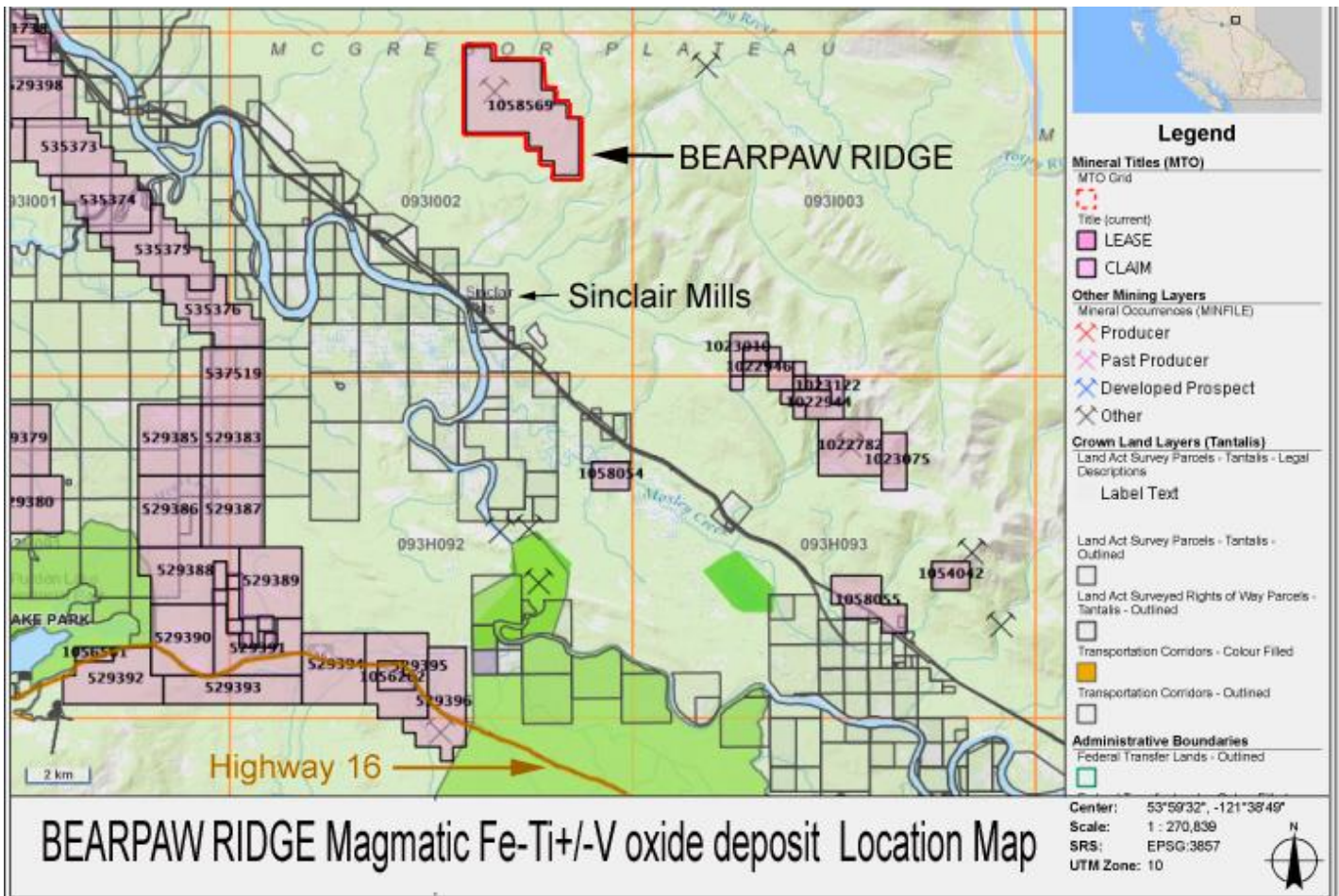


BEARPAW RIDGE

Magmatic Fe-Ti+/-V oxide deposit

The 891.68 hectare Bearpaw Ridge property lies north of the Fraser River and south of the West Torphy River. The centre of the claims is about 6 kilometres N.N.E. of Sinclair Mills which is about 96.4 km) from Prince George BC via Upper Fraser Rd. Access to the claims is by New and old logging roads. The claims lie between the elevation of 700 meters and 1690 meters in generally rugged terrain. The property covers priority targets and the most prospective areas for an economic Fe-Ti+/-V orebody.



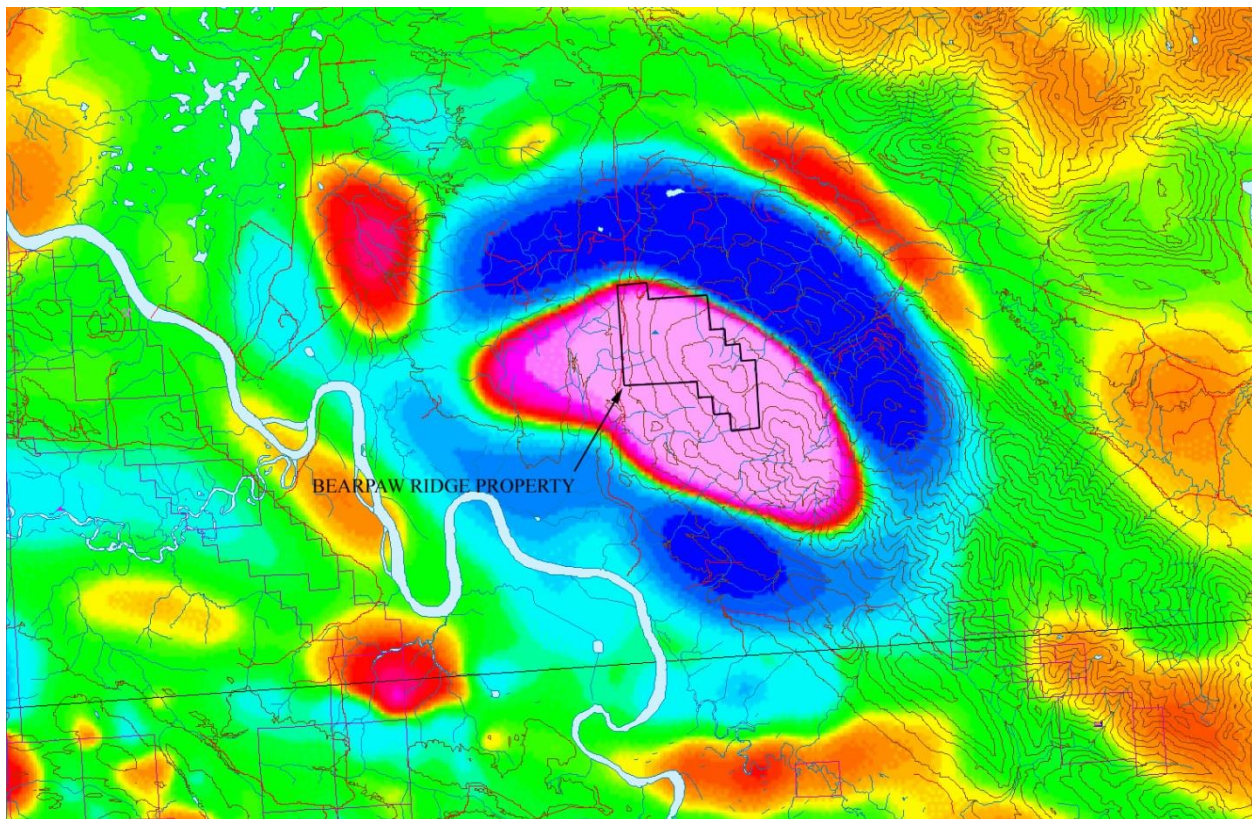
Bearpaw ridge closely follows the report by Pell (1994). The area is mapped as Silurian volcanoclastics, felsic and intermediate tuffs, agglomerates of Nonda formation over the ridge, foliated hornblende gneiss on the western slope and coarse grained massive pink syenites in the southwest. Pell notes sodalite syenite outcrop and two flanking syenite sills in southeast portion of the claim area which intrude the volcanoclastics whose southeastern extent is not defined.

These volcanoclastics "largely comprise clinopyroxene crystal tuffs, calcareous tuffs and minor basaltic flows. Flow rocks contain clinopyroxene phenocrysts and altered phenocrysts (now chlorite) in a ground mass of opaque oxides, plagioclase and clinopyroxene microphenocrysts and chlorite".

These may be classified as alkali basalts. Folded and foliated dioritic orthogneiss vary from a banded gneiss containing 5 - 10% magnetite-ilmenite to a mafic gneiss with 15 - 20% magnetite-ilmenite.

Chemical analyses indicate FeO content of 6.9 and 14.5% in two volcanic samples and 1.5, 7 and 11.2% in three samples from mafic gneiss. Corresponding TiO content is 59 and 2.06% in volcanics and .27, .80 and 2.01% in mafic gneisses. Vanadium is anomalous to 1530 ppm. Geonex Aerodat conducted an aeromagnetic and electromagnetic survey over a 12 km X 13 km area covering the present claims.

Pell (1994) has noted varying amount of magnetite-ilmenite in hornblende gneiss in the west as well as volcanoclastics on top of the ridge. A comparison of magnetic anomaly map with geology shown in Figure 3 establishes that western anomaly is due to magnetite ilmenite concentration in altered mafic gneiss although the concentration is likely to be greater than that suggested by Pell. The main magnetic anomaly is due to an elliptic intrusive oriented in NW - SE direction with magnetite concentration near the surface. High-frequency anomalies are caused by variations in magnetite concentrations. Higher magnitude of the anomalies strongly suggests that the concentration of magnetite is greater than elsewhere in the area. Two smaller anomalies in the south may be due to either the magnetite-ilmenite concentrations in volcanoclastics or small offshoots of the main intrusive body with lesser magnetite concentration.



Large Strong Magnetic Feature

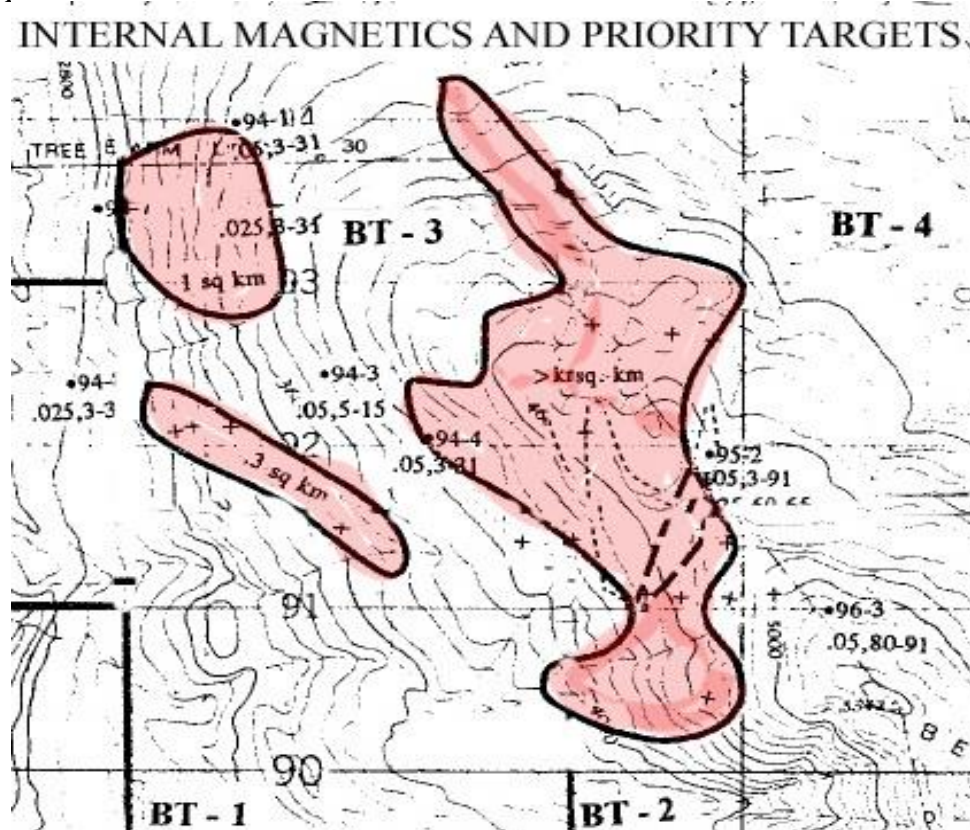
Titanium: As indicated, chemical analysis shows that magnetic titanium (ilmenite) is present in quantities which range from 10 - 20% of recoverable magnetite and that two to five times the amount of non magnetic titanium (Rutile) is present.

Therefore, assuming recoverable magnetite reserve of **130 m** tons, there is a strong indication of 13 - 25 m tons of Ilmenite and 25 - 100 m tons of Rutile. While smaller than indicated by magnetic modelling, the estimated reserves are capable of commercial production for more than a hundred years. It should be noted that the overburden has been neglected in calculations even though the surface samples picked up on various occasions indicate high magnetite concentration.

Geological analysis of available report, geophysical work, drilling of twelve holes and core analysis from the holes indicate the probability of a large reserve of magnetite, ilmenite and rutile in the prospect area.

A total of 15 holes with an aggregate length of 883 metres tested the anomalies. Significant concentrations of magnetite, ilmenite and rutile were identified within a folded and foliated dioritic orthogneiss.

To obtain a crude reserve estimate, consider that an ore body with 10 percent magnetite content (density of 5 gms/cc), with an area of one square kilometre and an average thickness of one meter contains .5 million tons of magnetite. Four main projected ore bodies on this prospect have an area of **19, 3, 3** and **1 sq kms**, respectively and probably contain 13 million tons per meter thickness. For a susceptibility of .2 emu, the ore bodies are at least 30 m thick and contain a probable reserve of 390 million tons.



Claims cover most prospective areas for substantial reserves (pink on map above)

Assays of grab samples are as high as 25 per cent FeO plus **5 per cent TiO**. In addition to the drilling, 26BT Resources has covered much of the claims with helicopter-supported magnetic and electromagnetic surveys as well as ground follow-up. In 1995, a review of all data led to the staking of the BT 12 to BT 21 claims. In 1997, a magnetic- electromagnetic survey was flown by Dighem and a geological mapping program generated the first bedrock map of the property. A 1:10,000-scale assessment report map is included in 25280.

The same report states a "crude reserve estimate", using a combination of magnetic field and magnetite content to 'calculate' the estimate of 62 million tonnes of recoverable magnetite in a 5 per cent contour zone area (Only one 2.5 square kilometre area).

Rock sampling has indicated iron oxide values ranging from 2.20 to 29.57% with titanium oxide values ranging from 0.03 to 9.17%. Silt sampling has indicated 3.30 to 36.75% iron oxides and 0.47 to 13.84% titanium oxides, The work indicated that the area of gabbro was highly anomalous in both Fe₂O₃ and TiO₂ content. Results show a range of 0.42 to 29.57% Fe₂O₃ and 1.10 to 9.17% TiO₂ for the gabbro.

Silt sampling in creeks draining the areas underlain by gabbro show generally high values of Fe₂O₃ and TiO₂. Folded and foliated dioritic orthogneiss vary from a banded gneiss containing 5 to 10 per cent magnetite-ilmenite to a mafic gneiss with 15 to 20 per cent magnetite-ilmenite. Chemical analyses indicates Fe₂O₃ content of 6.9 and 14.5 per cent in two volcanic samples and 1.5, 7 and 11.2 per cent in three samples from mafic gneiss. Corresponding TiO₂ content is 0.59 and 2.06 per cent in volcanics and 0.27, 0.80 and 2.01 per cent in mafic gneisses (Assessment Report 24573).

The exploration so far has concentrated on magnetite and titanium. Although very limited sampling has been done for V. Vanadium has been proven to be associated with the Magnetite in economic proportions (1530 ppm). The next stage of exploration will expand the investigation of the concentration of Iron and Titanium minerals and also explore for zones of Vanadium and economic sulphide minerals.

This project has excellent blue sky potential Abundant geological information is available.

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

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