

SILVER CRYSTAL

Ag-Au-Zn-Pb-Cu Project

The property is located between Vermont and Crystalline creeks, approximately 45 kilometres south of Golden BC.

The Silver Crystal (Crystal Creek) mineral occurrences lie on the north side of Crystal Creek, the northern tributary of Crystalline Creek

The Silver Crystal claims occupy the projected south eastern strike extension of the adjacent **Ruth Vermont Mine Section.**

Access to the claims is from the village of Parson on Highway 99, is via the Spillimacheen and Vowell Creek logging roads ("South Fork").

These are main haul logging road, built in 1993 by Crestbrook Forest Industries, and joins the Vowell creek road some 0.7 km north of Crystal Creek and provides excellent road access to parts of the SILVER CRYSTAL claims.

Prior exploration and mining activity had documented mineral potential for replacement-type plus Manto and vein-typed deposits,

However, more recent identification of strata-bound base metal mineralisation in units of a **carbonaceous black shale dominated stratigraphic package** has been interpreted as indicative of sedimentary exhalative (**SEDEX**) potential.

In addition, the presence of local Cretaceous intrusive rocks (i.e. the Bugaboo Batholith to the south, Battle Range Batholith to the west and Sugar Plum Stock to the southwest and the well documented presence of mineralized veins and Manto-type (replacement)

Deposits associated with the Ruth Limestone may indicate potential for intrusion-related (magmatic) IRG deposits.

Exploration over the previous 20 years has emphasized potential for, and evaluation of, base metal occurrences having interpreted **SEDEX potential**, resulting in identification and preliminary evaluation of the LCP Zone (MINFILE 082KNEO11- **Crystal Creek**), immediately north of crystal Creek and south of Vermont Creek.

Mineralization described is interpreted to be like vein-type or Manto mineralization described in the former Ruth-Vermont mine, although an interval of fault-bounded massive sulphide was identified in 2000 which may be consistent with a **SEDEX** origin.



Several mineralised intersections on the silver crystal group have been established in drill holes and surface trenches, these are believed to belong to the same mineralized (mine section) stratigraphy.

Drill targets have been established by geological mapping and geochemical sampling.

The property covers bedded manganese zones and very strong geochemical anomalies for lead, zinc, silver and gold at the same stratigraphic interval.

Gold in soil reaches up to 1800 ppb in the south eastern area.

The adjacent **Ruth Vermont Mine (Jasper Mining Corp.)** <https://www.jaspermining.com/> mining lease and mineral claims cover a former mine with **300,000 tons of developed reserves grading 4.6% Pb, 5.5% Zn, 6.8 opt Ag over good mining widths.**

The deposit appears to be a Manto type on which a small tonnage (1 to 4MT) could probably be developed by extending the existing underground workings.

Base metal and silver Sed-ex type mineralisation associated with HIGH GRADE auriferous veins, zones and exhalite horizons are the target for future exploration on the Silver Crystal Project.

Mineralization is **also** associated with quartz veins in dolomitic limestone and phyllite. Some quartz veins contain **argentiferous galena, chalcopyrite and malachite. Azurite, boulangerite, stibnite and tetrahedrite** are reported to be associated with faults or shear zones in carbonate strata.

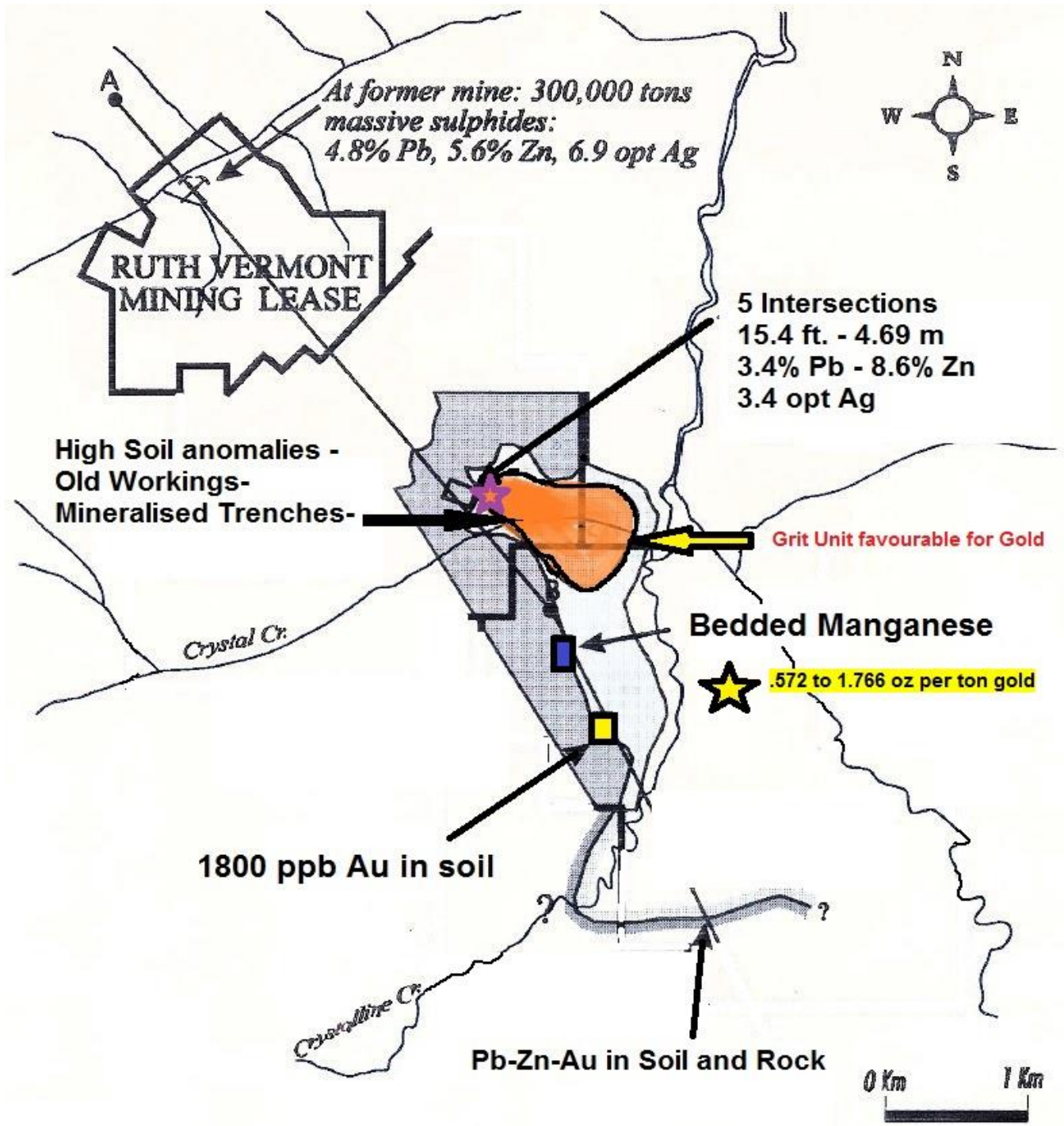
The mineralization has been traced, by diamond drilling and trenching, in four locations, along a northwest-southeast strike for approximately 660 metres. The main (LCP) zone is the most southerly of these, with the other three zones being located approximately 200 metres to the north east, 300 metres north and 500 metres north of the main zone.

Regionally, the area is underlain by Proterozoic rocks of the Horsethief Creek Group. Reesor, described the Horsethief Group as "great thicknesses of slate, argillite, and phyllite as well as lesser amounts of quartzite, greywacke, and limestone. In addition, "...it contains considerable thicknesses of quartz-pebble conglomerates and pebbly grit." (Memoir 369, p. 27).




Regional metamorphism within the area is lower to middle greenschist facies. Locally, contact metamorphism superimposed on the regional metamorphism has given rise to assemblages' characteristic of the almandine-amphibolite facies.

The major structure in the area is an anticlinorium. Secondary folds plunge north and south. Fractures paralleling axial planes are mineralized with quartz veins that carry sulphides. Mineralization also appears to have been localized by folds and shears.

The fractures form a series of strata bound sulphide lenses in a bed of Quartzite. Galena and sphalerite also occur disseminated in quartzite. Locally, the quartzite, near fractures, is replaced by sulphides. Replacement sulphides have also been observed in carbonates units.



LEGEND

-  Unit M Schists
-  Unit A Argillite
-  Cedar Grit

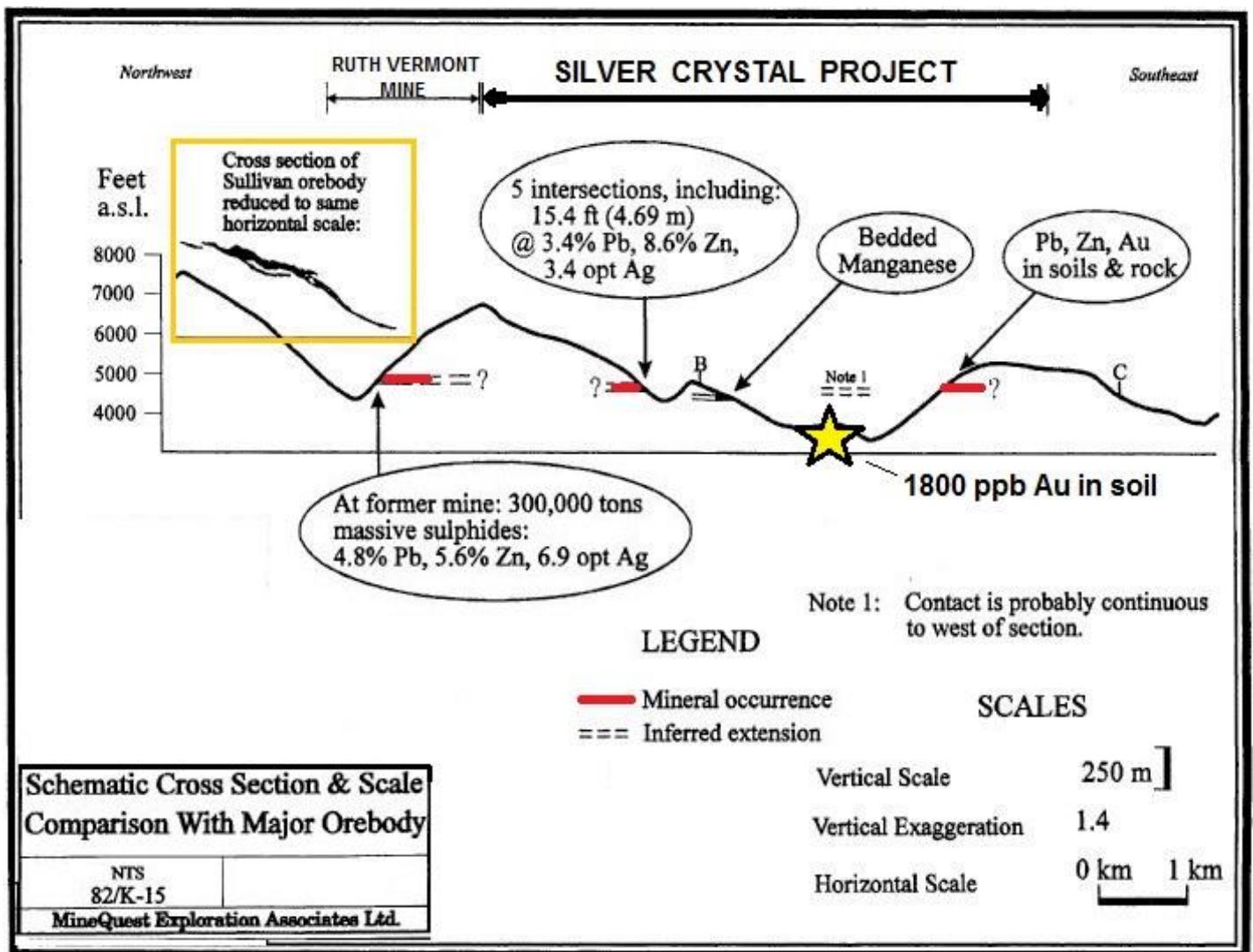
SILVER CRYSTAL PROJECT AREA

The predominant rock types in the property area are argillite and phyllites ranging from light- grey to (carbonaceous) black in colour. They vary in character, from massive and structure-less to thinly laminated and bedded.

Clastic rocks in the local area include quartzite, arkose, grit and pebble conglomerate. These are light grey and green in colour, although dark -grey varieties are present, the clastic rocks are interbedded with argillite and phyllite locally.

Argentiferous galena, sphalerite and pyrite occur in slates, quartzites and limestones. One showing consists of massive galena, minor pyrite and sphalerite along a series of fractures in the quartzite, that strike 120 to 125 degrees and dip steeply.

CROSS SECTION OF MINERALISED ZONES



The lithology and stratigraphy of the belt of Grit Division rocks covering the Ruth Vermont Mine and the Silver Crystal Group claims, a distance of some eight kilometres, have many of the attributes of a sedex environment: thick shale basins, microturbidites, grits, lead zinc sulphides, and bedded manganese.

SILVER CRYSTAL ZONES	Metres	Feet	% Pb	% Zn	Opt/Ag
Unnamed Trench: (1977)	7.31	24	4.89	5.40	4.74
DDH 77-3	4.69	15.4	3.43	8.63	3.43
Trench: named "77-3" by Norcen (1979)	3.95	12.9	1.12	3.04	0.94
DDH 79-8	2.10	6.9	5.58	8.74	5.69
DDH 81-3	1.65	5.4	1.72	7.34	2.12

Showings on the north side of Crystal Creek were reported as early as 1890. In 1965, Mr. R. Renn located and staked the Atlas group. The group was then optioned by Purcell Range Mines Ltd., who did some stripping using a bulldozer. In 1967, ownership of the claims was transferred to Medesto Exploration Ltd.

This company changed their name to Cochrane Oil & Gas in 1978. From 1967 to 1977, Medesto conducted soil surveys, trenching and diamond drilling on the occurrence. Drilling is reported to have yielded up to 5.5 per cent combined lead-zinc and grams per tonne silver over 11 metres of stratabound sulfides (Property File - First Nuclear Corp. [1980-01-01]: 1980 Summary Report on Project 11, Spillimacheen).

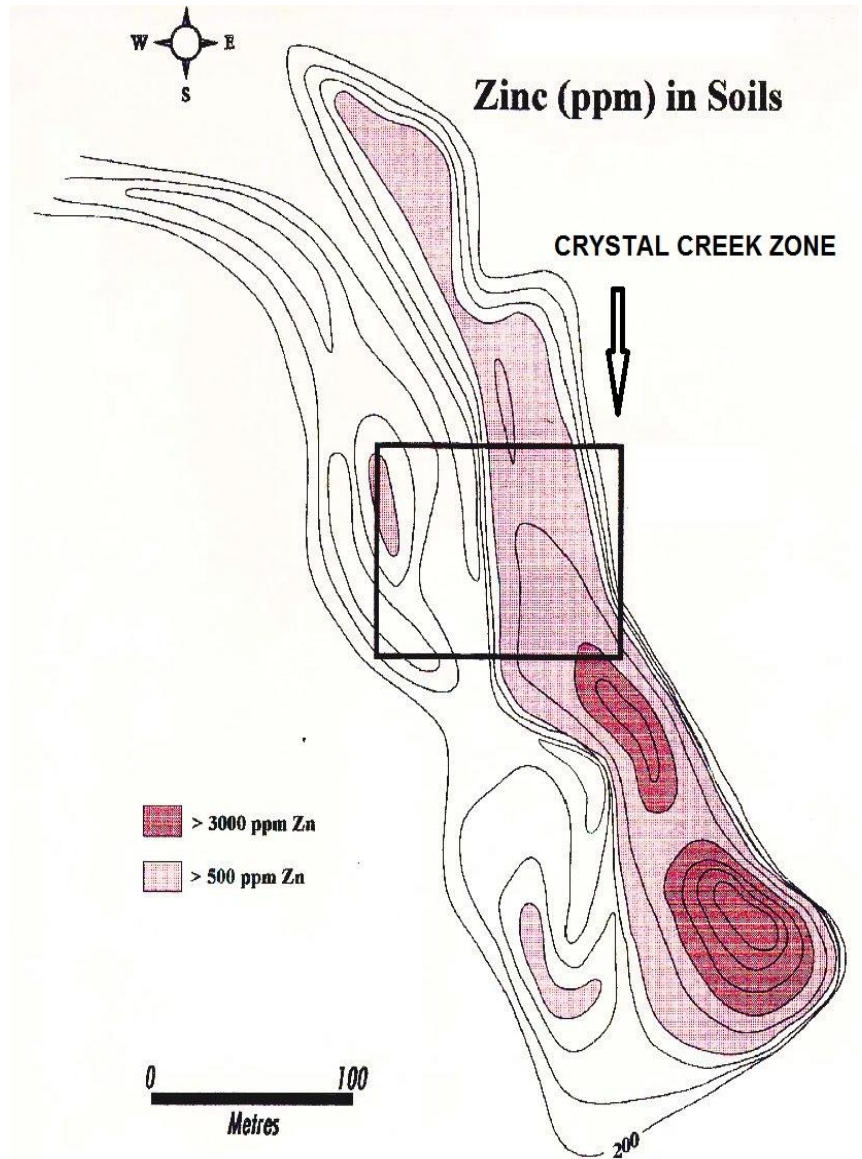
Highlights of drilling, between 1975 and 1977, include: **2.11 per cent lead, 5.43 per cent zinc with 79.7 grams per tonne silver over 2.4 metres** in hole 75-1 and **3.43 per cent lead, 8.61 per cent zinc with 116 grams per tonne silver over 4.65 metres** in hole 77-3 (Property File - [1982-09-15]: Report on the Ruth Vermont Mine Belt).

Trenching was done at four locations in the south eastern area (**VAD**) where the geo-chem indicated strong mineralization. All the trenches are a widening of existing logging trails. At about 4 meters down on the bank side of the trail at the 1100S-200W, location on the grid, a **vein of quartz and arsenopyrite was exposed which showed values of .572 to 1.766 oz per ton gold.**

A similar local trench encountered a small vein carrying **108 opt silver and .118 opt gold.** Both veins are in pyritic slate zones, each badly weathered. Trenches at the other two locations mentioned above exposed the same pyritic slate zones.

Petrographic analysis indicates that the two samples are similar. They consist of quartz-sulfide sulfosalt veins dominated by quartz. Abundant minerals include a Pb-Sb sulfosalt of uncertain composition, sphalerite (with minor chalcopyrite inclusions), galena, arsenopyrite and pyrite.

Native gold and minor electrum occur mainly in fractures in arsenopyrite, in part with Mineral A. Other - occurrences are on the border of pyrite and on the border of sphalerite-arsenopyrite. Secondary minerals include an unknown material secondary after Mineral A, anglesite after galena, and covellite. The presence of covellite suggests that Mineral A may also contain minor copper.



Polished section of drill core from Crystal Zone (DDH-77-3) showing banded sulphides in black carbonaceous shale.

In 1979, Norcen Energy Resources optioned the property and accumulated claims extending from the Ruth-Vermont Mine site on Vermont Creek to Crystalline Creek, Vowell Creek and Warren Creek. This area was referred to as the Crystal Creek project. This large area included the Cog, Pro and Tect claim groups. Work carried out by Norcen in 1979, was restricted to a gridded area that included the showings north of Crystal Creek.

They completed geological mapping, soil surveys, an electromagnetic survey and 12 diamond drill holes, totaling 763 metres. In 1980, under a similar program, Norcen drilled a total of 530 metres. As a result, they found anomalous areas coincidental with axial plane traces of major folds that contained localized mineralization. Highlights of drilling between 1979 and 1981 include: **12.49 per cent lead and 13.13 per cent zinc with 435 grams per tonne silver over 39 centimetres** in hole 79-11; 5.58 per cent lead and 8.74 per cent zinc with 195 grams per tonne silver over 2.06 metres in hole 79-8 and 1.72 per cent lead and 7.34 per cent zinc with 72.5 grams per tonne silver over 1.62 metres in hole 81-3 (Property File - Ruth Vermont Mine Ltd. [1982-09-15]: Report on the Ruth Vermont Mine Belt).

In 1981 and 1982, Bluesky Oil & Gas Ltd. and Ruth Vermont Mine Ltd. explored the property under a joint venture agreement with Cochrane Oil & Gas Ltd. Work included geological mapping, magnetometer, electro magnetometer and self-potential surveys. The joint venture drilled four drill holes, totalling 440 metres, on the Tect claims.

Average metal values from 16 selected assays from these holes yielded **5.53 per cent lead, 7.85 per cent zinc and 224.23 grams per tonne silver** (Assessment Report 9671, page 10).

Cochrane Oil & Gas Ltd. contracted Nolin Geo Enterprises to conduct an exploration program in 1982 and a follow-up program in 1983. A total of 4000 metres of detailed self-potential surveys was run on the Tect grid, 650 metres of both self-potential and magnetometer lines were completed over the Cog II grid. Approximately 759 metres of self-potential and 250 metres of gravity work were run over the North Pro grid.

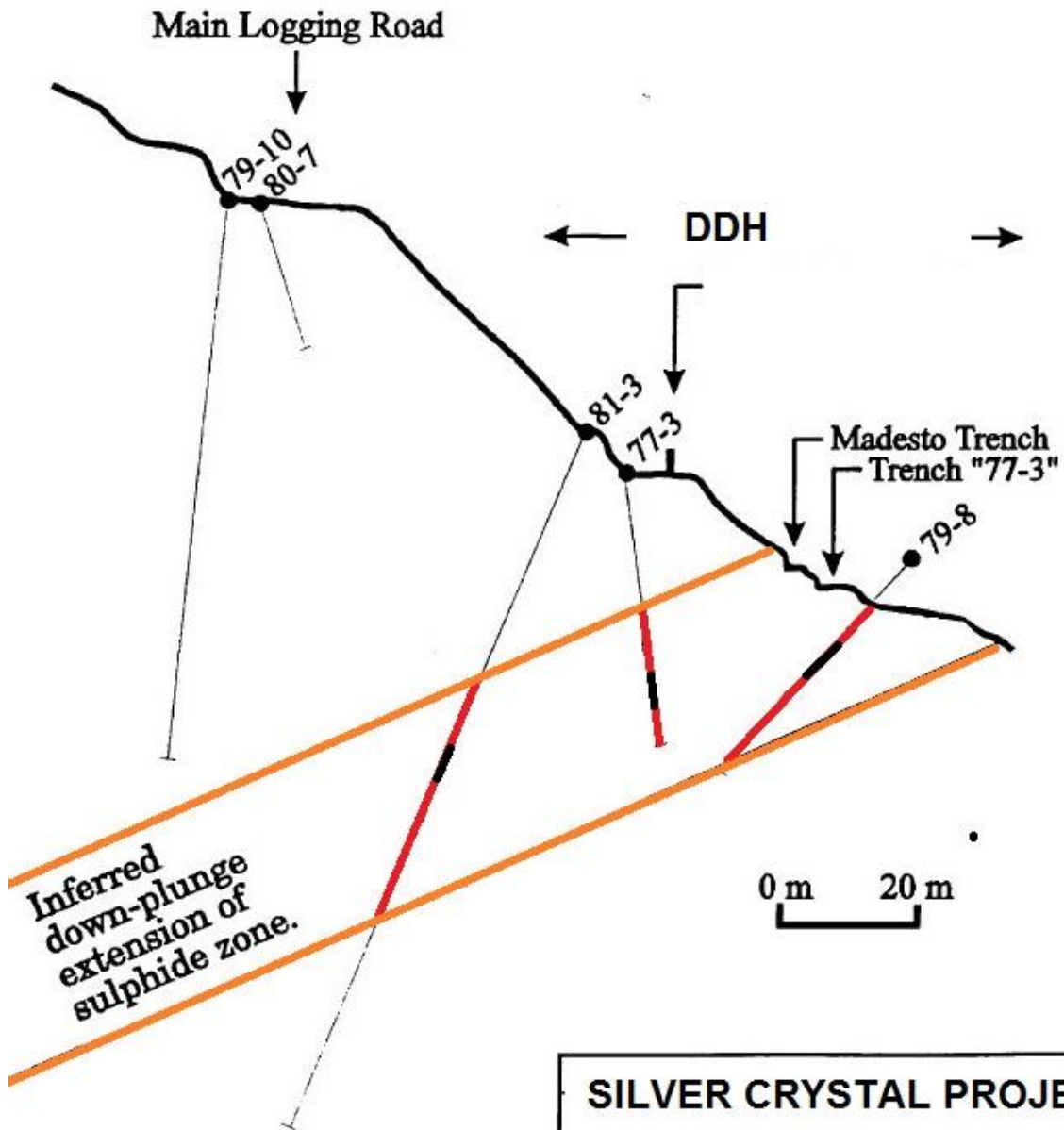
During this time, two **massive argentiferous galena-boulangerite veins**, each greater than 0.3 metre in width, were identified near the north west boundary of the claim. Samples of the veins yielded up to **44.5 per cent lead, 2.63 per cent zinc, 1515 grams per tonne silver and 6.2 grams per tonne gold** (Property File - Bright Star Metals Inc. [2000-05-16]: Assessment Report for the Ruth-Vermont, BB and VMT Claim Groups).

In 2000, Mountain Star Resources Limited and Bright Star Metals Inc. acquired the option (**VMT claims**) and drilled the "**LCP zone**" but were not able to "demonstrate continuity of sulphides". Some of the sulphides "suggest primary sulphide deposition others a replacement origin". They reported that most of the sulphides in the drill holes "**appear to be bedded**"(Assessment Report 26405).

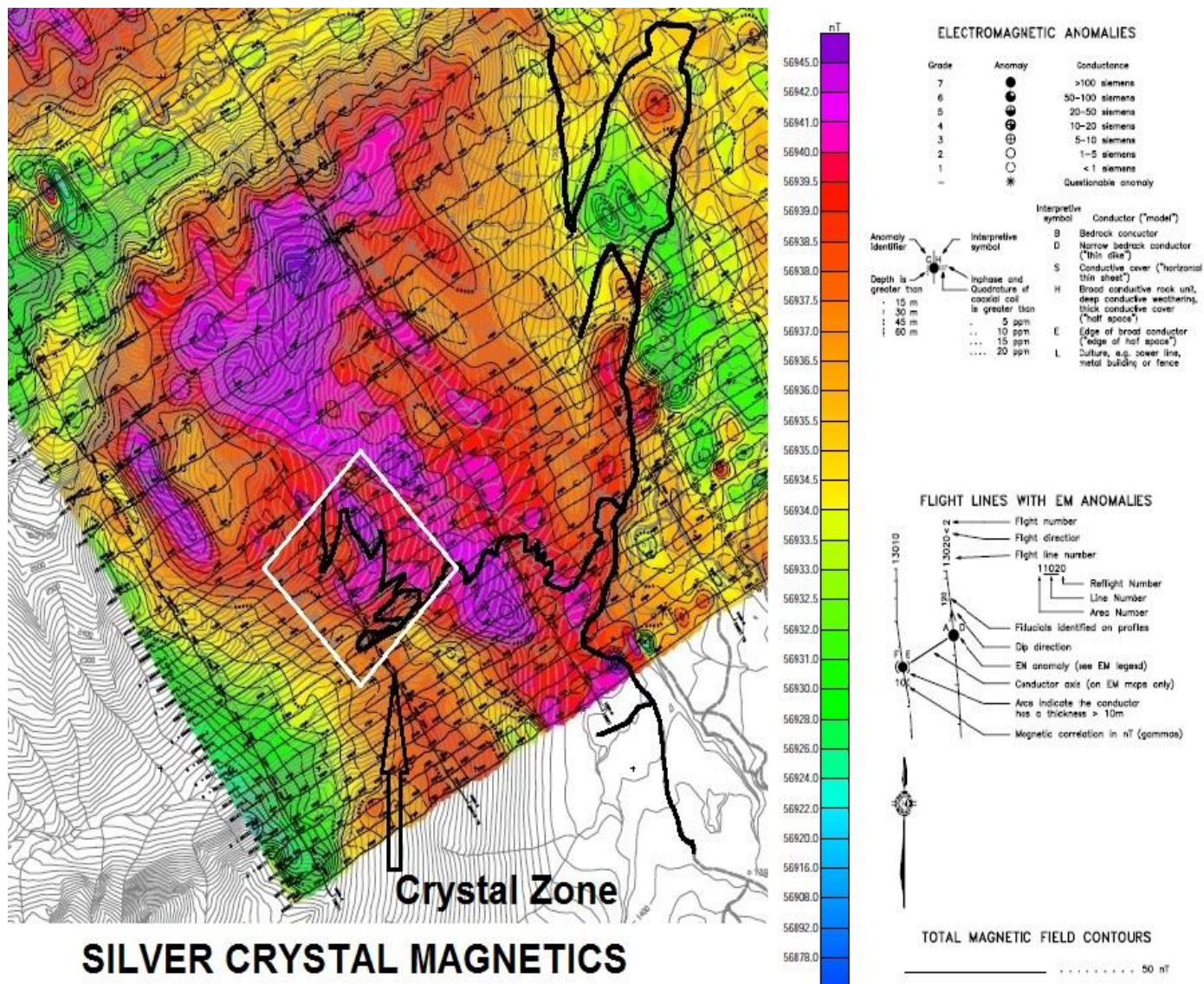
Sampling of a past trench (75-3), located approximately 200 metres north east of the main zone, yielded **7.3 per cent lead, 8.3 per cent zinc, 12.6 per cent antimony, 1.07 per cent copper, 189 grams per tonne silver and 0.99 gram per tonne gold** (Property File - Bright Star Metals Inc. [2000-05-16]: Assessment Report for the Ruth-Vermont, BB and VMT Claim Groups).



Typical massive sulphide from the project area



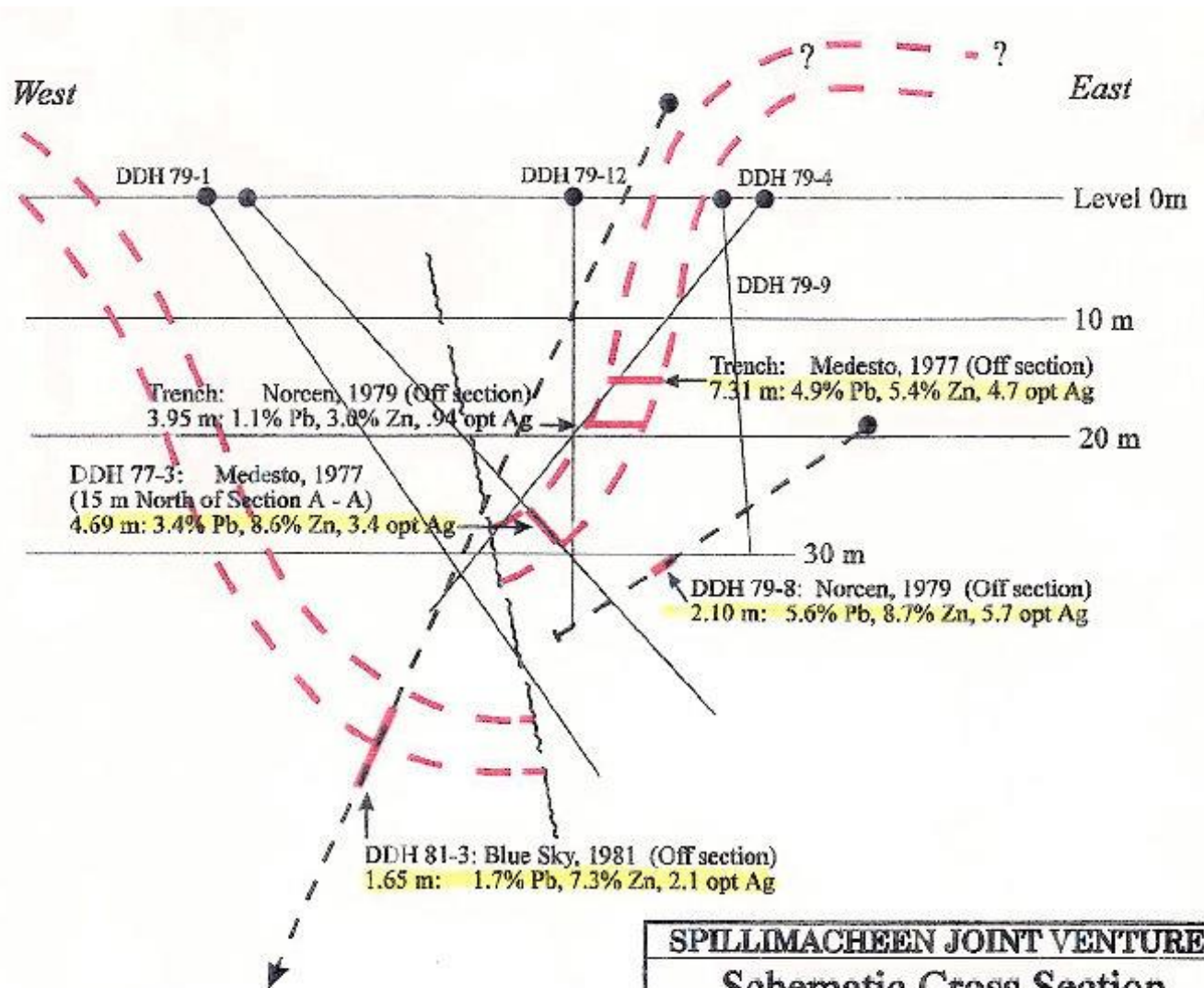
SILVER CRYSTAL PROJECT				
Section Showing Drill Holes & Inferred Plunge of Sulphide Zone				
		NTS 82/K-15		
Q Report	REVISION <small>author / drafter / date</small>			
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In 2000, MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. drilled five holes, totalling approximately 1000 metres, as part of its ongoing exploration of the Ruth-Vermont (MINFILE 082KNE009) claim. The property was owned by Bright Star Metals Inc.

Following the program along the Vermont Creek valley and LCP zone (**MINFILE 082KNE011- Crystal Creek**), the CYD claim group was staked by the company to cover the interpreted sub-surface projection of a favourable horizon.

Highlights of drilling included **3.19 per cent lead, 2.70 per cent zinc with 51 grams per tonne silver over 2.59 metres** and 2.89 per cent lead, 0.71 per cent zinc with 329 grams per tonne silver over 0.42 metre from hole VC-03 (Property File - Bright Star Metals Inc. [2000-12-01]: Report - Drilling 2000 - Vowell Creek claims).



Notes:

- [1] DDH 79-4: No drill logs found but polished sections show massive sulphides.
- [2] DDH 79-12: 11 to 15 metres weak Pb, Zn, Ag values.

SPILLIMACHEEN JOINT VENTURE	
Schematic Cross Section across Sulphide Intersections at LCP Zone	
NTS 82/K15	Figure 4
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd.	

In February 2001, Bright Star changed its name to Jasper Mining Corporation and held a contiguous block of mineral claims, Crown grants and reverted Crown grants extending approximately 19 kilometres on a northwest-southeast direction and centred approximately on the former Ruth-Vermont mine.

In 1996, at the Ruth Vermont Mine a drill intercept grading **71 g/t (2.08 oz/ton) gold was reported from 1.71 metres of** ... limey argillite with disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite.

In 2002, Jasper Mining Corporation carried out a surface exploration program on their Vowell Creek property. The work program included soil and rock sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting. Rock and soil sampling demonstrated that significant gold mineralization is associated with the vein system.

In 2003, Jasper Mining Corporation carried out a surface drill program consisting of 3200 metres in 21 holes on the mine side. The primary purpose of the drill program was to test for extensions to the Ruth-Vermont vein system, particularly on the north side of Vermont Creek. On the south side of Vermont Creek, drill holes intersected the Ruth vein system above the underground workings, but the zone was thinner than anticipated by the company.

During the work, the company identified a second phase of gold mineralization. Gold occurs in arsenopyrite veins and zones that are associated with a grit package immediately underlying the mine sequence.

This rock package associated with anomalous gold has been identified on the Silver Crystal property. Very little follow-up work has been focused on these gold anomalies and showings.

In 2005, Jasper Mining Corporation carried out air-borne geophysics and follow-up diamond drilling consisting of a total of 1224 metres in eight holes. The 2005, field program was intended to target base metal mineralization in the previously identified **LCP zone on Crystal Creek**.

Coincident Pb-Zn surface soil anomalies along the north side of Crystal Creek had been previously evaluated in earlier programs, resulting in **many silver-enriched base metals intercepts comprising the LCP zone (Crystal Zone)**

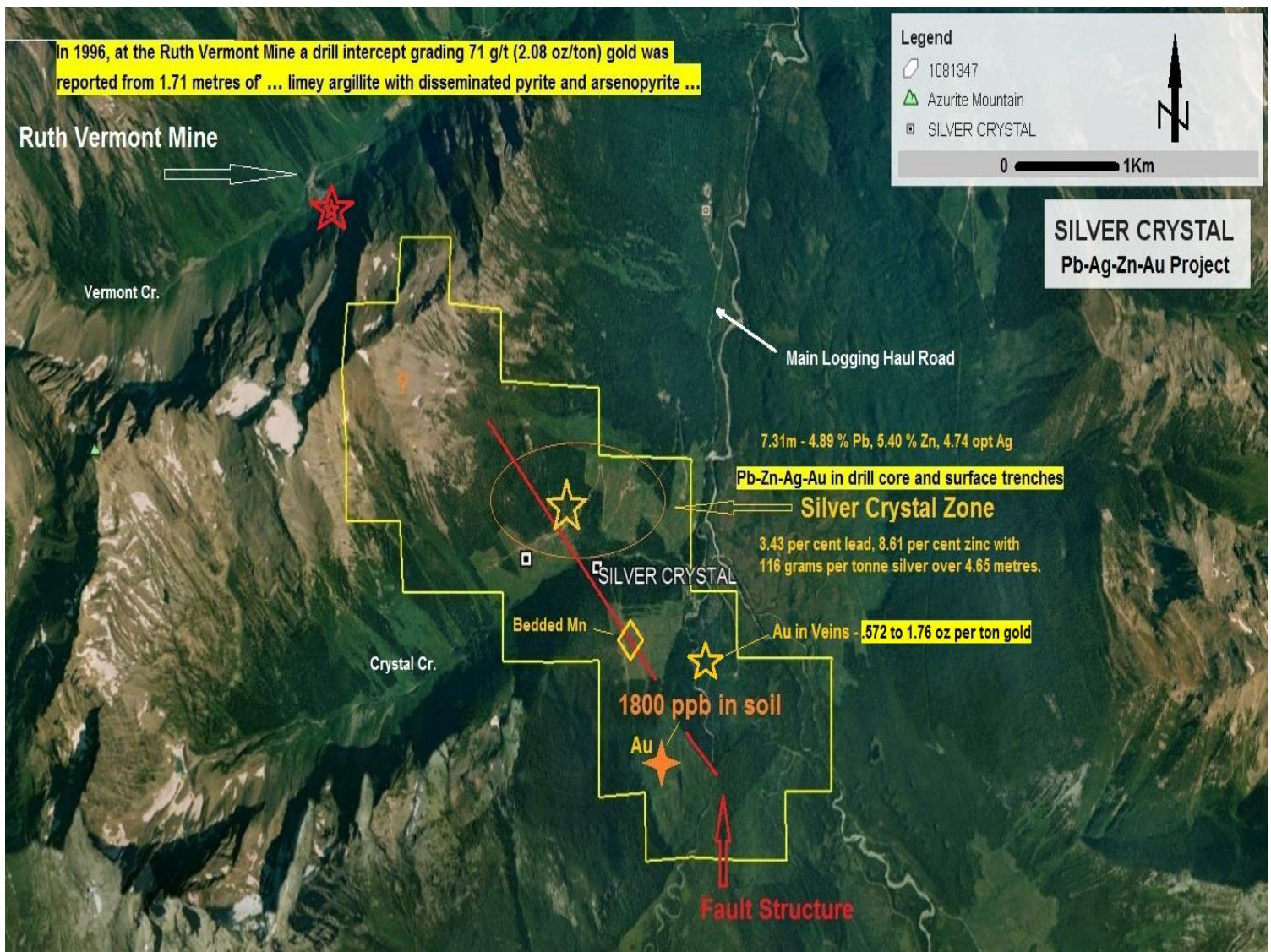
There are several local MINFILE occurrences which lie along a distinct trend-oriented northwest southeast, which include (from south to north):

- **082KNE031 (VAD), - Now Silver Crystal project** Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Zinc
- **082KNE011 (Crystal Creek), - Now Silver Crystal project** Zinc, Silver, Lead, Copper, Gold
- 082KNE009 (Ruth Vermont), - Former producing mine
- 082KNE037 (Syenite Bluff), - Part of the mine
- 082KNWE 193 (Monitor / Southern Cross), - high grade silver
- 082KNW182 (Malachite) – Sedex base metals and silver
- 082N 010 (Diamond /No One). – High grade silver

**This area is a part of a 25 Km long NW-SE mineralised belt that hosts numerous
high grade mineral showings**

Associated mineral types described include sphalerite and galena with ubiquitous pyrite, together with arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, boulangerite, tetrahedrite, friebertite, scheelite and stibnite.

Generally, this mineral association would be consistent with a vein-dominated mineral system, with local manto-type replacement deposits potentially occurring in association with carbonate-rich sequences within the siliciclastic-dominated Proterozoic Horsethief Creek Group grit succession



The Silver Crystal group hosts very strong Geochemical anomalies, numerous polymetallic precious metal mineral occurrences, with significant drill and surface trench intersections over good widths.

The 1800 ppb Au in soil has not been explained as well as the tenure and deposition of the southern Pb-Zn-Ag-Au rock and soil anomalies. The .572 to 1.766 oz per ton gold in outcrop veins are a significant exploration target that warrants further follow-up.

This property has excellent further discovery and development potential

This property is offered for sale by way of working option to purchase.

For further information please contact

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