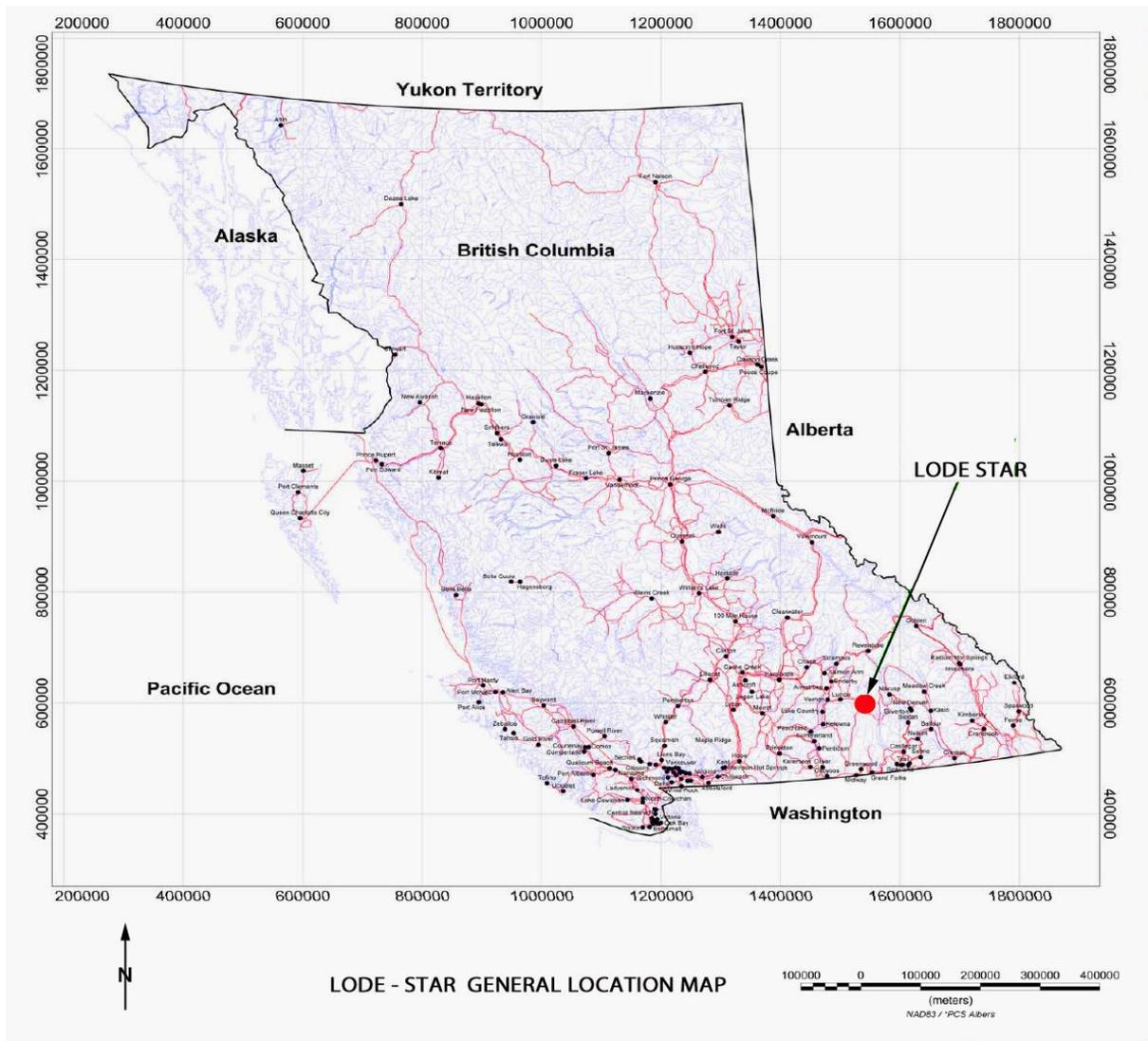


# LODE STAR GOLD PROJECT

The Lode Star Gold property is in the Whatshan Range of the Monashee Mountains of southern British Columbia. The project area is 70 kilometers east-southeast of Vernon, and 27 kilometers northwest of the Needles ferry on Arrow Lake. The property is at the headwaters of the Kettle River, which is a known placer gold producer.

The Lode Star property consists of 5 mineral claims totaling 1015.15 hectares.

The property is accessed via the Keefer Lake FSR, which leaves Highway 6 approximately 32 kilometers west of the Needles Ferry. The property is 24 kilometers up Keefer Lake FSR. Access into the claim blocks is excellent due to an array of well-maintained logging roads operated by Pope and Talbot to the east, and Tolko Industries to the west. Although four-wheel drive is recommended, most of the roads are accessible with two-wheel drive in the summer months.



In 2003 to 2005, Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc. "Columbia Yukon" conducted exploration programs which included soil sampling, prospecting, and trenching on the Barnes, and KBM claims. Some of these surveys were conducted over ground that is now part of the Lode Star property.

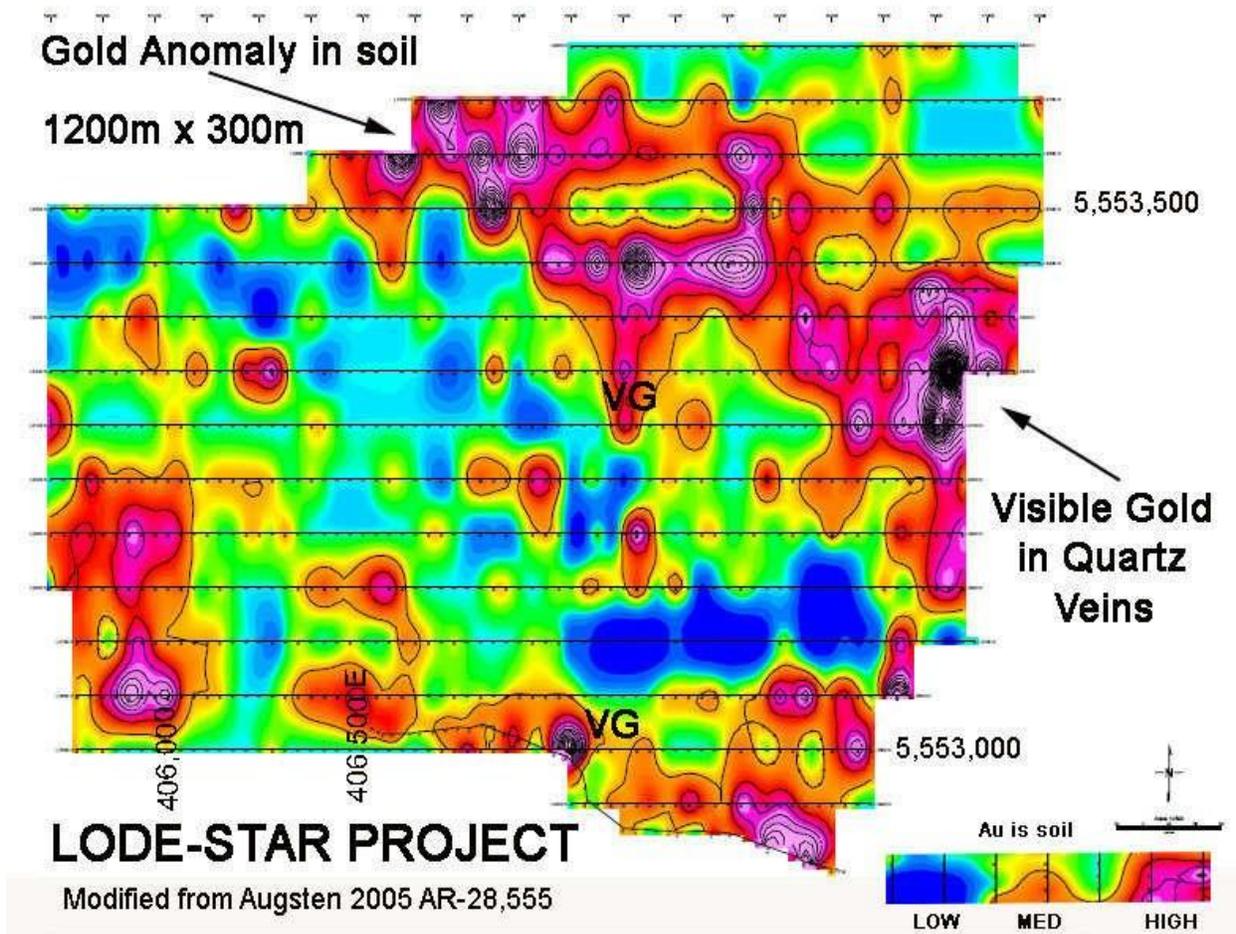
In 2003, Columbia Yukon conducted a large soil sampling program. The main gold and arsenic anomaly discovered occurs within the boundaries of the current Lode Star property. This anomaly occurs in the southwest corner of the property, the Gold Star claim, with soil samples up to 340ppb Au coincident with a significant arsenic anomaly (Augsten, 2003a). The sampling program was followed up by 900m of trenching of the newly discovered Au-As anomalies.

Trench 38E contained narrow quartz veins with visible gold, returning assays of **52.8g/t Au** and **254.92 g/t Au** (Augsten, 2003b).

Approximately 150m of trenching was completed in the Barnes Zone (Gold Star claim) as part of a rock geochemical sampling program. This trenching identified narrow gold-bearing quartz veins hosted in a structurally disturbed argillite. Veins are northeast trending, and moderately dipping towards the southeast. Several samples with significant gold values ranging from 1 to 26.5 g/t were collected from trenches in both the Barnes and Holmes areas (Augsten, 2004).

To follow up the positive trench sample results, four drill holes were completed in the Barnes (Gold Star) zone. Two of these drillholes, 04BC-1, and 04BC-4, were collared on the current Lode Star claim blocks. These two holes were collared in argillaceous siltstone with pyrite>pyrrhotite, but both quickly encountered a shallow angle fault below which pyrrhotite>pyrite. No significant mineralization was observed in these holes (Augsten, 2004).

In 2005, further geochemical sampling expanded the Holmes Lake Grid. In March 2005, part of the original soil anomaly was trenched. The Holmes Lake Grid covers an area of approximately 1.7 kilometers by 1.3 kilometers. The 2004-2005 soil grid coverage had identified several significant gold and arsenic soil anomalies. The most important of these is a broad west-northwest-trending anomaly, approximately 650 meters by 200 meters in size, in the northern part of the soil grid. The anomaly has potential to continue both to the west-northwest and east-southeast. Quartz veins occur at the southeast portion of this anomaly and corresponded to high gold in soil values of 1,280 ppb Au with accompanying elevated silver and arsenic. There is a positive correlation between gold and arsenic in soil samples. Outcrop exposure over the Holmes Lake anomaly is limited.



Anomalous Au-As soil samples collected during the 2005 program are underlain by feldspar porphyry or feldspar porphyritic diorite bedrock, and minor argillaceous sediments. On the southern part of the soil grid there is another northwest-trending anomaly parallel to, but more poorly defined than, the northern anomaly (See Fig. 5) is best described as a series of anomalous clusters of gold and arsenic soil anomalies trending west-northwest. Within the southern anomaly, high values of 365ppb gold and 300ppm arsenic were obtained, and visible gold was panned from the 365 ppb Au in soil sample site (406,900 E, 5,552,500 N) (Augsten, 2005a). The gold anomalies identified are completely covered by the Current Lode-Star north claim group.

Trenching on the Holmes Lake Grid in 2005 was carried out by Columbia Yukon Exploration Inc. and several gold bearing quartz veins were discovered. Gold bearing quartz-sulphide vein material in trenches coincided with a strong west-northwest trending gold-arsenic-silver soil anomaly (Augsten, 2005). A total of 300 meters (1-3 meters deep, and 1-3 meters wide), of trenching was completed in the spring of 2005.

Subsequent trenching of these anomalies resulted in the discovery of gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins hosted in a fine-grained feldspar porphyritic quartz diorite which intrudes structurally disturbed argillaceous siltstone.

Trenching in 2005 discovered a new gold-bearing structure with gold and silver-bearing quartz veins as well as strongly altered wallrock. The most northerly trench (TR33N) contained smaller quartz veins that host the broadest area of intensely altered wallrock. The apparent width and intensity of this alteration zone suggests a strong hydrothermal system. The veining discovered in these trenches occurs proximal to the trace of a major north-trending normal fault, the Bevan Fault, and more specifically in the hanging wall of that fault. This fault may be an important control on the gold mineralization discovered here.

Mineralized quartz veins are hosted by intrusive phases in the northern portion of the Lode Star property and are associated with the feldspar porphyry unit. Quartz veining is associated with quartz-pyrite-calcite alteration. **The highest-grade gold mineralization occurs in strongly fractured quartz vein sets with low sulphide contents, but trace amounts of very fine fracture-controlled visible gold.**

Pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite are the principal sulphides found in the quartz gangue. **Silver grades appear to correlate with tetrahedrite content; however, some of the gold may be electrum.** Gold values are closely related to high antimony, arsenic, and lead values.

Veins are generally narrow, tabular or splayed and occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. The quartz-sulphide fissure veins present on the property trace fissures and faults that are mainly north to northeast trending. (Augsten 2005b). At this time, the extent of the mineralized trends are unexplored.

The results of previous exploration program are encouraging. They indicate the presence of high-grade gold bearing quartz veins coincident with historic Au-As soil anomalies. The anomalies are still open, and more extensive than originally identified. Further work to determine the extent and structural controls on this mineralization are warranted.

Outcrop exposure in the southern Gold Star claim is extremely limited, and mostly of the geochemical samples were angular float. The results were lower than expected, when compared to the historic trench results. To properly explore this claim further trenching and drilling would be required.

**This property has excellent further discovery and development potential**

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

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