

PROSPECTING REPORT
ON THE ALLCO-REDTOP-SLIDE PROJECT
LAFORME CREEK AREA REVELSTOKE MINING
DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

Zone 11 (NAD 83)

Latitude 51° 13' 10" N - Longitude 118° 03' 54" W



For: Rich River Exploration Ltd.

PO Box 131 Grindrod British Columbia Canada V0E-1Y0

By

Craig A. Lynes

Prospector

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INTRODUCTION

The content of this report describes the reconnaissance prospecting type field work completed on certain portions of the large land holdings owned by Craig A Lynes. Work was completed by crews employed by Rich River Exploration Ltd.

A total of 26 man days were spent sampling and prospecting road cuts, logging blocks and outcrops for signs of visible mineralization and alteration associated with several mineral deposit models. Sed-Ex, Manto, Replacement, MVT and Vein deposit types are known to be present within a favourable package of strata of the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation and Lower Cambrian and younger Lardeau Groups.

Past exploration in the general area has resulted in the discovery of several documented mineral occurrences. These include the; **Allco** 082N016, **Little Slide** 082M 006, **Little Slide # 3** 082M 196, **Lead King** 082M 094 and the **Mastodon Mine** 082M 005

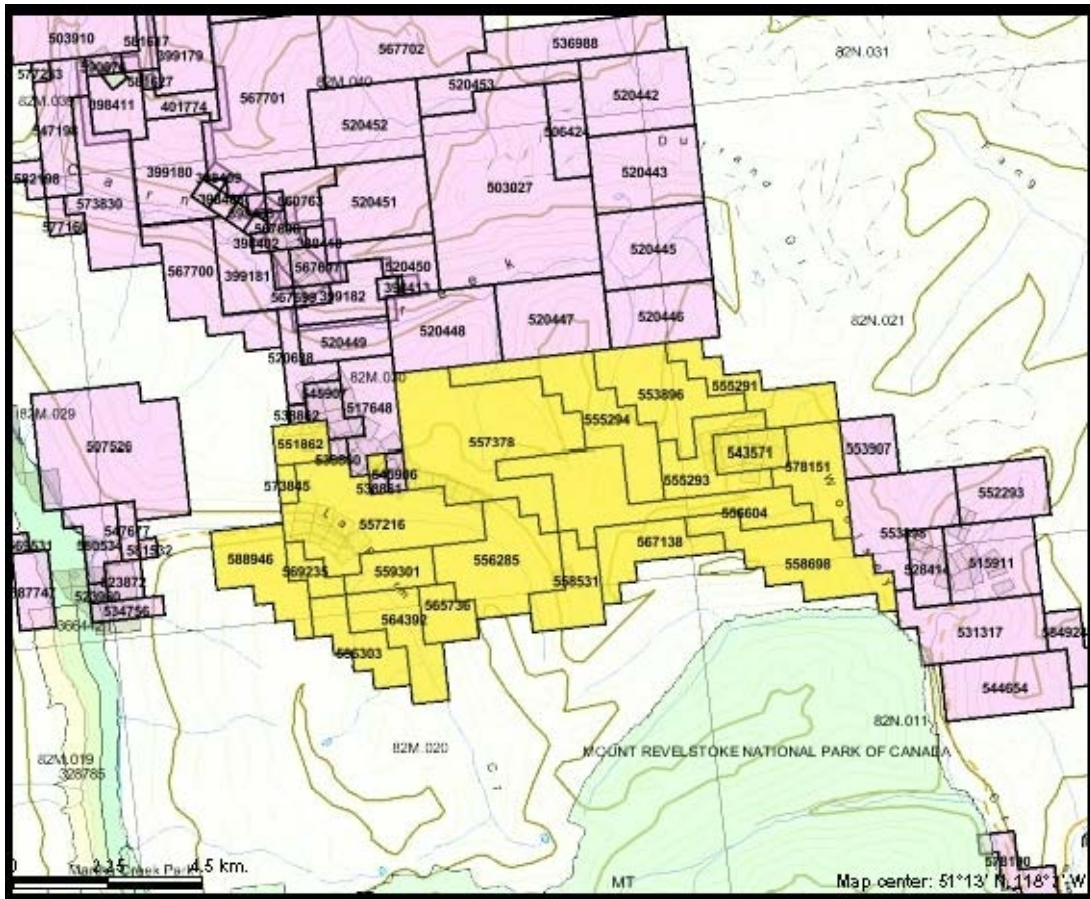
More recently, the discovery of the high grade **L J**, Formerly LO CO JO Pb-Zn-Ag Sed-Ex showings has given hope for new mineral discoveries within this same package of high ranking and highly prospective Lower Cambrian and younger Lardeau Group rocks. The LO CO JO was named after three Government geologists that discovered the mineralization in float, Logan, Colpron and Johnson. Incidentally, Craig Lynes was the first to put a hammer to the (Sed-Ex Style) outcrop mineralisation on Selkirk Metal's L J property. This was done while under option to Consolidated Venturex Explorations.

The area has seen a resurgence of exploration activity due the development of the Ruddock creek deposit by Selkirk Metals and the development of the J & L deposit by Merit Mining. The Goldstream Mill facility is within trucking distance to an economic ore body discovered on the Allco Redtop Slide Group. This plus the high ranking for discovery potential, makes the area very attractive for further modern exploration.

CLAIM OWNERSHIP AND STATUS

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Tenure Sub Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
543571	ALLCO SILVER	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082N	2006/oct/18	2009/jul/01	GOOD	161.93
551862	ROOSEVELT RCG'S	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/feb/12	2009/jul/01	GOOD	121.41
553896	SILVER-LAYER	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/mar/08	2009/jul/01	GOOD	465.39
555291	SILVER CAP - NORTH	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082N	2007/mar/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	80.95
555293	SILVER CAP	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082N	2007/mar/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	303.62
555294	FOOTWALL - SILVER	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/mar/28	2009/jul/01	GOOD	546.36
556285	REDTOP-SLIDE	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/apr/12	2009/jul/01	GOOD	445.45
556604	SILVER SLIDE - ALLCO	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082N	2007/apr/18	2009/jul/01	GOOD	668.04
557216	KING ZINC - SLIDE GROUP	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/apr/21	2009/jul/01	GOOD	789.46
557378	SILVER SLIDE - MASTODON	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/apr/22	2009/jul/01	GOOD	1092.78
558531	LORNA DOON	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/may/10	2009/jul/01	GOOD	101.25
558698	SILVER-STRIKE	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082N	2007/may/14	2009/jul/01	GOOD	324.01
559301	REDTOP - WEST	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/may/27	2009/jul/01	GOOD	182.23
564392	LEAD BLOCK	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/aug/09	2009/jul/01	GOOD	202.52
569235	ROADTOP	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2007/nov/02	2009/jul/01	GOOD	101.24
573845	KING ZINC 2	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2008/jan/15	2009/jul/01	GOOD	40.48
578151	SILVER EAST	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082N	2008/mar/09	2009/jul/01	GOOD	323.90
586303	LEAD	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082M	2008/jun/13	2009/jul/01	GOOD	243.05

THE CURRENT CLAIM GROUP IS BELOW IN YELLOW





Location Map of Allco-Redtop-Slide Group

LOCATION – ACCESS – PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Allco showings are situated 29 kilometres northeast of Revelstoke at the head of Woolsey Creek. The claims lie on the east and north flank of Mount La Forme between elevations 1300 and 2500 metres. Topography in the area is rugged although most of the known mineral showings lie in two broad cirque basins having a mean elevation of 1900 metres. Road access is available to within five kilometres of the Allco Workings. From there the claims are accessible by foot trails. Alternatively, charter helicopter service is available in Revelstoke.

The Allco Redtop and Slide claims are located in the Selkirk Mountain Range and are east of Lake Revelstoke starting near La Forme Creek. The claims occupy an area that varies from moderate slopes to steep walled valleys with a number of shear faced cliffs. The lower levels of the property are heavily timbered with mature stands of cedar, spruce, balsam and hemlock; where not logged off, and thickly matted with underbrush. Alder, wolf-willow and devil's club are particularly troublesome in avalanche and snow slide areas. Traverse and line cutting in these areas is difficult and arduous. However, the prevailing terrain in the upper reaches consists of open highland meadows with alpine and sub-alpine conditions and a limited amount of scrub vegetation.

The climate is consistent with the interior British Columbia rain belt with temperatures ranging between -20°C to plus 30°C. Annual precipitation averages 1.15 M. Up to 2-5 M. of snow is not uncommon in the winter months. Elevations on the property range from 1060 metres at La Forme Creek to 2290 metres at the ridge line north of La Forme Creek. Slopes frequently average 40 degrees, and low cliffs are fairly common. The slopes are well forested with cedar, hemlock, and spruce to an elevation of about 1600 metres. Slopes other than south facing slopes have dense underbrush. Areas of dense slide alder occur, especially near creeks at lower elevations which are subject to snow and mud slides. At higher elevations timber becomes scrubby and open grassy areas are common. Heavy rainfalls and thunderstorms are frequent in late summer. The winter snow pack usually stays between September and May with occasionally snow patches remaining on north slopes year round and temperatures range from -25 to 30°C.

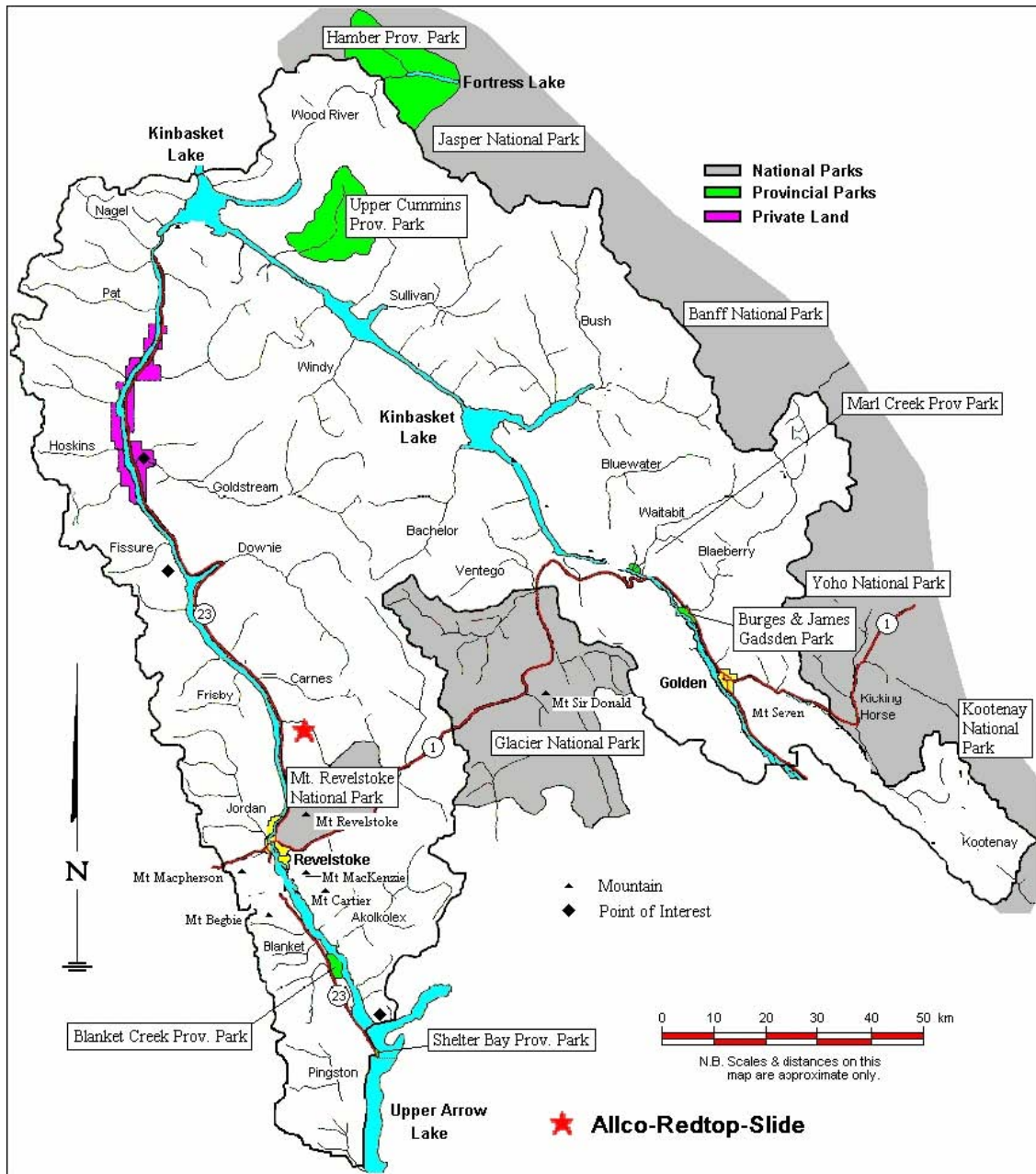


Typical Physiographic nature of the Redtop Slide area.

Photo taken from a newer logging road looking south east
up the south fork of La Forme Creek

Photo taken in mid June 2008 by Craig Lynes

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



PREVIOUS EXPLORATION HISTORY

Prospecting work in the area commenced some time in the early 1890's. The work was sporadic due to difficult access and general rugged topography. References can be found in early Minister of Mines Annual reports under Mastodon, Lead King, and Adair or Eureka. The main prospect areas from northwest to southeast are Mastodon , Lead King and Adair. The paragraphs below summarize briefly the recorded history of each area.

The Mastodon showings were discovered in 1898 and were known as the Noble Three group. Little of this early history has been recorded. In 1918 the property was acquired by Mastodon Mining Company and the first development work of an inclined shaft was done. Work since then was sporadic and consisted of surface trenching. The claims lapsed, and were relocated in 1941 by D.F. Kidd. A drilling program was attempted in 1942 but abandoned after the eighth hole due to poor drilling conditions and core loss in critical areas. The property was optioned to New Jersey Zinc. Minor surface trenching was done and the option terminated the following year. Mastodon Zinc Mines Ltd. subsequently developed the property and produced a total of 34,400 tons averaging 10.0% Zn and approximately 0.3% Pb and 0.04% Cd during two brief periods in 1952 and 1953. In 1960 the mine was closed permanently and all facilities dismantled. No work on the mine property has been done since. The only surface exploration work done near the mine area has been surface trenching, the aborted attempt at diamond drilling in 1942, and an orientation biogeochemical survey of the local mine area by the B.C. Department of Mines in 1950.

Detailed descriptions of the mine are given in Minister of Mines Reports for 1950 (pp A159-166) and 1959 (pp 106-117).

The **Lead King** prospect is located 3000 metres southeast of the Mastodon Mine. The showings were located at about the same time as the Mastodon. They probably were originally referred to as the Lyttle Group. The work that appears to have been done is shallow blast trenching of galena rich veins. There is evidence that a shallow adit, now slumped, had been started on one of the showings, but from dump evidence it had limited depth. Although the Lead King prospect is near the Mastodon mine, no exploration work other than minimum trenching for assessment work in 1953 was done.

The “Lead Queen” showings, located 350 metres northwest of the Lead King trenching, are small outcrop exposures uncovered with pick and shovel by old time prospectors. Only a few small pits are in evidence. There is no recorded reference to the Lead Queen showings. The Lead King prospect is described in GSC Paper 64-32 (Wheeler, 1965).

The **Adair** adit and trenches are located 1400 metres east-southeast from Lead King. Prospecting work of the Adair showings commenced some time in the early 1890’s. The first references to the claims are Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1899 (p1060) and 1989 (p 672). A two foot (0.6 metre) chalcopyrite vein was encountered underground. The Adair (or Eureka) Group was Crown Granted in 1910. The Adair showings subsequently became “lost” due to slides carrying waste dumps from the workings, the adit portal being partly covered over, and the area being densely overgrown with slide alder. The Adair adit was rediscovered in 1988 by prospectors Cameron and Jenkins after several years of detailed prospecting in the area. In 1989 Teck Corporation mapped and sampled the adit in detail. The Adair Group and reverted Crown Granted claims between Lead King and Mastodon were acquired by Le Mans Resources Ltd, in the 1970’s. Reconnaissance geochemical surveys and geological sketch mapping were done in 1975 and 1977. In general, results were negative except for a few anomalous zinc soil values presumably on the Morning Star claim.

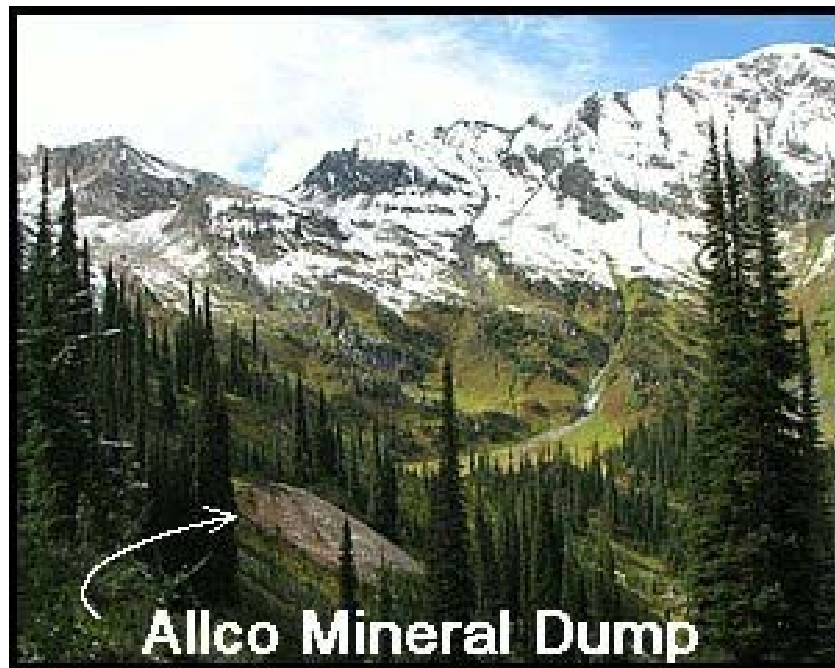
Mineralization at the **Mastodon Mine** is predominantly sphalerite with minor galena and tetrahedrite. Precious metal values are low and erratic. Sphalerite replaces both dolomite and limestone, and to a lesser extent phyllite. Mineralization is p r e s d to be concentrated at the axes of drag folds and adjacent to strike slip faults. Partial oxidation of sphalerite was found on all levels. Barite has been recognized in the Mastodon north showings. In the Lead King and Lead Queen areas mineralisation is predominantly galena with lesser sphalerite and tetrahedrite.



The photos above show some of the remnants of the old Mastodon Mill site near La Forme Creek.

The **Allco** showings comprise at least 13 showings of galena and sphalerite with tetrahedrite and pyrite which occur over an area of about 2000 metres by 150 metres. These showings consist of pods and lenses with quartz veins and breccia zones. Silver values up to 90 ounces per ton and gold values up to 0.1 ounce per ton are unusually high for such deposits. A prominent quartz vein up to 2 metres wide also contains lead zinc silver mineralization. Preliminary prospecting was carried out in and around the claim group and some of the known showings examined.

Mineralization on the property has characteristics of Mississippi Valley type (MVT) deposits as well as other important carbonate hosted lead zinc deposits of the Kootenay Arc. All such deposits in the Kootenay Arc are strata bound and disconformable and occur within intensely deformed Lower Cambrian limestone or marble. Dolomitization and brecciation of the limestone are common features. However, no attempt has been made to look for and map these features on the Allco property. The high silver and gold values suggest a comparison with the Midway Deposit. The numerous Allco showings have characteristics of carbonate hosted (MVT), shale hosted sedimentary exhalative (Sed-Ex) as well as Manto type deposits.



REVERTED CROWN GRANTS ON THE ALLCO

Limestone Dike 1 Rev. Cr. Grant 14856, Limestone Dike 2 Rev. Cr. Grant 14857, Limestone Dike 3 Rev. Cr. Grant 14858, Limestone Dike 4 Rev. Cr. Grant 14859, Limestone Dike 5 Rev. Cr. Grant 14860, Limestone Dike 6 Rev. Cr. Grant 14861, Limestone Dike 7 Rev. Cr. Grant 14862, Limestone Dike 8 Rev. Cr. Grant 14863

The Allco property was formerly known as the Iron Cap, Limestone Dyke, and Allco Silver. Most of the previous exploration work was conducted during the period 1931 to 1936. This work included stripping, trenching and 492 feet of: underground development in five adits and a shaft. In 1936 and 1937, shipments of 213 tonnes were made, containing 11 ounces of gold, 11,211 ounces of silver and 173,159 pounds of lead. No further significant exploration work was recorded on the property until 1986 by which time Gunsteel Resources Incorporated had acquired the property.

In 1985, a preliminary geological, geophysical and geochemical exploration program was carried out. The 1986 program comprised establishing 30 kilometres of grid lines, collection of 600 samples, 7.1 kilometres of VLF-electromagnetic surveying and 5.0 kilometres of GENIE horizontal loop electromagnetic surveying. **Little Slide, Slide No. 2, and Little Slide No. 3,** are on the east fork of La Forme Creek. The claims are on the northeast side of the creek between about 5 Km east of the old Mastodon mill site. The claims were located to cover two showings of lead-zinc mineralization. In 1959 the old trail along the east fork of the La Forme Creek was cleaned out, side trails to the showings were built, and several small open-cuts were made. The first showing on the Little Slide No. 1 claim is at an elevation of about 5,700 feet ASL. Rocks near the showing are grey-banded limestone, light-grey massive dolomite, and green and grey phyllite. The calcareous rocks form a band about 100 feet thick which strikes northwest and parallel to the contour of the hill and dips 30 to 45 degrees to the northeast into the hill.



The above photo shows one of the mineral dumps on the Allco property. The photo was taken looking north-west along the general trend of the mineral zone. Numerous trenches and open cuts expose mineralisation for over 2000 metres long this trend.

A grab sample from this mineral dump assayed: 1.88 g/t Gold - 89.91 oz/t
Silver - 42% Lead and 4.88% Zinc

Another grab from an open cut about 700m along the trend assayed:

29.66 oz/t Silver – 23.5% Lead and 16.4% Zinc

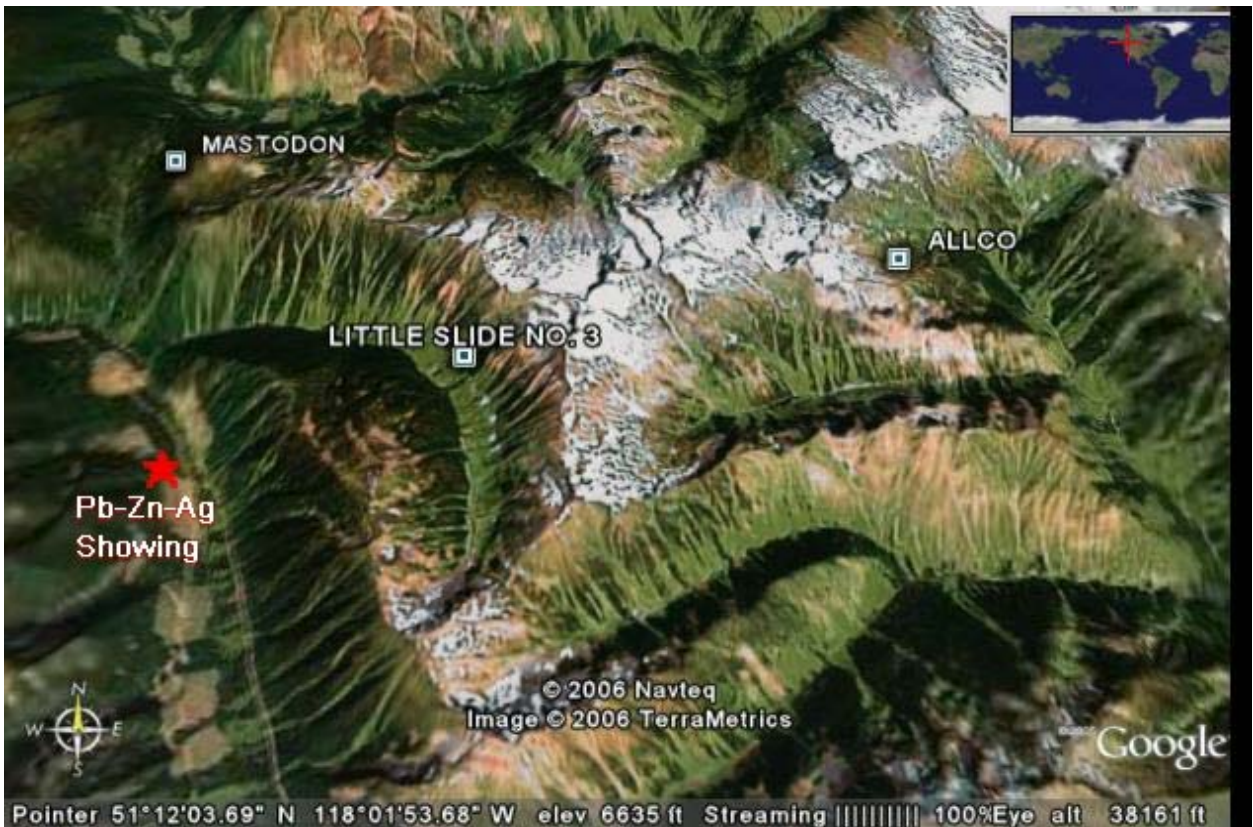
Above the calcareous rocks are green phyllites, and within them are layers and lenses of grey phyllite. The rocks are cut by a steeply dipping irregular mafic dyke containing coarse phenocrysts of plagioclase and pyroxene.

The showing consists of five or six white quartz veins containing galena, sphalerite, and small amounts of chalcopyrite. The veins, which transect the limestone and dolomite, strike between north 25 degrees east and northeast and are vertical or dip very steeply to the northwest. They are 20 to 30 feet apart and very irregular in thickness. The largest is 10 feet thick at one point and thins rapidly both upward to the northeast and downward, forming a lens about 50 feet long. Sulphides occur as irregular clusters with erratic distribution in the quartz. The largest vein is not well mineralized.

Two smaller veins to the northwest contain a fair proportion of sulphides in clusters between barren sections. In one vein a sample across about 1m of the best mineralization assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 10.9 oz. per ton; copper, 0.26 per cent; lead, 21.02 per cent; zinc, 2.0 per cent, A sample across 30cm assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 4.4 oz. per ton; copper, 0.03 per cent; lead, 10.51 per cent and zinc, 0.3 per cent.

The second showing is on the **Little Slide No. 3** (McCallum) about 800m southeast of the first. The showing crosses a creek, one of the main tributaries of the east fork of La Forme Creek, at an elevation of about 5,600 feet. Galena and sphalerite occur as replacements of limestone and dolomite in a sequence of calcareous rocks and grey and green phyllites. The rocks dip 35 to 45 degrees to the northeast. The sulphides occur as discontinuous layers in limestone and as irregular disseminated lenses in dolomite. The highest-grade mineralization is in a band of limestone 6 to 8 feet thick which lenses out in dolomite, on the northwest side of the creek, in the form of an isoclinal anticline plunging about 35 degrees to the north. A lens of rusty phyllite lying between the limestone and dolomite occupies the crest zone of the anticline and pinches out along the limbs. Sphalerite occurs in small lenses at the crest of the fold on the phyllite-dolomite contact.

A sample across 2 feet in the crest of the fold assayed: Gold, *nil*; silver, trace; lead, 0.03 per cent; zinc, 28.8 per cent. Sulphides are also found in the limestone and in dolomite on the northeast side of the limestone. The total width of mineralized rock is about 20 feet, and mineralization continues to the southeast along the strike from the crest of the anticline a distance of about 50 feet. Farther to the southeast there are no outcrops. A sample across 2 feet of well-mineralized limestone on the northwest side of the creek assayed: Gold, *nil*; silver, 0.1 oz. per ton; lead, 6.17 per cent; zinc, 9.8 per cent. Another sample across 11 feet of mineralized dolomite adjacent to the limestone assayed: Gold, *Nil*; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton; lead, 0.77 per cent; zinc, 2.1 per cent. Another sample across 6 feet of mineralized limestone and dolomite on the southeast side of the creek assayed: Gold, *nil*; silver, trace; lead, 2.96 per cent; zinc, 6.5 per cent.



SATELLITE IMAGE OF PROPERTY AREA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Allco-Redtop-Slide property is along the boundary of the Rogers Pass and Big Bend map sheets of Wheeler (1963). The stratigraphy as summarized by Wheeler is as follows:

Lower Cambrian: Granitic Intrusions

Lower Cambrian and Later: Lardeau Group: Slates, phyllites, quartzites and schists.

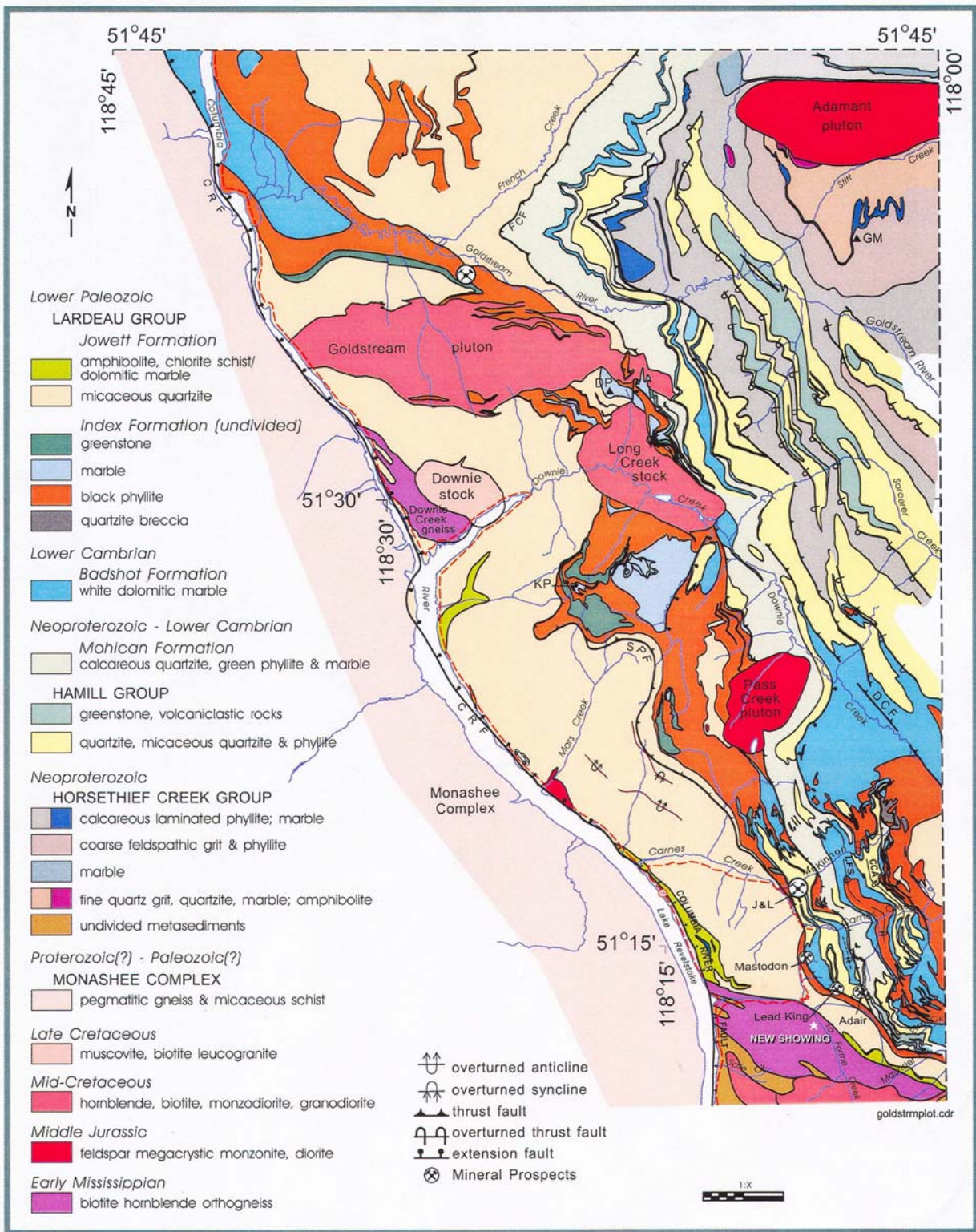
Cambrian - Lower Cambrian: Badshot Formation: Limestones, dolomites, phyllites, quartzite. Hamill Group: Quartzite, phyllite, limestone, schists & greenstone.

Windermere: Horsethief Creek Group: Slates, phyllites, and schists.

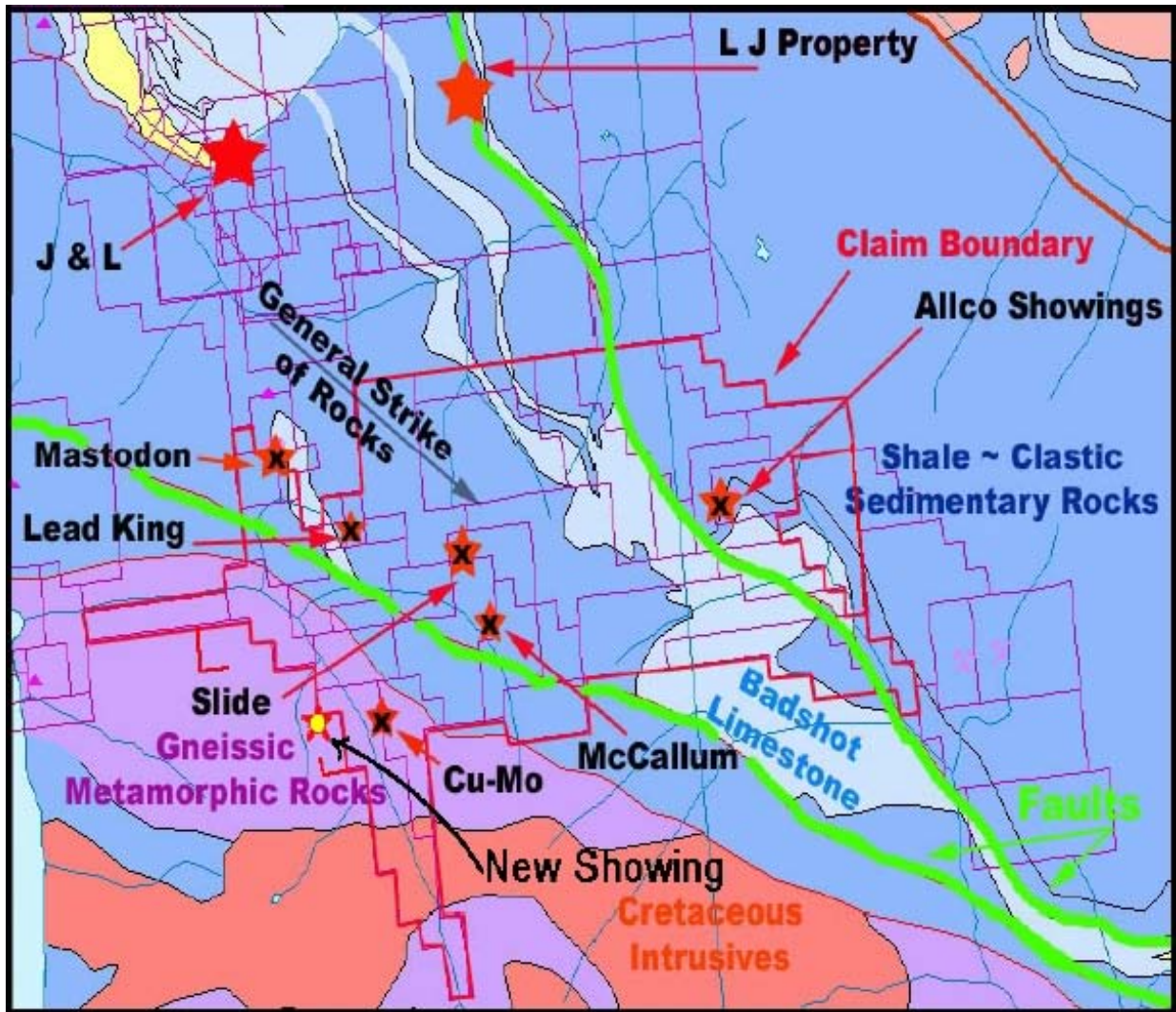
The complex structural geology of the region has been documented by Read and Brown (1979, 1981) and Brown, et al (1983). The property lies within the Goldstream slice of the Selkirk Allochthon, immediately northeast of the contact with the Clachnacudain slice in the northern part of the Kootenay Arc. Brown et al (1983) has documented that the Cambrian Hamill Formation and the Badshot and Lardeau Groups have been deformed by two macroscopic phases of isoclinal folding and subsequently, they were cut into several "domains" by north-northwesterly trending faults.

Lower Paleozoic rocks in the Kootenay Arc of southwestern British Columbia host a number of important strata bound and discordant lead-zinc deposits. The Duncan deposit, the Jersey, Remac and Bluebell Mines occur in Lower Cambrian limestone. The Goldstream Mine of Noranda (3.17 million tonnes grading 4.49% copper, 3.12% zinc and 19 grams (0.68 ounces) per tonne silver and the Standard, Montgomery and Keystone deposits (Hoy, 1979) are stratabound copper-zinc deposits in Lower Cambrian phyllite, chert, limestone and metavolcanics. The nearby J and L deposit is described as a copper-lead-zinc-gold deposit which occurs in three parallel strata bound sulphide zones - the West, Main and Copper zones. Reserves on the Main zone have been reported as 200,000 tons averaging 0.23 oz/ton gold, 3.26 oz/ton silver, 4.31% lead and 5.86% zinc.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP



GENERAL GEOLOGY AND LOCAL MINERAL OCCURENCES



Important vein type deposits include the Mastodon Mine, (past production - 15,300 tons grading 0.2 ounces per ton silver, 0.5% lead and 9.5% zinc); and the Albert Canyon (also known as Stannex or Regal-Snowflake) seven kilometres to the southeast which has reported reserves of 651,200 tons grading 2.09 ounces per ton silver, 2.66% lead, 1.26% zinc, 1.10% copper, 0.13% tin, 0.02% tungsten trioxide, in five veins.

The Allco area is underlain by strata of the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation and Lower Cambrian and/or younger Lardeau Group. Mapping by Read and Brown in the Carnes Peak area has confirmed the presence of these strata.

Five stratigraphic units on the property are as follows:

- 1) Massive grey limestone - a cliff former.
- 2) A thirty foot thick marker unit consisting of buff siliceous limestone at the base grading upward into black orthoquartzite.
- 3) Dark grey thinly bedded argillite and argillaceous limestone. This unit is about 100 feet thick. 4) Distinct buff silty limestone and limestone conglomerate (grey limestone clasts in a buff limestone groundmass). Thinly bedded. Maximum thickness of 200 feet.
- 5) Black slaty graphitic argillite and phyllite of unknown but considerable thickness.

Stratigraphic units 1 through 4 are equated with the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation and the stratigraphic unit 5 with the Lower Cambrian and/or older Lardeau Group. The four units of the Badshot Formation have an average strike of 282 to the southeast portion of the claims, changing to 314 degrees, 60' north dip in the northwest portion of the claims. The units occur repetitively from the southwest to northeast but not sequentially and with unit 2 occurring only once. Whether these units have been overturned or not has yet to be determined.

A major northwest trending fault separates the underlying Badshot Formation from the Lardeau Group in the central portion of the claims To the northwest, a large quartz vein is emplaced along the fault trace with a thin slice of the Badshot Formation along the footwall . No major isoclinal folds such as occur to the northwest (Brown et al, 1983), were recognized on the property. The major northwest trending fault is likely one of the bounding faults of the “domains” described by Brown et al, 1983.

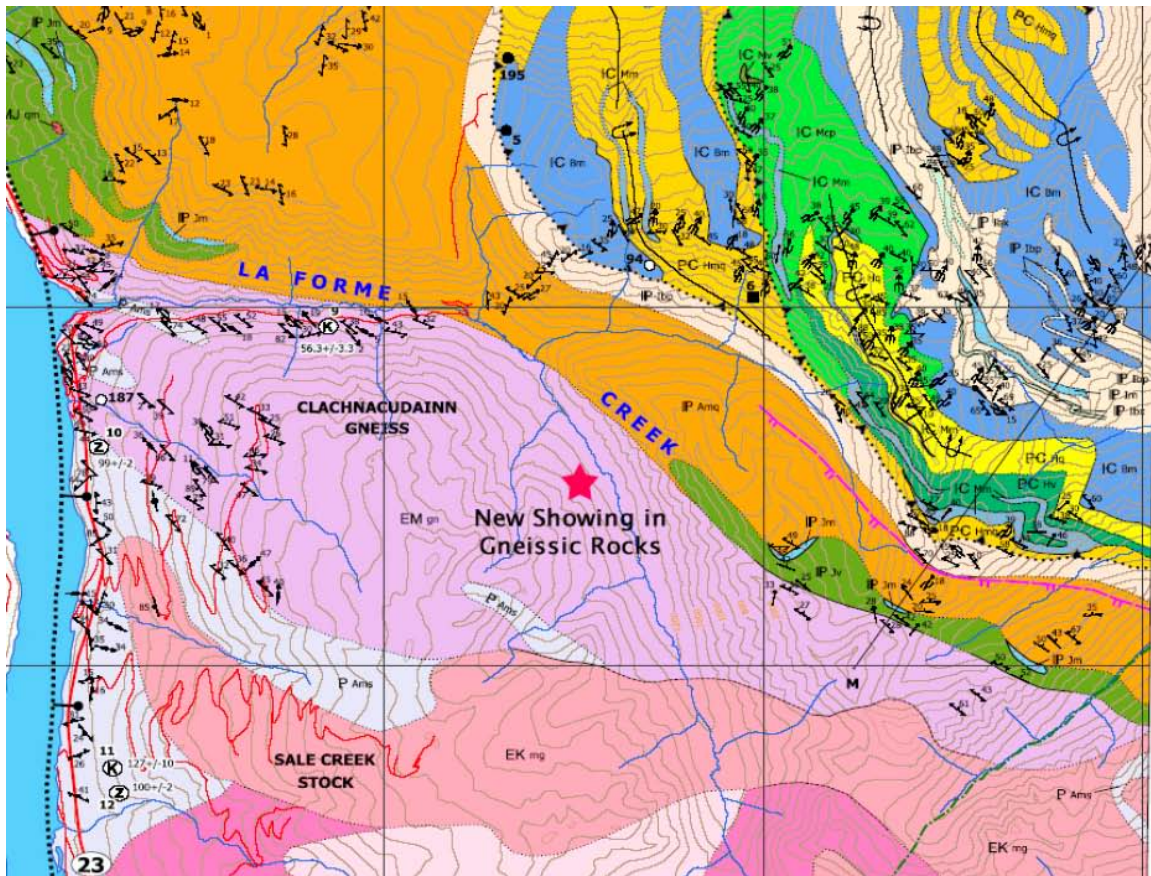
The Property straddles the boundary between rocks assigned to the North American miogeocline and the pericratonic Kootenay Terrane. The area lies along the western flank of the Selkirk fan structure, a zone of structural divergence that follows the Omineca Belt, and the suture zone between North American and Intermontane Superterrane, from northeast Washington to east central Alaska. The area is bounded to the west by the major structure of the Columbia River Fault, a major extensional fault of Eocene age along the east flank of the Monashee Complex. The main lithological units underlying the property area consist of Lower Cambrian-aged Mohican and Badshot Formations and the Cambrian-aged Index Formation.

The general interpretation is that the La Forme Creek area is the locus of the northern limits of the Standfast Creek slide, a component of the Clachnacudainn Salient. (Read and Brown, 1981). The geology in this area is (admittedly) complex; not well understood and (occasionally) controversial. However, it is agreed that the Columbia River fault zone has a history of protracted movement; that this northern section of this salient suffered early deformation resulting in the formation of a prism of mylonites, which are folded by later deformation, causing intrusives to cut the mylonite zone. This displacement manifested in fracturing and the development of gouge zones and veining. What is established by these observations is the complex interplay of early and late stage deformation, and the particular importance of late stage brittle zones associated with the Columbia River fault zone and the Standfast Slide area where the two form a juncture in or near La Forme Creek and the Columbia River (Now Lake Revelstoke). One of the new areas of interest on the property is located south of the J&L strataform precious and base metal deposit and just south of the old Mastodon mine and southeast of the Goldstream copper zinc mine. While prospecting in 2008, a brand new base metal showing was discovered by Craig Lynes.

New Copper and (Bismuth 1.24%) mineralisation has also recently (2006) been found in another area of the property as well. This vein mineralisation is related to a Cretaceous Intrusion. Intrusion related gold is a further deposit model currently being explored on the property

This gives hope to the discovery of further mineral deposits in areas previously thought of as low potential metamorphic rocks.

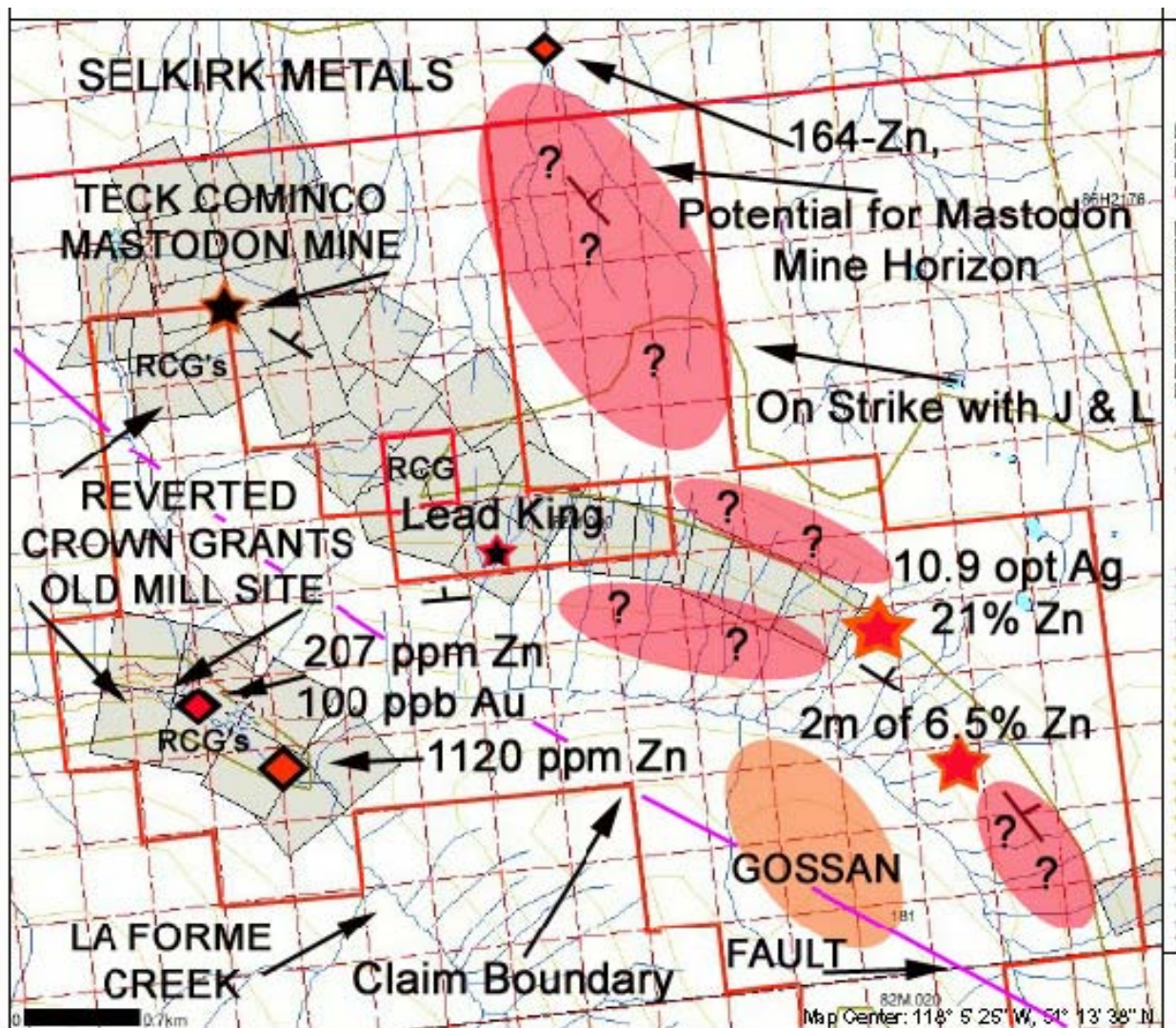
GEOLOGY AND MINERAL OCCURENCES



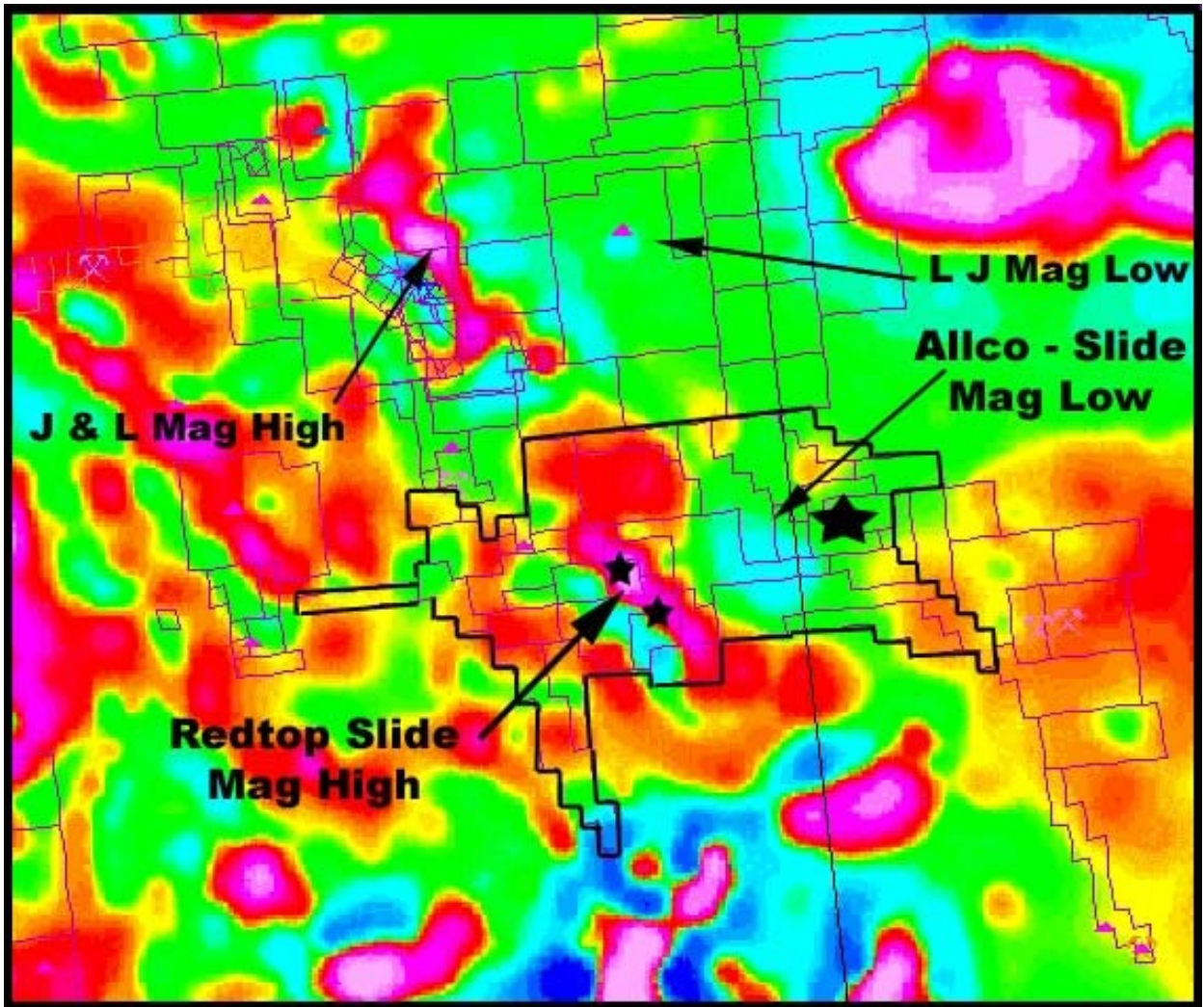
MINERAL OCCURENCES

MINFILE No. 82 M	PROPERTY_NAME	COMMODITY	COMMENTS
▲ Volcanogenic massive sulphide			
3	J&L (Main Zone)	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	developed prospect; massive and disseminated sulphides
88	King	Zn, Cu	stratabound massive sulphide horizon
90	Standard Basin	Cu, Ag, Au, Zn	discontinuous massive and disseminated sulphide lenses
145	Standard 4	Cu, Ag, Au, Zn	discontinuous massive and disseminated sulphide lenses
156	Rain	Cu, Zn, Pb	semimassive sulphides and Mn-rich exhalite
166	Standard	Cu, Ag, Au, Zn	discontinuous massive and disseminated sulphide lenses
264	LOCOJO	Cu, Zn	massive sulphide lenses 30 cm X 1 m; barite
○ Carbonate replacement/stratabound			
3	J&L (Yellowjacket)	Pb, Zn, Ag	disseminated sphalerite and galena
5	Mastodon	Zn, Pb, Cd, Ag	past-producer; disseminated and massive replacements
89	Keystone	Pb, Zn, Cu	foliation-parallel pods of massive and coarse sulphides
94	Lead King	Pb, Zn, Ag	foliation-parallel replacements in silicified marble
99	A&E	Zn, Pb, Ag, Au	two 1-metre zones of coarse crystalline marble
101	Carbonate Chief	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	narrow quartz veins
195	Mastodon North	Zn, Pb, Ag	disseminated sphalerite and galena
■ Base Metal Veins			
6	Little Slide (Adair)	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu	disseminated sulphides, in steep, boudinaged quartz veins
87	Sterling	Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag	disseminated molybdenite and galena
91	Roseberry	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	approx. location; diss. and podiform massive sulphides
132	Mars Creek	Zn, Pb, Cd	
161	Silver Shield	Pb, Zn	
□ W, Au Skarns			
187	Thanksgiving	W	disseminated scheelite and pyrrhotite in calcisilicate
192	Beartree	W, Mo, Cu	scheelite-bearing skarns
◆ Placer Au			
236	Carnes Creek	Au	past producer
★ Prospective Horizons			
	Iron-Manganese-Sulphide - enriched graphitic and siliceous horizons		

COMPILATION MAP OF THE REDTOP SLIDE AREA



High zinc (1120 ppm) from RGS sampling occurs in La Forme creek above the old mill site and just below the confluence of the two branches of the creek. It was previously thought that the source was from the showings on the east branch. However it is possible that the new Pb-Zn-Ag zone is the causative source for this anomalous zinc sample.



The map compares the first derivative magnetic signature of known deposits to magnetic signatures on the Allco Redtop Slide group

PROSPECTING WORK

The area north of Revelstoke has seen resurgence in exploration activity due to the great success of the Ruddock Creek deposit by Selkirk Metals. The L J property North West of the Allco Redtop Slide group has also had successful exploration by Selkirk Metals and Consolidated Venturex Explorations. The claim area is also very highly ranked for its discovery potential by the BCGS. During the period of mid June through the end of October 2008, 26 plus man days were spent prospecting road exposures and fairly new logging blocks up the La Forme creek drainages. The first pass of reconnaissance prospecting was directed at cursory examination of logging roads up La Forme creek. This resulted in numerous semi angular highly mineralised float boulders being discovered.



Angular quartz vein float material in roadbed on the north branch of La Forme Creek.

Vein material contained massive Pyrrhotite with Chalcopyrite. This vein material also contains up to 1.24% Bismuth as well. Unfortunately the gold content is low in this particular sample.

The cursory examination by vehicle and quad ATV produced several areas that warranted a more detailed examination. These areas were walked by crews consisting of a prospector and field technicians / samplers. Mineralised float was flagged and a GPS reading was taken at each sample location. It was quickly determined that the mineralisation was widespread and abundant. Prospecting upslope in search of the source of the mineralised float was hampered by very steep topography large talus blocks and very dense underbrush and slide alder. Numerous mineralised quartz veins are found along road cuts on both branches of La Forme Creek. These veins in outcrop have similar mineralogy as the widespread float. As the mineralised outcrops and float material occurs over a large area it can be assumed that a large mineralizing system exists in the area. The proximity to a Cretaceous aged intrusion combined with the high bismuth obtained from assays. Gives hope to the Intrusion related gold model being present with the claim area.



Highly mineralised Quartz Vein – La Forme Creek Road
Mineralisation consists of massive Pyrrhotite with minor Chalcopyrite

During further prospecting along the south branch of La Forme creek logging road several shards of galena and sphalerite were encountered in the road bed. This discovery was more indicative of the type of mineralisation one would expect in the area. As the main type of mineral occurrences in the general area, are of the Pb-Zn-Ag type.

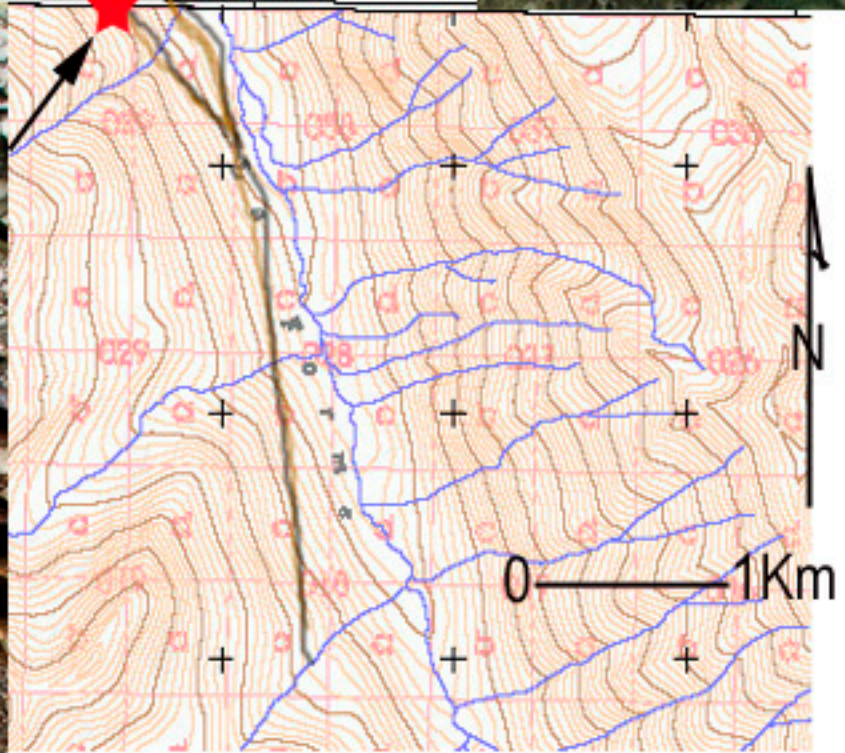
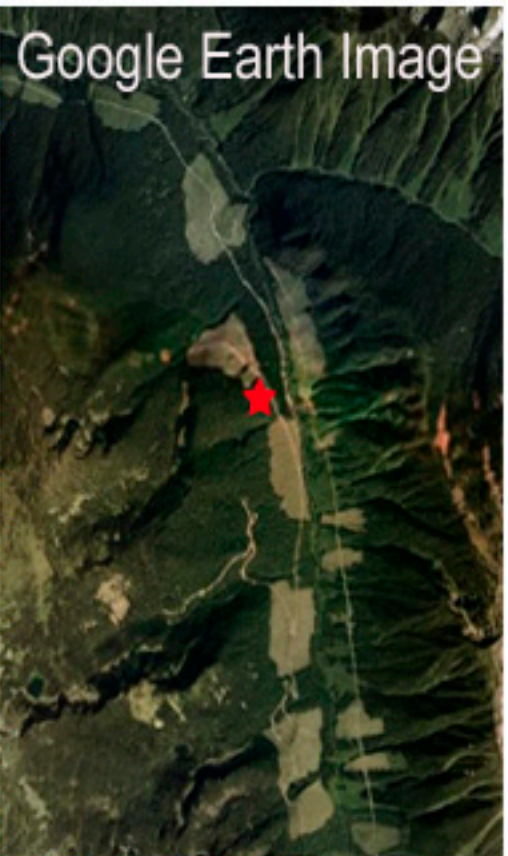
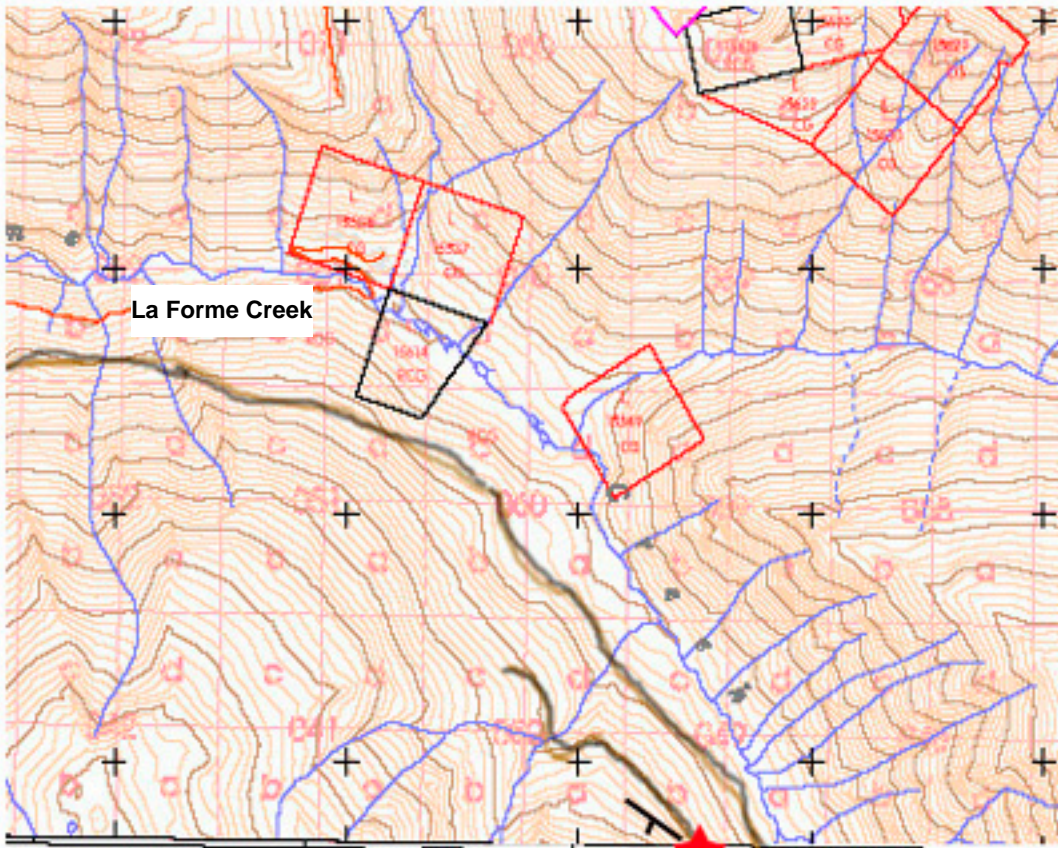
The galena mineralisation encountered was distinctly different than that of the Mastodon Mine to the north. The difference was that the host rock for this mineralisation was a gneissic rock as opposed to a carbonate host at the Mastodon Mine. This float discovery led to further prospecting along logging roads that would potentially cut the location of the source rocks. Along this road several quartz veins mineralised with Pyrrhotite and Chalcopyrite were also discovered. More small shards of galena were discovered in the road bed and that led to the discovery of a bedrock source for the galena and sphalerite found in float.

Upon initial examination of the mineralised outcrops it was evident that this new discovery was quite unique in that it occurs south of the Standfast Creek fault in the Clachnacudain gneissic package of rocks. Until now, these rocks have not been known to host occurrences of economic minerals.

The mineralised zone is approximately two metres wide and consists of several 10 to 30 centimetre wide bands of massive galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite with minor chalcopyrite and possibly tetrahedrite or tennantite? The zone is exposed in a logging road cut and plunges beneath the road and strikes up into the hillside above.

The strike of zone is 125 degrees with a 41 NE dip. The principle foliation appears to be parallel to the depositional layering. This would indicate that the mineralised horizon occurs on a long limb of a tight isoclinal fold. Further measurements of the enclosing rocks indicate a 119 degree strike and a 50 degree NE dip.

The mineralogy of the showing is similar to the J & L deposit to the north in that it contains abundant arsenopyrite. However the host rocks are distinctly different in that the J & L deposit, is hosted by Hamill Group metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. The new showing is hosted in Early Mississippian Clachnacudain Gneissic Rocks.



New Discovery of Base Metal Sulphides

Black Jacket Showing



This is the logging road on which the new showing was discovered. Several small shards of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation on this road led to its discovery. The showing is in the left cut bank about 100 metres further up the road.

This brand new bedrock discovery made by Craig Lynes on June 20th 2008 has been dubbed the **Black Jacket Showing**.

This name was chosen as the showing has similar mineralogy to both the Yellow Jacket zone and the J & L main deposit. Total tonnage for the Yellow Jacket zone is 1,030,000 tonnes grading 52.5 grams per tonne silver, 2.47 per cent lead and 7.09 per cent zinc. The lead-zinc-silver mineralization at the J & L (**Yellow Jacket Zone**) is hosted in a quartzite/limestone sequence. However as well as different host rocks, it also differs from the **Black Jacket Showing** in that it contains no arsenic.



The above picture is of a 10 by 30 centimetre chunk of banded massive base metal sulphides. The rock was found in the ditch about 35 metres from its source.

Numerous other small shards of mineralisation have been transported from the discovery outcrop, probably during road construction and maintenance.

The Black Jacket showing was not all that evident because it was not overly gossanous as one would expect of a massive sulphide occurrence. This might be why it remained undetected until 2008, as the logging road was originally constructed in about 2004- 2005.



This is a picture of the discoverer Craig Lynes prospector at the Black Jacket showing. The photo was taken on the day of discovery. The zone is evidenced by the darker rusty layers. To the authors knowledge this discovery is the first known base metal occurrence south of the Standfast Creek Slide within Early Mississippian Clachnacudain Gneissic rocks.

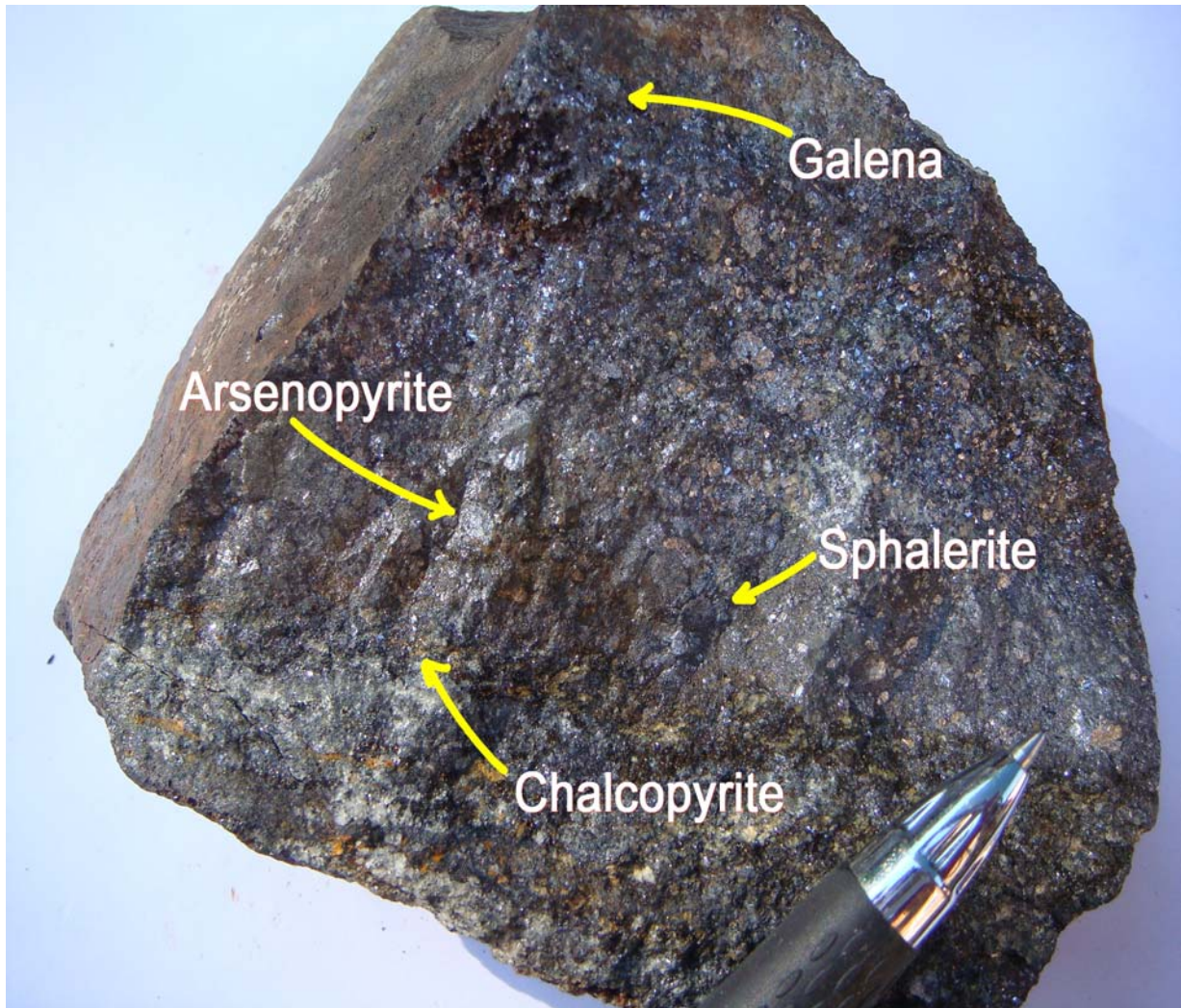
The geographic coordinates for the showing are in UTM zone 11

+ / - 422487m E – 5672740m N



The above picture of the **Black Jacket Zone** was taken looking down plunge to the North West from the road. It is unlikely that the down dip projection of this zone would outcrop. However massive sulphide float has been discovered approximately 2 Km down plunge and down slope from this exposure. These sulphides are massive Pyrrhotite with Sphalerite, Pyrite and minor Chalcopyrite. This could indicate a hidden parallel zone or a different stratigraphic horizon all together.

The possibility of further outcrop exposures of the Black Jacket zone along strike to the south west is considered good, while the trend to the north east would strike beneath the south branch of La Forme Creek. Substantial drift cover occurs near the valley bottom also. However the projected strike extension to the north east could easily be drill tested from a set-up on the main logging road up the south branch of La Forme Creek.



The mineralisation has a banded texture and is composed of greater than 80 percent sulphides. The rocks are moderately chloritic and siliceous.

The following is a copy of an email correspondence from Dr. Suzanne Paradis

Natural Resources Canada
9860 West Saanich Road
Sidney, Canada, V8L 4B2
Tel. (250) 363-6732
Fax (250) 363-6565
email: suparadi@NRCan.gc.ca

Craig,

Please find enclosed the chemical analyses of the 2 samples (DG-2, NS-1M) you gave me at Round Up in January. Highlighted are interesting concentrations of various elements.

Here are descriptions (hand samples and thin sections) of the two samples.

DG-2 sample, with greasy-resinous lustre, pale green color, displayed textures common to nonsulphide base metal minerals observed in the Salmo area. The thin section work resulted in tentative identification of the main constituent (90%) as **SCORODITE**. 10% is angular/fragmented quartz grains and traces of phlogopite.

Scorodite is a common hydrated iron arsenate mineral, with the chemical formula $\text{FeAsO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is found as a primary mineral in several hydrothermal deposits, but more importantly, it also occurs as a secondary mineral (in supergene zones) of important arsenopyrite-bearing gold deposits worldwide. Scorodite formed in supergene environment is commonly earthy or reniform and it is not an obvious mineral (less than 20 occurrences of this mineral are reported in BC).

Link to handbook of mineralogy is provided bellow:

<http://www.handbookofmineralogy.org/pdfs/scorodite.pdf>

Finally, precipitation of synthetic scorodite (or its amorphous equivalent) is an engineering process able to immobilize As from effluents related to mine tailings. The engineering knowledge regarding the scorodite stability field in near surface environment could be converted into interpretation of geochemical exploration programs.

Our early (preliminary) petrographic work is now further supported by whole rock chemical analyses (see attached excel file). The sample has arsenic-iron ratio that corresponds to that of scorodite.

Regardless of the mode of occurrence, the tentative identification of this material as scorodite is important from an exploration point of view

because it probably formed in the proximity of arsenopyrite-bearing gold mineralization. This week, we received assay on this sample that provides irrefutable link to gold mineralization.

This sample assayed 3.86 g/ tonne Au and 193 g/tonne Ag (depending on size of the occurrence, such grade could be economic; it is definitely interesting!). Ore microscopy, microprobe, XRD work could shed more light on the mineralization, before you head back in the field next summer. Hopefully, we will be able to proceed.

Sample NS-1M exhibits some deformation, i.e., it has a moderately developed tectonic fabric. It is made of 40% sulphides, 35% quartz, 10% carbonates, 5% tremolite/actinolite, 5% of unknown mineral (possible carbonate), <1% phlogopite, 2% chlorite, <1% epidote, and traces of plagioclase. Textures: quartz and sulphides form the groundmass. Sulphides are fragmented: 20% fragmented, brecciated pyrite/marcasite, 10% brecciated pyrrhotite 10% sphalerite, 2% galena, <1% chalcopyrite, and <1% arsenopyrite. Pyrrhotite grains are angular, and surrounded by a silicate envelop when "in contact" with marcasite/pyrite. Elsewhere, pyrrhotite is anhedral and in equilibrium with sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

Pyrite/Marcasite is brecciated colloform aggregates. Sphalerite forms aggregates of anhedral grains that surround pyrite/marcasite and pyrrhotite; it is contemporaneous with chalcopyrite and some pyrrhotite. Galena is slightly later than sphalerite, and locally partially replaced pyrrhotite and sphalerite. Chalcopyrite forms inclusions in sphalerite and free anhedral grains preferentially associated with sphalerite. Arsenopyrite only occurs as anhedral grains in one corner of the thin section.

Thanks for the additional information. It certainly helped our preliminary interpretation.

Cheers, Suzanne

Hi Suzanne

Actually **DG-2** is a reference to **Dump Grab -2**, which was taken from the rock dump of the main Allco adit.

I collected it the day that you visited the Allco property with Gordon Gibson, myself and John Boutwell.

NS-1M is related to a **New Showing 1M** wide. This is a brand new outcrop showing I found in 2008.

Upon initial examination of the mineralised outcrops it was evident that this new discovery was quite unique in that it occurs south of the Standfast Creek fault in the Clachnacudain gneissic package of rocks. Until now, these rocks have not been known to host occurrences of economic minerals.

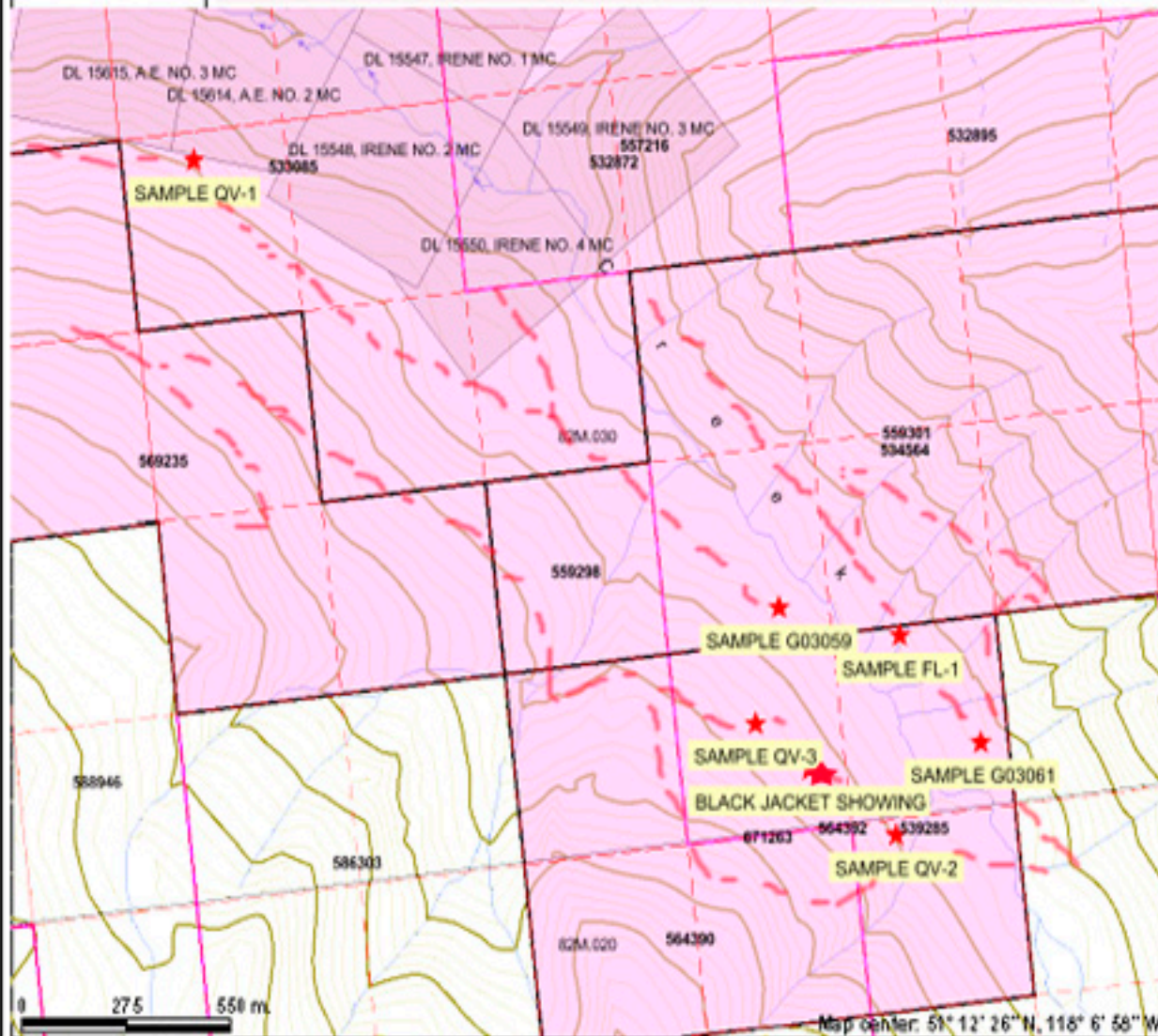
The mineralised zone is approximately two metres wide and consists of several 10 to 30 centimetre wide bands of massive galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite with minor chalcopyrite. The zone is exposed in a logging road cut and strikes beneath the road and up into the hillside above.

This brand new bedrock discovery made by myself on June 20th 2008 has been dubbed the Black Jacket Showing. This name was chosen as the showing has similar mineralogy to both the Yellow Jacket zone and the J & L main deposit which occurs about 9 Km to the north.

Total tonnage for the J & L Yellow Jacket zone is 1,030,000 tonnes grading 52.5 grams per tonne silver, 2.47 per cent lead and 7.09 per cent zinc.

The lead-zinc-silver mineralization at the J & L (Yellow Jacket Zone) is hosted in a quartzite/limestone sequence. However as well as different host rocks, the Yellow Jacket also differs from the Black Jacket Showing in that it contains no arsenic.

BLACK JACKET AREA SAMPLE SITE MAP



Legend

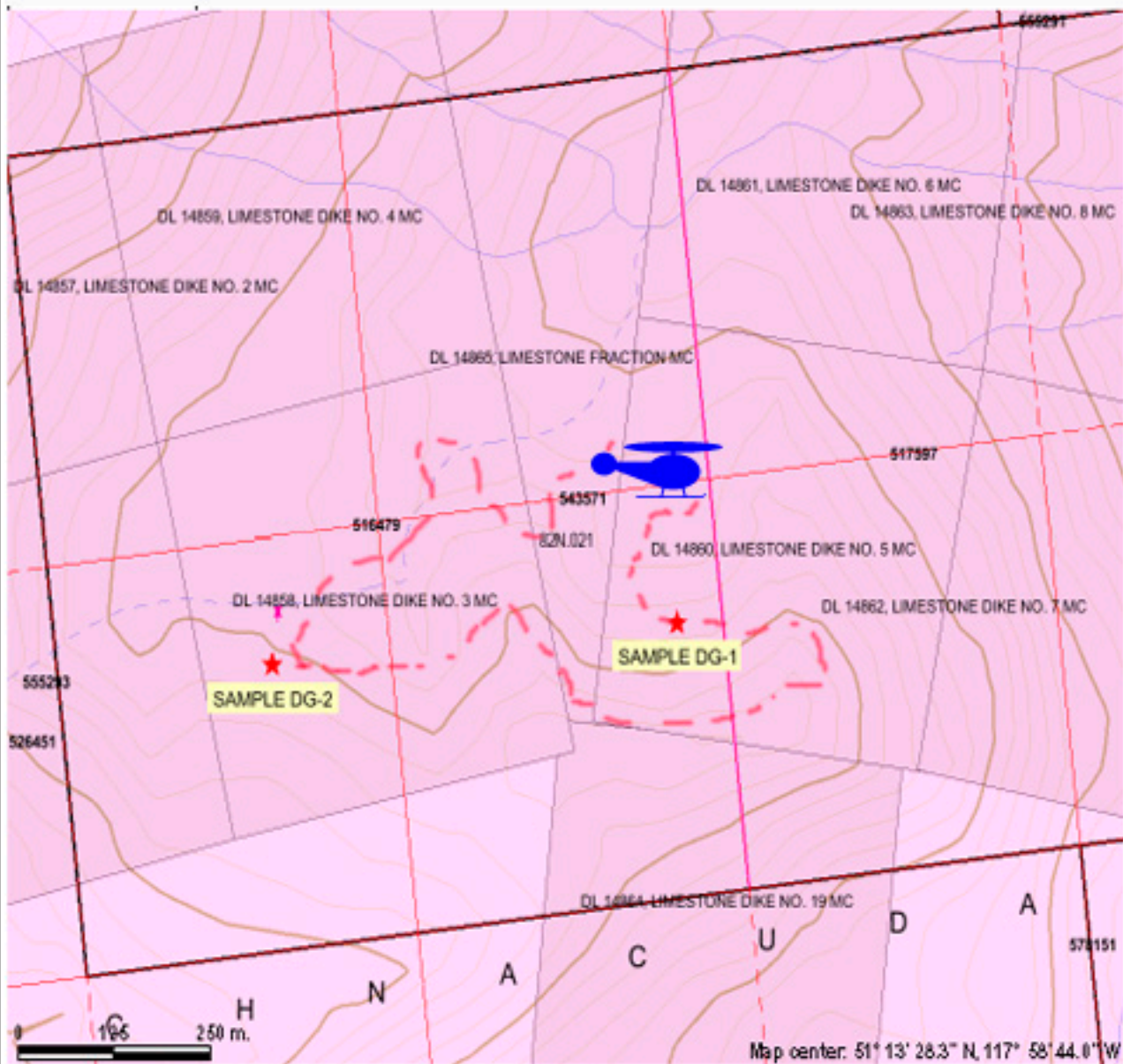
-  Prospecting Traverses
-  Sample Sites

Scale: 1:15,342

- Sample QV-1 Is from a 1m wide Quartz vein cutting Quartz Biotite Schist - Po-Py-Cu-Py
- Sample QV-2 Is from a 60cm Qtz Vein cutting Hornblende Biotite Schist - Po with minor Cu Py
- Sample QV-3 Is taken from a crosscutting Qtz Vein in Quartz Cerisite Schist - Minor Po and Cu Py
- Sample FL-1 Is from a 45cm chunk of float Qtz vein material mineralised with Po and minor Cu Py
- Samples G03059 - G03061 are both Angular Qtz float with abundant Po and Cu Py
- Sample NS-1M Is a one metre chip across the top bottom zone of the Black Jacket Showing. Pb-Zn-Ag

Numerous boulders containing from 10-60% Po and Py with minor Cu Py were located along logging roads. The host rock for these Quartz boulders is mostly Biotite and Quartz Cericite Schists. Some of these boulders have a local source and some are derived from the abundant glacial debris

ALLCO AREA SAMPLE SITE MAP



Legend

Traverse Areas

Sample Sites

Scale 1 : 5,000

Sample DG 1...

This sample was taken from the main mineral dump of the Allco workings
The sample consisted of about 60% Galena in a brecciated carbonate host rock.

Sample DG 2...

This sample was taken from an open cut about 600 metres along strike.
The sample was a Carbonate Breccia with 20% Tetrahedrite with Scorodite

PICTURE OF SAMPLE DG-2

**SAMPLE IS FROM THE MAIN DUMP AT THE
ALLCO WORKINGS**



This material is abundant on the dump and in surface showings. It might not have been packed out and tested by the old timers. This is a new target for exploration on the ALLCO portion of the property.

The sample also ran very high in Silver Lead and Zinc. Because little metallic sulphide minerals are evident in this sample, it is assumed that it also has Tennantite, (Copper-Arsenic Sulphide, Cerussite (Lead Carbonate), and Smithsonite (Zinc Carbonate)

DG-2 Assayed... 29.66 oz/t Ag - 23.5% Pb – 16.4 % Zn

DISSCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The **Black Jacket** zone is a newly discovered showing of base metal sulphides within Early Mississippian Gneissic Rocks and represents a target for further exploration.

The next phase of exploration should include the establishment of a tight 20 metre spaced grid centered on the showing and extending several hundred metres along strike in each direction. Soils as well as a MAG-VLF survey should be conducted over the entire grid.

Prospecting and hand trenching should be focused on the strike extension of the known mineral zone. A regional program of high energy silt sampling would be useful in delineating further targets in the same stratigraphic package of rocks. New and existing logging roads and new logging blocks should be systematically prospected for signs of visible mineralisation and alteration.

The Black Jacket showing should be geologically and structurally mapped in detail and properly sampled using a portable diamond blade rock saw.

The area of massive sulphide float discovered along strike and down dip should be followed up on by detailed prospecting and possibly hand trenching and sampling.

The mineralised quartz veins in out crop should be properly sampled for their gold content.

ASSAY RESULTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-1804

Rich River Exploration
PO Box 131
Grindrod, BC
VOE 1Y0

09-Dec-08

No. of samples received: 7
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Allco
Submitted by: Craig Lynes

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
3	NS-1m			52.2	1.52	9.26	5.40
5	DG-1	1.88	0.055	3083	89.91	42.5	4.88
6	DG-2			1017	29.66	23.5	16.4

QC DATA:

Repeat:

3	NS-1m			51.3	1.50	9.30	5.42
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Standard:

OXI67		1.82	0.053				
Pb129				24.2	0.71	1.24	2.03

JJ/nw
XLS/08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008- 0758

Rich River Exploration Ltd.

08-Jul-08

PO Box 131

Grindrod B.C.

VOE 1Y0

Attn: Craig Lynes

No. of samples received: 3

Sample Type: Rock

Project: Allco-Radtop

Submitted by: C. Lynes

ET #.	Tag #	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Bi (%)
1	G03059	7.81	5.78	
3	G03061			1.24

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	G03059	7.91	5.77	
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Standard:

Pb129

1.24

1.99

Mp2

0.254

JJ/ndw
XLS07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse

B.C. Certified Assayer

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

El#.	Tag#	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Gd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	
1	QV1	10	1.9	0.24	<5	70	725	0.33	3	124	100	1108	>10	<10	<0.01	239	5	0.02	126	390	40	<5	<20	16	0.09	<10	14	<10	<
2	QV2	5	0.4	0.04	10	10	<5	0.05	<1	21	433	115	1.89	<10	<0.01	59	3	<0.01	51	<10	70	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	3	<10	<
3	NS-1m	110	>30	0.60	>10000	65	25	1.84	<1	86	50	825	>10	<10	<0.01	595	<1	0.04	7	<10	>10000	<5	<20	26	0.08	<10	9	<10	<
4	FL-1	20	4.3	0.46	200	250	15	0.50	<1	8	193	95	3.65	<10	0.30	108	35	0.07	16	2170	938	<5	<20	67	0.11	<10	18	<10	<
5	DG-1	>1000	>30	0.02	85	20	<5	0.02	281	<1	25	2027	0.80	<10	<0.01	8	<1	<0.01	<1	80	>10000	2320	300	57	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<
6	DG-2	900	>30	0.02	>10000	30	10	0.12	674	5	45	1713	4.05	<10	<0.01	140	<1	<0.01	4	140	>10000	2225	240	32	0.02	<10	2	<10	<
7	QV3	25	12.7	0.22	45	30	<5	0.47	3	66	166	668	4.02	<10	0.07	132	2	0.03	37	<10	2342	10	<20	8	0.03	<10	7	<10	<

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	QV1	10	1.7	0.24	<5	65	710	0.33	2	120	100	1114	>10	<10	<0.01	243	5	0.02	122	390	38	<5	<20	13	0.09	<10	14	<10	<	
3	NS-1m	100																												
6	DG-2	880																												

Resplit:

1	QV1	10	1.6	0.22	<5	75	745	0.29	2	113	97	1044	>10	<10	<0.01	252	3	0.02	114	370	32	<5	<20	12	0.10	<10	14	<10	<
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Standard:

Pb129a			11.6	0.84	15	70	<5	0.48	56	7	11	1379	1.64	<10	0.71	350	3	0.03	6	420	6196	20	<20	33	0.04	<10	17	<10	<	
SE29		600																												

JWap
 01/17/08
 XLS08

ECOTECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Jutta Jealous
 B.C. Certified Assayer

SUMMARY OF EXPENCES AND COST STATEMENT

Crew members involved with this program were Craig Lynes Crew Chief; Chris Steele, Mathew Hall, and Peter Hall: field technicians and Teresa Lynes expeditor / administrative assistant.

Labour.....16 man days @ \$350 per day = \$5,600.00
Prospector.....10 days @ \$375.00 per day = \$3,750.00
Truck rental.....10 days @ \$100.00 per day = \$1,000.00
Quad ATV.....10 days @ \$50 per day = \$500.00
Meals / Camp Costs..... @ \$40.00 per man x 26 man days = \$1,040.00
Assay costs.....7 rock samples x 26.00 per sample = \$182.00
Chainsaw, radios, field gear rental..... 10 days x \$30 per day = \$300.00
Miscellaneous expenses, batteries, sample bags tags etc.....\$29.00
Total program expenses..... = \$12,401.00
Amount Claimed for assessment credits.....= \$11,880.00

QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared using field notes and daily log journals from crews employed by Rich River Exploration Ltd.

Craig Lynes is the author of this report and has completed college courses in mineral exploration, mineralogy and earth sciences at Selkirk College in Castlegar BC.

He has worked in the mineral exploration field as an independent prospector and exploration contractor since 1975. He has explored and prospected in California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah USA, British Columbia, Manitoba Ontario and Yukon Canada.

He is the president of Rich River Exploration Ltd., a contract mineral exploration service company. www.richriver.bc.ca

The author would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable contributions from an associate geologist and friend, Mr. Gordon Gibson. His stimulating conversations and wealth of knowledge related to the local geology has helped tremendously with this report, as well as the on-going exploration of this project.

Respectfully Submitted by

Craig A Lynes

SELKIRK  COLLEGE

CASTLEGAR, B. C., CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

CRAIG LYNES


HAS PARTICIPATED IN
"MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS"

120 Hour Course

Sponsored by: Ministry of Mines & Petroleum
Resources & Ministry of Education

May 2 - May 13, 1977




INSTRUCTOR/PROGRAM COORDINATOR


CHAIRMAN OF CONTINUING EDUCATION