GAC
CORDILLERAN SECTION

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Exploration Breakfast Series

"Early stage active Projects"

7:15 – 8:30 am, Tuesday February 9, 2010

BCIT Downtown Campus
Room 282, 555 Seymour Street, Vancouver, BC
Cost: $15 – Pay at Door
Coffee/tea, Muffins

RSVP: **for catering please pre-register no later than February 5th by email to:**
morning_talks@gac-cs.ca

Blackwater Gold Project
Richfield Ventures Corp (RVC: TSX-V)

Discussion Leader:

Dirk Tempelman-Kluit, VP Exploration Richfield Ventures Corp

The Blackwater Gold Project in the Nechako Plateau is accessible by road and some 110 km south-southwest of Vanderhoof.

The prospect, discovered in 1973 through a stream sediment geochemical survey, was optioned by Richfield from Silver Quest in March 2009. With a team of experts Richfield produced a detailed drill plan in early June 2009; this was based on the publicly available data. Altogether 18 drill holes totaling 3432 metres were drilled between August and October.

Assay results from holes drilled in the current program and from historic holes demonstrate continuity of gold mineralization over tens or hundreds of metres at fairly consistent tenor. The best hole averaged 329 metres of 1.25 g/t Au. A bulk tonnage gold model is thought suitable for the mineralization.

Blackwater mineralization is in pervasively and repeatedly hydrofractured siliceous breccia and microbreccia. Sulphide minerals, mainly pyrite and sphalerite with less galena occur throughout the siliceous quartz-sericite breccia, in fractures and disseminated between breccia fragments. Gold and silver are thought to have accompanied brecciation and silicification and the introduction of sulphides. The mineralogy is consistent and widespread and indicates a large, homogeneous, low sulphidation body presumably above a deep rooted system.

The silicified rhyolite breccia and mineralization are Late Cretaceous based on Uranium-Lead zircon ages. Late Cretaceous felsic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks are rare in the region but the same age rocks are known at the Capoose prospect about 25 km to the northwest. The brecciated siliceous rocks may represent the hydrofractured, silica flooded cap of a rhyolite breccia-tuff dome presumably intruded into, and built on, Hazelton Group strata.

A synthesis of the work, summary of the geology and mineralization model, ***intended to stimulate discussion of future efforts on the project***, will be presented.