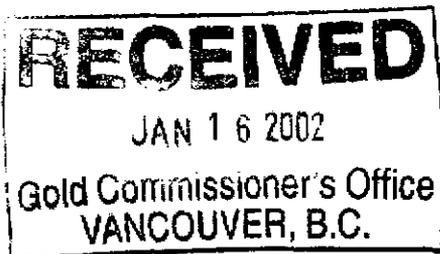


**GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**On the SILVER HOPE MINERAL CLAIMS**



**Omineca M.D.**  
**93L / 1**

**Lat.54°10'N**

**Long.126°15'W**

**June, 2001**

**For Owner**  
**SCI-TEK Resources Ltd.**

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH**  
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

26,751

**Nov. 2001**  
**Delta, B.C.**

**S. Zastavnikovich, P. Geo.**

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## GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE SILVER HOPE MINERAL CLAIMS

### INTRODUCTION & DESCRIPTION

The whole of Silver Hope property consists of 27 contiguous 1-unit claims located 45 km southeast from Houston, central B.C., Fig.1. The work was done on claims Hope 1-8 described below, which lie directly south of adjoining Equity Silver Mine mining Lease No. 6. The complete list of the Silver Hope property mineral claims is provided in Appendix II.

#### Claims Status, (From BCDM Computerized Record Files) :

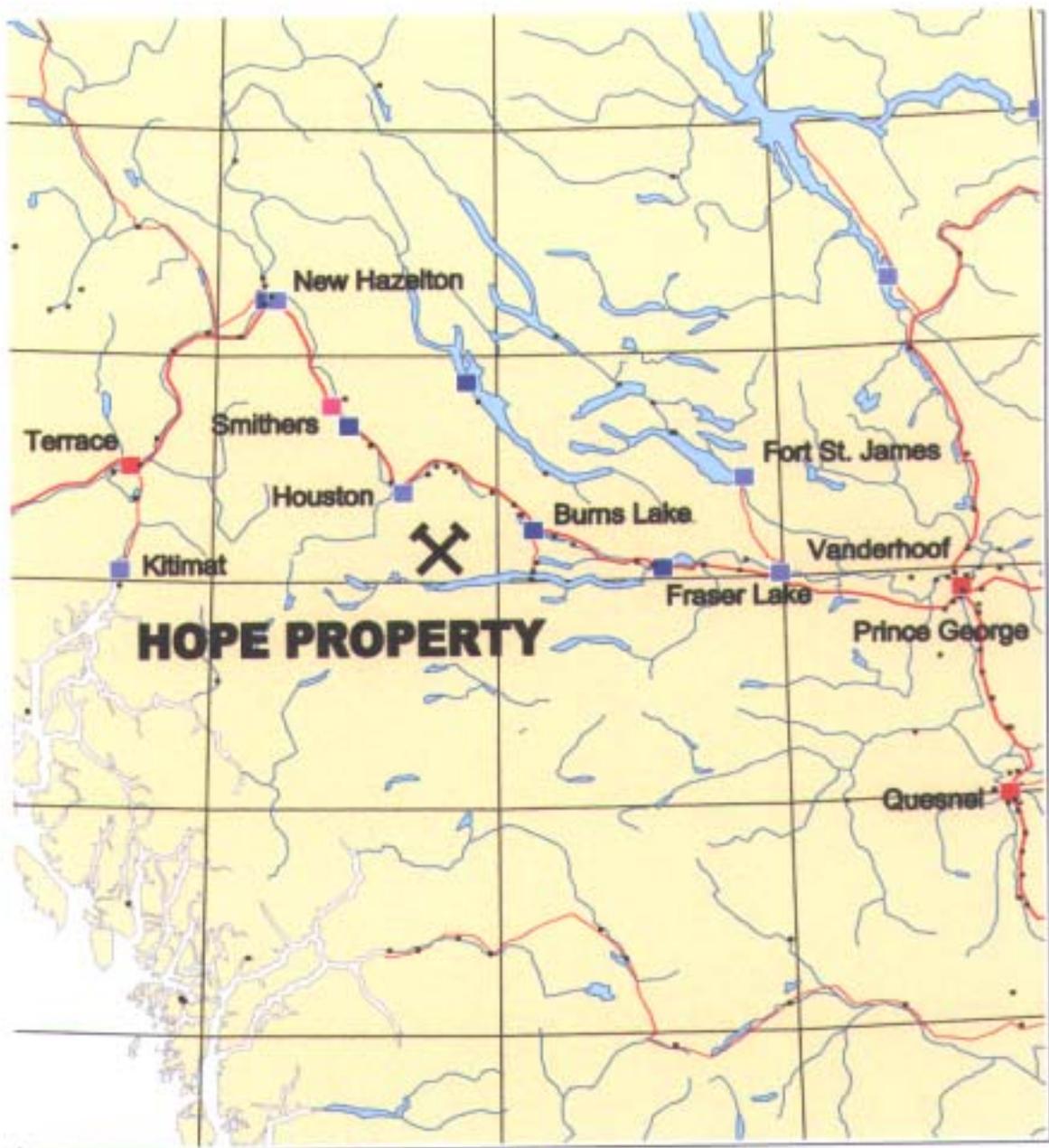
Tenure	Name	Owner	%	Map	Work Rec.	Status	M.D.	Unit	Tag
385716	HOPE 1	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688389M
385717	HOPE 2	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688390M
385718	HOPE 3	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688391M
385719	HOPE 4	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688392M
385720	HOPE 5	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688393M
385721	HOPE 6	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688394M
385722	HOPE 7	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688395M
385724	HOPE 8	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688396M

The Silver Hope property mineral claims are located on Map 93L/1W, Omineca MD., and are accessed by the 40 km long Equity Mine all-weather road from Houston, then 5 km south along the logging road which descends to the Buck Creek and Sam Goosly Lake valley. Old mining exploration branch-trails traverse the moderately forested south-facing slope to the southeastern edge of the property, Fig.2.

Between June 24 and July 1 of 2001 the writer, accompanied by geochemist/owner J.J. Barakso, journeyed from Vancouver to Houston to spend 4 field-days on June 26-28 and 30th conducting high-quality reconnaissance stream sediment sampling on and around the Silver Hope property, while J.J. Barakso focused on prospecting and supervising the soil sampling survey conducted on Hope 1-8 claims by prospector L.B. Warren and assistant R.B. Anderson of CJL Enterprises based out of Smithers.

The principal goal of the field work was to identify an anomalous multi-element signature suite in drainage samples for detection of the Equity Silver Mine-type copper-silver-gold mineralization, and to detect with soil sampling any extensions of the adjacent 'Southern Tail' Zone mineralization onto the Silver Hope property.

Reconnaissance drainage and rock sample locations are presented on the claim locations Map, Fig.2, while the soil sampling grid and analytical results are inscribed on the 1:10,000 scale Maps, Fig.3 and Figs. 3a-g for Zn,Cu,Ag,As,Hg,Pb,Sb,Au values.



**HOPE PROPERTY**



<b>BARAKSO CONSULTANTS</b>	
Hope Property Houston Area, B.C.	
<b>Property Location</b>	
<small>Barakso Geological</small>	<small>Date: Jan 1992 By: [Name]</small>
<b>Figure 1</b>	

Along with the computer-generated maps, geologist C.F. Staargaard provided the notes on rock sample descriptions, Appendix I. Complete analytical results are presented in Appendix IV, and the analytical methods in Appendix V.

Correlation Tables 1-3 and element-pair soil grid maps, Figs. 4a-d overleaf, have been constructed by the writer to identify and illustrate the most significant pathfinder element suites for Equity-type copper-silver-(gold) mineralization that may be present on the Silver Hope mineral property, as discussed below.

## GEOLOGY

In the BCMEMPR Paper 1979-1 Summary of Field Activities article "Preliminary Report on the Sam Goosly Copper-Silver Deposit" by D. G. Wetherell, A.J. Sinclair, and T.G. Schroeter, p.133-137, Ref. 1, the Southern Tail ore zone of Equity Mines is shown to be located on strike immediately to the NNE of the Hope 1 claim, Fig. 3. The following are direct excerpts on the local geology and mineralization from Ref. 1:

### *Local Geology*

#### *Volcanic Stratigraphy*

*Mesozoic strata at Sam Goosly are thought to be right-side-up (Church, 1969; Ney, et al., 1972, and Wojdak, 1974) describe three major units which, from bottom to top are:*

- (I) A clastic sequence composed primarily of chert pebble and volcanic conglomerates, quartzites, plus minor tuffs and tuffaceous sediments.*
- (II) A pyroclastic sequence containing lapilli, ash, and dust tuffs, plus local lenses of volcanic conglomerates and sandstones.*
- (III) A sedimentary/volcanic sequence composed of volcanic conglomerates and sandstones, tuffs, and tuffaceous sediments, all generally well bedded.*

*Five subdivisions of the pyroclastic sequence (unit II) were defined. These are . . . These five subdivisions, dacitic in composition (Church, 1969), are those described by Wojdak (1974), with the exception of unit 11b. Wojdak concluded that the breccia which contains much of the Main zone ore was a brecciated dacite and distinct from the dust tuffs of the Southern Tail zone. Examination of drill core which was not available to Wojdak indicates that breccia and dust tuff are stratigraphically continuous and therefore equivalent . . . The Mesozoic strata are flanked and unconformably overlain by gently dipping (<35 degrees) andesitic flows of the Ootsa Group and basaltic lavas of the Endako Group (Church, 1969).*

#### *Intrusive Rocks / Stocks*

*Two stock-like intrusions crosscut Mesozoic stratigraphy. A quartz monzonite stock with sparse copper-molybdenum mineralization cuts Mesozoic strata (300 to 600 metres) west of the ore zones. Ney, et al. (1972) report tetrahedrite veins within the south end of this stock and a lens of silver-bearing sulphide in a shear zone along the axis of the*

stock. This stock has been dated by K/Ar methods at  $56.2 \pm 3$  Ma (Church, 1969) and 61.1 Ma with no error limits given (Ney, et al., 1972).

A gabbro-monzonite complex intrudes Mesozoic strata just east of the Main zone. This stock is thought to be post-mineral and contains magnetite and traces of disseminated pyrite (Wojdak, 1974). K/Ar ages of  $48.8 \pm 3$  Ma (Church, 1969) and 52.5 Ma with no error limits given (Ney, et al., 1972) have been reported.

### **Mineral Deposits**

Ore minerals at Sam Goosly occur predominantly as veins and disseminations, with massive sulphides present as local patches within the Main zone. Main zone ores are fine grained, generally occurring as disseminations with a lesser abundance of veins. Southern Tail ores, on the other hand, are coarse grained and occur predominantly as veins with only local disseminated sulphides. The primary ore controls appear to be structural; sulphides are developed best in zones of intense fracturing and brecciation. The ores are generally restricted to a tabular fracture zone which roughly parallels stratigraphy. However, copper-silver sulphides occur throughout the stratigraphic column and sulphide veins up to 5 metres in length cross bedding in outcrop and up to 3 metres along drill core.

The most abundant sulphide is pyrite. Other major sulphides include chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrrhorite (observed macroscopically only in the Main zone), arsenopyrite, and sphalerite.

Magnetite and specular hematite are also common. On the basis of macroscopic vein relations and limited mineralographic study, a consistent vein paragenesis has been observed in both the Main and Southern Tail zones, which from oldest (1) to youngest (6) is\*:

1. Chlorite veins; quartz veins
2. Chlorite veins and quartz veins, each with pyrite and/or magnetite
3. Chlorite veins with pyrite and/or specular hematite ( $\pm$  chalcopyrite); quartz-pyrite veins with tourmaline or specular hematite ( $\pm$  chalcopyrite); calcite-pyrite veins.
4. Copper sulphides  $\pm$  tourmaline
  - a) Tetrahedrite ( $\pm$  later chalcopyrite), or
  - b) Chalcopyrite ( $\pm$  later tetrahedrite)  $\pm$  pyrrhorite
5. Galena-bearing and sphalerite-bearing veins
6. Gypsum veins; calcite veins

\*Arsenopyrite, identified in both zones, fits between stages 2 and 4 in the paragenetic sequence but its relationship to stage 3 is uncertain.

The consistency of paragenesis suggests that the two ore zones are related genetically.

Examination of drill core shows that sulphides occur continuously between the Main and Southern Tail zones.

An epigenetic origin for the Sam Goosly ores is indicated by: local sulphide rim textures in coarse fragments suggesting a replacement origin; abundant sulphide veins that cut both clasts and rock matrix; the consistency of macroscopic vein paragenesis; and the presence of mineralized dykes within the ore zones.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

During the last week of June 2001 a reconnaissance-scale drainage sampling survey was conducted by the writer along the southern tributaries of upper Foxy Creek in the north, and along south-flowing tributaries of Buck Creek to the south of the area of the Equity Mine ore pits and the adjacent Silver Hope mineral claims, as presented on the claim and sample locations map, Fig.2, overleaf. The principal object of the high-quality field-sieved sediment sampling program was to identify any anomalous multi-element signatures as pathfinders for Equity Mine-type copper-silver-gold mineralization that may be present on the Silver Hope mineral property.

Concurrently, geochemist/owner J.J. Barakso prospected and collected mineralized and/or altered outcrop and float rock samples while supervising a reconnaissance-scale soil sampling survey on the property by prospector L.B. Warren and an assistant from CJL Enterprises of Smithers, conducted across the Hope 1-8 claims along three internal claim border lines, Fig.3. Some 63 soil samples were collected using mattocks at an average depth of 10 cm (5-20 cm), mostly from the B-Horizon, at 50 m. intervals on chain-and-compass lines 500 m. apart, as shown on the 1:10,000 scale sample location and topographic map, Fig.3, overleaf. The three 1 km-long soil sample lines were oriented east-west to intersect the projected strike of any southern extension to the adjacent South Tail ore zone of Equity Silver Mines.

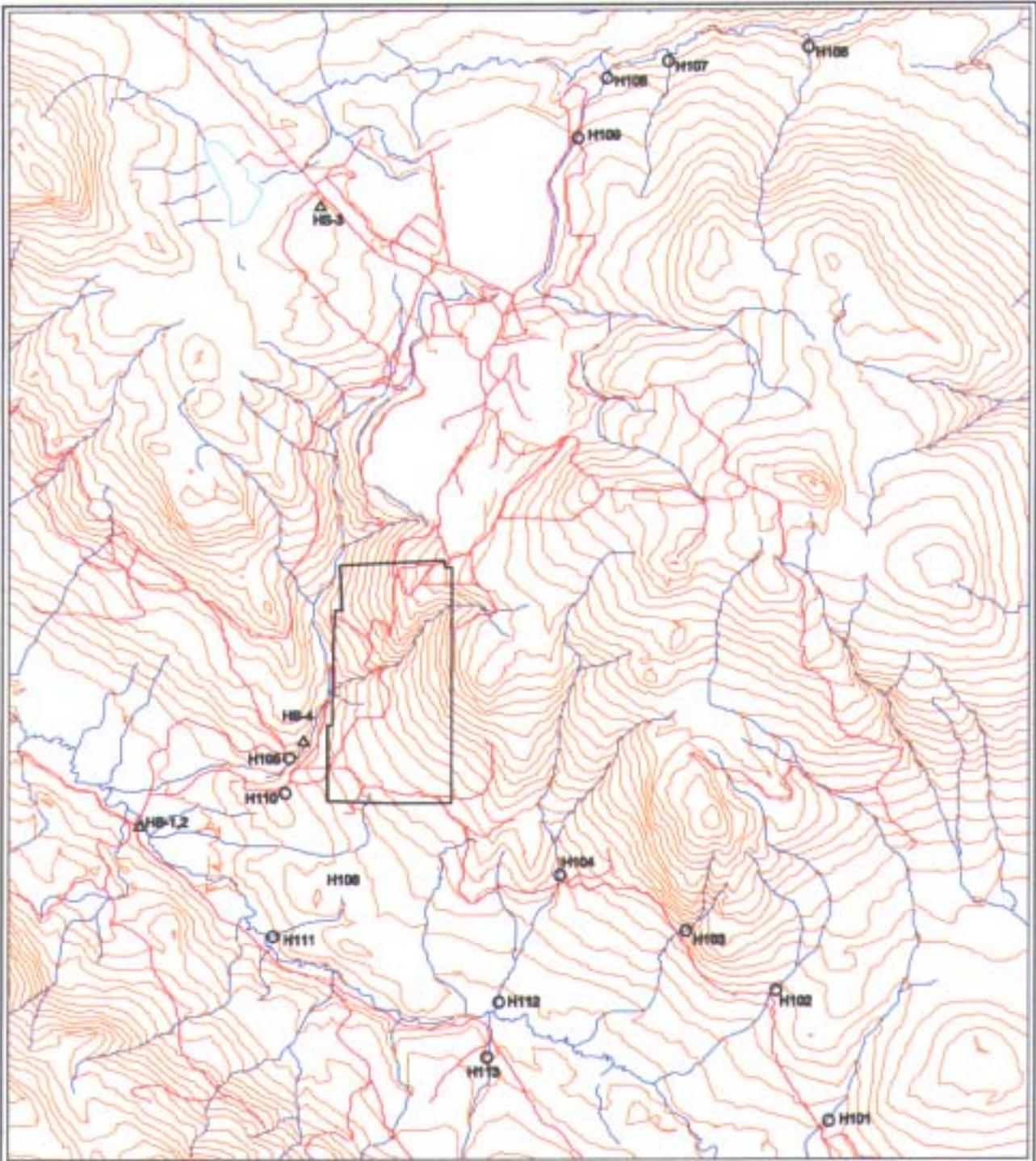
The rock, sediment and soil samples were analyzed for fire-geochemical gold, mercury and for 31 trace-elements by ICP at Min-En Laboratories in Vancouver, using standard geochemical methods described in Appendix V. Complete analytical results are presented in Appendix IV. Zinc, copper, silver, arsenic, mercury, lead, antimony and gold values are inscribed directly on 1:10,000 scale soil grid maps, Figs 3a-h respectively, overleaf, while the rock sample descriptions are provided in Appendix I.

### Rock Samples Geochemistry

As described in rock sample notes, Appendix I, and plotted on the sample location maps, Figs 2 and 3, a dozen mineralized and/or altered outcrop samples, where available, and float rock were collected by J.J. Barakso (HJ1-HJ12) on the Hope 1-8 claims, and another four by the writer in the immediate vicinity (HS1-HS4), in order to establish the anomalous trace-element pathfinders for Equity Mine-type of base and precious metals mineralization.

Even with the small suite of 16 rock samples it was possible by matching multi-element ICP geochemistry and rock sample descriptions to identify three distinct pathfinder trace-element signature suites for anomalous gold and copper values, as discussed below and illustrated in correlation Tables 1, 1a, overleaf.

1. The strongest mineralization occurs in float sample HJ-11 with 2.1%Cu, 923ppbAu, in massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite rock, Appendix I, which also has the most extensive suite of anomalous pathfinder trace-elements including 35ppmAg, 1715ppmAs, 100ppmBi, 292ppmPb, >6.0%S, 45ppmSb, 300ppmW, 3891ppmZn, and >20%Fe, 590ppmMn, 20ppm Zr.



- stream sediment sample
- △ rock sample

<b>BARAKSO CONSULTANTS</b>		
Hope Property Houston Area, S.C.		
<b>Sample Locations</b>		
<i>Geospatial</i>	John J. Hill Principal Geologist	Figure 2

This type of Cu-Au-Ag mineralization is most exclusively defined by the anomalous 0.9 correlation coefficients of the **copper-gold-silver-arsenic-tungsten-zinc** suite of elements, correlation Tables 1, 1a, which is likely to be indicative of higher temperature central-structure ore type origin.

2. The second type is Cu-Ag-(Au) mineralization present in quartz vein fragment samples HJ-3, 4 (trench) and HJ-10 (float), carrying up to 10% pyrite and visible traces of chalcopyrite, Appendix I, with up to 0.78%Cu, 89ppmAg, 96ppbAu which is anomalously associated with up to 280ppmAs, 367ppmCo, 337ppmCr, 178ppmNi and very strongly anomalous 3585ppmBi, 2340ppmPb, >6.0%S, 580ppmSb, plus up to 20%Fe. This pathfinder trace-element suite for high-silver **copper-silver-(gold)** mineralization of particularly anomalous **bismuth-lead-antimony-arsenic** as defined in column rx-2 in correlation Table 1a at the 0.7 level, is fittingly characteristic of lower temperature veins, relative to the type 1 high copper-gold mineralization described above.
3. The third type is weaker Cu-Au mineralization (lacking silver), best represented by bed rock sample HJ-8 (and HJ-6), described as 'Strongly quartz-sericite-pyrite altered ash tuff or fine grained intrusive. Minor partly oxidized quartz-pyrite veinlets with a trace of chalcopyrite. Strongly fractured, with abundant iron hydroxides.', which contain 0.2%Cu, 402ppbAu associated with highly anomalous 28ppmMo, 3150ppmP and weakly anomalous 150ppbHg, 45ppmAs, 15ppmBi, 56ppmPb, 2.7%S, 45ppmSb, plus 11%Fe, and 25ppbAu, 811ppmCu plus highly anomalous 1250ppbHg, 474ppmPb, 145Sb, respectively. The very strong associations of both gold and copper with iron values at the 0.7-0.8 level in column rx-4, correlation Table 1a, point to anomalous hydromorphic accumulation of both gold and base metal values in secondary iron oxide minerals. This type of secondary mineralization is particularly indicated by anomalous **molybdenum-mercury** pathfinder suite, as well as by the complete separation of gold from silver values due to differential mobilization via oxidation over some lateral and vertical distance from the primary source mineralization present in Equity Mines' adjacent 'Southern Tail' structure, or in its southerly extensions onto the Silver Hope property.
4. The non-mineralized breccia sample HS-1, and it's highly oxidized rind HS-2, present a study in trace-element depletion/enrichment by oxidation. Thus while highly anomalous levels of Ca and Sr decrease to less anomalous values, and Mg stays about the same, Al, Cr, Li, Mn, Na, Nb, Ni, Sc, V, Y, increase to even more strongly anomalous levels with oxidation, and Hg, Al, Ba, Co, Fe, P, Zr rise from background to anomalous values in the oxidized rind, Appendices I and IV. In absence of diagnostic boron analysis for tourmaline breccia, the anomalous lithium values proxy for the likely pneumatolytic alteration.

The above identified variances in mineralization types and their characteristically associated pathfinder element suites, plus the effects of oxidation on trace-element accumulation or depletion, illustrate the geochemical complexity of primary and weathering mineralization processes, and the importance of relating geochemical interpretation of drainage and soil sample results to lithochemical analysis, as discussed below.

for SCI-TEK Res.

## SILVER HOPE ROCKS

## CORRELATION TABLE 1

Silver Hope / Equity				CORRELATION TABLE																															
ROCKS	Au	Hg	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr			
Hg	-0.1	1.0									-0.1																								
Ag	0.3	-0.2	1.0								0.6																								
Al	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	1.0							-0.3																								
As	0.9	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	1.0						1.0																								
Ba	-0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.6	-0.3	1.0					-0.4																								
Bi	0.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	1.0				0.3																								
Ca	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	1.0			-0.2																								
Co	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	1.0		0.0																								
Cr	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	-0.2																								
Cu	0.9	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	1.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	1.0																								
Fe	0.7	0.0	0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0																							
K	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	1.0																						
Li	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	1.0																					
Mg	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	1.0																				
Mn	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.8	0.9	1.0																			
Mo	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	1.0																		
Na	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.2	1.0																	
Nb	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.6	1.0																
Ni	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0															
P	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0														
Pb	0.1	0.0	0.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.0													
S	0.5	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.0												
Sb	0.0	0.0	0.9	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.9	0.7	1.0											
Sc	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.8	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	1.0										
Sr	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	1.0									
Ti	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0								
V	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.8	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0							
W	0.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	1.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.0						
Y	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.2	1.0					
Zn	0.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	1.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.0	-0.2	1.0				
Zr	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.0	-0.2	1.0				
Co/Ni	0.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1			

SILVER HOPE Property																
Gold Correlations							Copper Correlations									
Gold	Rock	rx-1	rx-2	rx-4	NMsed	Msed	Soil	Copper	Rock	rx-1	rx-2	rx-4	NMsed	M sed	Soil	Eq580soils
Cu	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.9		0.6	Cu	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Ag	0.3	0.1	0.7	—	0.6		0.6	Ag	0.6	0.9	1.0	—	0.9	—	0.6	0.2
S	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1		0.3	S	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	
Pb	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9		0.5	Pb	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2
Zn	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8		0.2	Zn	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hg	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1		0.6	Hg	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2		0.6	0.2
Bi	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0		0.7	Bi	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	
Sb	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9		0.6	Sb	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	
As	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8		0.3	As	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.2	
P	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.8	0.7		0.2	P	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	
W	0.9							W	0.9							
Mo	0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.9	1.0		0.7	Mo	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	
Cr	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3		0.1	Cr	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.1	
Co	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7		0.3	Co	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	
Ni	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.3		0.4	Ni	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	
Mn	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.0		0.1	Mn	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	
Fe	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2		0.5	Fe	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	
Nb	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	—		-0.4	Nb	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	—	0.3	-0.4	
V	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.4		-0.2	V	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	
Zr	0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0		0.1	Zr	0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	
Ti	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	—		-0.5	Ti	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	—	-0.5	-0.4	
K	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1		0.2	K	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	
Na	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7		-0.1	Na	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	
Li	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2		0.3	Li	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	
Al	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2		0.1	Al	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	
La					0.5		0.3						0.3	0.4	0.6	
Y	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.4		0.3	Y	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.6	
Sc	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	—		0.2	Sc	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	—	—	0.4	
Ba	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4		0.0	Ba	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.2	
Sr	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2		0.0	Sr	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	
Ca	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.2		0.2	Ca	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.4	
Mg	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2		0.1	Mg	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	
rx-1	~	rocks minus # HJ11 (923 ppb Au, 2.1%Cu), the most highly mineralized sample (massive py-cpy-mag).														
rx-2	~	rocks minus #s HJ11 and HJ8 (402ppb Au), the two highest gold values.														
rx-4	~	rocks minus # HJ11 and #s HJ3, 4, 10, the highest Ag-As-Bi-Sb values quartz-vein samples.														
NMsed	~	Non-Magnetic Fraction sediments														
M sed	~	Magnetic Fraction sediments (not analyzed for gold or mercury).														
—	~	Element values below detection throughout.														

## Drainage Geochemistry

The limited reconnaissance-scale stream sediment sampling survey is based on field-sieved silt sampling with a perforated pan base in combination with a screen of chosen size. The field-sieved sampling method helps isolate lithic silt from organic debris, and to some extent from the lighter clay material, thus providing more homogeneous sampling medium than is possible with the standard "grab" silt sampling surveys. Providing the sampling quality is maintained, the uniform material yields repeatable analytical values independent of seasonal variations and elimination of false anomalies, thus enhancing geochemical interpretability of the analytical results.

As indicated on the computer-generated drainage/topo sample locations map, Fig.2, overleaf, tributaries draining north-easterly into Foxy Creek and south into Buck Creek from the Equity Mines mining leases area (Main and South Tail Zones) were sampled in order to identify the pathfinder trace-element signatures for the Equity-type copper-silver-gold mineralization.

The thirteen drainage samples collected were separated into magnetic (M) and non-magnetic (NM) fractions at Min-En Laboratories in Vancouver, and both fractions analyzed for 31 elements by ICP, plus geochemical gold and mercury, in the NM fraction, Appendix IV. The most strongly anomalous gold and copper values of 244ppbAu, 202ppmCu are present in sample H-105 NM (non-magnetic fraction) from Bessamer Creek which drains south-westerly from the area of the Equity Mine leases and the Silver Hope property. The high Au, Cu values are associated with strongly anomalous arsenic, sulphur and zinc values in both fractions of up to 65ppmAs, 0.2%S, 203ppmZn, indicative of type 1 mineralization as in rock sample HJ-11. The anomalous Ag, B, Cr, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, in one or both fractions are indicative of the type 2 mineralization as in rock samples HJ-3, 4, 10 discussed above. Anomalous Mo, Fe values in both fractions suggest that at least part of the highly anomalous Au, Cu values in the drainage sample H-105 are due to hydromorphic accumulation in Fe-hydroxide minerals of the type 3 variety as in rock sample HJ-8. Finally, the strongly anomalous Cr, Fe, Nb, Mn values in the magnetic (M) fraction suggest presence of breccia, as in rock samples HS-1, 2.

The other anomalous gold value of 81ppbAu in sample H-108 NM is present in Berzelius Creek, which drains to the north of the Equity Mines' Main Zone. No anomalous Ag, Bi, Cu, Mo, Sb, values are present in either fraction, but Zn values are strongly anomalous, particularly with 221ppm Zn in the magnetic fraction. Anomalous calcium values in both fractions may indicate presence of remedially-introduced CaCO<sub>3</sub> in the ongoing neutralization program at the Equity Silver Mines property, although trace-elements As, Cr, Fe, Nb, P, Pb, S, V, remain anomalous similar to the Bessamer Creek described above.

A very strongly anomalous mercury value of 1200ppb Hg is present in sample H103NM, collected in the southeastern quadrant of the Silver Hope property. On the topographic map, Fig.2, lineaments trending easterly, northeasterly and northwesterly can be seen to intersect on the small sharp hill above the anomalous sample, thus providing likely conduits for this volatile element to escape from possible source mineralization at some depth, judging by the lack of any other accompanying pathfinders, Appendix IV.

Of the remaining drainages, samples H104 and H112 on the stream southeast of the property Fig.1, are weakly anomalous in Cu, Pb, Zn, while stream sediment sample H111 draining claims to the south is strongly anomalous in Mn likely indicating presence of a breccia zone.

To summarize, having detected an extensive suite of pathfinder trace-elements for Cu-Ag-Au mineralization in Bessamer Creek, it will be necessary to investigate all of its eastern tributaries with high-quality field-sieved drainage samples in order to detect presence of mineralization on the Silver Hope property, as distinct from the anomalies in the main drainage caused by the Equity Mines's ore bodies and their mining activities.

In particular, the largest and most deeply incised eastern tributary named Superstition Creek, which is well protected from mining activity contamination by the main height of land to the north, Fig.3, requires high-quality stream sediment sampling at regular intervals throughout its length, as does the Buck Creek tributary to the east, to delineate any cross-cutting mineralization associated with southerly extensions of the Southern Tail ore zone and cross-cutting structures that may have been missed by previous investigators on the property, as well as to define the extent and orientation of the mercury drainage anomaly present to the east.

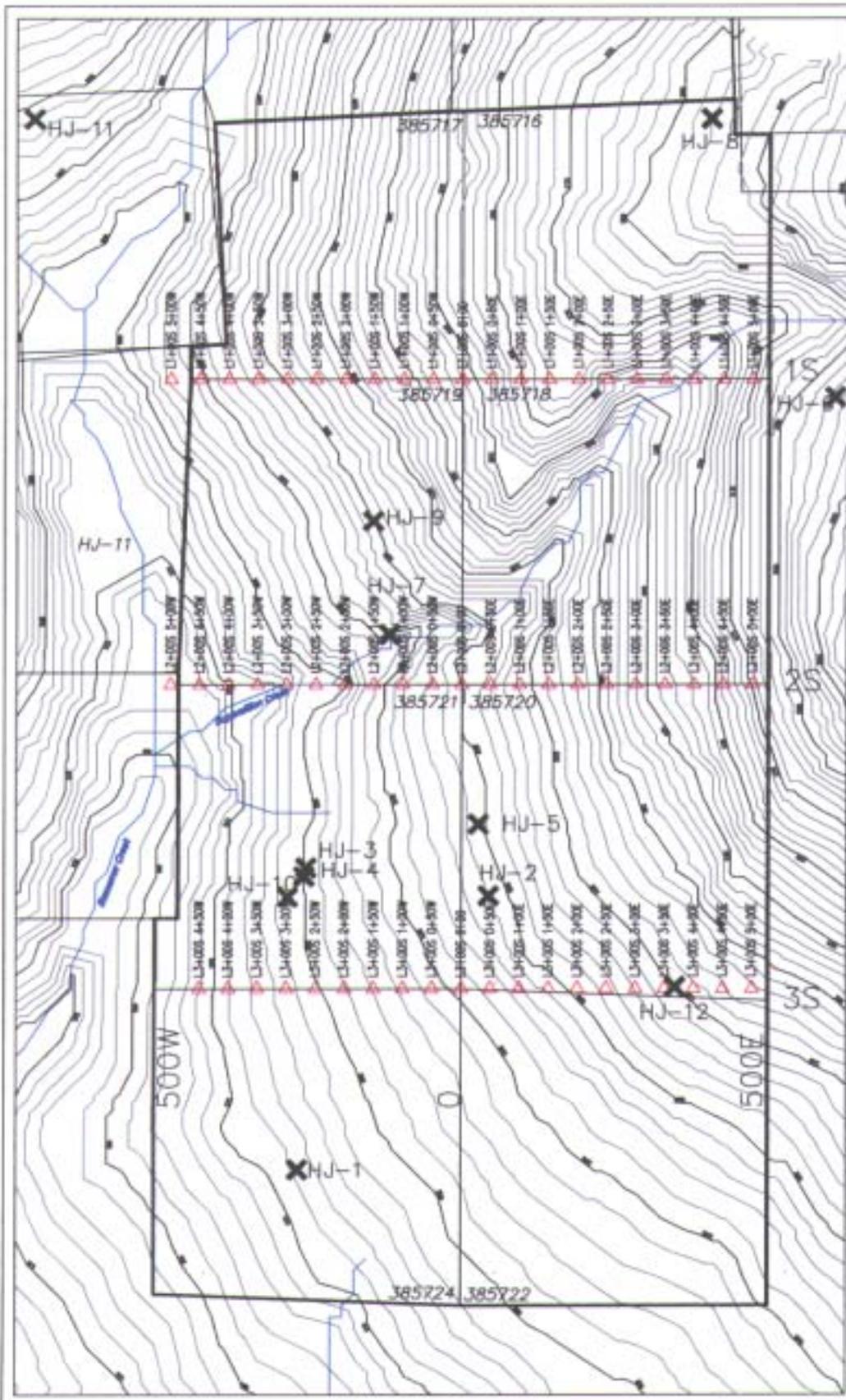
### Soil Geochemistry

The ICP, generated multi-element results of the current reconnaissance-scale soil sampling survey of limited extent conducted on the Hope 1-8 claims are discussed and compared to an overlapping earlier detailed soil sampling grid survey conducted by Equity Silver Mines in 1982 over the old SG & T claims, of larger extent but a limited number of trace element analyses, Ref.2.

### Recce-Scale 2001 Soil Sampling Survey

Three chain-and-compass 1km-long lines were soil sampled by L.A. Warren and partner at 50m. intervals along the three internal claim borders of the Hope 1-8 claims at 500m. apart, as shown on the sample locaton 1:10,000 scale topographic map, Fig.3 overleaf, for a total of 63 samples. The east-west oriented lines were designed by J.J. Barakso to intersect the southerly-trending strike extensions of the Equity Mines' Southern Tail ore body, situated just north of the Silver Hope property. The analytical values for the most significant pathfinder elements for the Equity-type mineralization, including Zn, Cu, Ag, As, Hg, Pb, Sb and Au, are plotted on the 1:10,000 scale topo maps and the anomalous values enhanced graphically, Fig.s 3a-h respectively.

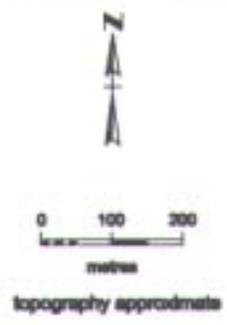
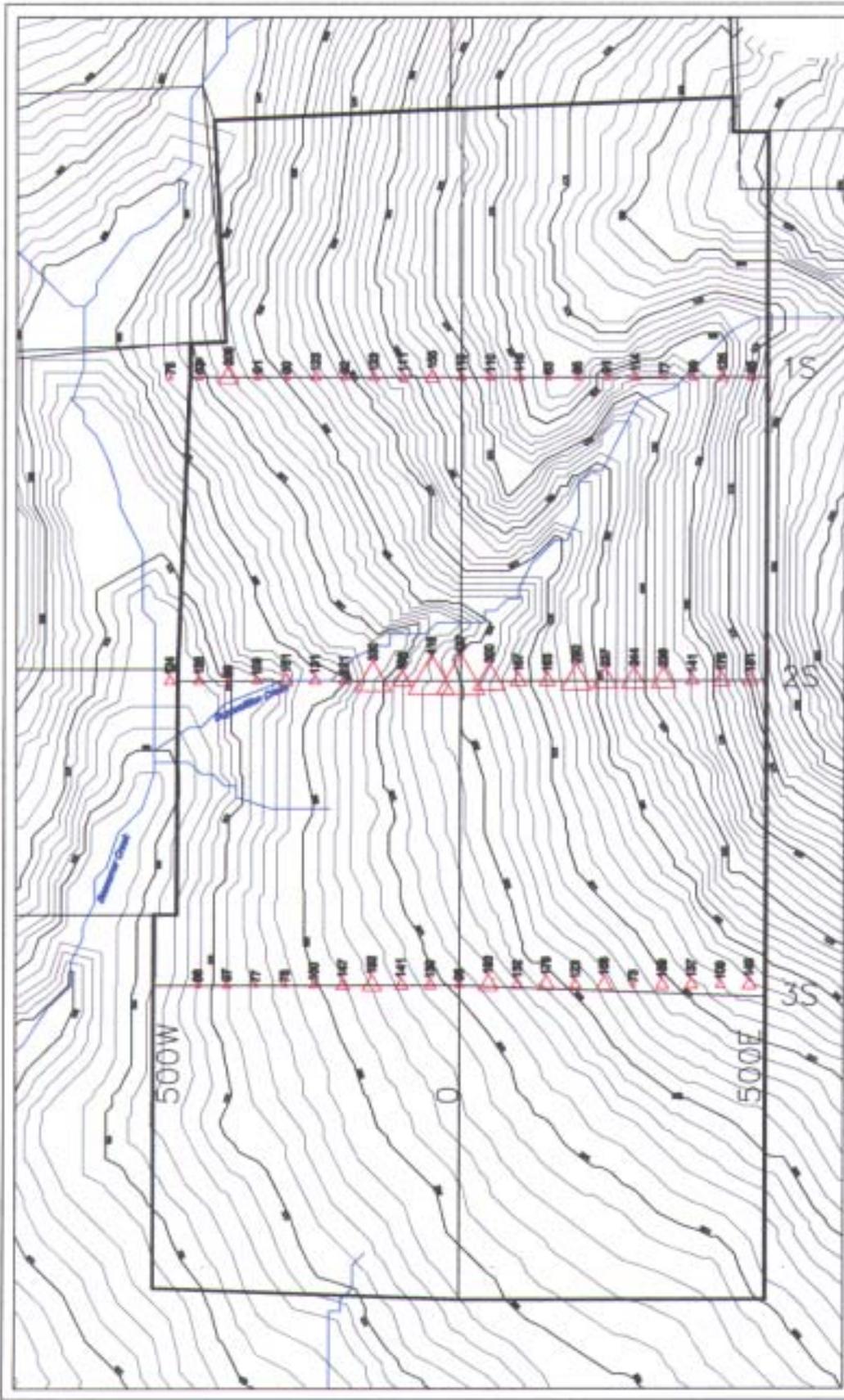
In addition, since the two highest gold values of 45 and 42ppb Au are associated with the two highest iron values of 7.85 and 7.21% Fe respectively, Appendix IV, with significant correlation at the 0.5 level, Table 1a, it is likely that the most strongly anomalous gold values in soil samples are at least in part hydromorphic in nature. Their strong correlation with typical Equity-type mineralization pathfinders Cu, Ag, Pb, Hg, Bi, Sb, Mo, at the 0.6 - .7 level, Table 1a, indicates ultimate primary copper-silver-gold mineralization source.



- X rock sample
- △ soil sample

**BARAKSO CONSULTANTS**  
 Hope Property  
 Houston Area, B.C.

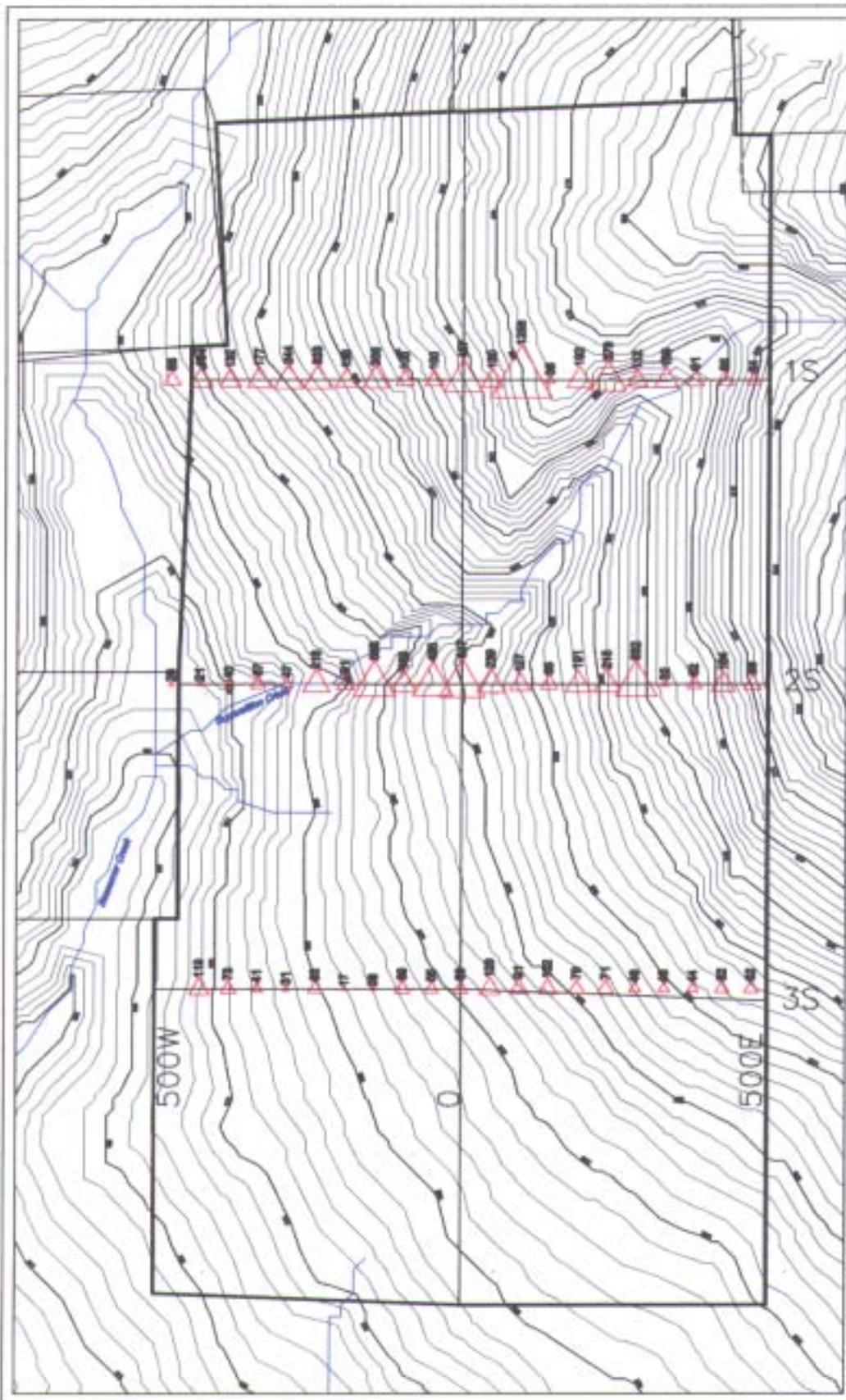
**Geochemical Sample Locations**



△ soil sample

**BARAKBO CONSULTANTS**  
Hope Property  
Houston Area, B.C.

Ppm Zn in Soils



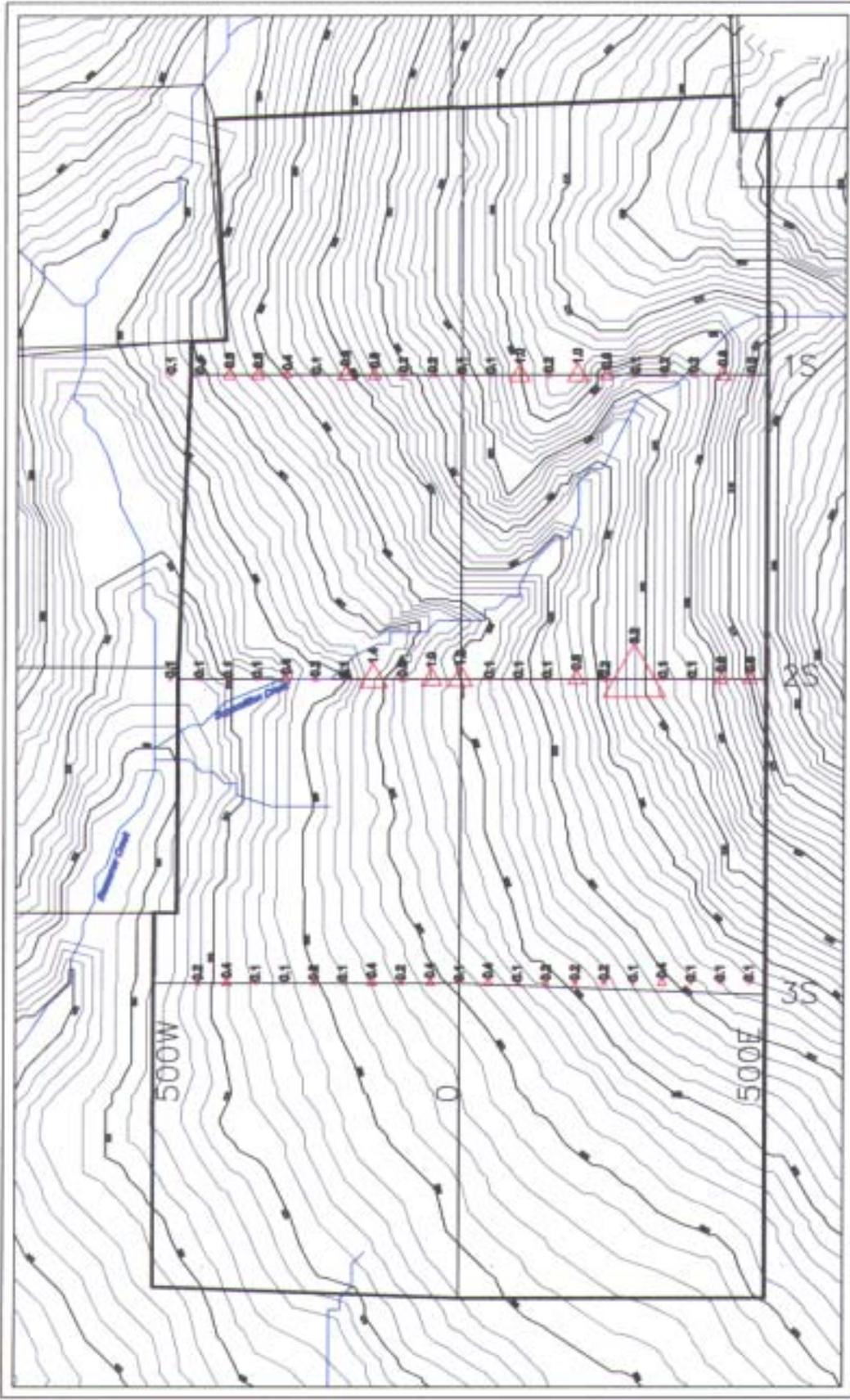
N  
 0 100 200  
 metres  
 topography approximate

△ soil sample

**BARAKO CONSULTANTS**  
 Hope Property  
 Yambou Area, R.D.

Ppm Cu in Soils

Manager Designer Engineer Surveyor Figure 2b



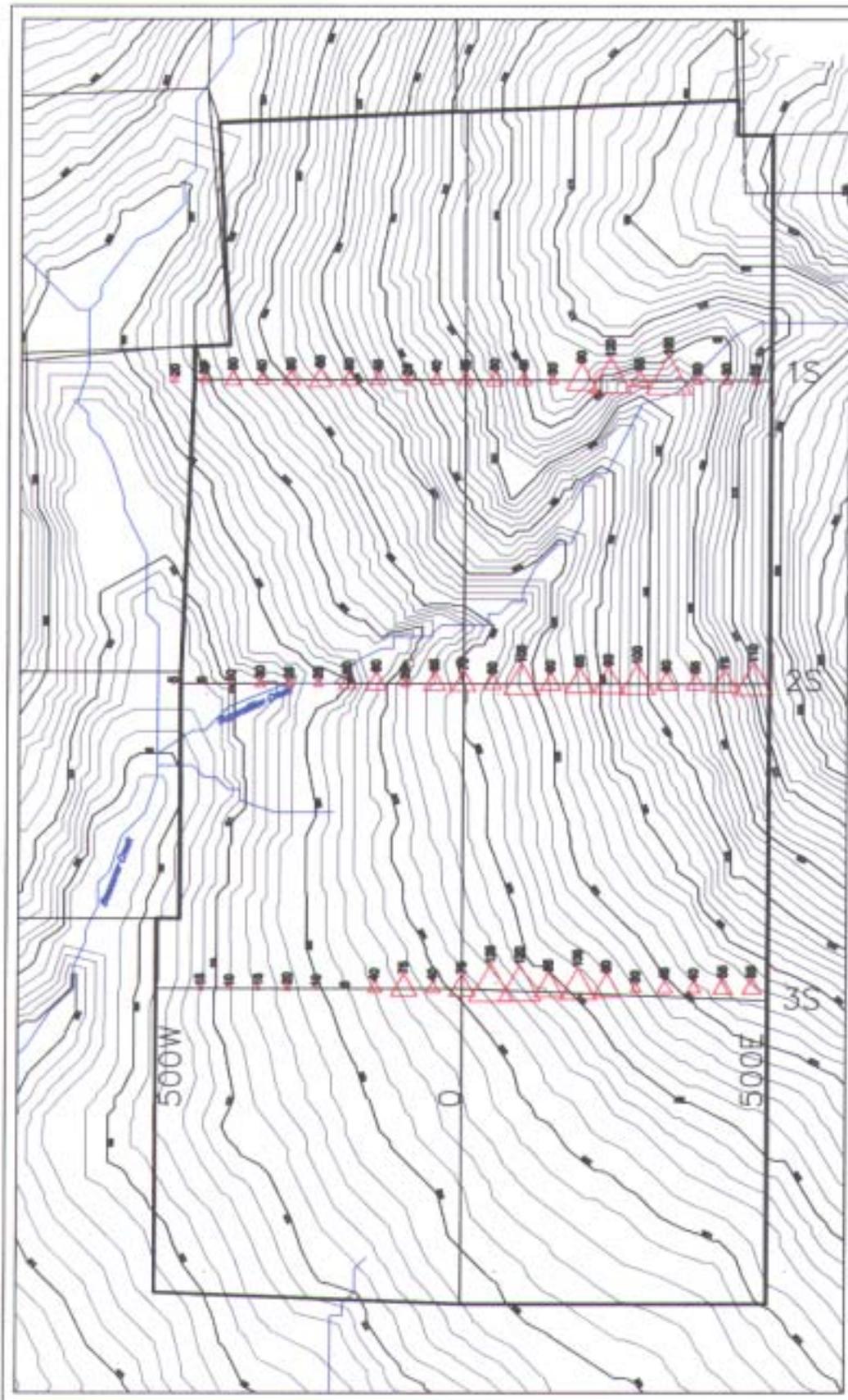
N  
 0 100 200  
 metres  
 topography approximate

△ soil sample

**BARAKSO CONSULTANTS**  
 Hope Property  
 Hunter Area, N.Z.

Ppm Ag in Soils

Designed: [unclear] Drawn: [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] Figure 3a



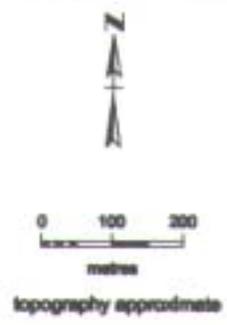
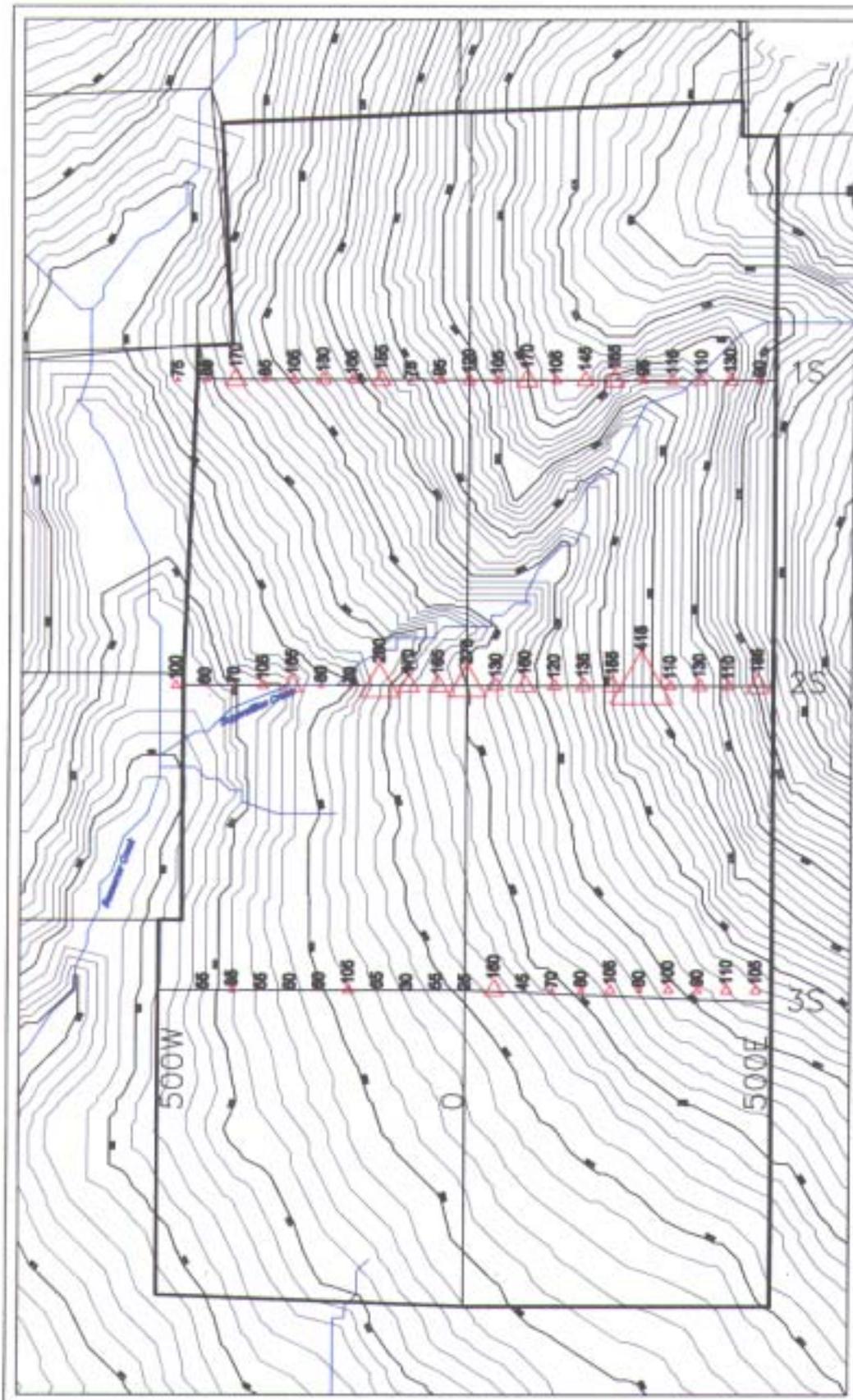
N  
 0 100 200  
 metres  
 topography approximate

△ soil sample

**BARAKSO CONSULTANTS**  
 Hope Property  
 Hunter Area, S.C.

Ppm As in Soils

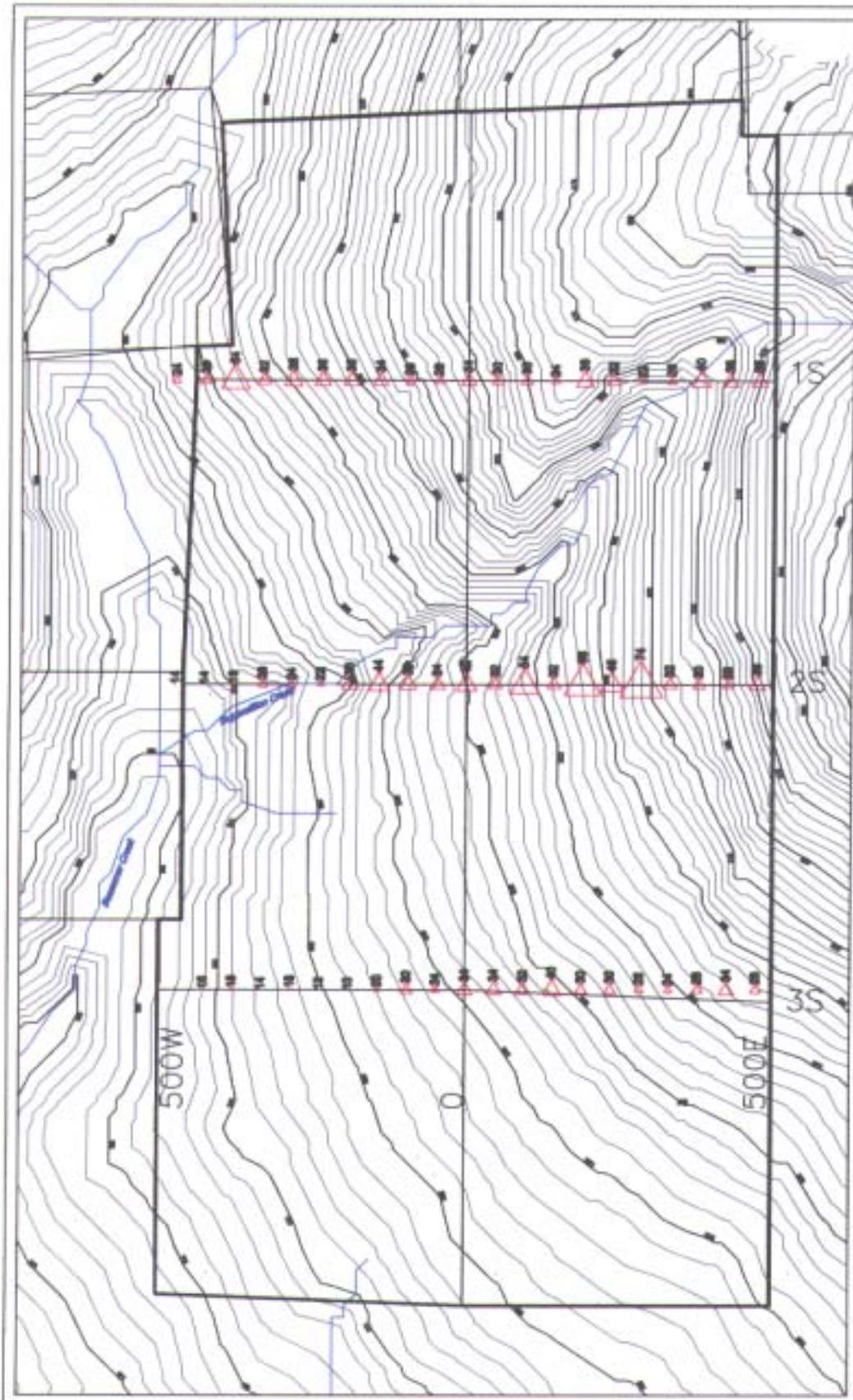
Blairmont, South Carolina  
 10/1/2008  
 Figure 3d



△ soil sample

**BARAKBO CONSULTANTS**  
Hope Property  
Houston Area, S.C.

**Ppb Hg in Soils**

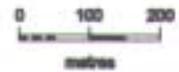
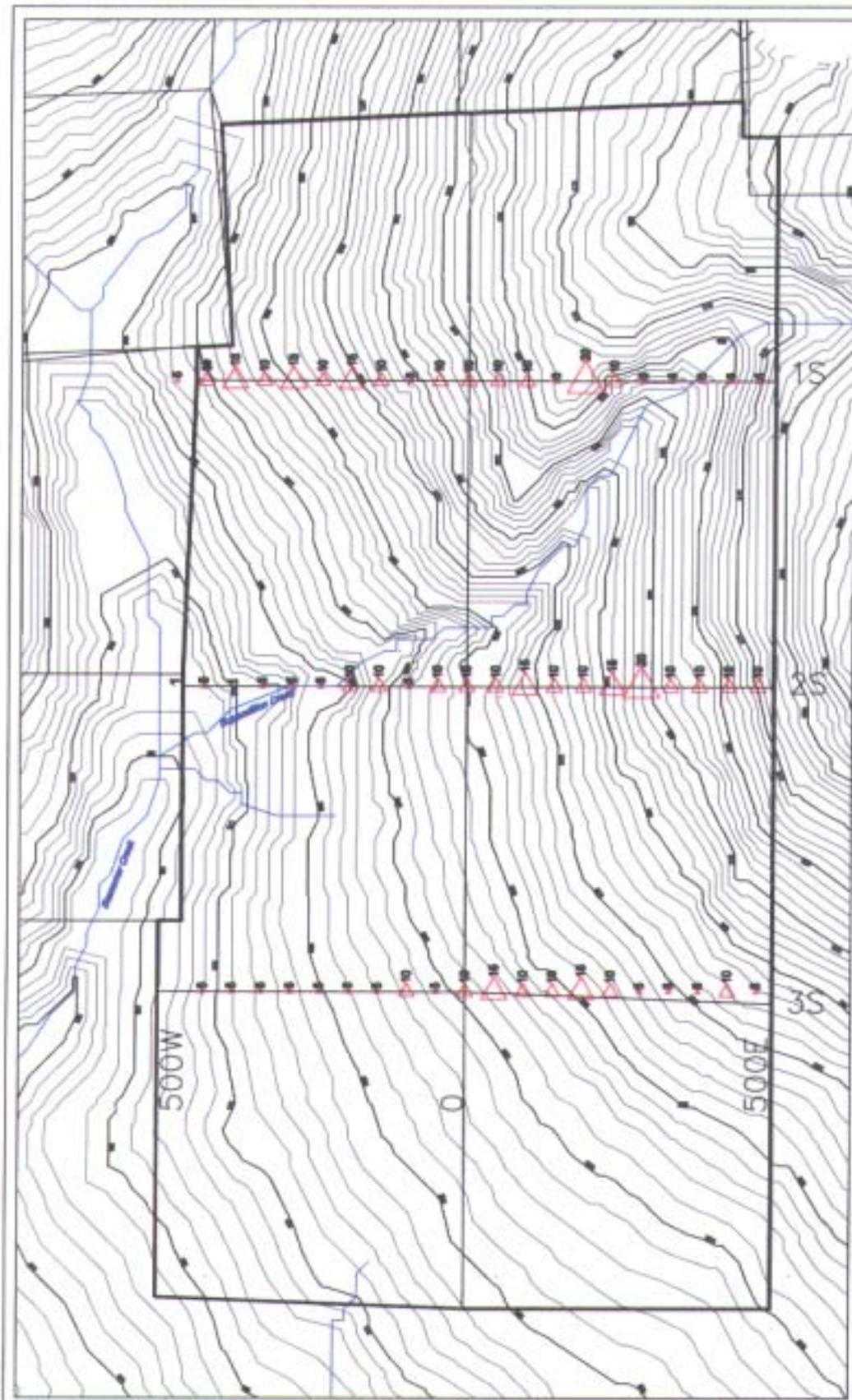


topography approximate

△ soil sample

**BARAKBO CONSULTANTS**  
 Hope Property  
 Freetown Area, S.C.

**Ppm Pb in Soils**

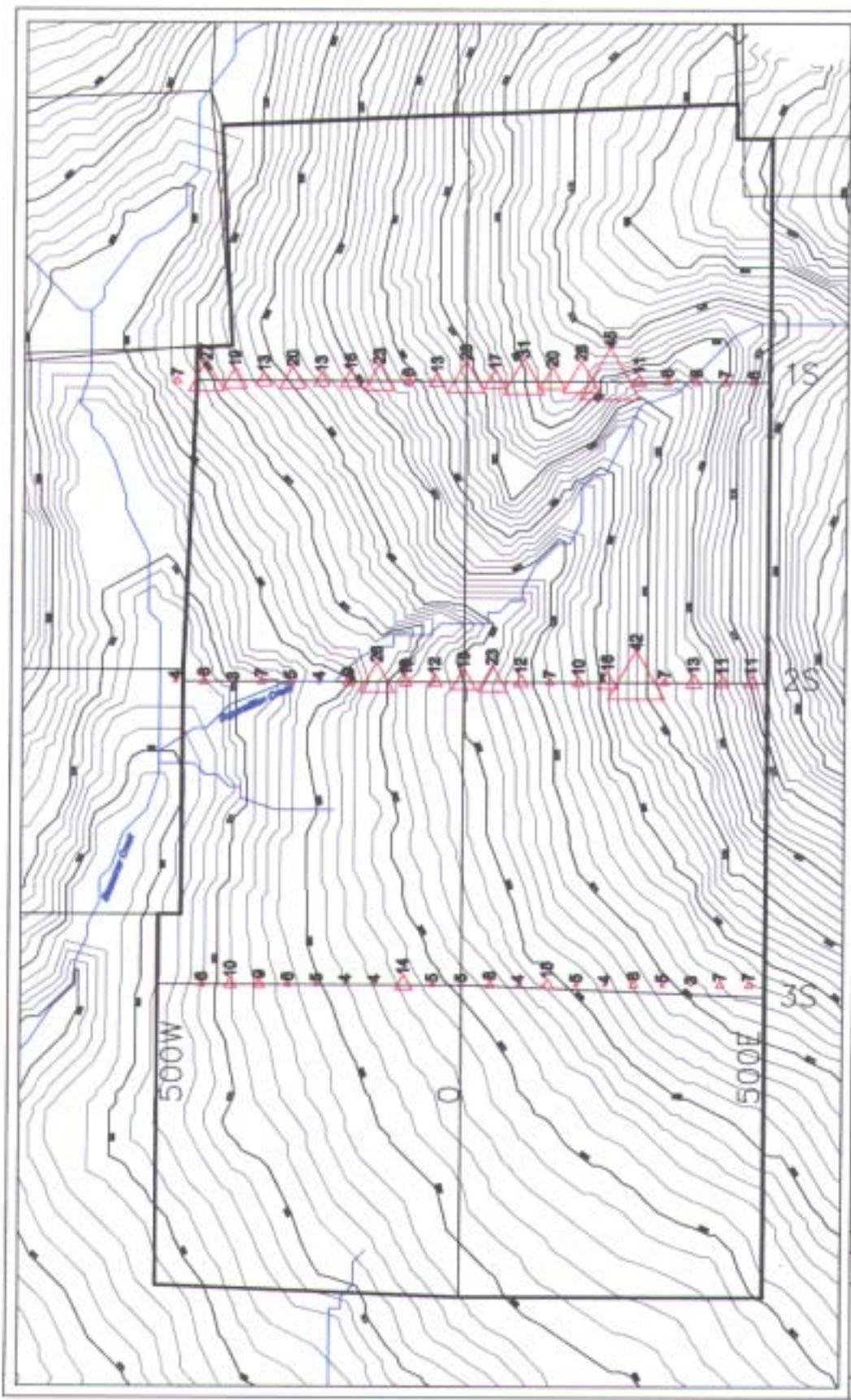


topography approximate

△ soil sample

**SARAKBO CONSULTANTS**  
Hope Property  
Heathrow Area, S.C.

**Ppm Sb in Soils**

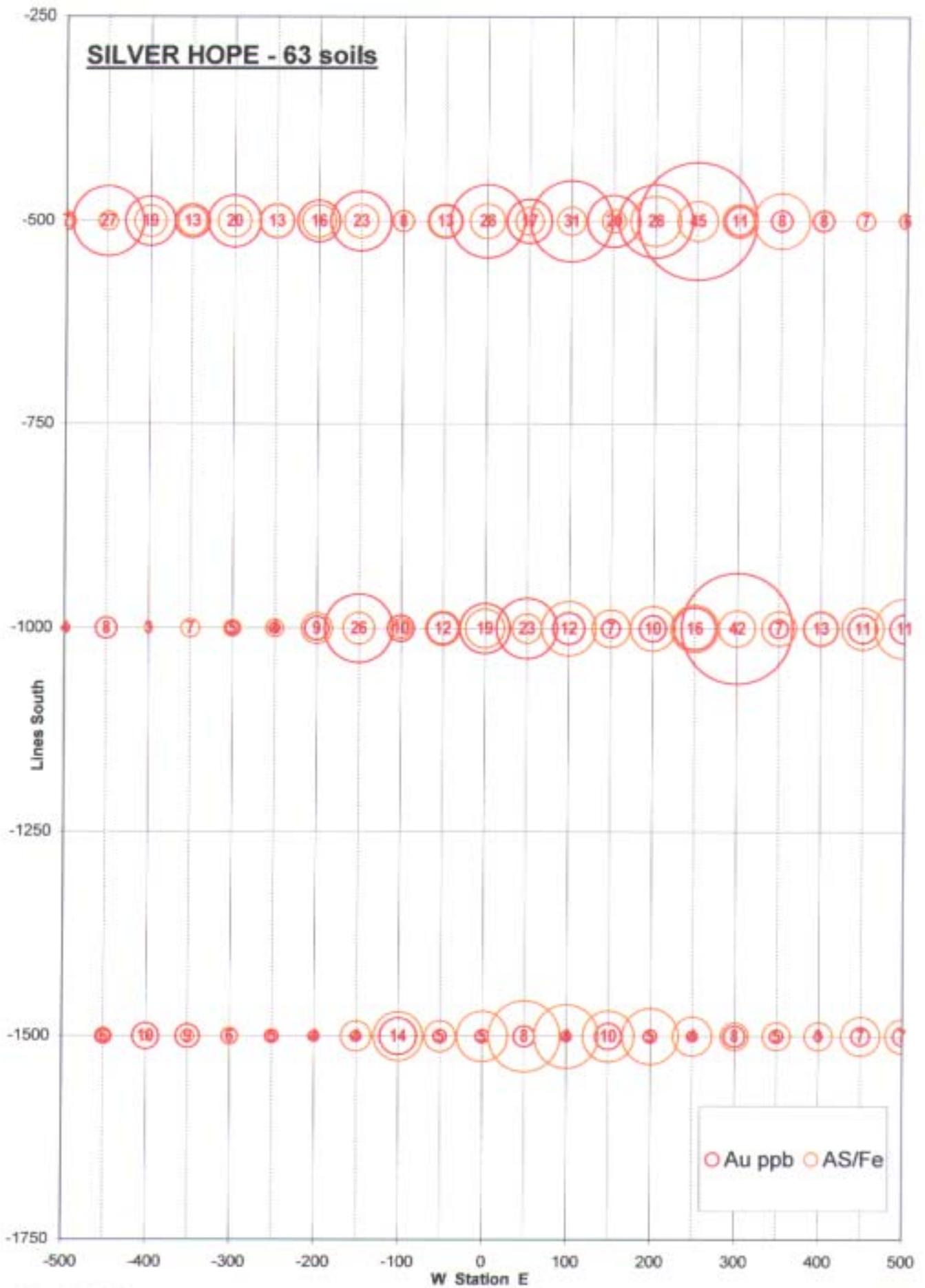


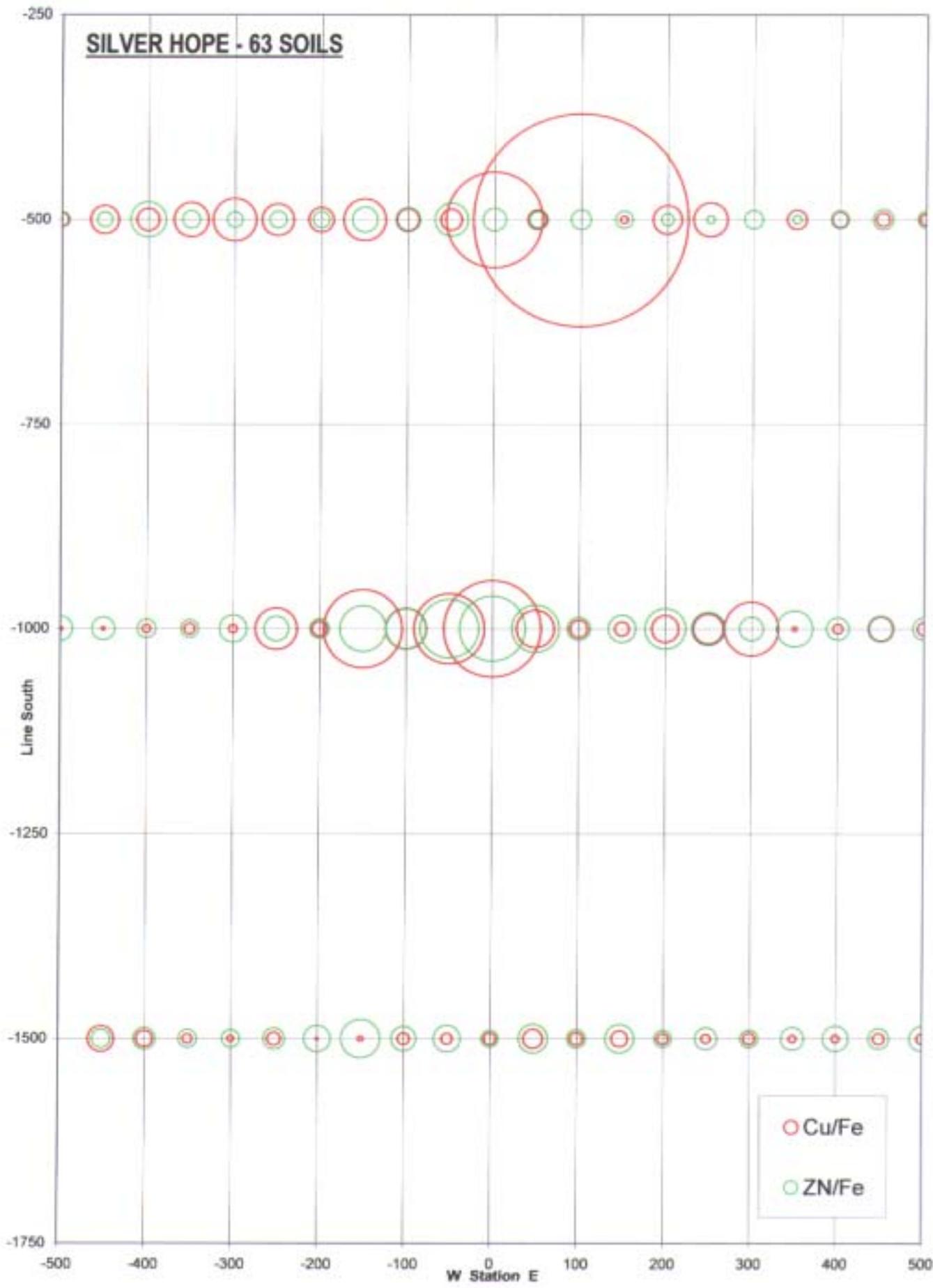
topography approximate

△ soil sample

**BARAKSO CONSULTANTS**  
Hope Property  
Heathrow Area, E.C.

**Ppm Au in Soils**





However, the relatively low correlation with the primary pathfinders Zn and As at only the 0.2 – 0.3 level, Table 1a, is likely indicative of differential leaching of anomalous, but glacially disturbed and/or transported, overburden.

Hence two trace-element/iron ratio maps have been constructed to compare the gold values in soils to their residual As/Fe ratio, Fig.4a, and the Cu/Fe to Zn/Fe ratio, Fig. 4b, in order to enhance the detrital component of the As, Cu, and Zn soil anomalies.

While only weakly anomalous residual As values exist in the vicinity of the highest Au values located on Line 1S (-500m.), 250E and Line 2S (-1000m.), 300E, a stronger As/Fe anomaly is centred on Line 3S (-1500m.) at 50E, Map Fig.4a, but without anomalous gold values.

Map Fig.4b indicates a strong residual Cu/Fe copper anomaly at 100E on Line 1S and a coincident Cu/Fe, Zn/Fe anomaly on Line 2S between 0B.L. and 150W, both of which may be local in origin, despite the anomalous nature of the glacially transported overburden.

The east-west oriented soil sample lines run for the most part directly downhill, Fig.3, thus complicating geochemical interpretation due to downslope overburden/soil creep. Soil sampling along the topographic contour on the Silver Hope property would be more effective for accurate geochemical interpretation, including detection of mineralized structures and their orientation.

Detailed 1982 Soil Sampling Survey (Equity Silver Mines), Ref.2

BCMEMPRA Assessment Report No.10,727, titled 'Geochemical Survey on the SG & T Claims' by R.B. Pearse, B.Sc., Ref.2, includes analytical data for Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb, Hg trace-elements for some 580 soil samples collected in 1982 at 50m. intervals on lines 100m. apart over the western and central portions of the present Silver Hope mineral property.

The original hand-drawn values were copied by the writer from the associated photocopied geochemical maps, and statistical parameters calculated for comparison with the much smaller this year's soil sampling survey described above.

Based on .1 log frequency distribution graphs, the most useful anomalous intervals for each of the five analyzed elements have been determined by the writer to be as follows:

Cu ppm: 70 _____	120 _____	200 _____	300 _____	500 _____	
Ag ppm: 0.7 _____	1.1 _____	1.7 _____	2.5 _____	3.5 _____	
Zn ppm: 120 _____	170 _____	260 _____	400 _____	600 _____	
Pb ppm: 50 _____	75 _____	105 _____	145 _____	200 _____	
Hg ppb: 50 _____	90 _____	150 _____	240 _____	400 _____	
*Assigned Strength:	5	7	8	10	12

\*see the Anomaly Maps, Fig.s 5a-e.

Anomaly maps were constructed based on the assigned strength intervals as listed for each element. The three recce survey sampling Lines 1S, 2S and 3S correspond to lines 500N, 1000N and 1500N at 500E-1500E on the old sampling grid, Fig.s 5a-e, overleaf.

Because of the much larger extent and density of soil sampling on the old grid, several distinctly anomalous trends are evident in the older data vs. this year's recce soil sampling survey.

Anomaly maps for copper and silver, Figs.5a, b, indicate a clearly anomalous, one km-wide, swath cutting at about 153 ° SSE from the NW corner to the southern edge of the Silver Hope property.

This almost uniformly anomalous Cu-Ag trend can best be explained as glacially transported anomalous overburden originating from the high saddle immediately below and to the west of the two Equity ore bodies, the Main and the Southern Tail zones.

The regional ice direction should be confirmed in published literature, but on local scale this direction fits very well with prominent topographic features, such as the main ridge on the west side of Bessemer Creek, Fig. 2.

Anomalous zinc and mercury are concentrated in the southern portion of the anomalous Cu-Ag swath, and selectively in the north, Figs. 5c,e, while anomalous lead resides mainly in the north and the extreme southwestern corner of the old sampling grid, Fig.5d.

All five elements are variously anomalous in the area south of the Southern Tail zone, but only fieldwork can determine whether the cause is local mineralization source or contamination through past roadbuilding, drilling, etc. activities.

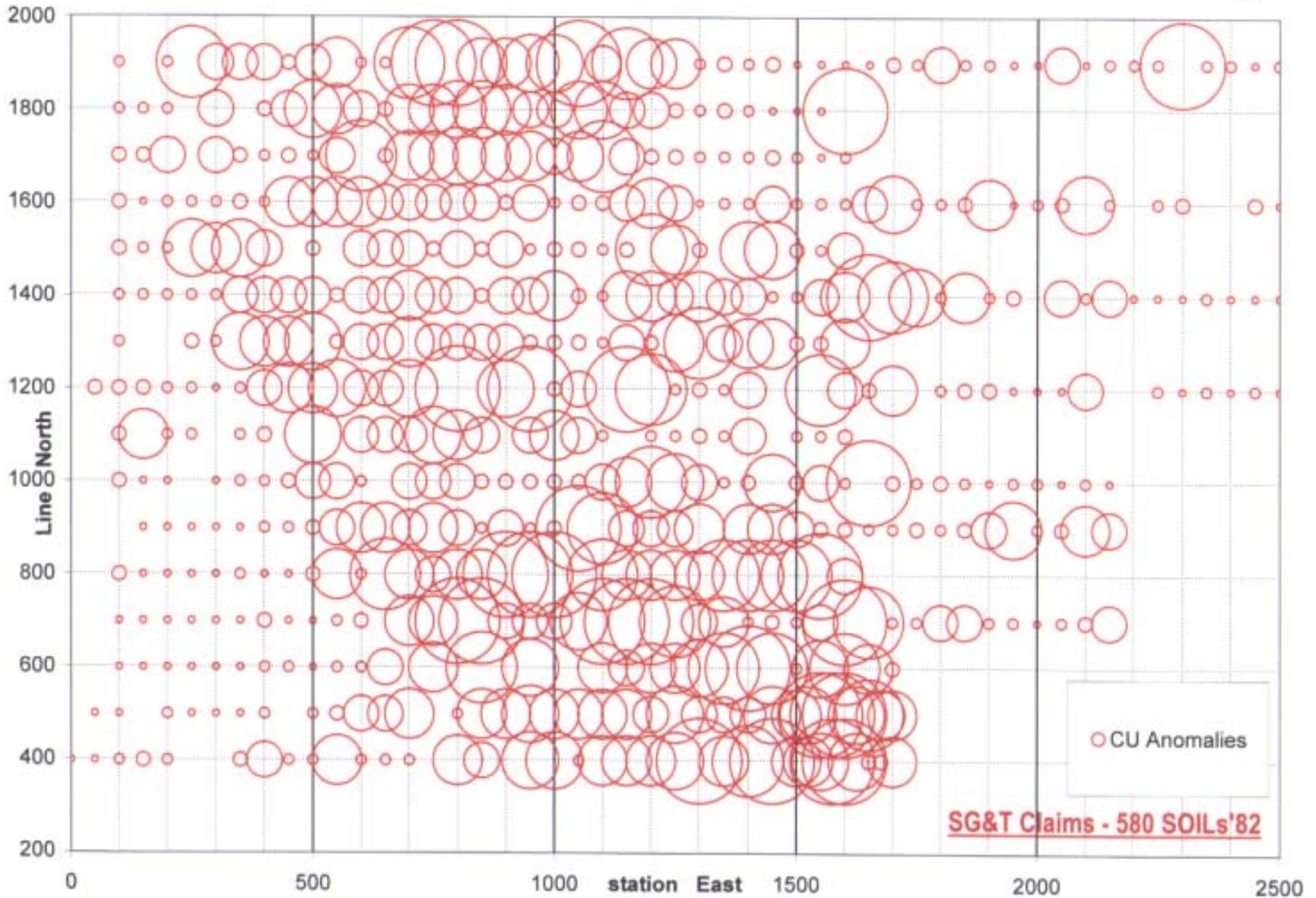
In addition, all five elements are erratically anomalous to the east, beyond this year's recce soil sampling lines. These eastern anomalies lie at higher elevations and thus may be due to local mineralization sources on the Silver Hope property.

Extensive field-proofing of the old soil grid lines next field season, and correlation with topography, is required prior to further geochemical interpretation of the old soil sampling data.

for SCI-TEK Res.

### SILVER HOPE - '82 SOIL GRID

Fig. 5a

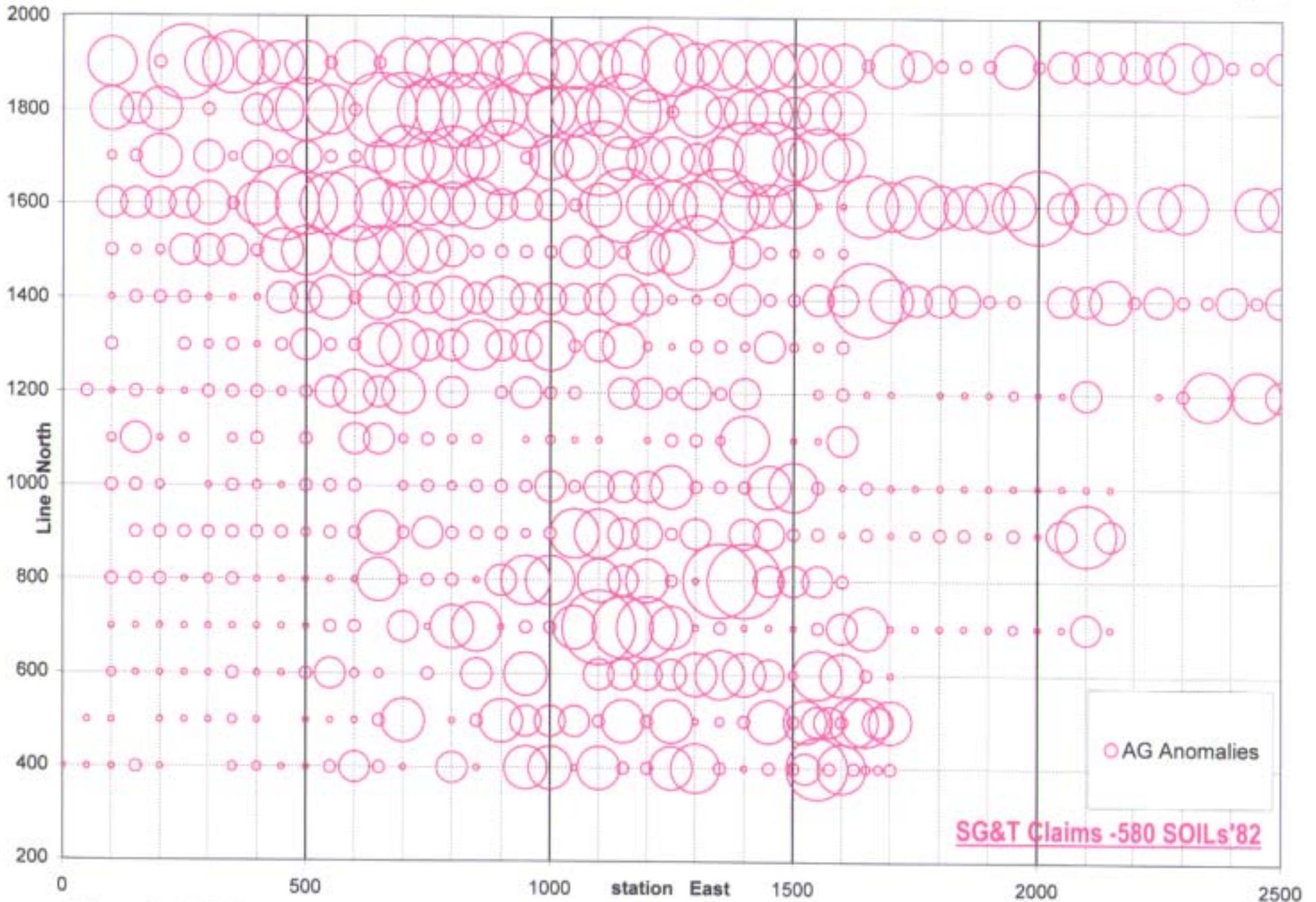


**SG&T Claims - 580 SOILs'82**

for SCI-TEK Res.

SILVER HOPE - '82 SOIL GRID

Fig. 5b



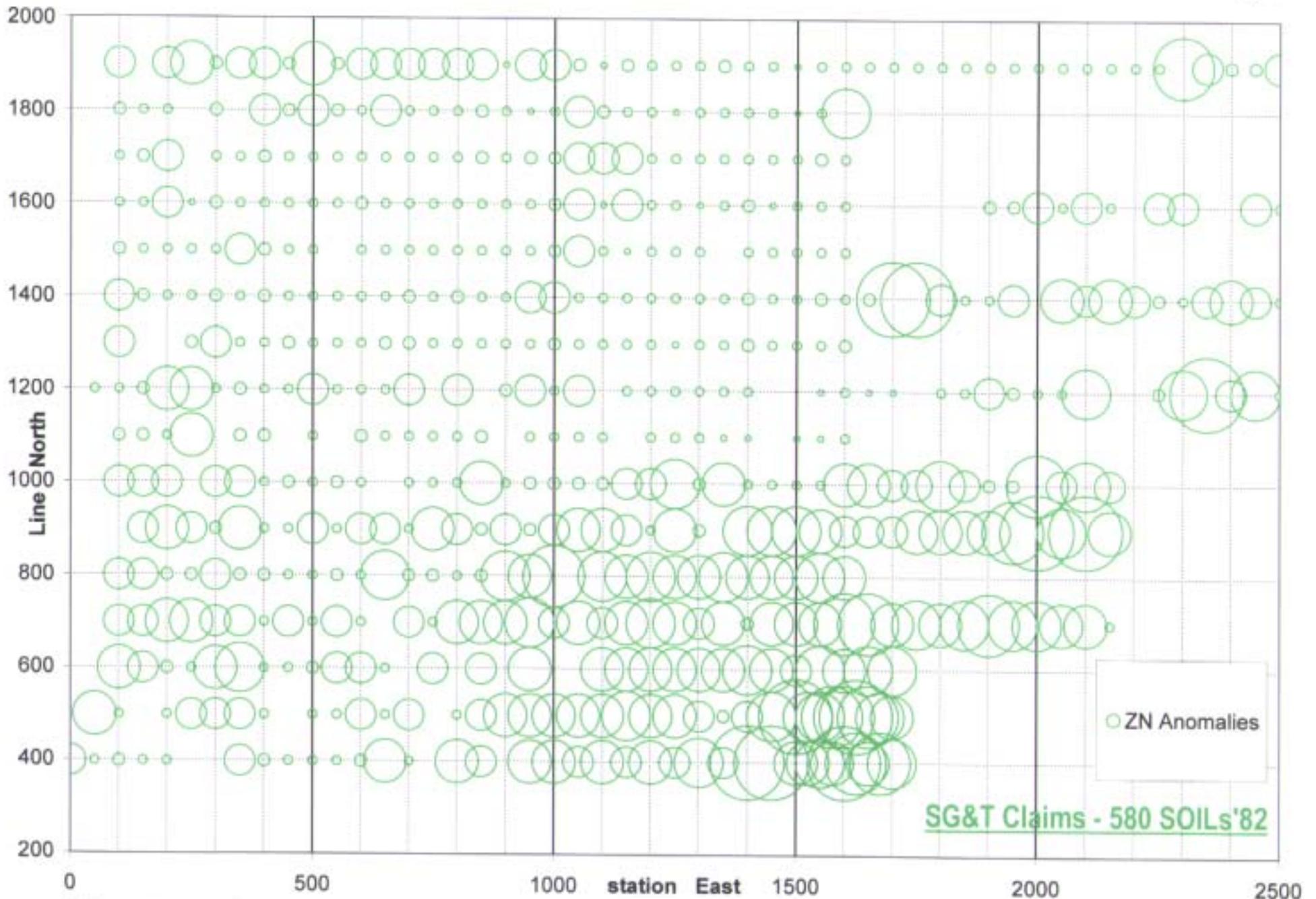
S.Zastavnikovich, P.Geo.

Nov.'01

for SCI-TEK Res.

### SILVER HOPE - '82 SOIL GRID

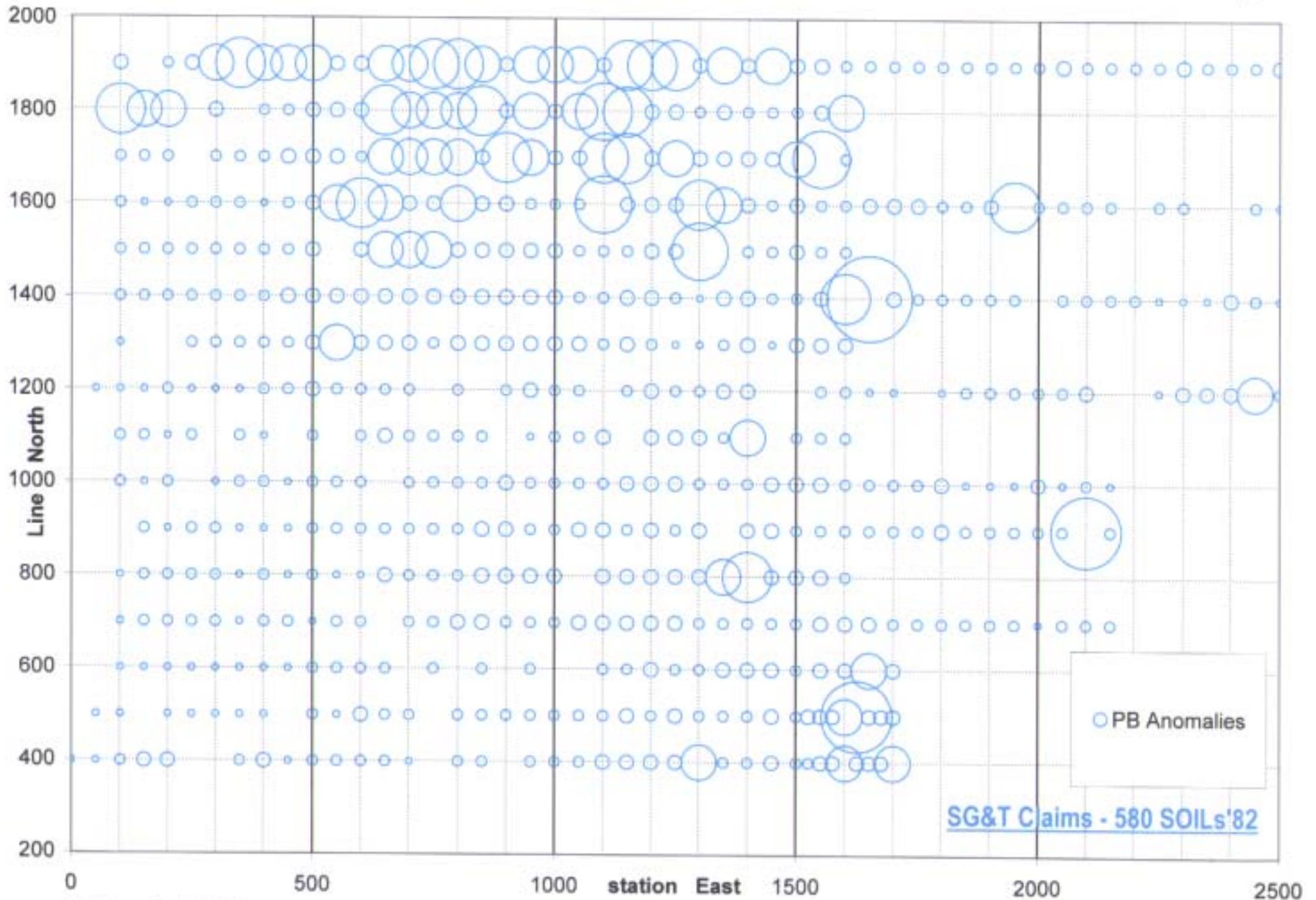
Fig. 5c



for SCI-TEK Res.

### SILVER HOPE - '82 SOIL GRID

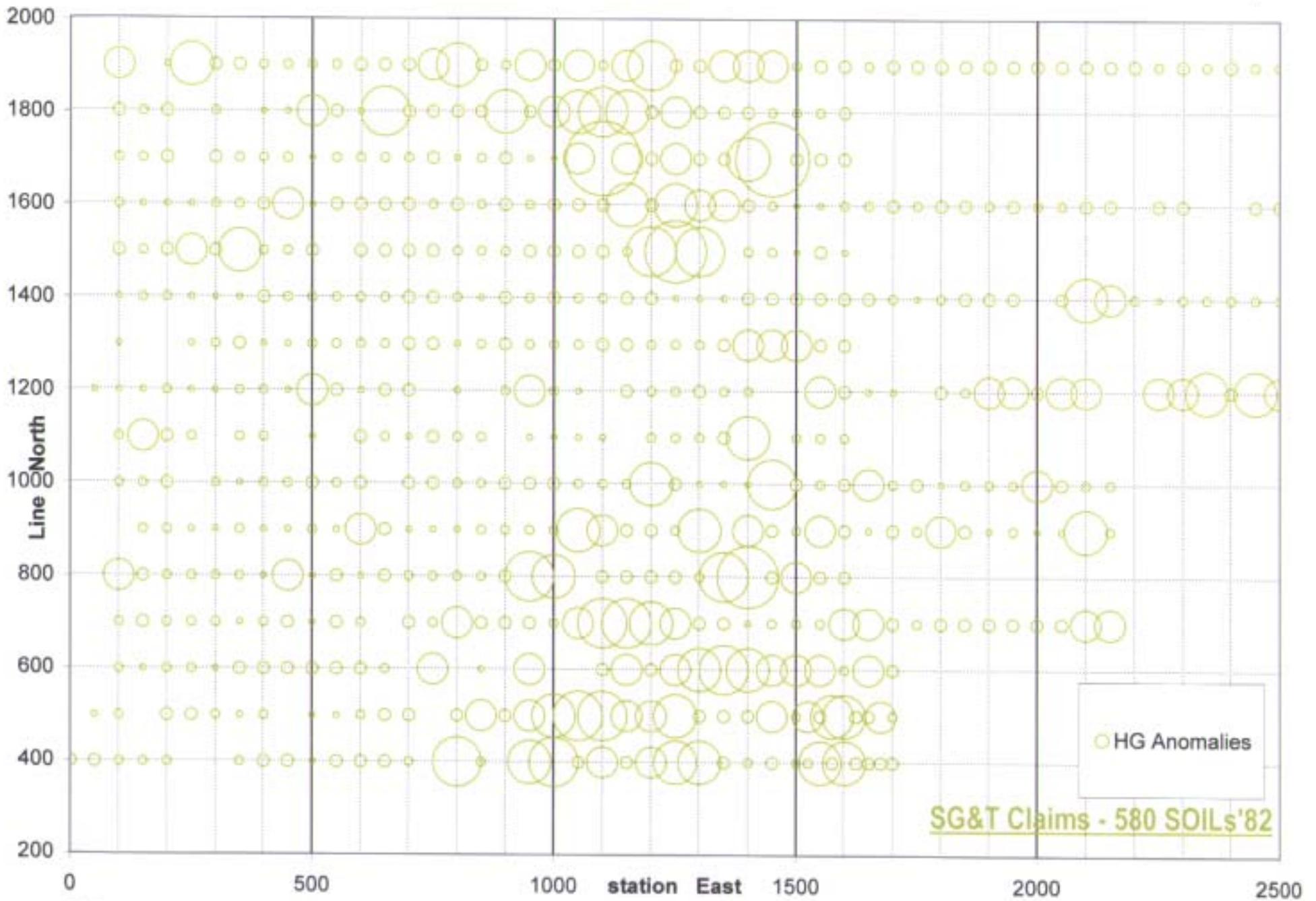
Fig. 5d



for SCI-TEK Res.

SILVER HOPE - '82 SOIL GRID

Fig. 5e



S>Zastavnikovich, P.Geo.

Nov.'01

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Sampling of mineralized/altered outcrop/float rock on and near the Silver Hope mineral property has identified Cu-Ag-Au-As-W-Zn as the most significant pathfinders for high-temperature Cu-Ag-Au mineralization; Cu-Ag-Bi-Pb-Sb-Au for lower-temperature veins containing Cu-high Ag-low Au mineralization; plus Cu-Au-Mo-Hg-P for anomalous hydromorphic accumulations of Cu-Au (no Ag) values in secondary iron-oxide coatings in highly fractured zones, though considerable overlap exists in the anomalous multi-element suites for each type of mineralization.
2. Reconnaissance drainage sampling on and around the Silver Hope property has confirmed the presence of anomalous pathfinder suite of elements for Equity-type copper-silver-gold mineralization in the streams draining the Silver Hope property and its vicinity.
3. A very strong stream sediment mercury anomaly has been located in the headwaters of a stream flowing to the southeast of the property, which may well be indicative of presence of significant mineralization at some lateral distance and depth.
4. The limited reconnaissance-scale soil sampling on three lines 500m. apart, and their downhill orientation, did not provide sufficient differentiation for identification of the ultimate sources of the anomalous trace-element values.  
 The old 1982 data from the more extensive and detailed Equity soil sampling grid in the western and central area of the Silver Hope property indicates a one km.-wide south-southwesterly swath of Cu-Ag anomalous soils, consistent with anomalous glacially-transported overburden originating in the high saddle just west of the two Equity Silver Mines orebodies, the Main and the Southern Tail zones.  
 Other stronger multi-element soil anomalies, both within and to the east of the anomalous glacial swath, may well be caused by local mineralization sources present on the Silver Hope property.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The uncontaminated eastern tributaries of Bessemer Creek, particularly the largest named Superstition Creek, and the stream flowing on the east side of the Silver Hope property, should be high-quality drainage sampled at regular intervals up to their headwaters to detect intersecting Cu-Ag-Au mineralization zones and cross-cutting Hg-anomalous structures. Any mineralized/altered bedrock/float encountered should be sampled for lithochemical comparison.
2. To distinguish detrital and hydromorphic pathfinder-element anomalies of local origin from those caused by glacially transported anomalous overburden it will be necessary to sample soils along the topographic contour using chain-and-compass plus GPS for control, instead of the traditionally convenient but less useful sampling along geophysical grids. The strongest of the five-element anomalies from the 1982 soil sampling survey should be re-located and checked for man-made contamination, then re-sampled to benefit from ICP multi-element analysis.  
Three well chosen contours should be sampled at 50m. intervals across the property, and the anomalous portions followed-up with sampling of the in-between contours. To provide intersecting data, the two ridgetops on either side of Superstition Creek should be single-line soil sampled over their entire length.
3. For comprehensive geochemical interpretation all samples should be analyzed for 30+ elements by ICP to provide mineralization-, alteration-, lithology- and structure-related differentiated pathfinder suites of anomalous trace-elements. Both magnetic and non-magnetic fractions of the high-quality drainage samples should be analyzed for added clarity, since certain trace elements have affinity for one or the other fraction.
4. The most sound geochemical anomalies should be confirmed with appropriate geophysical methods for precision prior to drill hole siting.

## REFERENCES CITED

1. Wetherell, D.G., Sinclair, A.J., Schroeter, T.G, BCMEMPR, Paper 1979-1, Geological Fieldwork 1978, Summary of Field Activities article "Preliminary Report on the Sam Goosly Copper-Silver Deposit" .p.133-137.
2. Pease, R.B., BCMEMPR Assesment Report # 10,727 titled 'Geochemical Survey on the SG & T Claims', for Equity Silver Mines Ltd., Oct. 1982.

**CERTIFICATE**

**I, Sam Zastavnikovich, do hereby certify that:**

- 1. I am a consulting geochemist with offices at 5063-56th Street, Delta, B.C., V4K 3C3, and am a 1969 graduate of the University of Alberta, with B. Ed. degree in Physical Sciences.**
- 2. I have been continuously employed from 1969 to 1982, and seasonally since 1966, by Falconbridge Ltd. of Toronto and Vancouver as field geochemist working in Canada, U.S.A., the Carribean and S. America.**
- 3. Since 1982 to present I have continuously practiced as a consulting geochemist in the mineral exploration industry.**
- 4. I am a Fellow of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.**
- 5. I am a member in good standing of the the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada.**
- 6. I have no direct nor indirect interest in the subject properties or the client company.**
- 7. This report is based on my own fieldwork, supervision and observations on the property.**

  
**S. Zastavnikovich, P. Geo.**  
**Consulting Geochemist**



## APPENDIX I

### Silver Hope Property Rock Sample Descriptions— 2001

- HJ-1** Brecciated chert or cherty tuff with light fragments in a darker matrix. Minor iron hydroxides on fractures. Common quartz-pyrite fracture fillings to 2-3 mm in width. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.
- HJ-2** Fine grained, light to medium, massive gray tuff or subvolcanic intrusive. Moderate pervasive quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. 10-15% finely disseminated pyrite.
- HJ-3** Trench. Quartz vein fragment with about 10% coarse pyrite as blebs and streaks. Trace chalcopyrite.
- HJ-4** Trench. Similar to HJ-3 but includes a 1 cm wide streak or band of pyrite. Trace chalcopyrite.
- HJ-5** Massive, homogeneous, fine grained intermediate to felsic tuff, probably "dust tuff" in Equity Silver nomenclature. Weak pervasive sericitization. Mafics altered to chlorite and pyrite. 2-3% very finely disseminated pyrite with a probable trace of chalcopyrite. Minor iron hydroxides on fractures. weakly magnetic.
- HJ-6** Moderately to strongly quartz-sericite-pyrite altered medium grained intrusive, probably quartz monzonite. Minor quartz-pyrite veinlets up to 2mm wide. Difficult to estimate total pyrite content, probably 1-3%. Abundant fractures with iron hydroxides.
- HJ-7** Fine to medium grained, leucocratic felsic dyke. Possibly weakly sericitized. Numerous parallel fractures with minor iron hydroxides and boxworks after pyrite.
- HJ-8** Strongly quartz-sericite-pyrite altered ash tuff or fine grained intrusive. Minor partly oxidized, quartz-pyrite veinlets with a trace of chalcopyrite. Strongly fractured, with abundant iron hydroxides.
- HJ-9** Float. Massive, light gray, fine ash tuff, probably Equity Silvers' "dust tuff". Weak pervasive sericitization. Common hairline chlorite-pyrite filled fractures. Mafic minerals partly altered to chlorite and pyrite. Overall trace to 1% very finely disseminated pyrite. weakly magnetic.
- HJ-10** Float. Quartz vein fragment, possibly exhibiting weak ribboning and containing about 3% pyrite. Traces of an unknown grey metallic mineral. Specimen contains low As and Sb so it is not tetrahedrite. However, specimen contains relatively high Bi, Co and Cu.
- HJ-11** Float. Coarse grained massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite rock. Approximately 5% wispy chalcopyrite, 40% equant, granular aggregates of magnetite, 15% pyrite as small cubes and blebs. Remainder of rock appears to be quartz or a mixture of quartz and feldspar.
- HJ-12** From soil line L3S, 3+65E location. Massive, greenish gray fine tuff, probably "dust tuff". Weak pervasive sericitization. Trace very finely disseminated pyrite.

## APPENDIX I

### Silver Hope Property Rock Sample Descriptions – 2001, cont.d

- HS-1** Float. Brecciated, moderately chloritized biotitic intrusive. Carbonate fracture fillings and breccia matrix.
- HS-2** Float. Oxidized outer rind of above rock sample HS-1. Rusty red weathering rind suggests that the carbonate contains some iron.
- HS-3** Float. Sheared, moderately quartz-sericite-pyrite altered medium grained, quartz-bearing intrusive. 5-7% disseminated pyrite.
- HS-4** Float. Fine grained granodiorite with 5-7% finely disseminated magnetite, possibly after mafic minerals. Weak pervasive epidote/chlorite alteration. One hairline quartz veinlet with a 1 cm wide epidote/chlorite envelope. Mafic minerals altered to chlorite.

APPENDIX II

SILVER HOPE PROPERTY CLAIMS STATUS:(From BCMEMPR Computer Record Files)

Tenure	Name	Owner	%	Map	Work Rec.to	Status	M.D.	Units	Tag
385716	HOPE 1	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688389M
385717	HOPE 2	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688390M
385718	HOPE 3	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688391M
385719	HOPE 4	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688392M
385720	HOPE 5	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688393M
385721	HOPE 6	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688394M
385722	HOPE 7	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688395M
385724	HOPE 8	137692	100	093L01W	20020415	Good Standing 20020415	15	Omineca	1 688396M
387965	HOPE 9	100657	100	093L01W	20020625	Good Standing 20020625	15	Omineca	1 694409M
387966	HOPE 10	100657	100	093L01W	20020625	Good Standing 20020625	15	Omineca	1 694410M
387967	HOPE 11	100657	100	093L01W	20020625	Good Standing 20020625	15	Omineca	1 694411M
387968	HOPE 12	100657	100	093L01W	20020625	Good Standing 20020625	15	Omineca	1 694412M
387969	HOPE 13	100657	100	093L01W	20020625	Good Standing 20020625	15	Omineca	1 694413M
387970	HOPE 14	100657	100	093L01W	20020625	Good Standing 20020625	15	Omineca	1 694414M
388048	HOPE 15	100657	100	093L01W	20020627	Good Standing 20020627	15	Omineca	1 694415M
388049	HOPE 16	100657	100	093L01W	20020627	Good Standing 20020627	15	Omineca	1 694416M
388050	HOPE 17	100657	100	093L01W	20020627	Good Standing 20020627	15	Omineca	1 694417M
388099	HOPE 18	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694418M
388100	HOPE 19	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694419M
388101	HOPE 20	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694420M
388102	HOPE 21	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694421M
388103	HOPE 22	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694422M
388104	HOPE 23	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694423M
388105	HOPE 24	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694424M
388106	HOPE 25	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694425M
388107	HOPE 26	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694426M
388108	HOPE 27	128313	100	093L01W	20020628	Good Standing 20020628	15	Omineca	1 694427M

**APPENDIX III**

**Expenditures - Silver Hope Claims, June 24-July 3, 2001**

file	ASSAYERS CANADA / MIN EN LABS, type	samples	analysis	8282 Sherbrooke St, Vancouver \$/unit	amount
1V0278RJ	Rocks	16	prep.	5.25	84.00
		1	Assay Cu,Pb,Zn,Au	28.50	28.50
		5	Assay Cu,	9.00	45.00
1V0278LJ	Sed.s	13	Magnetic separation	8.00	104.00
1V0278SJ	Soils	63	prep.	1.80	113.40
	All samples	92		8.50	782.00
	All samples	92	Geochem: Hg	7.00	644.00
		105	ICP: Aqua regia leach	8.00	840.00
				sum,	2640.90
	GST	7.00%		tax,	184.863
				total,	2825.76
Date	CJL Enterprises, Box 662, Smithers, B.C.				
06/26-30	Prospecting, Line cutting and Soil sampling				
	L.B. Warren	3	days	350.00	1050.00
	R.B. Anderson	3	days	260.00	780.00
	truck	3	days	75.00	225.00
	mileage, km	660	km	0.25	165.00
	supplies		bags, flag., thread, etc.		50.00
	GST	7.00%			158.90
				total,	2428.90
	<b>Fieldwork / Travel</b>				
		days		\$/day, \$/km.	
6/24-7/01	J. Barakso	6	Prospecting, Supervision of Soil sampl. Survey, Travel	650.00	3900.00
6/24-7/01	S. Zastavnikovich	6	Drainage sampling Survey, Prospecting, Travel	400.00	2400.00
6/24-7/01	Lodging, 2 men	6	Motels		650.84
	Food, 2 men	6	Food/restaurants		452.29
	Transport, 2 men	6	4x4 Truck	50.00	300.00
			gas		396.59
		3010	Km., mileage	0.10	301.00
	Communication	6	Two-way radios	20.00	120.00
	Field supplies		bags, flag., thread, etc.		35.00
03-Jul	S. Zastavnikovich	0.5	sample preparation	400.00	200.00
		30	km, sample delivery	0.20	6.00
				total,	8761.72
	<b>Geochemical Assesment Report</b>				
	C. Staargard		Rock sample Descriptions, and Computer Maps preparation		430.00
	S. Zastavnikovich	4.5	Report prep., interpretation, Report typing, reproduct.	400.00	1800.00
	Consulting		Mileage+parking, 4 trips	0.20/km.	80.00
				total,	2598.39
				<b>Expenditures,</b>	<b>16614.77</b>

SILVER HOPE - ROCKS/SED.S

APPENDIX IV

ASSAYERS MIN-EN LABs

SILVER HOPE	Geochem			ICP								ICP														ICP								ICP							
1V0278	ppb	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm			
ROCKS	Au	Hg	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr								
HJ-1	6	180	0.1	3.01	15	210	1	1.67	10	229	93	2.5	0.3	10	6	0.57	325	2	0.29	10	21	580	8	0.01	5	6	181	0.03	61	10	9	66	12								
HJ-2	5	50	0.1	1.66	10	70	1	0.72	19	84	159	5.4	0.2	10	13	1.7	665	1	0.09	10	31	1740	10	3.9	5	4	59	0.21	92	10	4	75	7								
HJ-3	34	25	28.4	0.06	110	20	1100	0.0	184	337	2826	10	0	10	1	0.02	30	2	0.01	10	95	240	632	6.00	345	1	11	0.01	9	10	1	75	7								
HJ-4	96	30	89.2	1.33	280	40	3585	0.1	55	172	7808	8.9	0.3	10	10	0.44	150	1	0.02	10	75	460	2340	6.00	580	4	1	0.05	61	10	1	148	7								
HJ-5	78	45	0.1	2.68	1	210	10	0.2	14	157	1900	6.8	0.8	10	22	1.23	210	2	0.05	10	82	1000	26	1.05	10	7	3	0.09	112	10	2	31	6								
HJ-6	25	1250	0.1	1.58	15	290	15	0.1	6	83	811	8.4	0.3	10	7	0.65	130	14	0.02	10	19	1390	474	0.15	145	3	20	0.01	57	10	2	123	8								
HJ-7	11	65	0.1	0.26	10	80	15	0.0	1	216	56	1.0	0.2	10	1	0.03	20	4	0.01	10	6	130	58	0.05	10	1	16	0.01	8	10	1	11	2								
HJ-8	402	150	0.1	2.01	45	80	15	0.2	34	55	1833	11	0.2	10	6	0.45	195	28	0.04	10	36	3150	56	2.75	45	6	23	0.01	114	10	4	54	9								
HJ-9	10	75	0.1	1.88	1	310	1	0.1	8	109	160	3.5	0.4	10	6	0.46	120	4	0.05	10	53	510	1	0.3	5	3	16	0.01	64	10	3	14	4								
HJ-10	47	35	25.6	0.08	55	20	1395	0.0	367	298	1317	20	0	10	1	0.02	15	2	0.01	10	178	270	296	6.00	200	1	1	0.01	14	10	1	17	12								
HJ-11	923	40	34.8	0.4	1715	20	100	0.1	26	101	21000	20	0.1	10	5	0.24	590	1	0.01	10	37	760	292	6.00	45	1	1	0.01	39	330	1	3891	29								
HJ-12	7	35	0.1	2.57	1	100	5	0.0	14	92	87	4.9	0.2	10	4	0.85	680	1	0.03	10	87	150	4	0.05	5	2	1	0.01	46	10	1	100	4								
HS-1	7	80	0.1	2.8	1	70	1	11.8	36	416	104	4.6	0.1	10	27	4.62	925	1	0.17	50	346	920	2	0.55	10	20	303	0.1	159	10	8	50	13								
HS-2	5	445	0.1	4.36	1	480	1	2.1	49	622	124	6.7	0.1	10	45	4.5	1270	1	0.21	70	513	1390	4	0.25	10	30	139	0.12	253	10	17	79	18								
HS-3	8	55	0.1	0.35	1	230	5	0.0	2	106	29	2.2	0.2	10	1	0.03	15	2	0.08	10	5	110	10	1.2	5	1	22	0.01	3	10	2	11	5								
HS-4	37	70	0.1	0.84	5	200	1	1.2	6	125	46	2.8	0	10	1	0.19	120	1	0.07	30	8	1210	16	0.1	5	2	30	0.19	87	10	16	65	5								







## APPENDIX IV

Analytical Procedure - The samples were analyzed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd. of 705 West 15th St., N.Vanc, as follows:

The stream sediments were oven-dried in their original water-resistant kraft paper bags at 95°C and screened to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples were crushed and pulverized in a ceramic-plated pulverizer.

A suitable weight of 5.0 or 10.0 grams is pretreated with  $\text{HNO}_3$  and  $\text{HClO}_4$  mixture.

After pretreatment the samples are digested with Aqua Regia solution, then taken up with 25%  $\text{HCl}$  to suitable volume and aliquot used for the 26 element ICP trace element analysis.

From the major remaining portion of the sample, Gold is preconcentrated by standard fire assay methods, then extracted with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone and analyzed by Atomic Absorption.

For Mercury analysis, 1 gram of sieved material is sintered at 90°C for 4 hours, then digested in  $\text{HNO}_3$  and  $\text{HCl}$  acids mixture, and analyzed by the Hatch and Ott flameless AA method.

## *MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.*

*Specialists in Mineral Environments*

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke  
705 WEST 15TH STREET  
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.  
CANADA V7M 1T2

### FIRE GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical samples for Fire Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95<sup>o</sup> C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 15.00 or 30.00 grams are fire assay preconcentrated.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Aqua Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 1 ppb.