LOGISTICAL REPORT

3D INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

FOR

RICHFIELD VENTURES CORP.

ON

CHUBBY BEAR PROJECT

LOCATION OF STATION 6100E/50N (ON THE SURVEY GRID)
575705E / 5865026N (NAD83, ZONE 10)

Quesnel, British Columbia

Canada

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY
SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.
JUNE 2006

REPORT WRITTEN BY

Lauran Devlin

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.
JUNE 2006

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1 INTRODUCTION

SJ Geophysics Ltd. was contracted by Richfield Ventures Ltd. to conduct a 3D Induced Polarization test survey on the Chubby Bear property situated near Quesnel, British Columbia, Canada, in June 2006. The underlying purpose of the geophysical survey was to evaluate the efficacy of a larger survey in the area as well as provide information to assist in defining viable targets for future drilling. This logistical report summarizes the operational aspects of the survey and the survey methodologies used. This report does not discuss any interpretation of the results of the geophysical survey.

2 LOCATION AND LINE INFORMATION

The project area is located in the Cariboo mining district north of Quesnel along the 1300 road off Highway 26. Figure 1 below shows the location of the Chubby Bear project. The grid was accessible by vehicle via logging road.

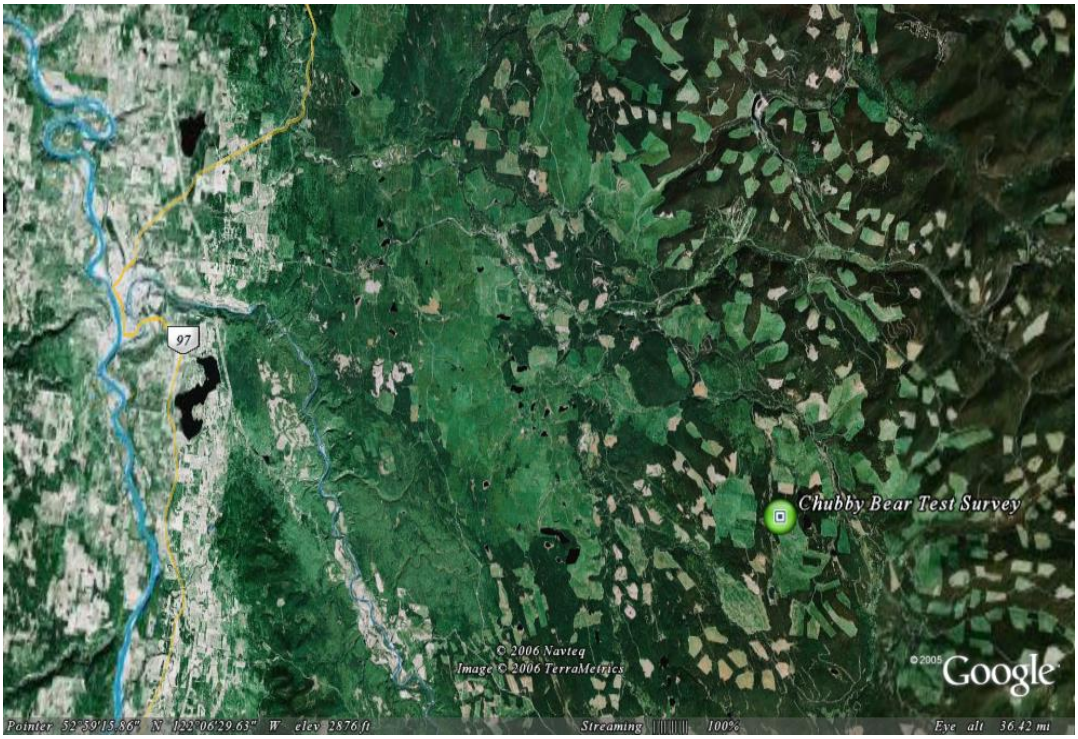
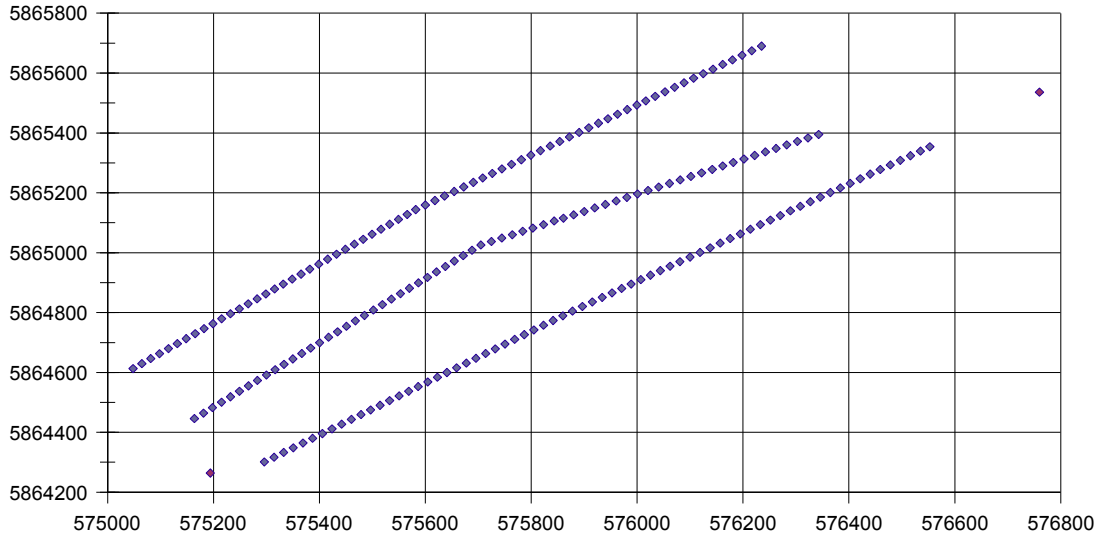


Figure 1: Location of the project area

A total of 3 lines were marked out at 200m intervals with an approximate azimuth of 51 degrees for the survey. Pickets were placed every 25m along the line. Stations were labeled with the west end at 5300E and the east end at 7000E for a total length of 1700 meters. See Figure 2 below and Appendix 2 for line information.

The total survey line kilometers of the Chubby Bear project is 5 km. The topographic relief of the grid is about 125m.

Figure 2: Survey lines of Chubby Bear project



3 FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. crew consisted of three SJ Geophysics employees: Lauran Devlin (geophysical technician), John Wilkinson (technician) and Trevor Stapleton (helper); the client provided local helpers, Stuart Alec, Chris Spicer, Jeff Wannop, and Colby Doherty to assist with the survey.

Accommodation was provided by the client at a rental property at 856 Barkerville Highway. Vehicles used were provided by the client.

Data acquisition occurred on June 28th, 2006 starting on line 75N, and progressed to the south to line 25N. The overall IP production was 5000 m/day. For the entire survey the array consisted of a modified pole-dipole configuration that was used with a combination of 12 dipoles of 10x100m and 2x300m dipoles for a total array length of 1600m. Current shots were made at a interval of 50m. For all the current shots injected the remote current was placed off to the east for reading half of the line and to the west for half.

For the entire IP survey, all data was collected using SJV 24 Full Waveform Digital Receiver (Rx). The current was injected with a 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). A GDD Tx II 3.6 KW transmitter was utilized during the duration of the survey program.

The dipole array was implemented using standard 8 conductor cables configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 5/8" stainless steel rods of approximately 1m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 3/8" stainless steel “pins” of 0.5m in length.

The exact location of the remote current is used in the geophysical calculations. The location data was collected by using 12 channel hand held Garmin GPS's at position accuracy of 5-6m. Location coordinates were in UTM projection with datum of NAD 83.

The IP readings from each day's surveying were downloaded to a computer and entered into a database archive every evening. Survey data quality control, processing and data backup were done on daily basis.

4 GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

4.1 IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarized materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example). So from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage. IP/resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable to within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

IP/resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past has often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

4.2 3D-IP Method

Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3-D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

In a common 3D-IP configuration, a receiver array is established, end-to-end along a survey line while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. A typical 12 dipole array normally consists of one 300m dipole, followed by one 200m dipole and then nine 100m dipoles, and a 200m dipole at the end of the array. In some areas these spacings are modified to compensate for local conditions such as inaccessible sites, streams, and overall conductivity of ground. Current electrodes are advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at approximately 1000m from the center of the array and advancing approximately 1000m through the array at 100m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 600m and the process is repeated down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (400m apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 200m increments.

4.3 Inversion Programs

"Inversion" programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective. The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted Depth Section." However, note that the term is left in quotation marks. The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, to estimate the depth of detection, and to determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivity, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The interpreted depth section maps represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the resistivity, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

Respectfully Submitted,
per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Lauran Devlin

APPENDIX 1 – STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS - LAURAN DEVLIN

I, Lauran Devlin, of the city of Nanaimo, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I have been working in mineral and oil exploration since 2004.
2. I have no interest in Richfield Ventures Ltd., or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: _____

Lauran Devlin

Date: _____

APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY TABLES

Line Number(N)	*Start Station (E)*	*End Station (E)*	*Current Remote used*	*Type*	*Length(m)*
75	5300	7000	751N5200 / 752N7300	Cx	1700
50	5300	6900	n/a	Rx	1600
25	5300	7000	751N5200 / 752N7300	Cx	1700

Total Linear Meters = 5000 m

APPENDIX 3 – INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

GDD Tx II IP Transmitter

Input voltage:	120V / 60 Hz or 240V / 50Hz (optional)
Output power:	1.4 kW maximum.
Output voltage:	150 to 2000 Volts
Output current:	5 ma to 10Amperes
Time domain:	Transmission cycle is 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF
Operating temp. range	-40^0 to $+65^0$ C
Display	Digital LCD read to 0.001A
Dimensions (h w d):	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	20kg.

Full-Waveform Digital IP Receiver

Technical:	
Input impedance:	10 Mohm
Input overvoltage protection:	up to 1000V
External memory:	Unlimited readings
Number of dipoles:	4 to 16 +, expandable.
Synchronization:	Software signal post-processing user selectable
Common mode rejection:	More than 100 dB (for Rs =0)
Self potential (Sp):	Range:-5V to + 5V Resolution: 0.1 mV Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts
Primary voltage:	Range: 1µV – 10V (24bit) Resolution: 1µV Accuracy: typ. <1.0%
Chargeability:	Resolution: 1µV/V Accuracy: typ. <1.0%
General (4 dipole unit):	
Dimensions:	18x16x9 cm
Weight:	1.1 Kg
Battery:	12V External
Operating temperature range:	-20ºC to 40ºC