Assessment Report for the
Reconnaissance Prospecting and Rock Sampling Program

Of The

Sugarfoot
Property

HOUSTON AREA

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 93L/046
637000E 6034000N UTM zone 9
-126.88773º Long 54.45321º Lat

Prepared for

Richfield Ventures Corp.

By
Nicholas Bazowski
August 7th, 2007

Table of Contents

Introduction and Summary

Nick Bazowski (author-geologist) and Kevin Fraser (geologist) prospected, sampled and mapped the entire tenure areas owned by Patti Walker and the surrounding grounds with the purpose of giving a thorough and educated assessment. The object was to assess the property, take samples, and option the property based on assay results with an undisclosed financial agreement. If the option was not exercised, the agreement was to apply the work towards extending the claims, and writing this report for Patti Walker. The end result wasn't to option the properties of the two tenure areas 560548 and 560569. While waiting for assay results, the claims 561148, 561149, 561150, were staked surrounding Patti Walkers tenures to ensure that the property was fully covered if the option agreement was successful. The tenures that are now staked by Richfield Ventures Corp and Pattie walker are shown in Figure 1a and 1b. The potential option agreement was assay based, in that Richfield Ventures Corp had 30 days to decide if they wanted to continue with the option agreement. Following the assay result, the optioning of the property did not take place.

Figure 1a: Aris map of the Sugarfoot Property.

The area prospected was approximately 3 km^2. The field work was done over the course of four days with varying amounts of time per day; three days were spent on tenure 560548, and one on 560569. The total amount of hours in the field was 20 hours each for the two of us including travel. A total of 24 rock samples were taken from outcrop/subcrop where previously trenched (Minfile 093L 046) and from road crops. The amount of outcrop on the property is very limited except for within deep creek canyons along the southern area of the property and minimal outcrops along the road. To achieve full representation of the tenure areas, 9 silt samples were taken in each creek draining the immediate area or the surrounding area. Not all of the creeks that are on the above map are actually Class 5 creeks (gravel bottom), so weren't all sampled. The

shown tenures weren't all staked while the field work was in progress so the samples are limited to the two tenures that were owned at the time.

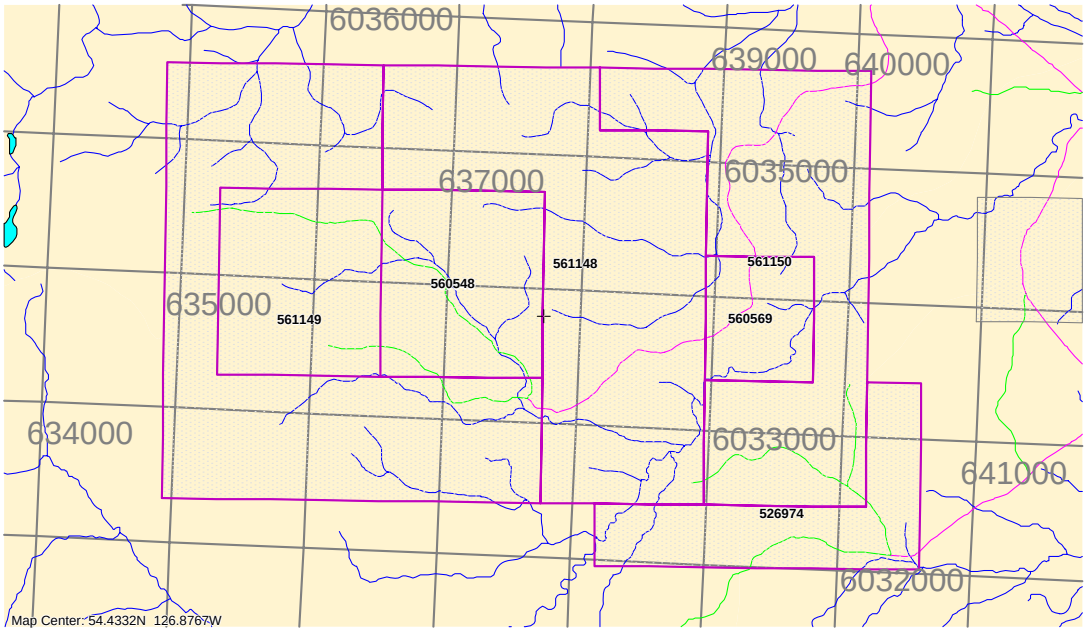

Figure 1b: Tenure map of the newly staked area.

Note: The tenure square labeled 561149 isn't actually part of our property. That label pertains to the area to the west and the south of there. The claim labeled 526974 also is not part of our property. 560548 was named the Sugarfoot and 560569 was the Cadillac property. Now the entire property as one is called the Sugarfoot property for the purpose of this report.

The first observations as you drive onto the properties are slightly overgrown roads with large potholes and deactivation drainage ditches. There is not a lot of rock roadside until you drive beside where old trench work was found. It appears to have trenches of random orientation along and perpendicular to the road for approximately 100m on the 560548 tenure. The subcrop and outcrop that the trenches uncovered are a rusty orange on weathered surfaces and a powdery altered white rock on fresh surface. The rock type is a highly altered quartz monzonite. It has typical porphyry style mineralization with the dominant mineralization being pyrite in percentages ranging from 2-15%. The host rock has the same appearance as rock types seen at both the Highland Valley copper moly mine and the Kemess copper gold mine. Both of those mines have the same porphyry style mineralization but contain different sulphides giving different economic metals. The other geological observation in the Sugarfoot quartz monzonite was a stockwork quartz veinlet system. These veinlets contain fine grained molybdenite along the vein contacts. This molybdenite is also observed sporadically in bleb style within the host rock. Other mineralization is disseminated and bleb style chalcopyrite and trace bornite and tetrahedrite.

Sampling was performed in such a way so that 'high grading' didn't occur. The 300m stretch (roughly) along the road where outcrop/subcrop was observed, was sampled in a manner such that 3 random unbroken unobserved pieces of the rock were bagged

every 15 metres for a total of 20 samples. This assured an unbiased representative sample.

The other rock type that was observed was approximately 2 kilometres away. It was a volcaniclastic breccia with a porphyritic texture. The phenocrysts were dominantly quartz and other rock fragments. It also appears to have trace disseminated sulphides pyrite.

Rock and silt samples were shipped from Quesnel, British Columbia by ACE Courier to Kamloops, British Columbia where they were assayed using ICP-31 by Eco Tech Laboratory Limited.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The project area in northern BC is situated in the Bulkley Valley. It is closest to the town of Houston, which is 60 km south of the town of Smithers. The area is roughly half way between the city of Prince George (370km) and the Coastal port city of Prince Rupert (352km). It is accessible by a provincially maintained road, Highway 16, the Canadian National Railway and by airport via the Smithers Airport and the Houston air strip. Helicopters and small fixed wing aircrafts are readily available for charter.

Smithers, a town of 5500 people, is the regional service centre for the Bulkley Valley. It has a strong economy based on agriculture, mining, logging and tourism. Access to the property is from Houston via Highway 16 and actively maintained FSR roads.

Smithers' temperature range is between -30^{o}C and +30^{o}C. The average temperature in the coldest month of the year, January, is -12^{o}C, and the average temperature in the warmest month of the year, July, is 15^{o}C. The average annual rainfall is 337mm, and the average annual snowfall is 216mm. Winters tend to be quite cold with heavy snowfall, and summers tend to be mild. The exploration working season is from the beginning of May to when the snow begins to fall consistently, in September to October.

Houston is a small town of 4400 people and has an economy based on logging, mining and tourism. Its climate is similar to that of Smithers'.

The project area straddles the major physiographic boundary between the Coast Plutonic Belt, and the Intermontane Belt. The Bulkley Range represents the mountainous and highland portions of the Interior Plateau. The area is drained by the Bulkley River, draining northwards from Morice Lake, into the Skeena River and separates the Hazelton Range from the Skeena Mountains. To the south of Morice Lake, the drainage is eastward across the Netchako plateau to the Fraser river system.

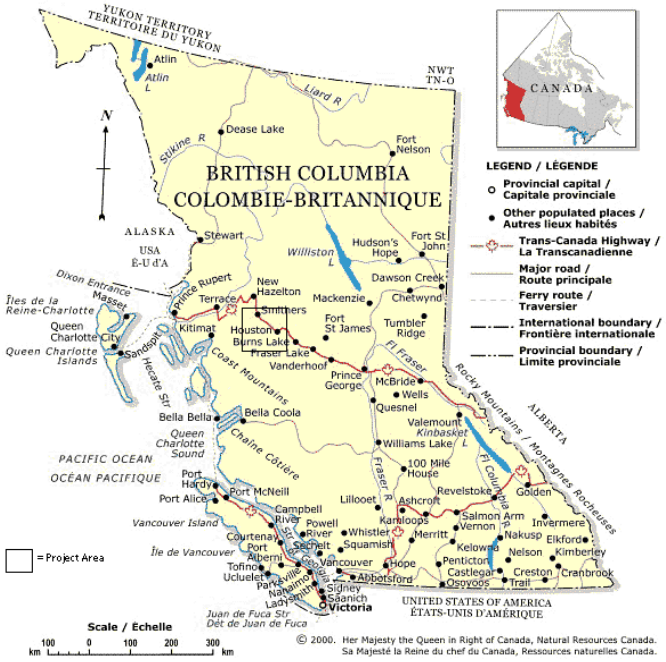

Figure 2: Index Map, showing geographic location

Geological Setting **(MacIntyre, 2006)**

The project area is within the Intermontane Belt (Figures 3 and 4). At this location, the Intermontane Belt includes the Stikine volcanic arc Terrane and the Oceanic Cache Creek Terrane. Formed in the eastern Pacific of the northern hemisphere is the Stikine Terrane, which was then tectonically moved northward to its present location sometime in the mid-Jurassic. It contains Carboniferous to mid Jurassic island arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and related plutonic suites. In the Skeena arch, the Stikine Terrane is well exposed, but to the north of the arch, is overlain by Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous marine and non-marine Bowser basin sediments. To the south, the Skeena arch is overlain by late Cretaceous and Eocene continental volcanic arc rocks and sedimentary rocks of the Ootsa Lake and Endako groups.

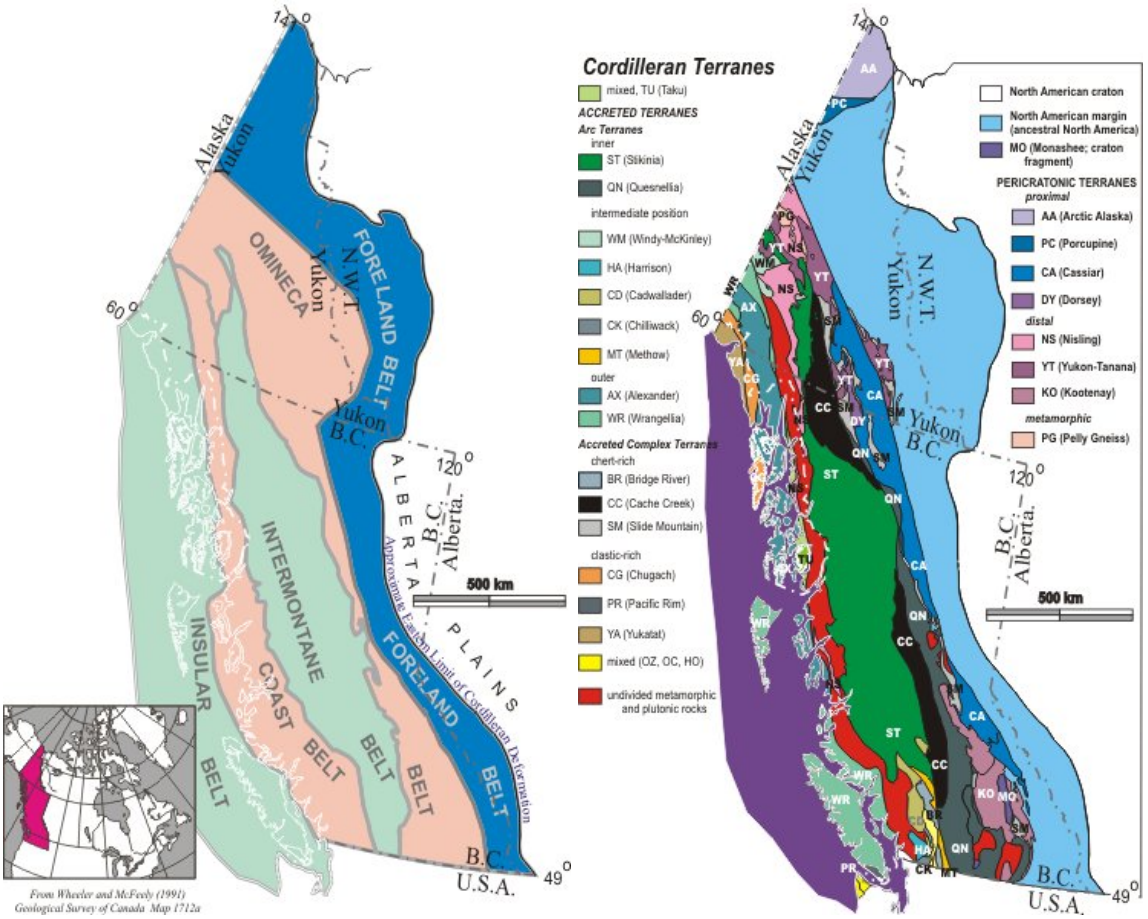

Figure 3 and 4: Cordilleran Belt and Terrane Maps.

Images from Geological Survey of Canada, 2005:
http://www.emporia.edu/earthsci/student/seigel1/Tectonic_Evolution.htm

The area is cut by westward thrust faults between the Stikine and the Cache Creek terrenes. Folds and thrust faults are offset by high angle faults. These faults are observed throughout the Smithers and Hazelton map sheets. They are considered to be between the late Cretaceous and Eocene in age.

The area is underlain by the Stikine Terrane which includes the Carboniferous to Permian Asitka Group which is composed of land-arc meta-volcanic rocks and limestone. Middle to Late Triassic augite porphyry basalt and andesite are related, as is land-arc marine sedimentary rocks of the Takla group. Also, early to middle Jurassic andesite volcanics and volcaniclastic and related marine sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group, is of the land-arc to continental-arc assemblage (Figure 5).

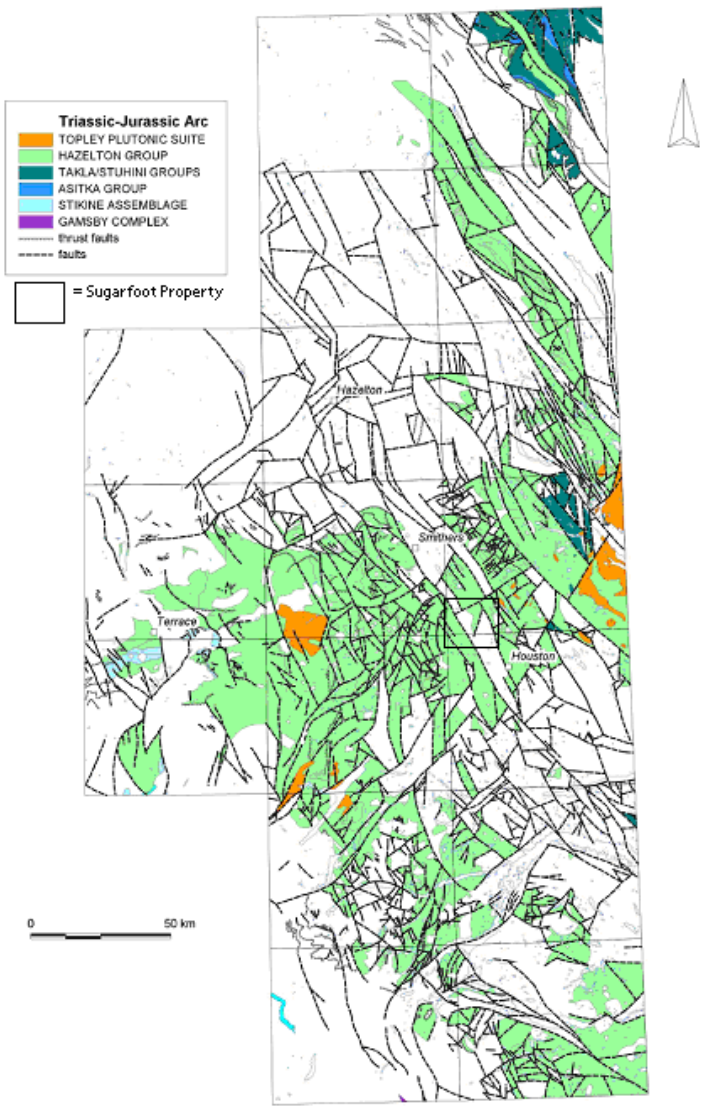

Figure 5: Distribution of Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and plutonic rocks of the Stikine Terrane. (MacIntyre, 2006)

The stratified rocks are intruded by the quartz diorite and granodiorite of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Topley intrusive suite and the Early to Middle Jurassic Spike Peak intrusive suite. The Topley intrusive suite ranges in lithologies containing granodiorite, quartz diorite, monzonite, porphyritic granodiorite, megacrystic feldspar porphyry dikes and intrusive breccia (MacIntyre, 2001). The Spike Peak intrusive suite lithology includes porphyritic granodiorite to quartz diorite, granodiorite to quartz monzonite, diorite and basalt dikes (MacIntyre, 2001). These intrusions likely occurred with the Takla and Hazelton volcanic are successions in early Jurassic. These intrusive suites are collectively the most economically important rocks for Cu/Mo porphyry targets.

Northwest of the project area the Stikine terrane is overlain by marine to non-marine clastic sediments of the Bowser Lake and Skeena groups (Figure 6). These rocks were deposited in a fluvial-deltaic to nearshore shelf environment along the south eastern margin of the Bowser basin. To the west of the project area, andesite, basalt, rhyolite and related pyroclastic and volcaniclastic continental-arc rocks unconformably overlay folded and uplifted rocks of the Stikine Terrane and sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Basin. South of the project area, small porphyritic quartz monzonite and related felsic intrusions constitute the Nanika plutonic suite.

The Bulkley, Babine and Nanika intrusive rocks contain established porphyry copper deposits.

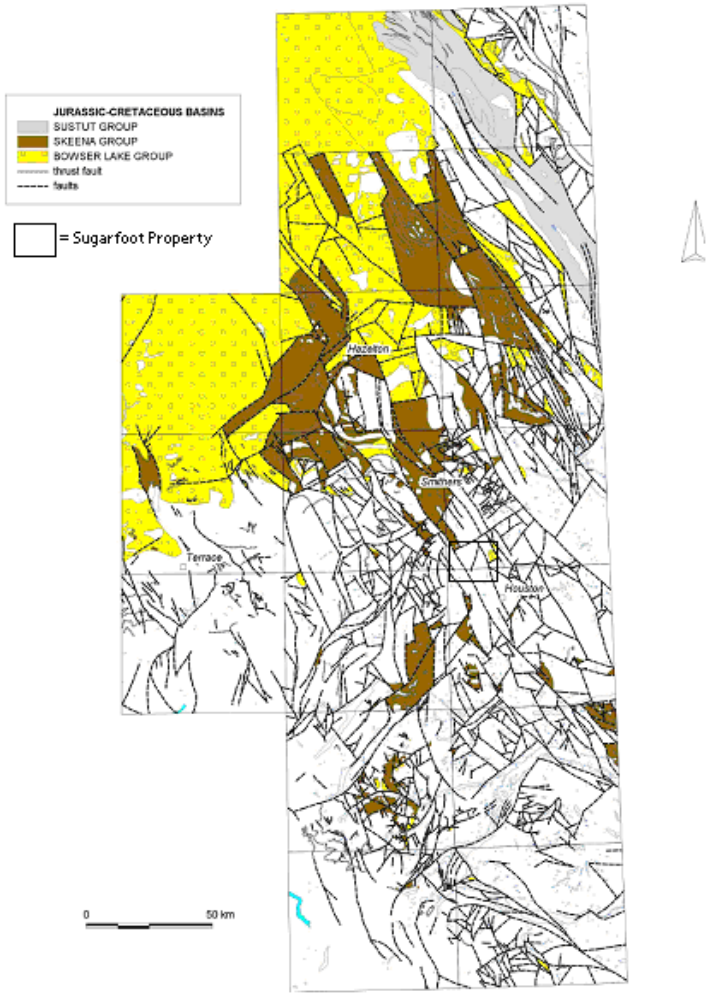

Figure 6: Distribution of Cretaceous and Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser and Skeena basins. (MacIntyre, 2006)

Local Geology

There are two rock types that were observed on the property. The first main outcrop is a highly altered quartz monzonite. Figure 7 is a picture taken in the field that shows this unit. On the weathered surface, it is a rusty orange. On fresh surfaces it is an altered white felsic rock with white/yellow powdery clay pseudomorphs of some feldspar. The grains are medium sized. This rock type has typical porphyry style mineralization with the dominant mineralization being pyrite in percentages ranging from 2-15%. This host rock has the same appearance as the rock types mined at both the Highland Valley copper moly mine and the Kemess copper gold mine. Both of those mines have the same porphyry style mineralization but contain different sulphides giving different economic metals. Other mineralization that can be seen in this rock is trace amounts of disseminated tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite as well as trace amounts of both disseminated and vein controlled molybdenite. There is a stockwork of quartz veinlets as shown in Figure 8 that has fine grained molybdenite associated with some of the veinlets along their contacts with the host rock.

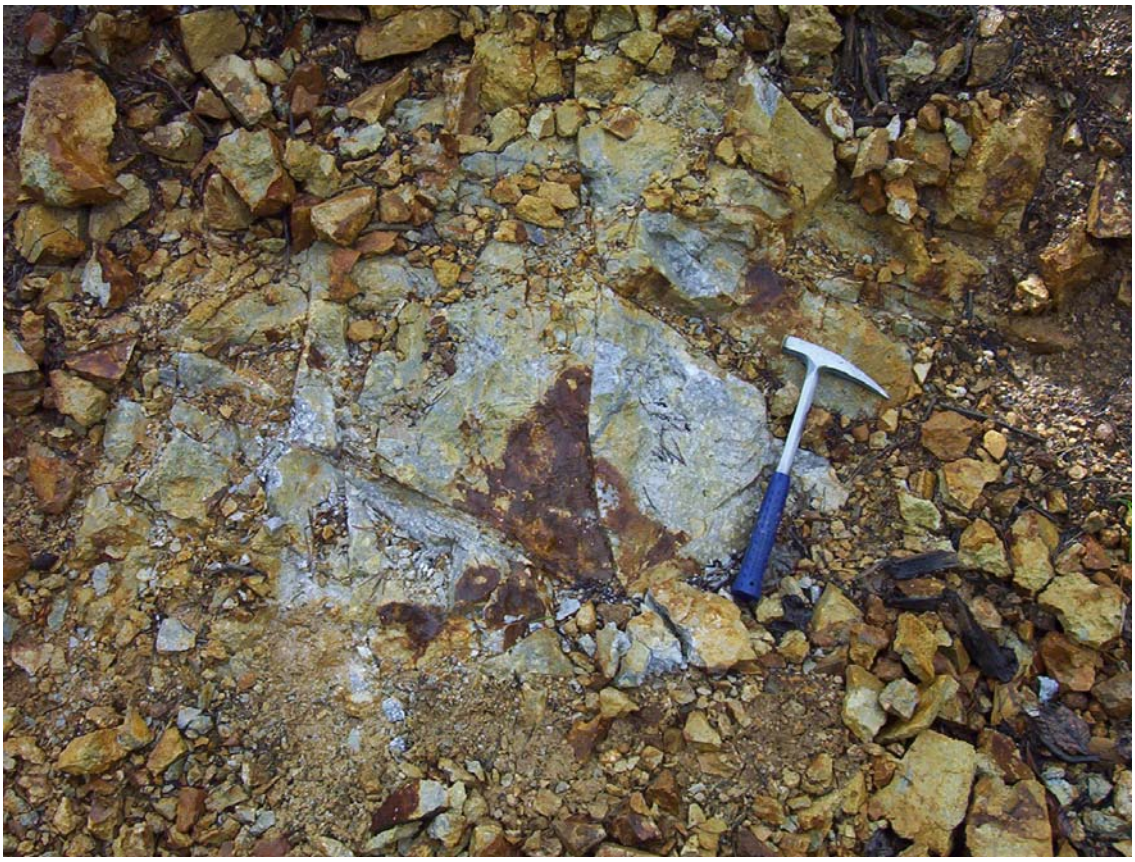

Figure 7: Road crop
picture that depicts the weathered and fresh surfaces that can be seen on the Sugarfoot property.

The other rock type was observed approximately 2 kilometres away from the previously mentioned rock type. This rock type was a rough porphyritic volcaniclastic

breccia. The lithics consist of quartz and other rock fragments. The matrix is mafic and fine grained. Trace disseminated sulphides are present.

Figure 8: Close up image of the outcrop in Figure 7 with the veinlets that are described previously.

1980's, 2007 Prospecting and Sampling Results

According to Minfile 093L 032, the observed trenching occurred in 1982 and 1987. The trenches were chip sampled and grab samples were taken. The chip samples were taken across the stockwork veinlets and one assayed 0.095 grams per tonne gold, 0.381% copper, and 0.054 per cent MoS_2 and another 0.025 grams per tonne gold and 0.125 per cent MoS_2 (Assessment Report 10903). This was followed by a reported grab sample in 1986 that assayed 0.55 grams per tonne gold, 6.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.01 per cent copper, 0.02 per cent lead and 0.01 per cent zinc. A sample from a galena-sphalerite stringer in what was mapped as an altered tuff, assayed 1.44 grams per tonne gold, 2043 grams per tonne silver, 1.51 per cent copper, 8.74 per cent lead and 7.31 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 15378). These galena and sphallerite veins were not observed in the 2007 field season, although much of the old deep trenches where they were reportedly observed, were filled with water.

The rocks that were observed and sampled this season were expected to assay similar to these results, but assays proved to be different. Figure 9 depicts the locations of the rock samples taken and the stream silt sample locations.

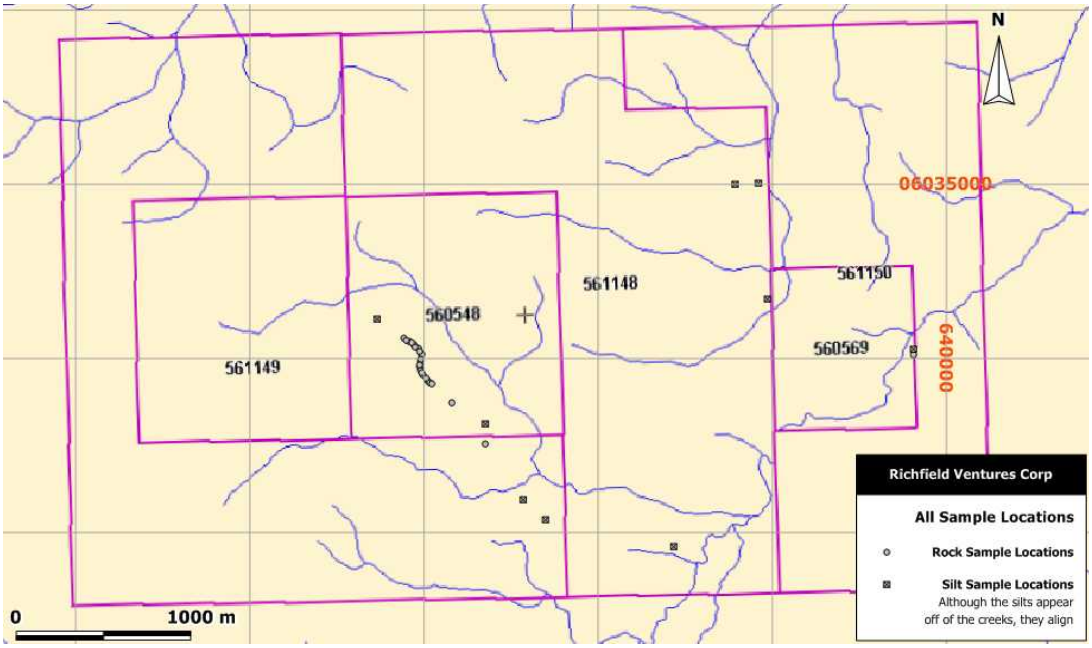

Figure 9: This image depicts the locations of all of the rock and silt samples. The silt samples don't appear to plot on the creeks of the map, although in actuality are on the creek to the north of each locale, or are on a tributary. Silt samples were only taken from Class 5 streams.

Other than manganese, the lone rock sample taken in the tenure 560569 wasn't anomalous in any metals, so isn't included within the following maps. This is to maximize the effectiveness of these maps. The manganese value of that rock sample is 366 ppm, and is the highest manganese value on the entire property.

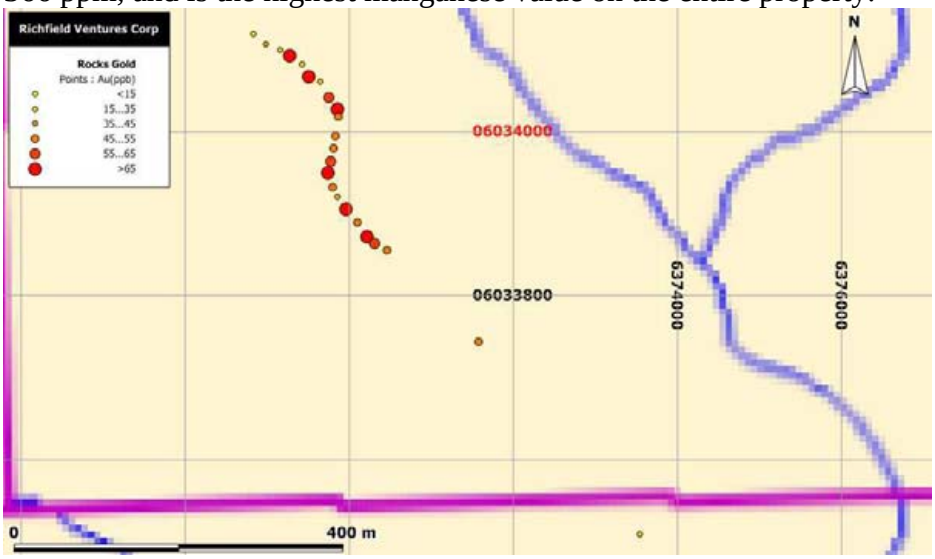

Figure 10: Gold values in the rock samples. Note the scale change and that the grid is not 1000m grid spacing's. This note applies to all of the rock sample maps to follow.

Gold values are anomalous in certain samples (Figure 10). The peak gold value is 105 ppb, and is supported by 12 samples that assay over 50 ppb. The samples were taken from the trenches and road crops at an evenly distributed sample spacing of 15 metres, and the anomalous gold values are both grouped together and sporadic. One 120 metre stretch along the road has every sample assaying over 45 ppb. Aside from that, there is a 70 metre stretch of samples that assay over 45 ppb, and this section could extend further but overburden prohibited the sampling process to be extended. The other anomalous gold values have samples between them that are at threshold of 10-15 ppb Au.

Copper values were disappointingly lower than expected. Previously reported assay values of 0.381% Cu were not repeated in these samples. The peak assay for Cu was 52 ppm, 0.005%. There is only one slightly anomalous thing to note, there is a group of 4 samples (45 metre stretch) that assay over 29 ppm, which are surrounded by 75 metres of over 17 ppm. As shown in Figures 10, 11 and 12, this region of slightly anomalous copper values correlates with the short 70 metre stretch of anomalous gold values as well as molybdenum (not yet reported on). There is one lone sample at the furthest north sample location that was anomalous, and could not be tested further due to overburden.

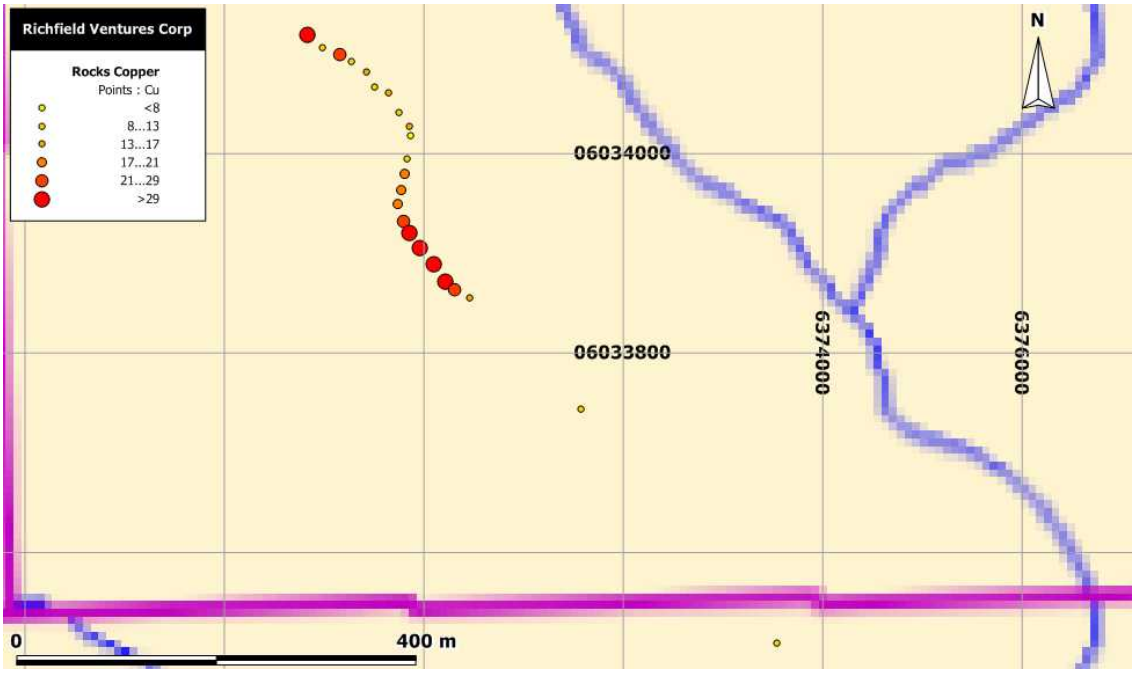

Figure 11: Copper numbers in rock samples.

The copper assays correlate with surrounding samples, but are uniformly low.

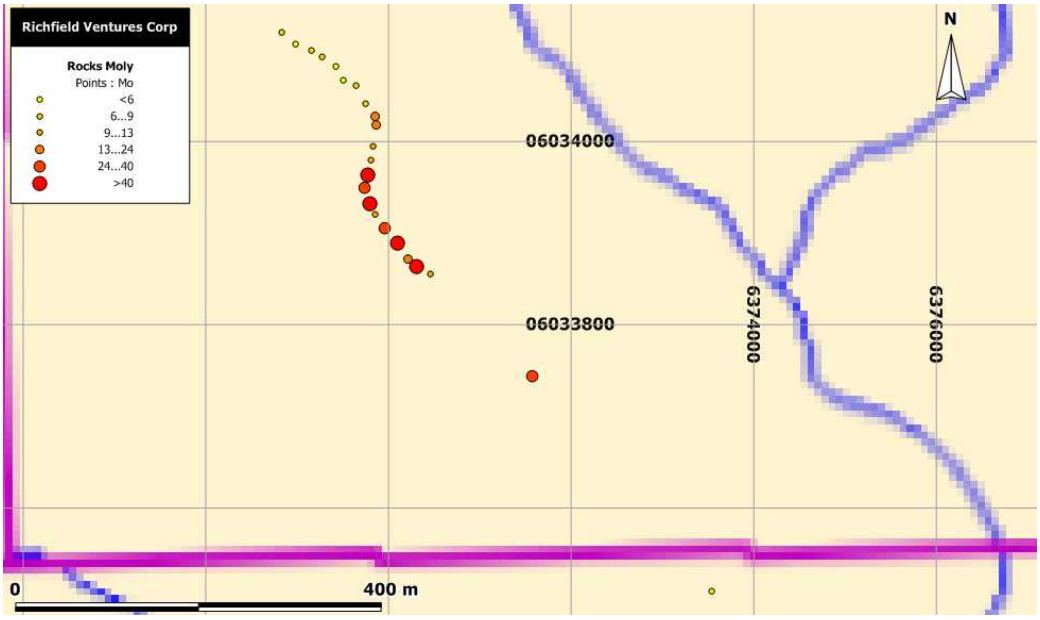

Figure 12: Molybdenum in the rock samples.

Although molybdenum was one of the main attractions to this property and these rocks weren't inspected for visible moly (part of the unbiased sampling process), the numbers for molybdenum are lower than expected. The peak molybdenum value was 15 ppm. Note the correlation between the low copper anomalies and the molybdenum anomalies.

Molybdenite was observed within veinlets at the contacts between the quartz and the host rock as well as disseminated in trace amounts. It was expected to be anomalous throughout the samples that were taken. Samples taken in 1982 assayed 0.054% and 0.125% MoS_2. These values were not replicated. This highest molybdenum value was 155 ppm, 0.0155% Mo. While this value is slightly significant, it is the only sample that exceeded 100 ppm. There were only two other samples that were of note that exceeded 50 ppm Mo. The anomalous molybdenum values correlate well with the anomalous gold and slightly anomalous copper values found in the southern half of the sampled stretch of road. This is shown in Figure 10, 11, and 12.

Lead was a metal that wasn't expected to be anomalous based on the lack of observable lead bearing minerals. It was reported however to contain 0.02% and 8.74% lead in samples taken in 1986. The reported anomalous lead ran with zinc and was said to have observable galena and sphallerite, neither of which was observed in the 2007 field season. Although lead wasn't expected, one of the samples assayed a value exceeding that of the previous reports lower result. One sample assayed 508 ppm, 0.051%. Three samples assayed over 130 ppm, 0.013% lead. While this is encouraging, the values are still low, and not economical in any sense. As seen in Figure 13, the distribution of the anomalous lead is sporadic.

Zinc values were much lower than anything that would be considered interesting. The peak value is 137 ppm, and the rest of the samples assayed below 75 ppm. Other than previously reported values of zinc, there are no zinc values that warrant further attention. This is shown in Figure 14.

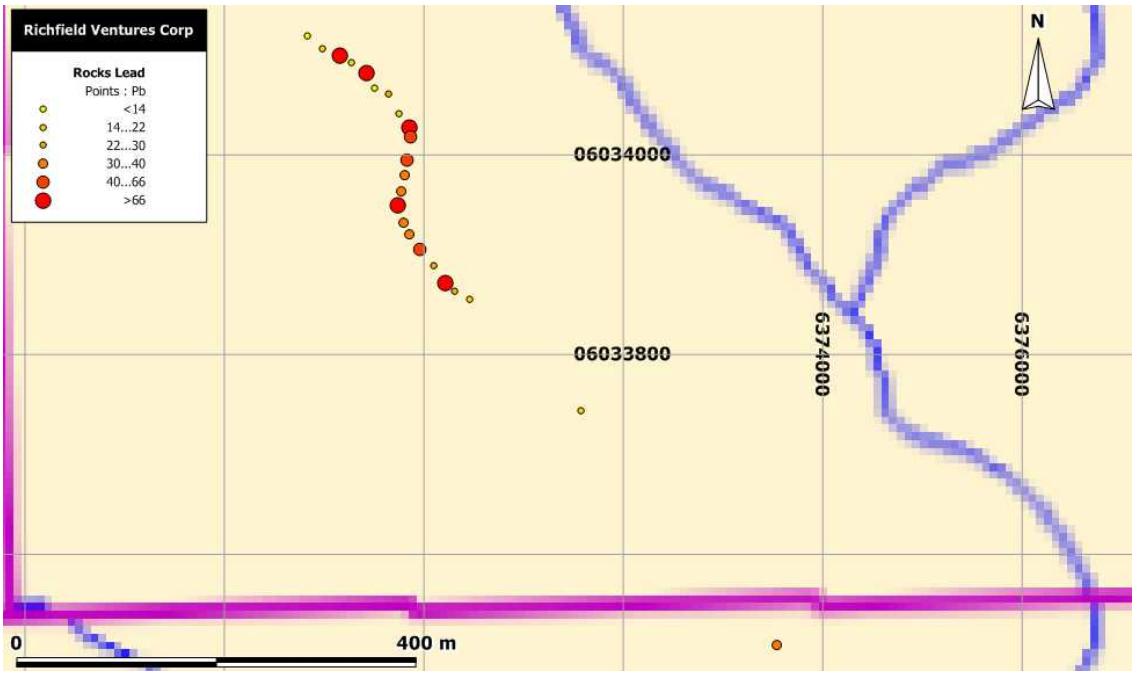

Figure 13: Lead Values in the rock samples.

There are four samples with values exceeding 100 ppm, the highest of which containing 508 ppm.

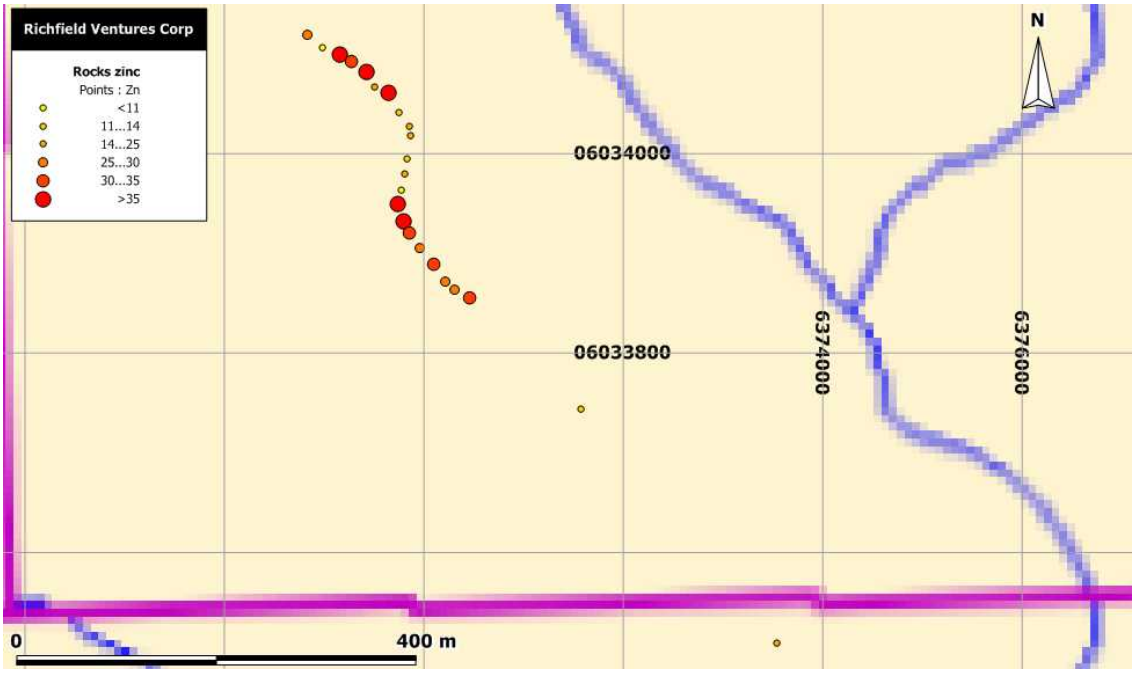

Figure 14: Zinc in the rock samples.

Only one sample exceeded 100 ppm with 137 ppm.

Table 1 shows all of the metals that were detected along with there peak sample assay. Metals that were uniformly low,with no sample variance (such as uranium, 1 ppm each), were excluded from this table.

Metal	Peak (ppm)
Au(ppb)	105
Ag	3.4
AL%	1.01
As	30
Ba	355
Ca%	1.52
Cd	5
Co	10
Cr	100
Cu	52
Fe%	3.46
Mg%	0.51
Mn	366
Mo	155
Ni	11
P	1030
Pb	508
Sb	55
Sr	22
V	32
Zn	137

Table 1: Peak metal values for all rock samples taken on this property

Nine silt samples were taken in strategic locations so as to sample all of the property via its drainage system. The silt sample locations are shown in Figure 9 with the rock sample locations. It should be noted that the plotted locations don't align on the creeks that were on the map, but none the less were taken from the creeks where indicated, generally just above a confluence.

Figure 10, depicts the values of barium found in the silt samples. The peak value of 1375 ppm barium was taken from a tributary to a very large deep river valley with a large river in it. The actual tributary is not shown on the map. This sample drains what was mapped as mafic porphyritic volcaniclastic rocks and not the mineralized quartz monzonite. These numbers are anomalous, so they are included, but have no relation to the mineralization that was observed.

Figure 11 depicts zinc values found in silt samples. The zinc values found in the streams are higher than that of the rock samples. Typically, metals will cling or will be enriched in organics in soils or sediments. This is not the case here as the silts were all taken without any organics in them, and picked through to ensure no contamination. The zinc values indicate that there are some locations on this property that contain zinc

sources such as the sphallerite enriched veins that were mentioned in the Minfile 093L 032. These locations were not observed in the 2007 season.

All manganese values in the silts were above 1500 ppm, with two samples exceeding detection level which is 10000 ppm. All phosphorus values were over 700 ppm with the peak value containing 1330 ppm. These values indicate alteration minerals in the silts, but the other metals were not anomalous with these samples.

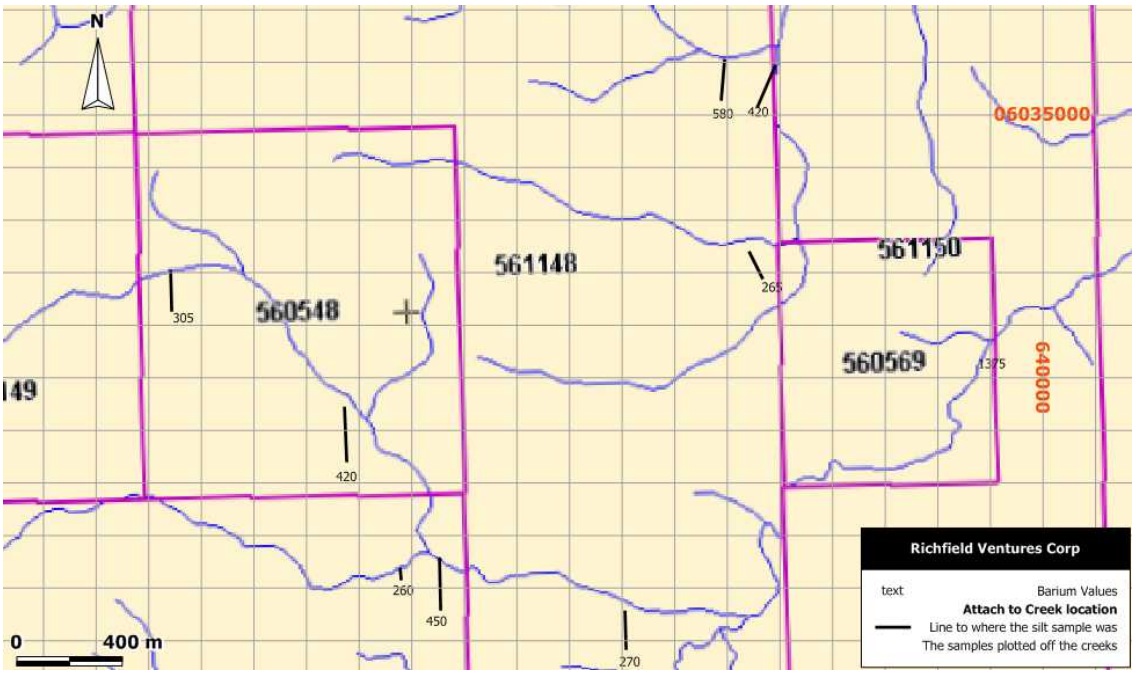

Figure 15: Barium values in the stream silt sediment samples.

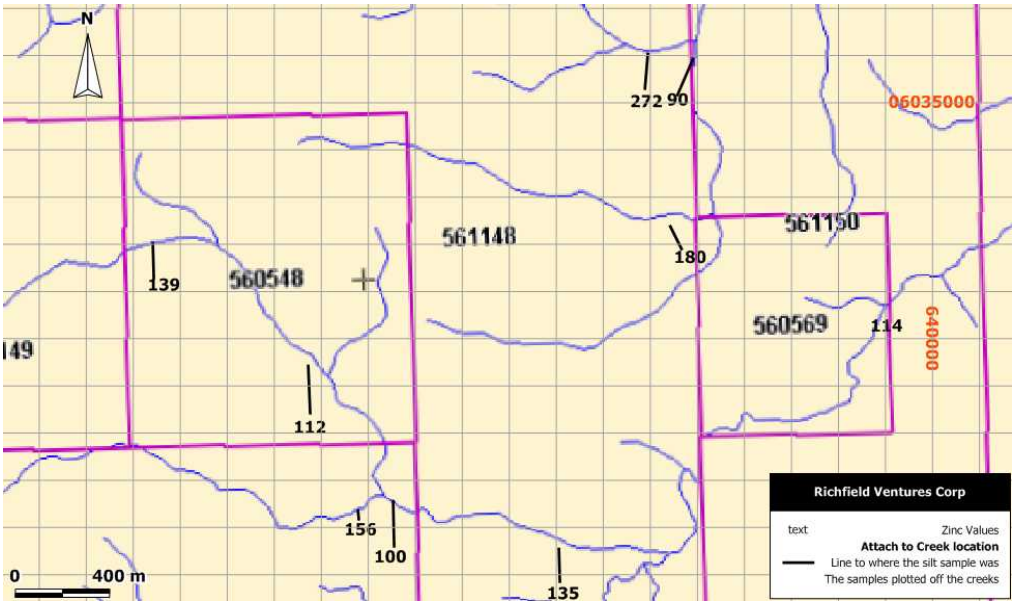

Figure 16: Zinc values found in stream silt sediments in the Sugarfoot's drainage system.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The rock type that is observed in the location of the anomalous metals is a quartz monzonite. Economic minerals that are observed are trace chalcopyrite, trace tetrahedrite, abundant pyrite, and disseminated and fracture controlled molybdenite. The pyrite is observed in every rock sample whereas the other sulphide minerals are only in a small amount of the rocks observed. Galena and sphallerite bearing quartz veins are not observed as reported in Minfile 093L 032, but silt assays indicate a source of zinc throughout the property. Peak values for gold, molybdenum and lead are anomalous, but not continuous over any interval; each peak value was accompanied by other anomalous but significantly lower valued samples.

It is not recommended that Richfield Ventures Corp continue with the option agreement aforementioned. If more work were to be done on this property, a soil sample grid would be highly recommended to initiate locating drill targets. Due to the amount of overburden and the lack of exposed bedrock in any location other than the road and trenches, there is still exploration that should be done on this property. The property has potential, but the work performed this field season indicates that further exploration would not be economical for Richfield Ventures Corp at this time.

References

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Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Hours			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Nick Bazowski	June 30th - Aug 15th - 34 Hours	31	$30.00	$930.00	
Kevin Fraser	June 2007 - 30 Hours	30	$27.50	$825.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$1,755.00	**$1,755.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
General research			$0.00	$0.00	
Report preparation	Nick Bazowski - 30.5 Hours	30.5	$30.00	$915.00	
Report preparation			$30.00	$0.00	
Report Review	Dirk Tempelman-Kluit - 1 Hour	1.0	$75.00	$75.00	
				$990.00	**$990.00**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
Aerial photography			$0.00	$0.00	
LANDSAT			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)				$0.00	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil			$0.00	$0.00	
Rock	24 Rock Samples	24.0	$25.16	$603.84	
Water			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)	9 Silt Samples	9.0	$19.04	$171.36	
				$775.20	**$775.20**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Truck Rental	SabreX	4.00	$65.00	$260.00	
Kilometers		842.00	$0.35	$294.70	
Other	Frieght on Samples	1.00	$13.33	$13.33	
				$568.03	**$568.03**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel			$0.00	$0.00	
Camp	Actual Cost	1.00	$571.32	$571.32	
Meals			$0.00	$0.00	
Fuel	Actual Cost		$0.00	$201.79	
				$773.11	**$773.11**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$4,861.34**

Writer`s Certificate

I, Nicholas Bazowski, residing at #108-226 Ritson Avenue, Quesnel, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing in Quesnel, B.C.

2. I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth Sciences in 2007 from The University of Victoria,Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

3. I have practiced my profession as a geologist seasonally since 2002 for the Indian and Northern Affairs Geology Department, and junior exploration companies. Work has included detailed and regional property examinations and mapping. I have directly managed and conducted programs of geological mapping, drilling, trenching and prospecting.

5. 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 Quesnel, British Columbia this 7th day of July, 2007

06-Jul-07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007-789

RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.
331 Reid Street
Quesnel, BC
V2J 2M5

ATTENTION: Peter Bernier

No. of samples received: 24
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Sugarfoot
Samples submitted by: Susanne Bonn

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	339056996	70	0.6	1.01	<5	325	<5	0.17	1	<1	49	39	2.29	20	0.51	103	30	0.05	6	1030	52	10	<20	3	0.02	<10	27	<10	5	27
2	340616965	15	<0.2	0.79	<5	55	<5	0.99	1	7	54	16	1.94	<10	0.24	188	6	0.04	6	580	28	5	<20	9	0.04	<10	16	<10	11	57
3	340826942	15	1.8	0.45	<5	145	5	0.05	<1	<1	61	13	1.30	<10	0.02	20	5	0.02	1	40	508	<5	<20	10	0.02	<10	3	<10	3	36
4	338727021	70	3.4	0.76	<5	155	5	0.10	<1	3	81	52	2.96	10	0.31	77	23	0.03	6	960	182	<5	<20	3	0.03	<10	19	<10	2	25
5	339806981	50	0.2	0.56	<5	120	5	0.05	<1	4	52	17	2.45	<10	0.08	103	11	0.03	3	730	30	<5	<20	7	0.02	<10	10	<10	4	24
6	340276986	65	0.5	0.56	<5	170	5	0.03	<1	2	88	14	2.08	<10	0.04	18	16	0.03	5	270	66	<5	<20	22	0.02	<10	6	<10	5	16
7	340676951	65	<0.2	0.36	15	115	<5	0.02	1	1	70	8	1.58	<10	<0.01	14	5	0.03	2	170	10	<5	<20	8	0.02	<10	4	<10	<1	16
8	341196883	25	0.4	0.50	15	55	10	0.02	<1	7	79	31	2.25	<10	0.03	18	8	0.02	9	200	10	15	<20	11	0.02	<10	5	<10	3	25
9	339506974	65	0.8	0.55	<5	130	<5	0.10	1	3	42	18	1.74	<10	0.11	27	24	0.05	3	870	152	<5	<20	11	0.02	<10	8	<10	4	137
10	340186987	45	<0.2	0.61	<5	60	5	0.02	<1	7	94	7	2.76	<10	0.04	16	13	0.03	11	80	40	<5	<20	19	0.03	<10	6	<10	3	14
11	338647031	60	0.2	0.70	<5	100	5	0.04	2	4	54	26	3.46	<10	0.29	55	56	0.05	7	520	22	15	<20	13	0.03	<10	15	<10	3	25
12	340426975	55	<0.2	0.50	5	95	<5	0.03	<1	2	100	11	1.75	<10	0.06	20	7	0.02	5	250	16	<5	<20	14	0.02	<10	5	<10	<1	13
13	337447158	50	<0.2	0.44	<5	65	<5	0.03	<1	10	93	11	2.67	<10	<0.01	16	35	0.02	10	40	14	<5	<20	6	0.03	<10	4	<10	3	11
14	338897010	45	0.5	0.79	<5	275	<5	0.09	<1	<1	61	29	2.42	20	0.34	75	155	0.04	5	630	26	<5	<20	2	0.02	<10	20	<10	4	32
15	340996916	15	0.5	0.54	<5	195	5	0.06	<1	<1	48	21	1.85	<10	0.01	18	8	0.02	2	540	132	<5	<20	18	0.02	<10	6	<10	1	72
16	339326980	50	0.5	0.48	<5	355	5	0.05	1	1	96	22	2.85	<10	0.03	31	78	0.03	5	430	30	<5	<20	21	0.02	<10	6	<10	<1	35
17	335097354	25	0.3	0.37	10	90	<5	0.01	<1	2	48	9	1.40	20	0.09	62	4	0.03	2	120	30	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	3	<10	2	15
18	339956983	45	<0.2	0.38	<5	170	10	0.03	<1	2	39	8	2.19	<10	0.01	9	9	0.02	2	170	42	<5	<20	11	0.02	<10	4	<10	<1	12
19	339636977	55	0.2	0.88	<5	135	<5	0.15	<1	1	59	19	1.52	20	0.45	43	40	0.04	4	850	38	<5	<20	4	0.02	<10	18	<10	5	10
20	338567046	50	0.2	0.34	<5	50	<5	0.01	<1	6	69	15	2.88	<10	<0.01	13	11	0.02	7	40	18	<5	<20	10	0.03	<10	3	<10	3	33
21	339206985	35	0.4	0.89	<5	135	<5	0.09	2	4	44	48	3.04	20	0.50	129	10	0.04	7	1020	32	10	<20	4	0.03	<10	23	<10	4	33
22	340936927	105	1.1	0.33	10	75	<5	0.01	5	1	58	9	1.35	<10	<0.01	12	7	0.02	2	30	16	55	<20	5	0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	30
23	340219810	10	<0.2	0.69	<5	70	5	1.52	<1	3	68	3	2.50	<10	0.22	366	4	0.07	4	400	8	<5	<20	6	0.03	<10	32	<10	12	28
24	341076898	35	<0.2	0.33	30	175	5	0.02	<1	1	57	9	2.13	<10	<0.01	11	4	0.02	<1	130	14	<5	<20	17	0.02	<10	4	<10	<1	7

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	339056996	65	0.6	0.97	<5	315	<5	0.17	<1	<1	50	40	2.29	20	0.50	101	31	0.04	4	1030	54	<5	<20	4	0.03	<10	26	<10	5	26
6	340276986	50																												
7	340676951	65																												
10	340186987	60	<0.2	0.53	<5	55	<5	0.02	<1	7	91	8	2.77	<10	0.03	15	13	0.02	11	80	42	<5	<20	18	0.03	<10	5	<10	3	14
19	339636977	50																												
22	340936927	105																												
Resplit:																														
1	339056996	55	0.5	0.89	<5	300	<5	0.16	<1	<1	48	38	2.33	20	0.49	99	24	0.04	5	1050	48	<5	<20	3	0.04	<10	26	<10	5	26
Standard:																														
Pb113			11.8	0.29	55	65	<5	1.71	43	3	5	2328	1.12	<10	0.12	1573	62	0.02	2	80	5432	15	<20	71	0.03	<10	9	10	<1	6919
SE29		600																												

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

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09-Jul-07

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007-792

RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.
331 Reid Street
Quesnel, BC
V2J 2M5

ATTENTION: Peter Bernier

No. of samples received: 9
Sample type: Silt
Project #: Sugarfoot
Samples submitted by: Susanne Bonn

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	342266734	5	0.5	1.48	25	305	15	0.91	1	18	26	28	4.43	10	0.67	2541	4	0.02	24	750	44	<5	<20	29	0.08	<10	92	<10	17	139
2	329188432	<5	<0.2	2.08	30	270	15	0.66	2	27	24	42	5.65	10	0.52	2172	10	0.03	22	1330	70	15	<20	32	0.06	<10	79	<10	11	135
3	336227354	<5	0.3	1.79	40	420	10	1.38	<1	14	23	31	4.03	20	0.58	2507	2	0.03	17	720	40	<5	<20	55	0.09	<10	76	<10	34	112
4	350038785	<5	<0.2	1.98	45	580	10	1.07	5	45	29	27	7.41	20	0.66	>10000	14	0.03	35	990	78	20	<20	40	0.12	<10	88	<10	16	272
5	330737697	<5	0.3	1.29	10	450	15	1.14	2	21	26	28	4.67	10	0.70	3023	7	0.03	27	870	26	15	<20	30	0.11	<10	110	<10	13	100
6	340529808	<5	<0.2	2.00	10	1375	10	1.54	3	15	33	30	4.60	20	0.67	>10000	7	0.02	31	900	6	15	<20	62	0.20	<10	83	<10	31	114
7	350108920	<5	<0.2	2.01	30	420	10	1.14	1	17	27	33	4.38	20	0.69	2211	6	0.03	25	770	40	10	<20	38	0.06	<10	94	<10	32	90
8	343438973	<5	<0.2	1.66	35	265	<5	0.79	2	19	23	24	4.45	10	0.61	1534	7	0.02	23	810	56	5	<20	28	0.04	<10	69	<10	15	180
9	331897570	<5	0.4	1.49	35	260	15	1.03	3	14	20	25	4.02	10	0.42	1734	8	0.02	20	700	52	15	<20	32	0.05	<10	69	<10	10	156

QC DATA:

Standard:

SE29	600																													
Till 3		1.4	11.1	80	40	<5	0.55	<1	13	61	22	1.93	10	0.58	308	<1	0.02	30	452	28	<5	<20	10	0.06	<10	38	<10	10	37

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