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 Eagle Property	$50,700

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

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) NA YEAR OF WORK 2012

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) Event # 5413920, October17, 2012

PROPERTY NAME Eagle

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 508615,508613

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Gold, copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 93N91,92,139,234,185

MINING DIVISION Omenica NTS 93N2

LATITUDE 52 o 12 ' " LONGITUDE 123 o 52 ' " (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 Eagle property is underlain by diorite and granodiorite of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Hogem Batholith and sediments of the Takla Group. The property has been the object of numerous geophysical surveys, soil geochemical surveys and two phases of diamond drilling. Three areas of copper mineralization have been identified along a northwest-trending zone within the Hogem Batholith, known as the Vector, Mid and Nighthawk Zones. Mineralization here consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and minor azurite along fractures and shear zones. The nearby Gibson gold-silver prospect lies in hornfelsed Takla sediments near the Hogem contact 400m southwest of the Nighthawk zone.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS Worth and Bidwell 2008, aris report 29671; Fox 2009, report 31227: 2010 report 31689

(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	145.6 km gradient magnetic intensity, radiometrics	508613, 508615	48,900
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 Report			1800
		TOTAL COST	$50,700

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

EAGLE PROPERTY

Eagle 3-8 Claims

Omineca Mining Division

NTS93N02

Latitude 54° 12, Longitude 124°52

UTM 313017E, 6009569N (10)

RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC

413- 595 Burrard St
Vancouver, BC

By

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

October 10, 2012

EVENT # 5413920

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDECES

SUMMARY

The Eagle property is underlain by diorite and granodiorite of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Hogem Batholith and sediments of the Takla Group. The property has been the object of numerous geophysical surveys, soil geochemical surveys and two phases of diamond drilling. Three areas of copper mineralization have been identified along a northwest-trending zone within the Hogem Batholith, known as the Vector, Mid and Nighthawk Zones. Mineralization here consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and minor azurite along fractures and shear zones. The nearby Gibson gold-silver prospect lies in hornfelsed Takla sediments near the Hogem contact 400m southwest of the Nighthawk zone.

This report details an airborne magnetic gradiometer and radiometric survey completed on August 28, 2012. The work comprised 146 km of surveying by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. Expenditures are $50,700.

INTRODUCTION

The Eagle property has received considerable exploration work since its discovery in 1966. Work by Noranda Exploration in 1989-1991 and Birch Mountain Resources in 1996 identified several porphyry targets and the Gibson gold-silver-base metal target in the southwest part of the property. Work this year extends airborne surveys completed by Rich Rock Resources in 2010.

Work this year comprised 146 km of airborne magnetic and radiometrics completed on August 28, 2012 by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. Results are detailed herein. Work was paid for by Rich Rock Resources Inc.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

.The property is located (Figure 1) on map sheet 93N02 at co-ordinates 54^0 12' N and 124^O 52'W in the Omineca Mining Division. Access to the property is by road from Fort St James to Tchentlo Lodge at the west end of Tchlento Lake, a distance of 110 kms. From here, the property is reached by a one hour boat trip east along Tchentlo Lake for 23 km.

CLAIMS

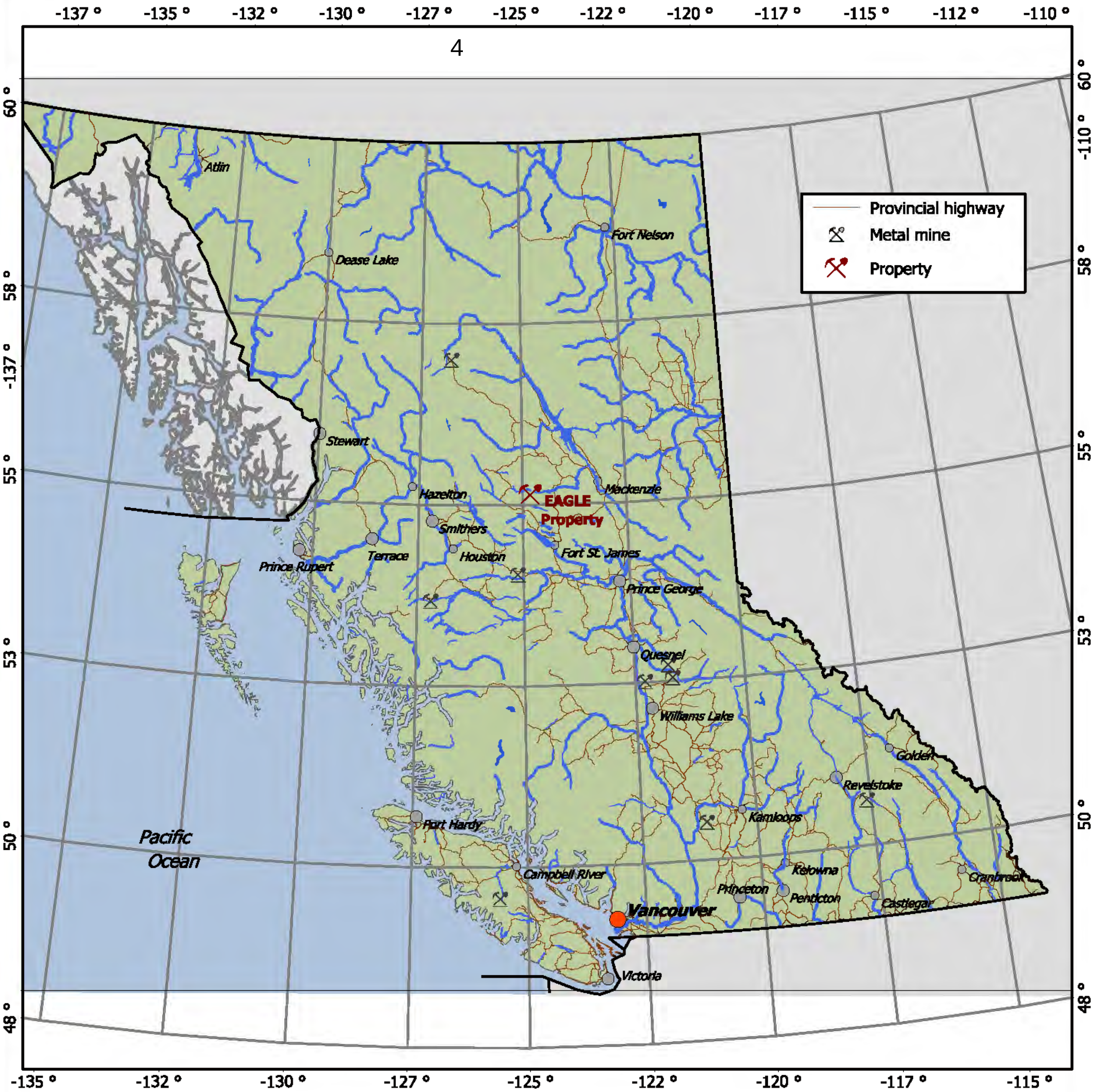
The property consists of eight claims comprising 4,543 hectares as set out in Table 1. A claim map is given in Figure 2. Expiry dates shown assume the compilation work presented herein is accepted for assessment work purposes. Work was recorded under event 5413920 filed on October 30, 2012.

HISTORY

West Coast Mining and Exploration Company completed an I.P. survey over the Nighthawk (Eagle) copper showings in 1966. A second I.P. survey was carried out in 1967 to cover an expanded grid surrounding the Nighthawk showings. Noranda Exploration optioned the property in 1971 and conducted EM, magnetometer, I.P. and geochemical surveys. Some 915m of diamond drilling were completed in 1971 and 1974. A.D. Halleran staked the property in July 1988. Subsequently Noranda optioned the prospect and conducted an exploration program in 1989, including 57 km of line cutting, 35 km of magnetometer and 13 km of I.P. surveying. Noranda also collected 1362 soil samples.

In 1990, Noranda continued exploration with detailed geological, geochemical and I.P. surveys.. The 1990 geochemical survey outlined the Gibson zone to the west of the Hogem Batholith. A small hand trench here led to the discovery of the Gibson zone zinc-lead gold-silver mineralization. The showing was then followed up by geochemical, geological and I.P. surveys. In 1991, Noranda conducted diamond drilling to test several coincident magnetic, induced polarization and geochemical anomalies. The program consisted of 1483.3m of diamond drilling in 17 holes, of which 9 holes (657.3m) were drilled to test the Gibson showing. All the drill holes at the Gibson zone intersected significant sections of intense clay-sericite-quartz alteration and mineralized volcanic rocks consisting of pyrite, galena and sphalerite .

Birch Mountain Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1996 and completed geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling and Max-Min and magnetometer surveys over most of the claim area. This grid was extended to the Gibson zone where 8.2 km of lines were cut. A ground magnetometer survey and a horizontal loop (Max-Min) survey were conducted along these grids in1996. In early September, 1838.6m of diamond drilling were completed on the nearby Vector and Nighthawk zones. Geoinfomatics Exploration optioned the property in 2007 and compiled much of the prior data from Aris reports for the Nighthawk and other copper occurrences on the property. Rich Rock Resources completed 100 km of airborne surveying in 2010.



EAGLE PROPERTY	FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP
Albers Conical Equal AreaNorth American 1983 (mean for CONUS) Albers Conical Equal Area 1:8700000	May 2010

Table 1. Claim Data

Tenure No	Name	Expiry date	Area (Ha)
508613		May 31 2015	1569.8
508615		May 31 2015	1366
603472	EAGLE 3	May 31 2015	332.4
603473	EAGLE 4	May 31 2015	443.4
603547	EAGLE 5	May 31 2015	55.4
603852	EAGLE 6	May 31 2015	258.7
796002	EAGLE 7	May 31 2015	388
796022	EAGLE 8	May 31 2015	129.4

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Eagle 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 (Figure 3). These intrusions, which are associated with a number of copper-gold deposits, generally lie in a northwest belt from Inzana Lake 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 Eagle property include greywacke, shale, and argillite of the Inzana Lake Formation cut by the regionally extensive Hogem batholith. A regional geological map is given in Figure 3. Numerous copper-gold prospects occur throughout the district.

GEOLOGY

The Eagle property is underlain predominantly by rocks of the Hogem Batholith

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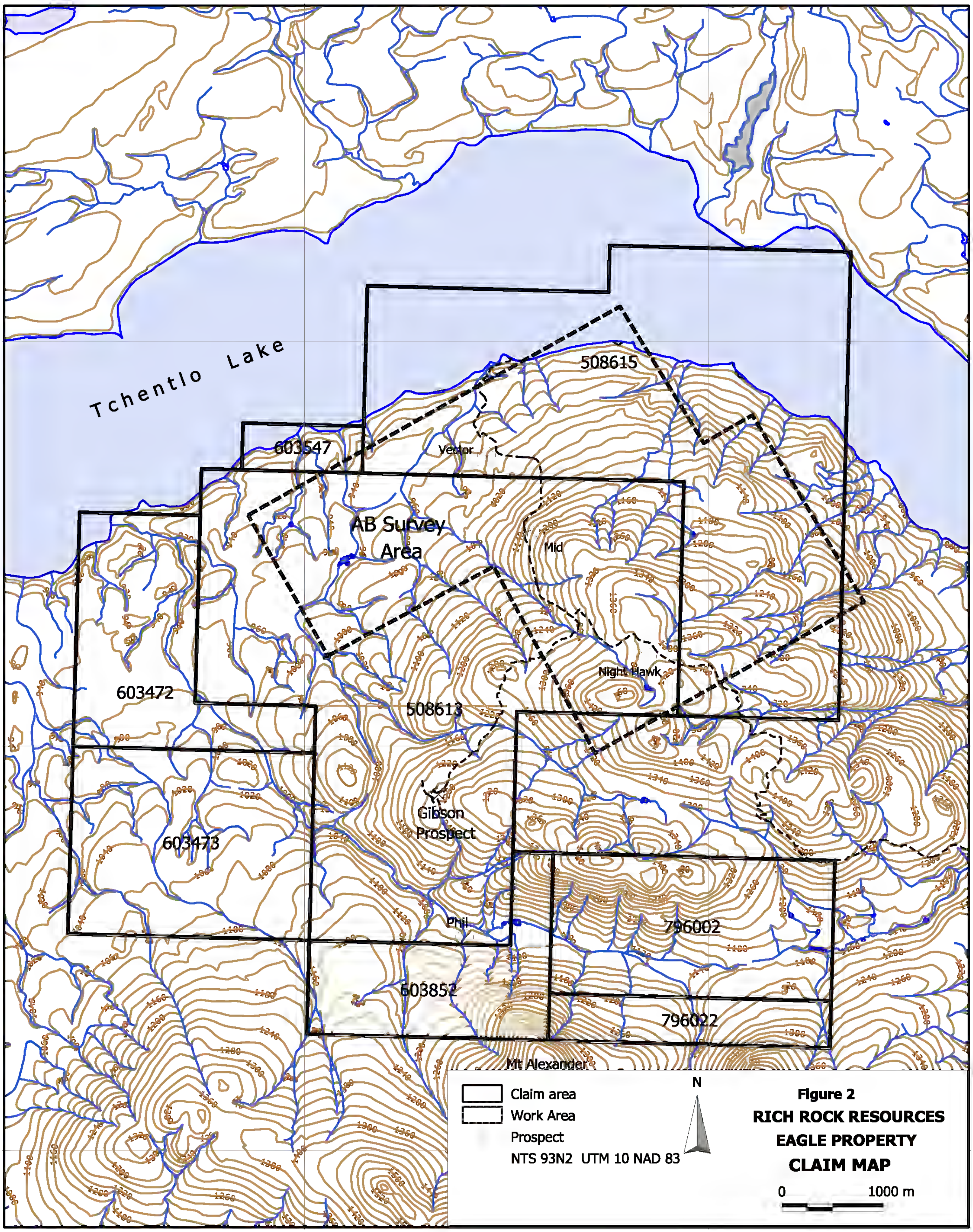


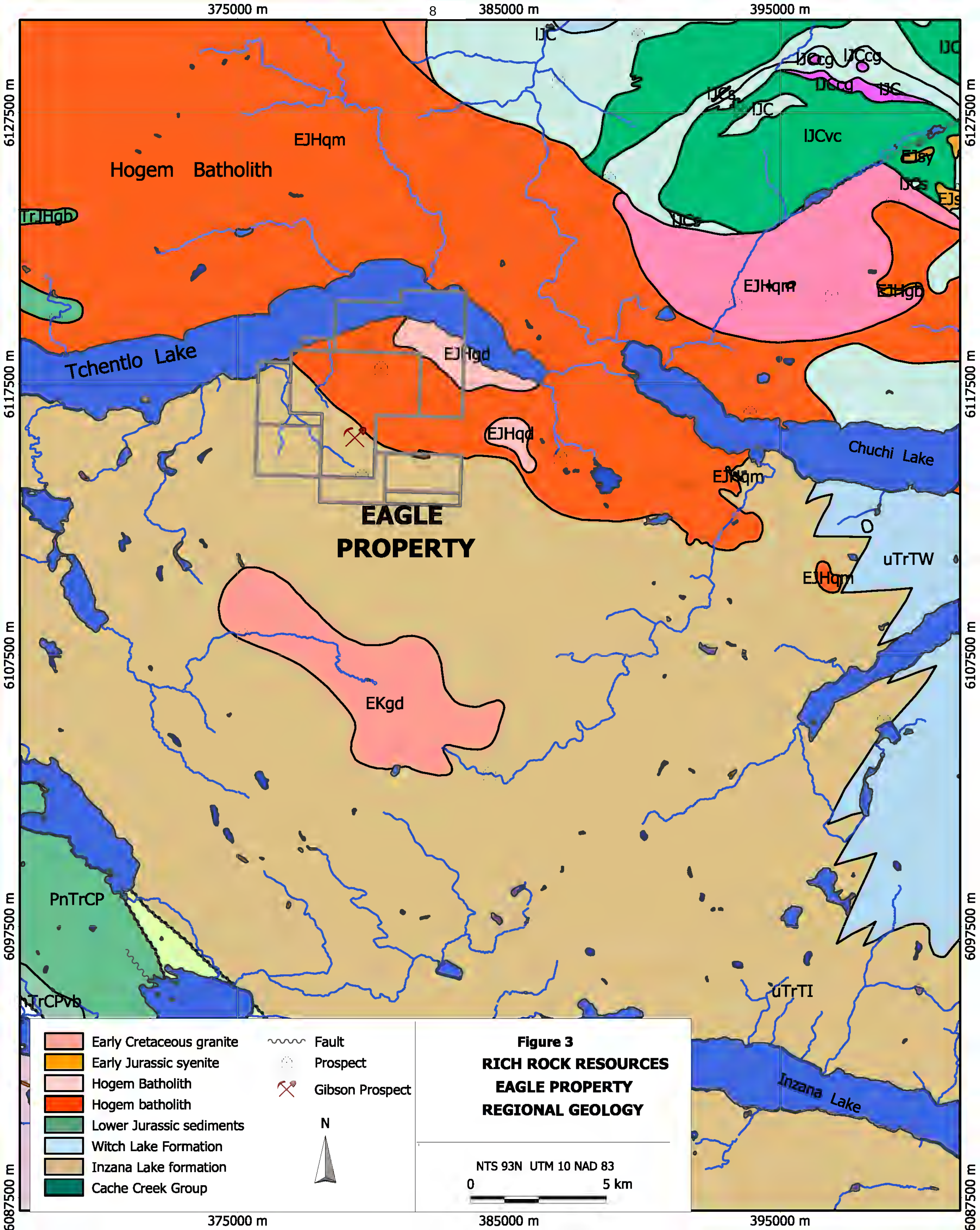
Figure 2
RICH ROCK RESOURCES
EAGLE PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP

and hornfelsed siltstone of the Takla Group (Inzana Lake Formation, Figure 4). The dominant intrusive phase of the Hogem is a medium-grey, equigranular, medium-grained diorite consisting of 80% plagioclase, 10% hornblende, 5% augite, magnetite and 5% biotite, with minor or trace chlorite, epidote and actinolite. A less common phase is a light- to medium-grey, coarse- to medium-grained monzonite, consisting of 60% plagioclase, 20% K-feldspar, 10% hornblende, 5-10% augite, magnetite and 5% biotite, with minor chlorite, apatite, tourmaline and epidote. North of the Nighthawk zone, an irregularly-shaped body of dark grey, coarse-grained gabbro contains plagioclase, pyroxene, magnetite and biotite, with minor hornblende, chlorite, epidote, and actinolite.

The contact between the Hogem Batholith and the Takla rocks is present in the northeast part of the Gibson Zone where the volcanic rocks are hornfelsed and generally contain 2-5% disseminated pyrite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite. The Hogem diorite near the contact is usually altered and contains minor or trace pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite. Away from the contact, the volcanic rocks are generally light purple to medium-grey fine-grained and hornfelsed. In some areas, remnant bedding may indicate that the rocks may have been volcanic tuffs.

MINERALIZATION

A number of mineralized zones have been found on the Eagle property to date referred to as the Gibson Zone, the Nighthawk Zone, the Vector Zone and the Mid Zone (Stewart 1990). The latter three comprise the Main zone, which has received most of the exploration work and drilling to date. The Nighthawk showing consists of disseminated pockets and stockwork veinlets of chalcopyrite and pyrite in chlorite and epidote altered diorite. The Mid Zone is located in an area of very strong propylitic alteration. The showing is a shear zone approximately 2 m wide that contains 10% pyrite and chalcopyrite in a chloritic alteration zone. The Vector Zone in the north part of the property can be traced in outcrop for up to 350 metres along a small creek. This zone contains strong to


375000 m
385000 m
395000 m
6127500 m
6117500 m
6107500 m
6097500 m
6087500 m
Hogem Batholith
EJHqm
TrJHgb
Tchentlo Lake
EJHgd
EJHqd
Chuchi Lake
lJC
lJCcg
lJCs
lJCvc
EJsy
EJHgb
uTrTW
EAGLE
PROPERTY
EKgd
PnTrCP
uTrTI
Inzana Lake
Early Cretaceous granite
Early Jurassic syenite
Hogem Batholith
Hogem batholith
Lower Jurassic sediments
Witch Lake Formation
Inzana Lake formation
Cache Creek Group
Fault
Prospect
Gibson Prospect
N
Figure 3
RICH ROCK RESOURCES
EAGLE PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
NTS 93N UTM 10 NAD 83
0
5 km

intense propylitic alteration through most of the strike length. The zones of propylitic alteration invariably contain 2-3% pyrite and 2-5% chalcopyrite in fracture filling veinlets 1 mm to 8 cm thick surrounded by a albite-chlorite-magnetite alteration with pervasive, finely disseminated sulfides.

The Gibson zone is largely known from drilling work conducted by Noranda in 1991. Nine holes were drilled on the Gibson zone to test the size and continuity of the showing. All of the holes drilled intersected significant clay-sericite-quartz altered and pyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralized volcanics in an extensive northwest-trending composite zone some 400 metres long and 4.5 metres thick.

WORK PROGRAM

Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd completed 145.6 km of helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer, and radiometric surveys. Details and specifications of the survey are given in a report by S. Balch in Appendix I. The survey consisted of 145.6 line–kilometers flown on August 28, 2012. The survey lines (Appendix I Figure 3) were oriented NE-SW across the regional structural trend and covered porphyry mineralization along the Nighthawk-Vector trend (Figure 4). Areas covered by the 2012 and previous 2010 surveys are shown in Figure 5.

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 porphyry deposits in the Quesnellia Terrane of British Columbia.

INTERPRETATION

A detailed interpretation is given by Balch in Appendix I section 8, Figures 21-24. A compilation map of property geology, TMI of combined 2010 and 2012 surveys and 2010 and 2012 % K data resulting from the current work program (Balch, Appendix I) is given in Figure 6. Elevated %K measurements lie along and near the (interpreted) Vector fault zone determined from the vertical magnetic data (Appendix 1, Figure 22). The porphyry targets (Figure 6) comprising the Nighthawk, Mid and Vector zones lie within or proximal to the K anomalies peripheral to magnetic highs possibly representing magnetite alteration and/or magnetic phases of the Hogem batholith, perhaps separate intrusive bodies, along the porphyry trend.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2010 and 2012 surveys identified porphyry mineralization associated with zones of K enrichment probably related to hydrothermal alteration along the Vector and Nighthawk fault zones. Further work should include 3D induced polarization surveys encompassing the three porphyry deposits.

EXPENDITURES

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

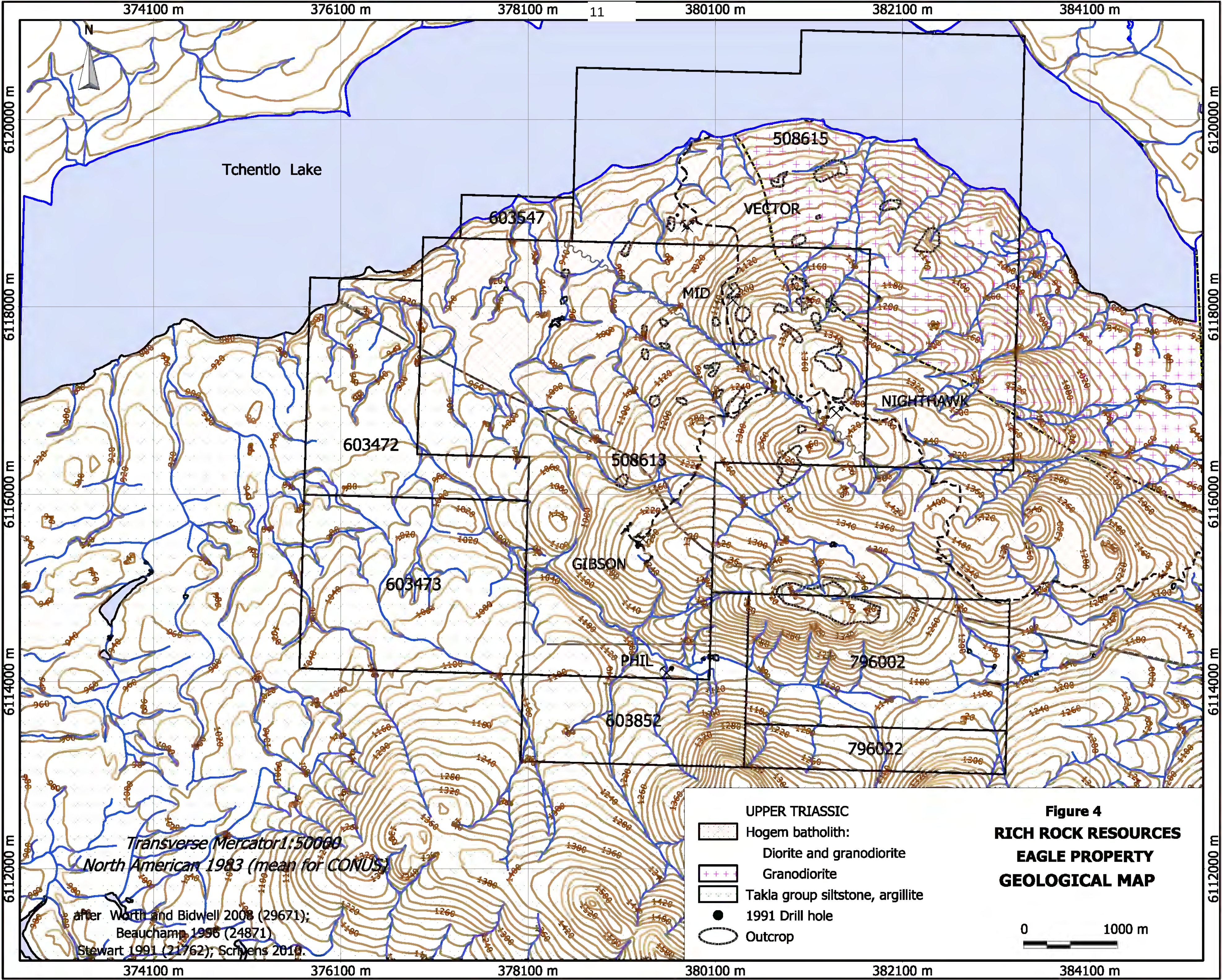
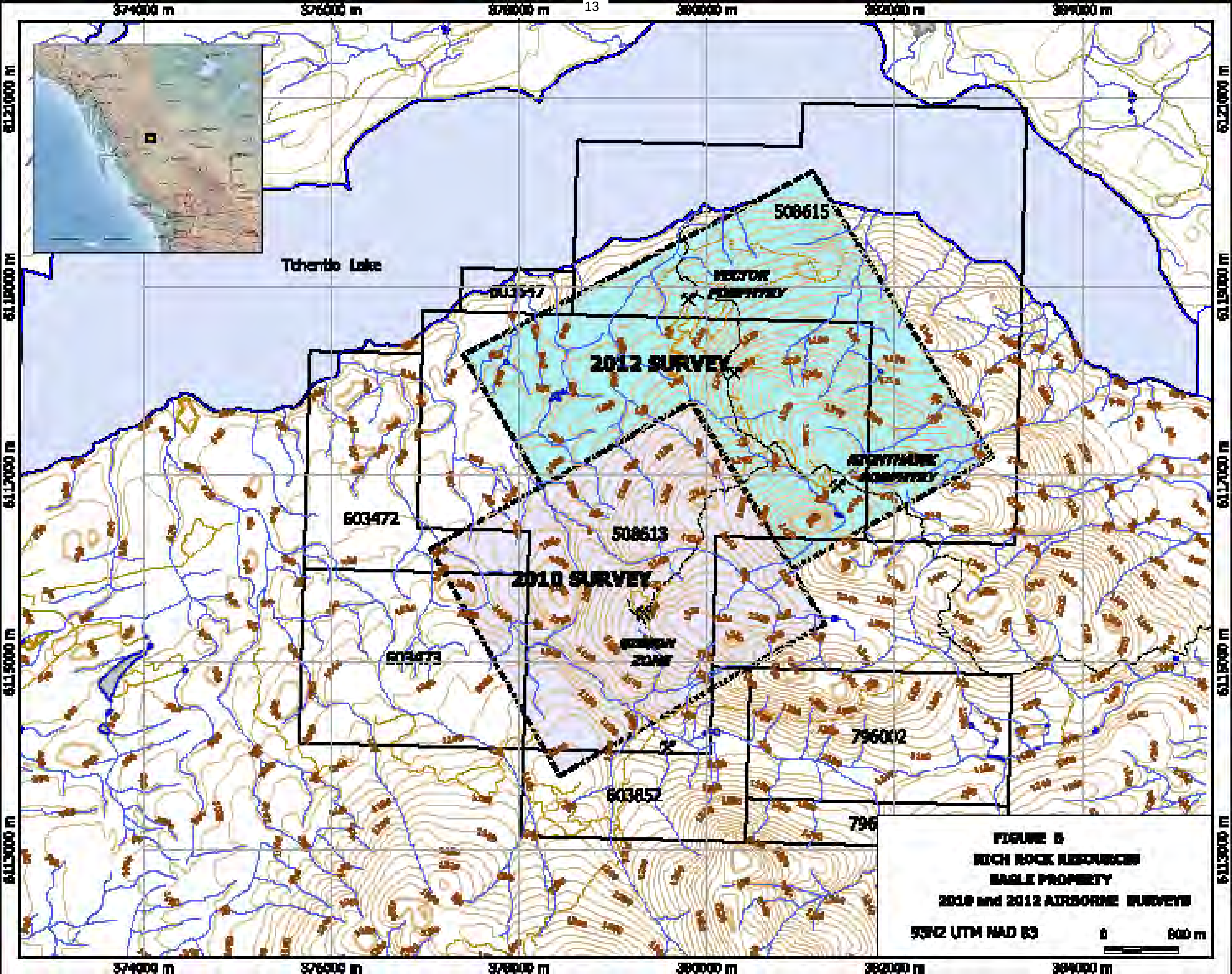

374100 m
376100 m
378100 m
380100 m
382100 m
384100 m
6120000 m
6118000 m
6116000 m
6114000 m
6112000 m
N
Tchentlo Lake
508615
VECTOR
603547
MID
NIGHTHAWK
603472
508613
GIBSON
603473
PHIL
796002
603852
796022
Transverse Mercator1:50000
North American 1983 (mean for CONUS)
after Worth and Bidwell 2008 (29671);
Beauchamp 1996 (24871)
Stewart 1991 (21762); Schiens 2010.
UPPER TRIASSIC
Hogem batholith:
Diorite and granodiorite
Granodiorite
Takla group siltstone, argillite
1991 Drill hole
Outcrop
Figure 4
RICH ROCK RESOURCES
EAGLE PROPERTY
GEOLOGICAL MAP
0
1000 m

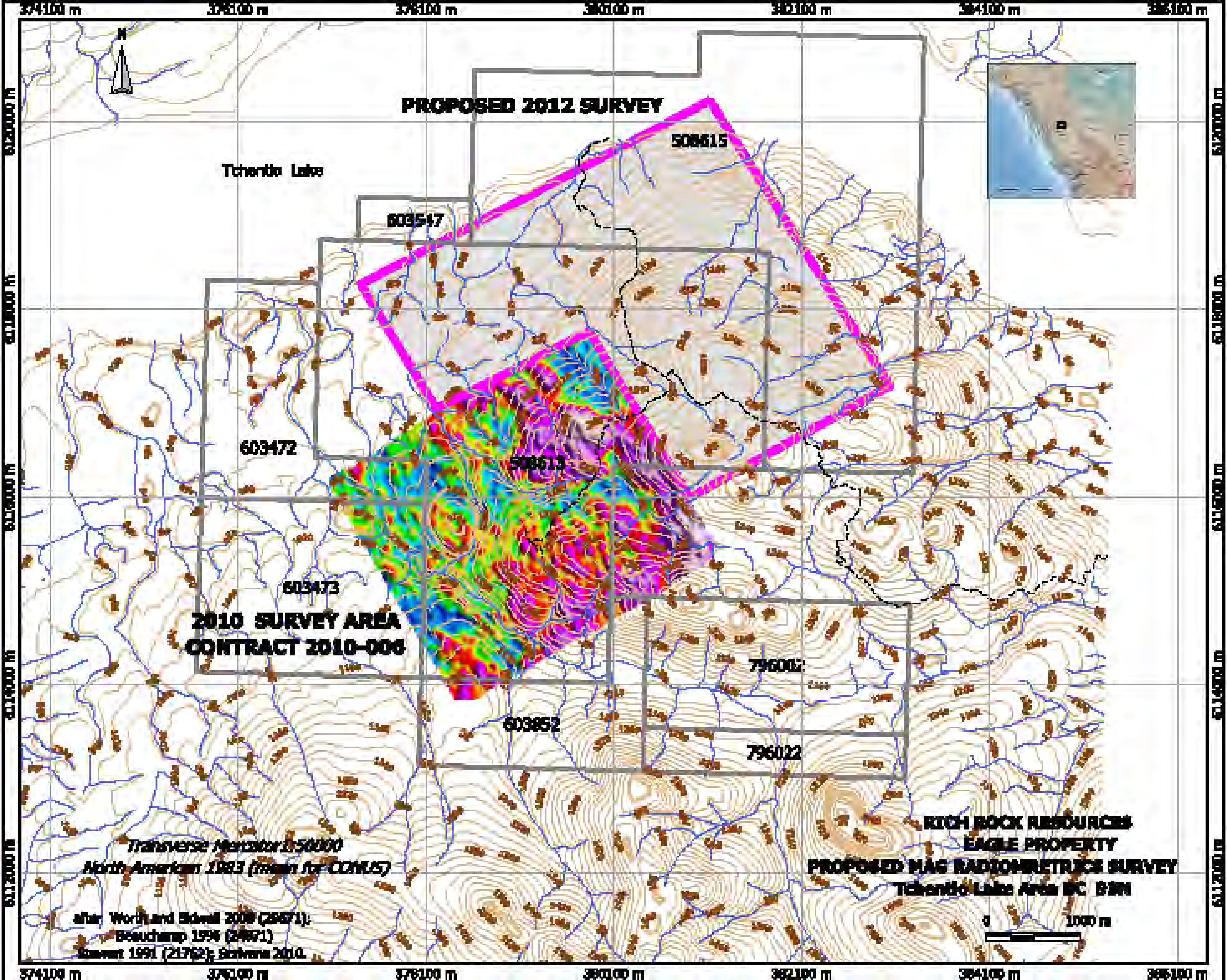
Table 2: Expenditures

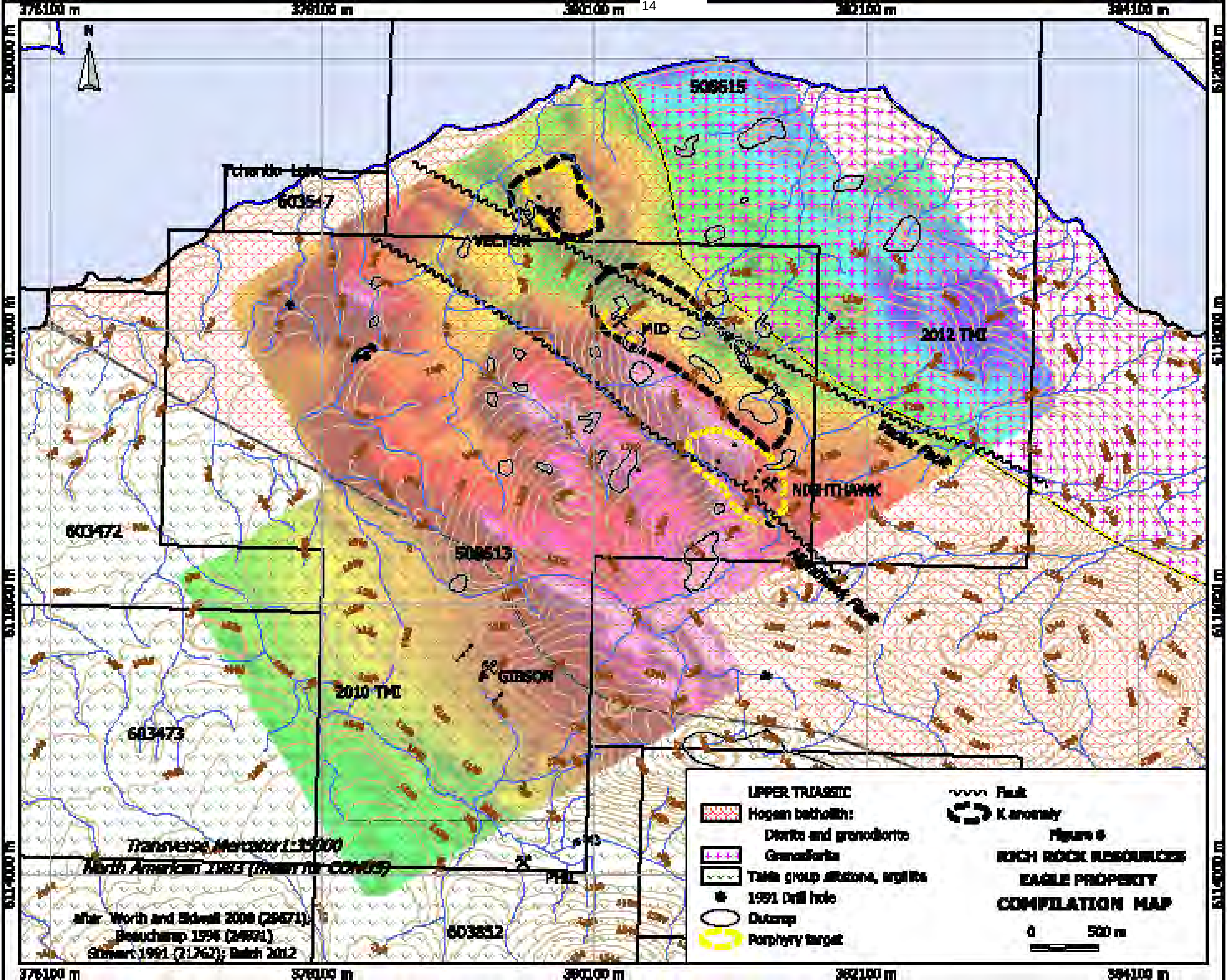
ITEMS	Cost
Labour	
Consulting: PE Fox PhD P.Eng 2 days @ $750	1,500
Airborne geophysical survey:	
Canadian Mining Geophysics 146 km August 28 2012	
Contract invoice amount	47,200
Supplies	200
Report preparation	1,800
Total Expenditures	$50,700

Prepared by

Peter E. Fox PhD. P.Eng.
October 10, 2012


Tchentlo Lake
508615
2012 SURVEY
603472
508613
2010 SURVEY
796002
603852
RICH ROCK RESOURCES
EAGLE PROPERTY
2010 and 2012 AIRBORNE SURVEYS
UTM NAD 83


PROPOSED 2012 SURVEY
508615
Tchentlo Lake
603547
603472
508613
603473
2010 SURVEY AREA
CONTRACT 2010-006
796002
603852
796022
RICH ROCK RESOURCES
EAGLE PROPERTY
PROPOSED MAG RADIOMETRICS SURVEY
Tchentlo Lake Area BC
0
1000 m
Transverse Mercator 1:50000
North American 1983 (mean for CONUS)
Beauchamp 1996
Stewart 1991 (21762); Schwarz 2010.
374100 m
376100 m
378100 m
380100 m
382100 m
384100 m
386100 m


UPPER TRIASSIC
Hogem batholith:
Diorite and granodiorite
Granodiorite
Takla group siltstone, argillite
1991 Drill hole
Outcrop
Porphyry target
Fault
K anomaly
Figure 6
RICH ROCK RESOURCES
EAGLE PROPERTY
COMPILATION MAP
0
500 m
Transverse Mercator 1:35000
North American 1983 (mean for CONUS)
After Worth and Bidwell 2008 (29671);
Beauchamp 1996 (24691)
Stewart 1991 (21762); Balch 2012
Tchentlo Lake
508615
603547
VECTOR
MID
2012 TMI
NIGHTHAWK
508613
603472
GIBSON
2010 TMI
603473
PHIL
603852
376100 m
378100 m
380100 m
382100 m
384100 m

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 Chief geologist for Eagle Peak Resources

- I am the author of this report entitled “Geophysical Report on the Eagle Property”

Dated at Richmond, British Columbia this 10th Day of October, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

____
Peter E. Fox PhD P.Eng
October 10, 2012

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX I

REPORT

CANADIAN MINING GEOPHYSICS LTD

BY

S. Balch P.GEO

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer & Radiometric Survey

Project Name: **Eagle 2012**
Project Number: **2012-003**

Client: RR RESOURCES Rich Rock Resources Inc.

Contractor: CMG Airborne

Date: **October 24th 2012**

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

1.0 Introduction

Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. (CMG) has flown a helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer & radiometric survey for Rich Rock Resources Inc. ("Rich Rock") located approximately 153 km east of Smithers, British Columbia.

The survey consisted of one block totaling 145.6 line-kilometers (l-km) and with a line spacing of 100 meters (m). The survey began, and was completed, August 28th, 2012.

The survey was flown using the WGS84 Datum and UTM Projection, Zone 10 North.

The CMG magnetic gradiometer consists of three (3) potassium magnetometer sensors separated approximately 3.0 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.

In addition to the magnetic, a RSX-5 digital airborne gamma-ray spectrometer data has been collected 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. consisting of four downward looking crystals and one upward.

This report describes the Property in Section 2.0, Property Geology in Section 3.0, Survey Procedures & Personnel in Section 4.0, Equipment in Section 5.0, Deliverables in Section 6.0, Processing in Section 7.0, Interpretation in Section 8.0 and Statement of Qualification in Section 9.0.

Appendix "A" lists the survey outline in WGS84 Datum and UTM Zone 10N Projection.

Appendix "B" lists the columns in the digital database.

Appendix "C" lists the system results.

2.0 Property Description

2.1 Location

The property is located in British Columbia, Canada. Figure 1 shows a regional location map for the survey areas. The closest major center is Smithers, located 153 km to the west. The approximate center of the property is:

- Eagle 2012, latitude 55° 11′ 38″ & longitude -124° 52′ 30″

Mineral claims for the property are shown in Figure 2 and survey lines are shown in Figure 3.

2.2 Access

The Eagle Block was accessed by helicopter via the Omineca camp.

2.3 Base

The survey was based out of Omineca Camp. The crew and helicopter was based at the camp along with the helicopter and gradiometer. A refueling cache was established partway between the camp and the survey blocks. The fuel was purchased and cached by Valley Helicopters on behalf of CMG Airborne. The survey took 1 day to complete.

2.4 Topography

The survey area is located to the south of Tchentlo Lake and centered over a topographic peak with a maximum elevation of 1,453 m. The lowest elevation recorded on the property was 860 m for a total change in elevation of 600 m.

3.0 Property Geology

The following description of the Eagle 2012 Property is based on the 43-101 report prepared for Rich Rock by B.J. Price Geological Consultants Inc. and Mitchell Geological Services Inc. dated September 30th 2010. Their work is substantially paraphrased in this report and full credit is given to the authors of that report.

http://richrockresources.com/pdfloader/pdfs/eagle/pdf_Eagle%20Propety%2043-101%20Technical%20Report.pdf

The Eagle 2012 Property is located within a series of volcanics and sediments of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic age that have been intruded by a number of felsic to ultramafic stocks and batholiths. These intrusions are associated with a number of copper-gold deposits. The regional trend is to the northwest.

Within the Property the contact of sediments with the Takla Group volcanic rocks extends across the central claim northeast of the Gibson showing.

Mineralization within the area is present within shears and highly altered Takla volcanics (gold-rich) and porphyry copper-gold (copper-rich with gold, silver and base metals). Approximately 20 km south of the Eagle 2012 Property is the 400 million tonnes Mt. Milligan copper-gold porphyry deposit grading 0.20% copper (Cu) and 0.48 gpt gold (Au).

There are four principal mineral zones located within the Eagle 2012 Property; Vector, Mid, Nighthawk and Gibson. The Vector, Mid and Nighthawk zones are aligned approximately in a northwest strike direction over a distance of 2.5 km. The Gibson zone is distinctly separate from the other three.

Sulphide mineralization within the Vector Zone is mainly pyrite and chalcopyrite which occurs alongside with massive magnetite in narrow fractures and breccia zones. Local grab samples at Vector have produced assay results up to 3.9% Cu and 3.1 gpt Au. Drilling at Vector yielded up to 0.82% Cu and 0.37 gpt Au over 17.9 m within 20 m of surface.

Economic mineralization was also encountered at the Mid Zone and Nighthawk Zone. Within the Nighthawk Zone, drilling encountered 1.14% Cu and 0.37 gpt Au over 19.01 m starting within 5 m of surface.

The Gibson Showing is located within a volcanic unit that is highly altered (clay-sericite-quartz) and mineralized (pyrite-galena-sphalerite). The mineralization within the Gibson Showing is more consistent with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and has high grade gold and silver assays. Of eight exploration drillholes collared along the Gibson Showing, all intersected anomalous Au and Cu with drillhole 91-1 intersecting 9.2 m of 4.34 gpt Au, 224 gpt silver (Ag), 0.61% zinc (Zn) and 0.92% lead (Pb). Drillhole 91-5 intersected 4.3 m of 6.77 gpt Au, 1,828 gpt Ag, 2.69% Zn and 3.34% Pb.

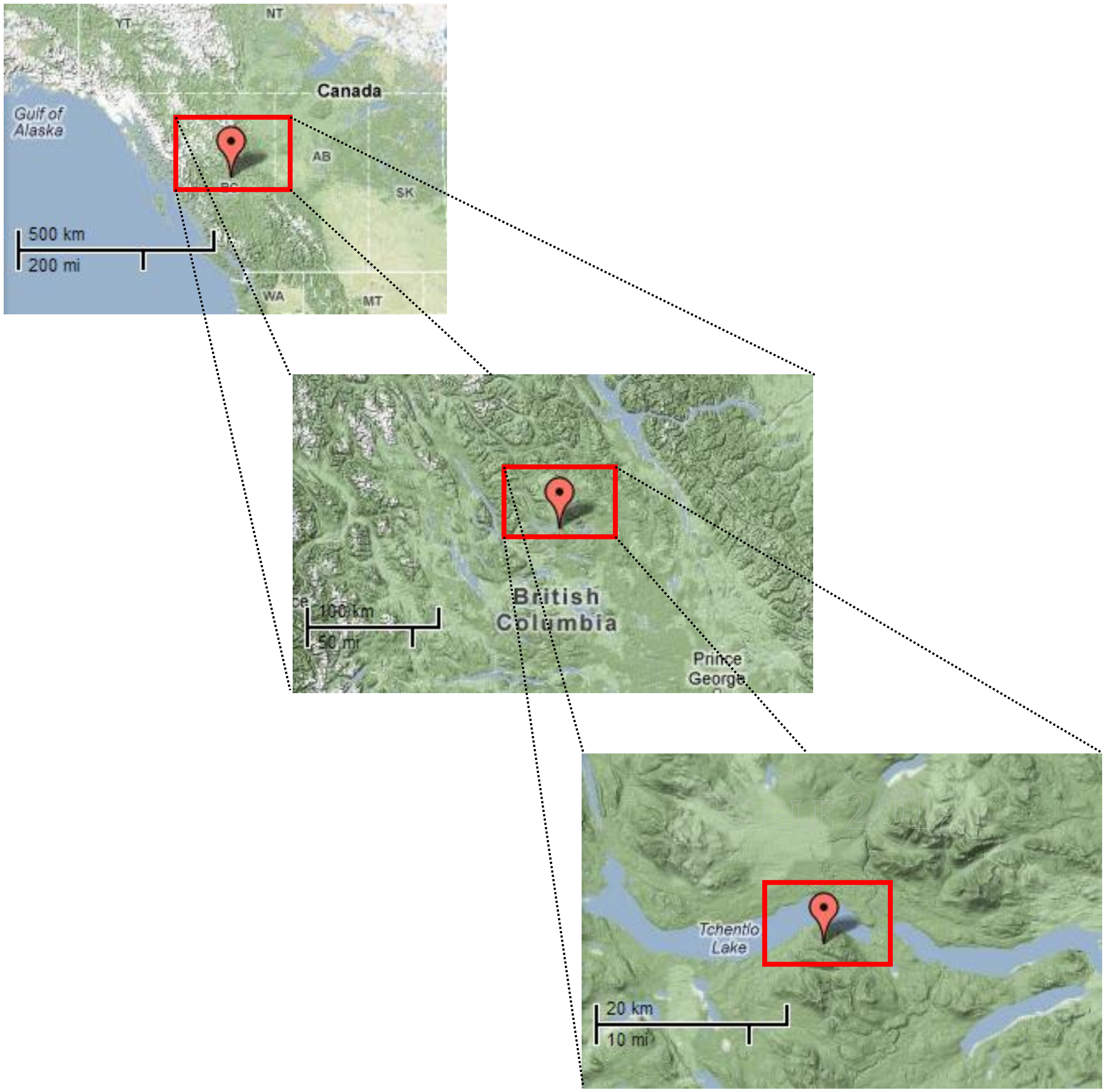

Figure 1 – Regional location of the Eagle 2012 survey area.

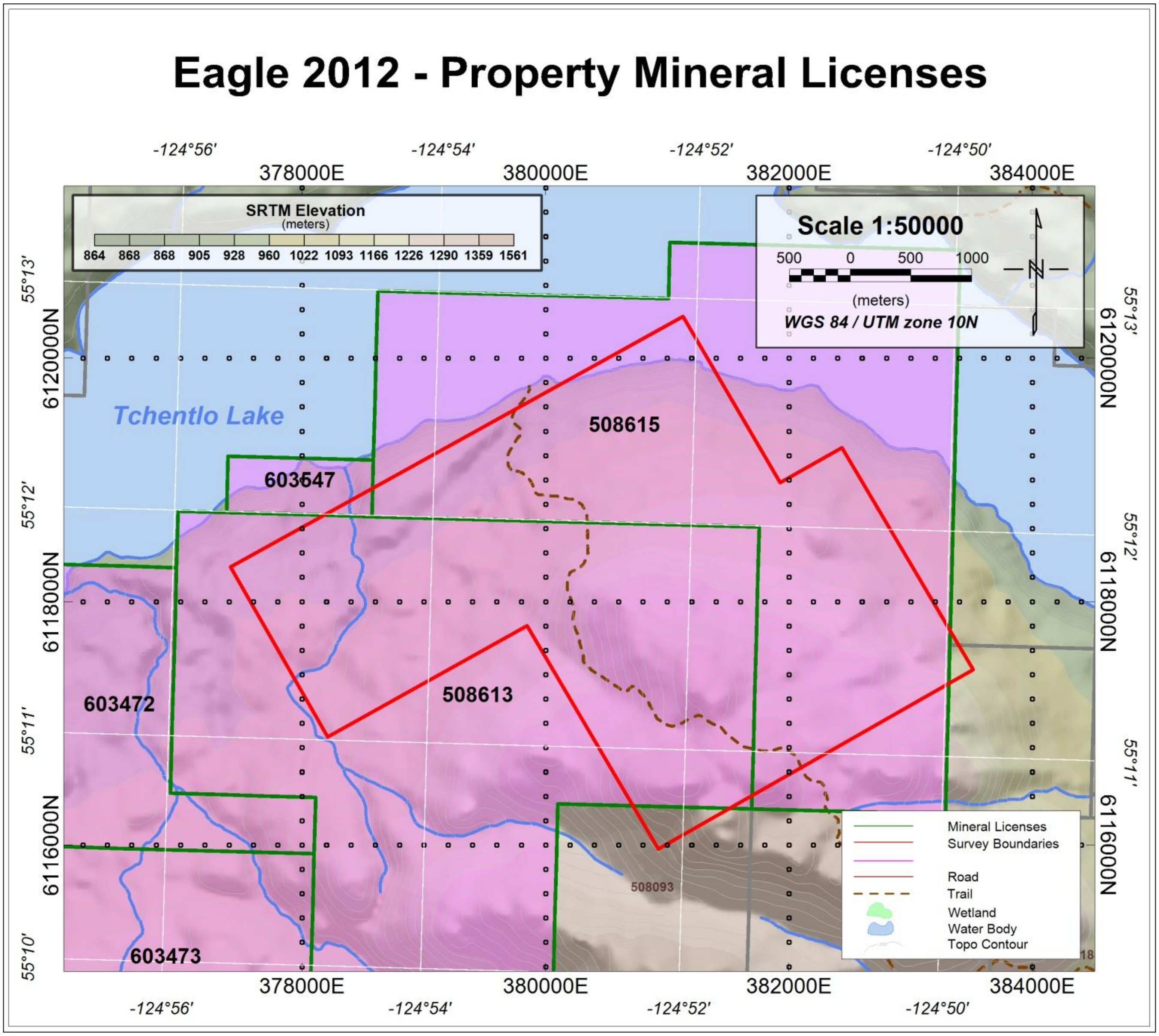

Figure 2 – Eagle 2012 survey area with mineral claims.

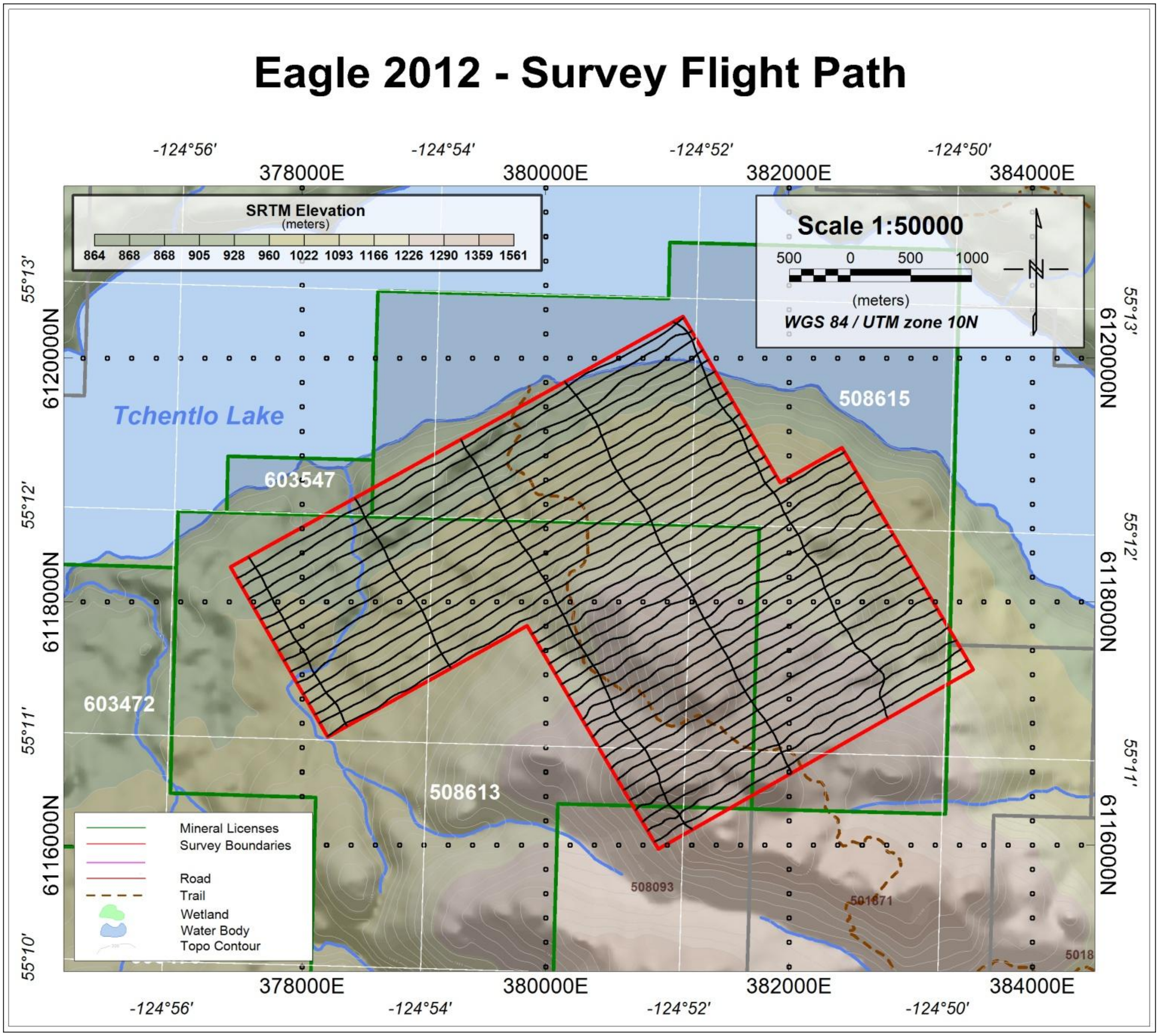

Figure 3 - Flight path & survey outline of the Eagle 2012 survey area with area topography & mineral claims.

4.0 Survey Procedures & Personnel

The survey was flown according to the specifications outlined in the project contract. The survey lines (as flown) were trimmed within a Geosoft database to the survey polygon plus 100 m. This resulted in the number of l-km as described in Table 1. The survey lines are shown in Figure 3.

The nominal bird height for the survey was 60 m. In some cases the bird height was higher, especially in areas where the rough terrain made it difficult to climb and descend quickly. Over flatter areas, a bird height of 40 m was achieved.

The survey speed was approximately 100 km/hr except in rough terrain where climbing in altitude would slow the system. The sampling frequency of all recorded data, including GPS, occurred at 10 Hz. This resulted in a lateral distance between readings of approximately 2.5 – 3.5 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 was initialized. 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.

Table 1 - Survey Area Specifications

Area	Line Direction	Line Spacing	Number of km
Eagle 2012	N60^{o}E	100 m lines	131.1
	N150^{o}E	1000 m lines	14.5

Table 2 - List of Survey Personnel

Individual	**Position**	**Description**
Wade Robertson	Helicopter Pilot	Flew the helicopter.
Daryn Berry	Aircraft Mechanic	Ensure helicopter maintenance is performed.
Dan LeBlanc	Operator	In-flight quality control & maintenance of the system and ancillary equipment.
Greg Roman	Processor	On site data processing, integration of field data into Geosoft database and generation of grids and profiles.
Chris Balch	GIS Specialist	Base map generation and assemblage of final deliverables.
Stephen Balch	President CMG Airborne	Final Processing & Reporting
Peter Fox	Consultant Rich Rock Resources	Client

5.0 Equipment

5.1 The Helicopter

The helicopter used was a Bell 407 with registration C-FAVY, owned and operated by Valley Helicopters Ltd. based in Hope, British Columbia. The Bell 407 is shown in Figure 4.

Installation of the ancillary equipment was performed at the base of operations. Two short test flights were performed to ensure the system was operational prior to survey commencement.

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 a Bell 407 (reg C-FAVY) 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, 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.

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

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

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 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.

5.6 The Radar Altimeter

The CMG system uses two radar altimeter units, 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.

5.7 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.

5.8 Data Acquisition System

Data is collected by the main magnetometer console in the gradiometer bird and includes GPS timing and positional information, magnetometer 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 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 area 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 B.

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 (except GRS) on a topographic backdrop with flight lines and contours.

- Magnetic Field: Analytic Signal (ASIG)
- Magnetic Field: Computed Vertical Gradient (CVG)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Potassium Count (GRS-K)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Total Count (GRS-TC)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Thorium Count (GRS-Th)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Uranium Count (GRS-U)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured Cross-Line (MC-HMG)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured In-Line (MI-HMG)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured Vertical (MVMG)
- Magnetic Field: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)
- Elevation: Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Thorium / Potassium Ratio (GRS-Th/K)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Uranium / Potassium Ratio (GRS-U/K)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Uranium / Thorium Ratio (GRS-U/Th)

The following additional products were delivered in digital format:

- Copy of this report in .pdf format
- Geosoft database GDB of all collected data

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 100 m 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 of 45° and declination of 0º.

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 Wisk Air.

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.

7.4.1 Magnetic Analytic Signal

The magnetic analytic signal (ASIG) is calculated by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of each of the 3 axis components of the gridding total magnetic intensity data. The equation for the analytic signal is:

$$\mathrm{ASIG} = \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{dT}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dT}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dT}{dz}\right)^2\right]}$$

Where dT/dx is the in-line gradient, dT/dy is the cross-line gradient and dT/dz is the vertical gradient of the total magnetic field.

In general, the analytic signal is a gradient product that ignores the effects of target orientation. This "turns" all responses, regardless of how they interact with the earth's magnetic field, into the positive direction. Therefore, both negative anomalies & dipole effects will appear positive centered of the target source.

The analytic signal can be used to map the edge of large magnetic bodies as well as bring to light anomalous trends that can appear insignificant in a TMI grid. The nature of the algorithm also strips out effects of deep regional responses and focuses more on the near surface.

7.4.2 Magnetic Tilt Derivative

The magnetic tilt derivative (TDR) combines all three gradients (X, Y and Z) to produce what is a called a tilt angle. This product highlights very subtle, near surface structures in the dataset where the zero contour line of the grid is said to represent geology contacts or edges of bodies.

The magnetic tilt derivative is calculated by the following equation:

$$\mathrm{TDR} = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{dT/dz}{\sqrt{\left({dT/dx}^2 + {dT/dy}^2\right)}}\right]$$

Where dT/dx is the in-line gradient, dT/dy is the cross-line gradient and dT/dz is the vertical gradient of the total magnetic field.

7.5 Radiometric Data Processing

The radiometrics data was stored on the RSX-5 spectrometer and imported directly into a separate Geosoft database. Proprietary software provided by Radiation Solutions exported all data channels including windows counts per second for each radioelement, temperature, pressure and positional data.

8.0 Interpretation

The Analytic Signal (ASIG) shown in Figure 7 shows two distinct trend directions to the property. The first trend is defined by the outline of the main magnetic sources and is likely geological in origin. This trend is northwest (315^o) and contains the more dominant magnetic features. The second trend is more subtle and is oriented in a more westerly direction (290^o) and may represent structural features.

Figure 21 shows the interpreted geologic and structural trends on the ASIG image for the 2012 survey. The high ASIG occurs almost entirely within the mapped Hogem Batholith (HB) suggesting the HB has a magnetite-rich differentiated section or that it has been intruded by a magnetite-rich unit that has not been mapped. This feature is outlined as the HMHB (highly magnetic Hogem Batholith).

Of greater exploration interest, however, is the structural trending (290^o) magnetic low that is also well-defined in the measured vertical gradient (Figure 22) as well as in the computed vertical gradient (Figure 8). This trend intersects the HMHB. Along the eastern margin of this intersection the Hogem Batholith also shows high radioactivity (K, Th and U) as shown in Figure 23.

Figure 24 shows a smoothed Thorium to Potassium (Th / K) ratio which highlights the structural trend as having high potassium relative to thorium (possible potassium enrichment).

The combination of a) a structural trend having low magnetic amplitude (e.g. magnetite destruction), b) an intersection of a structural trend with a magnetite-rich host (much of the mineralization occurs within magnetic lows but carries high concentrations of massive magnetite locally) and c) possible potassium enrichment makes the structural trend identified in Figure 21 of particular interest.

Note that the structural trend is revealed as having a high ASIG component even though it is a magnetic low. This is because the ASIG treats both magnetic lows and magnetic highs as anomalous and displays only the absolute magnitude of the anomaly and not the sign. Anomalously low magnetic fields will show up as being anomalously high in the ASIG as will anomalies of anomalously high magnetic field (relative to the local background).

Samples of the HB within the region of the HMHB should be acquired and tested for magnetite content (e.g. magnetic susceptibility). Samples outside the HMHB but still within the HB should also be acquired and tested for magnetite content to determine whether enhanced magnetite within the HB is a precursor to a mineralizing event or just a natural variation within a differentiated batholith.

Prospecting should be carried out along lines oriented to intersect the structural trend (i.e. at 20^o) where outcrop can be identified. Given the ruggedness of the area a brief helicopter tour across the structural feature may help to identify outcrops to sample and safe places to land.

An induced polarization survey should be conducted across the structural magnetic feature if any mineralization (pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite or galena) is found by surface prospecting. The orientation of the baseline would be 290^o with survey lines oriented 20^o (east of north).

9.0 Statement of Qualification

Stephen James Balch
11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, N0B 2K0
Tel. 905.407.9586
email: sbalch@cmgairborne.com

I, Stephen James Balch, do hereby certify that:

1. I have resided at 11500 Fifth Line, Rockwood, Ontario, N0B 2K0 since April 2005;
2. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a degree in Honours Geophysics which was granted to me in October 1985;
3. I have been a practicing geophysicist for over 25 years;
4. I was a senior geophysicist with Inco Limited from 1995 to 2001;
5. I was President of Aeroquest Limited from 2002 to 2004 and of Aeroquest International Limited from 2004 to 2007;
6. I am currently the President of Canadian Mining Geophysics Limited (CMG Airborne) and have been so since 2007;
7. I have reviewed the report titled "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer & Spectrometer Survey – Eagle 2012";
8. In my opinion the magnetic and radiometric data collected for this report were acquired and processed using industry standard practices;
9. I do not have any ownership position (either directly or indirectly) of Rich Rock Resources Inc.

Signed on this day, October 24th, 2012.

Stephen James Balch
President, CMG Airborne

APPENDIX A
LIST OF SURVEY OUTLINE POINTS

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

The Datum is WGS84.

The Projection is UTM, Zone 10 North.

Area	Easting	Northing
Eagle 2012	378208	6116890
	377410	6118284
	381127	6120344
	381925	6118977
	382433	6119266
	383511	6117442
	380925	6115969
	379847	6117802

APPENDIX B
LIST OF DATABASE COLUMNS (GEOSOFT GDB FORMAT)

Channel Name	Description
x	X positional data (meters– WGS84, UTM Zone 10 north)
y	Y positional data (meters – WGS84, 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 (meters – ASL)
radalt	Bird height above ground (meters – AGL)
DTM	Digital Terrain Model (meters – 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	Analytic Signal (nT/m)
CLMG	Measured Cross-Line Horizontal Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
ILMG	Calculated In-Line Horizontal Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
VLMG	Measured Vertical Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
Temp	Temperature record outside helicopter (ºC)
Pressure	Pressure reading outside helicopter (kPa)
Galt	Altitude ASL record by the spectrometer GPS (m)
TotalCount_Final	Total Count (cps)
Potassium_Final	Potassium Count (cps)
Uranium_Final	Uranium Count (cps)
Thorium_Final	Thorium Count (cps)
Th_K_Final	Thorium / Potassium Ratio (unitless)
U_K_Final	Uranium / Potassium Ratio (unitless)
U_Th_Final	Uranium / Thorium Ratio (unitless)

APPENDIX C
LIST OF SYSTEM RESULTS

- The Magnetic Analytic Signal (ASIG) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 7.
- The Computed Vertical Gradient (CVG) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 8.
- The Potassium Count (GRS-K) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 9.
- The Total Count (GRS-TC) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 10.
- The Thorium Count (GRS-Th) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 11.
- The Uranium Count (GRS-U) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 12.
- The Cross-Line Magnetic Gradient (MC-HMG) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 13.
- The In-Line Magnetic Gradient (MI-HMG) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 14.
- The Vertical Magnetic Gradient (MVMG) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 15.
- The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 16.
- The Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 17.
- The Thorium / Potassium Ratio (GRS-Th/K) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 18.
- The Uranium / Potassium Ratio (GRS-U/K) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 19.
- The Uranium / Thorium Ratio (GRS-U/Th) for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 20.
- The Magnetic Analytic Signal Interpretation for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 21.
- The Vertical Magnetic Gradient Interpretation for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 22.
- The GRS Potassium Interpretation for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 23.
- The GRS Th/K Ratio Interpretation for the Eagle 2012 Block is shown in Figure 24.

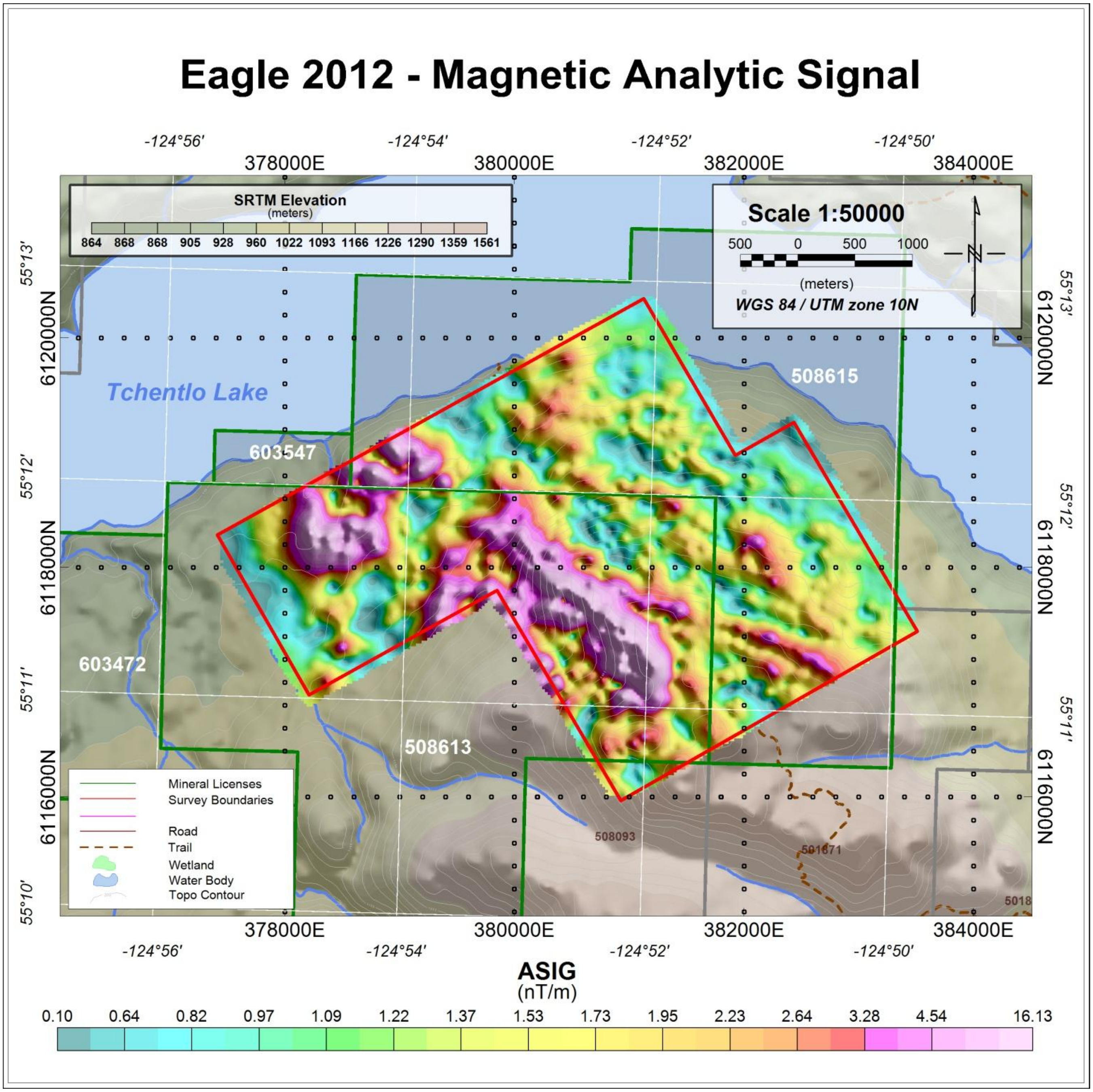

Figure 7 - Shaded image of the Magnetic Analytic Signal (ASIG) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

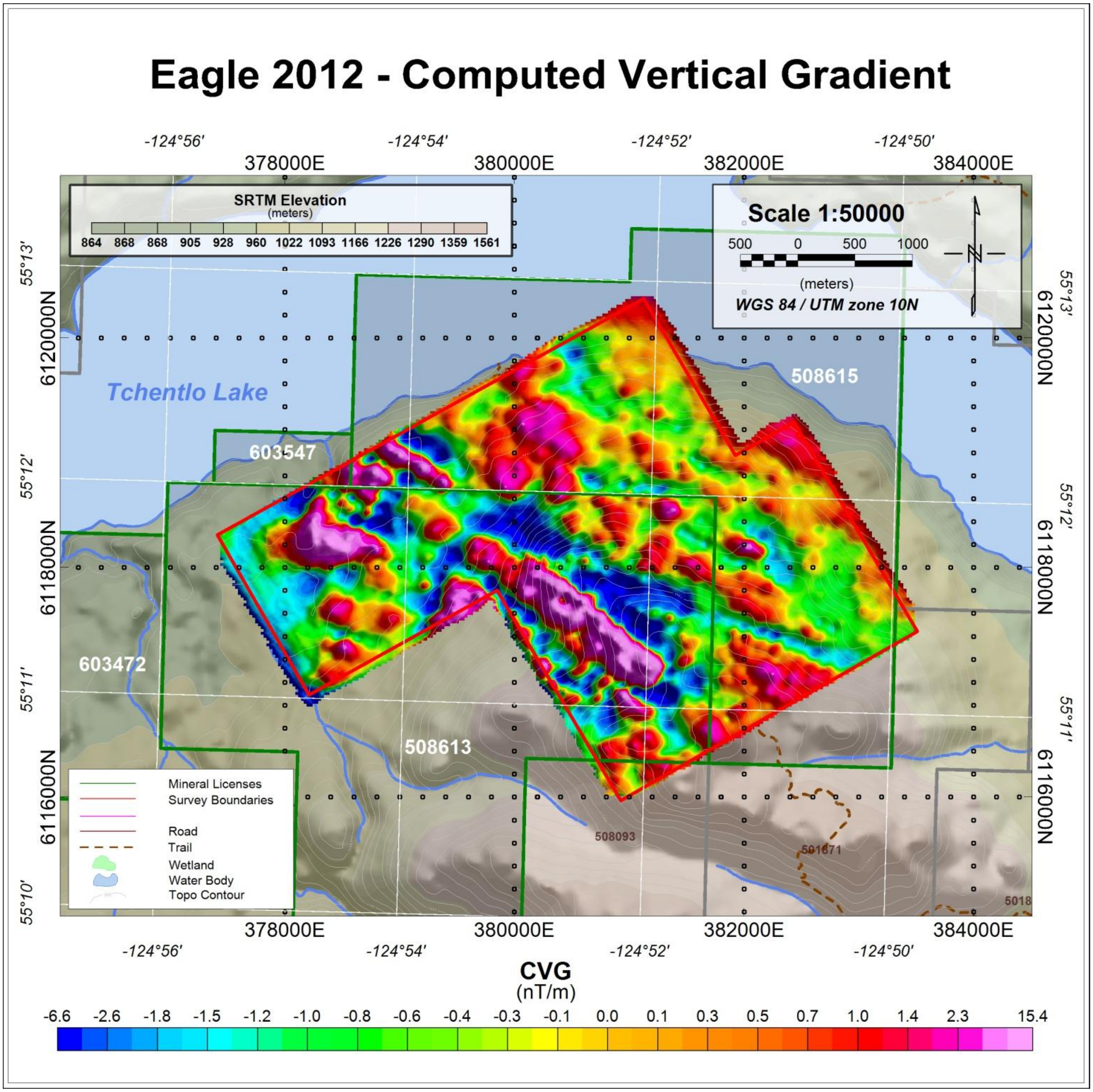

Figure 8 - Shaded image of the Computed Vertical Gradient (CVG) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

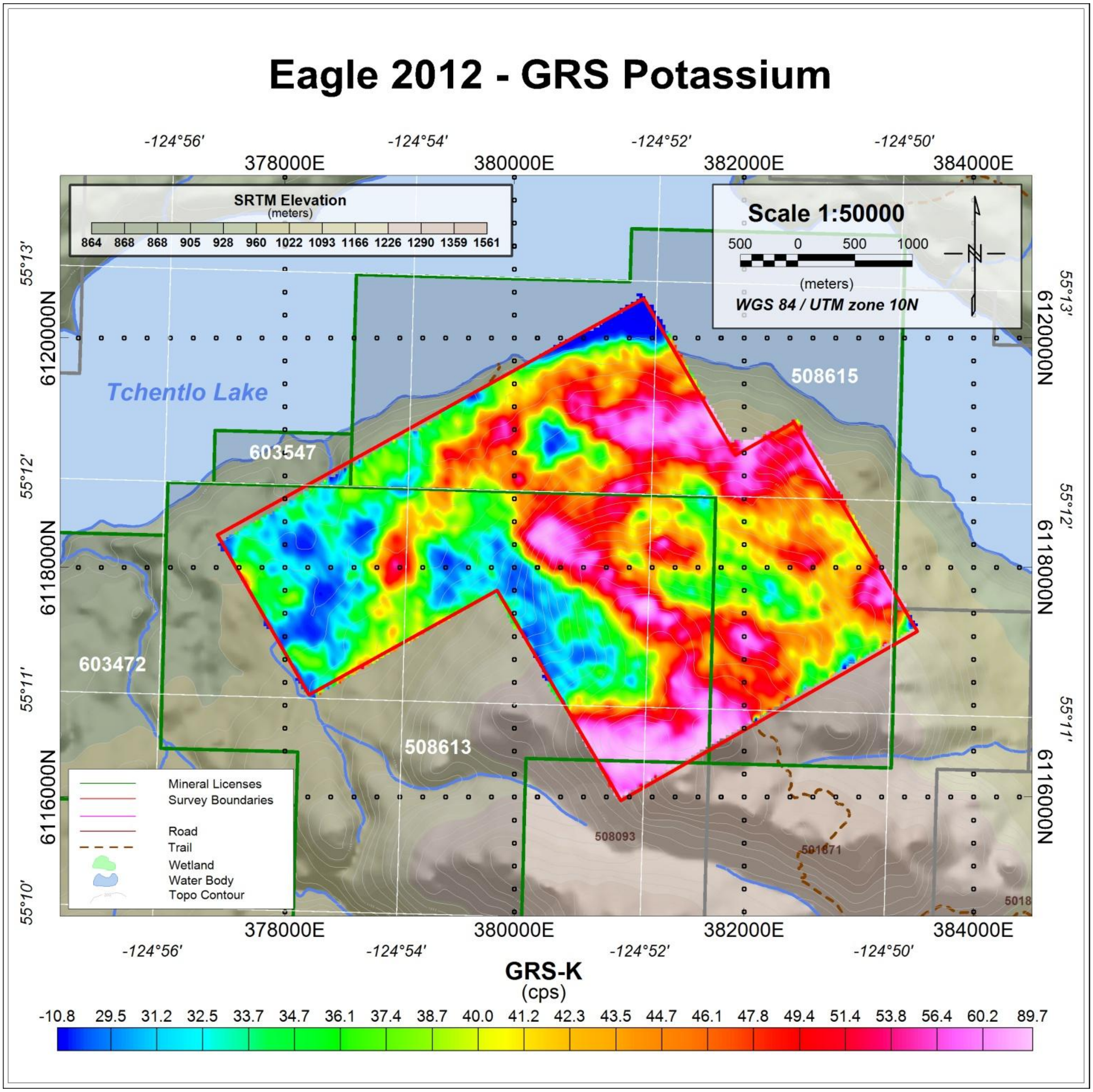

Figure 9 - Image of the Potassium Count (GRS-K) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

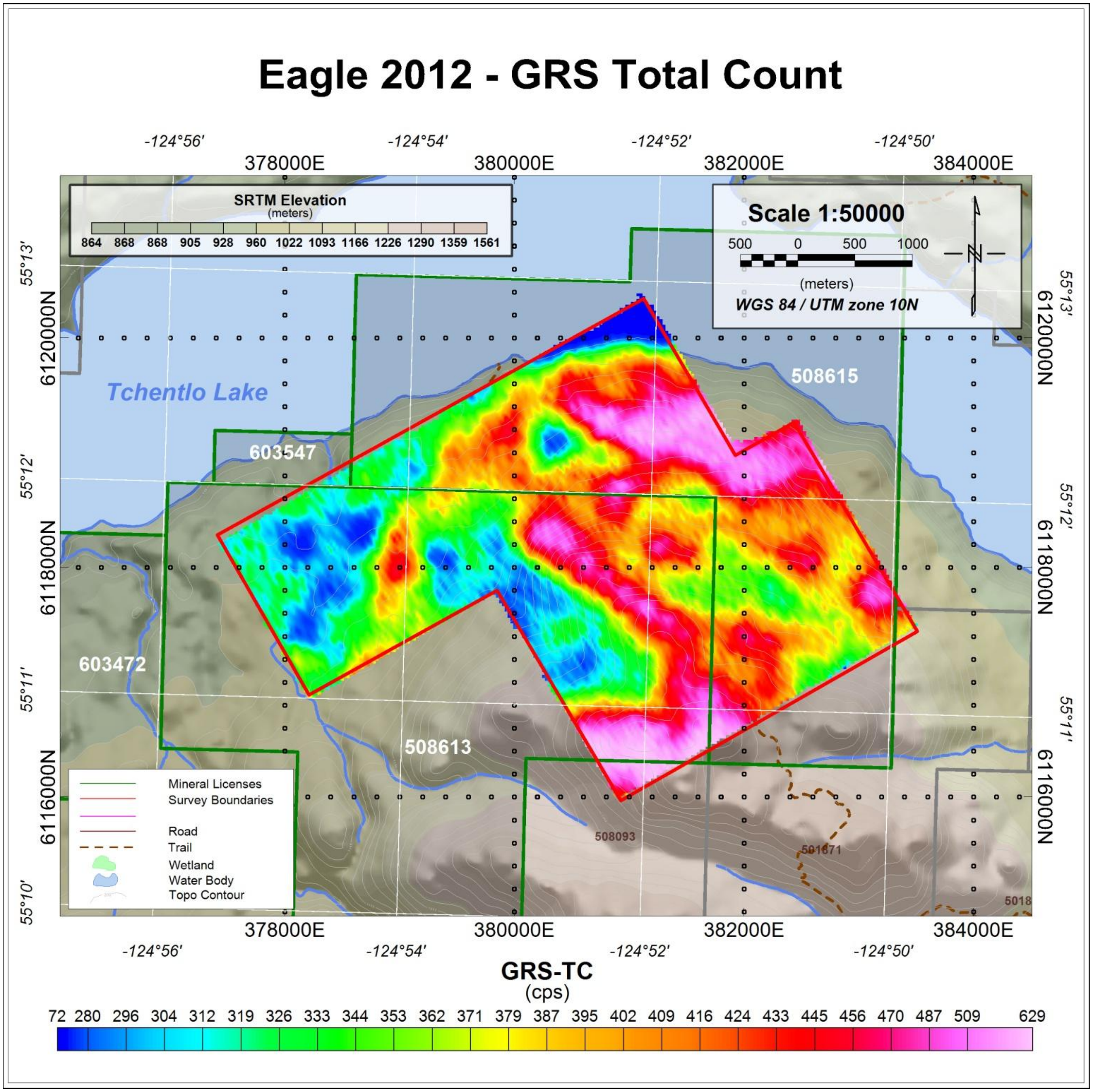

Figure 10 – Image of the Total Count (GRS-TC) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

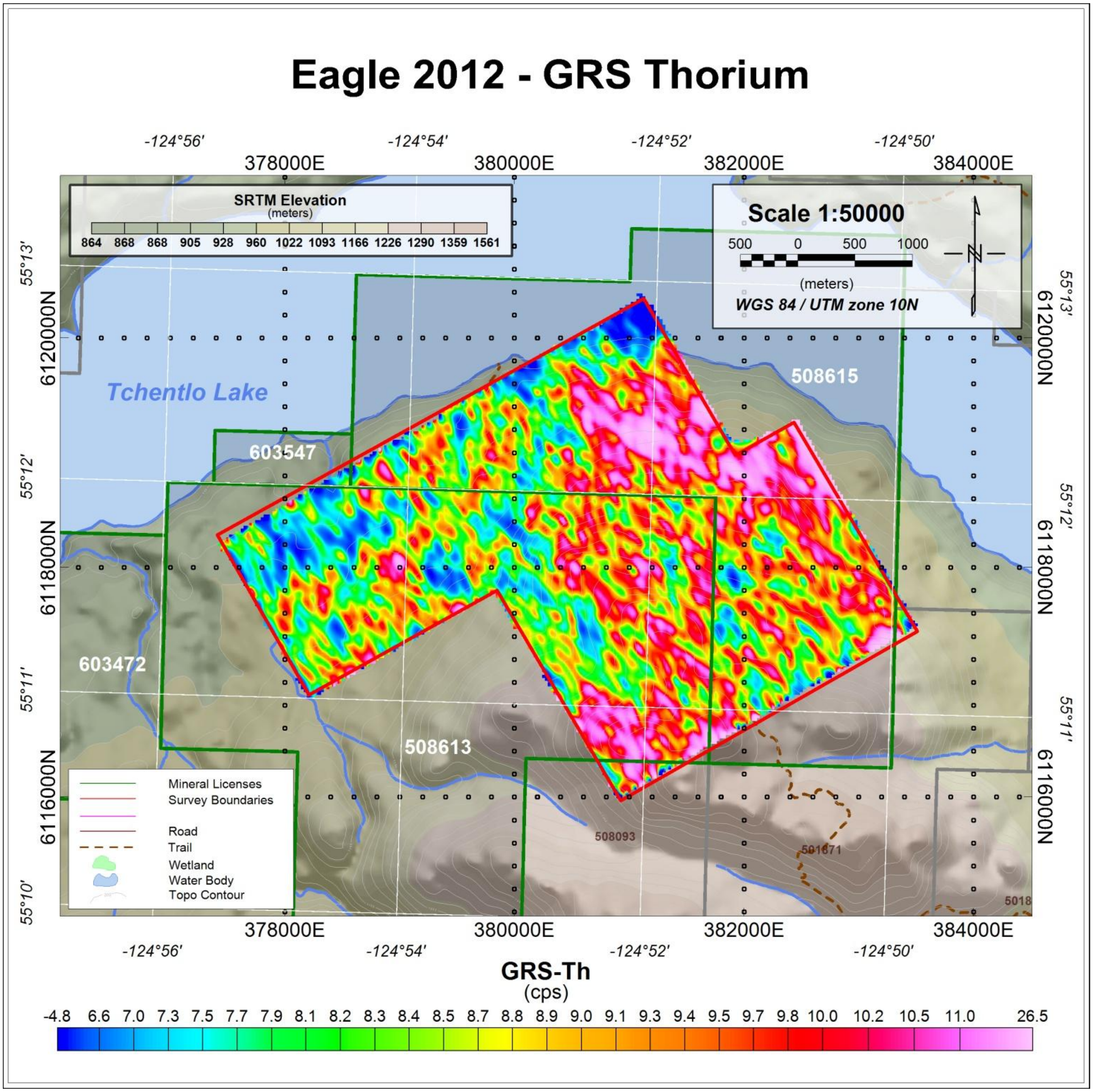

Figure 11 – Image of the Thorium Count (GRS-Th) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

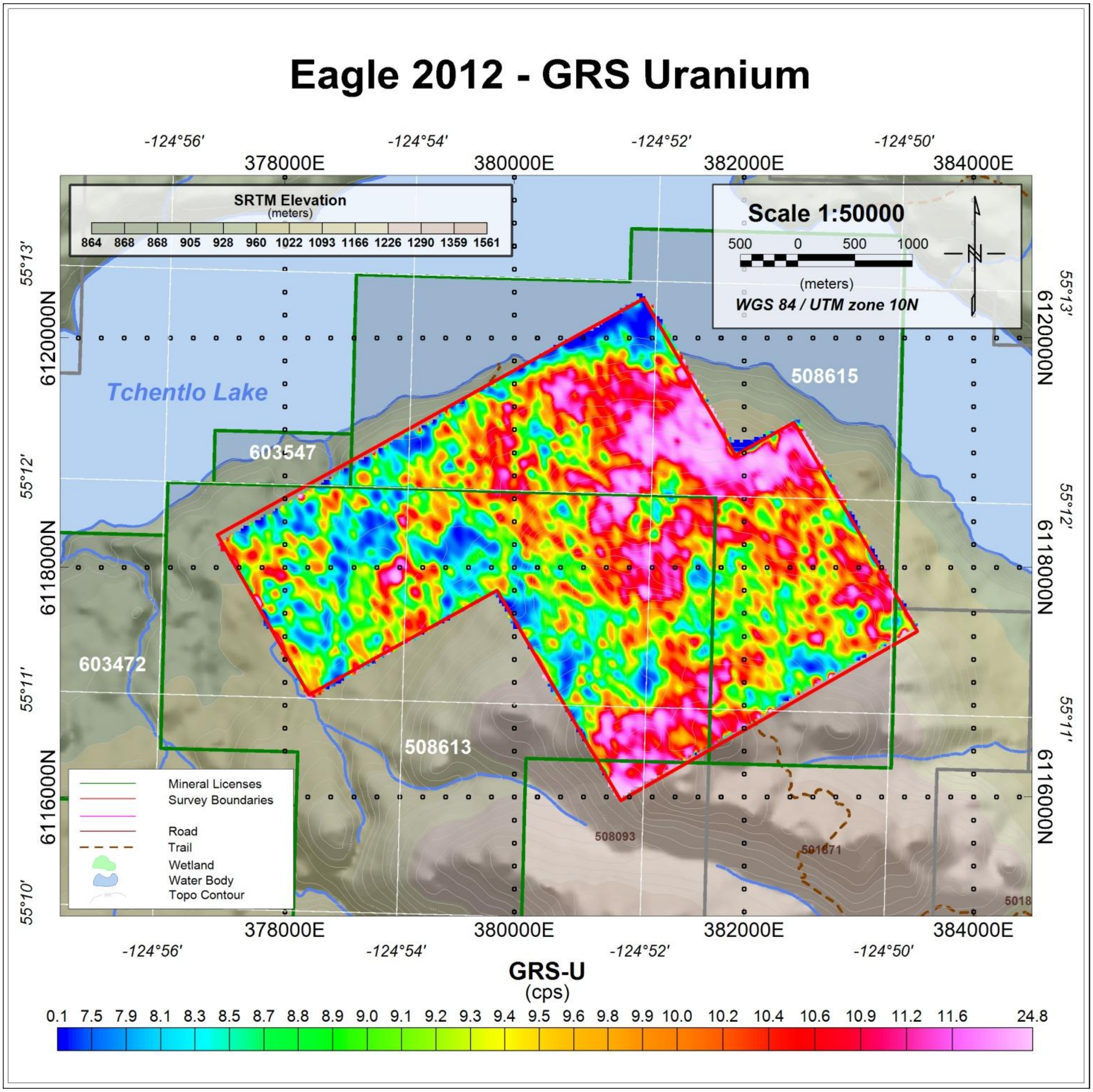

Figure 12 – Image of the Uranium Count (GRS-U) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

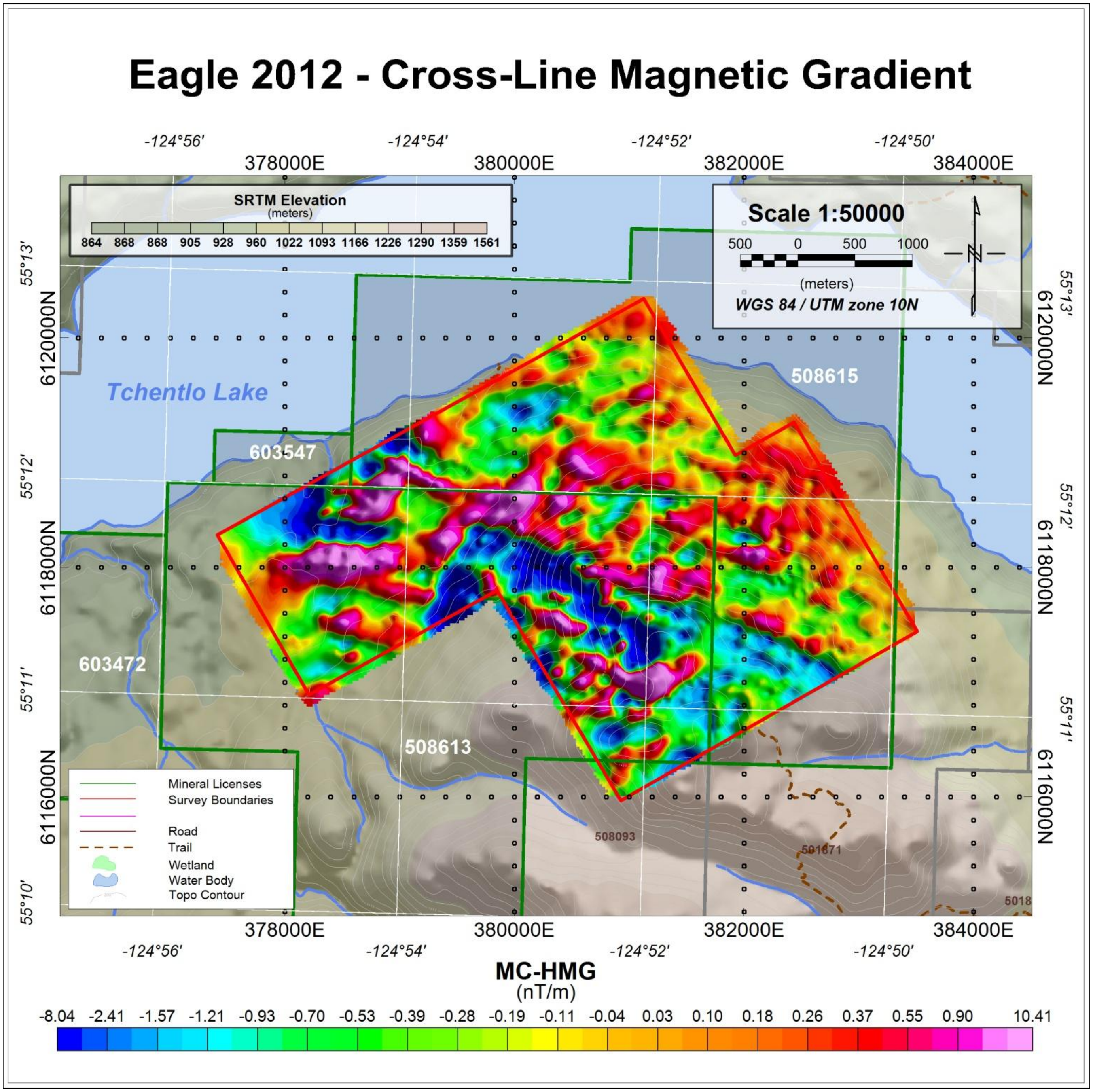

Figure 13 - Shaded image of the Cross-Line Magnetic Gradient (MC-HMG) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

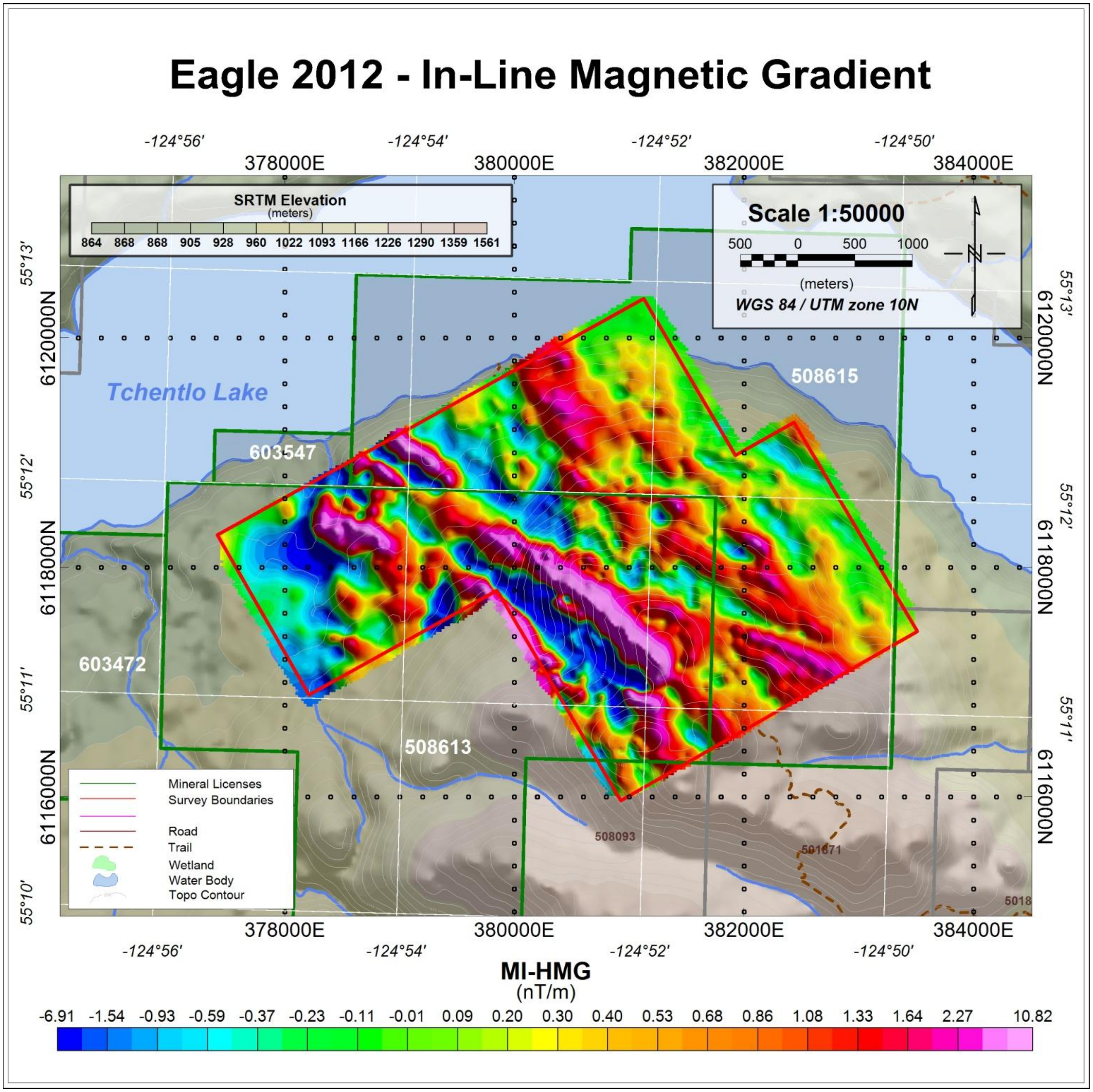

Figure 14 - Shaded image of the In-Line Magnetic Gradient (MI-HMG) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

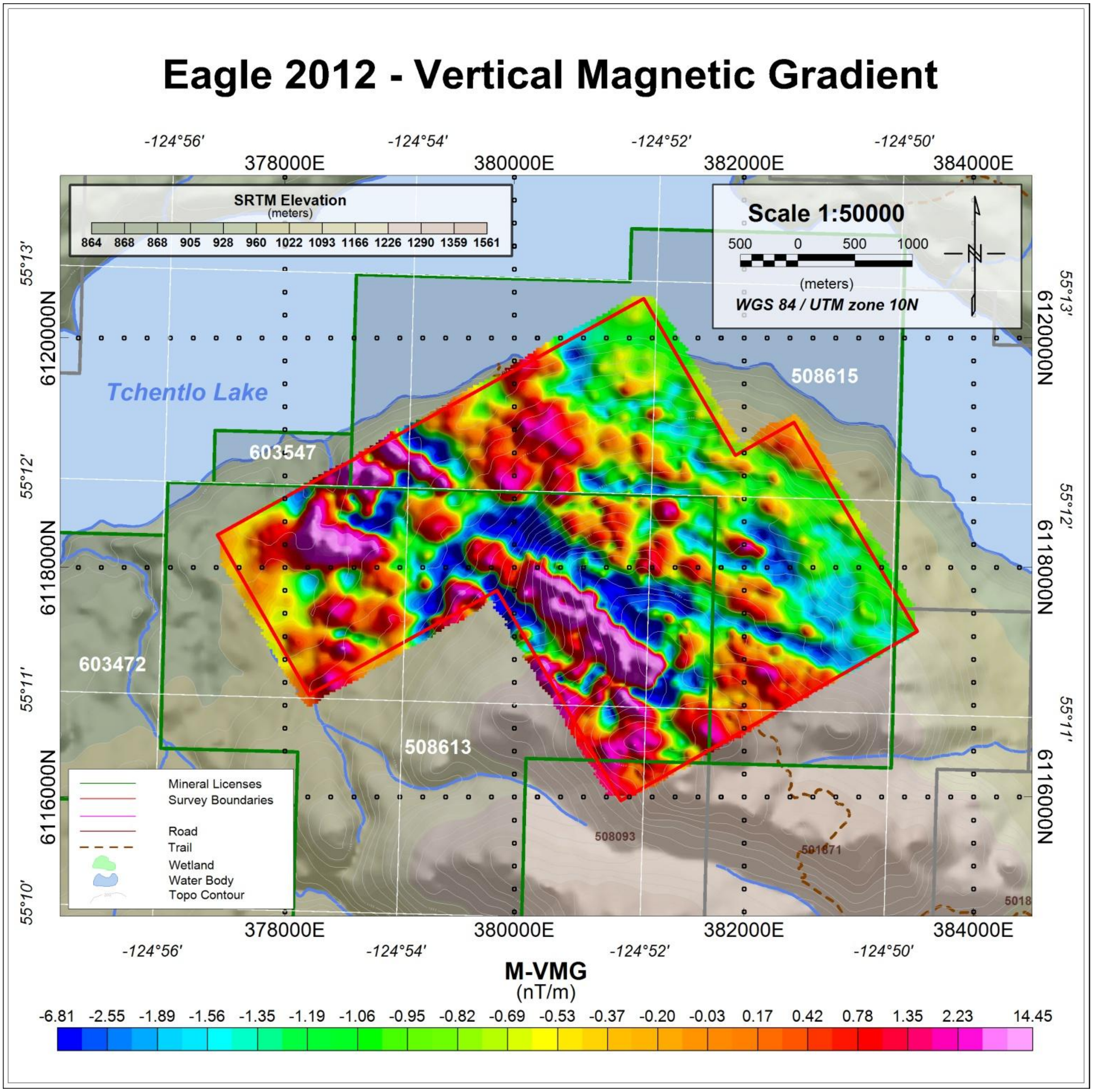

Figure 15 - Shaded image of the Vertical Magnetic Gradient (MVMG) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

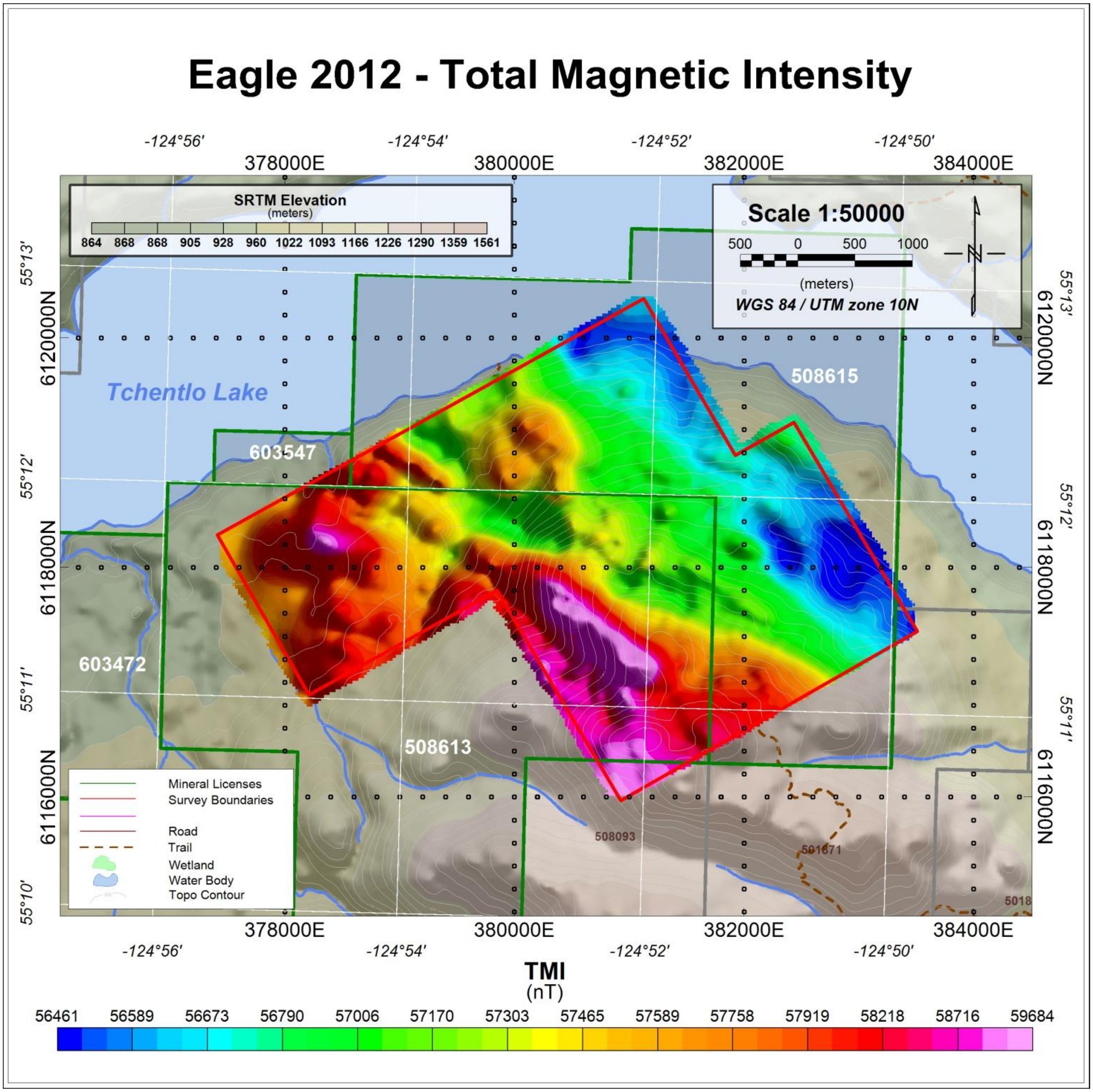

Figure 16 - Shaded image of the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

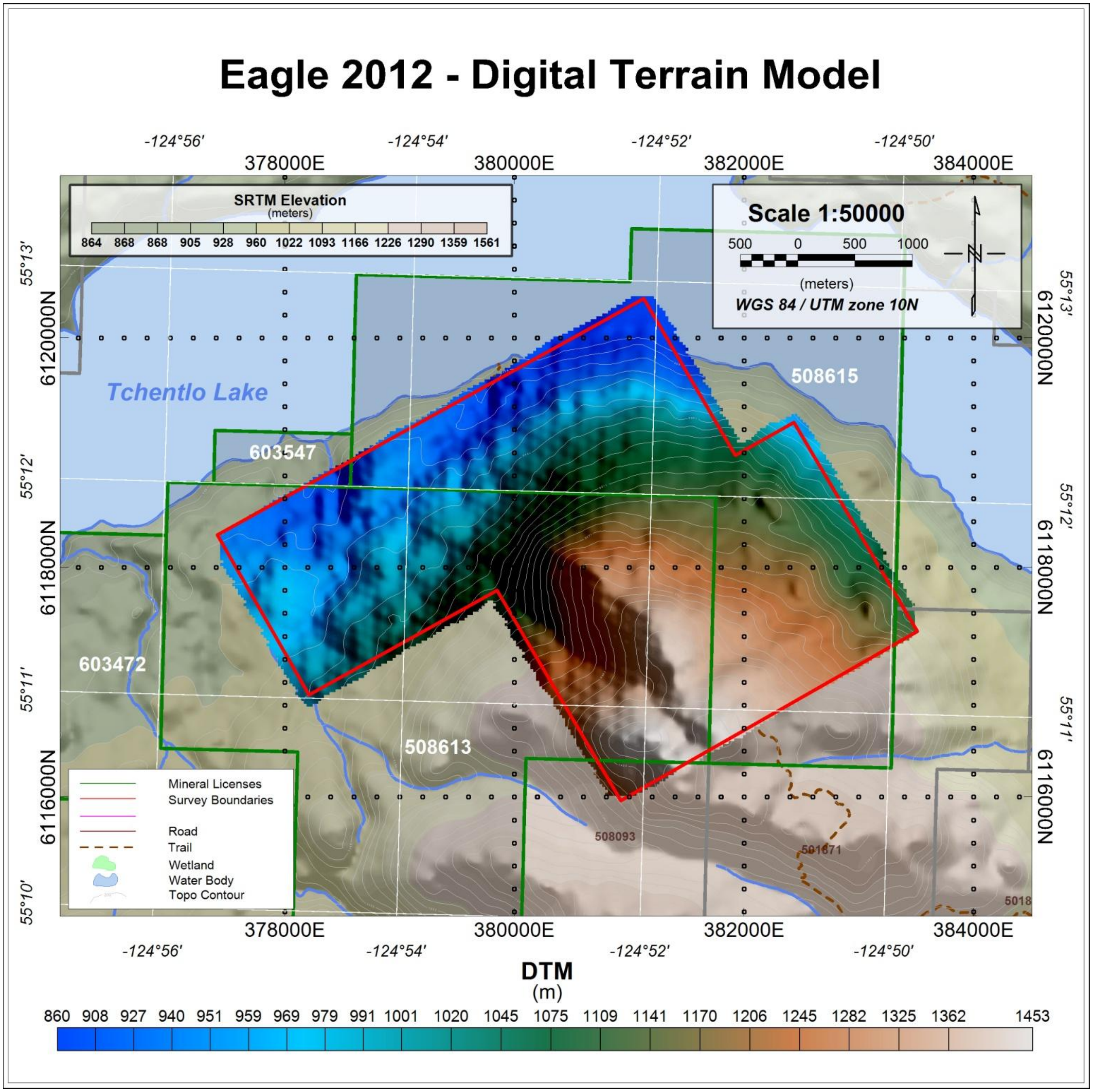

Figure 17 - Shaded image of the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

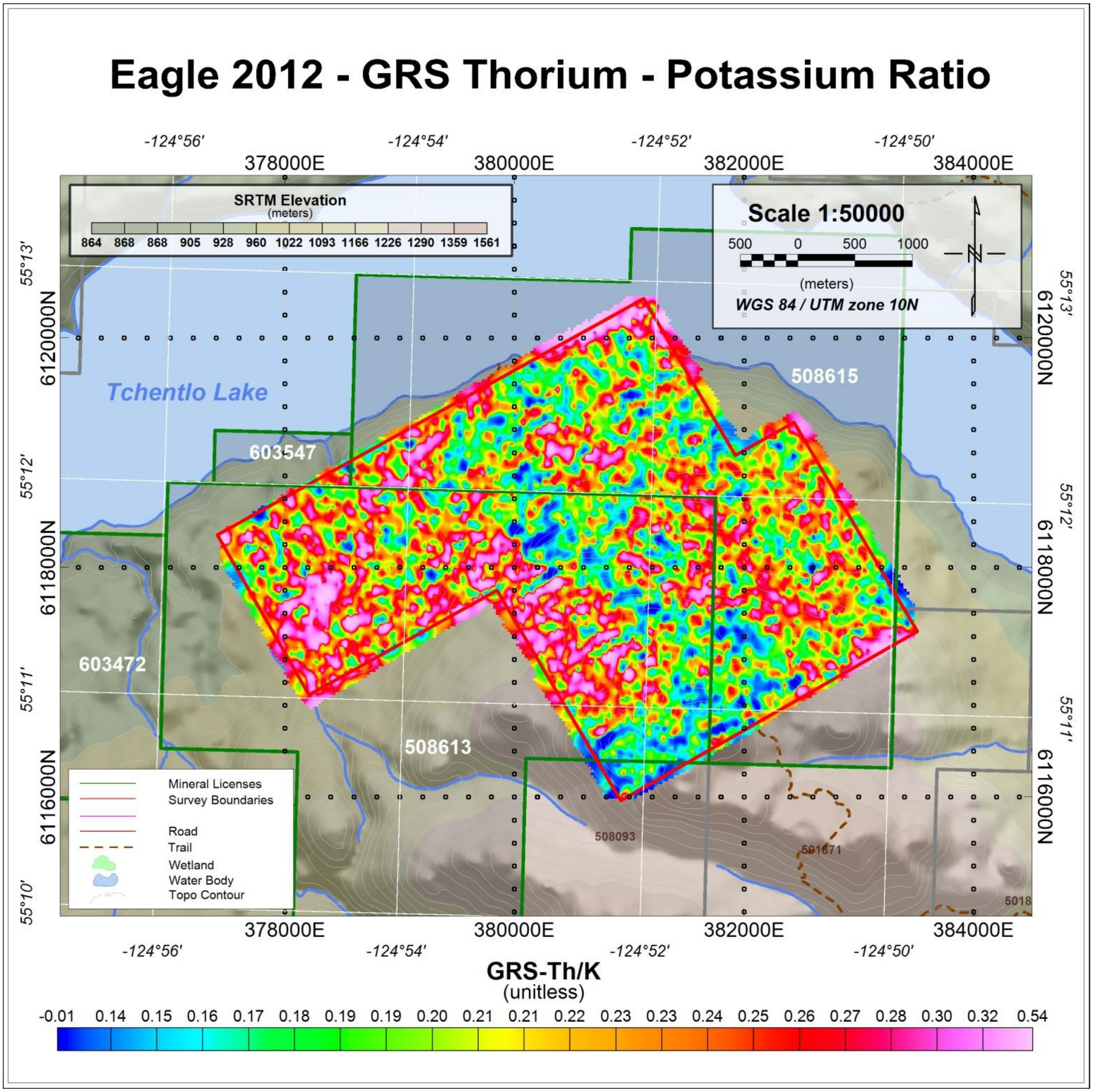

Figure 18 - Image of the Thorium / Potassium Ratio (GRS-Th/K) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

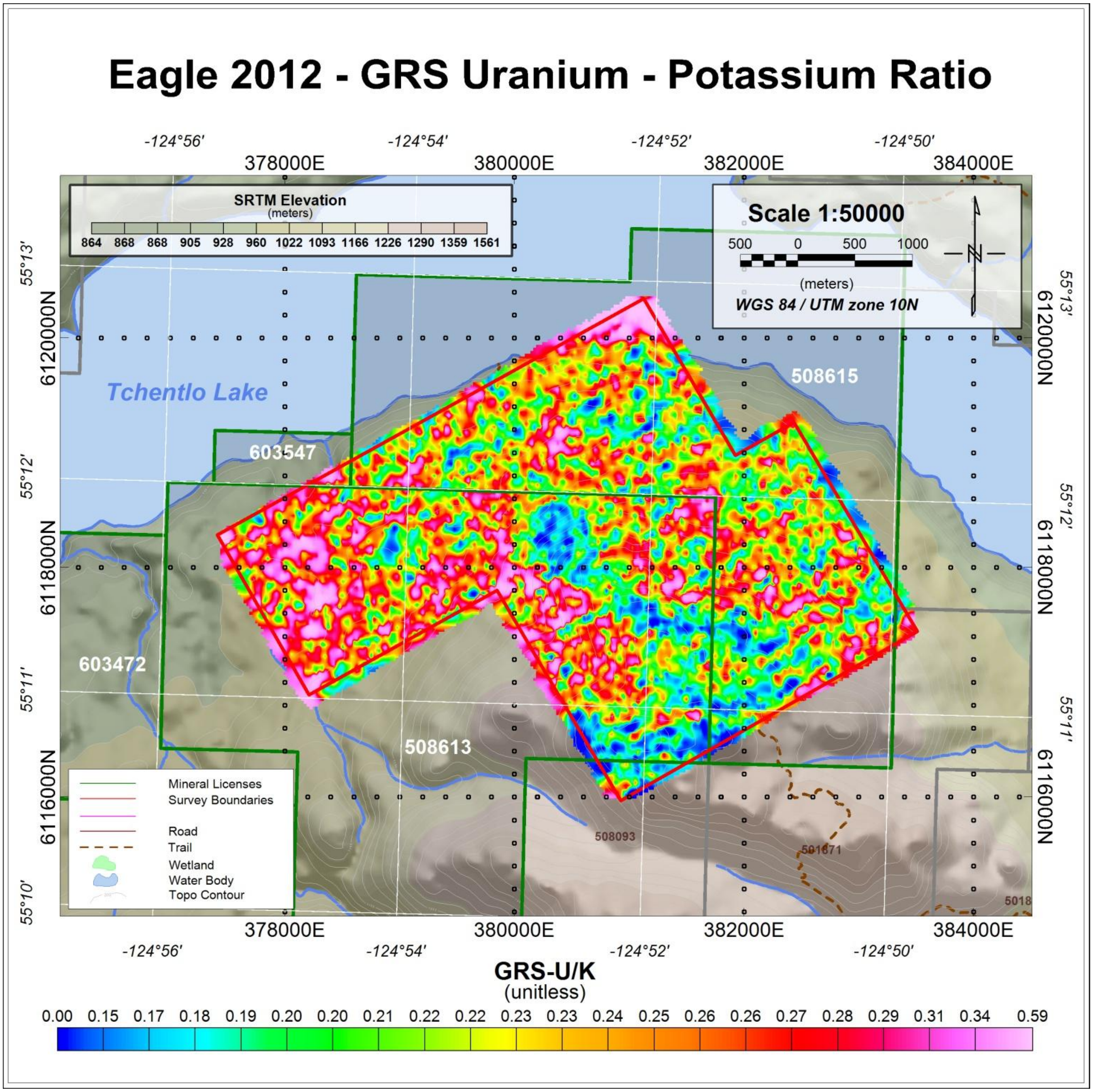

Figure 19 - Image of the Uranium / Potassium Ratio (GRS-U/K) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

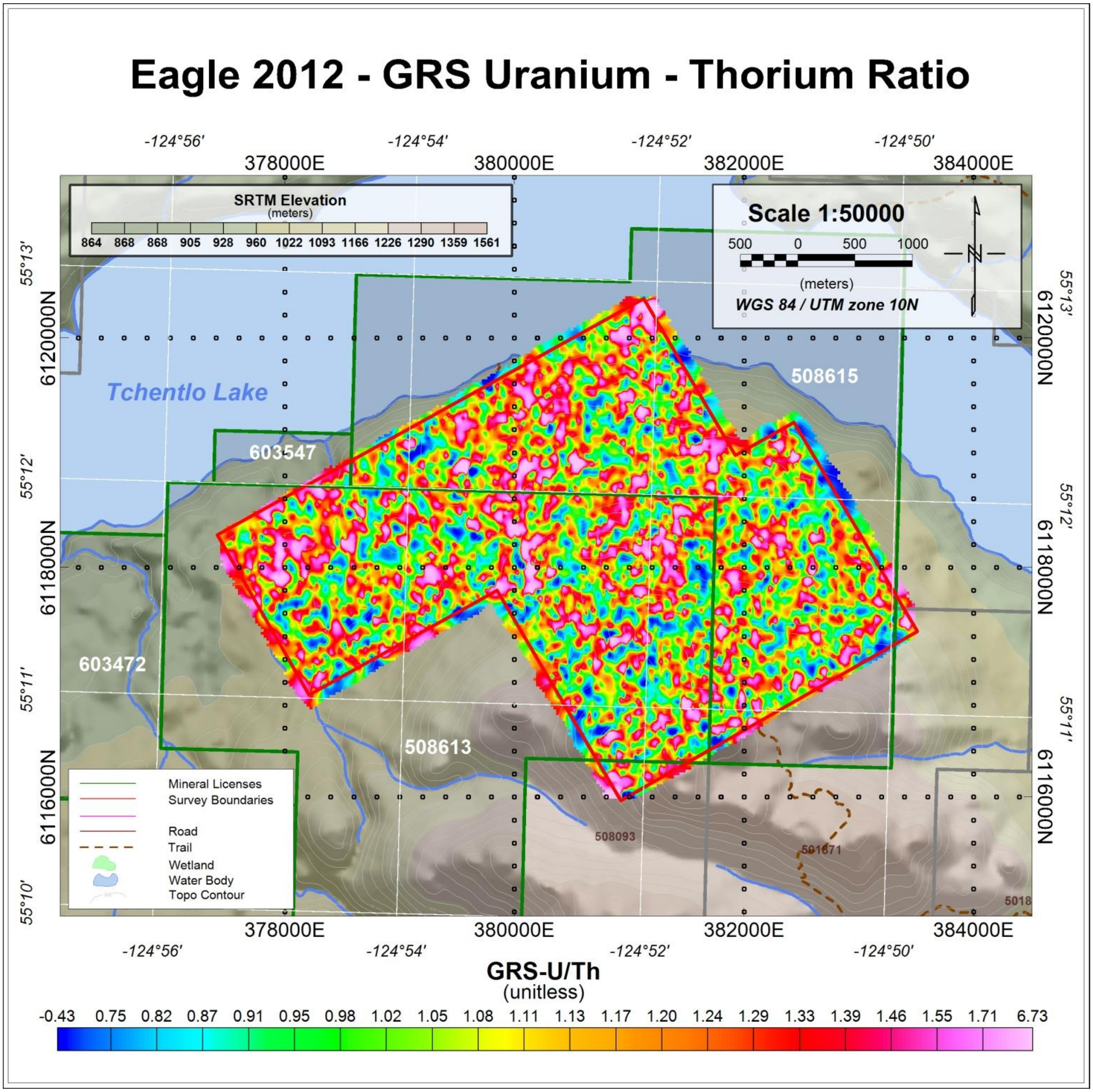

Figure 20 - Image of the Uranium / Thorium Ratio (GRS-U/Th) over the Eagle 2012 survey area.

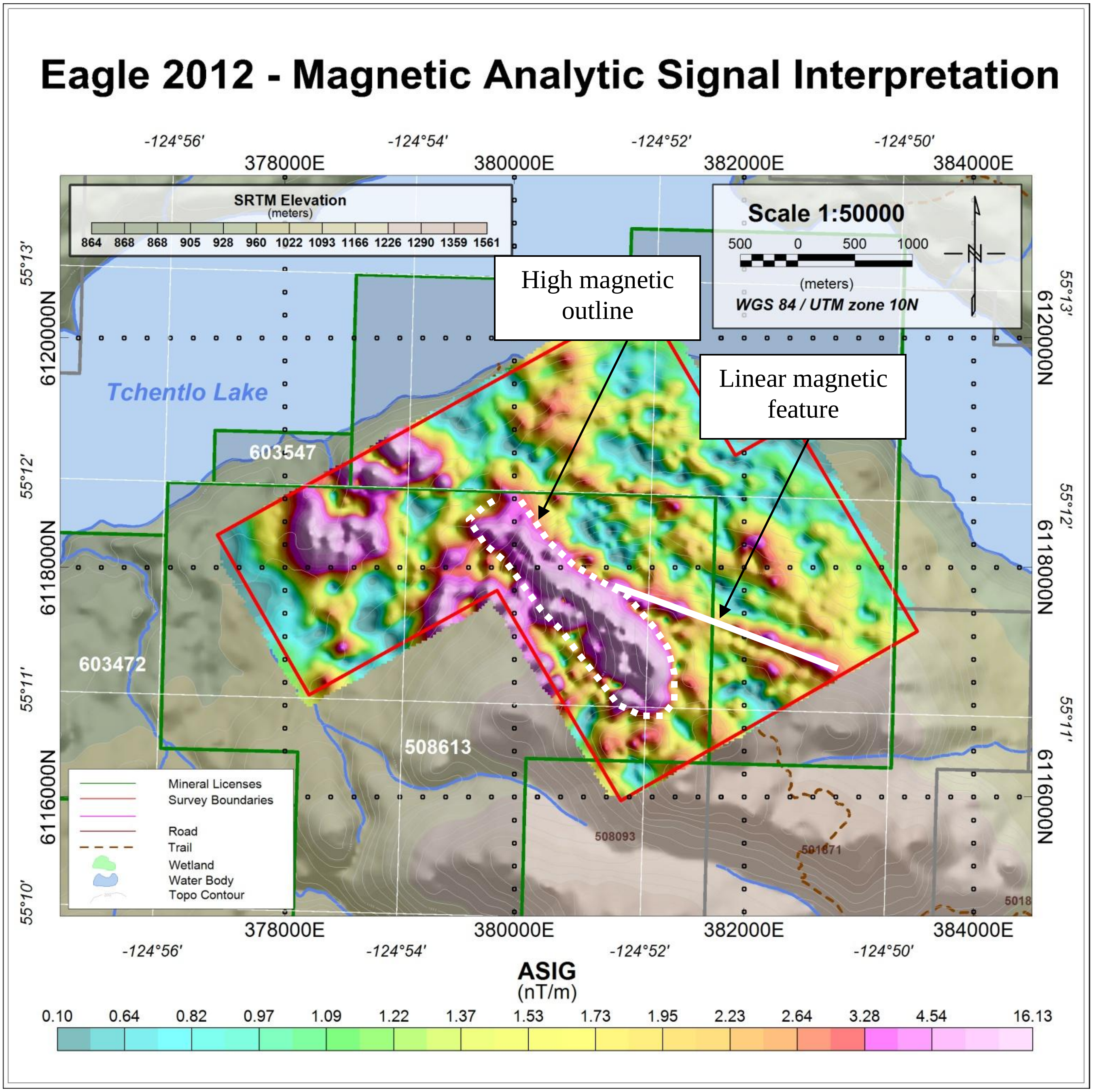

Figure 21 – The ASIG clearly outlines a discrete magnetic feature in the middle of the the Homgen Batholith (HB). This highly magnetic feature is termed the highly magnetic HB or HMHB. A linear magnetic feature striking oblique to the HMHB appears to end at the HMHB and is actually a reduction in the total magnetic intensity.

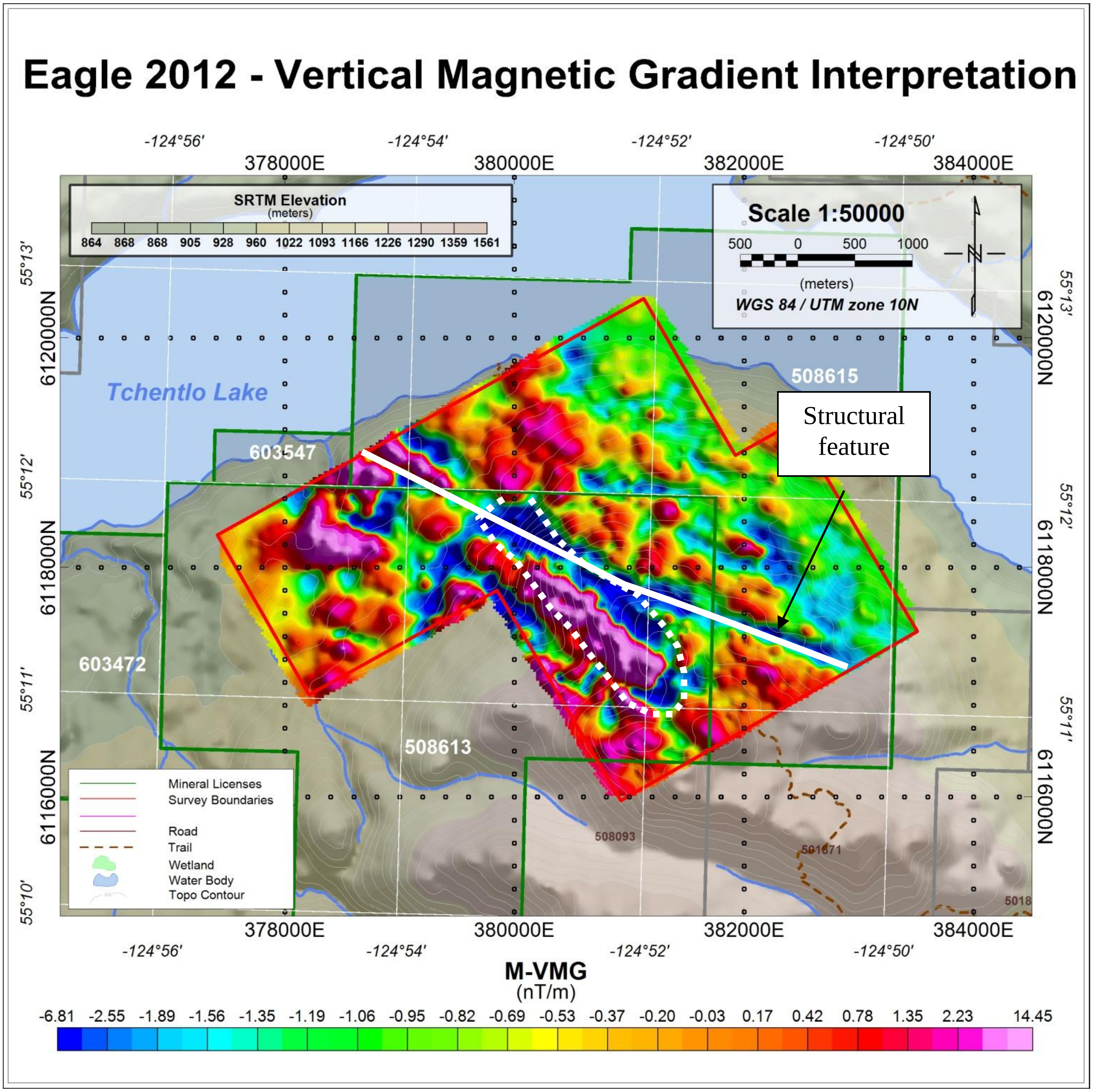

Figure 22 – The measured magnetic gradient shows the linear magnetic feature as possibly crossing the HMHB and continuing to the northwest.

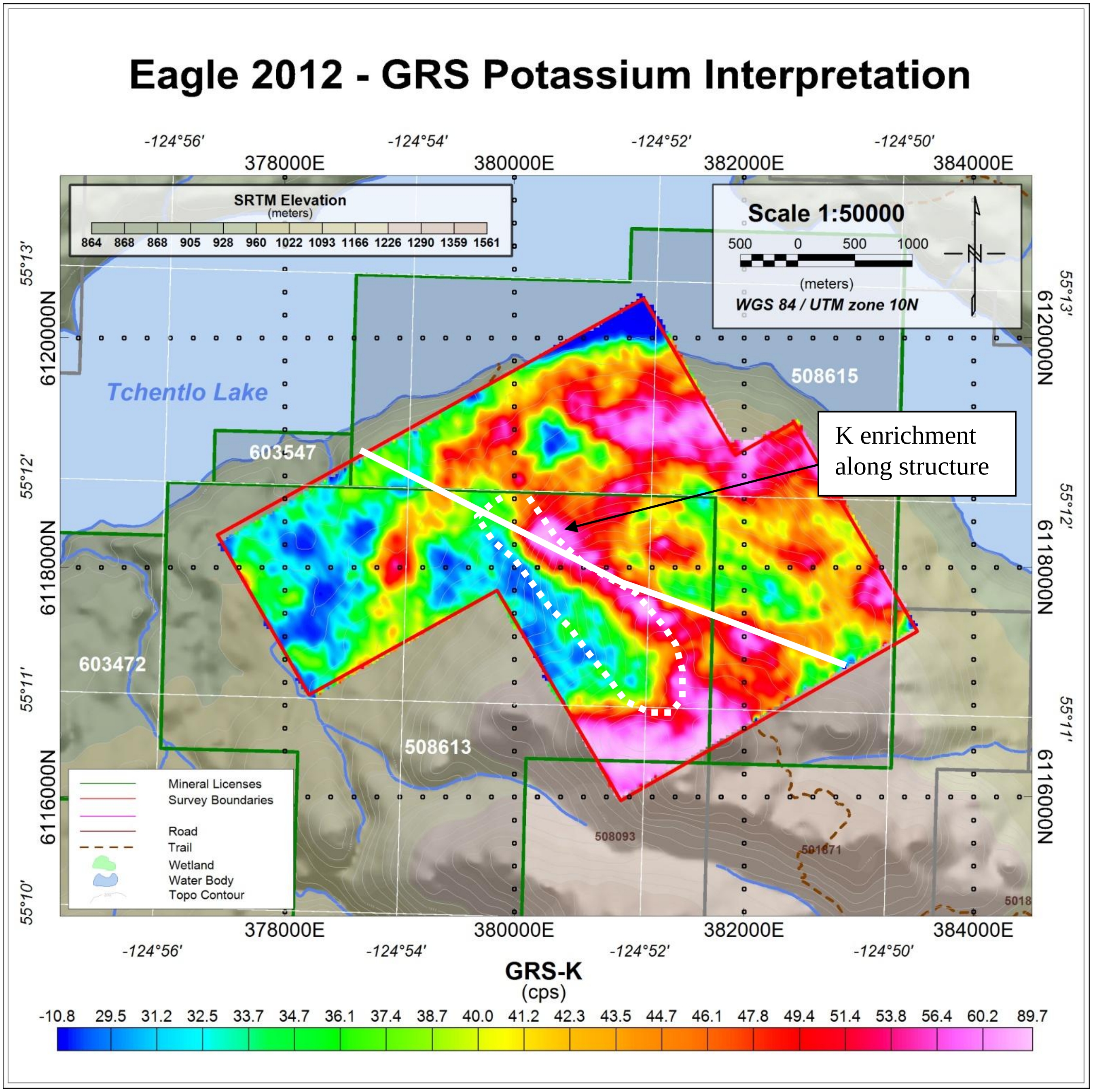

Figure 23 – The radiometrics data shows potassium enrichment along the eastern margin of the HMHB. While the magnetic trend of the structural feature appears to cut the HMHB, the high potassium does not, suggesting that exploration be focused on the eastern margin of the HMHB and along the structural trend.

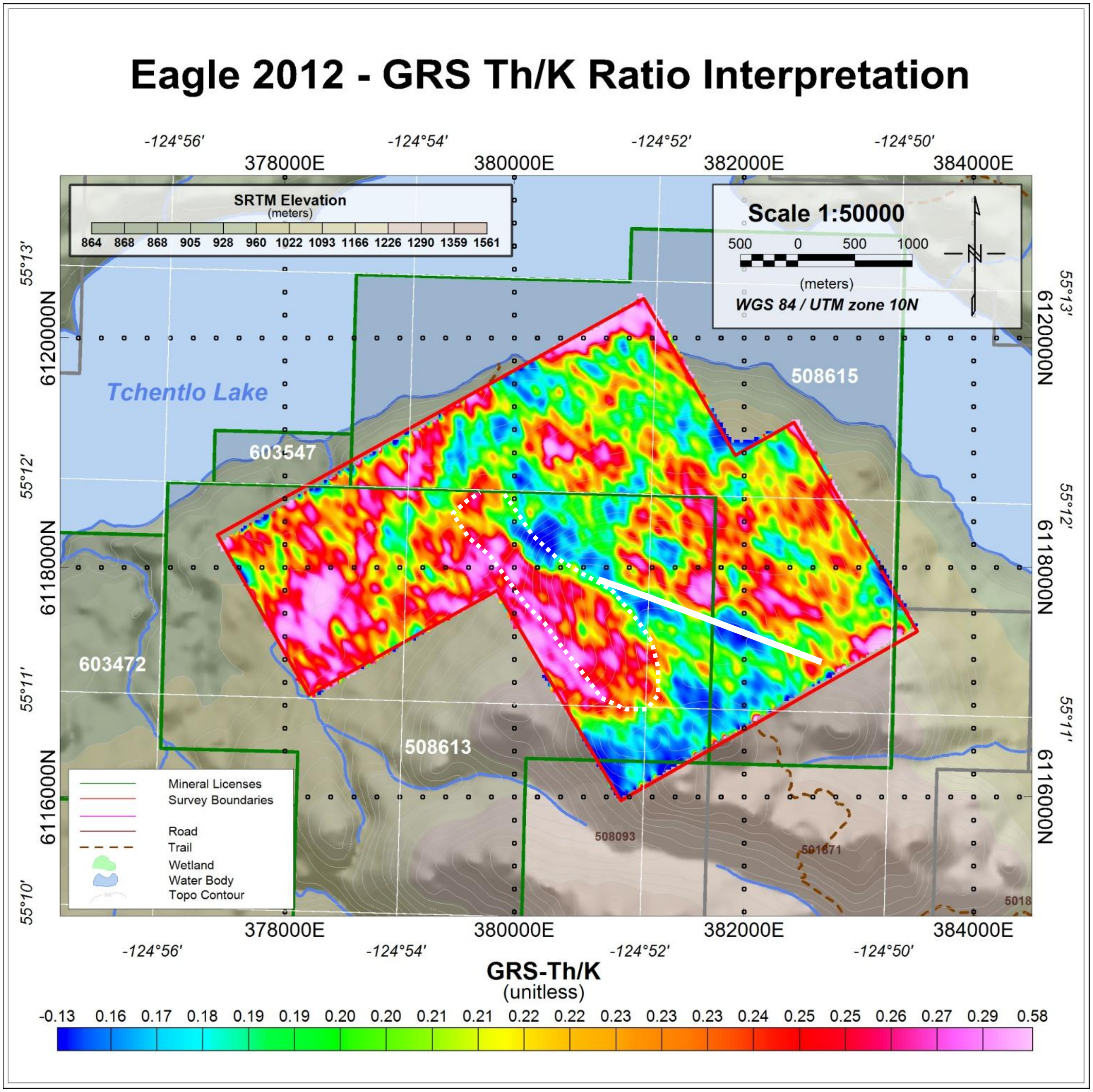

Figure 24 – The HMHB corresponds to a high Th/K ratio while the structural trend is low suggesting K enrichment.