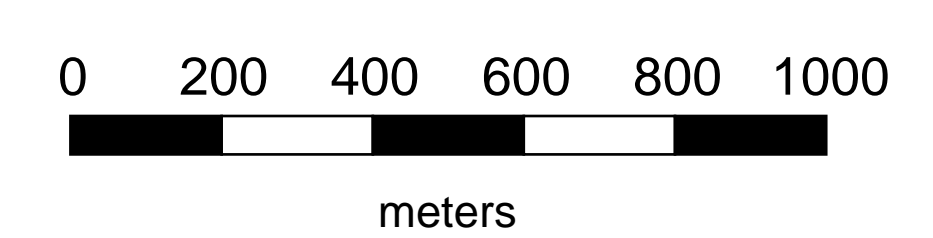
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

3D IP Inversion Model  
 Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)  
 False Color Contour Map

150 m Below Surface



- Legend
- \* Survey Stations
  - Contour Level
  - ⋯ Roads
  - Rivers



Survey Information

Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II

3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m

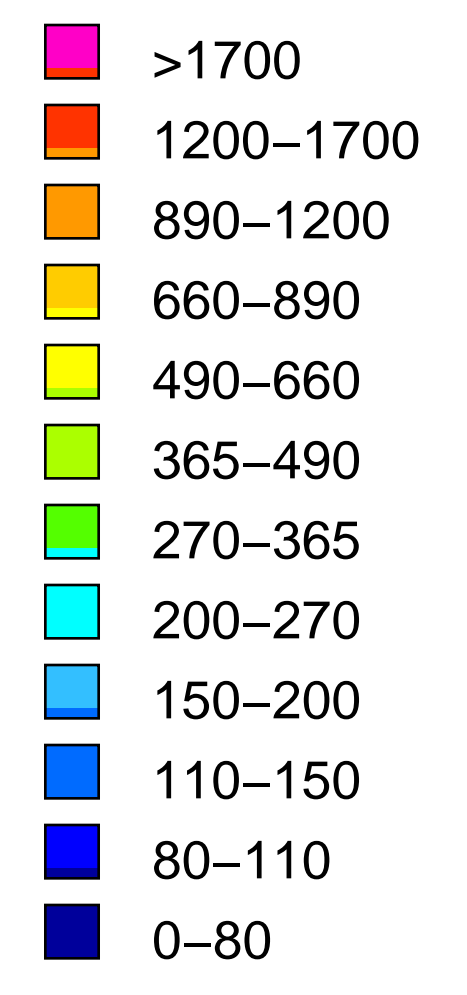
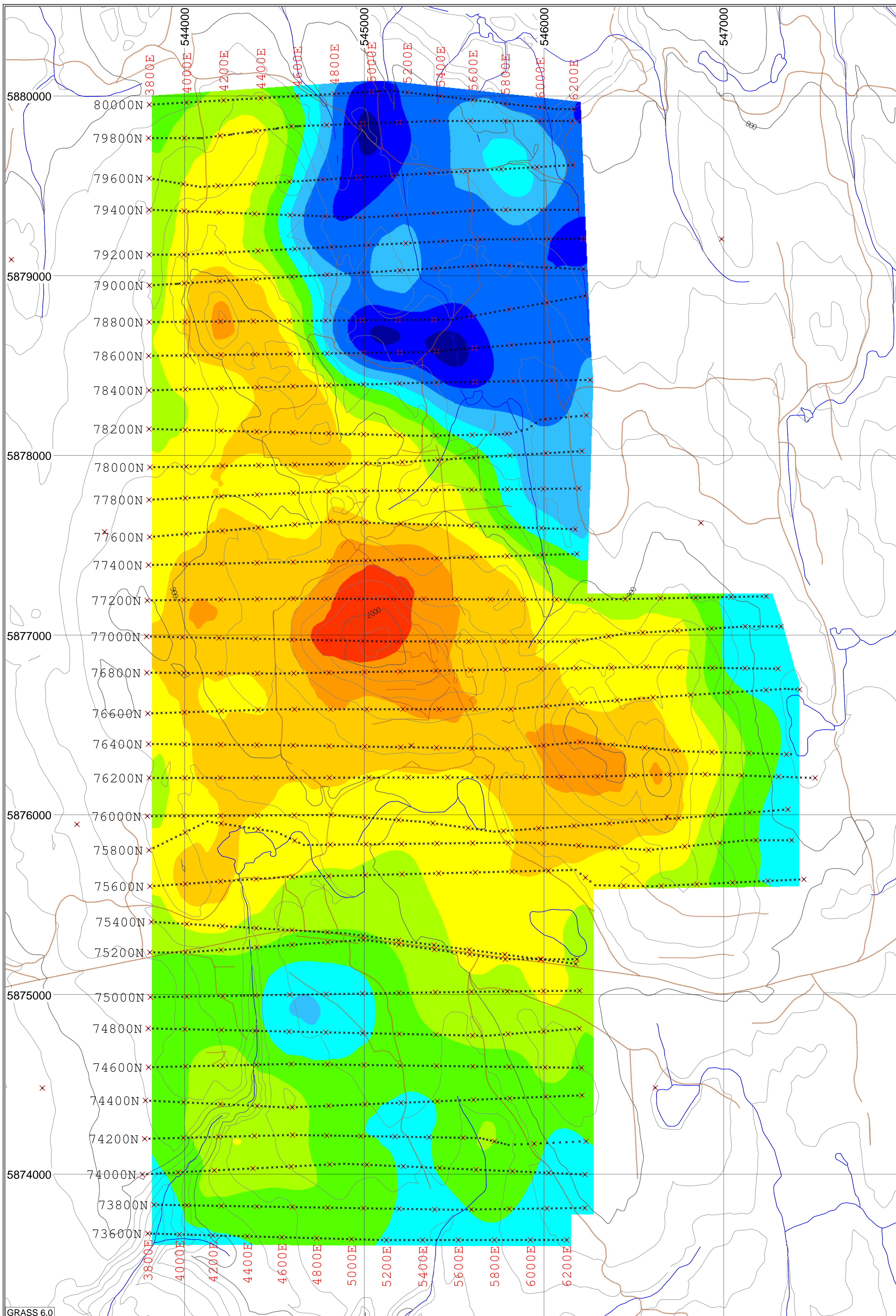
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 3D Inversion by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.  
 Processing Date: July, 2006

Projection: UTM meters, NAD 83 datum, Zone 10  
 Mapping Date: July, 2006  
 Topographic data provided by Richfield Ventures Corp.

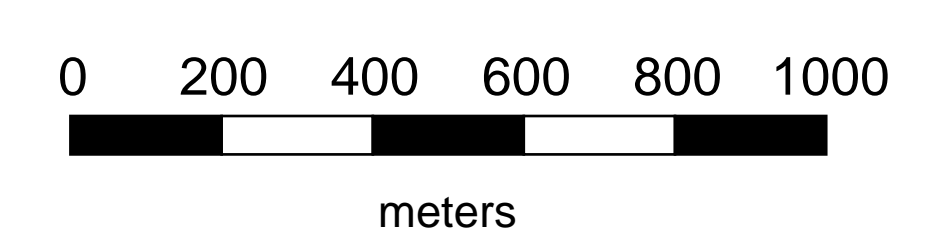
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
 Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)  
 False Color Contour Map

**200 m Below Surface**



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers

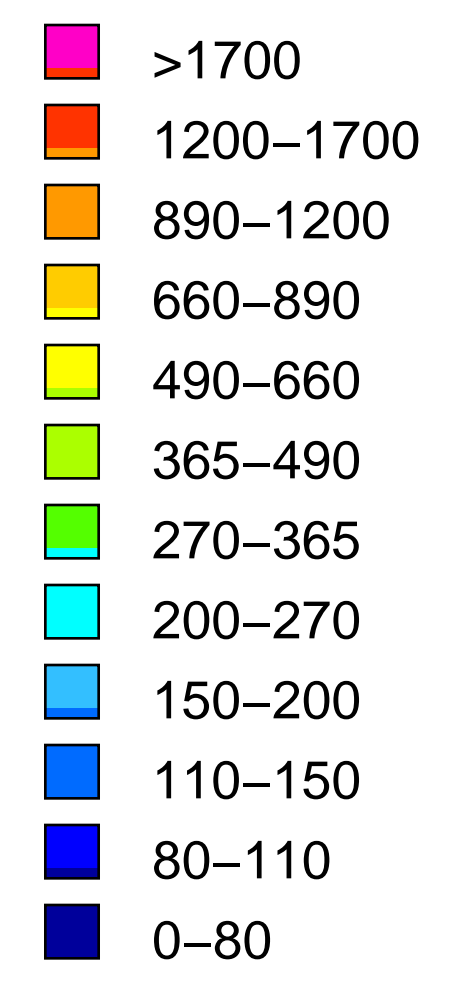
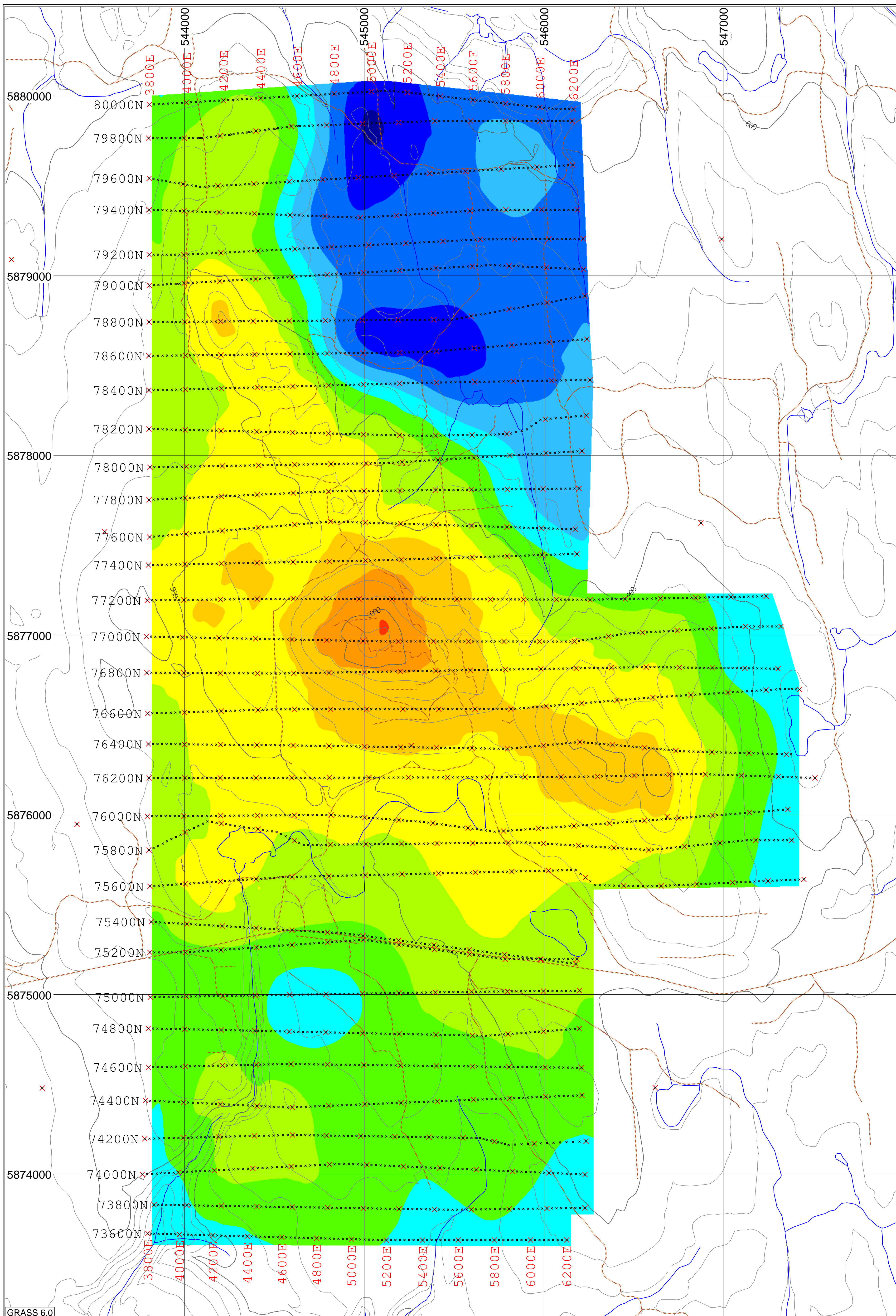


Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
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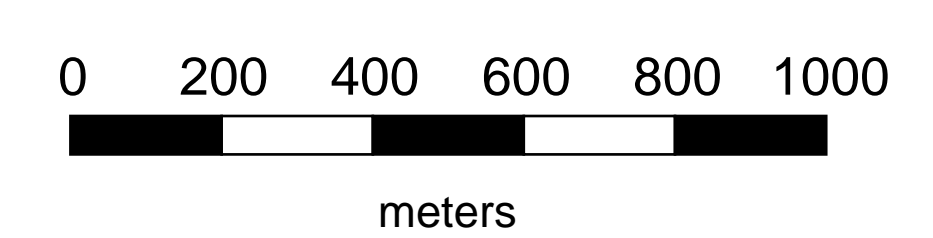
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

3D IP Inversion Model  
 Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)  
 False Color Contour Map

**250 m Below Surface**



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers



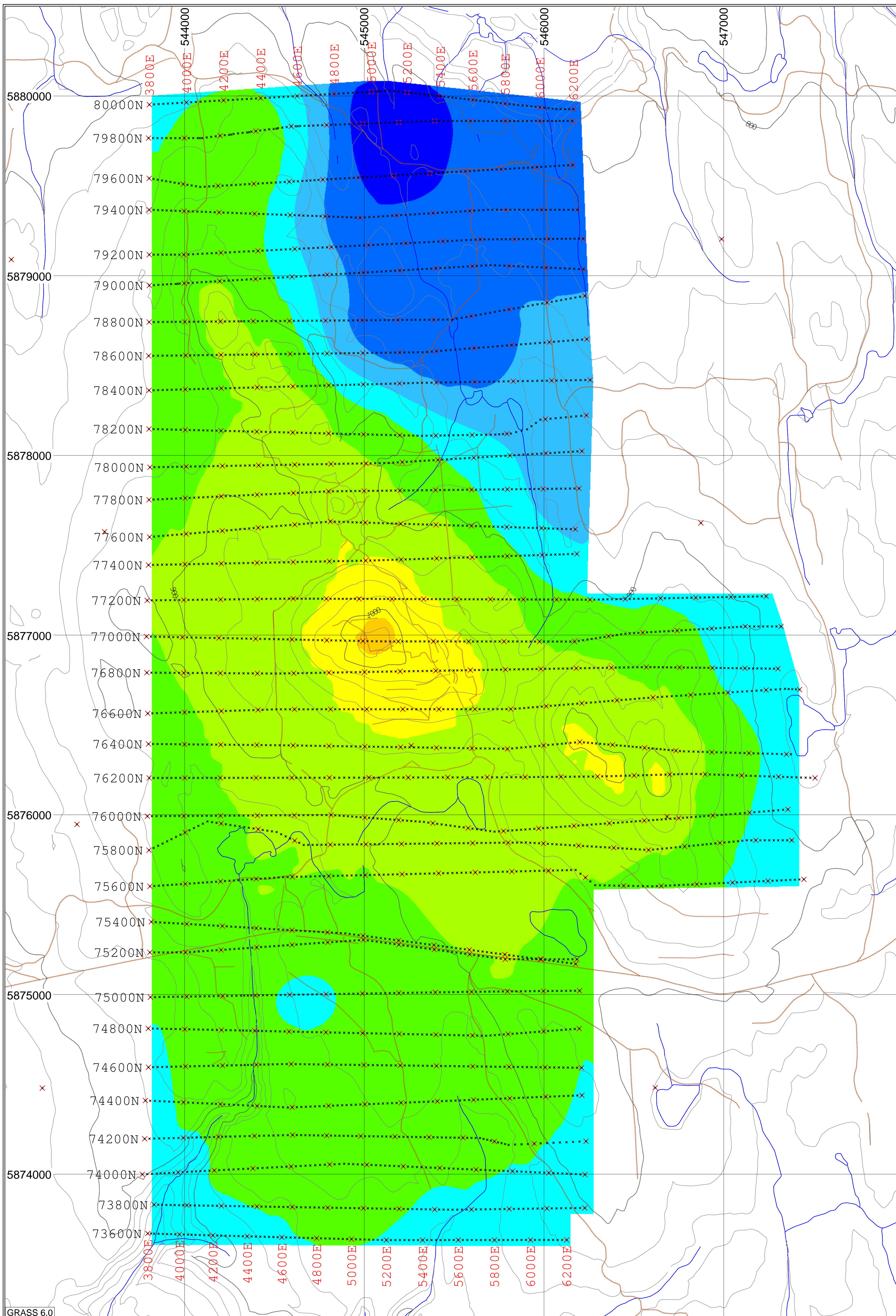
Survey Information  
 Instrumentation:  
 RECEIVER: SJ-24 Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver  
 TRANSMITTER: GDD Tx II  
 3DIP Array:  
 N = 12 a = 100m to 300m  
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**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

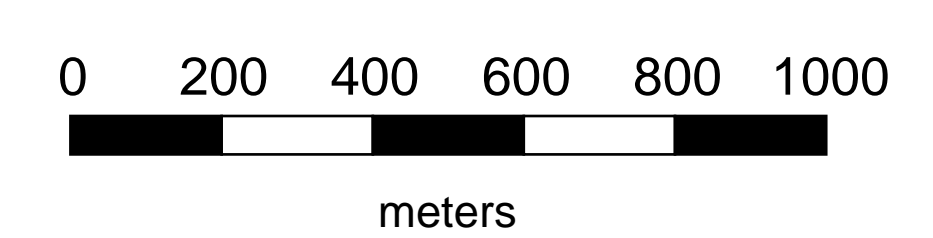
3D IP Inversion Model  
 Interpreted Resistivity (Ohm-m)  
 False Color Contour Map

300 m Below Surface





Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
 — Contour Level  
 - - - Roads  
 — Rivers

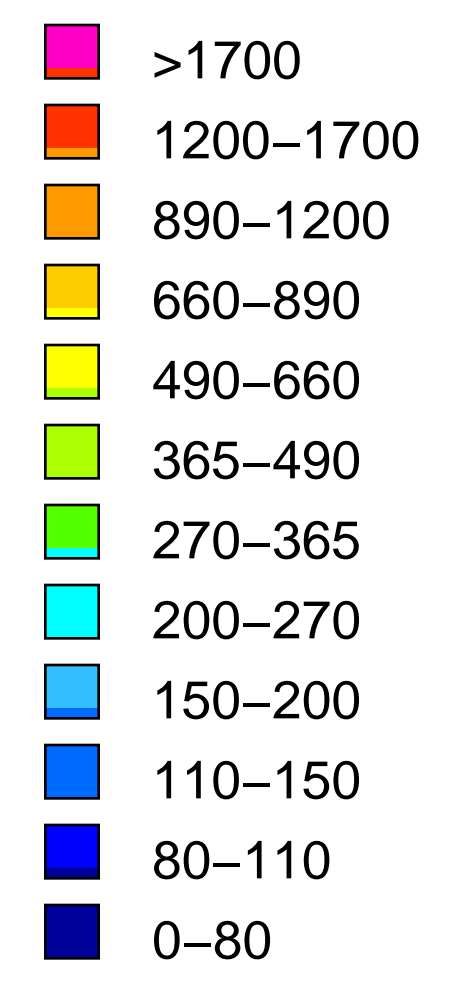
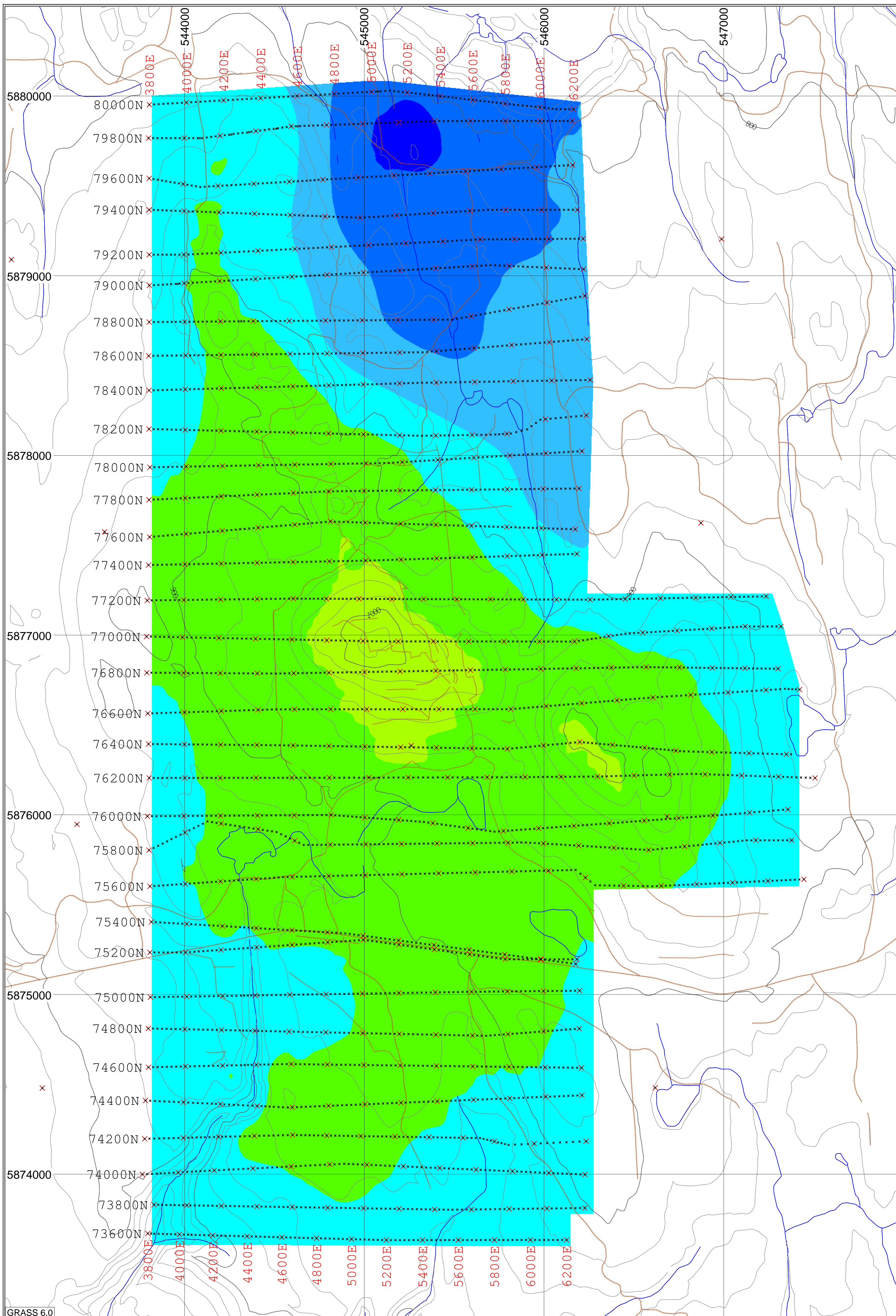


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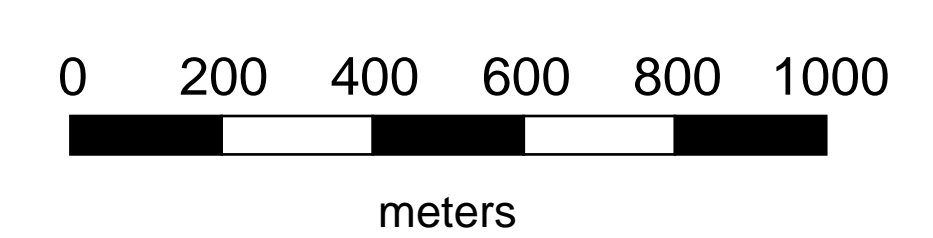
**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

3D IP Inversion Model  
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 False Color Contour Map

400 m Below Surface



Legend  
 \* Survey Stations  
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Survey Information  
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**RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.**  
 Mouse Mountain Project  
 Quesnel, British Columbia – Canada

**3D IP Inversion Model**  
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 False Color Contour Map

**500 m Below Surface**