

PROSPECTING REPORT
ON THE
STANDFAST -WIGWAM PROJECT
AKOLKOLEX RIVER AREA

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Zone 11 (NAD 83)

Northing: 5636927 – Easting: 0431917

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
33973



For: Rich River Exploration Ltd.

PO Box 131 Grindrod British Columbia Canada V0E-1Y0

By

Craig A. Lynes

Prospector

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INTRODUCTION

The content of this report describes the reconnaissance prospecting type field work completed on certain portions of the Standfast Wigwam project held by Craig A Lynes beneficially for Rich River Exploration Ltd.

Work was completed by crews and a geologist employed by Rich River Exploration Ltd.

A total of 17 person days were spent sampling and prospecting road cuts, logging blocks and hillside outcrops for visible mineralization and alteration associated with several mineral deposit models. IE Sed-Ex, Manto, Carbonate Replacement, MVT, Vein and Flagstone deposit types are known to be present within a favourable package of strata of the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation and Lower Cambrian and younger Lardeau Groups.

Past exploration in the Wigwam project area has resulted in the discovery of numerous documented mineral showings. There are 13 adits and at least 34 showings that expose base metal mineralisation along a strike length of over 2.0 Km.

The Revelstoke area has seen a resurgence of exploration activity due the development of the Ruddock creek deposit by Imperial Metals and the development of the J & L deposit by Merit Mining.

This plus the high ranking for discovery potential, makes the area very attractive for further modern exploration. Recent logging has also exposed new areas of the property for further exploration.

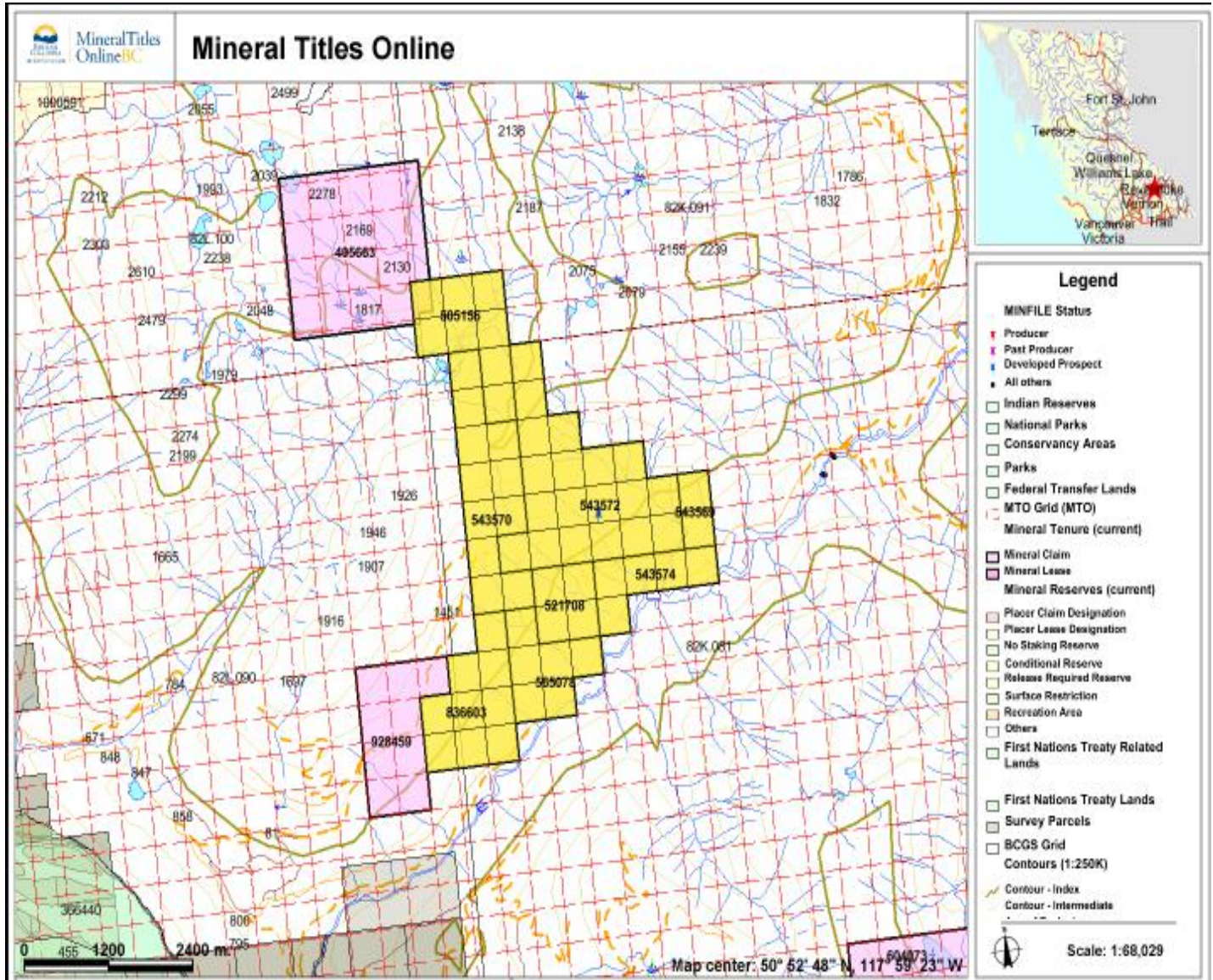
CLAIM OWNERSHIP AND STATUS

*The good to date of Dec 20 2014 is pending acceptance of this report

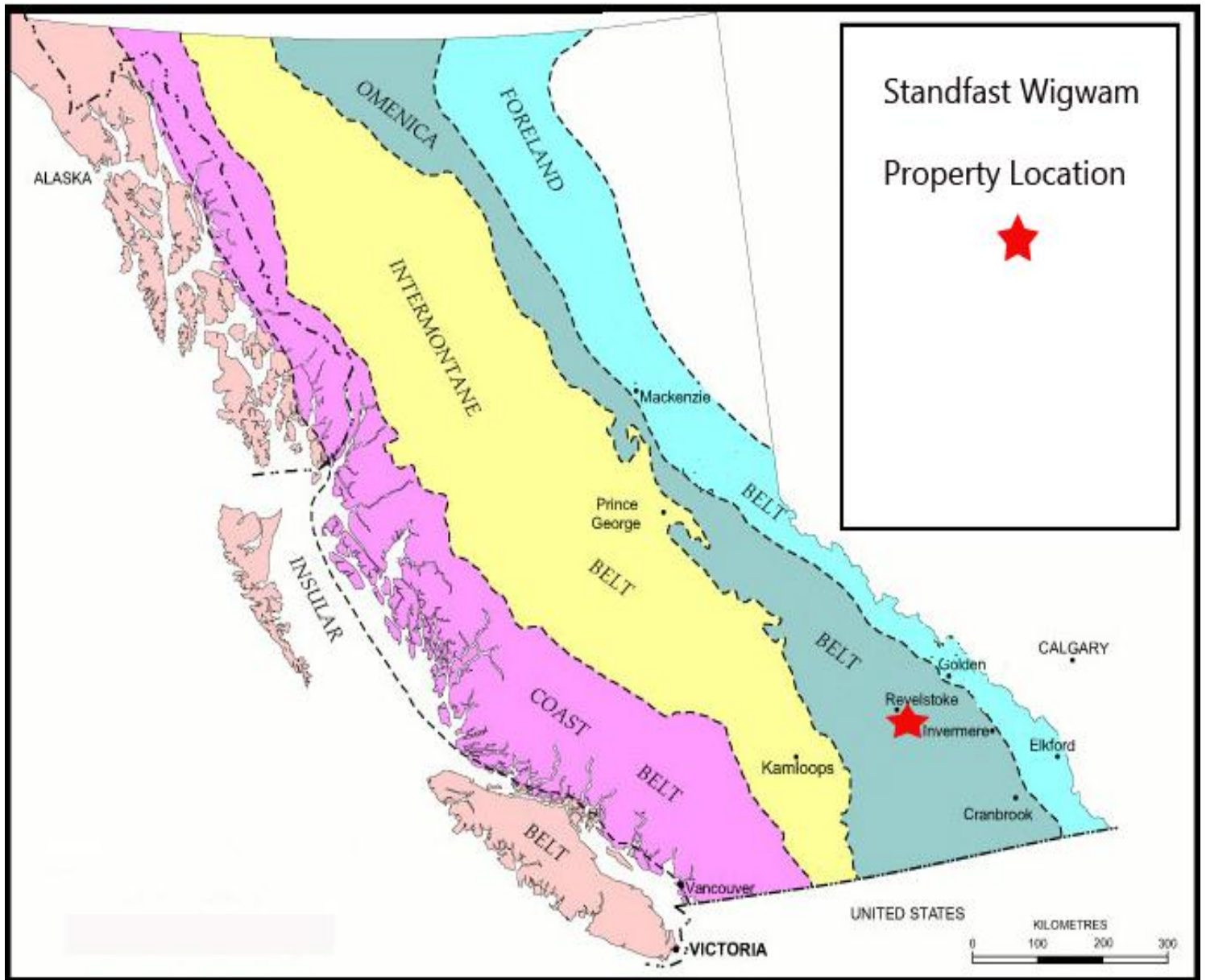
<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Tenure Type</u>	<u>Tenure Sub Type</u>	<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>*Good To Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
505156		116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2005/jan/29	2014/dec/20	GOOD	163.04
521708		116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2005/oct/31	2014/dec/20	GOOD	81.57
543569	STANDFAST - BADSHOT	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2006/oct/18	2014/dec/20	GOOD	40.78
543570	UPPER STANDFAST	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2006/oct/18	2014/dec/20	GOOD	224.26
543572		116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2006/oct/18	2014/dec/20	GOOD	387.38
543574	STANDFAST-ZINC	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2006/oct/18	2014/dec/20	GOOD	101.96
565078	ROCKY ROAD	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2007/aug/27	2014/dec/20	GOOD	122.38
836603	ROCKY ROAD WEST	116233 100%	Mineral	Claim	082K	2010/oct/25	2014/dec/20	GOOD	183.58

THE CURRENT STANDFAST – WIGWAM

CLAIM GROUP IS PLOTTED BELOW IN YELLOW



The claims are located on
Map sheets 082L090, 082K091, 082K081



LOCATION – ACCESS – PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is by an all-weather road leading south from Revelstoke on the east side of the Columbia River for 19.2 kilometers then east along the Akolkolex River logging road for 15.7 kilometers to a bridge crossing a tributary of the Akolkolex River. At this point an old overgrown four wheel drive tote road leads north for some 1000 meters into the south-east portions of the property. A marked foot trail branches off of the old tote road and leads to the numerous workings. A newer logging road accesses the south western portion of the property at the 14.5Km mark.

The Standfast Group is located in the Selkirk Mountain Ranges and are located south-east of Revelstoke about 16Km up the Akolkolex River valley. The claims occupy an area that varies from moderate slopes to steep walled valleys with a number of shear faced limestone cliffs. The lower levels of the property are heavily timbered with mature stands of cedar, spruce, balsam and hemlock; where not logged off, and thickly matted with underbrush. Alder, wolf-willow and devil's club are particularly troublesome in avalanche and snow slide areas. Traverse and line cutting in these areas is difficult and arduous. However, the prevailing terrain in the upper reaches consists of open highland meadows with alpine and sub-alpine conditions and a limited amount of scrub vegetation.

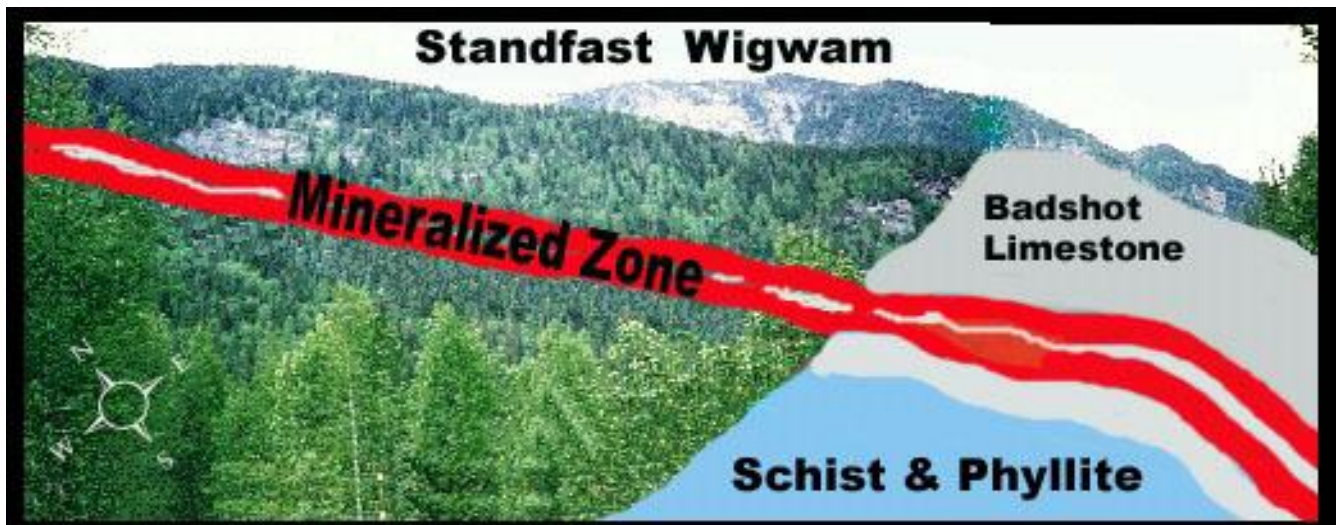
The climate is consistent with the interior British Columbia rain belt with temperatures ranging between -20°C to + 30°C. Annual precipitation averages 1.15 M. Up to 2-5 M. of snow is not uncommon in the winter months. Elevations on the property range from 900 metres at Akolkolex Creek to 2290 metres at the ridge line north of the property. Slopes frequently average 40 degrees, and low cliffs are fairly common. The slopes are well forested with cedar, hemlock, and spruce to an elevation of about 1600 metres. Slopes other than south facing slopes have dense underbrush. Areas of dense slide alder occur, especially near creeks at lower elevations which are subject to snow and mud slides. At higher elevations timber becomes scrubby and open grassy areas are common. Heavy rainfalls and thunderstorms are frequent in late summer. The winter snow pack usually stays between September and May with occasionally snow patches remaining on north slopes year round and temperatures range from -25 to 30°C.



Typical Physiography of the Standfast Wigwam area.

Limestone bluffs near the middle of the picture are host to the Base Metal Mineralisation on the Wigwam deposit.

Photo taken from a newer logging road looking east



Regional Location Map



PREVIOUS EXPLORATION HISTORY

References to the Wigwam Property are made in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1915, 1921, 1923, to 1931, 1960 and 1961.

The Wigwam occurrence has been known since 1915, owned by A. Kittan and J. Lewis. In 1921, the property was owned by J. Kirkpatrick and R. Armstrong. Wigwam Mining Co. explored the property in 1925, conducting 1778 metres of diamond drilling in 39 holes, 598 metres of underground development and open cutting.

The Schlumberger Electrical Prospecting Co. surveyed the property in 1928. Northwestern Explorations Ltd. (Kennco) optioned the property in 1953, conducting mapping and sampling. Cominco Explorations Ltd. mapped, sampled and trenched in 1960-61. In 1968, Parmac Mines Ltd. built 700 metres of road, drilled 381 metres in 5 holes and mapped and sampled.

Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. (Placer Dome) optioned the property in 1969 and conducted geological mapping, sampling, road building and diamond drilling. In 1977, Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. conducted topographic mapping and road building on the Parmac claim for Parmac Mines Ltd. In the same year, Metallgesellschaft Canada Ltd. performed a geological study of 1.6 square kilometres north of the Akolkolex River. In 1981 Parmac drilled 684 metres in 15 diamond drill holes and in 1984 Parmac conducted a magnetometer survey.

A total of 4100 metres of drilling in 56 holes has been completed on the property. Resources are indicated at 632,814 tonnes grading 2.14 per cent lead and 3.54 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 10354). A total of 7,694,028 tonnes of inferred ore grading about the same grade as the indicated ore is estimated (Assessment Report 10354). This resource is also reported (about 1969) in a Parmac Mine Ltd., Prospectus, June 1972 (EMR Mineral Bulletin MR 223, B.C. 62). Drill intercepts average about 2 grams per tonne silver, with values up to 111.4 grams per tonne silver over 13 metres.

In a report by T.T. Tough (1970), resources were indicated at 2,944,383 tonnes grading 2.33 per cent lead and 3.93 per cent zinc, with additional inferred at 5,081,091 tonnes grading the same (Assessment Report 14070).

In 1924 the property was acquired by the Wigwam Mining Company of Tacoma, Washington. Over a six-year period, work included diamond drilling, trenching, and open-cutting and thirteen adits along 4,500 feet of outcrops.

Twenty-eight diamond drill holes were drilled along the mineralized zone. The total footage drilled was 5,877 feet. Except for a few poor sections showing the relative location of the drill holes, their lengths, limits of mineralized zones intersected, and a few assays for drill hole 20, the information compiled during these years has been lost.

Trenching, open-cutting, and the driving of thirteen adits along 4,500 feet of outcrops have been carried out. The underground development totaled 1,963 feet of drifts, raises and crosscuts. A geophysical survey was carried out in 1928.

Detailed mapping and sampling was done in 1960 and 1961 by Cominco Ltd. and complex folding appears to control the localization of replacement sulphides in limestone.

In 1968 a total of 1,269 feet of diamond drilling was completed and some sampling was done on several of the surface and underground exposures, but much of the mineralized zone remains to be sampled.

During the summer of 1969 Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. optioned the property from Parmac Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) and undertook a program of geological mapping, sampling, road building and diamond drilling. During the 1981 field season, Parmac Mines Ltd.(N.P.L.) completed a total of 684 meters (2,244 feet) of underground diamond drilling in 15 drill holes.

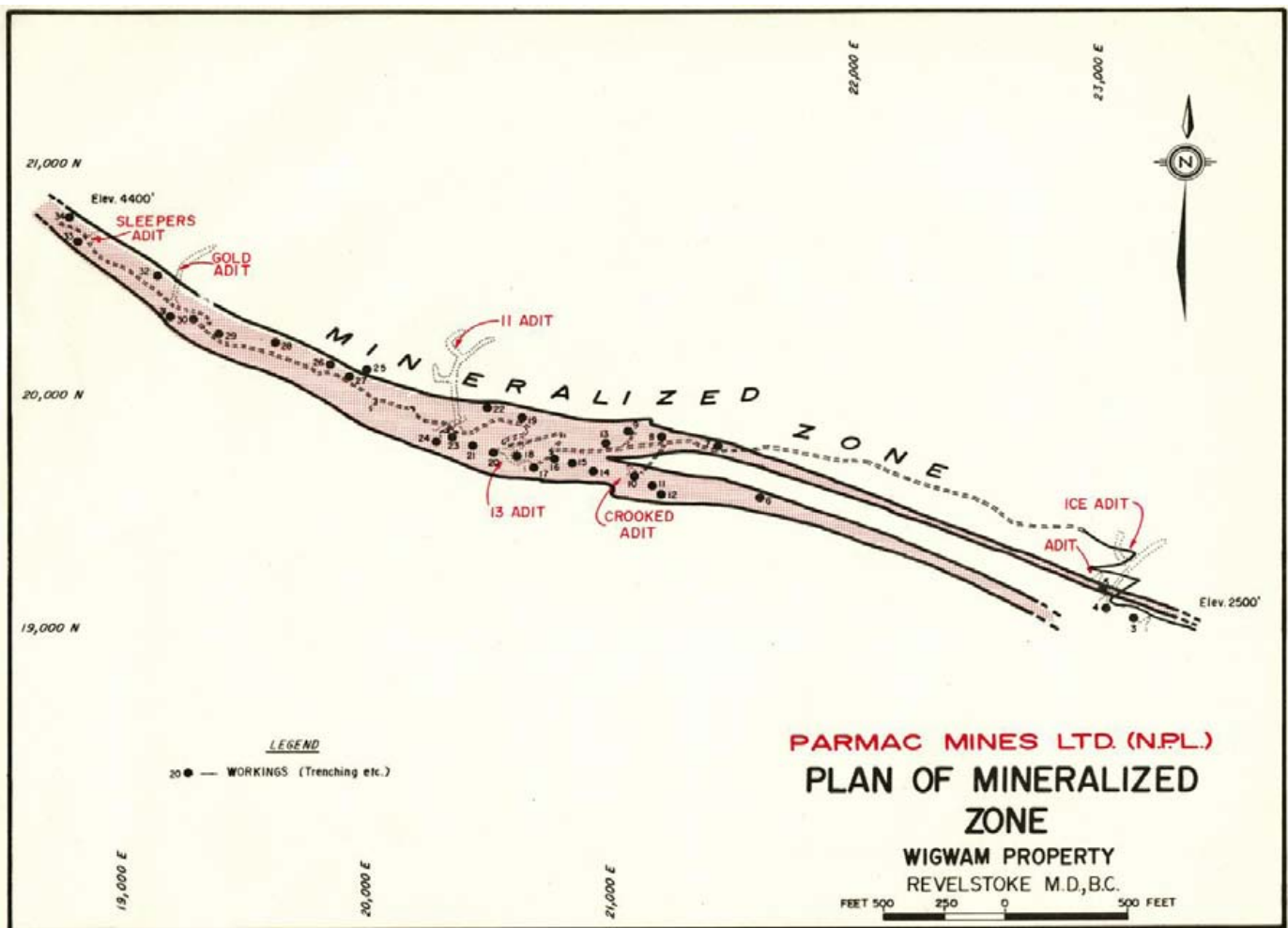
From data compiled to date 697, 558 tons grading 2.14% lead and 3.54% zinc have been estimated.

A total of 8,481, 212 tons of inferred ore grading approximately the same grade as the indicated ore have also been estimated.

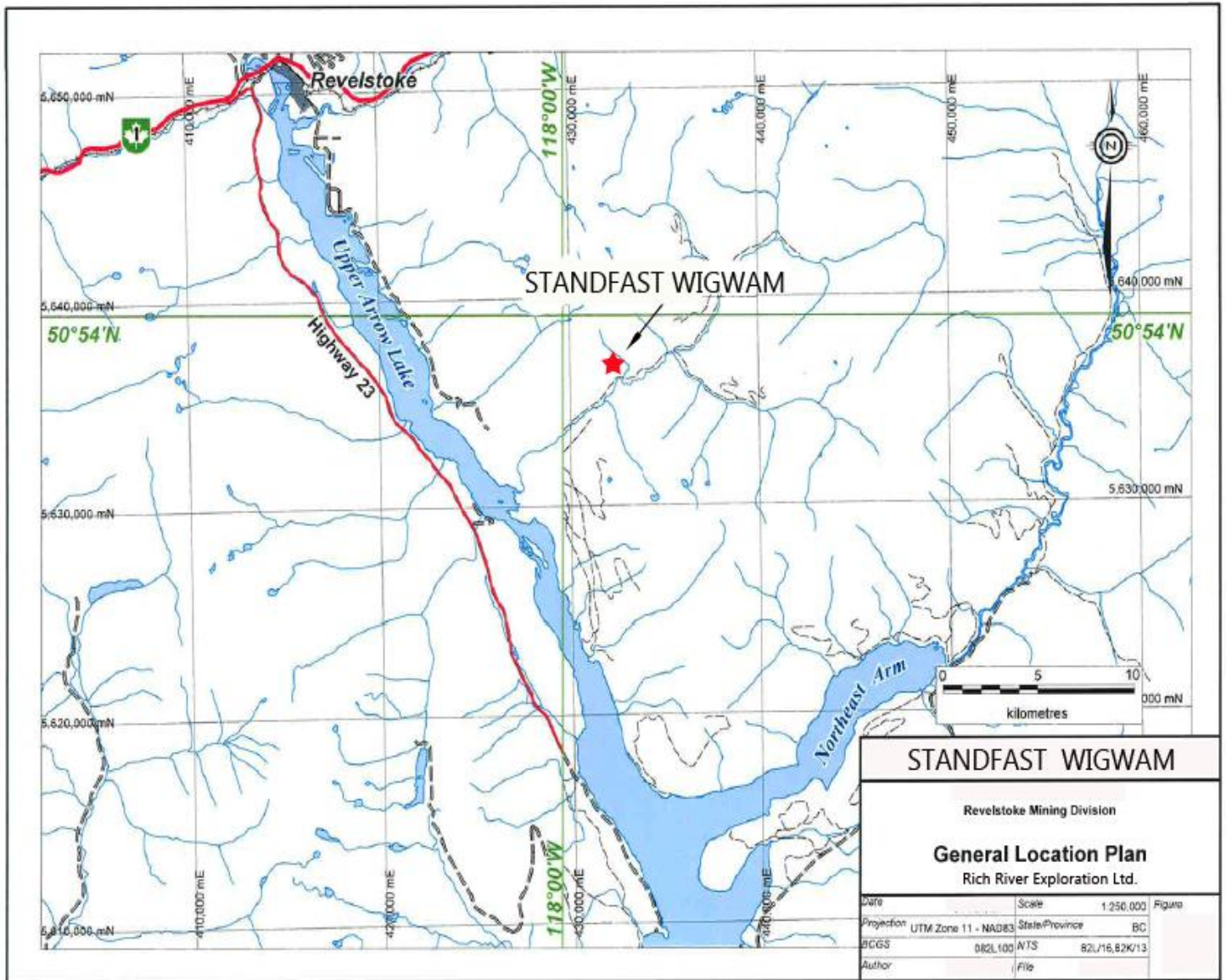
Most of the original data has been lost, and the only one for which assays have been recorded, is a section across 52 feet with a weighted average grade of 9.87% lead and 15.20% zinc.

The tonnages appear to represent only a small portion of the mineralized zone. Great potential may be expected along the strike length. The zone is open in three directions. A total of 34 showings are exposed along a dip length of 4,800 feet between the elevations of 2,400 and 4,400 feet. The zone varies in thickness from 6 to 150 feet, and is exposed along a steep mountainside. According to Mr. B. Mawer, a geologist for Cominco Ltd. who worked on the property during 1960 and 1961, the mineralized zone was traced by him for a strike length of two miles along strike to the north.

It is concluded from the results of sampling surface and underground workings and diamond drill core that one, and possible two, lime- stone horizons of the Badshot Formation carry sulphide mineralization in sufficient concentrations to be of economic significance.



LOCAL LOCATION MAP

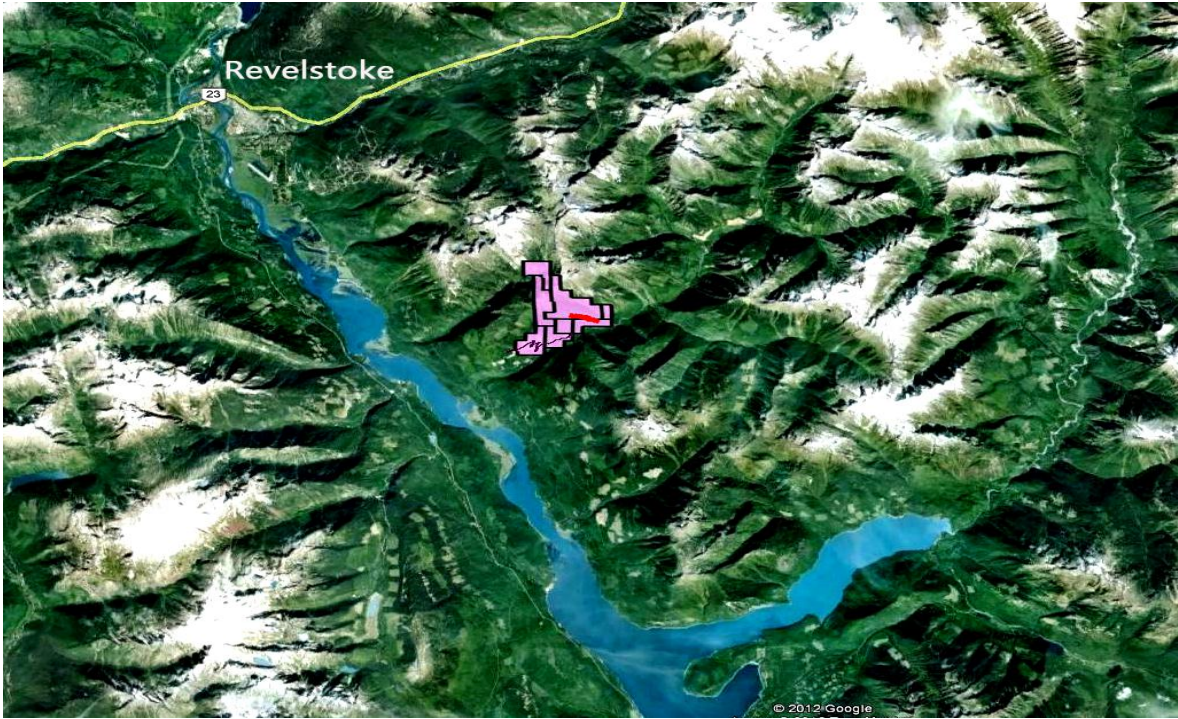




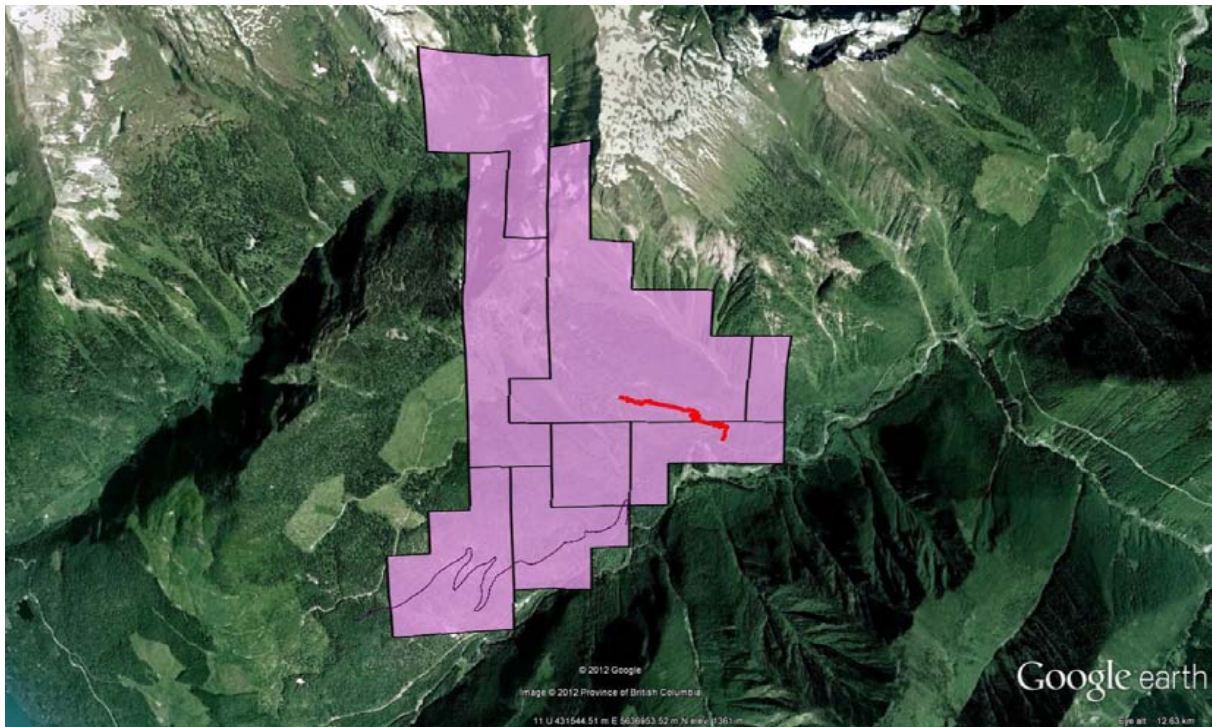
The above photo shows the portal of the Ice Adit on the Wigwam property. The photo was taken looking north-west along the general trend of the mineral zone. Numerous trenches and open cuts expose mineralisation for over 2000 metres long this trend.



Zone of Mineralisation at the Ice Adit



SATELLITE IMAGES OF PROPERTY AREA



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The overall structure of the Selkirk Mountain Range is essentially geo-synclinal with a northwesterly trend. To the east lies the metamorphosed Lardeau series of the Windermere system of Upper Proterozoic age according to Messrs. J. Fyles and J. O. Wheeler of the Geological Society of Canada. The series is composed of schists, phyllites, slates, quartzite and limestone.

Conformably underlying the Lardeau series is the Badshot Formation of Upper Precambrian age. The Badshot is a grey, siliceous, crystalline limestone which forms the western limb of the synclinal structure and is overturned to the northeast.

The Hamill series of quartzite, schist and limestone is west of, and conformably underlying, the Badshot Formation.

The gneissic granite of the Nelson Batholith which forms the Monashee Range lies west of the Columbia River. The batholith, of Precambrian age, follows the Illecillewaet River Valley to the north.

Post-Triassic granites of the Kuskanax Batholith lie approximately eight miles to the south.

A major N-S fault in the area lies along the Columbia River Valley between Revelstoke and Arrowhead. Three short splays occur to the west.

The Standfast Wigwam Property is located in the northern part of the Kootenay arc, a 10 to 50 km wide, and 400 km long arc-shaped belt of rocks that extends from 50 km south of the US border to 100 km north of Revelstoke. Several small to medium size Zn-Pb-Ag deposits, some of which have been mined, as well as numerous showings are scattered along the length of the arc. The Cambrian Badshot Formation, a 50 to 100m thick limestone-marble unit. This unit extends almost the entire length of the arc, and is host to most of the larger deposits. Throughout the arc, the Badshot Formation is repeated in several isoclinal folds, some of which are recumbent.

The Remac, Jersey and HB deposits near Salmo, B.C. are close to the US border, the Duncan, deposit is in the middle of the arc and the Standfast Wigwam, to the north, are all stratabound. Because of the association with major faults, several geologists support a synsedimentary or early, strata controlled, carbonate replacement (CRD) origin for these deposits.

GEOLOGY - DETAILED

The rock types identified on the property and in diamond drill core are listed and described in descending order of sequence.

Schist and Phyllite:

The unit occurs in the upper limits of the geologic sequence within the map area, and is grey, schistose, brown-weathering, and contains metacrysts of white-weathering feldspar.

Limestone:

White, massive, recrystallized, coarse-grained, with diopside; contains minor grey phyllite and zones of tremolitic limestone and dolomite.

Schist:

Black to dark grey, with brown weathering and calcareous in places.

Limestone: White, massive, recrystallized, coarse-grained, contains diopside; blue-grey weather.

Dolomite:

White to blue-grey, fine-grained, massive weathers to buff.

Quartzite:

Grey, thin-bedded, minor tremolitic limestone.

Limestone:

Grey, recrystallized, thin-bedded, fetid, contains varying amounts of diopside.

Quartzite:

White, grey to blue-grey, fine-grained thin-bedded, contains varying amounts of carbon and limestone, minor drag folds.

Schist and Phyllite:

Black to dark grey, carbonaceous and calcareous in places.

The presence of sericite, diopside and tremolite in the recrystallized limestone and mineralized zones was observed.

The limestone strikes N30°W and has an average dip of 25°NE, forming the western limb of a large syncline. Minor rolls and folds within the marble are very common. Small anticlinal structures and areas of flat-lying beds form the most prominent loci for emplacement of sulphide bodies.

These bodies are siliceous and ramify irregularly in all directions. The replacement by pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena occurs along bedding planes as narrow bands or wide irregular lenses. Pyrrhotite and pyrite are the most abundant sulphides with sphalerite predominating over subordinate amounts of galena.

The limestone has responded to deformation by flowage and shearing more or less parallel to formational boundaries. The physical properties of the carbonaceous rock controlled the deformation, and the deformation pattern probably controlled the migration and precipitation of the sulphide minerals.

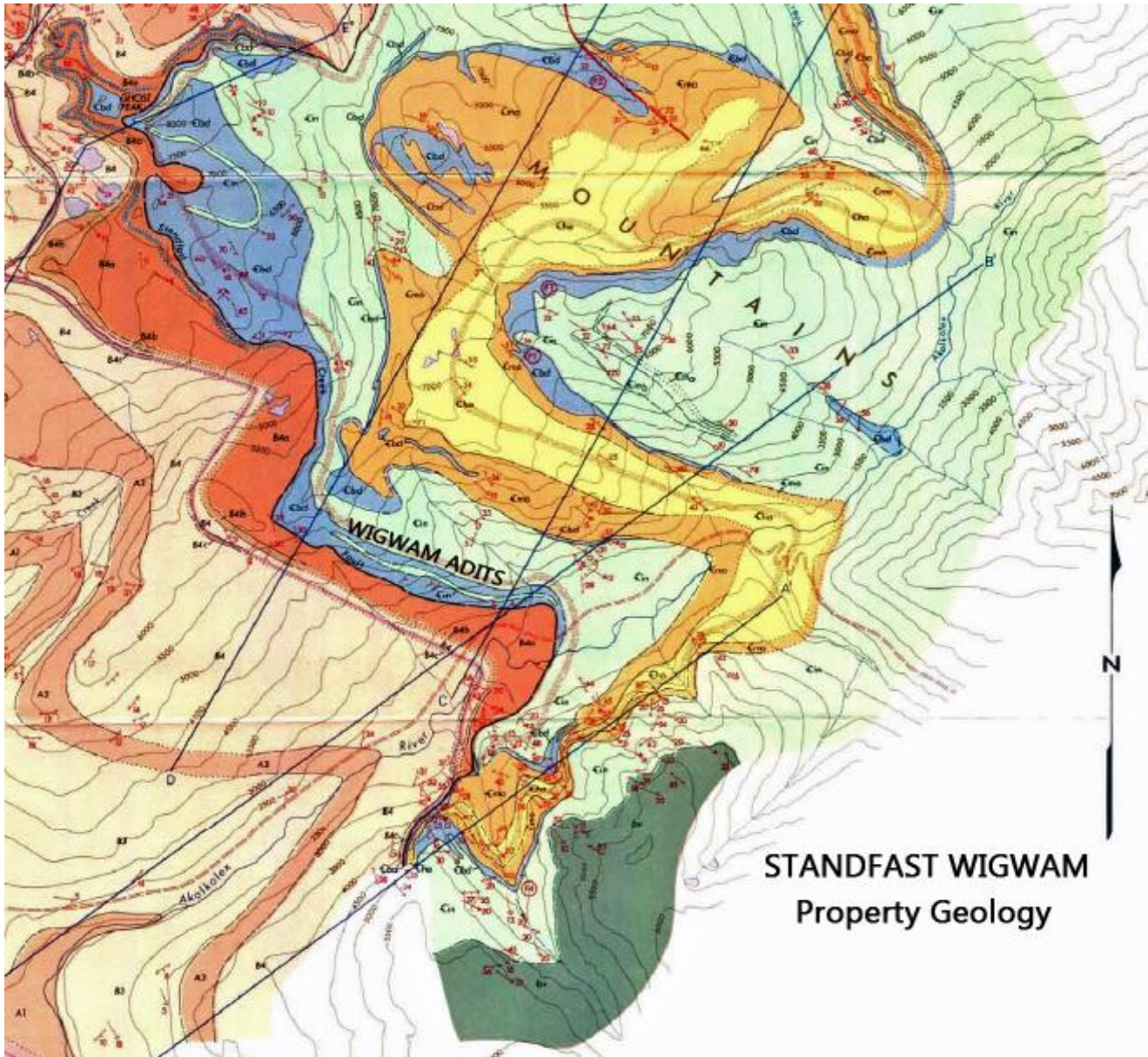
Evidence of faulting was noted in one place along the limestone unit. It is expressed topographically. NE-SW jointing is rather poorly developed. The limestone could possibly be 300 to 500 feet thick. Underlying the limestone is a series of biotite schists, argillaceous quartzites and limestones, as witnessed in the area of the lower workings.

Suggestions that the Standfast (formerly Wigwam) deposit is syngenetic (Sedex) have been made, but of a different style. Carbonate hosted, opposed to a cherty carbonaceous black shale hosted sedex.

REVERTED CROWN GRANTS ON THE STANDFAST PROJECT.

- WIGWAM NO. 2 (L.12281),
- LLOYD GEORGE (L.12282),
- MINTO (L.12280),
- WIGWAM NO. 5 (L.12279),
- SKOOKUM NO. 3 (L.12283),
- SKOOKUM NO. 4 (L.12284),
- SKOOKUM NO. 5 (L.12285)

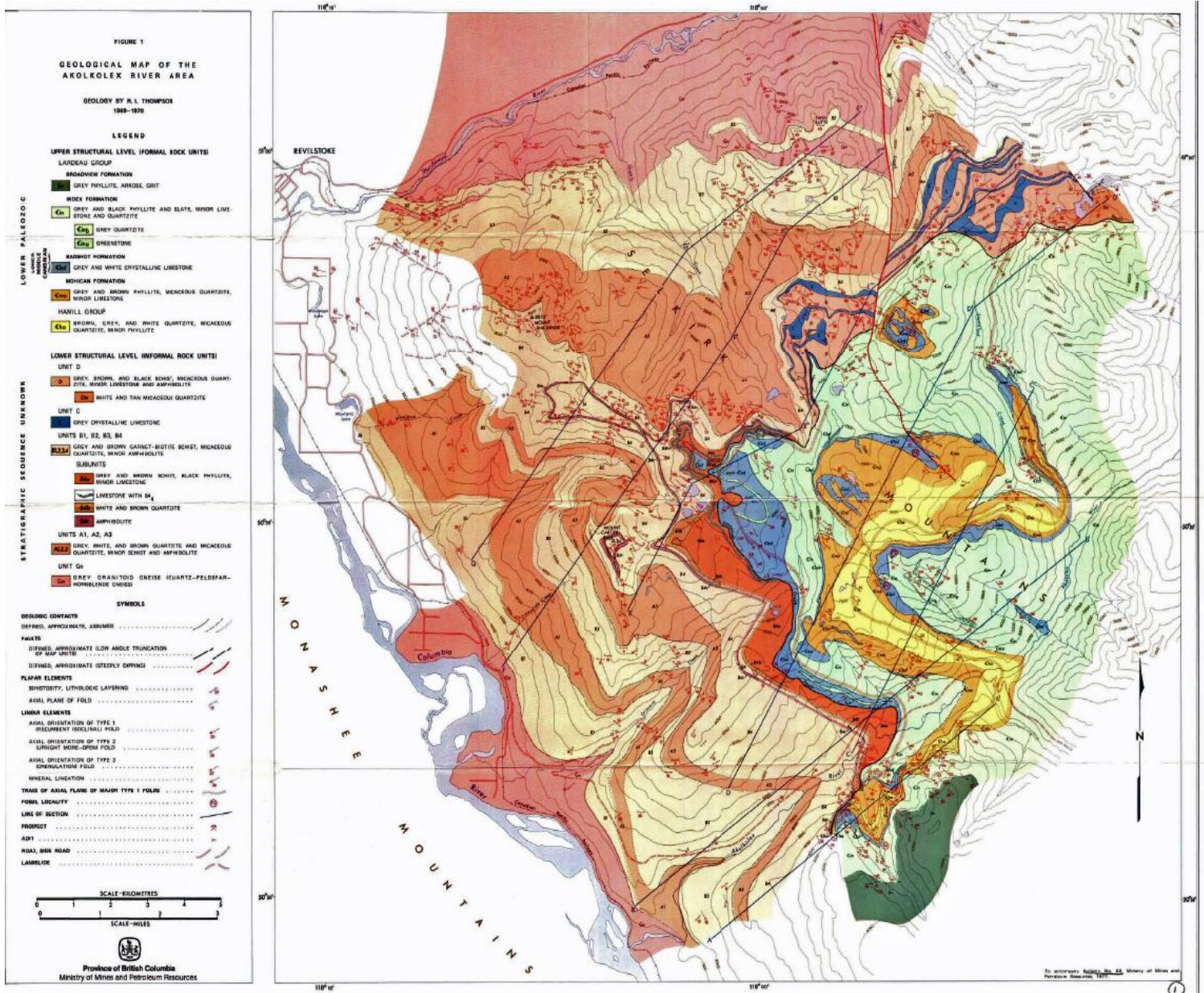
PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP



GENERAL GEOLOGY AND LOCAL MINERAL OCCURENCES

MAIN MINERAL ZONES ARE LOCATED IN THE (BLUE)
LIMESTONE UNITS

From: Bulletin 60: Geology of the Akolkolex River Area. by R.I. Thompson



GEOLOGY OF THE AKOLKOLEX RIVER AREA

From: Bulletin 60: Geology of the Akolkolex River Area. by R.I. Thompson

MINERAL SHOWINGS

In the following description of the various mineral occurrences, elevations were obtained with an altimeter using a base elevation of 1,500 feet at Revelstoke. Tabulation of the numerous workings and showings is used for clarification.

Showing # 1 - Elevation 2, 175 feet

Description: The lowest working is a drift about 75' above the Akolkolex River on the north side of the logging road. schist and argillaceous limestone. The adit is caved and the work could not be examined. Judging from material seen on the waste dump, the adit did not encounter the Badshot limestone.

Showing # 2 - Elevation 2,225 feet

Description: Drift collared in a twenty-foot boulder and the remainder is in partially consolidated gravel.

Showing # 3 - Elevation 2, 500 feet

Description: Drift collared in white marble. It was driven along a one foot wide band of oxidized sulphides. Scattered sulphides were noted in the limestone. Nine hundred feet along the trail is a short fifteen-foot drift

Showing #4 - Elevation 2, 575 feet (ice adit) Description:

Two hundred feet farther along the outcrop is an adit with 386 feet of crosscut, 227 feet of drift and a fifty-foot raise Near the portal, white marble is crosscut which grades into a highly silicified zone near the collar of the drift, 151 feet from the portal

Showing # 5 - Elevation 2, 625 feet

Description: Near the portal a three-foot band of massive sulphides was noted. There is a sloughed-in trench 25 feet west of the portal. About 100 feet NW of the above adit is a fifty-foot adit

Showing 6 - Elevation 3,075 feet

Description: Trenching has exposed highly folded beds which are massively replaced by pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. The actual thickness of the zone could not be determined. The trench is about 150 feet below the trail. The zone dips 30° ENE and strikes NNW.

Showing 7 - Elevation 3, 250 feet Description: Farther along the trail, there is an open cut exposing a light and dark banded, silicified limestone with sparse sulphides.

Showing 8 - Elevation 3, 275 feet Description: Two hundred and twenty-five feet farther along the hillside, the silicified limestone is flat-lying and mineralized with sphalerite and sparse galena along bedding planes. The zone appears to be mineralized over a thickness of more than 50 feet.

Showing 9 - Elevation 3, 425 feet (Galena Pit) Description: Two hundred feet north of the above showing, a fifty-foot drift was driven along a one to two foot-wide zone of coarse galena-sphalerite, galena predominating, in silicified limestone. Sparse amber-coloured sphalerite and galena occur in the marble along the outcrop for some 200 feet.

Showing 10 - Elevation 3, 275 feet (Crooked Adit) Description: Two hundred feet from the 3, 275 foot elevation showing there is a short thirty-five foot drift, driven into a small anticline in silicified limestone. A ten-foot crosscut was driven in the left wall and a fifteen-foot vertical raise at the face. Bands of replacement sulphides were noted in most of the drift.

Showing 11 Elevation 3, 250 feet Description: Two trenches were cut 100 feet east of the above adit. The trenches were partially sloughed-in.

Showing 12 - Elevation 3, 195 feet Description: Sixty feet below the portal of the Crooked Adit is a 30 foot trench

Showing 13 - Elevation 3, 350 feet Description: One hundred and fifty feet NW of the above drift, a trench exposes banded replacement sulphides in limestone.

Showing 14 - Elevation 3, 350 feet (Trench # 6) Description One hundred feet SW a seventy-five foot long trench reveals a wide zone of mineralized siliceous limestone. More intense mineralization occurs in the upper six feet of the trench with weaker occurrences in the lower beds. Mineralized beds approximately 50 feet thick were exposed.

Showing 15 - Elevation 3, 400 feet (Trench #7) Description: The trench cuts bands of oxidized sulphides

Showing 16 -Elevation 3, 475 feet (Trench #5) Description: One hundred and seventy-five feet farther west is an open cut which exposes a massive sulphide zone. In the upper portion of the cut is a highly folded zone of pyrrhotite. Below the massive Pyrrhotite-sphalerite zone, banded Pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena occur in siliceous limestone. The cut has bared the mineralized beds for a true thickness of 25 feet.

Showing 17 Elevation 3, 475 feet (No. 13 Adit) Description: One hundred and twenty-five feet farther west, an adit has been driven for 110 feet in silicified limestone and has a 15-foot vertical raise at the face on the right side. The siliceous limestone forms a slight anticline. On the east side of the portal an open-cut has exposed banded sulphides over a length of 75 feet.

Showing #18 - Elevation 3, 525 feet Description: Fifty feet above the 3, 475 foot level portal a fifteen-foot zone of banded sphalerite and subordinate galena is exposed.

Showing # 19 - Elevation 3, 575 feet (Trench # 8) Description: Bands of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena are exposed in the trench.

Showing # 20 - Elevation 3, 550 feet (Trench # 3) Description: The trench is located 100 feet west of Trench # 4 and cuts high-grade zones of oxidized sulphides. Crystalline limestone occurs at the top of the trench.

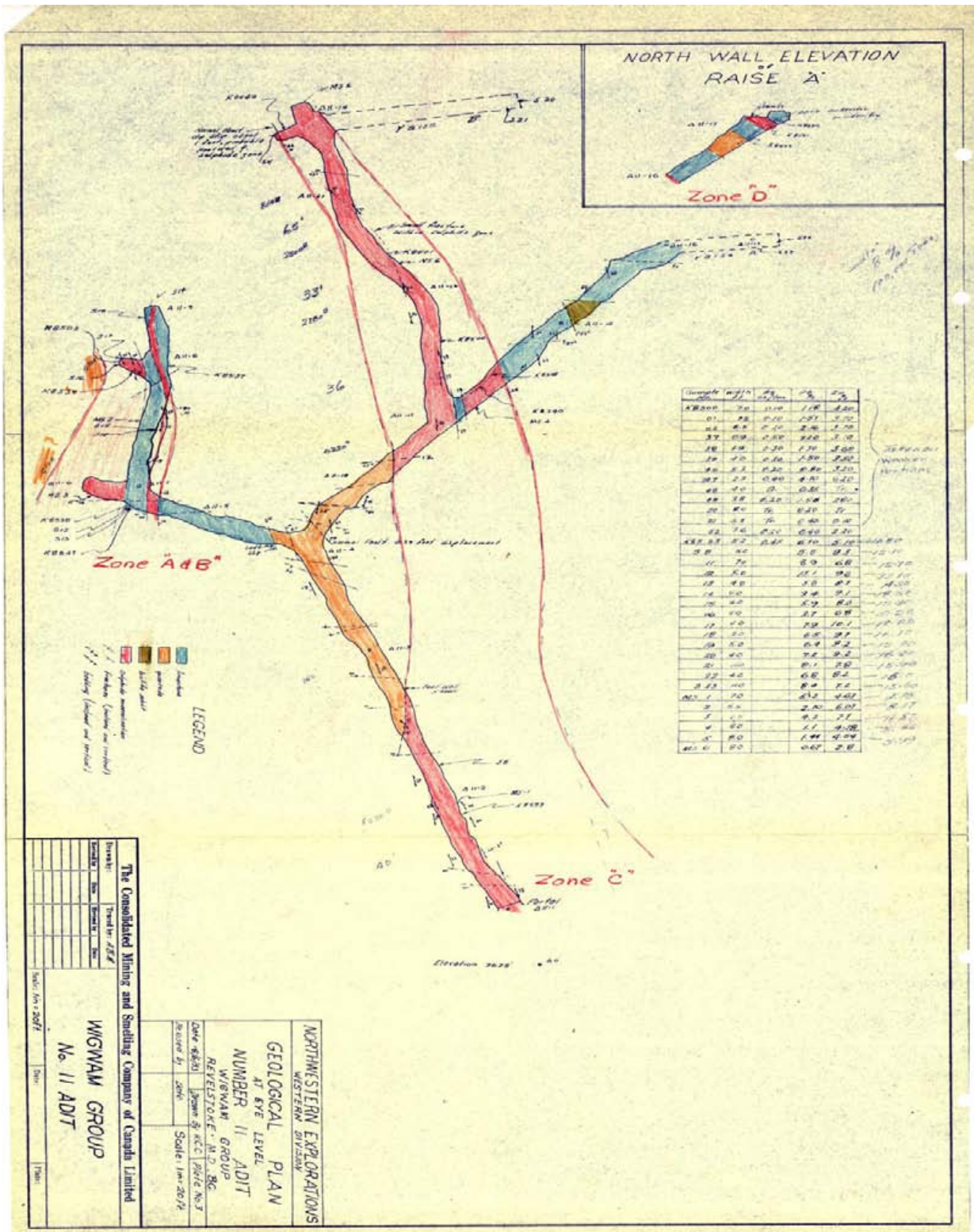
Showing 21 - Elevation 3,600 feet (Trench # 2) Description: The trench is 100 feet west of Trench # 3 and has two mineralized zones separated by 10 feet of limestone.

Showing 22 - Elevation 3,700 feet Description: Two hundred feet north of Trench # 2 is an adit which was driven for 40 feet. Immediately above the portal is a ten-foot wide, highly folded zone of massive pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. The zone strikes NNW and dips 55° NE.

Showing 23 Elevation 3, 625 feet (No. 11 Adit) Description: The adit is located 100 feet west of Trench No. 2. Over 600 feet of crosscuts, drifts and raises were driven developing three separate mineralized zones. At the portal the silicified beds strike N 30 W and dip 20 degrees NE. Above the portal the beds are oxidized over a width of 20 feet.



MINERALISED ZONE AT THE PORTAL OF THE NUMBER 11 ADIT (STANDFAST WIGWAM)



GEOLOGICAL PLAN OF THE NUMBER 11 ADIT – STANDFAST WIGWAM

Showing 24 - Elevation 3, 610 feet Description: Fifty feet southwest of the number 11 adit is another adit which is caved at the portal, and apparently crosscuts the B zone just below the portal of the No. 11 adit.

Showing 25 - Elevation 3, 850 feet (Trench #1) Description: The trench is 100 feet long and exposes three well- mineralized zones.

Showing 26 - Elevation 3, 900 feet Description: One hundred feet along the trail from Trench #1 is a twenty-foot wide zone of highly oxidized sulphides.

Showing 27 - Elevation 3, 875 feet (galena showing) Description: Fifty feet east of the trail is the Galena Trench, a zone channel sampled by Kennecott over a length of 60 feet. A total of eight samples averaged 8.25% Pb and 6.65% Zn across a width of 3.5 feet.

Showing 28 - Elevation 4, 075 feet Description: Fifty feet above the trail, trenching has revealed a zone of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena.

Showing 29 - Elevation 4, 150 feet Description: Along the trail highly oxidized material was noted under light overburden.

Showing 30 - Elevation 4, 200 feet Description: A trench which has partially sloughed-in exposes massive sulphides.

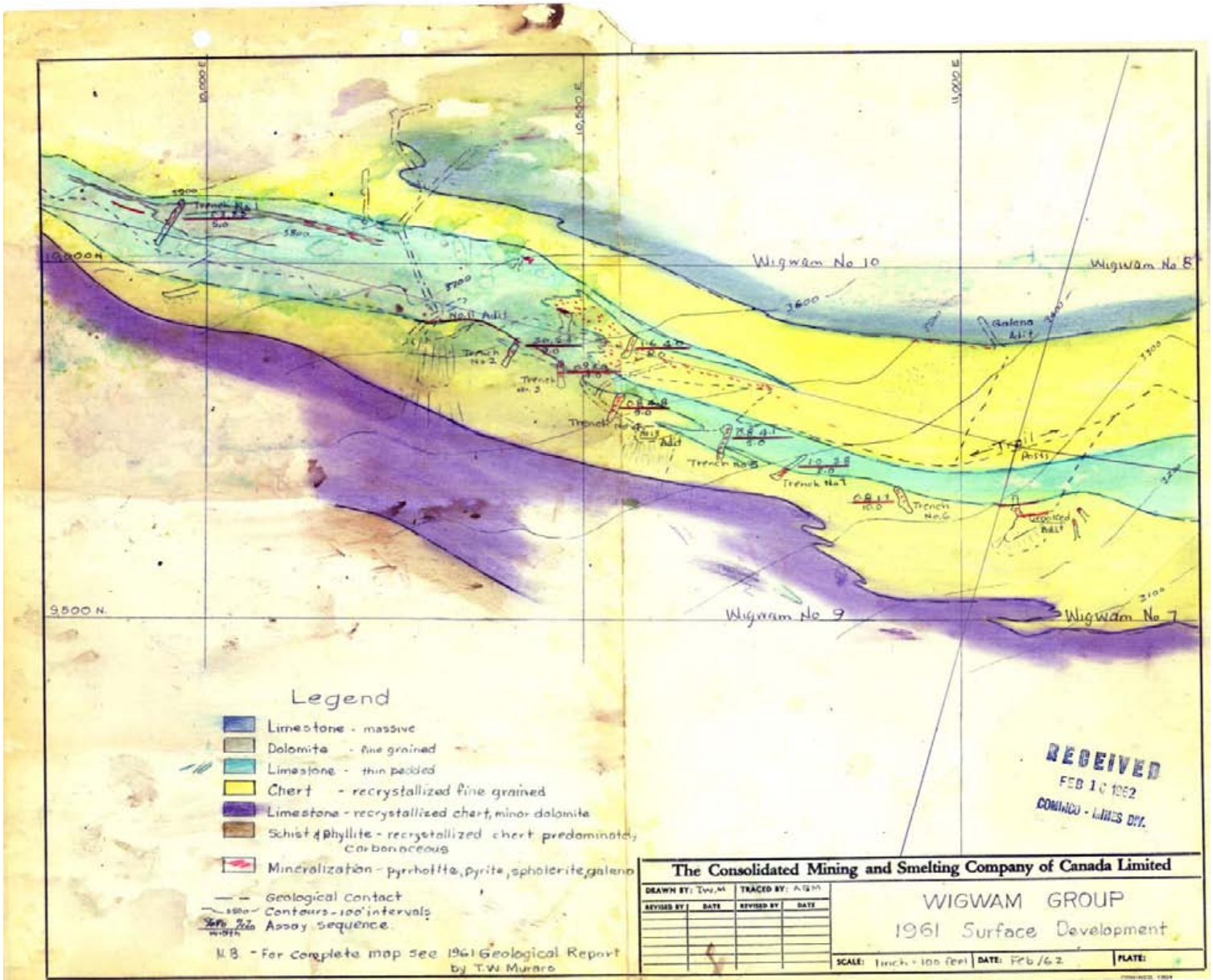
Showing 31 - Elevation 4, 230 feet (Gold Adit) Description: The drift was driven for approximately 225 feet between two mineralized zones. The lower zone is highly folded and mineralized with pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena.

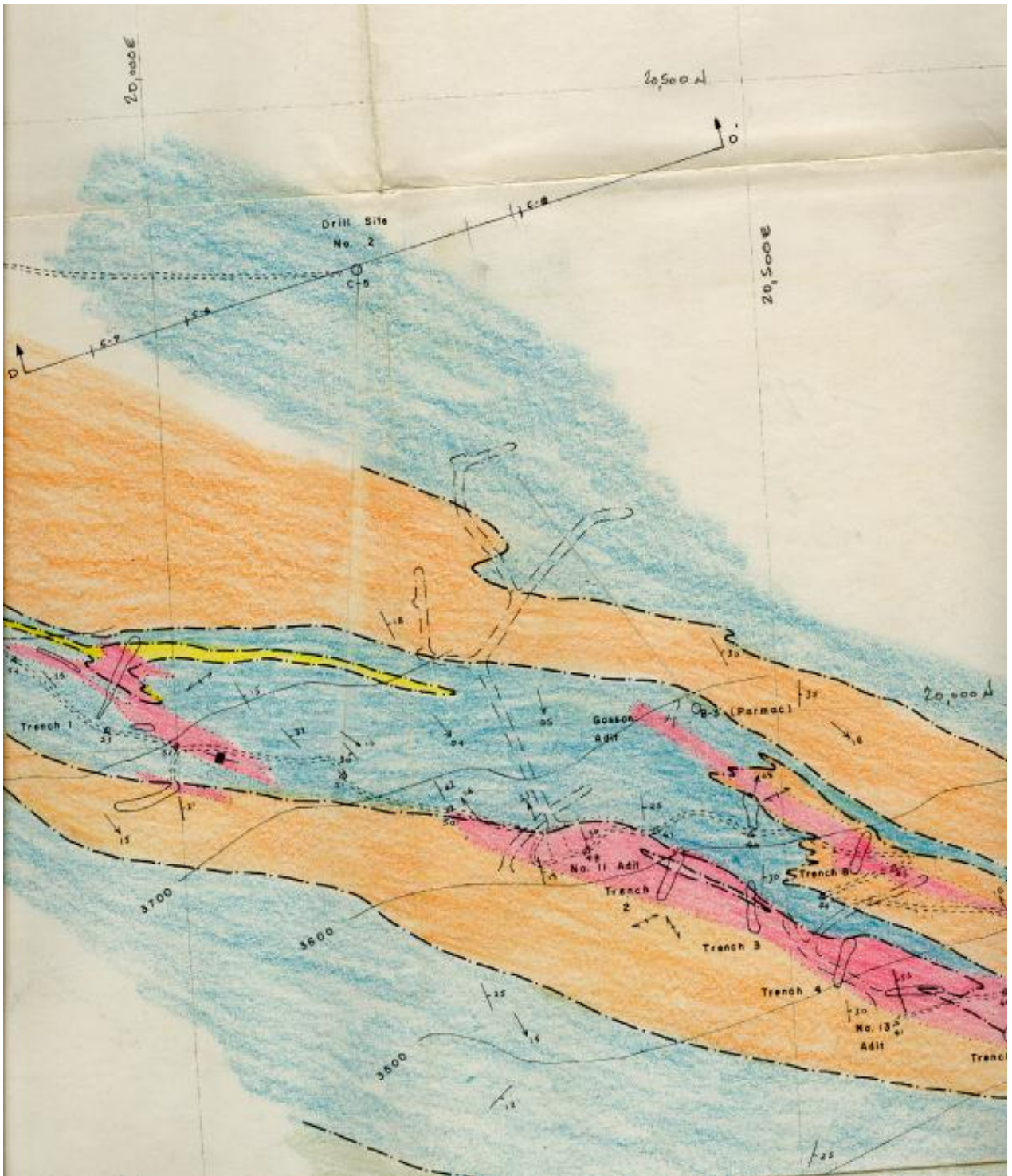
Showing 32 - Elevation 4, 300 feet Description: Immediately above the Gold Adit a trench reveals massive sulphides.

Showing 33 - Elevation 4, 380 feet (Sleepers Adit) Description: Five hundred and fifty feet further along the trail from the Gold Adit lies the Sleepers Adit which was driven for 25 feet in sparsely mineralized rock.

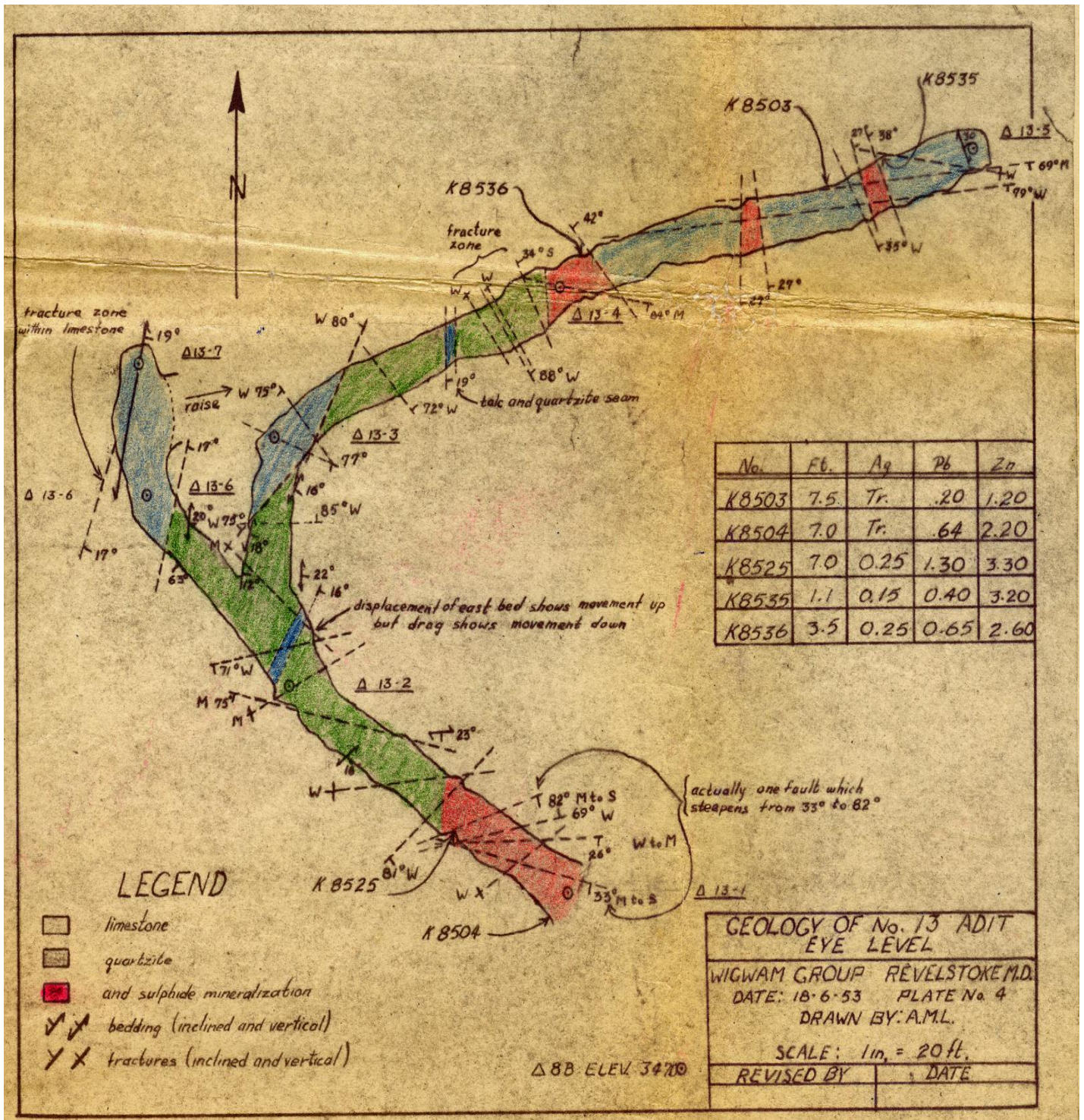
Showing 34 - Elevation 4, 400 feet Description: Immediately above the Sleepers Adit is another similar mineralized zone.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL OCCURENCES





SKETCH OF WORKINGS NEAR THE NUMBER 11 ADIT



GEOLOGY OF THE NUMBER 13 ADIT – STANDFAST WIGWAM

PROSPECTING

The area near Revelstoke has seen resurgence in exploration activity due the great success of the Ruddock Creek deposit by Imperial Metals. The Revelstoke area is also very highly ranked for its discovery potential by the BCGS. During the period of early-September through the beginning of October 2012, seventeen person days were spent prospecting new road exposures and fairly new logging blocks up the Akolkolex River Valley. Other work consisted of taking a couple of pick-up truckloads of flat quartz mica schist from road cuts and ditches, to evaluate for flagstone purposes.

The first pass of prospecting was directed at cursory examination of logging roads up a branch road starting at about 14.5 Km on the Akolkolex River FSR. This resulted in numerous semi angular highly mineralised float boulders being discovered, as well as outcrops of massive iron sulphide mineralisation hosted by quartz veins.

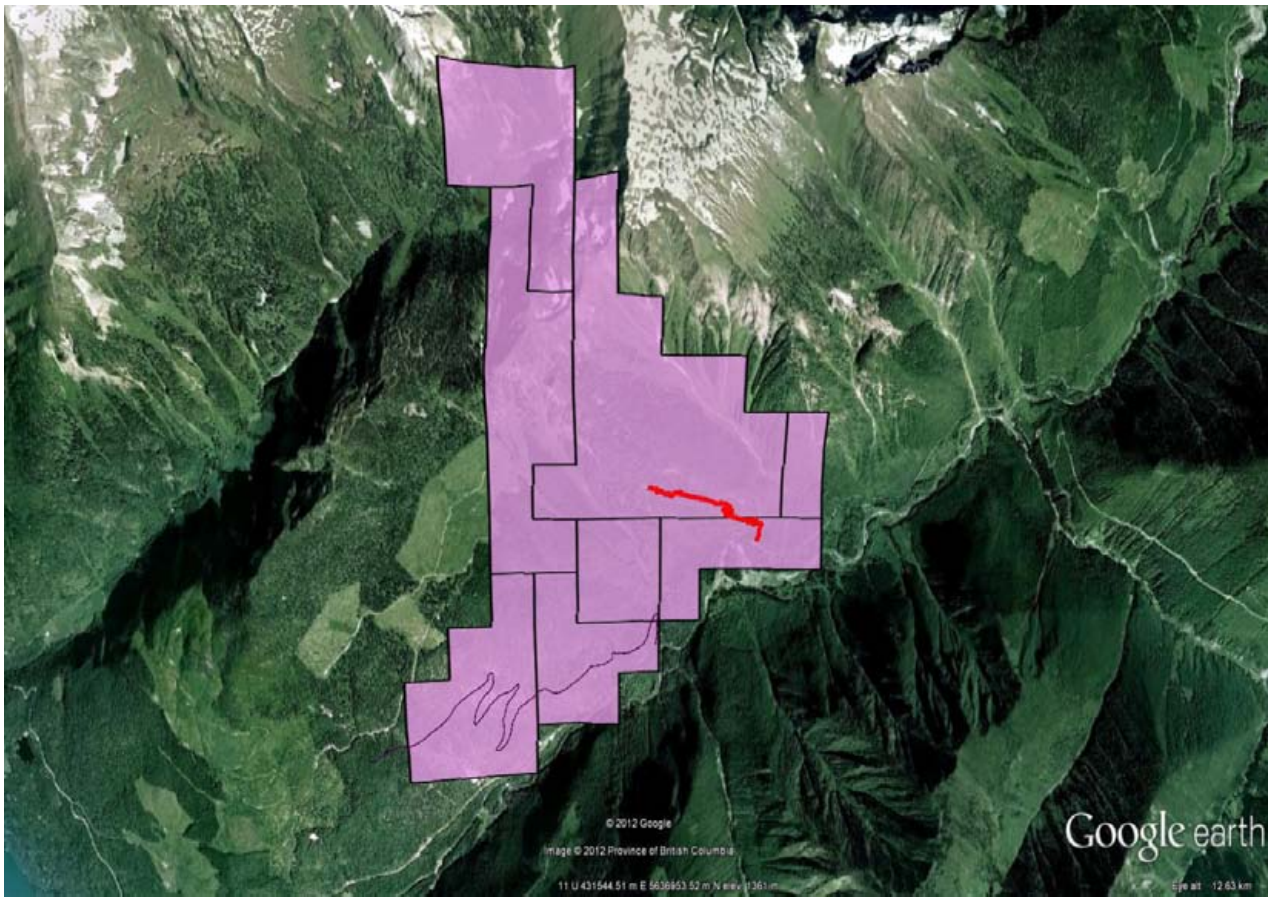
The cursory examination by vehicle produced several areas that warranted a more detailed examination. These areas were then walked by crews consisting of a prospector and field technicians and a contract geologist. Mineralisation was flagged and a GPS reading was taken at each sample location. It was quickly determined that the mineralisation was widespread and abundant. Prospecting upslope in search of the source of the mineralised float outside of the logged areas was hampered by very steep topography large talus blocks and very dense underbrush and slide alder.

Numerous mineralised quartz veins were discovered in outcrop along road cuts during cursory prospecting. These veins in outcrop have similar mineralogy as the widespread float. As the mineralised outcrops and float material occurs over a large area it can be assumed that a large mineralizing system exists in the area.

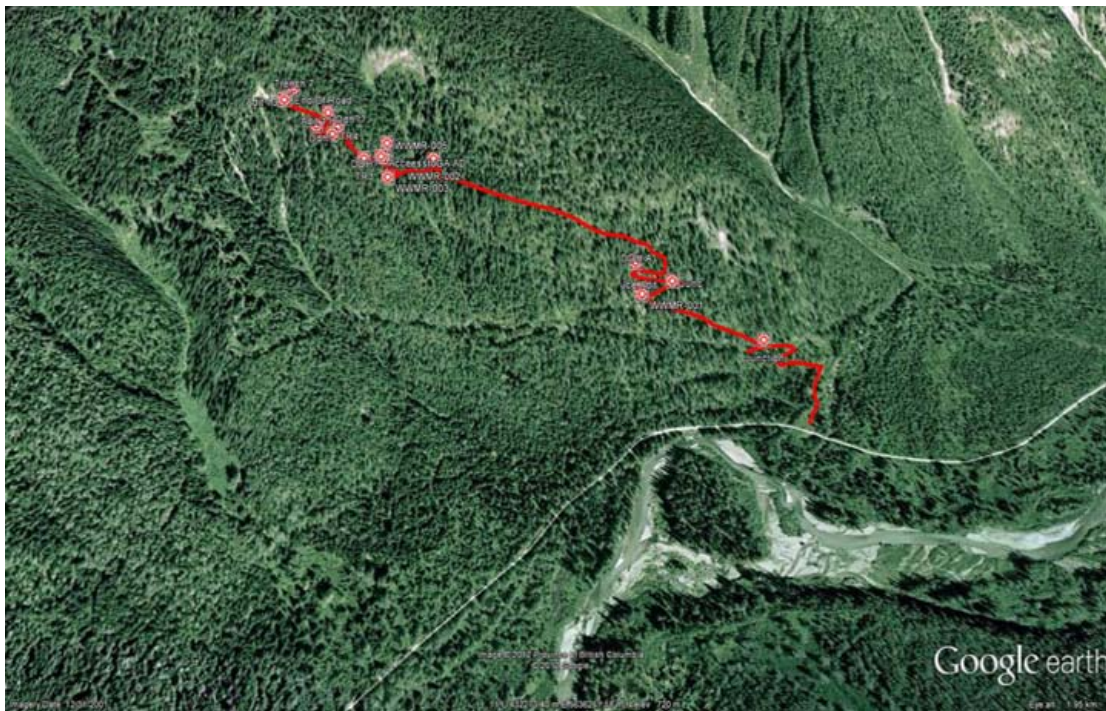
The locally occurring Standfast slide (fault) which is a large regional structure is probably responsible for contributing to this veining.

The possibility of further outcrop exposures of mineralised quartz veins along strike to the North West is considered good. This is evidenced by further angular mineralised float along this trend. The trend to the south east would be obscured by the extensive overburden cover in the valley bottom.

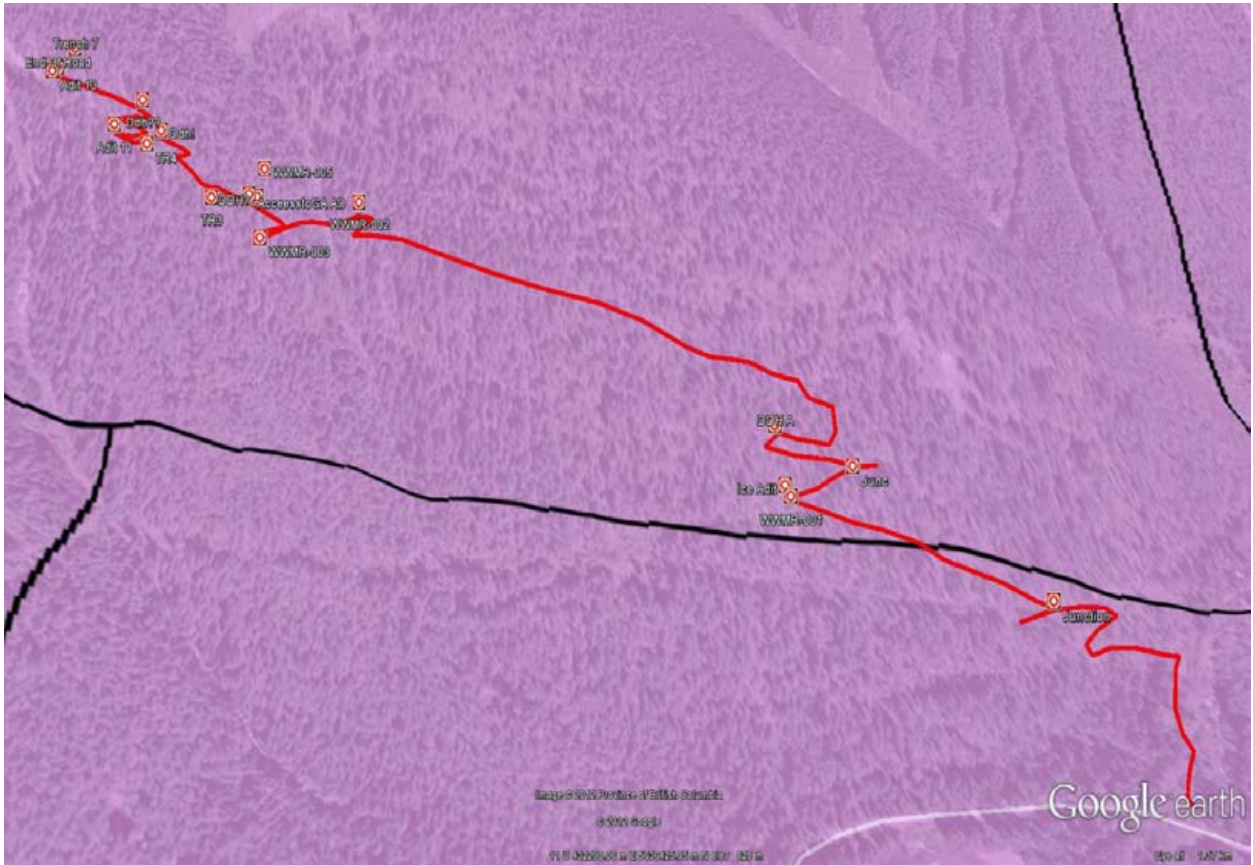
MAPS SHOWING POSITION OF GPS TRAVERSES IN CLAIMS



GPS TRACK LOCATIONS ON SAT PHOTO



WAYPOINTS AND CORRESPONDING SAMPLE LOCATION



SAMPLING

The Standfast Wigwam property has undergone several stages of exploration and the zones have been extensively sampled. No attempt has been made to verify the historical results. The program in 2012 was primarily directed at evaluating newly exposed mineralisation along a new logging road built within the existing claim group.

A total of 10 rock samples were taken of the more highly mineralised material. It was hoped that because of the contained metal content and the mineralogy that economic grades of gold and silver and copper would be present within some of the more mineralised quartz vein samples.

Waypoint WWMR 005 – UTM 431872 E – 5636616 N

Sample Number - SF12CR01

High grade grab of Galena with trace Cu-Py and possible amber or honey colored sphalerite from dump of Galena pit – Adit on main Standfast property. Host rock is a silicified marble with cross cutting quartz veins.

Waypoint TR3 - UTM 431823 - 5636568

Sample Number – SF12CR02

Grab of massive Pyrrhotite with disseminated galena minor to trace Cu-Py from trench number three (#3) areas. Silicified limestone – marble host rock

Waypoint WWMR 006 – UTM 430177 - 5634888

Sample Number – WW12 CR01A

Large rusty quartz boulder with stringers of massive Po with minor Cu-Py

Waypoint WWMR 007 – UTM 430020 – 5634839 Sample Number WW12CR01A

Rusty flat lying schist with broken quartz fragments in a shear zone.



WW12CR01A - SAMPLE SITE

WW12CR01B Taken 5 metres east of sample WW12CR01A

Tourmaline bearing friable quartz vein with inter-grown Po and Py with trace Cu-Py



Waypoint WWMR 008 – UTM 429677 – 5634843

Sample Number WW12CR02



Large Quartz vein in outcrop with stringers and clots of massive Po with minor to trace Cu-Py. Host rock is a Quartz biotite schist.



Waypoint WWMR 009 – UTM 429304 – 5634536 Sample Number WW12CR03

Angular chunk of well mineralised quartz with massive Po and minor Cu-Py

Waypoint 10 m NW OF WWMR 009 – UTM 429304 – 5634536

Sample Number WW12CR03A

60cm Quartz vein in outcrop well mineralised with Po and Cu-Py



Waypoint WWMR 010 – UTM 429163 – 5634451

Sample Number WW12CR04A 1 metre wide quartz vein in outcrop with massive and stringer Po minor Py and trace Cu-Py

Sample Number WW12CR04B – in ditch 10m east of WWMR 010

Angular chunk of Quartz with massive euhedral bright striated pyrite 1-3mm cubes. Black stained and weathered with vuggs.

Waypoint WWMR 011 – UTM 429061 – 5634463

Sample Number WW12CR04B

Thick section of rusty biotite schist in outcrop 50m along road. Shear zone with rusty highly oxidized and pyritic gouge material with trace Cu-Py.



FLAGSTONE POTENTIAL

Further property work consisted of prospecting and evaluating outcrops of quartz mica schist that is exposed in a logging road cuts about 1-2 Km up a newly built logging road on the Standfast Wigwam property.

Abundant flaggy and easily cleaved chunks occur in this area. The color of the micas varies from blue to purples and from rusty reds to browns.

A couple of pick-up truck loads were taken of the loose blasted material from the ditches in this area. Some of this material is stored at the author's residence for further evaluation and test marketing.



Outcrop of flaggy quartz mica schists in a cut bank of newer logging road on the Standfast Wigwam property.

The material can be cleaved into between 3-6cm thick slabs of various colours.



This picture shows another outcrop of potential flagstone. The layers can be pried apart with a large pry bar and cleaved into thinner sections with a hammer and flat chisel.

If the material proves good enough, a quarry can be easily established at this location.



Some flagstone from the Standfast Wigwam placed at a residence for low maintenance area covering.

DISCUSSIONS

The Badshot Formation on the Standfast Wigwam Property contains significant zinc-lead-silver mineralization consisting of sphalerite and galena hosted in carbonates.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The property should be geologically mapped and thoroughly rock sampled. Emphasis should be focused on detailed structural analysis and interpretation of the complex fold structures that host the larger sections of mineralisation.

The next phase of exploration should include the establishment of a control grid centered on the showings and extending several hundred metres along strike in each direction. Soils as well as a MAG-VLF survey should be conducted over the entire grid. The association of Pyrrhotite with the base metals should allow the mineralisation to respond well to geophysics.

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

The mineral zones are open in all directions, so further exploration should focus on delineating targets for modern deep drilling, as the historical drilling was only completed with AQ core to a shallow depth.

CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded from the results of sampling surface and underground workings and previously drilled diamond drill core that one, and possible two, lime- stone horizons of the Badshot Formation carry base metal sulphide mineralization in sufficient concentrations to be of economic significance.

Further work on this property is definitely warranted!

REFERENCES

Fyles, J.T. (1964): Geology of the Duncan Lake Area, B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 49

McMillan, W.J., Hoy, T., Macintyre, D.G., Nelson, J.L., Nixon, G.T., Hammack, J.L., Panteleyev, A., Ray, G.E., and Webster, I.C.L. (1991): Ore deposits, Tectonics and Metallogeny in the Canadian Cordillera, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1991-4

Thompson, R.I. (1978): Geology of the Akolkolex River Area, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 60

Assessment Reports reports...6462, 10354, 14070

ASSAY RESULTS



Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.
 2103 Dollarton Hwy
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
 Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: RICH RIVER EXPLORATION LTD.
 PO BOX 131
 GRINDROD BC V0E 1Y0

Page: 1
 Finalized Date: 3-NOV-2012
 Account: RCHRIV

CERTIFICATE KL12233231

Project: Standfast/WigWam
 P.O. No.: Rich River Exploration
 This report is for 10 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 2-OCT-2012.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 CRAIG LYNES

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

To: RICH RIVER EXPLORATION LTD.
 ATTN: CRAIG LYNES
 PO BOX 131
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 3-NOV-2012
 Account: RCHRIV

Project: Standfast/WigWam

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL12233231

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	AU-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %
SF12CR01		1.39	<0.005	99.1	0.04	8	<10	10	<0.5	<2	2.35	110.0	<1	1	9	0.78
SF12CR02		0.92	<0.005	10.5	0.05	<2	<10	10	<0.5	19	0.85	108.0	<1	5	33	20.8
WW12CR01A		2.00	0.019	0.7	1.03	<2	20	90	<0.5	4	0.12	<0.5	19	12	559	2.19
WW12CR01B		1.01	0.007	0.2	0.21	<2	<10	130	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	4	15	31	1.00
WW12CR02		1.56	<0.005	0.6	0.03	<2	<10	10	<0.5	2	<0.01	<0.5	41	6	437	3.60
WW12CR03		1.49	<0.005	0.3	0.73	<2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.79	<0.5	42	25	135	5.43
WW12CR03A		2.15	0.019	0.5	0.02	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	4	0.04	<0.5	206	4	452	19.6
WW12CR04A		1.00	<0.005	<0.2	0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	55	12	248	3.23
WW12CR04B		1.33	<0.005	0.3	0.02	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	8	11	548	1.61
WW12CR04C		1.56	<0.005	0.2	2.22	<2	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.34	<0.5	62	80	360	5.63



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Project: Standfast/WigWam

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL12233231

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm
SF12CR01		<10	11	0.01	<10	0.97	35	<1	<0.01	5	610	>10000	9.32	226	<1	19
SF12CR02		<10	1	<0.01	<10	0.10	70	2	<0.01	38	290	>10000	>10.0	<2	<1	8
WW12CR01A		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.12	62	1	0.07	50	110	174	1.85	<2	2	17
WW12CR01B		<10	<1	0.12	<10	0.08	45	3	0.01	8	40	516	0.30	<2	<1	2
WW12CR02		<10	<1	0.01	<10	<0.01	40	<1	<0.01	34	10	16	3.55	<2	<1	1
WW12CR03		<10	<1	0.17	<10	0.43	150	<1	0.03	46	220	24	3.33	<2	3	29
WW12CR03A		<10	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	30	<1	<0.01	52	<10	14	9.53	<2	<1	<1
WW12CR04A		<10	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	51	<1	<0.01	72	10	5	2.97	<2	<1	1
WW12CR04B		<10	<1	0.01	<10	0.01	43	<1	<0.01	17	10	12	1.01	<2	<1	1
WW12CR04C		10	<1	0.70	10	1.11	443	<1	0.06	38	630	7	2.57	<2	7	24

SUMMARY OF EXPENCES AND COST STATEMENT

Crew members involved with the 2012 work program on the Standfast Wigwam property were...

- Craig Lynes: Crew Chief / Prospector,
- Mark Ralph: Geologist,
- Kevin Shaw, Teresa Lynes & Dusty Ruggles...Field Technicians.

Field Tech & helper 5 days @ \$350.00 per day each.....	= \$3,500.00
Prospector.....5 days @ \$450.00 per day.....	= \$2,250.00
Geologist.....2 days @ \$600.00 per day.....	= \$1,200.00
4X4 Truck rental.....5 days @ \$100.00 per day.....	= \$500.00
Meals /Accommodation.....\$80.00 per man x 17 man days =	\$1,360.00
Assay costs.....10 rock samples=	\$466.80
Chainsaw, radios, field gear, sat phone.....5 days x \$70 per day =	\$350.00
Miscellaneous expenses: batteries, sample bags, tags etc.....	\$22.00
Total program expenses.....	= \$9,648.80

QUALIFICATIONS

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

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry as an independent prospector and exploration contractor since 1975. I retain an excellent working relationship with many professional mining engineers, geologists, geophysicists, geochemists, geological technicians, prospectors, drillers and miners.

I have gained a great deal of my exploration knowledge from working very closely with many professional geologists over the years.

I also continually study the geology and genesis of numerous mineral deposit types.

I have conducted exploration programs and prospected in California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah USA, as well as in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Yukon Territories Canada.

I'm the president and head prospector for Rich River Exploration Ltd., a contract mineral exploration service company that has been in operation since 1999...

Web-site: www.richriver.bc.ca

Respectfully Submitted by

Craig A. Lynes

Prospector

SELKIRK COLLEGE



CASTLEGAR, B. C., CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

CRAIG LYNES

HAS PARTICIPATED IN

"MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS"

120 Hour Course

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

May 2 - May 13, 1977



[Signature]

INSTRUCTOR/PROGRAM COORDINATOR

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN OF CONTINUING EDUCATION