BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
Geophysical Report on the Tas Copper-Gold Property	$33,025

AUTHOR(S) P.E.Fox PhD,P.Eng; S. Scrivens P.Geo SIGNATURE(S)

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) NA YEAR OF WORK 2010

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) Event # 4762291 July 22, 2010

PROPERTY NAME Tas

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 531596, 531598, 531603

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Gold, Copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 093K 080

MINING DIVISION Omenica NTS 93K16

LATITUDE 52 o 55 ' " LONGITUDE 124 o 19 ' " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Rich Rock Resources 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

413-595 Burrard St

Vancouver, BC V7X 1G4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Rich Rock Resources 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

The property is underlain by grey to green cherty tuff and argillite of the Inzana Lake Formation, an oval shaped body of diorite that lies south of the Inzana Lake road along the southern boundary of the property and a small, poorly exposed body of monzonite (Unit 3) together with a number of small breccia bodies .The gold-bearing zones, up to 30 cm thick, comprise stringers and massive sulphides hosted in shears and intensely fractured siltstone/tuff, breccia and hornblende-augite porphyry.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS Maxwell, G and Bradish, L, 1987, Assessment report 16657.Maxwell, G and Bradish, L, 1988,Assessment report 17234.Boronowski, A.J., 1989,Assessment report 19980. Beauchamp, D.A., and Fan, S.F., 1996, BCDM Assessment report 24873. Fox, PE 2009,Assessment Report 27152

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne	103 km Em Magnetics, Radiometrics. Canadian Mining Geo.	531596, 531598, 531603	$33,025
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	33,025

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE

TAS COPPER-GOLD PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division

Tas, Taslin, Taz Claims

NTS93K16

Latitude 54° 55, Longitude 124°19

UTM 415602E, 6086312N (10)

RICH ROCK RESOURCES

413- 595 Burrard St
Vancouver, BC

By

P. E. Fox, PhD., P.Eng

And

Sean Scrivens.,P.Geo

September 10, 2010

EVENT # 4762291

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SUMMARY

The TAS property has received considerable exploration work since its discovery in 1985 where geochemical, geophysical and drilling programs conducted by Noranda Exploration and others has outlined a number of porphyry copper-gold targets north of the Inzana Lake forest access road 50 km north of Fort St James, BC. Soil sampling work done by previous operators returned highly elevated gold and copper in soils overlying the Ridge Zone encompassing an area 2500 x 1000m having a central area of high gold 1800 x 800m along with a copper-in-soil target, the Southeast anomaly some 1100 x 300m. The current program completed on June 16, 2010 comprised 103 km of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. Results of this program returned a circular zone of magnetic anomalies along the Ridge Zone coincident with many of the copper-gold soil anomalies, strong K radiometric anomalies over the Ridge Zone, the Southeast soil anomaly, the 61 zone and detected a new target 200m west of the known prospects on the Ridge Zone.

The TAS prospect has strong similarities to the Mt Milligan and other alkalic porphyries in British Columbia. The presence of widespread gold-copper geochemical targets, coincident magnetic and radiometric anomalies confirms the porphyry style disseminated bulk tonnage potential of the property. A number of localized high grade gold prospects, the East and West zones, enhance the overall potential of the property. Further work is warranted and a preliminary program of drilling to confirm and test the mineralized zones and targets determined by the current survey is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

The TAS property has received considerable exploration work since its discovery in 1985. This work, comprising extensive geochemical, geophysical and drilling programs was largely conducted by Noranda Exploration in 1986-1989. Rich Rock Resources Inc acquired the property in 2009 and has completed 103 km of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys this year. This report documents this work and makes recommendations for further work.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The TAS property is situated 50 km almost due north of the town of Fort St. James (Figure 1). The property is located on map sheet 93-K-16W at co-ordinates 54^0 55' N and 124^O 19'W. The property is located in the Omineca Mining Division. Access to the property is via the Germansen North Road and then west on the the Inzana Lake Forestry Road for 10 kilometres.

CLAIMS

The TAS property consists of 17 claims comprising 6,136 hectares as set out in Table 1. All claims are valid to December 20, 2011. A claim map is given in Figure 2. Expiry dates assume the work presented herein is accepted for assessment work purposes. Work was recorded under event #4762291 and filed on July 22, 2010

HISTORY

Disseminated copper mineralization was discovered near the present Freegold Zone during construction of the Inzana Lake Forestry Road in 1982. The showing was originally staked by A. Leggate but was allowed to lapse. The TAS claims were then staked by Arthur Halleran after obtaining anomalous gold

RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC

Figure 1

EAGLE PEAK RESOURCES

TAS PROJECT

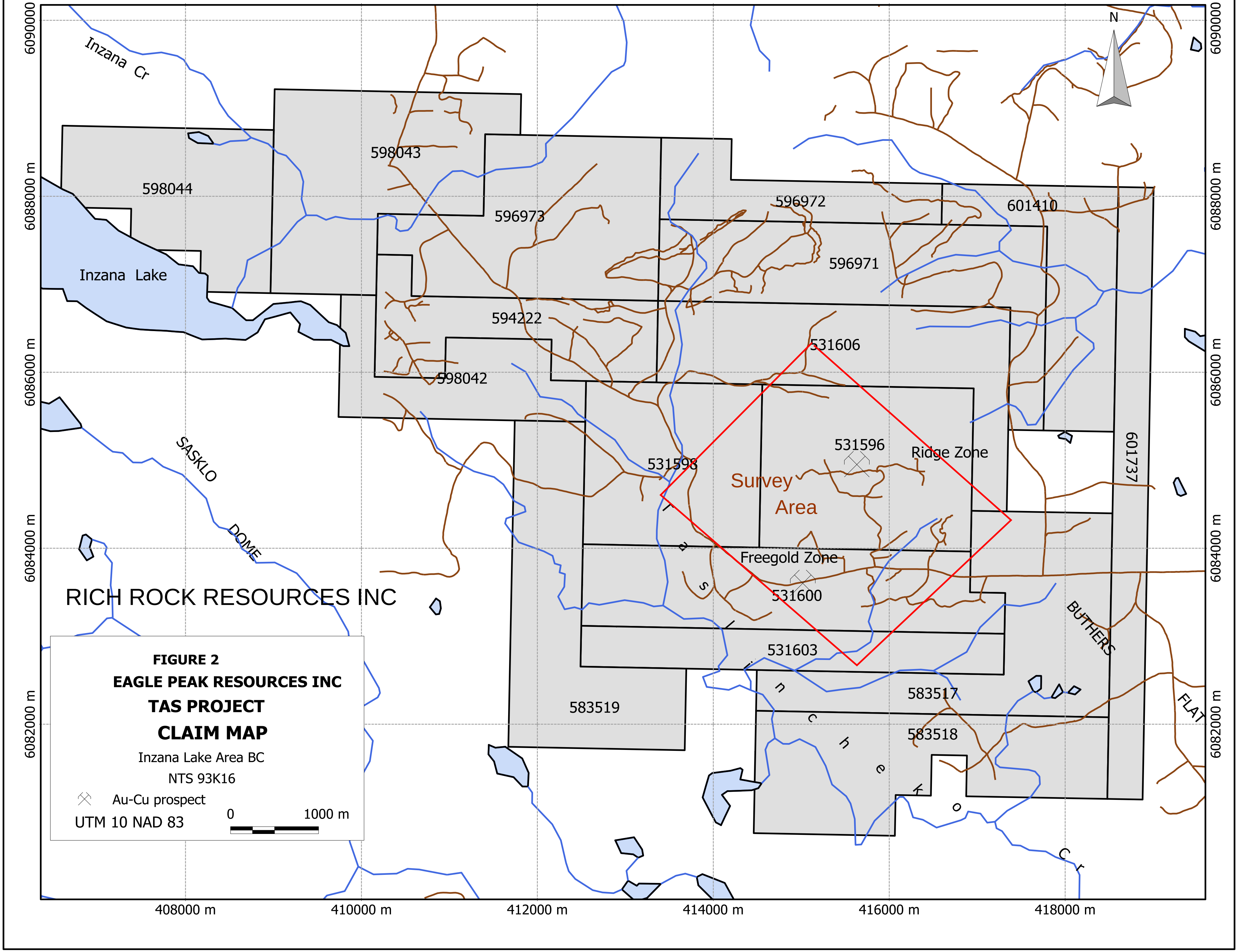
LOCATION MAP

Map Center: 54.4781N 124.7082W

Table 1. Claim Data

Tenure No	Name	Expiry date	Area (Ha)
531596		December 20, 2011	446.3
531598		December 20, 2011	372
531600		December 20, 2011	428
531603		December 20, 2011	223.2
531606		December 20, 2011	427.6
583517	Tas 4	December 20, 2011	446.5
583518	Tas 5	December 20, 2011	428
583519	Tas 6	December 20, 2011	409.3
598042	Taslin-3	December 20, 2011	223.1
598043	Taslin-4	December 20, 2011	464.6
598044	Taslin 5	December 20, 2011	334.5
596973	Taslin N	December 20, 2011	464.6
594222	Taslin	December 20, 2011	260.3
596971	Taslin	December 20, 2011	464.7
596972	Taslin-2	December 20, 2011	185.8
601410	Taz NE	December 20, 2011	278.8
601737	Tas E 2	December 20, 2011	279

values from rocks collected from the Freegold Zone. Noranda discovered visible gold in quartz-carbonate veins from the Freegold Zone during a property examination in 1985. Noranda then optioned the property and completed a program of soil sampling, magnetometer surveys, IP surveys and geological mapping. The IP survey covered part of a low ridge (Ridge zone) one km north of the Freegold zone and obtained a strong chargeability response. In 1986, follow-up soil sampling over the Ridge zone outlined a strong gold soil anomaly over 1.8 km. long coincident with the chargeability anomaly. Hand and bulldozer trenching revealed several gold-rich sulphide zones and widely disseminated gold-copper

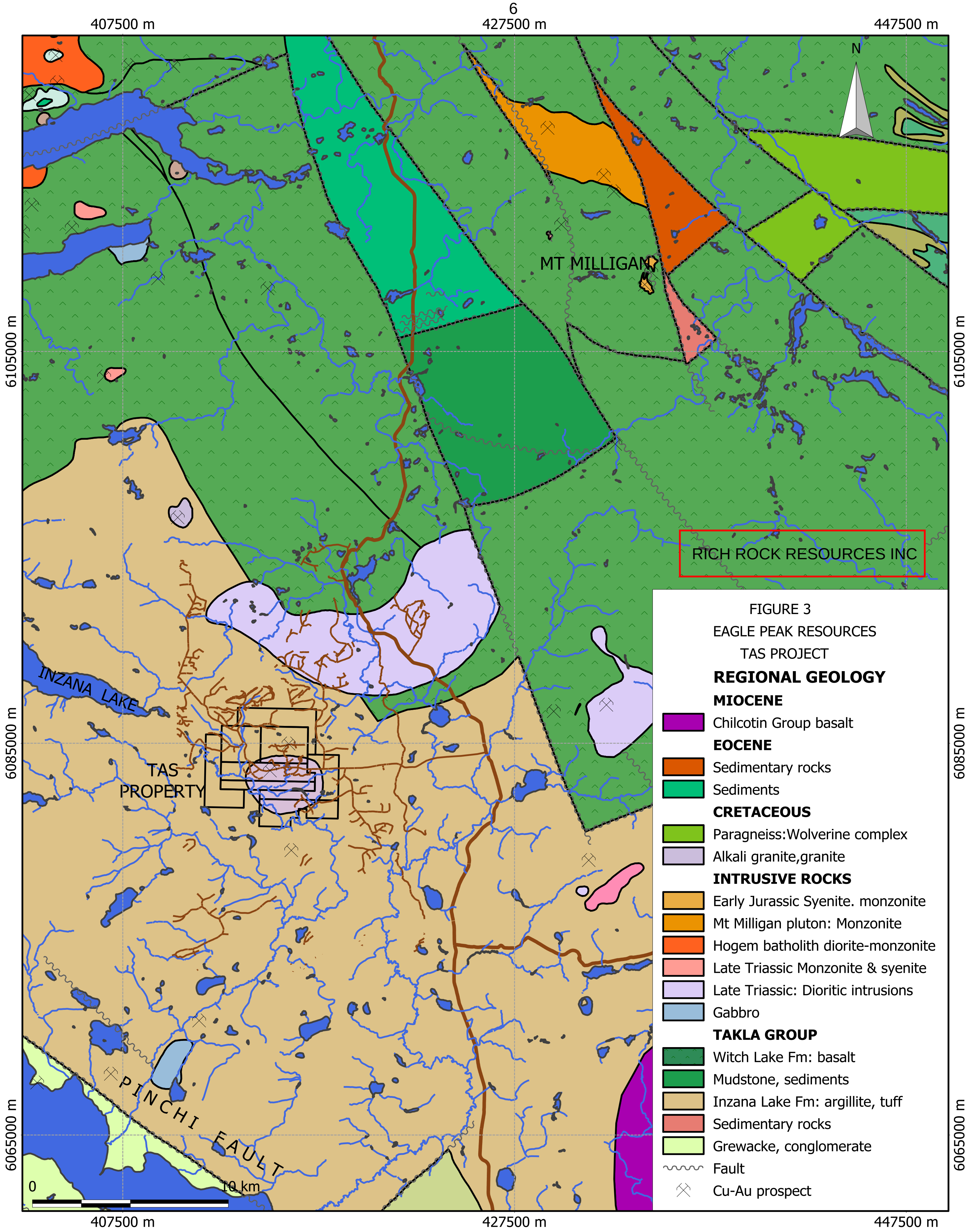

408000 m
410000 m
412000 m
414000 m
416000 m
418000 m
6090000 m
6088000 m
6086000 m
6084000 m
6082000 m
N
Inzana Cr
Inzana Lake
598044
598043
596973
596972
596971
601410
594222
598042
531606
531596
531598
Ridge Zone
Survey Area
601737
Freegold Zone
531600
531603
583519
583517
583518
SASKLO
DOME
BUTHERS
FLAT
Tas l in c h e k o Cr
RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC
FIGURE 2
EAGLE PEAK RESOURCES INC
TAS PROJECT
CLAIM MAP
Inzana Lake Area BC
NTS 93K16
Au-Cu prospect
UTM 10 NAD 83
0
1000 m

mineralization. In 1987 and 1988 Noranda continued a program of diamond drilling, percussion drilling, chip sampling, IP surveys and ground magnetometer surveys. From 1988 to 1989 Goldcap Inc. (holes 88-18 to 22) and Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd (holes 88-23 to 43, 89-44 to 61) continued with drilling, soil sampling, magnetometer surveys, IP surveys and a mise-a-la-masse survey. Most of this work was concentrated on the Ridge zone. The option was allowed to lapse in 1992. In 1996, Birch Mountain Resources Ltd carried out a field program of prospecting and geochemical sampling.

A.D. Halleran collected two bulk samples in 1993 from the east end of the Ridge zone averaging 35.5 gpt gold. Omni Resources optioned the property in 1999 and drilled 690 metres in seven holes and Navasota Resources drilled a further seven holes in 2002 comprising some 1270 metres. Eagle Peak Resources optioned the property in 2008 and completed 20 km of new grid work and commenced a compilation of all prior data. Eagle Peak Resources Inc completed 20 km of grid preparation in 2008. Various reports used in this report are listed in the Bibliography.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The TAS property is located within a northwesterly trending belt of largely volcanic strata comprising Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments that have been intruded by a series of felsic to ultramafic stocks and batholiths of alkalic affinity. These intrusions, which are associated with a number of copper-gold deposits, generally lie in a northwest belt from the TAS property in the south to Chuchi Lake (and beyond). The Takla Group rocks form part of a large Upper Triassic volcanic arc (the Quesnellia Terrane) lying offshore of the North American continental plate. Rocks at the TAS property include conglomerate, greywacke, shale, argillite and limestone of the Inzana Lake Formation. These sediments lie west of a central belt of basaltic


407500 m
427500 m
447500 m
6105000 m
6085000 m
6065000 m
N
MT MILLIGAN
RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC
INZANA LAKE
TAS
PROPERTY
PINCHI FAULT
0
10 km
FIGURE 3
EAGLE PEAK RESOURCES
TAS PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
MIOCENE
Chilcotin Group basalt
EOCENE
Sedimentary rocks
Sediments
CRETACEOUS
Paragneiss:Wolverine complex
Alkali granite,granite
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Early Jurassic Syenite. monzonite
Mt Milligan pluton: Monzonite
Hogem batholith diorite-monzonite
Late Triassic Monzonite & syenite
Late Triassic: Dioritic intrusions
Gabbro
TAKLA GROUP
Witch Lake Fm: basalt
Mudstone, sediments
Inzana Lake Fm: argillite, tuff
Sedimentary rocks
Grewacke, conglomerate
Fault
Cu-Au prospect

strata comprising the Witch Lake Formation (aka Takla). Fault-bounded blocks of basement paragneiss (Wolverine Complex) lie at the northeast corner of the map area. A regional geological map is given in Figure 3. Numerous copper-gold prospects occur throughout the district. The most advanced is the Mt Milligan deposit 20 km northeast of the TAS prospect which is advancing to production by Terrane Metals and others.

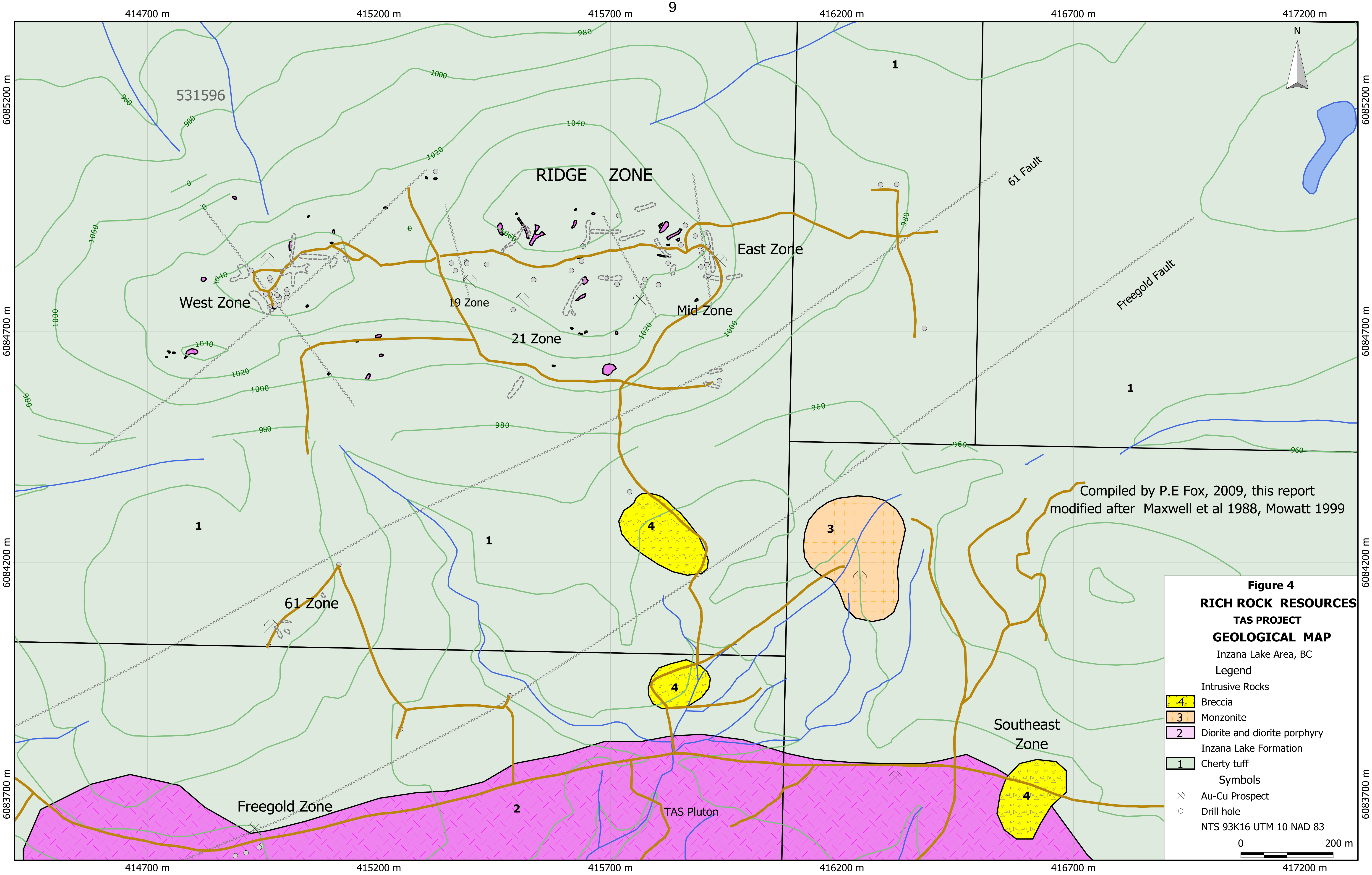
GEOLOGY

A geological map of the property (Mowatt 1999) and detailed mapping for the Ridge Zone (Maxwell et al 1988) is given in Figures 4. The property is underlain by grey to green cherty tuff and argillite of the Inzana Lake Formation (Unit 1 Figure 4), an oval shaped body of diorite (TAS pluton, Unit 2, Nelson et al 1996) that lies south of the Inzana Lake road along the southern boundary of the property and a small, poorly exposed body of monzonite (Unit 3) together with a number of small breccia bodies (Unit 4). Rocks of the Inzana Lake Formation comprise east- dipping tuffs and siltstones locally altered to chlorite and epidote. It is the host rock of the various gold-copper prospects discovered to date. They are highly fractured and cut by swarms of dikes. The TAS pluton comprises medium grained augite diorite composed of plagioclase, augite and accessory amounts of hornblende, biotite and magnetite. The latter gives the pluton a prominent regional magnetic signature. Monzonite of Unit 3 is pyritic, altered to fine grained sericite and comprised of plagioclase and minor biotite. The unit 4 breccia is a dark grey to black biotite-magnetite mafic rock consisting of bleached grey fragments in a pale yellow-green monzonite matrix. Black fragments are commonly magnetic (Mowatt 1999). Other varieties comprise monzodiorite, tuff and porphyry fragments in a fine grained matrix (Nelson, 1996). The Ridge zone consists of Inzana Lake siltstones cut by a swarm of northeast-trending variety of porphyry dikes exposed on a low ridge one km north of the Inzana Lake road. Most of the exploration work has been done in this area – IP, extensive soil and rock sampling, trenching and drilling of some 70 diamond drill holes between 1986 and 2002. The host rocks are grey, green and often extensively hornfelsed and intensely altered to chlorite, epidote, carbonate and local areas of secondary biotite. Staining of a number of Ridge zone rocks suggests extensive K feldspar (potassic) alteration (Boronowski, 1989). These rocks are cut by numerous dikes of porphyritic diorite, augite- and hornblende-bearing porphyry, and a variety of leucocratic feldspar porphyry dikes. Many dikes are composite dikes and vary from barren to sulphide-rich. Most dikes trend northeast in narrow-spaced swarms cutting hornfelsed tuffs and siltstones Interspersed are irregular (intrusive?) breccia bodies, generally seen only in drill core, consisting of subrounded siltstone and dioritic fragments set in a grey-green plagioclase-rich matrix. Zones of massive sulphide, commonly gold-rich, consist of sheared host rock containing disseminated to massive sulphide stringers and veins of pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite and trace arsenopyrite. These zones can be up to one metre wide and commonly have fringing disseminated zones 3.5 m wide. Nelson et al (1996) obtained a U-Pb zircon age of 204 Ma from a monzodiorite dike on the Ridge Zone.

MINERALIZATION

A number of gold-bearing sulphide zones have been found on the TAS property to date referred to as the West Zone, the 21 Zone, the 19 Zone, the Mid Zone, the East Zone, collectively comprising the Ridge Zone, and the Freegold Zone and 61 Zone, one km to the south near the Inzana Lake road All of the drilling programs have focused on delineating these mineralized structures. The gold-bearing zones, up to 30 cm thick, comprise stringers and massive sulphides hosted in shears and intensely fractured siltstone/tuff, breccia and hornblende-augite porphyry. The sulphide content ranges from 5 to 80% and consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite and trace amounts of arsenopyrite.

The West Zone is a strong shear trending 350^0 which can be traced for approximately 100 meters. The sulphide mineralization is in siltstone, dikes and breccia and occurs as bands of massive to stringer pyrite, pyrrhotite and


414700 m
415200 m
415700 m
416200 m
416700 m
417200 m
6085200 m
6084700 m
6084200 m
6083700 m
N
531596
RIDGE ZONE
East Zone
West Zone
19 Zone
21 Zone
Mid Zone
61 Fault
Freegold Fault
61 Zone
Freegold Zone
TAS Pluton
Southeast Zone
Compiled by P.E Fox, 2009, this report
modified after Maxwell et al 1988, Mowatt 1999
Figure 4
RICH ROCK RESOURCES
TAS PROJECT
GEOLOGICAL MAP
Inzana Lake Area, BC
Legend
Intrusive Rocks
4 Breccia
3 Monzonite
2 Diorite and diorite porphyry
Inzana Lake Formation
1 Cherty tuff
Symbols
Au-Cu Prospect
Drill hole
NTS 93K16 UTM 10 NAD 83
0
200 m

chalcopyrite. Sixteen holes have been drilled here to date, the most recent in 2002 (Warner,2003). Warner noted that various breccia units are an unrecognized host to the gold mineralization. The 21 Zone consists of 5 to 20% disseminated pyrite to massive pyrite in a shear zone in siltstone. Ground magnetometer surveys that are partially coincident with a chargeability anomaly suggest that the zone is 200 meters long. The 19 Zone can be traced in drill holes for approximately 50 metres. Mineralization consists of semi-massive pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in siltstone. Ground magnetometer surveys which are coincident with a strong chargeability anomaly suggest that the zone is 200 metres long. The Mid Zone consists of a series of narrow sulphide-filled shears in hornblende-augite porphyry. The zone trends 030°. Ten drill holes were drilled here in 1987-89.

The East Zone consists of gold-bearing sulphide mineralization about 0.6 m thick which occurs as anastomozing massive to stringers in a shear zone trending 350°. Eleven drill holes tested the East zone mineralization, which includes pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Trenching has exposed the zone for 70 metres. A.D. Halleran collected 32.5 tonnes of material from this zone in 1993 that returned an average tenor of 35.46 gpt gold. The 61 Zone to the south consists of disseminated and massive sulphides in shear zones exposed in trenches, road cuts and two drill holes. The sulphide mineralization includes pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. The host rock for the mineralization is siltstone and altered hornblende-augite porphyry exposed for approximately 50 metres. The West, 19, 21 and East structures strike northwest. The Mid Zone trends to the northeast parallel to the predominant dike trend.

The Freegold Zone hosts (visible) gold in a quartz-carbonate altered zone discovered by Noranda Exploration in 1985. The zone lies within the TAS pluton exposed along the Inzana Lake road. Five diamond drill holes and four percussion holes were drilled here by Noranda and others in 1987-89.

WORK PROGRAM

Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd completed 103 km of helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer, VLF-EM and radiometric surveys. Details and specifications of the survey are given in a report by S. Scrivens in Appendix I. The survey consisted of 103 line–kilometers flown on June 16, 2010. The survey lines (Appendix I Figure 3) were oriented NE-SW across the regional structural trend and covered the gold-copper mineralization primarily on the Ridge zone, the chief target identified by prior work, as well as the nearby 61 zone, Freegold, and soil anomalies at the southeast edge of the property (Southeast zone) close to the north contact of the Tas pluton.

Data collected and detailed in Appendix I include total magnetic field (TMI), vertical magnetic gradient, in-line horizontal magnetic gradient, cross-line horizontal gradient, calculated magnetic analytical signal (ASIG), and gamma ray spectrometer measurements for (corrected) total count, per cent Potassium, equivalent Uranium, equivalent thorium, and ratios for Thorium/Potassium, Uranium/Potassium and Uranium/Thorium. In the current survey, vertical magnetic gradient provides an accurate estimate of magnetic boundaries. The cross-line horizontal gradient highlights structures that may be oriented sub-parallel to the flight direction. The vector sum of the three magnetic gradients – known as the analytic signal – produces highs directly over magnetic sources that are independent of the direction of the earth's magnetization vector. The radiometric data measures primary radioelement concentrations that map surface radioactivity that can be used to detect associations of potassic alteration, a common feature of the alkali suite porphyry deposits in the Quesnellia Terrane of British Columbia.

DISCUSSION

Geological Setting

Previous workers have noted the similarity of the TAS prospect with the nearby alkalic Mt Milligan copper-gold deposit. Boronowski et al (1989) suggested that the mineralized, hornfelsed and altered rocks of the Ridge zone are linked to a buried monzonite stock at depth. Elliott (1999) noted the similarity of the Ridge Zone gold-copper mineralization to the Mt Milligan 66 Zone. Beauchamp (1996) also noted the similarity of the TAS prospect to the Mt Milligan deposit. Maxwell (1987) in his mapping work outlined a zone of hydrothermal biotite at the Mid Zone and described the intense propylitic alteration (epidote-chlorite-carbonate) throughout the rocks of the Ridge Zone. In addition, Maxwell mapped the strong northeast trend of the various porphyry dikes, similar to the dike trends at Mt Milligan. J.F Harris noted the presence of secondary K feldspar in many of the altered rocks (Boronowski et al, 1989) suggesting the presence of Mt Milligan style (cryptic?) potassic alteration in some of the Ridge Zone rocks. The presence of hornfels, widespread propylitic alteration typical of alkalic copper-gold porphyries, widespread gold mineralization with high gold:copper ratios, and the association of alkalic stocks with dike swarms and monzonitic porphyries and breccias point to a Mt Milligan type porphyry system at depth. It is thought that the pyritic gold mineralization on the Ridge Zone associated with intense potassic and (later) propylitic alteration suggests that the Ridge Zone is a gold-rich porphyry cap overlying disseminated copper-gold mineralization at depth, Results from the few deep holes suggest significant gold tenors disseminated over porphyry type intersections.

Interpretation

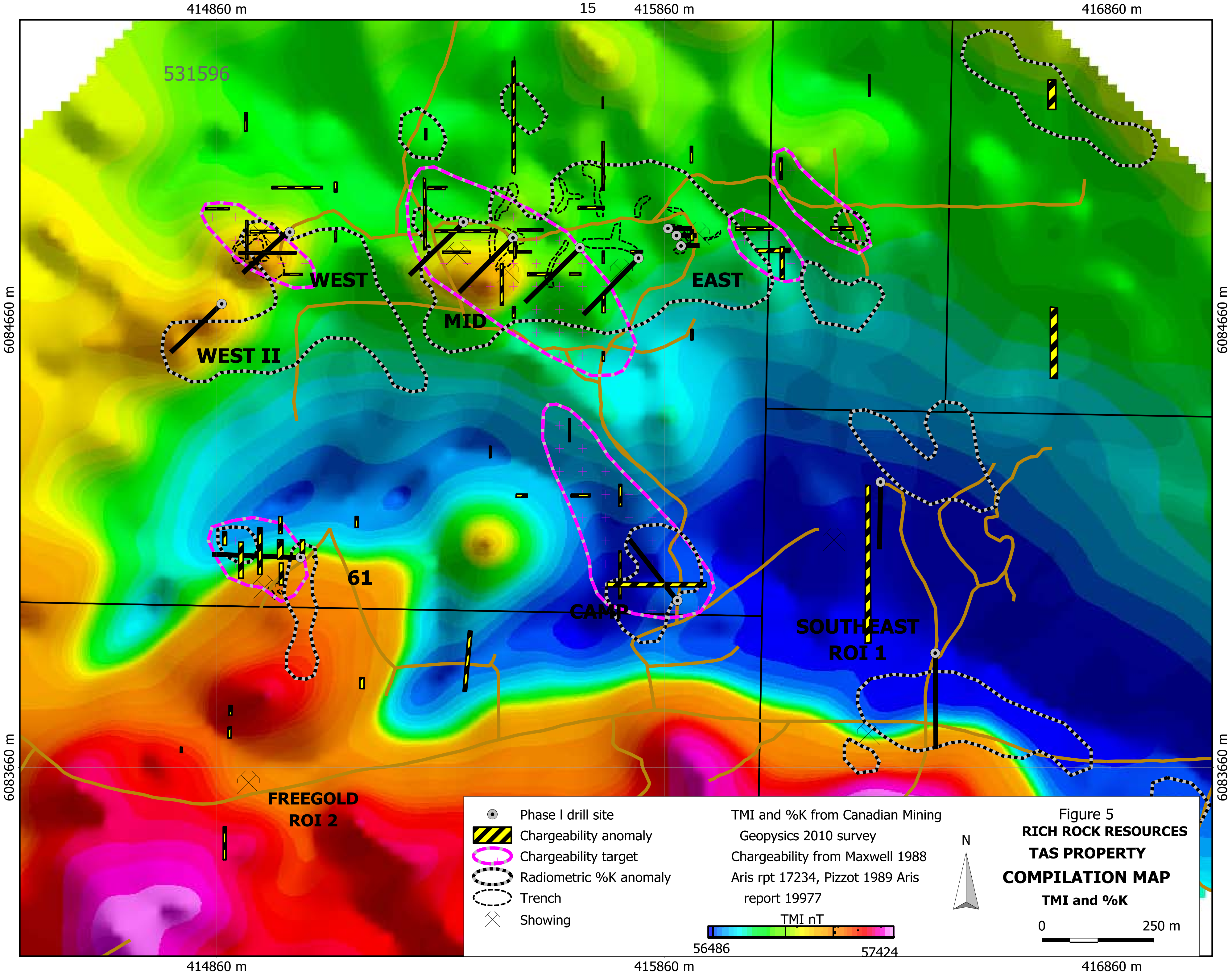
Compiled IP (chargeability, Maxwell et al 1988) and %K anomalies are shown in Figure 5 plotted on a total magnetic intensity (TMI) map from the current helicopter-borne Magnetic-VLF/EM-Radiometric survey conducted by Canadian Mining Geophysics (Scrivens, 2010) on June 16, 2010. Seven targets warrant drilling in a Phase I program, the Mid, West, East, West II, 61, Camp and Southeast zones. A total of 3700m of phase I drilling is proposed (Table 2).

The Mid zone comprising the Mid, 21 and 19 prospects is the chief target and four deep holes (1400m) are proposed to test prior drill hole results, geochemical soil anomalies, and coincident chargeability, magnetic TMI and radiometric %K anomalies. The Mid zone is 600 x 200m and comprises both replacement high grade zones together with porphyry style disseminated sulfides all marked by intense potassic alteration in the form of (cryptic) alkali feldspar and secondary biotite development overprinted with late epidote-carbonate-chlorite alteration minerals.

The East zone represents a high grade massive sulfide replacement zone, the first discovered and tested on the Ridge zone area. Three drill hoiles are proposed to confirm and define results of prior drilling. The East Zone consists of gold-bearing sulphide mineralization which occurs as anastomising massive to stringer mineralization in a shear zone trending 350°. Sulphide mineralization includes pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Magnetite is also present. Trenching has exposed the zone for 70 meters. Ground and airborne magnetometer surveys indicate the zone is 150 meters long.

The West zone, last drilled in 2002, is a coincident magnetic-%K-IP-geochemical target. One drill hole (300m) is proposed here to test the zone to depth to follow up deep holes completed here in 2002 (Warner, 2003). The West II zone is a TMI-%K-geochemical target resulting from the 2010 survey. It lies 250m southwest of the West zone and represents a similar target of both replacement and porphyry type mineralization. The target zone is some 175m x 150m. One hole, 250m, is proposed for the West II target.

The 61 target consists of heavily disseminated or massive sulphides exposed in trenches and along several road cuts. The mineralization includes pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and magnetite. The host for the mineralization is siltstone and altered hornblende-augite porphyry. The mineralization, which has been exposed for approximately 50 meters, occurs on


414860 m
415860 m
416860 m
6084660 m
6083660 m
531596
WEST
WEST II
MID
EAST
61
CAMP
SOUTHEAST
ROI 1
FREEGOLD
ROI 2
Phase I drill site
Chargeability anomaly
Chargeability target
Radiometric %K anomaly
Trench
Showing
TMI and %K from Canadian Mining Geopysics 2010 survey
Chargeability from Maxwell 1988 Aris rpt 17234, Pizzot 1989 Aris report 19977
TMI nT
56486
57424
N
Figure 5
RICH ROCK RESOURCES
TAS PROPERTY
COMPILATION MAP
TMI and %K
0
250 m

the flanks of a strong magnetic anomaly and coincides with strong chargeability-%K anomalies. One hole (300m) is proposed to test the combined anomaly assemblage.

The Camp target is a combined IP-%K anomaly resulting from the 2010 survey in an area of thick overburden in the vicinity of the old Noranda camp. The target is 200 x 200m but may encompass a larger northwest striking zone. One hole (350m) is proposed here to test the core of the anomaly area.

The Southeast target was originally defined by Mowat (1999) during sampling work. Compilation work by Rich Rock Resources also noted a northeast striking soil copper anomaly in the same vicinity. Two drill holes are proposed here, one to test a strong chargeability anomaly north of the access road (350m) and the second 300m south to test a %K anomaly close to sampling work done by Mowat (1999). Scrivens (2010) identified both the Southeast and Freegold targets and pointed out a third target 350m west of the Freegold zone

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The TAS prospect has strong similarities to the Mt Milligan and other alkalic porphyries in British Columbia and elsewhere. The presence of widespread copper-gold geochemical and geophysical targets outlined herein confirms the porphyry style disseminated bulk tonnage potential of the property. Seven targets warrant drilling in a Phase I program, the Mid, West, East, West II, 61, Camp and Southeast zones. A total of 3700m of phase I drilling is proposed (Table 2). In addition, further work should include compilation of prior drilling results including a collar survey, prepare an advanced level interpretation of the magnetic data from the 2010 survey, and conduct an IP survey over the targets recommended in this report. The cost of this program is estimated at $750,000.

TABLE 2: Proposed Drilling

TARGET	NO HOLES	AZ	DIP	METRES	PRIORITY	PURPOSE
West	1	225	-60	350	1	To confirm results of prior drilling work and probe mineralization at depth
East	3	90	-50	300	1	Confirm prior drill results and bulk sampling work
Mid-21-19	4	225	-60	1400	1	To test porphyry potential of zone to depth
West II	1	225	-45	300	1	To test combined soil, mag and K anomaliies
61	1	270	-50	300	2	Test IP, K, mag, trench samples
Camp	1	315	-60	350	2	Test IP, K, mag anomalies
Southeast (ROI 1)	2	180	-45	700	1	Test mag,K, rock samples
TOTAL	13			3700		

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures for the work presented herein are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Expenditures

ITEMS	Cost
Labour	
Consulting: PE Fox PhD P.Eng 3 days @ $750	2,250
Airborne geophysical survey:	
Canadian Mining Geophysics 103 km June 16 2010	
Contract invoice amount Tas property	29,075
Maps, reproductions	200
Report preparation	1,500
Total Expenditures	$33,025

Prepared by

Peter E. Fox PhD. P.Eng.

Sean Scrivens P.Geo

September 10, 2010

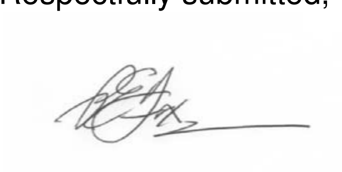
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Peter E. Fox of Richmond, British Columbia do hereby certify that I:

- am a graduate of Queens University in Kingston, Ontario with a Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Geological Sciences in 1959 and 1962, and a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario with a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1966.
- am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia #8133.
- have practiced my profession since 1966.
- am a consulting geologist and Vice President Exploration for Eagle Peak Resources
- I am the author of this report entitled “Assessment Report Tas Gold Copper Property”

Dated at Richmond, British Columbia this 10th Day of September, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,



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Peter E. Fox PhD P.Eng
Septemberr 10, 2010

I, Sean Scrivens P.Geo. (APGO #1623) do hereby certify that:

I have reviewed all the items within the Report titled: "ASSESSMENT REPORT

TAS GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY"

I am a graduate of the Carleton University and hold a BSc (with honors) in Computational Geophysics (2004).

I am a current member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), member # 1623;

I have been a practicing geophysicist in the mineral exploration and environmental sectors for over six years and as a Professional Geoscientist for 2 years.

I am currently the Manager of Processing and Interpretation for Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd.

I currently own no common shares or share options with Rich Rock Resources Inc.

Dated September 10th, 2010.

Sean Scrivens P.Geo

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APPENDIX I

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic

Gradiometer, VLF-EM & Radiometric Survey

Project Name: TAS

Project Number: 2010-006

by

Sean Scrivens P.Geo.

Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd.

July, 2010

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM & Radiometric Survey

Project Name: TAS

Project Number: 2010-006

Client: RR RESOURCES

Contractor: CMG Airborne

Date: July 20th, 2010

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1.0 Introduction

Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. (CMG) has flown a helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer, VLF-EM & radiometric survey for Rich Rock Resources Inc. near Vanderhoof, BC.

The survey, consisting of a total of 110 line-kilometers (l-km), was flown on June 16th, 2010.

The survey was flown using the WGS-84 Datum and UTM Projection, Zone 10 North. The final database was converted to the NAD-83 Datum and UTM Projection, Zone 10 North using Geosoft Oasis Montaj. All map products were processed and are presented in the NAD-83 Datum.

The CMG magnetic gradiometer consists of three (3) potassium magnetometer sensors separated approximately three (3) meters (m) apart. Measured gradients include the vertical and transverse (cross-line) horizontal. The parallel (in-line) horizontal gradient is calculated and is possible because of the close separation of the magnetometer readings (~3 m) along the flight line.

The CMG system also records two VLF-EM measurements from approximately orthogonal VLF transmitting stations – normally Cutler, Maine and Jim Creek, Seattle, both in the United States.

This report describes the Survey Area in Section 2, Survey Procedures & Personnel in Section 3, Equipment in Section 4, Deliverables in Section 5, Processing in Section 6, and Interpretation in Section 8.

Appendix A provides a Statement of Qualification of the author.

Appendix B contains a list of the survey outline points in NAD-83, Zone 10 N.

Appendix C contains a list of the digital database columns, the database of which is included with this report to Rich Rock Resources Inc.

2.0 Property Description

The TAS property is located ~100 km north-northwest of Vanderhoof, BC. There are several roads in the area surrounding the property allowing for easy access. The project area is in fairly rough terrain with elevations ranging from 900 to 1,250 meters. The survey area is centered at latitude 54° 53’ 50” & longitude 124° 18’ 58”.

The survey polygon covers a total of 8 mineral claims which are contiguous (Figure 2). The majority of the property claims are held by Arthur Derry Halleran with the exception of 2 held by Rich Rock Resources Inc. in the East and far South ends of the survey outline.

The base of operations was at the Hillview Hotel, Vanderhoof, BC which was located about 100 km south-southeast of the Eagle survey area. The aircraft was fueled out of a mobile slip closer to the survey area.

3.0 Property Geology (from minfile 093K080)

The Tas (East Zone) showing is located at the center of the survey area on a small hill just north of the Germansen-Inzana forest road. The region is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group within the Quesnellia Terrane. The group comprises the Inzana Lake Formation, the Rainbow Formation, the Witch Lake Formation and the Chuchi Lake Formation.

The Inzana Lake Formation is a sequence of epiclastic sediments derived from a volcanic source. It is underlain by fine-grained slates and sediments of the Rainbow Formation derived (in part) from a continental source. In turn, it is overlain by augite porphyry flows and agglomerates of the Witch Lake Formation and the subaerial maroon and green flows of the Chuchi Lake Formation.

Hornfelsed and bleached, siliceous argillaceous meta-tuffs of the Inzana Lake Formation are intruded by variable hornblende±biotite±plagioclase porphyry dikes. These weakly propylitized dikes often form intrusive breccias with xenoliths of sediments and hornblendite (±clinopyroxene cores). Felsic diorite intrudes this package of rocks, which, by analogy with similar rocks to the south, is probably of Lower to Middle Jurassic in age.

Mineralization in the sedimentary and intrusive rocks is confined to minor amounts (less than 2 per cent) of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. High-grade sulphides are found in steeply dipping, north trending shear zones that are 0.10 to 0.20 metres wide. On surface, these zones contain up to 70 per cent sulphides; mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and marcasite. An unmineralized diatreme containing milled fragments of tuffs, hornblende porphyry and monzodiorite appears to grade into a hydrothermal breccia containing quartz and fine-grained massive actinolite. In areas of sulphide mineralization these rocks have been epidotized.

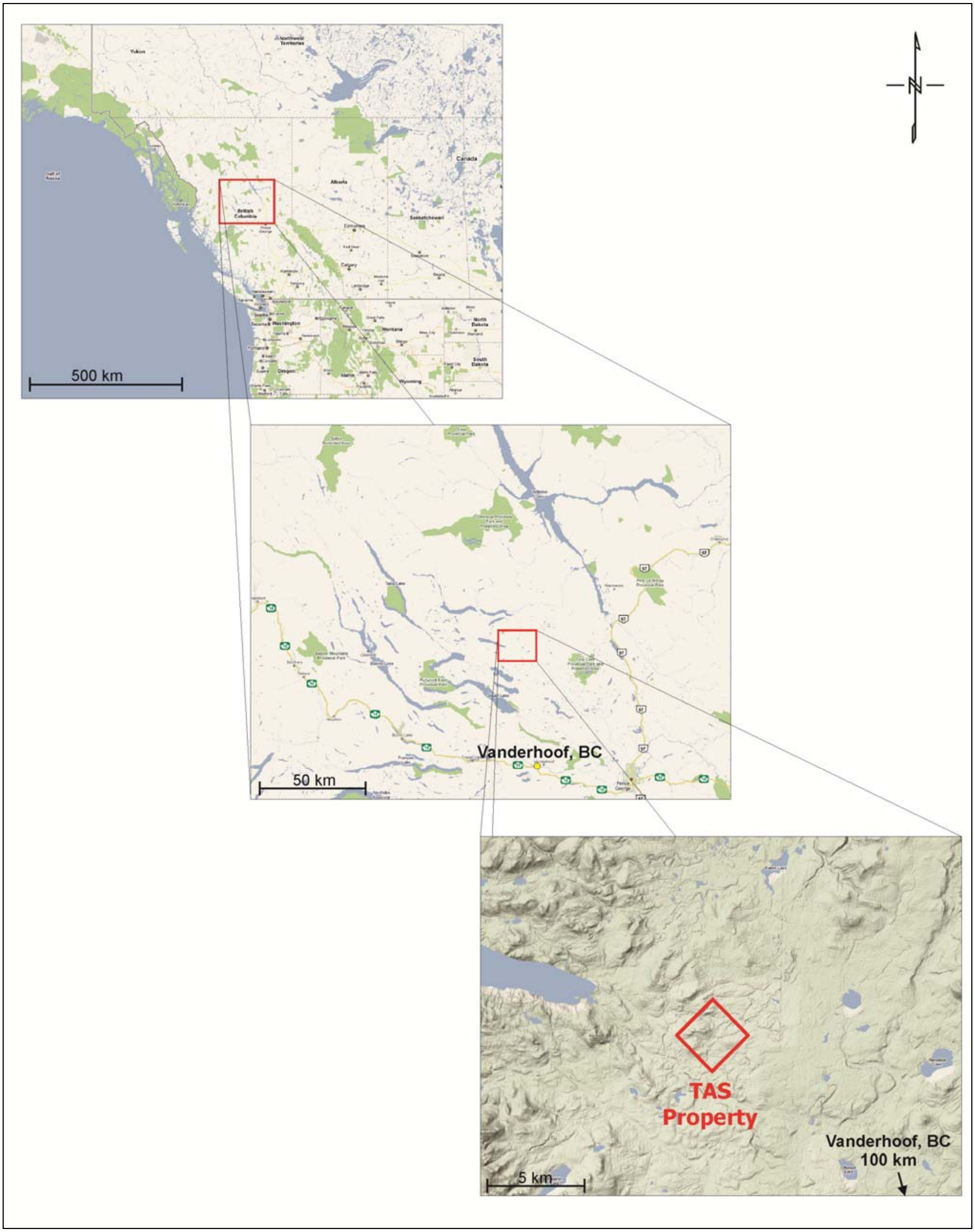


Figure 1 - Regional location of the TAS survey area.

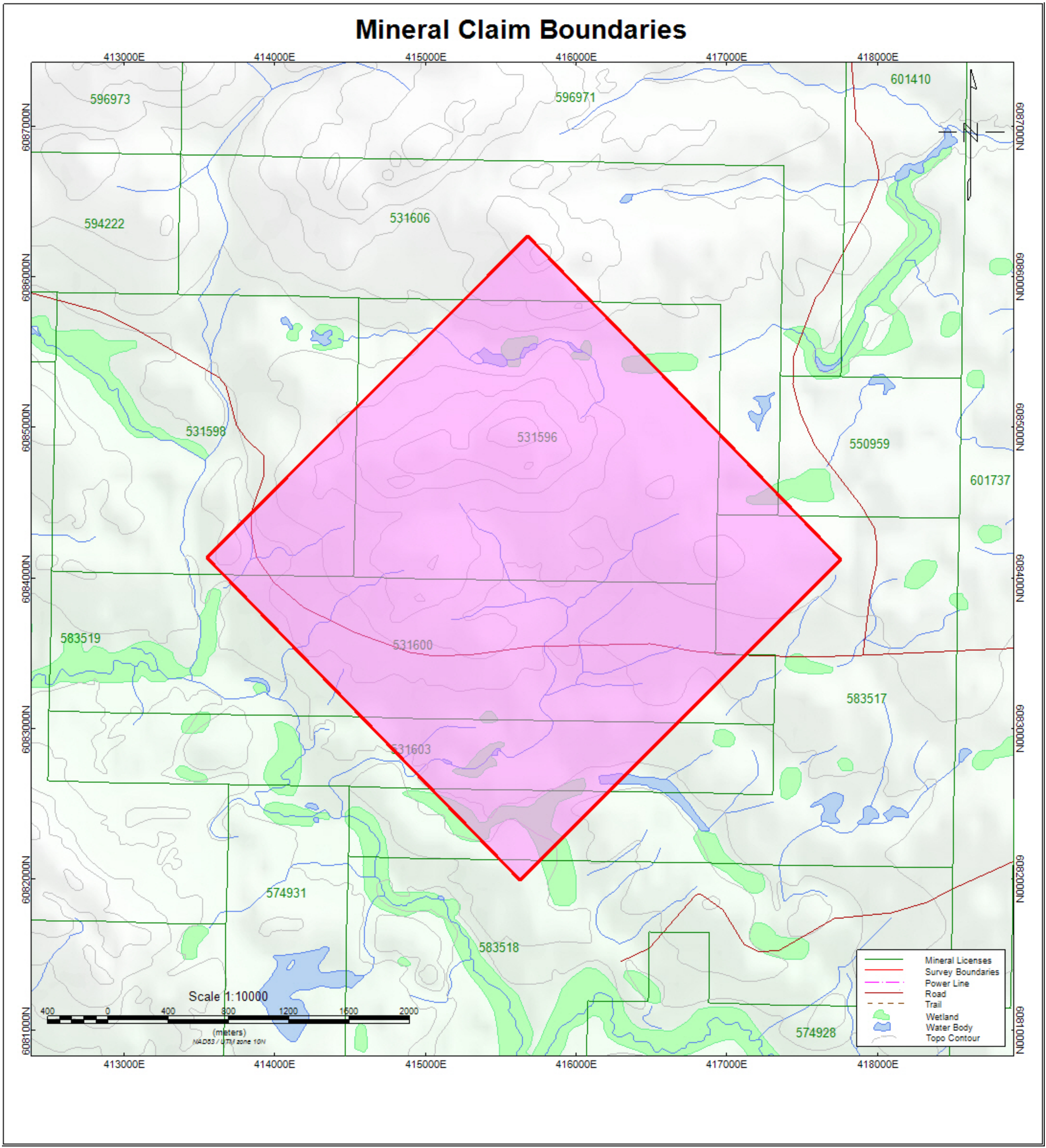


Figure 2 – TAS property with topographic contours and mineral claims.

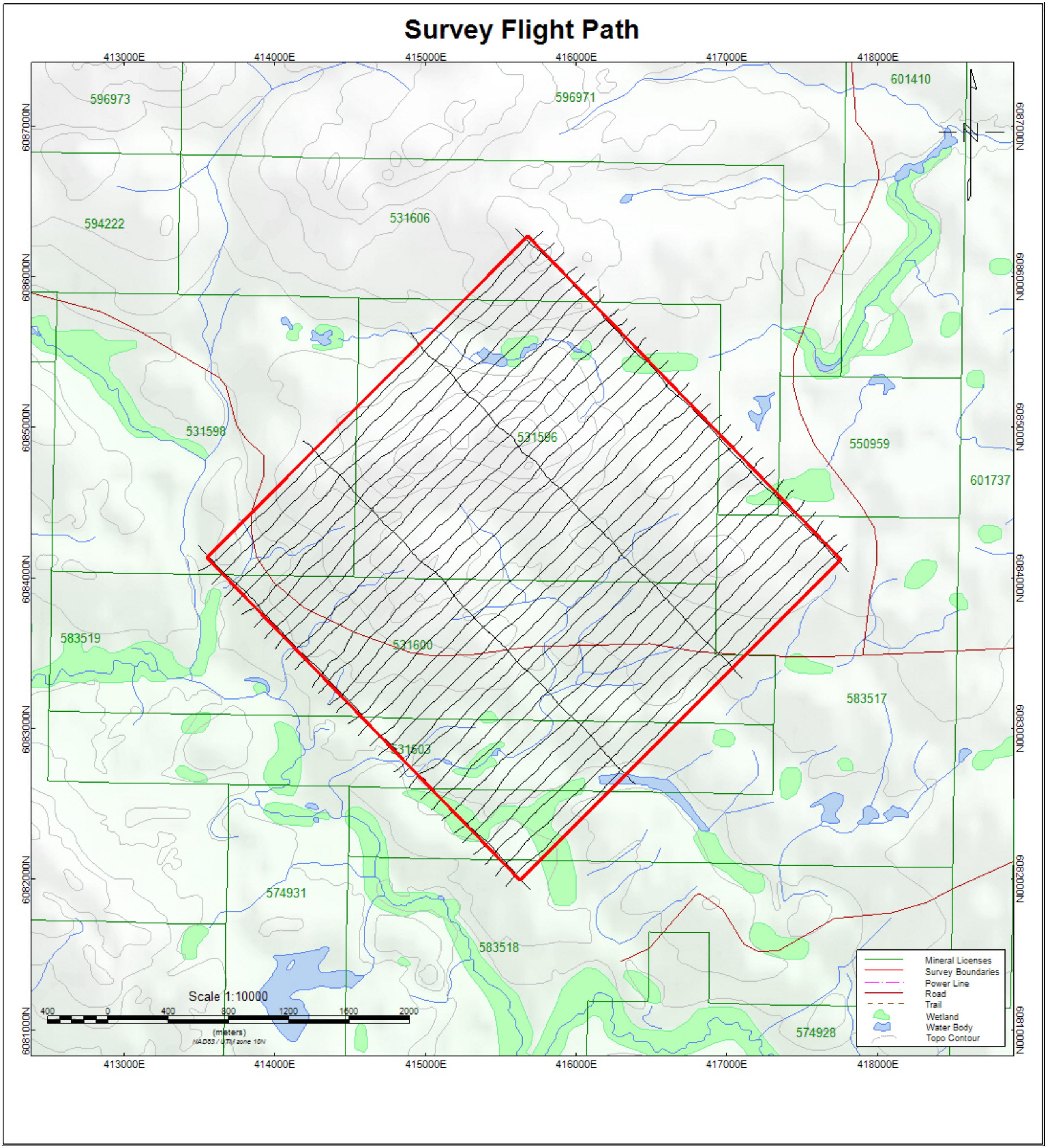


Figure 3 - Flight path & survey outline of the TAS survey area.

4.0 Survey Procedures & Personnel

The survey was flown according to the specifications outlined in Table One. The survey lines (as flown) were trimmed within a Geosoft database to the survey polygon plus 100m. This resulted in the number of l-km as described in Table One.

Nominal bird height was 60 m. In some cases the bird height was higher, especially in areas where the cliffs made it difficult to climb and descend quickly. Over flatter areas, the bird height was closer to 40 m.

Nominal survey speed was approximately 100 km/hr. Sampling of all data, including GPS, occurred at a 10 Hz rate. Therefore the approximate lateral distance between readings was 2.5-3.0 m.

Real-time helicopter navigation was possible using the AgNav system. GPS sensor positioning was provided using a Novatel 10-channel receiver set to the CD-GPS mode (western zone). This mode is considered the most accurate in Canada and provides real-time accuracy of ~ 1-5 m. The GPS antenna was installed on top of the gradiometer bird, near the center (length-wise) of the housing.

A radar altimeter was connected to the skid gear of the helicopter and provided a measurement of distance above ground for the pilot to navigate by. Inside the helicopter the radar altimeter had a digital readout attached to the dash board.

Approximately one hour before the survey began, the base station magnetometer initialized and a VLF sensor attached. All transmitting VLF stations were scanned and the two stations with the strongest signal selected. The selected stations were then relayed to the operator who set them in the helicopter data system for recording during flight. The base station was turned off after the crew landed and contacted the processor.

(Table 2 provides a listing of all personnel involved in the project, their respective positions and a brief description of their roles and responsibilities throughout the survey.

Final data processing was carried out under the supervision of:

Sean Scrivens
Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd.
Manager of Processing & Interpretation
7696 Fairhurst Dr., Kemptville, Ontario
Canada, K0G 1J0.

Table 1 - Survey Area Specifications

Area	Line Direction	Line Spacing	Number of km
TAS	N45°E	100 m lines	832 km
	N135°E	1000 m lines	90 km

Table 2 - List of Survey Personnel

Individual	Position	Description
George	Pilot	Flew the helicopter.
Lee Cook	Aircraft Mechanic	Ensure helicopter maintenance is performed.
Dan LeBlanc	Operator	In-flight quality control & maintenance of the system and ancillary equipment.
Steve Balch	Processor	On-site data processing.
Sean Scrivens	Final Processing & Reporting	Integration of field data into Geosoft database and generation of grids, profiles, map products and logistics report write-up.
Sean Scrivens	Interpretation	Final review of data interpretation write-up and recommendations
Peter Fox	Client Representative	Senior Project Geologist of Rich Rock Resources Inc.

5.0 Equipment

5.1 The Helicopter

The helicopter used was a Eurocopter AStar Aerospatial 350 B2 with registration C-GPWO, owned and operated by Vancouver Island Helicopters (VIH). An AStar B2 is shown in Figure 4.

Installation of the ancillary equipment was performed at VIH's hangar in Prince George, BC. Two short test flights were performed to ensure the system was operational. The bird was then towed to the Princeton, BC region where surveying commenced immediately.

The gradiometer system was attached to the helicopter by a 30 m long tow cable. The tow cable contains a Kevlar strength member and a weak link. The tow cable also contains the power and signal wires.

Figure 4 - The survey used an AStar B2 as shown above.

5.2 The Gradiometer

The CMG magnetic gradiometer (Figure 5) is based on GEM System potassium magnetometers. These sensors are preferred over the cesium optically pumped sensors because they have a lower effective noise level (better for gradient measurements) and a much lower heading error (less absolute correction required from line to line).

Three sensors are also preferred over the normal four sensor arrays featured on systems that measure all three magnetic gradients. CMG measures the vertical gradient from the top sensor and the average of the two bottom sensors located 2.95 m apart and the cross-line (or transverse) gradient from the two side sensors located 3.45 m apart. The in-line gradient is actually calculated from successive measurements of the average of the two side sensors given the fact that measurements along the flight line are acquired at approximately the same distance as the sensor separation of the bird.

Computing the in-line gradient as opposed to measuring it directly using an additional sensor has some important advantages. Firstly, and most importantly, by having only three magnetometer sensors, they can all be placed at the front of the bird and the magnetically noisy electronics (including the tow cable) can all be placed at the back of the bird so that the distance between sensors and electronics is maximized. Secondly, the computed in-line measurement has effectively no heading error (the readings are measured from the same sensors and are constant across such a short distance), and is relatively free from diurnal variations in the magnetic field, given the short time interval (0.1 sec) between readings.

Figure 5 - The CMG tri-axial magnetic gradiometer.

Table 3 - Specifications for the CMG Magnetometer Section

Sensitivity:	+/- 0.001 nT
Absolute accuracy:	+/- 0.5 nT over operating range maximum
Sample rate:	10 Hz (0.1 sec)
Dynamic range:	30,000 to 90,000 nT, 5,000 nT/m gradient
Heading error:	+/-0.15 nT maximum for all sensor orientations
Operating temperature:	-32^{o} C to +40^{o} C normally
Tuning method:	Dynamic re-starting at 30,000 nT
Volume of sensor:	70 mm^{3}

The magnetometer data is collected at a rate of 10 Hz. The frequency from each sensor is counted separately within the digital electronic section located approximately 4.5 m away from the sensors in the middle of the bird. The combined data stream (including mag, gps, vlf and radar information) is then sent up the tow cable to the data acquisition system in the helicopter. Specifications for the magnetometer sensors are given in Table 3.

5.3 The Magnetometer Bird

The magnetometer frame is constructed from fiberglass and the sensor housings are made from Kevlar. The horizontal displacement between magnetometer sensors is 3.45 m. The vertical separation is 2.95 m. The length of the bird is 5.3 m and weighs approximately 180 kg. The bird can be separated into two sections and the magnetometer arms removed for easy transportation.

5.4 The Spectrometer

The revolutionary RSX-5 digital airborne gamma-ray spectrometer (Figure 6) is designed for the detection and measurement of low-level radiation from both naturally occurring and man-made sources. The spectrometer was built by and purchased from Radiation Solutions Inc. The RSX-5 is a fully integrated system that includes an individual Advanced Digital Spectrometer (ADS) for each crystal within the box. The ADS records high resolution, 1024 channel, digital data of naturally occurring radioactive elements.

Key Features:

- 1024 channel resolution
- Individual crystal ADC and processing
- No distortion as each crystal output is fully linearized permitting multi-crystal summing without distortion
- Effectively no signal degradation
- No radioactive test sources required for system setup or system performance validation
- Extremely wide dynamic range
- High level of self-diagnostics
- Worldwide usability, fully multi-peak automatic gain stabilization on natural isotopes
- Data compression - individual crystal spectral data storage can be achieved with no effective increase in data volume

Figure 6 - Radiation Solutions RSX-5 Gamma Ray Spectrometer.

The recorded spectrometer data was transferred directly into the acquisition computer via high speed USB. The data was processed independently and merged with the magnetic data using GPS time stamp.

5.5 The VLF-EM System

The CMG gradiometer contains two VLF (very low frequency) EM receivers that can be tuned to any of the operational VLF transmitters worldwide. In general, two orthogonal stations are chosen such as Cutler Maine (24.0 kHz) and Jim Creek Seattle (24.8 kHz).

Measurements of the in-phase, quadrature-phase and total field are taken at a 10 Hz sample rate. The in-phase measurement is easily affected by variations in the sensor orientation and may not be useful in areas of rugged topography or where bird movement is significant. The quadrature-phase measurements are dependent on bird direction so alternating lines are sign inverted. The results can be gridded and provide the locations of weak conductors, given the high relative frequency of the transmitter station.

The measured VLF components are converted into a digital signal and then appended to the data string in the main magnetometer console. This entire data string is then transmitted up the tow cable to the data acquisition system in the helicopter.

5.6 The Magnetometer Base Station

A GSM-19 base station was used to record variations in the earth's magnetic field and referenced into the master database using GPS time stamp. This system is based on the Overhauser principle and records total magnetic field to within +/- 0.02 nT at a one (1) second time interval.

The GSM-19 is portable and can be placed in a remote location without the need for extra batteries or cabling. On this survey the unit was positioned at a magnetically quiet location at the mine site.

5.7 The Radar Altimeter

The CMG system uses two radar altimeters, both modulated frequency radio versions manufactured by Free Flight. The radar altimeter in the helicopter is used by the pilot to estimate terrain. The second altimeter, mounted directly on the bird, provides an accurate measurement of bird height. The approximate accuracy of these devices is +/- 2 m.

5.8 GPS Navigation

CMG uses the AgNav Incorporated (AgNav-2 version) GPS navigation system for real-time locating while surveying. The AgNav unit is connected to a Tee-Jet GPS system receiver that uses the WAAS system – considered to be a standard in aircraft navigation and accurate throughout a large portion of Canada.

5.9 Data Acquisition System

Data is collected by the main magnetometer console in the gradiometer bird and includes GPS timing and positional information, magnetometer readings, VLF readings, and radar altimeter. This information is digitized inside the console, all at a rate of 10 Hz. The resulting data string is transmitted in digital format along the tow cable into a laptop computer inside the helicopter that is running the GEM Systems DAS software. All data is stored on the hard-drive in ASCII format using a simple column by row format.

6.0 Deliverables

From the survey, a number of deliverable products are generated including a set of hard-copy maps, a final report (this document), and a digital archive of the data with digital copies of map products.

6.1 Hardcopy Products

Hardcopy map products are provided at 1:10,000 & 1:15,000 scale and include a topographic back-drop. Each map contains a scale bar, north arrow, coordinate outlines (easting & northing), flight lines with line number and direction and geophysical data.

The survey block consisted of 1 map plate customized to fit within the boundaries of a 42" plotter.

Each map contains a technical summary of specifications and a colour bar that describes the geophysical data.

6.2 Digital Products

The geophysical data is provided in a Geosoft GDB database. At the Client's request an xyz archive of the same database in ASCII format can also be provided.

The contents of the database are described more fully in Appendix C.

A copy of the GDB database is kept by CMG as a courtesy to the Client but can be deleted at the Client's request.

In addition to the GDB file database, copies of all geophysical grids are provided as GRD files (also in Geosoft format). The cell size used for gridding is nominally 1/5 of the flight line spacing.

Map files in Geosoft MAP format are also provided as deliverables. The Client can use a free viewer available from Geosoft Limited (www.geosoft.com) for viewing and plotting map files, but not for editing or changing them.

6.3 Delivered Products

The following map products were delivered in hard-copy and digital (Geosoft Map & PDF) format. Each map product was colour shaded on a topographic backdrop with flight lines and contours.

- Total magnetic field (TMI)
- Analytical signal (ASIG)
- Measured in-line horizontal field derivative (M-VMG)
- Radiometrics corrected total count (GRS-TC)
- Radiometrics Thorium-Potassium ratio (GRS_Th-K)

The following map products were delivered in digital (Geosoft Map & PDF) format only (in addition to those above). Each map product was colour shaded on a topographic backdrop with flight lines and contours.

- Measured cross-line horizontal magnetic field derivative (MC-HMG)

- Measured in-line horizontal magnetic field derivative (MI-HMG)
- Radiometrics percent Potassium (GRS-K)
- Radiometrics equivalent Uranium (GRS-U)
- Radiometrics equivalent Thorium (GRS-Th)
- Radiometrics Uranium-Potassium ratio (GRS_U-K)
- Radiometrics Uranium-Thorium ratio (GRS_U-Th)

The following grid products were delivered in digital (Geosoft GRD) format only (in addition to those above).

- Digital Terrain Model (DTM)

The following additional products were delivered in digital format:

- Copy of this report in .pdf format
- Geosoft database GDB of all collected data
- Geosoft and Acrobat software utilities for data viewing

7.0 Processing

Preliminary data processing is performed using CMG proprietary methods. This includes calculation of the magnetic gradients from the three sensors (MAG1, MAG2 and MAG3), digital terrain model, bird height, and merging of the base station magnetic data (sampled at 1.0 sec) with the survey data (sampled at 0.1 sec).

7.1 Base Maps

All base maps are presented in the Datum and Projection defined in the Introduction of this report. All map coordinates refer to projected easting and northing in meters. All maps contain the actual flight paths as recorded during surveying and have been clipped to the survey polygon with a 100m extension.

The topographic vector data has been obtained from Natural Resources Canada.

Topographic shading has been derived from 90 m resolution digital elevation model (DEM) data provided by the NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) and shaded at an inclination and declination of 45º.

7.2 Flight Path

The helicopter used “ideal” flight lines as guidance during surveying as displayed on the real-time AgNav system with the aid of a helicopter mounted GPS. A separate GPS mounted to the bird was used to record actual position. The sample rate of the GPS was 10 Hz, the same as all the other data collected in flight.

The GPS outputted both latitude and longitude values and easting and northing values, all in the WGS84 Datum, using the UTM Projection Zone 10 North. There has been no interpolation of the positional data, nor has there been any filtering of the data.

7.3 Terrain Clearance

Two radar altimeters recorded data during the course of the survey: one located on the skid gear of the helicopter and the other on the base of the bird. The helicopter mounted radar altimeter was used to maintain terrain clearance by the pilot. A digital indicator was mounted on the dashboard of the helicopter. This work was performed by a licensed helicopter engineer provided by VIH.

The digital terrain model (DTM) was derived by subtracting the bird mounted radar altimeter value from the GPS z position (mean point above sea level). The DTM values were further corrected for a lag value of 1.0 sec. The DTM values are to be considered relative as they have not been tied into any surveyed geodetic point.

7.4 Magnetic Data Processing

The magnetic data were collected without any lag time, therefore a lag time correction was not applied. In areas where one magnetometer sensor has become unlocked, the total magnetic field values for that sensor were replaced with a dummy value (“*”). The lock and heater settings are both used for QC measures so it is easy to find the areas where one or more sensors lost lock or were not heating correctly. Locking errors occur almost entirely on turn-arounds.

The raw ASCII survey data files and basemag ASCII data files are imported into separate Geosoft databases. A QC check of the basemag data is made on a day to day basis, exported as a Geosoft Table file (TBL) and merged with the active database using built-in Geosoft routines.

Diurnal magnetic corrections were applied only to the channel that was used to generate a total magnetic field map. The MAG1, MAG2, and MAG3 sensor values were used to generate the gradients and do not require diurnal correction. The base station data was linearly interpolated from a 1.0 sec sample rate to 0.1 sec to correspond to the flight data.

The horizontal gradients are sensitive to line direction. Positive polarity is defined as to the north and east. On south- and/or west-facing lines the horizontal gradients are multiplied by -1.

The magnetic data from the individual sensors as well as the computed total magnetic intensity have no filtering applied. The computed gradients are lightly filtered to remove high frequency noise common in areas of rough terrain or flying conditions. The magnetic data grids were tie line-leveled if needed and the resulting grids micro-leveled.

7.5 VLF-EM Data Processing

Due to the large distance to the nearest VLF station, the signal degradation was too high to produce any usable data throughout the survey. For this reason, no VLF products were produced. As the power output and function of the transmitting stations are out of CMG's control, VLF data is collected on a as is basis.

7.6 Radiometric Data Processing

The radiometrics data was processed using a variety of techniques used to strip out anomalous counts resulting from cosmic rays, aircraft and altitude. The data was stored on the RSX-5 spectrometer and imported directly into a separate Geosoft database. Here the data underwent a variety of corrections were applied, time lagged to match the magnetic data and exported to an ASCII XYZ. The file was converted in a table and merged with the master magnetic database. The radiometric data, collected a 1Hz, was merge using exact values and not interpolated to 10hz.

The cosmic background was identified by conducting a series of test flights at altitudes between 500m and 3000m at 500m increments. A linear regression of the cosmic window with each radioelement window produced an equation that accounted for aircraft background and cosmic scattering. These coefficients were stripped out of the data.

The stripping factors, unique for each spectrometer, were provided by Radiation Solutions and applied to the data. This correction removes the effects of Compton Scattering up and down the energy spectrum. The stripping coefficients were adjusted to compensate for aircraft altitude.

Height attenuation correction was applied to the data using a set of coefficient also supplied by Radio Solutioins. The radar altitude data was imported in the spectrometer database from the radar unit on the magnetometer and converted in standard temperature-pressure (STP). Attenuation coefficients were applied to each energy window as well as the total count.

Following all data corrections, each energy window was converted into their ground concentrations using supplied coefficients. This converts the potassium counts into %K, and the thorium and uranium counts into equivalent ground concentrations.

A set of radiometric ratios were also calculated using the final corrected data. These include a thorium-potassium ratio, a uranium-thorium ratio and a uranium-potassium ratio. All corrected data and ratios were included in the final database.

8.0 Results

The following images are shown in the corresponding figures. Each image has been color shaded with a sun angle of 45^{o} inclination and 0^{o} declination to enhance regions of high gradient. All grid products are processed independently and lightly micro leveled for the final product.

- The total magnetic field (TMI) is shown in Figure 7.
- The measured vertical magnetic gradient (M-VMG) is shown in Figure 8.
- The measured in-line horizontal magnetic gradient (MI-HMG) is shown in Figure 9.
- The measured cross-line horizontal magnetic gradient (MC-HMG) is shown in Figure 10.
- The calculated magnetic analytical signal (ASIG) is shown in Figure 11.
- The digital terrain model (DTM) is shown in Figure 12 with an elevation color transform.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer corrected total count is shown in Figure 13.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer percent Potassium is shown in Figure 14.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer equivalent Uranium is shown in Figure 15.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer equivalent Thorium is shown in Figure 16.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer Thorium – Potassium ratio is shown in Figure 17.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer Uranium – Potassium ratio is shown in Figure 18.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer Uranium – Thorium ratio is shown in Figure 19.

9.0 Interpretation

In the current survey, CMG has acquired high resolution magnetic gradiometer data and radioelement profiles. The vertical magnetic gradient provides a more accurate estimate of magnetic boundaries. The cross-line horizontal gradient highlights structures that may be oriented sub-parallel to the flight direction. The vector sum of the three magnetic gradients – known as the analytic signal – produces highs directly over magnetic sources that are independent of the direction of the earth's magnetization vector. The radiometric data measures primary radioelement concentrations that map surface radioactivity that can be used for direct uranium mapping or associations such as potassic alteration common in many geologic settings.

9.1 Showings (from MINFILE records)

A total of two MINFILE records were found in the area of the eagle survey, both located within the block boundary. The showings can be used as an aid to identify mineralized structures that appear in the magnetic data. Below is a list of each showing identified in Figure 20:

Showing #1 – MINFILE 093K080

Name: East Zone

Location: 415970 E 6084975 N

Description: The Tas (East Zone) showing is located on a small hill just north of the Germansen-Inzana forest road approximately 10 kilometres from its junction with the Fort St. James-Germansen logging road.

The region is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group within the Quesnellia Terrane. The group comprises the Inzana Lake Formation, the Rainbow Formation, the Witch Lake Formation and the Chuchi Lake Formation.

Showing #2 – MINFILE 093K091

Name: Free Gold

Location: 415017 E 6083602 N

Description: The Free Gold zone occurs on the Tas claims, 3.5 kilometres southwest of the East Zone (093K 080), along the Germansen-Inzana forest road.

The region is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group within the Quesnellia Terrane. The group comprises the informally named Inzana Lake, Rainbow, Witch Lake and Chuchi Lake formations.

Soil geochemical surveys conducted by Noranda outlined intense gold anomalies which corresponded with various geophysical anomalies along the ridge immediately north of the Freegold zone which became known as the Ridge zone (TAS - 093K 080) originally defined as consisting of the East, Mid, 21, 19 and West zones.

9.2 Geophysics

The magnetic fabric of the area is complex and defines features that appear related to structures such as magnetic iron formations and intrusive outlines and contacts. The magnetic field responses vary considerably in both amplitude and character. For example, the broad and low gradient features likely represent deeper seated bodies whereas sharp and high gradient responses are related to near surface features.

The primary targets of interest, based on the previous geological findings in the area, are thought to be copper and gold mineralization with an association with high potassium (potassic alteration). Structures resembling these will be the focus of this analysis.

The total magnetic intensity (TMI) grid shown in Figure 7 defines a random distribution of magnetic material which appears less abundant in the central region of the block and peaks to the south. The magnetic gradient across the survey area is approximately 1,000 nT with the highest values forming the magnetic peaks in the south. In this area, the magnetics appears strongest in the low lying areas and decreases into the higher elevations north of the Free Gold showing.

The magnetic analytic signal grid (ASIG) in Figure 20 outlines several features in the southern region of the survey area where the magnetic signature is the strongest. These regions are interpreted to be close to surface and may even outcrop. Figure 20 also shows all known showings (depicted by a rock hammer symbol and named) in the survey area acquired from MINFILE reports provided by the BC government. The geology of each showing gives an indication of the expected mineralization in the area as well as the structural setting.

The individual gradient products have been referenced in order to better define the numerous structures throughout the area. The three magnetic gradients reveal more subtle features that are not usually obvious in the TMI. For example, the in-line horizontal magnetic gradient (MI-HMG) emphasizes subtle magnetic features perpendicular to the line direction and the cross-line gradient (MC-HMG) better resolves structures parallel to the flight lines. The magnetic analytic signal (ASIG) is the calculated vector sum of the three magnetic gradients and produces a grid that is both independent of the effect of orientation of magnetic bodies and of the earth's magnetic field vector.

The measured vertical gradient (Figure 21) highlights the axis of a strong magnetic unit which curves slightly to the north from the west to east in the southern portion of the survey area. This axis, located where the magnetics suddenly increases in contrast to the north may represent a geologic contact.

In addition to magnetics, a gamma ray spectrometry survey was performed to map level of radioactivity of the survey area. The radiometric total count image shown in Figure 22 outlines several regions with elevated radioactivity (sum of all spectrum gates) of which the largest correlated closely with an increase in topographic elevation. Individual spectrum gate data (Potassium, Uranium and Thorium) can provide valuable information on specific alteration or lithology types.

Gridding the data as ratios of each radioactive element, such as "eTh vs pK" or "eU vs eTh", provides for a method of determining which areas may be relatively enriched or depleted in one of the radioelements. This could be the result of either primary causes (i.e. magmatic) or secondary causes (i.e. alteration related to magmatic, hydrothermal or weathering processes). In some cases, these processes are related to economic mineralization. One region of significance is shown clearly in Figure 23 as an elevated ratio of the U/K (and also Th/K) grids. This zone is located in the southern section of the survey area of which its border passes very close to the Free Gold showing and may represent a change in lithology. Also of interest is the close correlation between the magnetic trend axis and the boundary of the high ratio area.

Based on the geologic results from the Free Gold showing and the Ridge Zone mineralization, areas with anomalous magnetic response that also show elevated levels for potassium are recommended for further work. Figure 24 identifies 3 zones of interest (ROI 1, 2 and 3). ROI 1 outlines the known mineralization at the Free Gold prospect and the region to the north of the showing termed the Ridge zone centered at 415,000 E & 6,083,800 N. ROI 2 and ROI 3 highlight areas with strong magnetics, elevated potassium and located in close proximity to the geologic contact previously mentioned. These areas share similar geophysical attributes as ROI 1 where known mineralization has been recorded.

10.0 Recommendations

1) Region of interest ROI 1 should be further examined to determine if the known mineralization in the area extends further.

2) Regions of interest ROI 2 & 3 should ground trothed for surficial mineralization similar to that found in the Free Gold zone.

3) Digital products from this report should be made available in either MapInfo or ArcView format as registered tiff files for integration into a GIS compilation.

4) Conduct an advanced level interpretation of the magnetic data, integrate with geology and possibly model selected structures.

Respectively Submitted,

Sean Scrivens P.Geo.
Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd.
July, 2010

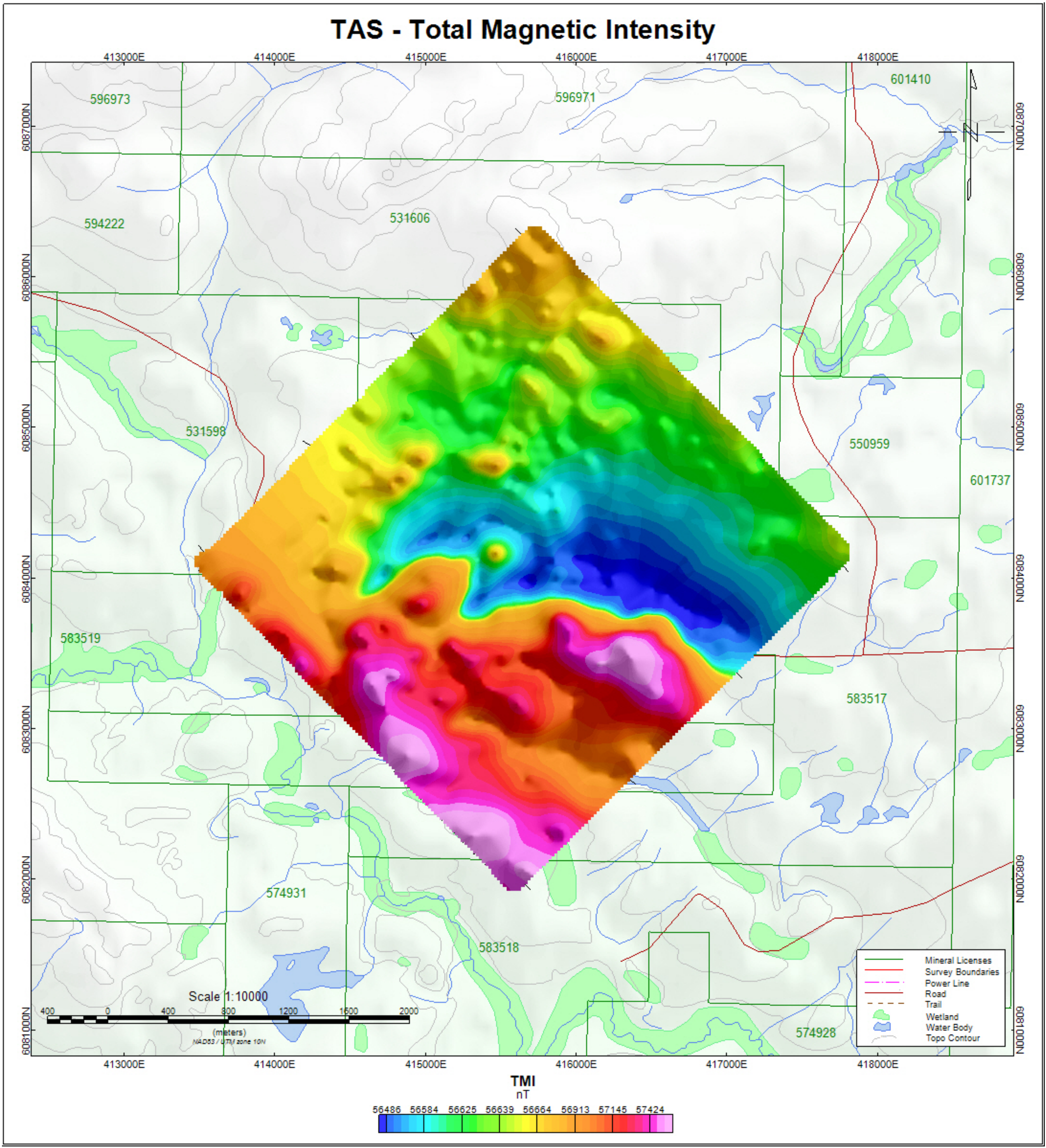


Figure 7 - Shaded image of the total magnetic field intensity (TMI) over the TAS survey area.

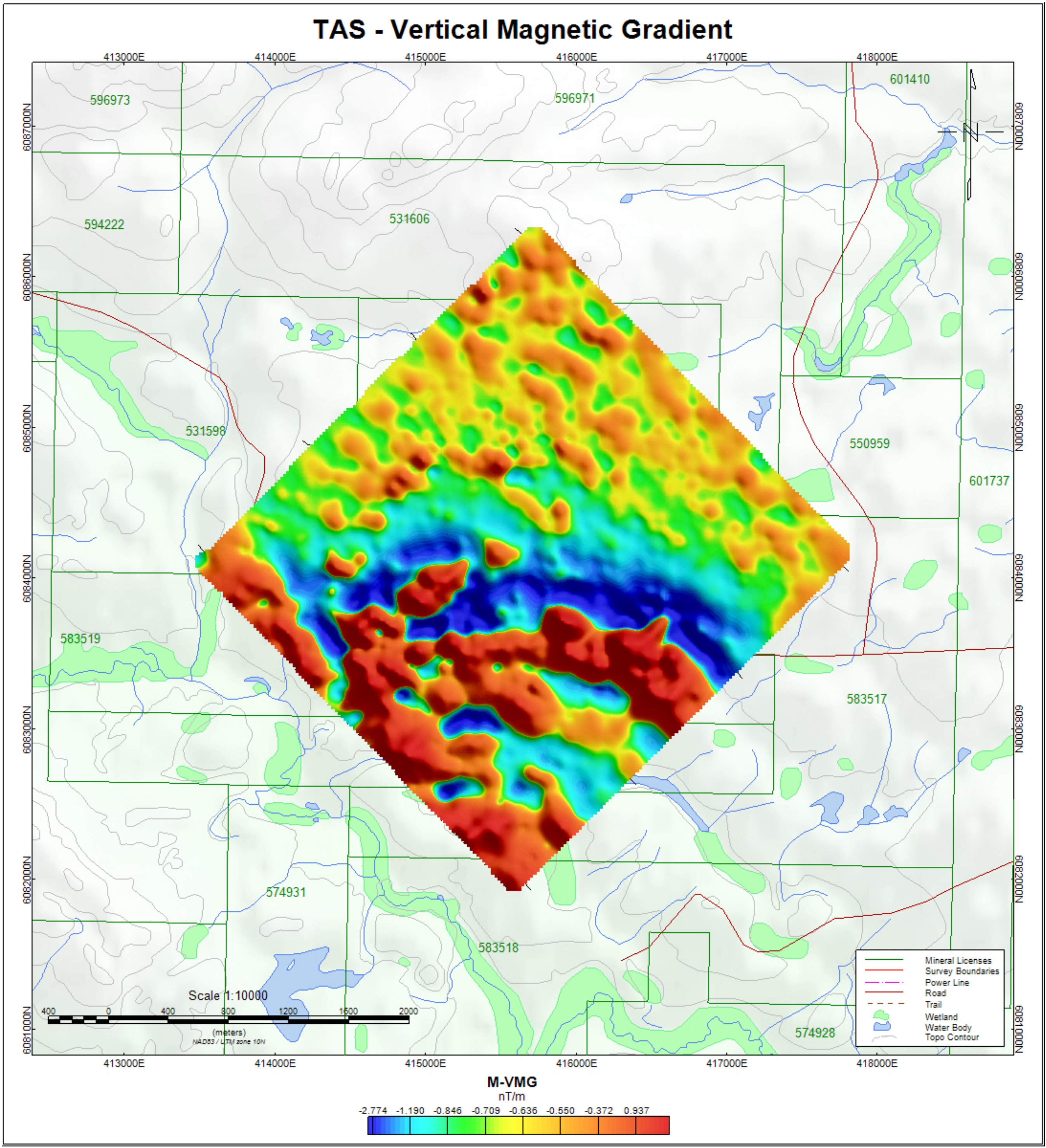


Figure 8 - Shaded image of the measured vertical magnetic gradient (M-VMG) over the TAS survey area.

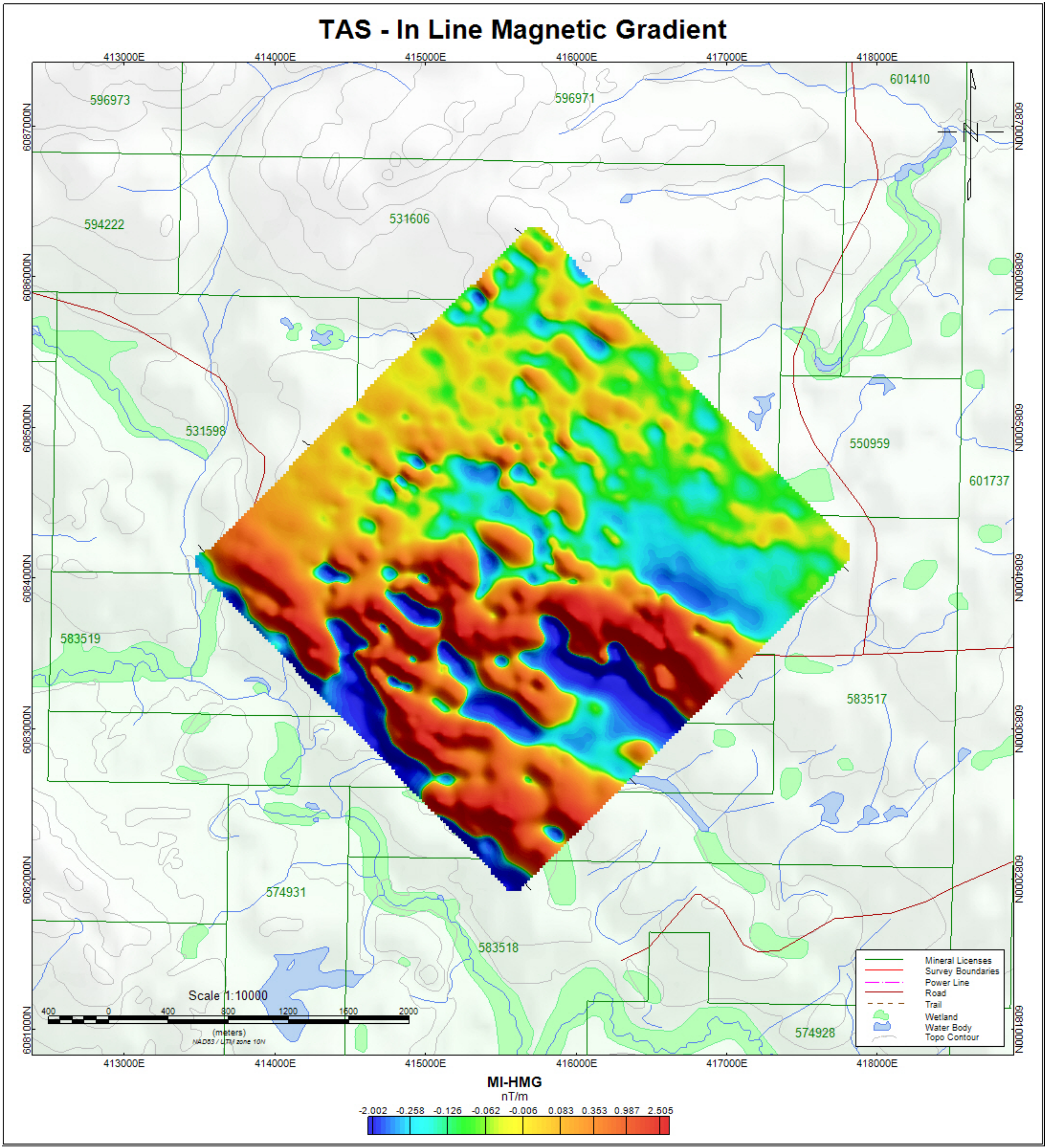


Figure 9 - Shaded image of measured in-line horizontal magnetic (MI-HMG) over the TAS survey area.

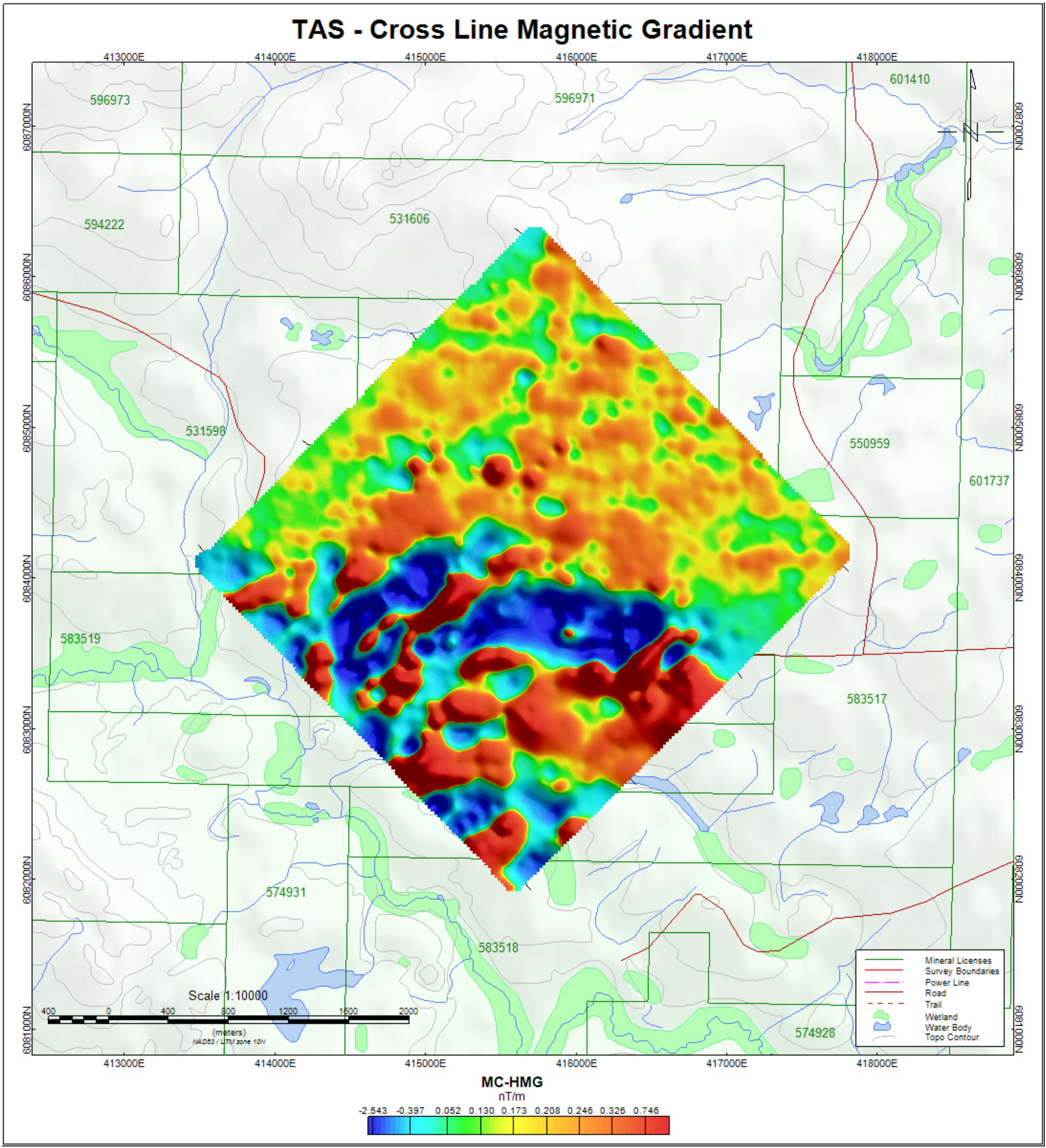


Figure 10 - Shaded image of the measured cross-line gradient (MC-HMG) over the TAS survey area.

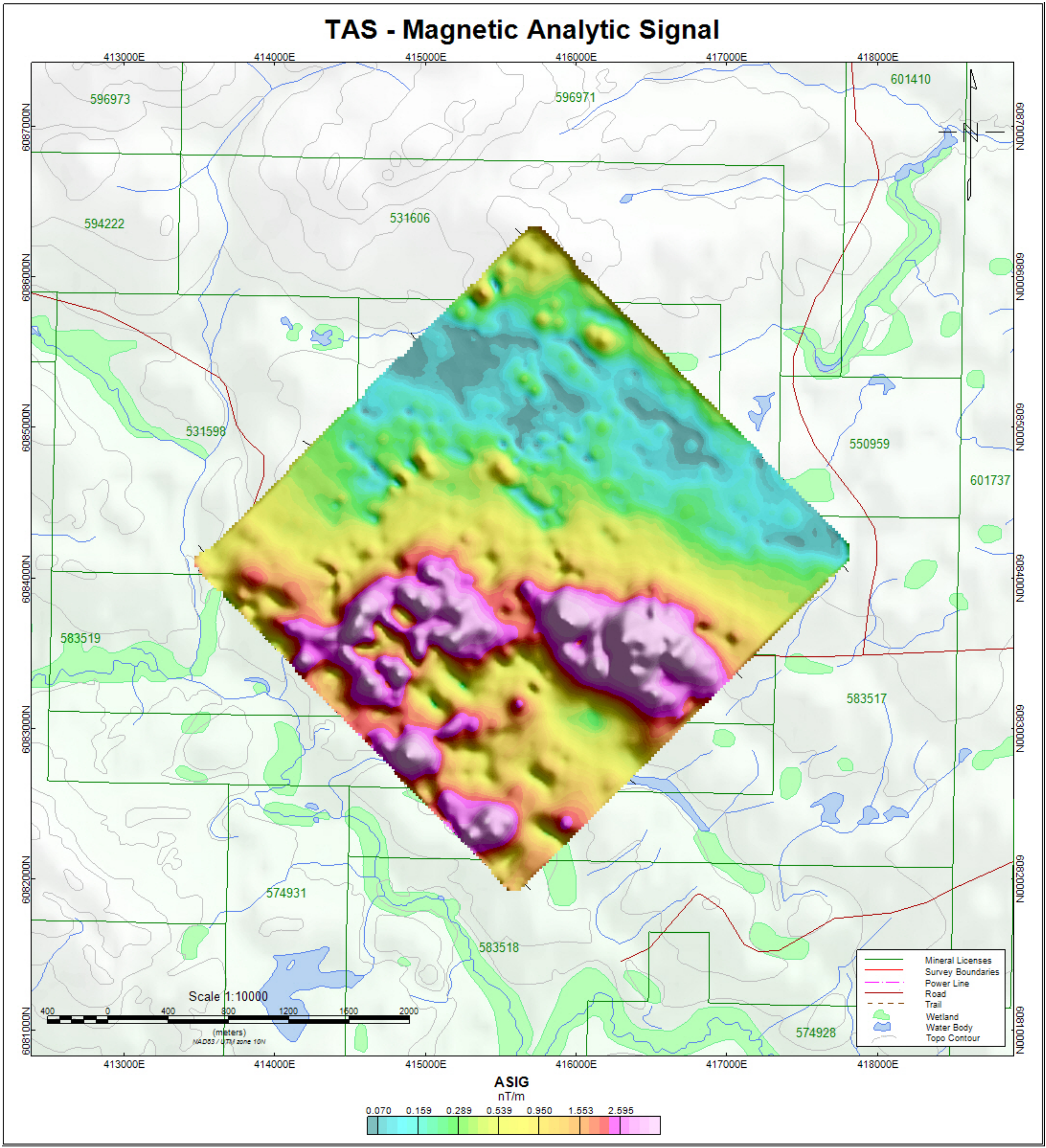


Figure 11 - Shaded image of the magnetic analytical signal (ASIG) over the TAS survey area.

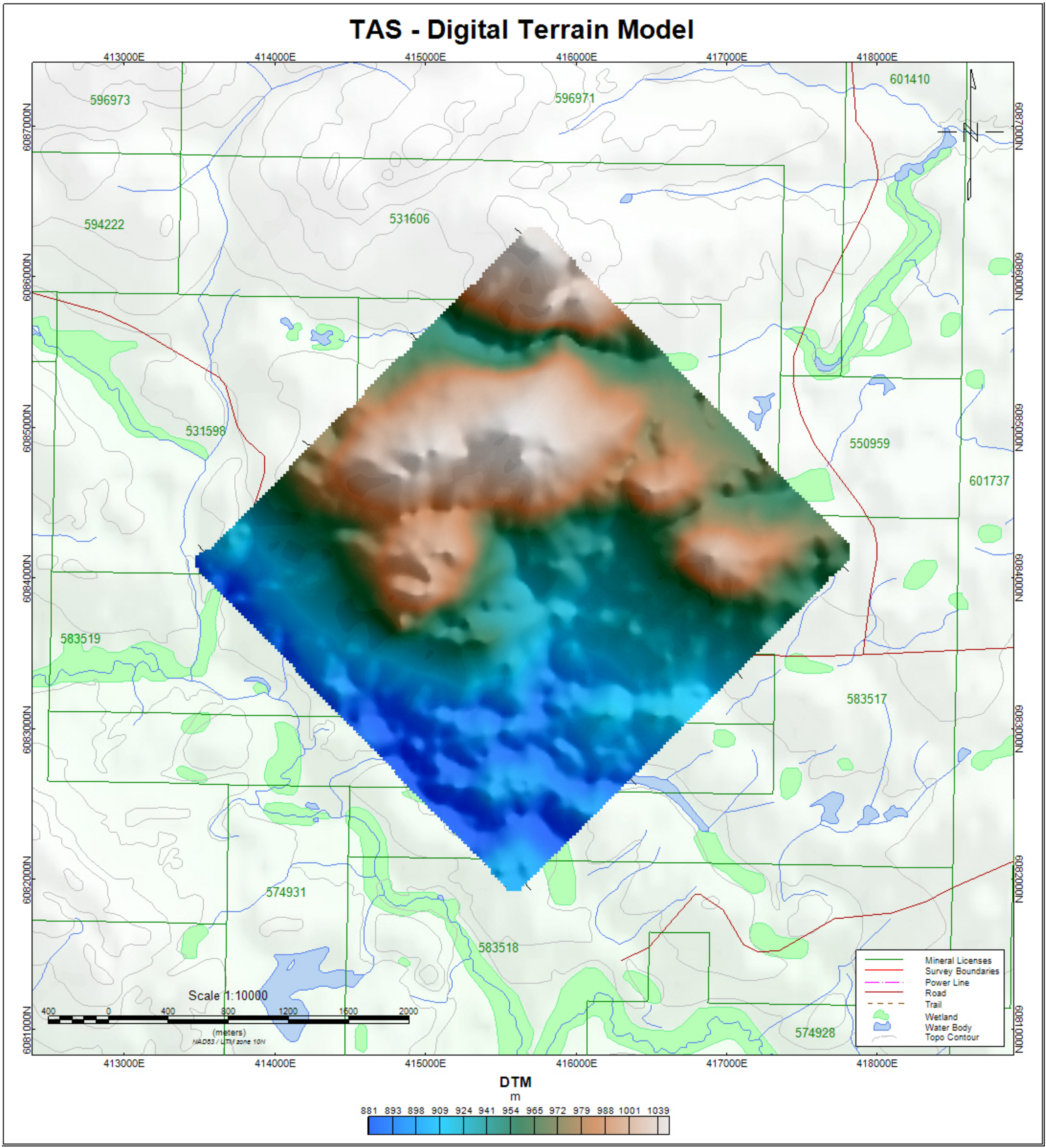


Figure 12 - Shaded image of the digital terrain model (DTM) over the TAS survey area.

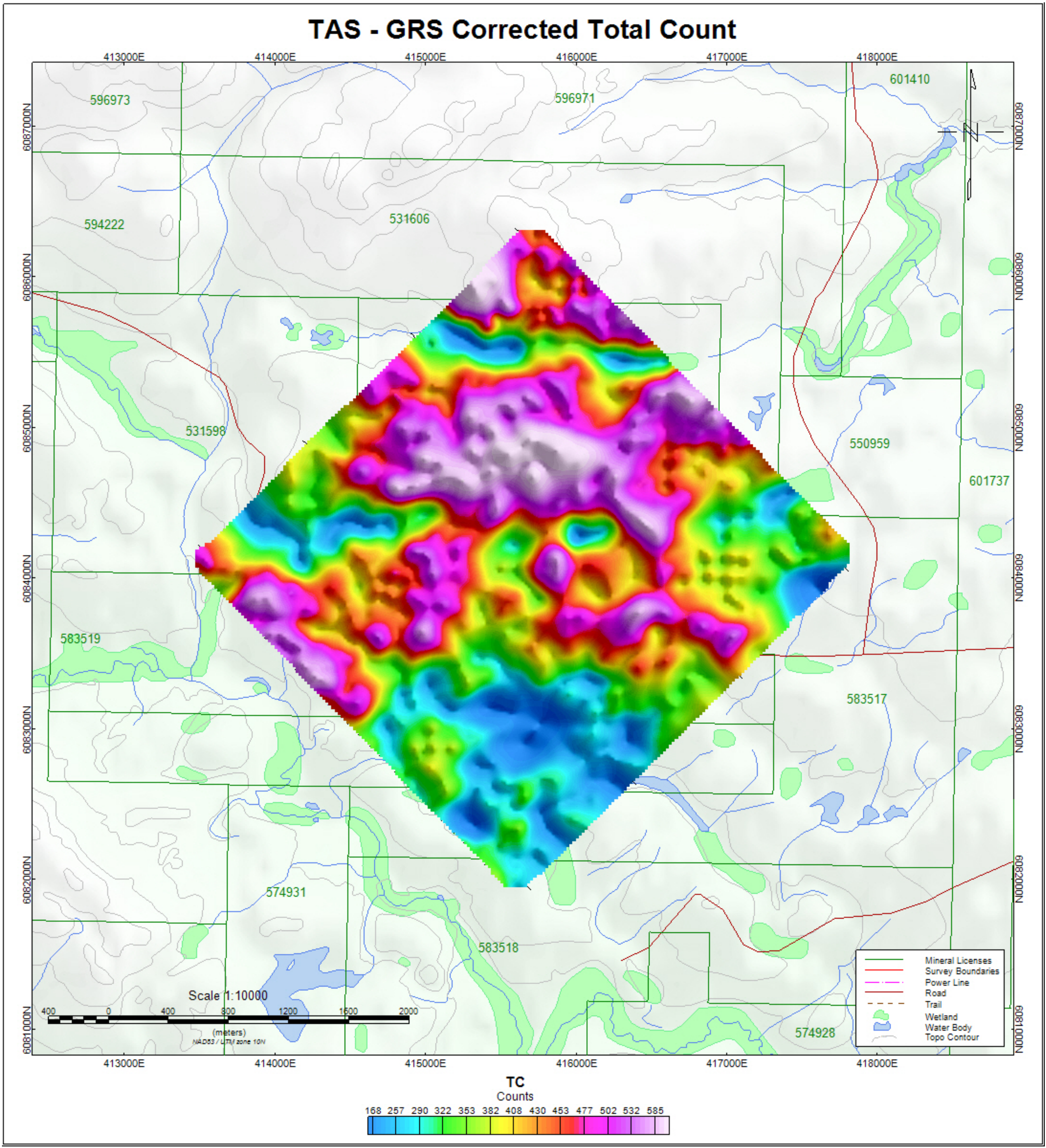


Figure 13 - Shaded image of the radiometrics corrected total count over the TAS survey area.

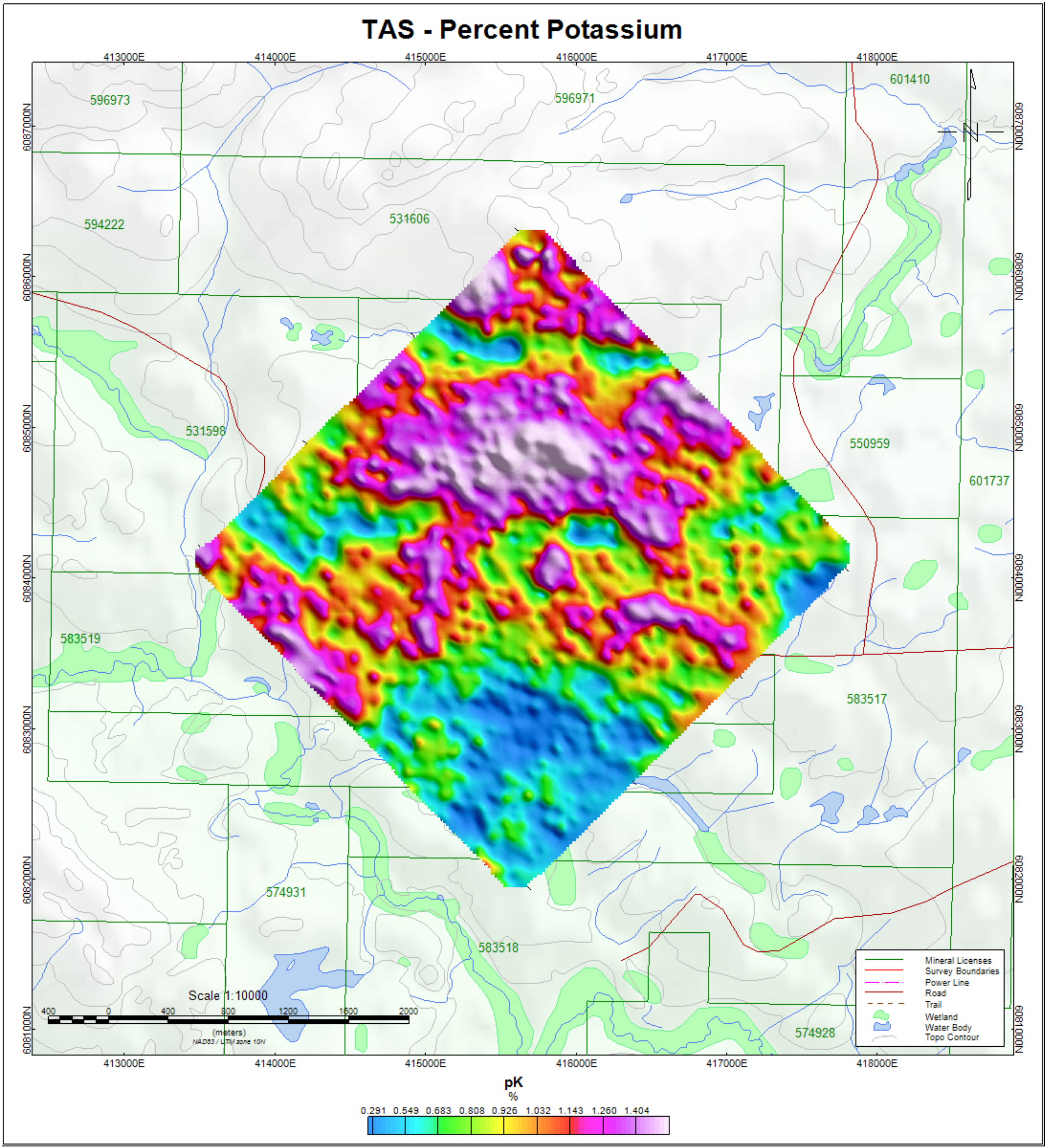


Figure 14 - Shaded image of the radiometrics percent Potassium over the TAS survey area.

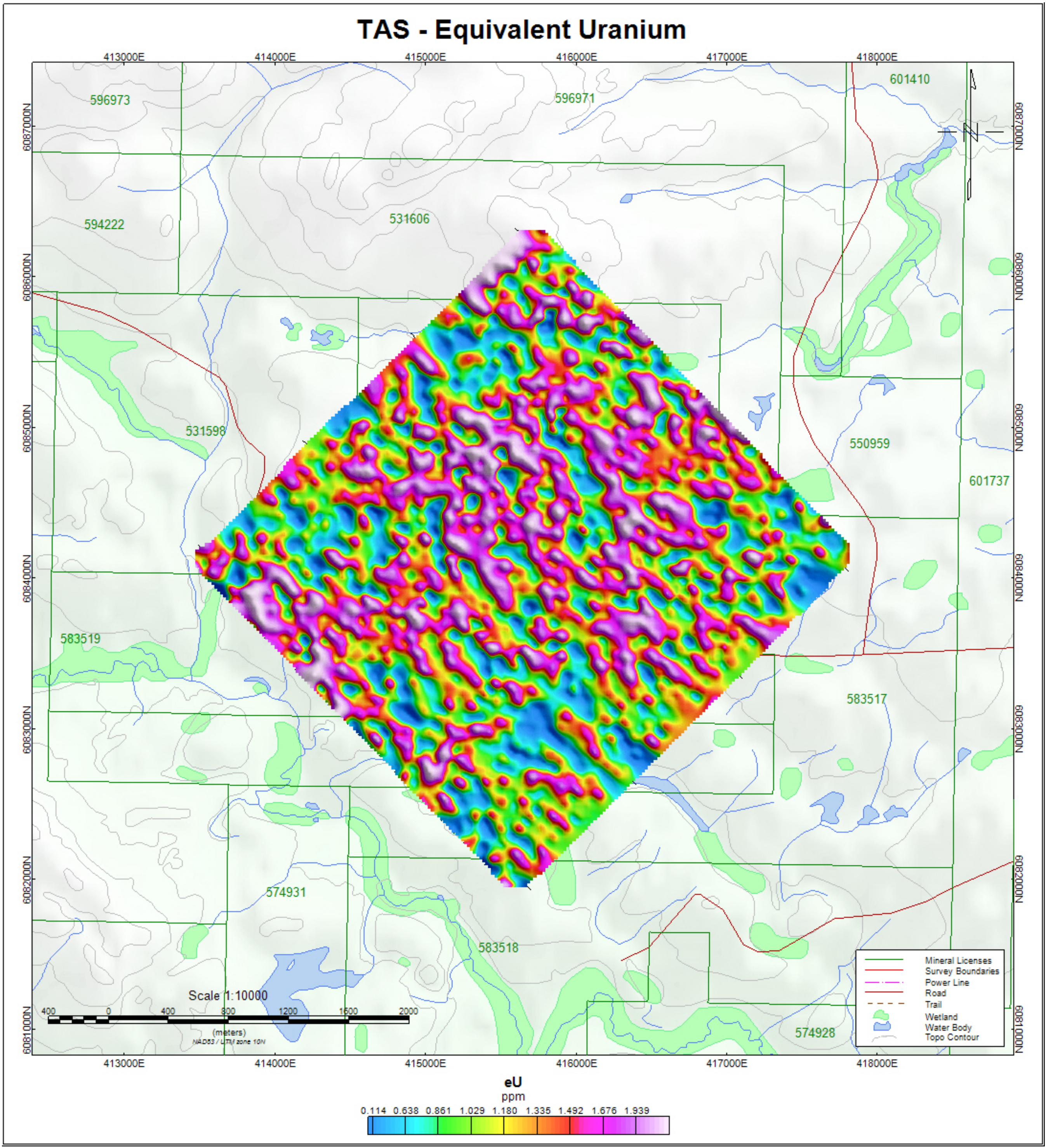


Figure 15 - Shaded image of the radiometrics equivalent Uranium over the TAS survey area.

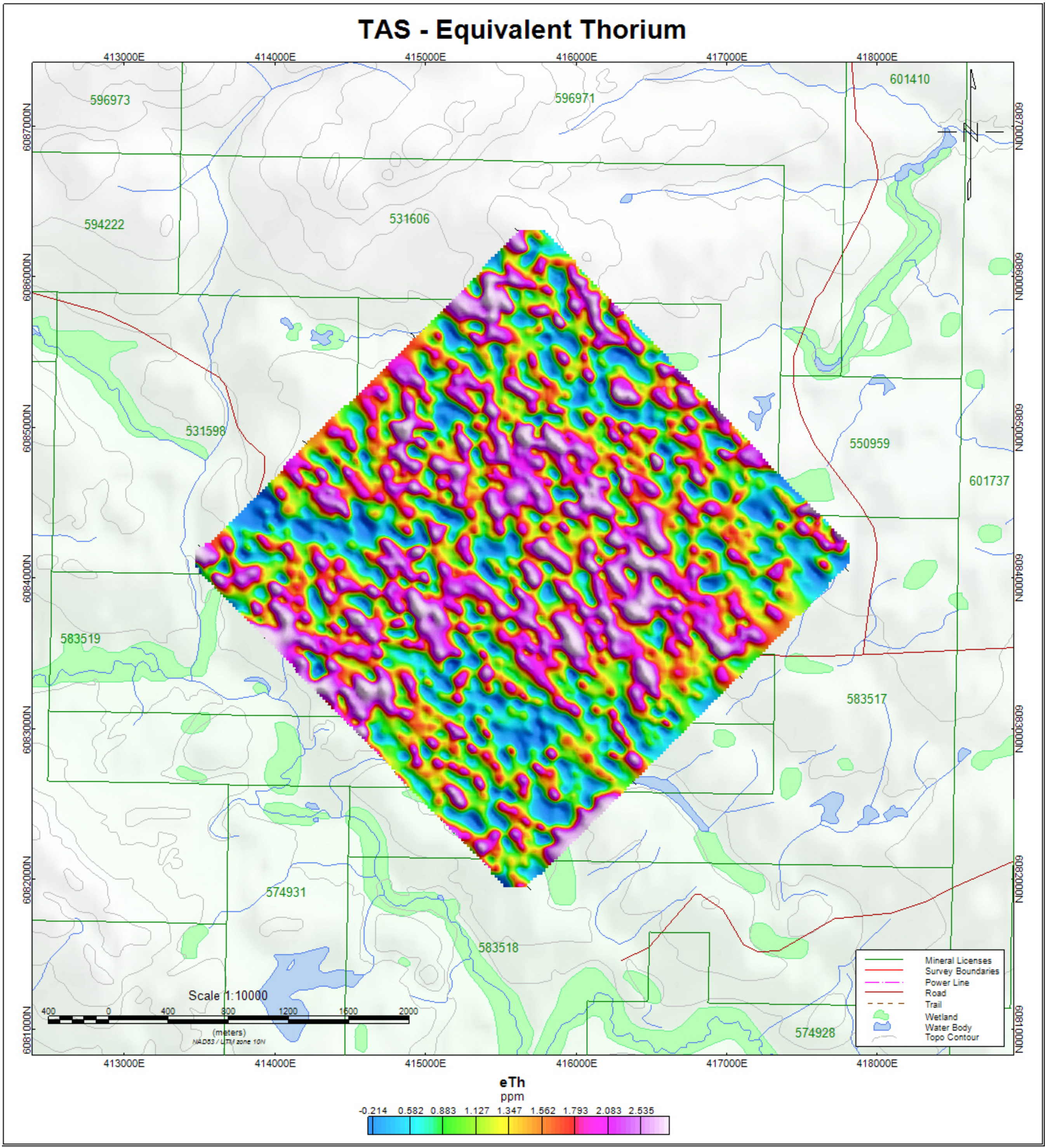


Figure 16 - Shaded image of the radiometrics equivalent Thorium over the TAS survey area.

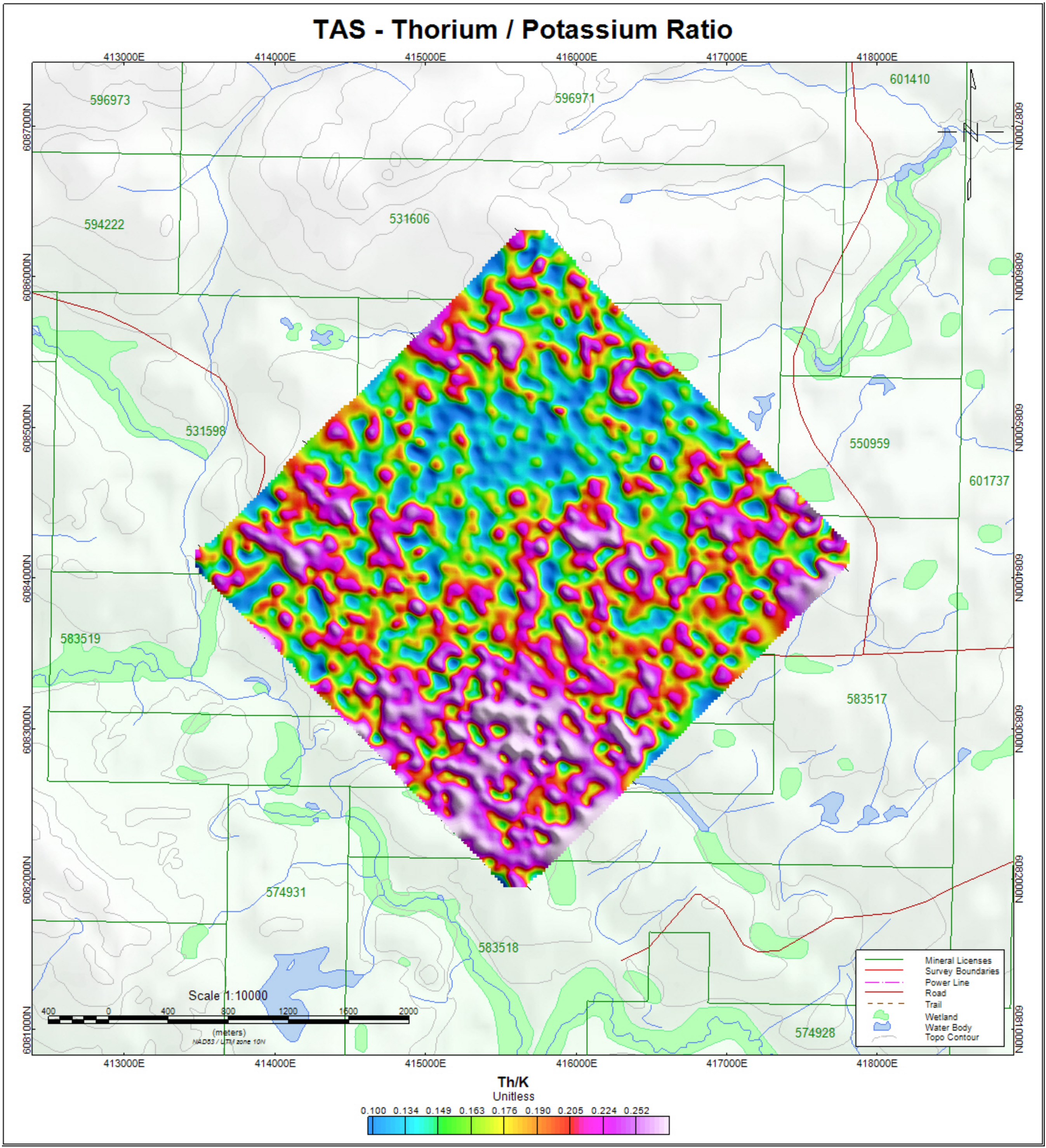


Figure 17 – Shaded image of the radiometrics Thorium – Potassium ratio over the TAS survey area.

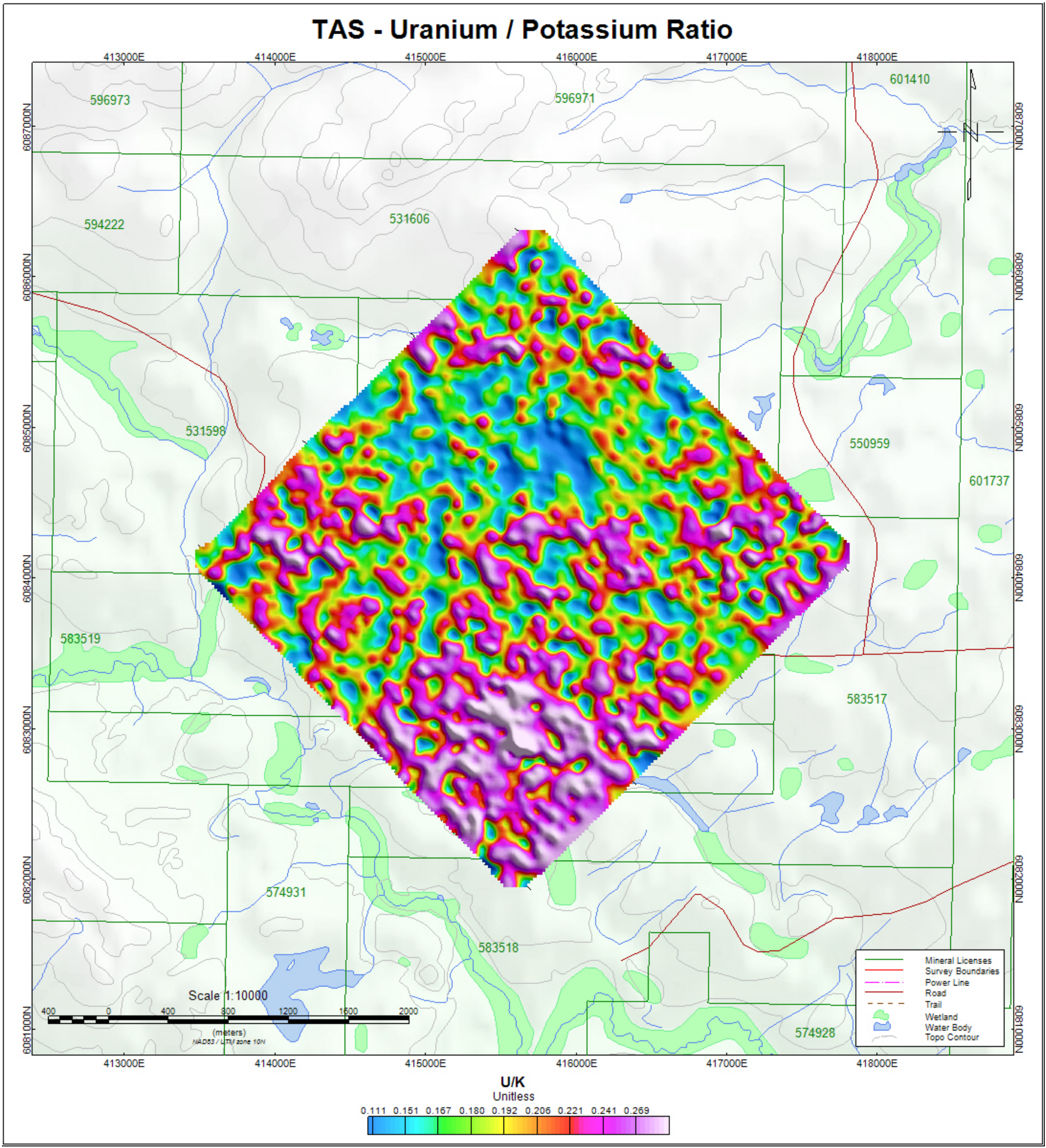


Figure 18 – Shaded image of the radiometrics Uranium – Potassium ratio over the TAS survey area.

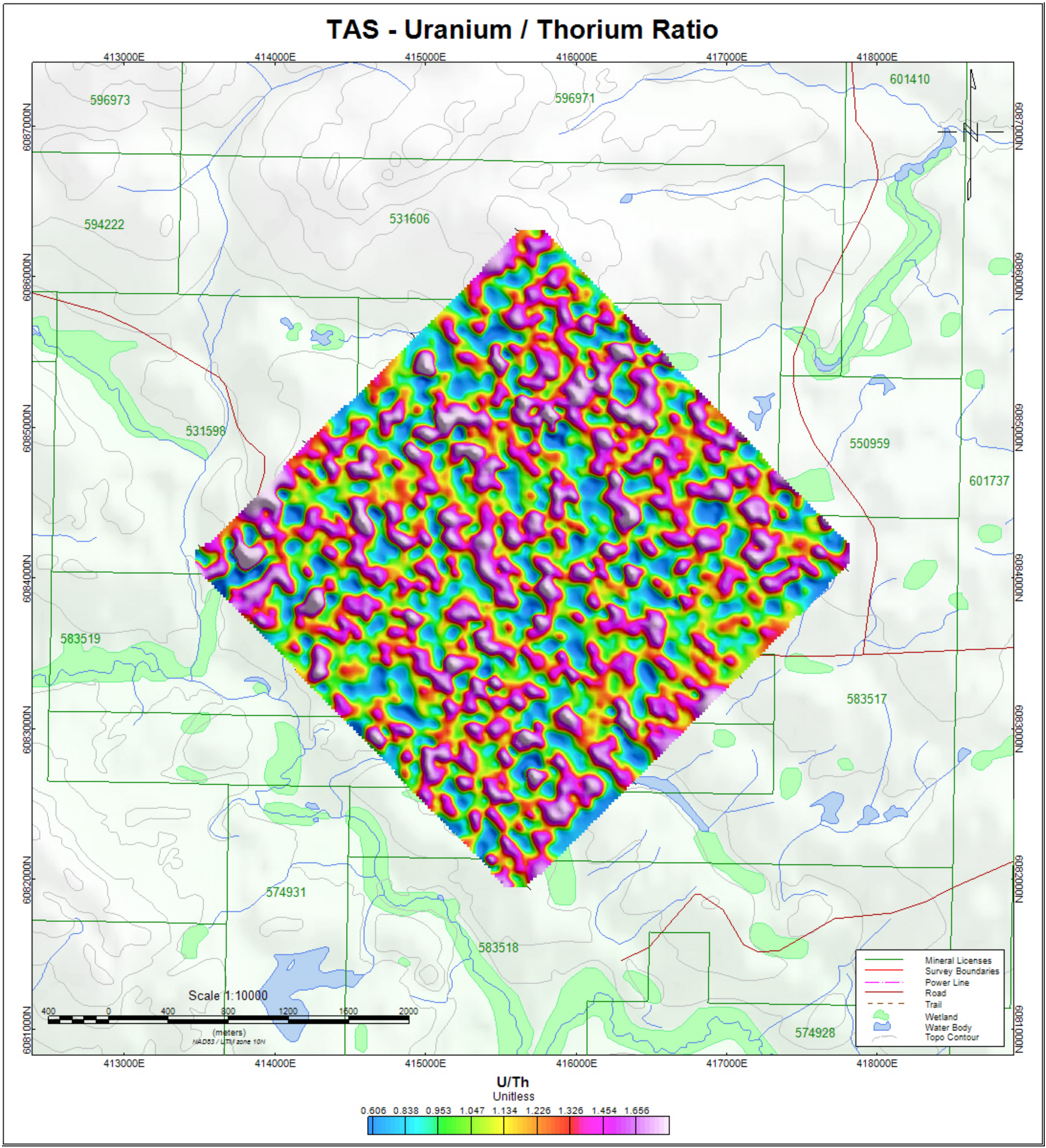


Figure 19 – Shaded image of the radiometrics Uranium - Thorium ratio over the TAS survey area.

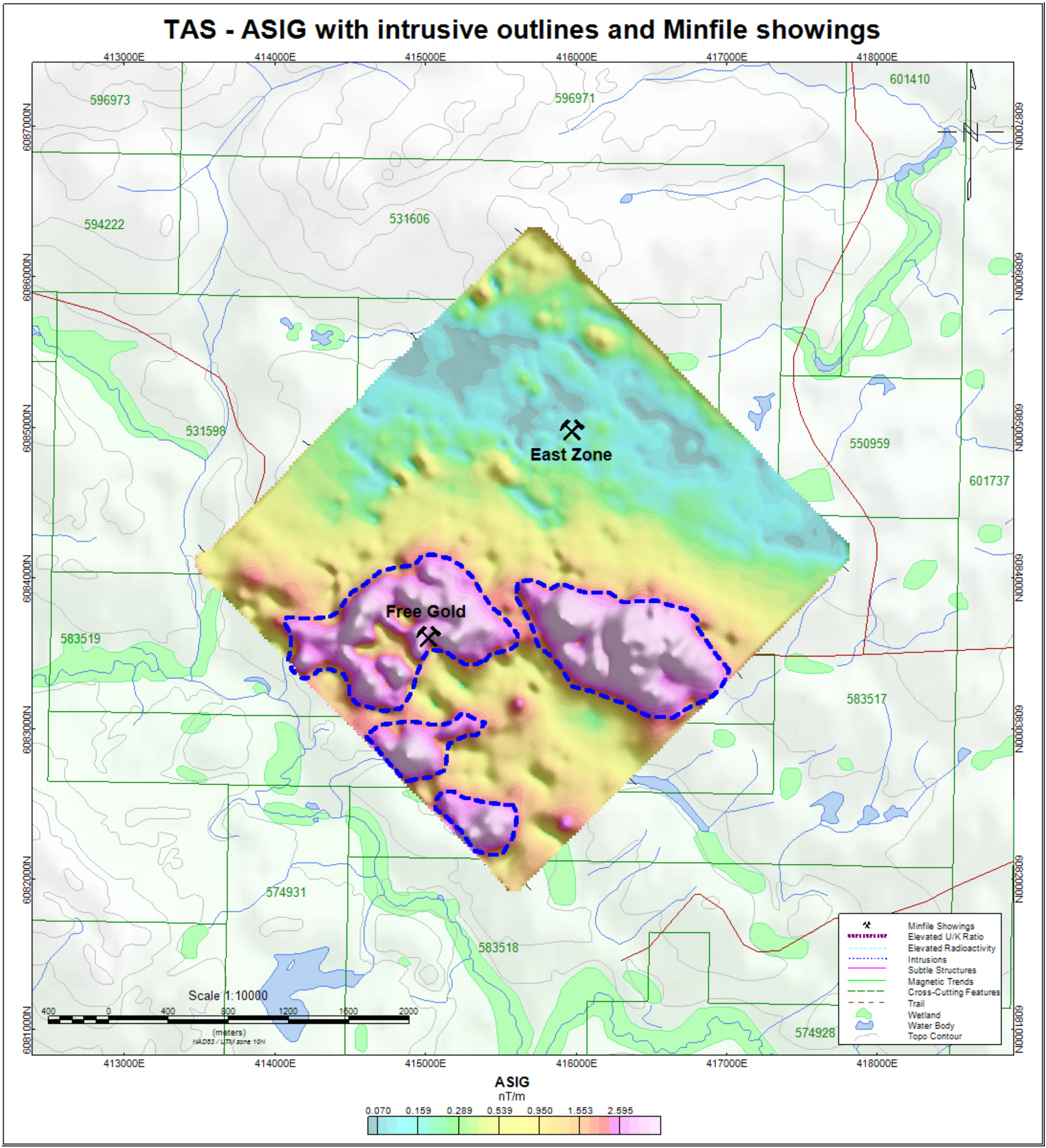


Figure 20 – Analytic Signal grid with the location of local area showings and possible intrusive contacts.

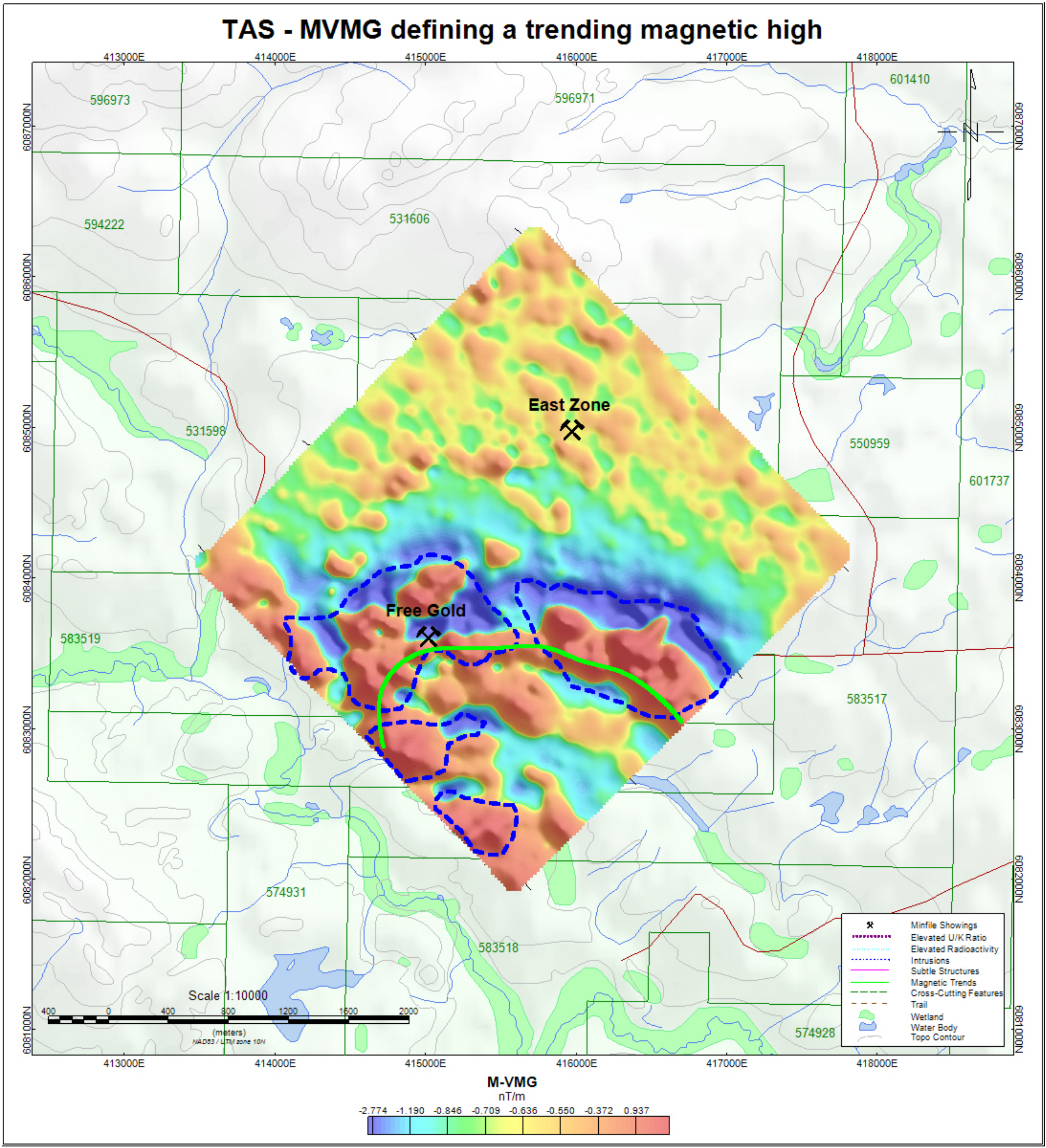


Figure 21 – MVMG grid delineating a strong magnetic trend.

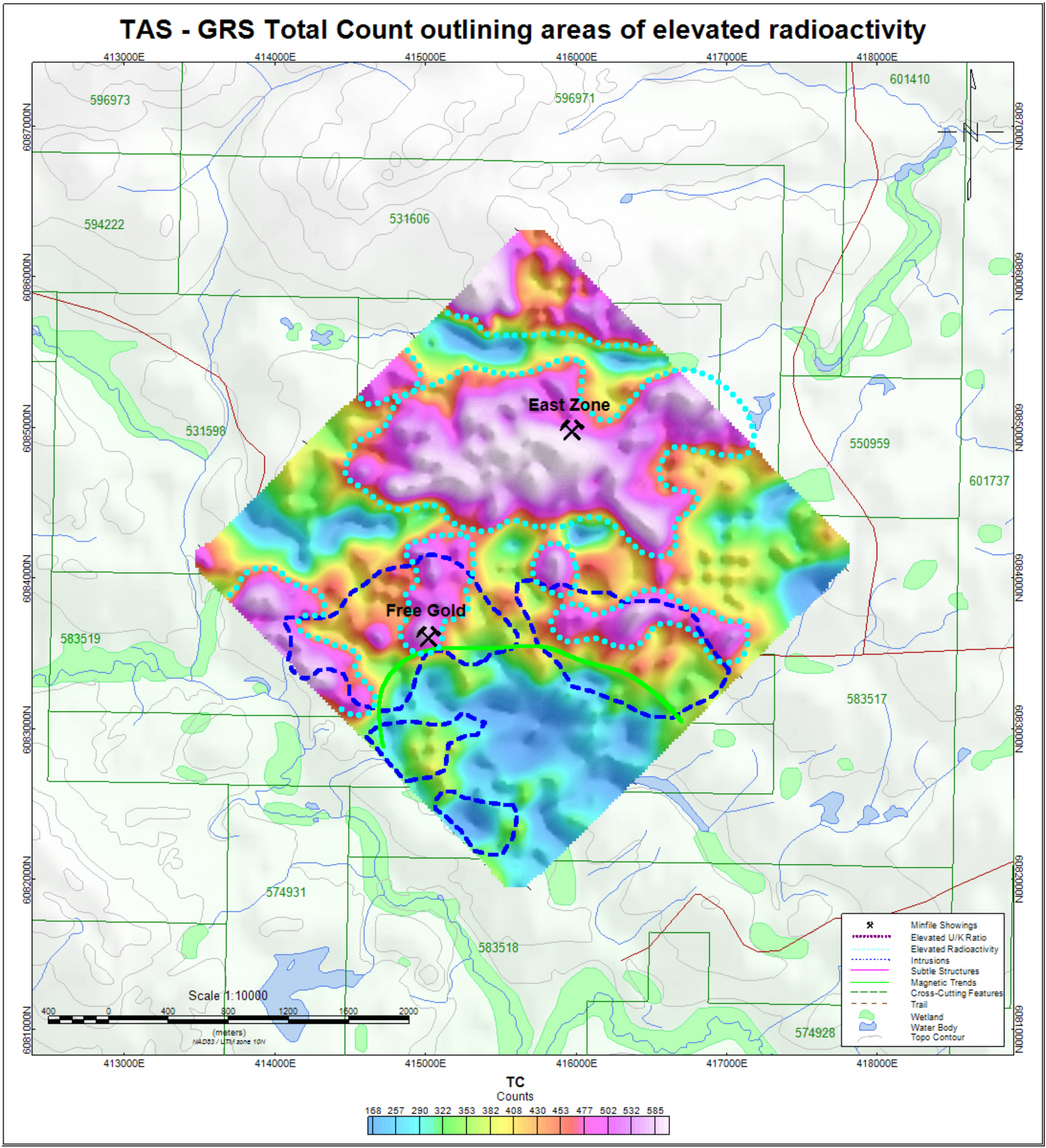


Figure 22 – Gamma Ray Spectrometry Total Count grid outlining regions of elevated radioactivity.

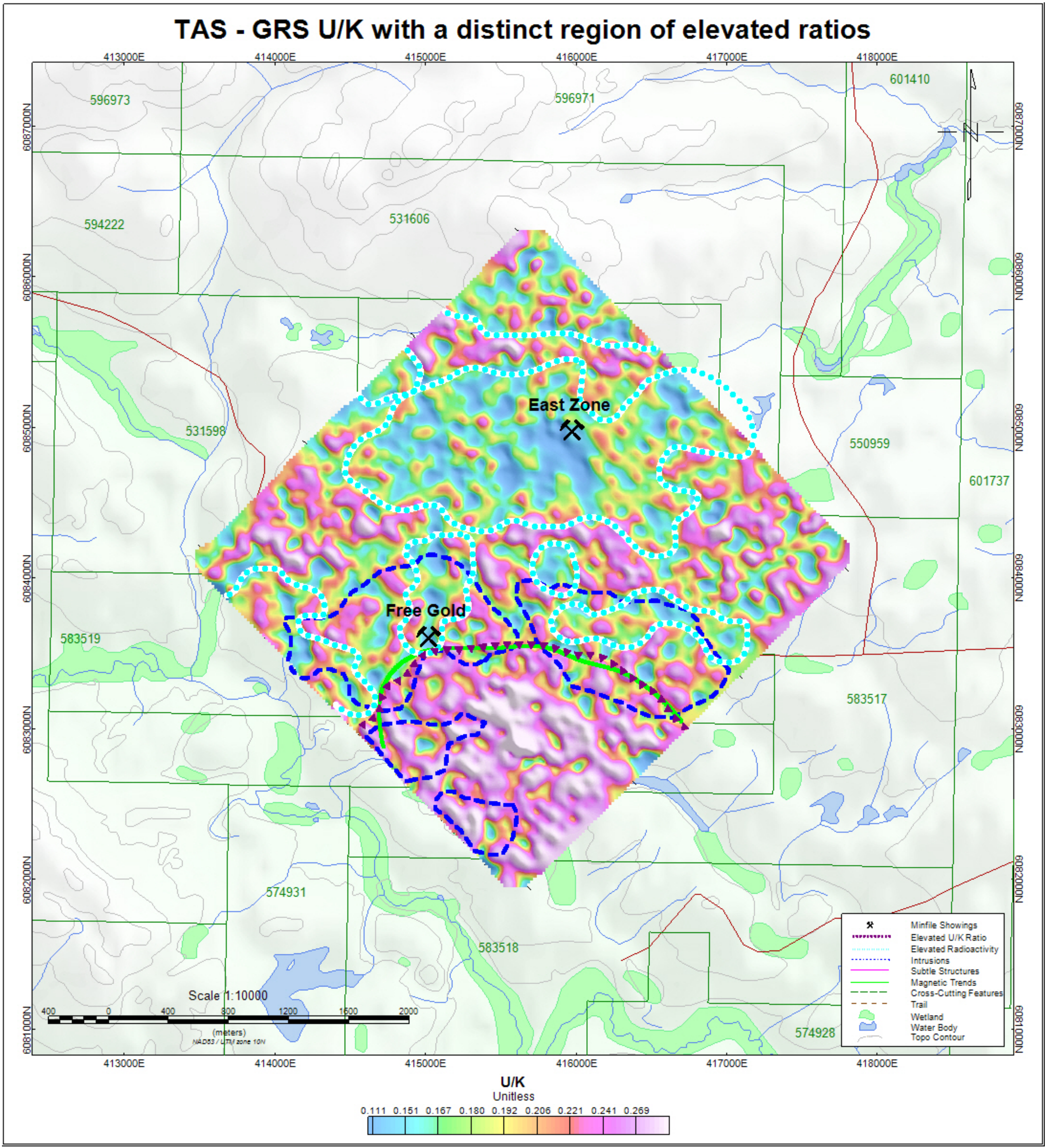


Figure 23 – GRS Uranium / Potassium ratio grid highlighting a region of elevated values.

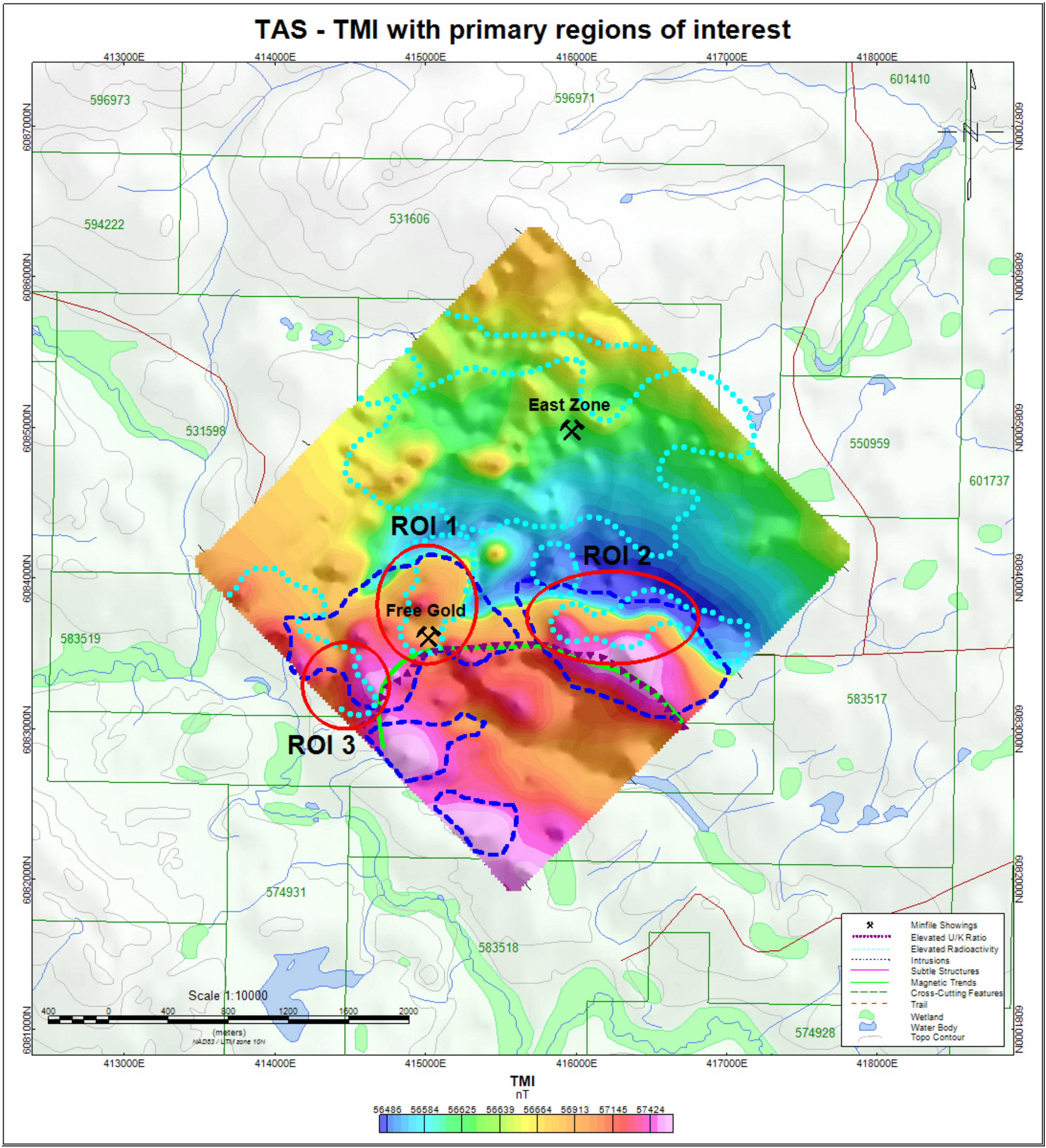


Figure 24 – Total Magnetic Intensity grid identifying the primary region of interest.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

Sean Scrivens, P. Geo.
4145 Armitage Ave.
Dunrobin, ON, K0A 1T0
Telephone: 613-324-4556
Email: sscrivens@cmgairborne.com

I, Sean Scrivens P.Geo. (APGO #1623) do hereby certify that:

I have reviewed all the items within the Report titled: "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM & Radiometric Survey"

I am a graduate of the Carleton University and hold a BSc (with honors) in Computational Geophysics (2004).

I am a current member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), member # 1623;

I have been a practicing geophysicist in the mineral exploration and environmental sectors for over 6 years and as a Professional Geoscientist for 2 years.

I am currently the Manager of Processing and Interpretation for Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd.

I currently own no common shares or share options with Rich Rock Resources Inc.

Dated July 29th, 2010.

APPENDIX B
LIST OF SURVEY OUTLINE POINTS

The following survey polygon was produced by CMG and approved by the Client.

The Datum is NAD-83.

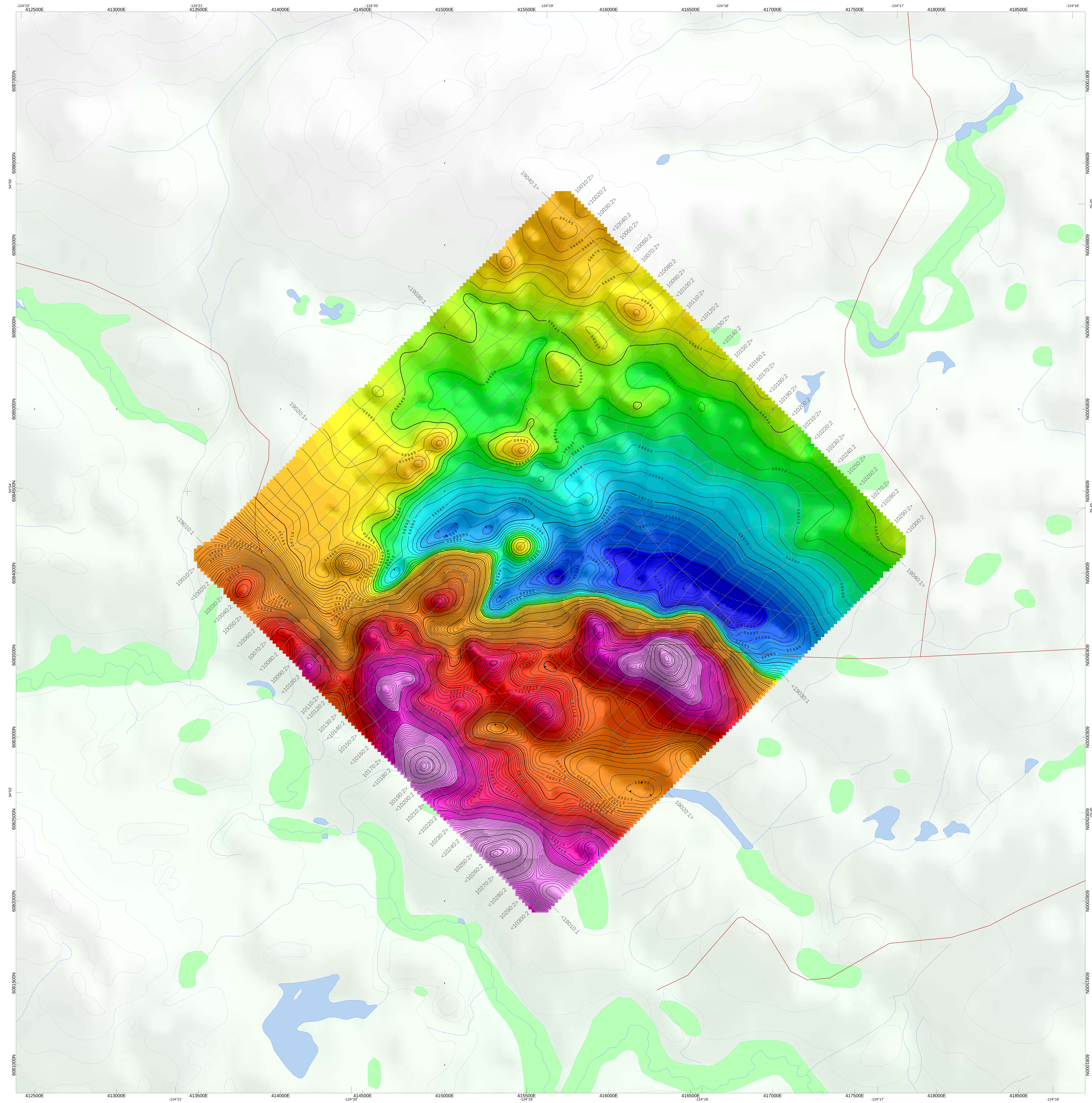
The Projection is UTM, Zone 10 North.

TAS

Easting	Northing
413544	6084137
415676	6086269
417751	6084127
415622	6081995

APPENDIX C
LIST OF DATABASE COLUMNS (GEOSOFT GDB FORMAT)

Channel Name	Description
x	X positional data (metres – NAD83, UTM Zone 10 north)
y	Y positional data (metres – NAD83, UTM Zone 10 north)
lon_wgs84	Longitude data (degree – WGS84)
lat_wgs84	Latitude data (degree – WGS84)
Lines	Line number
Flight	Flight number
Date	Flight date
gpstime	Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) measurement
gpsalt	Bird height above sea level (metres – ASL)
radalt	Bird height above ground (metres – AGL)
DTM	Digital Terrain Model (metres – ASL)
Basemag	Base station magnetic diurnal (nT)
Mag1	Sensor 1 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Mag2	Sensor 2 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Mag3	Sensor 3 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
TMI	Leveled Total Magnetic field data (nT)
ASIG	Magnetic analytical signal (nT)
MC_HMG	Measured Cross-Line Horizontal Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
MI_HMG	Measured In-Line Horizontal Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
M_VMG	Measured Vertical Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
Temperature	Temperature record outside helicopter (ºC)
Pressure	Pressure reading outside helicopter (kPa)
Spec_GPSAlt	Altitude ASL record by the spectrometer GPS (m)
TC_Corr	Corrected GRS Total Counts (Counts)
pK	Percent Potassium (%)
eU	Equivalent Uranium (ppm)
eTh	Equivalent Thorium (ppm)
Th_K_Ratio	Thorium / Potassium Ratio (ppm/%)
U_K_Ratio	Uranium / Potassium Ratio (ppm/%)
U_Th_Ratio	Uranium / Thorium Ratio



The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data (www.geogratis.ca)
Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) data
Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database (www.geocomm.com)

Grid North

Survey Specifications:

Base: Vanderhoof, BC
Date Flown: June 16, 2010
Aircraft: AS350
Registration: PWO
Flight Line Spacing: 100 m
Flight Line Direction: N45°E
Tie Line Spacing: 1000 m
Tie Line Direction: N135°E
Nominal Bird Height: 45 m
Sensor Position: 30 m below aircraft

Instrumentation:

Data Acquisition: CMG DAS
System: Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM
Magnetometers: 3 GEM Potassium Total Field
Vertical Separation: 2.95 m
Horizontal Separation: 3.45 m
Sensitivity: +/- 0.001 nT
Heading Error: +/- 0.15 nT or less
Gradient Tolerance: 5,000 nT/m maximum
VLF Station # 1: LaMoure 24.8 kHz
VLF Station # 2: Jim Creek Seattle 25.2 kHz
VLF Sensitivity: +/- 5 pT
Radar Altimeter: Freeflight TRA 3500 @10 Hz, +/- 5%
GPS System: Novatel v4.0 @10 Hz, 1-5 m
Base station Unit: GSM-19 @1 Hz, +/- 0.01 nT

Navigation:

System: CD-GPS (Canadian Differential)
Equipment: AgNav Guia and Tee-Jet Receiver
Elevation: Freeflight TRA 3500 mounted in helicopter

Data Processing:

Total Magnetic Field: Diurnal removal, tie & micro-leveling
Magnetic Gradients: Heading error, micro-leveling
VLF: DC bias, directional correction

Coordinate System:

Datum: NAD83
Major Axis: 6378737.000
Eccentricity: 0.81819191
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Central Meridian: 123ºW
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting: 500,000 mE

Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (nT)

10
20
40
80
160
320

57643
57519
57424
57331
57266
57221
57184
57145
57112
57081
57040
57001
56913
56793
56712
56688
56674
56664
56658
56652
56646
56642
56639
56637
56634
56631
56628
56625
56619
56611
56603
56593
56584
56572
56557
56539
56514
56486

TMI
nT

Scale 1:10000
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Total Magnetic Intensity

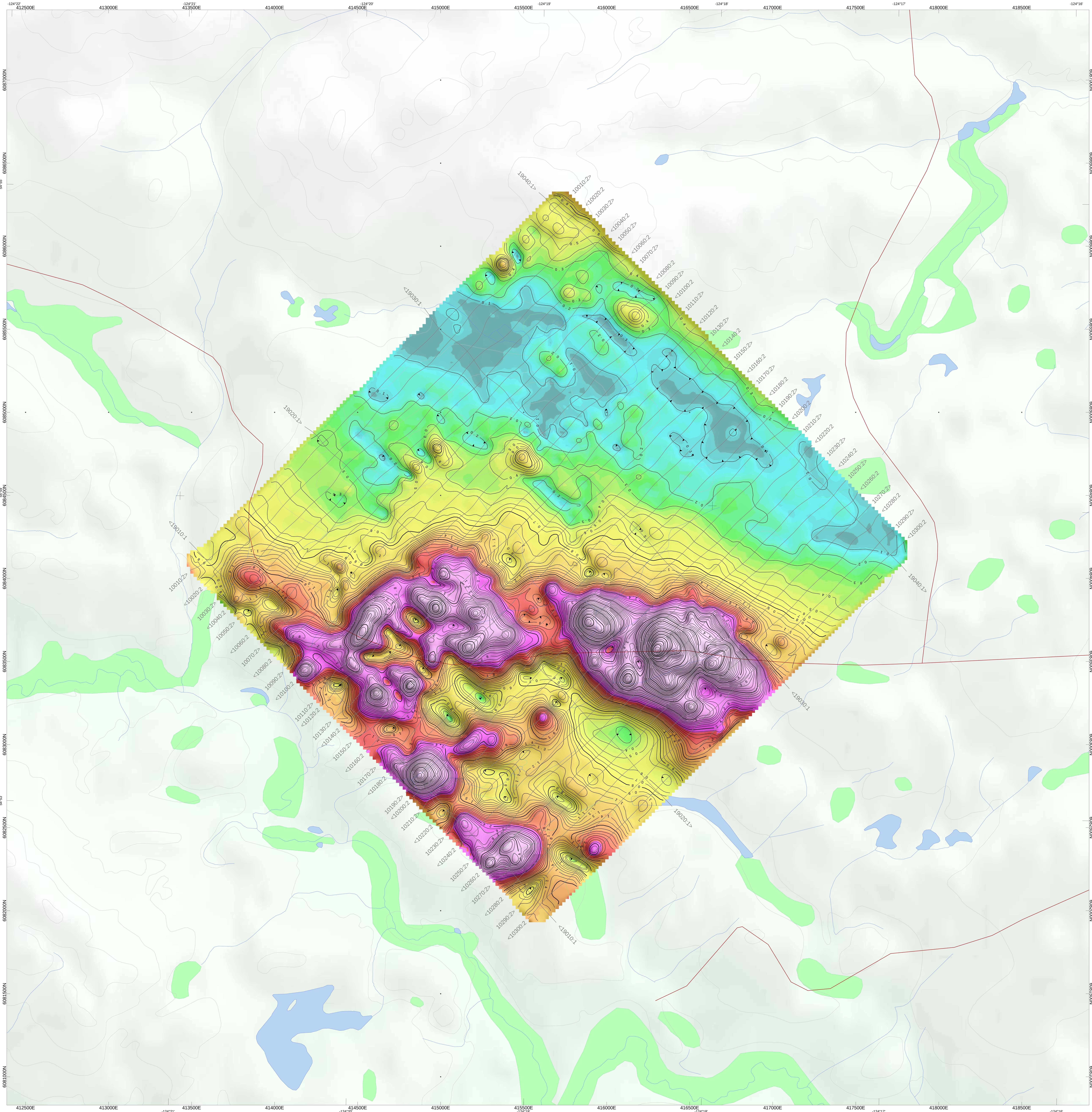
TAS

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com

CMG Project # 2010-006

Plate 1



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Grid North

Scale 1:10,000,000

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Tie Line Spacing: 1000 m
Tie Line Direction: N135°E
Nominal Bird Height: 45 m
Sensor Position: 30 m below aircraft

Instrumentation:

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System: Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM
Magnetometers: 3 GEM Potassium Total Field
Vertical Separation: 2.95 m
Horizontal Separation: 3.45 m
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Gradient Tolerance: 5,000 nT/m maximum
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VLF Station # 2: Jim Creek Seattle 25.2 kHz
VLF Sensitivity: +/- 5 pT
Radar Altimeter: Freeflight TRA 3500 @10 Hz, +/- 5%
GPS System: Novatel v4.0 @10 Hz, 1-5 m
Base station Unit: GSM-19 @1 Hz, +/- 0.01 nT

Navigation:

System: CD-GPS (Canadian Differential)
Equipment: AgNav Guia and Tee-Jet Receiver
Elevation: Freeflight TRA 3500 mounted in helicopter

Data Processing:

Total Magnetic Field: Diurnal removal, tie & micro-leveling
Magnetic Gradients: Heading error, micro-leveling
VLF: DC bias, directional correction

Coordinate System:

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False Easting: 500,000 mE

Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (nT/m)

0.2
0.4
0.8
1.6
3.2
6.4

4.266
3.459
2.944
2.595
2.280
1.997
1.770
1.553
1.361
1.199
1.069
0.950
0.842
0.729
0.621
0.539
0.459
0.383
0.334
0.289
0.249
0.216
0.184
0.159
0.135
0.114
0.092
0.070

ASIG
nT/m

Scale 1:10000
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Magnetic Analytic Signal

TAS

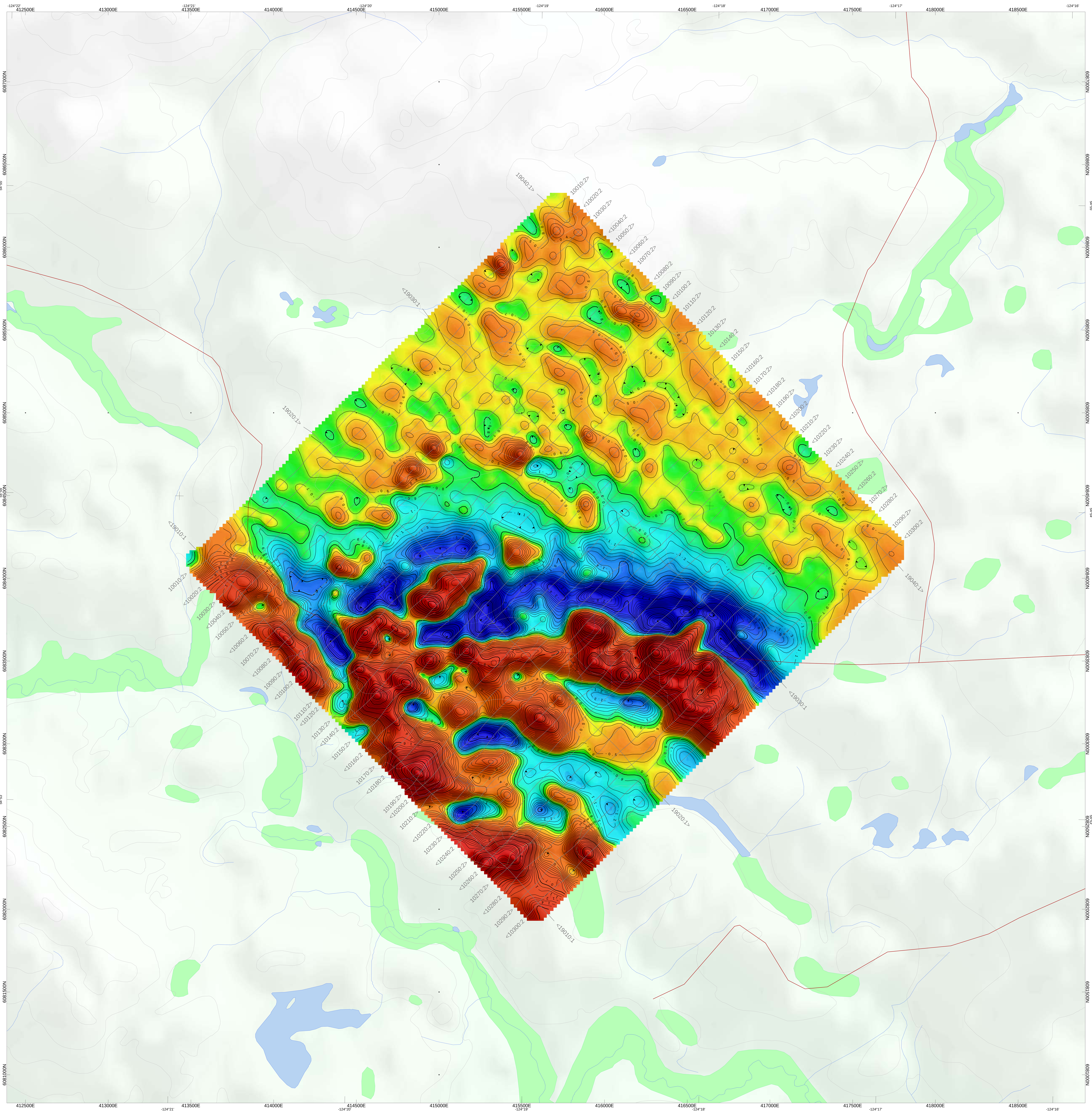
CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0

www.cmgairborne.com

CMG Project # 2010-006

Plate 1



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Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (nT/m)

0.2
0.4
0.8
1.6
3.2
6.4

3.643
2.199
1.427
0.937
0.481
0.114
-0.193
-0.372
-0.443
-0.486
-0.520
-0.550
-0.575
-0.596
-0.618
-0.636
-0.653
-0.671
-0.689
-0.709
-0.733
-0.760
-0.796
-0.846
-0.915
-0.990
-1.076
-1.190
-1.376
-1.624
-2.052
-2.774

M-VMG
nT/m

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

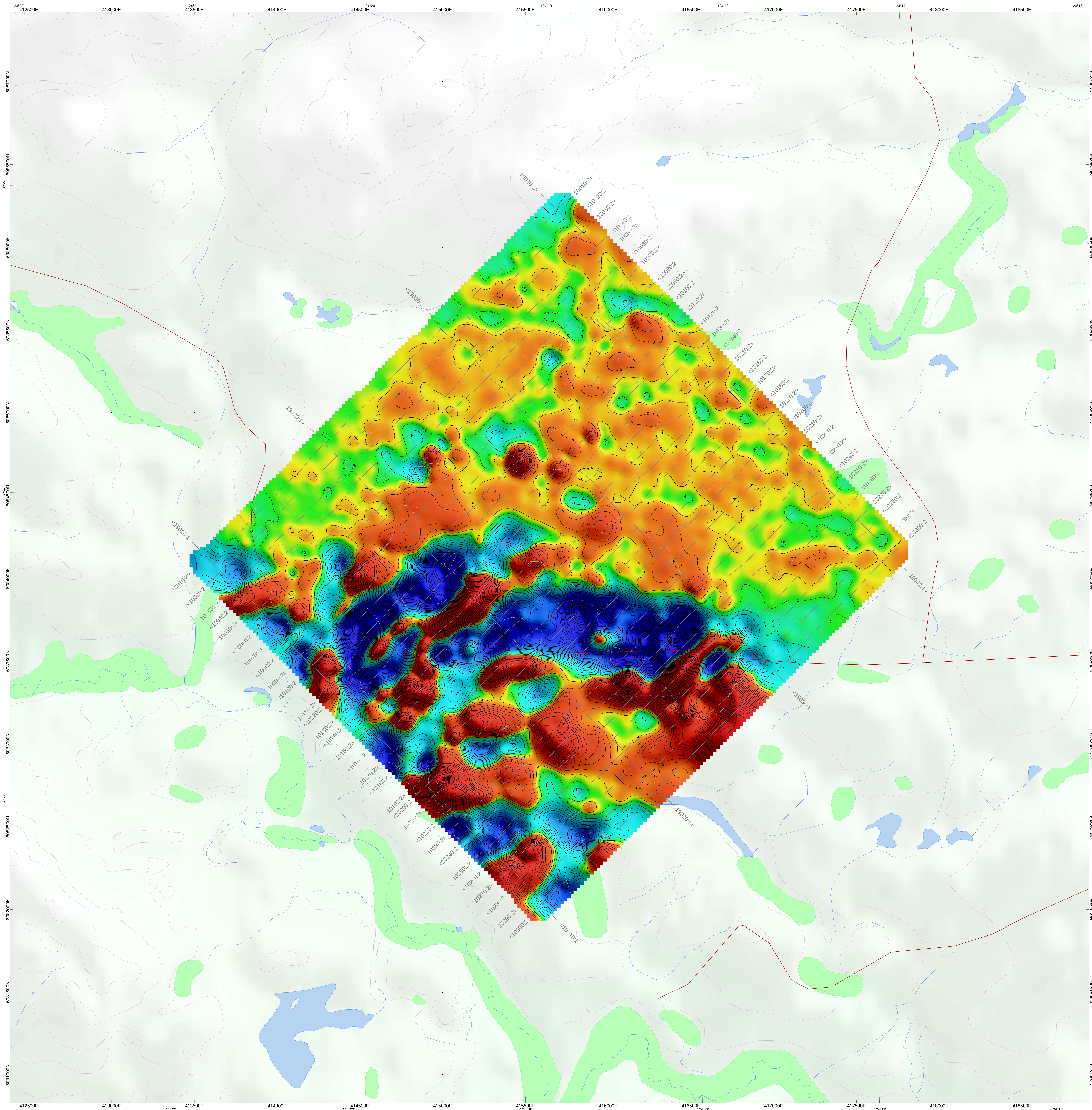
Measured Vertical Magnetic Gradient

TAS

CMG Airborne
11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com

CMG Project # 2010-006

Plate 1



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Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (nT/m)

0.2
0.4
0.8
1.6
3.2
6.4

1.992
1.096
0.746
0.539
0.419
0.350
0.310
0.282
0.261
0.246
0.233
0.222
0.212
0.203
0.193
0.183
0.173
0.161
0.150
0.137
0.124
0.107
0.084
0.052
-0.003
-0.101
-0.219
-0.397
-0.635
-1.021
-1.506
-2.543

MC-HMG
nT/m

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

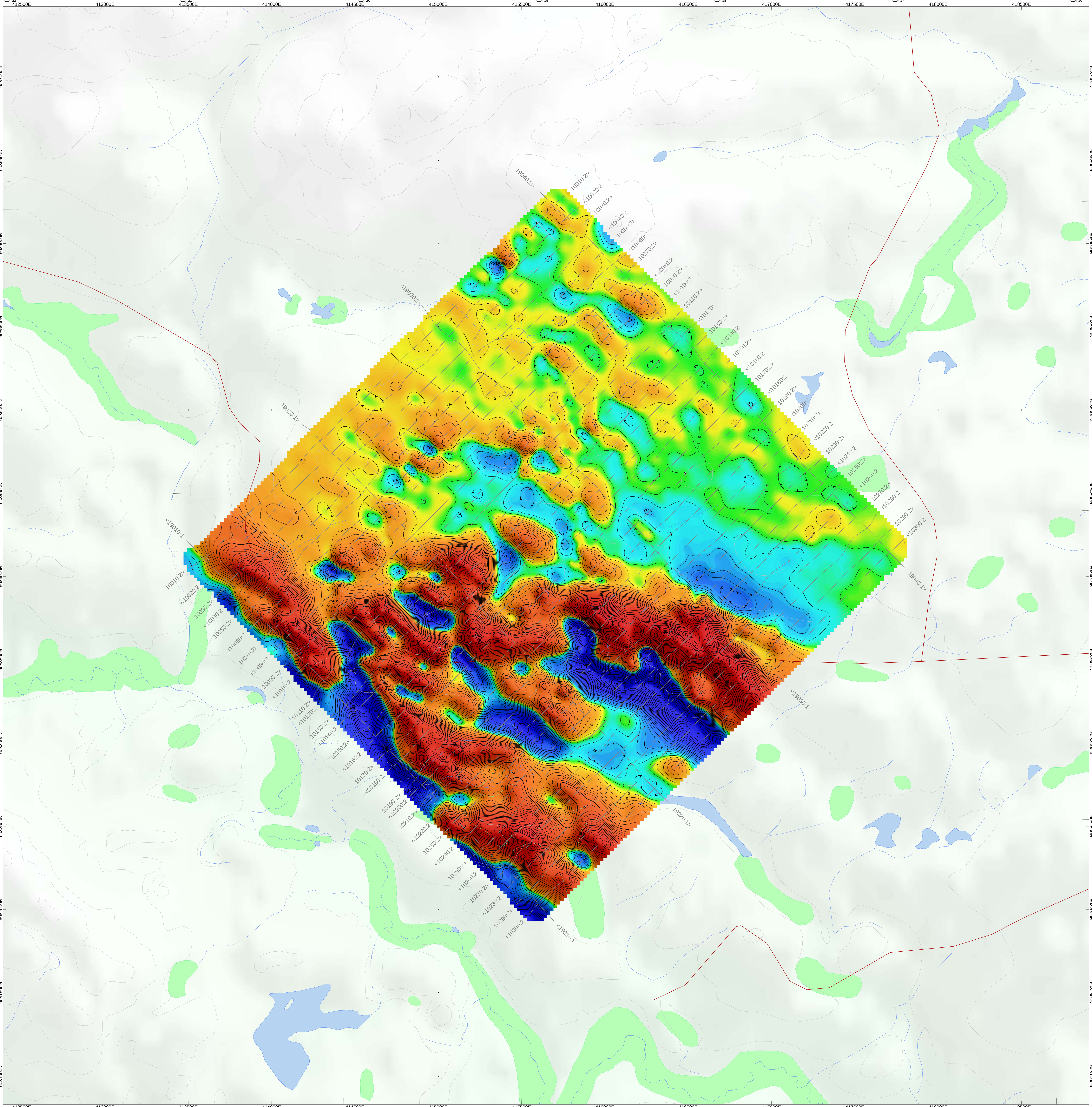
Measured Cross-Line Magnetic Gradient

TAS

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0

www.cmgairborne.com



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Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) data
Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database (www.geocomm.com)

Grid North

Survey Specifications:

Base: Vanderhoof, BC
Date Flown: June 16, 2010
Aircraft: AS350
Registration: PWO
Flight Line Spacing: 100 m
Flight Line Direction: N45°E
Tie Line Spacing: 1000 m
Tie Line Direction: N135°E
Nominal Bird Height: 45 m
Sensor Position: 30 m below aircraft

Instrumentation:

Data Acquisition: CMG DAS
System: Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM
Magnetometers: 3 GEM Potassium Total Field
Vertical Separation: 2.95 m
Horizontal Separation: 3.45 m
Sensitivity: +/- 0.001 nT
Heading Error: +/- 0.15 nT or less
Gradient Tolerance: 5,000 nT/m maximum
VLF Station # 1: LaMoure 24.8 kHz
VLF Station # 2: Jim Creek Seattle 25.2 kHz
VLF Sensitivity: +/- 5 pT
Radar Altimeter: Freeflight TRA 3500 @10 Hz, +/- 5%
GPS System: Novatel v4.0 @10 Hz, 1-5 m
Base station Unit: GSM-19 @1 Hz, +/- 0.01 nT

Navigation:

System: CD-GPS (Canadian Differential)
Equipment: AgNav Guia and Tee-Jet Receiver
Elevation: Freeflight TRA 3500 mounted in helicopter

Data Processing:

Total Magnetic Field: Diurnal removal, tie & micro-leveling
Magnetic Gradients: Heading error, micro-leveling
VLF: DC bias, directional correction

Coordinate System:

Datum: NAD83
Major Axis: 6378737.000
Eccentricity: 0.81819191
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Central Meridian: 123ºW
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting: 500,000 mE

Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (nT/m)

0.2
0.4
0.8
1.6
3.2
6.4

3.353
2.114
1.638
1.281
0.987
0.765
0.580
0.430
0.288
0.191
0.126
0.083
0.054
0.032
0.011
-0.006
-0.021
-0.035
-0.048
-0.062
-0.077
-0.091
-0.107
-0.126
-0.148
-0.175
-0.213
-0.258
-0.337
-0.546
-1.086
-2.002

MI-HMG
nT/m

Scale 1:10000
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Measured In-Line Magnetic Gradient

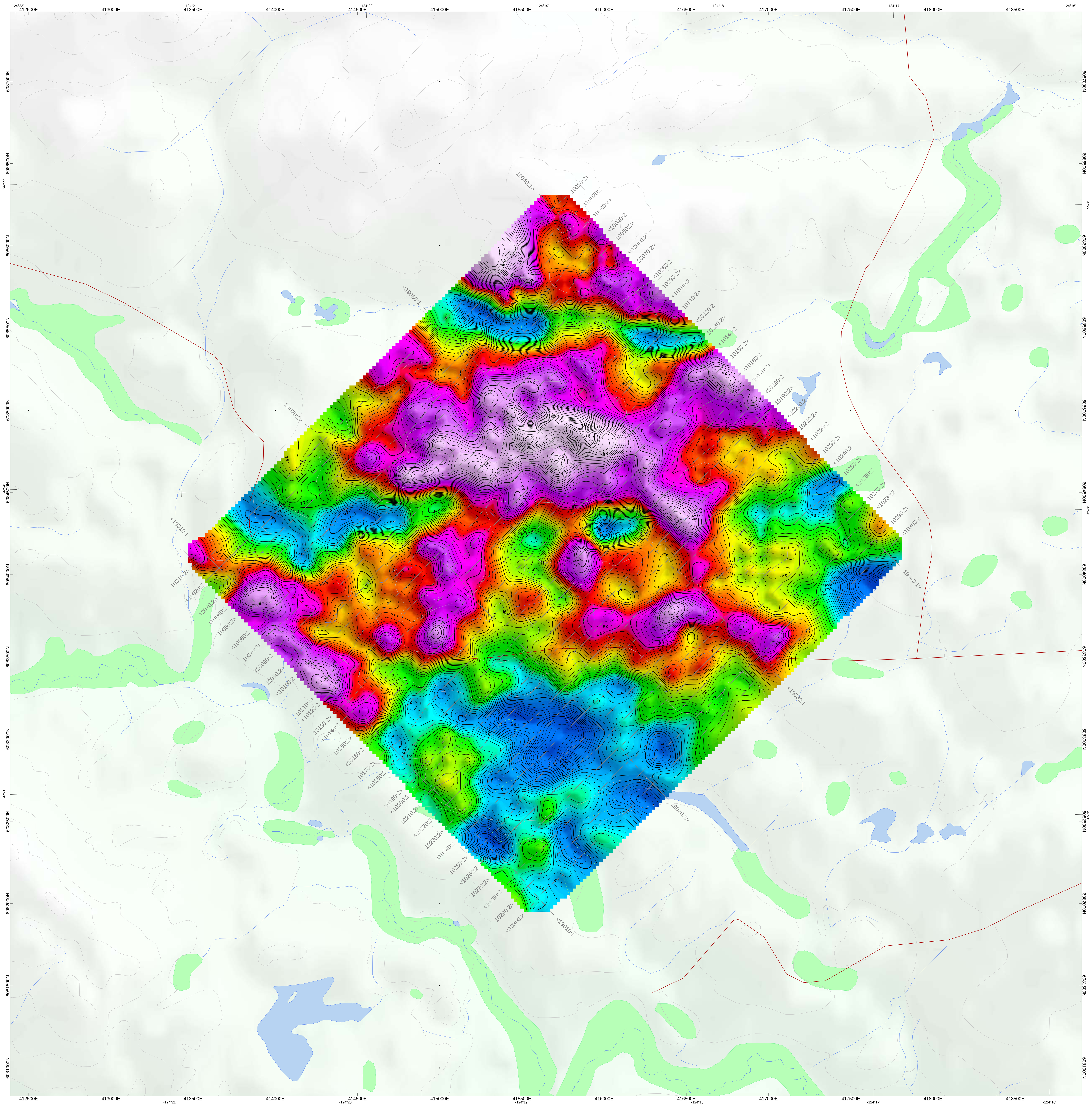
TAS

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com

CMG Project # 2010-006

Plate 1



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Base station Unit: GSM-19 @1 Hz, +/- 0.01 nT

Navigation:

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Elevation: Freeflight TRA 3500 mounted in helicopter

Data Processing:

Total Magnetic Field: Diurnal removal, tie & micro-leveling
Magnetic Gradients: Heading error, micro-leveling
VLF: DC bias, directional correction

Coordinate System:

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Major Axis: 6378737.000
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Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
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Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting: 500,000 mE

Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (Counts)

10
20
40
80
160
320

644
585
557
539
526
513
502
492
482
472
463
453
444
435
425
417
408
397
387
376
366
353
341
329
315
302
290
277
264
250
229
168

GRS-TC
Counts

Scale 1:10000
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

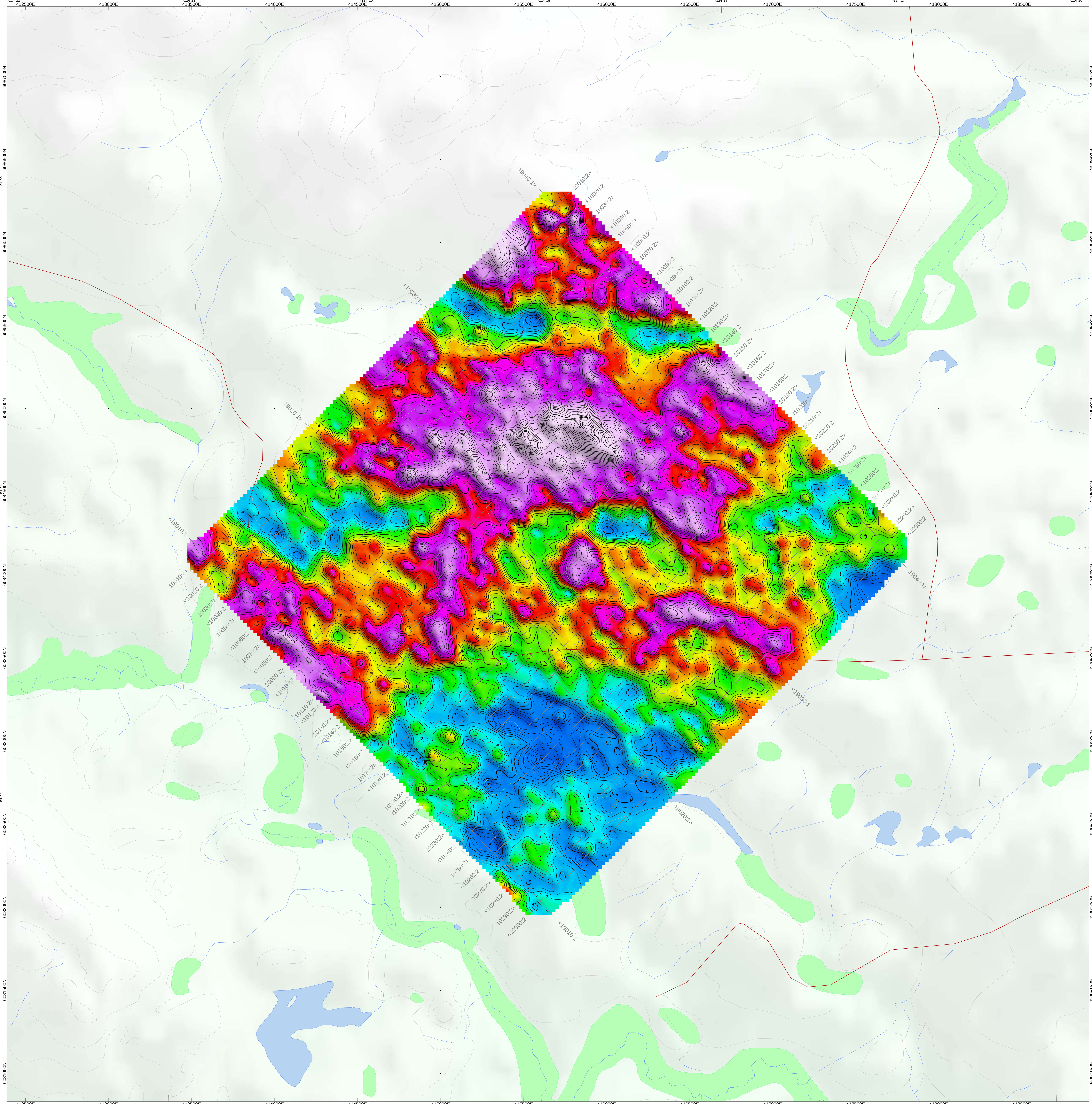
Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Gamma Ray Spectrometry Corrected Total Count

TAS

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com



Grid North

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Tie Line Direction: N135°E
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Sensor Position: 30 m below aircraft

Instrumentation:

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Horizontal Separation: 3.45 m
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Heading Error: +/- 0.15 nT or less
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Base station Unit: GSM-19 @1 Hz, +/- 0.01 nT

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Eccentricity: 0.81819191
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Central Meridian: 123ºW
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting: 500,000 mE

Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (%)

0.05
0.10
0.20
0.40
0.80
1.20

1.795
1.563
1.470
1.404
1.353
1.313
1.277
1.242
1.208
1.175
1.143
1.111
1.078
1.047
1.016
0.985
0.954
0.926
0.894
0.861
0.825
0.791
0.756
0.718
0.683
0.647
0.608
0.569
0.529
0.484
0.423
0.291

GRS-K
%

Scale 1:10000
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

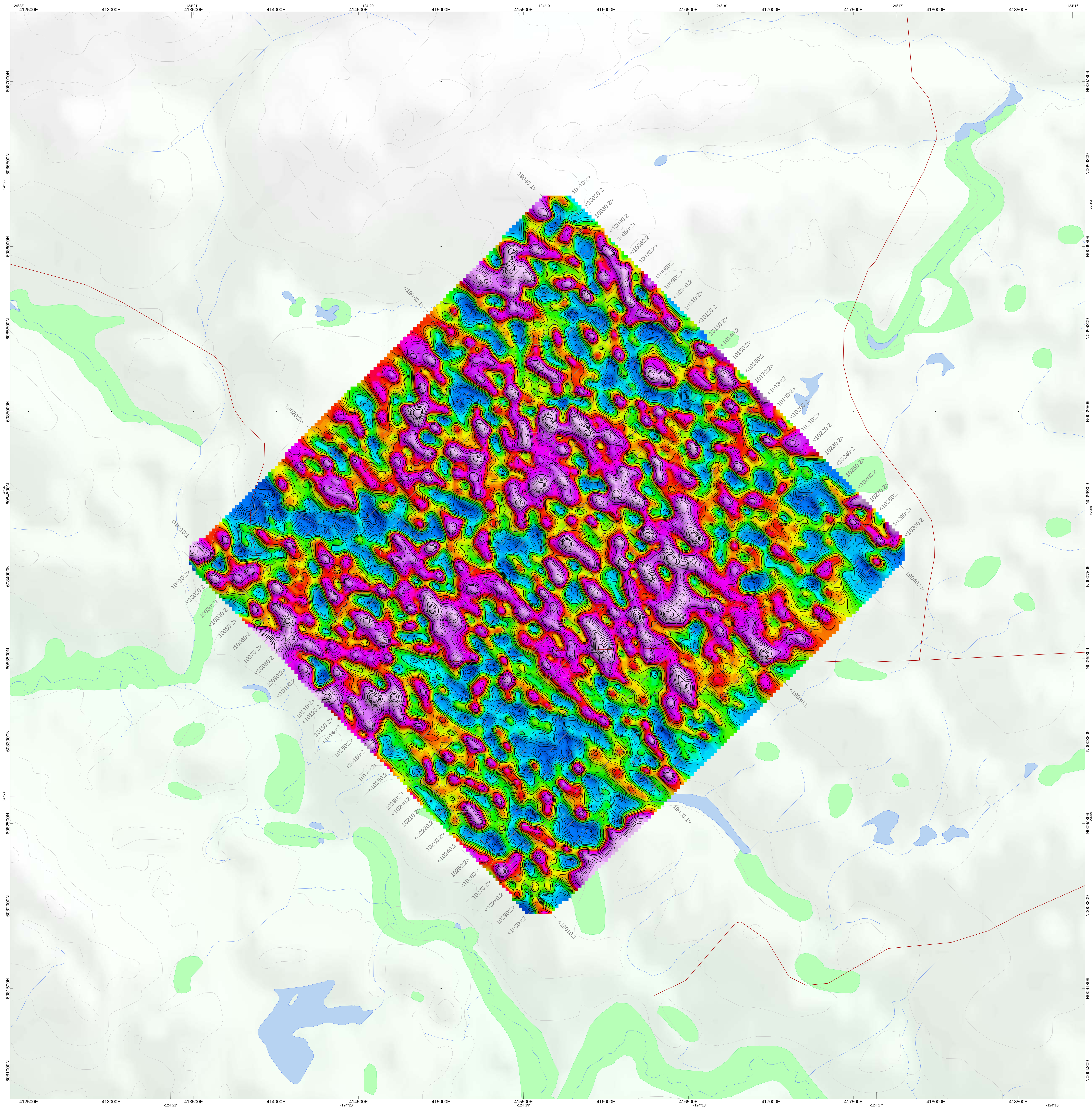
Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Gamma Ray Spectrometry Percent Potassium

TAS

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com



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Grid North

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Base: Vanderhoof, BC
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Tie Line Direction: N135°E
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Data Processing:

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Magnetic Gradients: Heading error, micro-leveling
VLF: DC bias, directional correction

Coordinate System:

Datum: NAD83
Major Axis: 6378737.000
Eccentricity: 0.81819191
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Central Meridian: 123ºW
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting: 500,000 mE

Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (ppm)

0.1
0.2
0.4
0.8
1.2
1.6

3.114
2.742
2.535
2.368
2.237
2.131
2.038
1.951
1.870
1.793
1.724
1.659
1.592
1.533
1.470
1.408
1.347
1.286
1.225
1.160
1.093
1.027
0.956
0.883
0.807
0.727
0.638
0.531
0.408
0.246
0.007

GRS-Th
ppm

Scale 1:10000
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

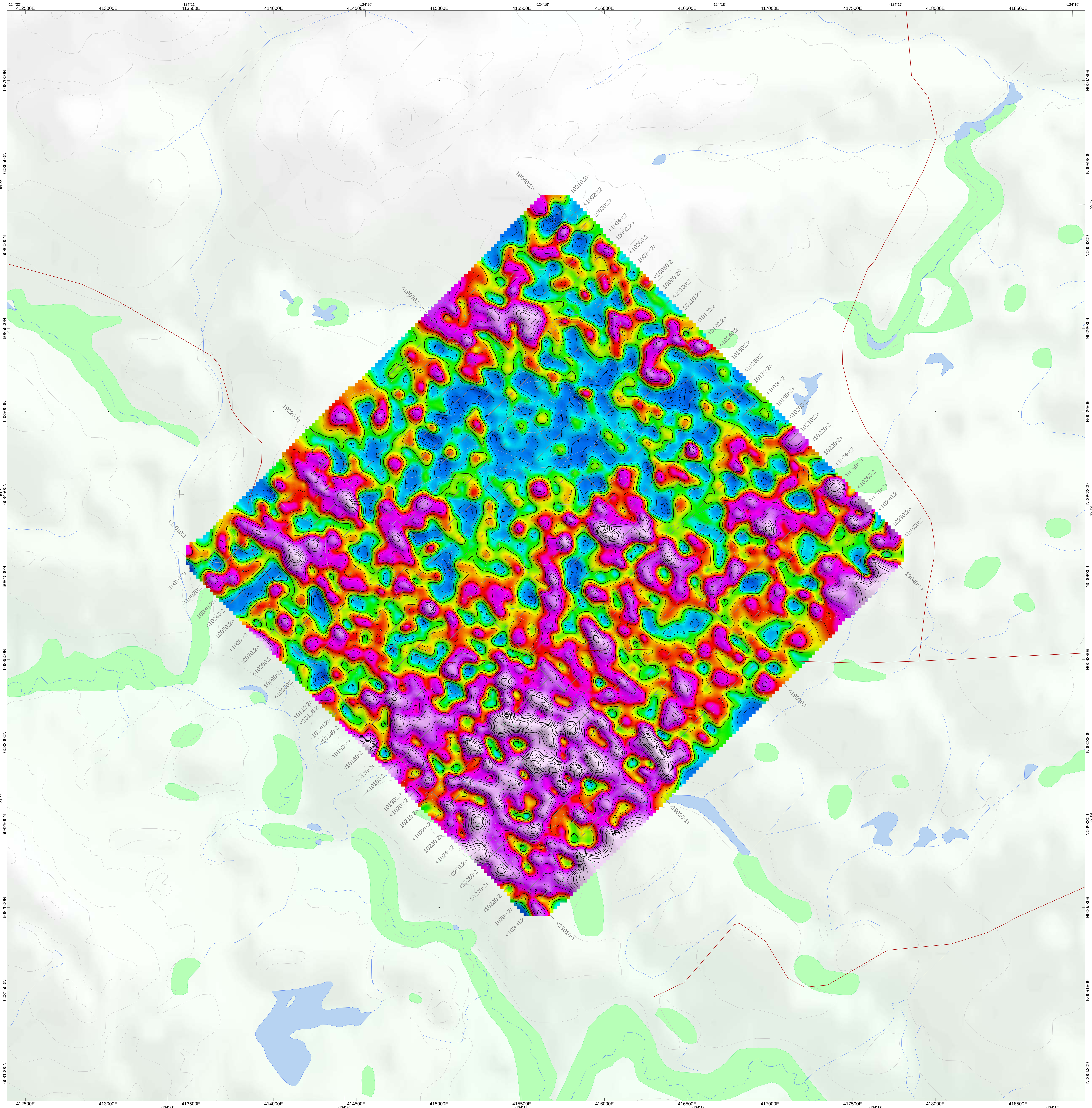
Gamma Ray Spectrometry Equivalent Thorium

TAS

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com

CMG Project # 2010-006



Grid North

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Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database (www.geocomm.com)

Scale 1:10,000,000

250 0 (kilometers)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Survey Specifications:

Base: Vanderhoof, BC
Date Flown: June 16, 2010
Aircraft: AS350
Registration: PWO
Flight Line Spacing: 100 m
Flight Line Direction: N45°E
Tie Line Spacing: 1000 m
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Data Processing:

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VLF: DC bias, directional correction

Coordinate System:

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Eccentricity: 0.81819191
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Central Meridian: 123ºW
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting: 500,000 mE

Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (Unitless)

0.02
0.04
0.08
0.16
0.32
0.64

0.339
0.287
0.266
0.252
0.242
0.234
0.227
0.221
0.215
0.210
0.205
0.200
0.196
0.191
0.188
0.184
0.180
0.176
0.172
0.168
0.165
0.161
0.157
0.153
0.149
0.145
0.141
0.136
0.131
0.124
0.115
0.100

GRS-Th/K
Unitless

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Gamma Ray Spectrometry Thorium - Potassium Ratio

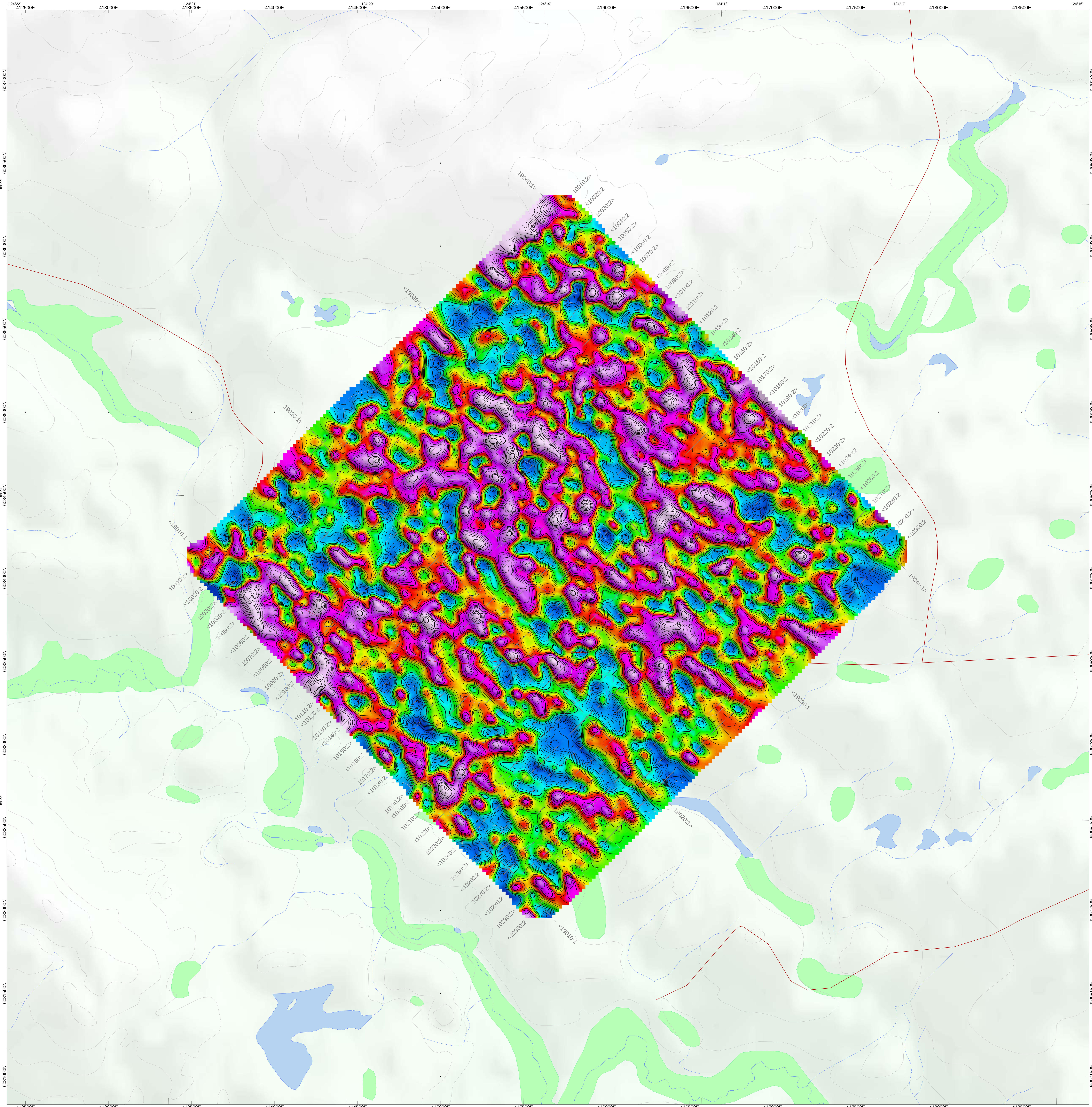
TAS

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com

CMG Project # 2010-006

Plate 1



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Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database (www.geocomm.com)

Scale 1:10,000,000

250 0 (kilometers)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Survey Specifications:

Base: Vanderhoof, BC
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Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (ppm)

0.1
0.2
0.4
0.8
1.6
3.2

2.630
2.252
2.068
1.939
1.848
1.772
1.707
1.648
1.591
1.540
1.492
1.446
1.400
1.356
1.313
1.268
1.224
1.180
1.136
1.094
1.050
1.008
0.961
0.913
0.861
0.804
0.744
0.678
0.597
0.503
0.369
0.114

GRS-U
ppm

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Gamma Ray Spectrometry Equivalent Uranium

TAS

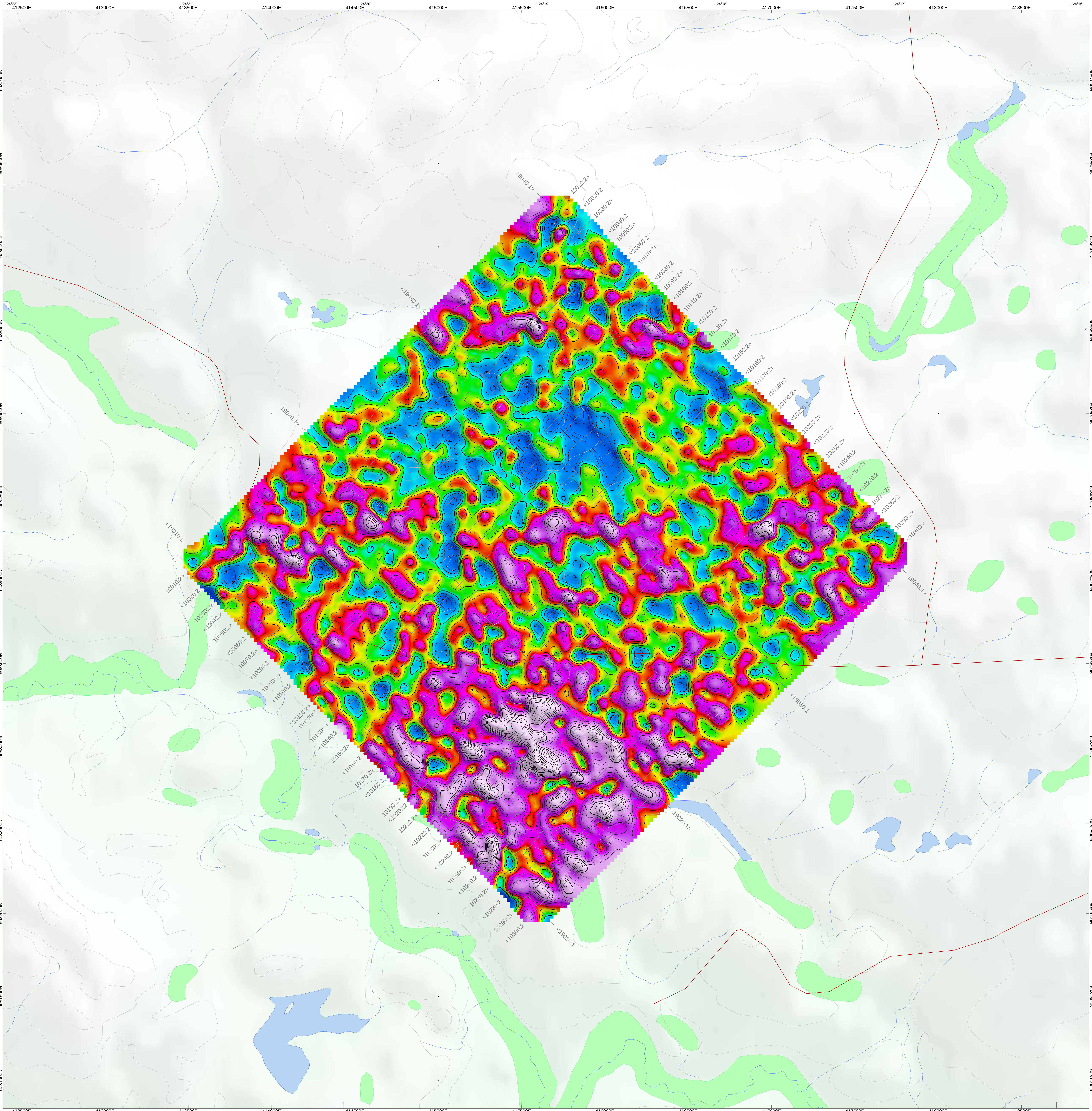
CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0

www.cmgairborne.com

Plate 1

CMG Project # 2010-006



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Scale 1:10,000,000

(kilometers)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

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Water Body
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0.02
0.04
0.08
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0.346
0.303
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0.232
0.226
0.221
0.217
0.213
0.208
0.204
0.200
0.196
0.192
0.189
0.185
0.181
0.178
0.175
0.171
0.167
0.163
0.159
0.154
0.148
0.141
0.131
0.111

GRS-U/K
Unitless

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Gamma Ray Spectrometry Uranium - Potassium Ratio

TAS

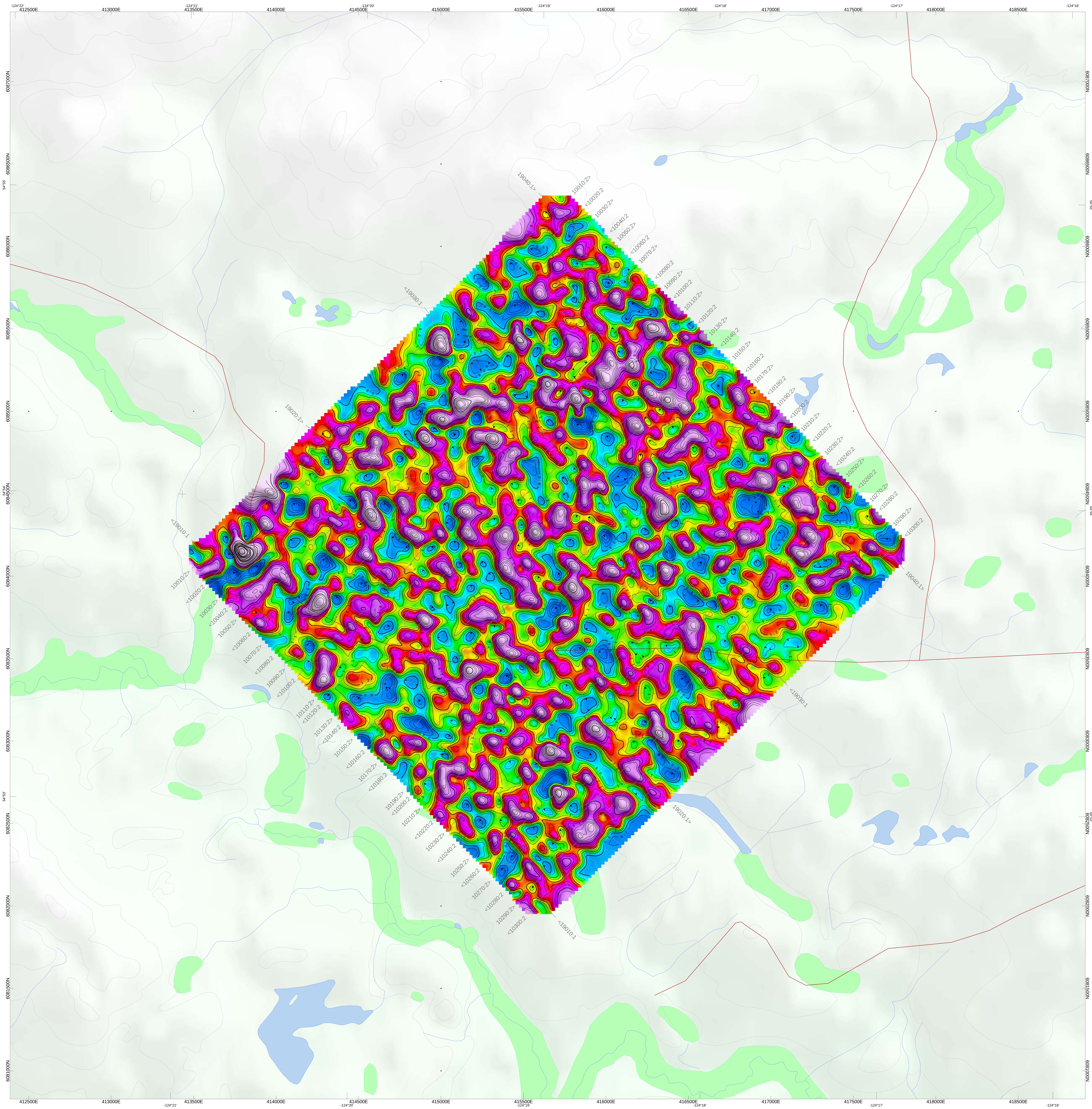
CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0

www.cmgairborne.com

CMG Project # 2010-006

Plate 1



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Grid North

Scale 1:10,000,000

250 0 (kilometers)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

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Mineral Licenses
Survey Boundaries
Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Countour Intervals (Unitless)

0.1
0.2
0.4
0.8
1.2
1.6

2.244
1.884
1.748
1.656
1.585
1.525
1.476
1.433
1.394
1.360
1.326
1.296
1.267
1.239
1.214
1.186
1.160
1.134
1.109
1.084
1.059
1.034
1.008
0.982
0.953
0.922
0.891
0.856
0.819
0.772
0.713
0.606

GRS-U/Th
Unitless

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Rich Rock Resources
Vanderhoof, BC

Gamma Ray Spectrometry Uranium - Thorium Ratio

TAS

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0

www.cmgairborne.com

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Plate 1