GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT on the HOT SPRING PROPERTY

SLOQUET CREEK AREA
HARRISON LAKE REGION
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

122°21'W/49°45'N
NTS 92G/16W, 92G/9W

for

EVERTON RESOURCES INC.
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by

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December 28, 2008

Field work completed between August 15, 2008 and October 30, 2008

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SUMMARY

1) Everton owns two MTO Cell Claims, which cover a precious and base metal prospect in the Sloquet Creek area of the southwestern British Columbia. The property is situated 95 kilometres northeast of Vancouver and is accessible by logging road from either Pemberton or Harrison Mills.

2) Cominco Ltd staked the ground in 1944 and again in 1979 (now covered by the Hot Spring claims) and discovered several moderate to high base-metal soil anomalies. The anomalous zones received only limited follow-up evaluation. Aranlee Resources Ltd. carried out a program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling in 1987. This program was successful in extending the largest and most intense soil anomalies located by the previous operators. A grab sample of altered volcanics exposed on the south side of Simpson Creek returned 2560 ppb gold.

3) The property is underlain by a sequence of pyritic, felsic tuff and coarse fragmental rocks capped by ferruginous chert which totals more than 400 m thick. This lithological assemblage is correlative with the Gambier Group hosting the Britannia Copper Deposits, suggesting a favourable environment for exhalative massive sulphide deposits and related precious metal enriched stockworks and breccias. The Britannia Polymetallic Deposits are located 70 km to the west of the Hot Spring Claims.

4) The general area is characterised by north-westerly trending Tertiary age faults associated with gold mineralization. The Doctors Point and the RN gold deposit at the south-end of Harrison Lake are the most important nearby gold zones.

5) Follow-up geochemical and geological investigations were carried out in 1988 on the anomalous zones, as well as checking the more eastern and largely untested areas of the claims (Shearer, 1988). Two new showings containing galena and sphalerite mineralization were discovered. The 1988 work located soil anomalies that carried up to 180 ppb Au and 15.5 ppm Ag. Rock chip samples returned values up to 0.238 oz/ton gold and 15.73 oz/ton silver.

6) One of the most important mineralized area found in 1988, called Dan's Showing, is hosted by very altered cherty tuffite. This zone outcrops over a horizontal area of 55 metres by 35 metres and is covered on all sides. Vertically it is exposed through a height of 25 metres on the steep hillside. Hand trenching gave values of up to 0.238 oz/ton Au over 1 metre and 0.174 oz/ton over 2 metres. In a different area, one part of a trench gave 8 metres averaging 0.052 oz/ton Au. Narrow galena-sphalerite filled fault zones give up to 15 oz/ton Ag and 25% combined Pb/Zn over 1 metre (Shearer, 1988).

7) Aranlee optioned the property to Noranda in 1989. Work in 1990 consisted of 7 NQ diamond drillholes totalling 1251.9 metres of drilling on the southridge part of the Property. Hole NQ90-2 collared at 30+012N and 30+886E intersected 119m averaging 584 ppb Au. NQ90-4 intersected 615 ppb Au over 66.0 metres (Wilson, 1991). Only one hole (NQ90-7) tested the possible down dip extension of the mineralized zone but if encountered an up-faulted block of lower andesite. Airborne geophysics (EM & Magnetics) and follow-up soil geochemistry were also completed (Wilson and Wong, 1990).

8) Mount Hope Resources Corp. carried out limited geological mapping, relogging of the 1990 core and diamond drilling 11 holes totalling 6,000 feet oriented at 060° Az and from -57° to -90° dips.

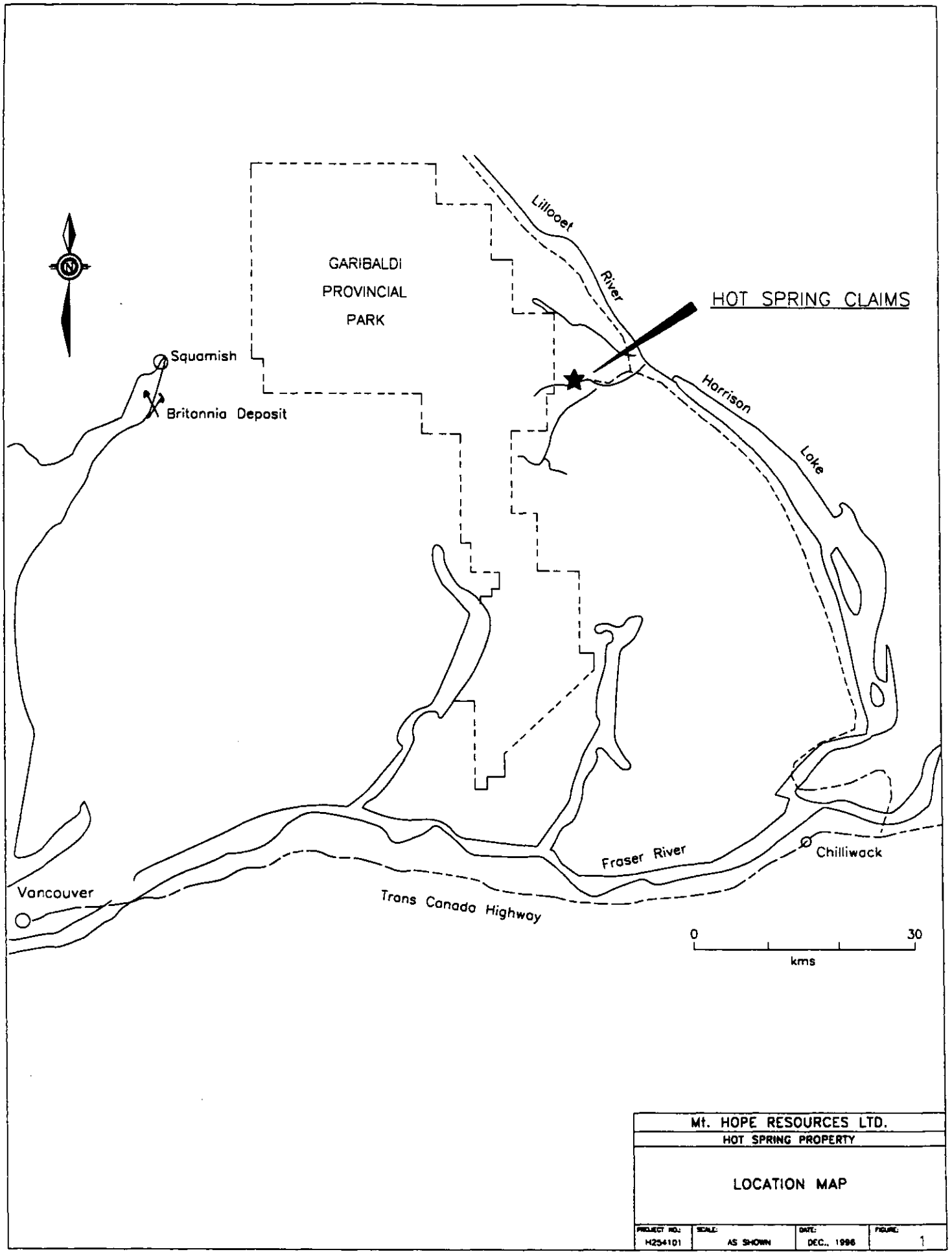
9) 1997 drill results suggest a mainly intrusive-related mineralizing event as indicated by abundant epidote and molybdenum.

10) A small geochemical and geological program was completed in 2008.

11) A large low-grade gold-bearing hydrothermal system is hosted by highly altered felsic volcanics on the Hot Spring Property. Anomalous values in gold in rock and soil have been found concentrated on the southridge area, and other zones throughout the Property. A systematic exploration program of continued petrology, road building, trenching and diamond drilling is recommended at a cost of $220,000.00 to follow up targets west and south of the 1997 drillholes.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
December 28, 2008



Mt. HOPE RESOURCES LTD.			
HOT SPRING PROPERTY			
LOCATION MAP			
PROJECT NO.: H254101	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: DEC., 1996	FIGURE: 1

INTRODUCTION

This report has been commissioned by Marc L'Heureux of Everton Resources Inc. to document the 2008 work program and propose an exploration program to further assess the base and precious metal potential of the property. A large amount of previous work has been carried out in the past by various operators

The large volcanogenic copper-gold deposits of the Britannia Camp which produced 55 million tons grading 1.1% Copper and 0.02 oz/ton gold (Payne et al, 1980) are hosted in Gambier group rocks 70 km directly west of the Hot Spring Property. The Hot Spring area is underlain by altered volcanics and metasediments of the Gambier Group.

The claim area has been explored for precious metal (MacKay, 1944) and base metal potential (Wojdak, 1980a), since the early 1940's. Detailed panning during 1944 and 1997 demonstrated that Sloquet Creek contains plentiful coarse, angular placer gold and that 75% of the placer gold can be traced to Simpson Creek (Mackay, 1944). Stream sediment, soil and rock sampling led to the discovery of several gold, lead, copper and zinc soil anomalies by Cominco (Freeze, A. C., 1986). A field program by Aranlee Resources Ltd. conducted in 1987 relocated those anomalies and was successful in extending the most intense anomaly previously located by Cominco Ltd. Prospecting in 1988 discovered two new important pyrite-sphalerite alteration zones high in gold values south of the previous work on Southridge. Subsequent trenching in November 1988 on this showing south of North Sloquet Creek (Dan's Showing) revealed an extensive area carrying important gold values (up to 0.276 oz/ton) in a wide area extending over 1000 metres to the east. Preliminary detailed mapping and sampling suggested a possible stratabound nature to the mineralization. Limited shallow diamond drilling conducted in 1990 by Noranda intersected 119m averaging 584 ppb gold in Hole NQ90-2 and NQ90-4 averaged 615 ppb gold over 66m., demonstrating that the zone enriched in gold is between 70 to 100 metres in true thickness. Only one hole (NQ90-7) tested the possible downdip extension of this low-grade mineralized zone but an up faulted section of the lower andesite was encountered in this hole. Diamond drilling in 1997 was oriented at 060 to more thoroughly investigate the northwesterly-southeasterly structures which on relogging the 1990 drill core appeared to be important. The results of the 1997 diamond drilling indicate much higher grade values in gold and silver. An abundance of epidote and molybdenum was also encountered in the 1997 drilling.

Gold mineralization is related to Tertiary-age major faulting along the Harrison Lake Fracture Zone similar to the RN gold deposit at the south end of Harrison Lake and Doctors Point gold deposit.

Everton Resources Inc. conducted a relatively small geochemical and geological program in 2008.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Hot Spring claims are located at 122° 121' W longitude and 49° 45' N latitude in the New Westminster Mining Division, approximately 95 air kilometres northeast of Vancouver and 15 kilometres west of the northern end of Harrison Lake (Figure 1). Garibaldi Provincial Park borders the property to the west.

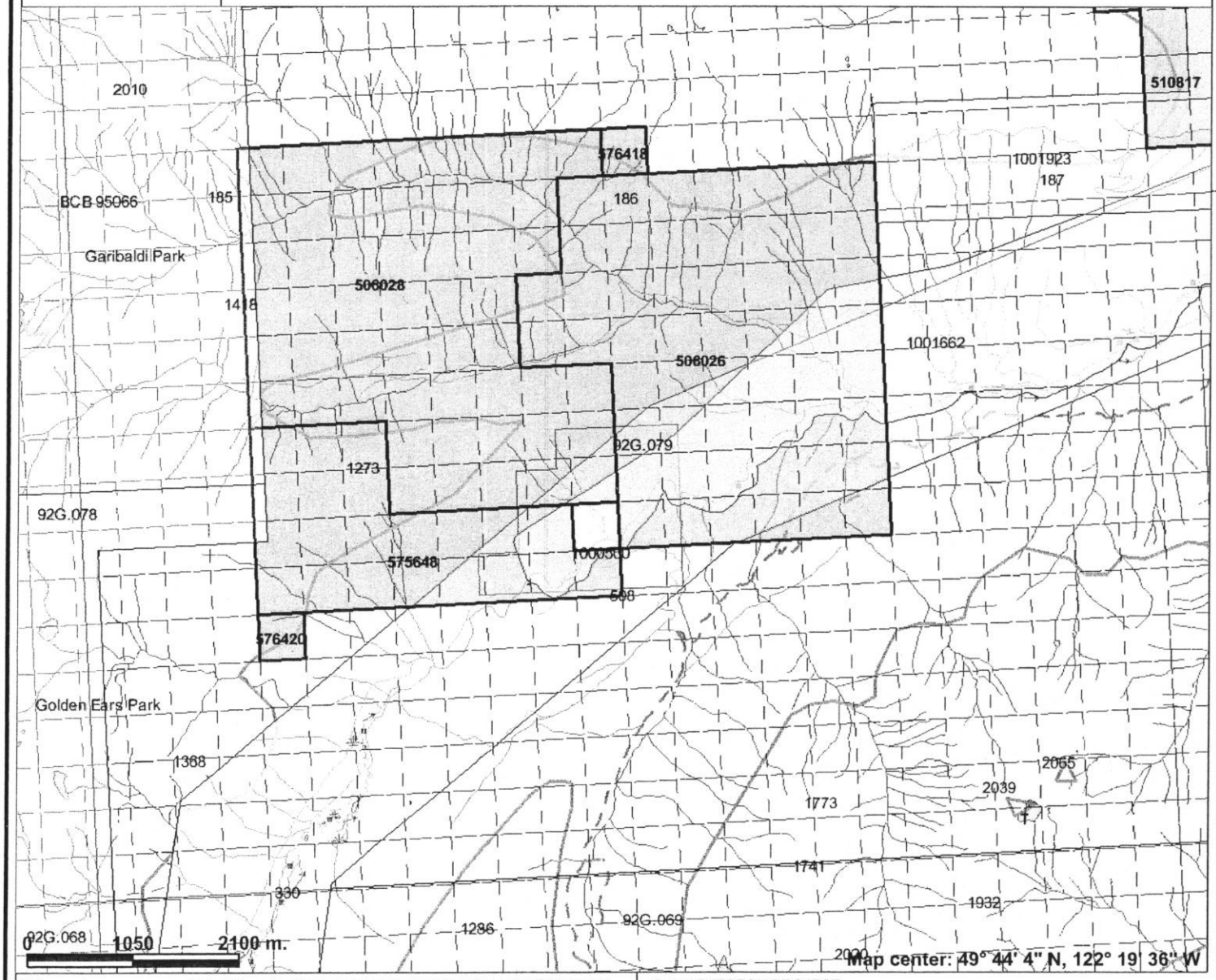
The property is accessible by logging roads via either Pemberton and south along the Lillooet River Valley Road, or by road up the west side of Harrison Lake from Harrison Mills (at the Sasquatch Inn turn-off). A 9 kilometer two-wheel drive road accesses the east central boundary of the property by traveling from the Lillooet River westward along the north side of Sloquet Creek Valley. Access to the claims, from this point is by 4x4 truck on the logging road. Helicopter services are available at Agassiz or Pemberton.

Elevations on the property range from 1,500 to 4,500 feet above mean sea level (460m to 1,480m a.s.l.). Slopes are steep with avalanche chutes and hazardous steep cliff areas. Thick growth of alder, devils club and alpine fir occur below altitudes of 4,500 feet (1,372m). Above this elevation the vegetation thins, and where the terrain flattens, ponds and swampy areas have developed.

The access road is currently well maintained up to the bridge over Simpson Creek. Run of River hydroelectric projects are currently being built on Five Creek and the Transmission line is situated along Sloquet Creek.

Locals refer to Sloquet Creek as "Spring Creek" since high temperature hotsprings occur south of the claims on South Sloquet Creek which attracts determined visitors throughout the year. A major new, permananent steel and concrete bridge across Sloquet Creek giving access to the hotsprings and South Sloquet was completed by Forestry in July 1997. This road could, in the future, give access to mineralized zones south of the 1997 drilling area.

Sloquet Creek--EVERTON



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes

N

Scale: 1:59,141

Notes: EVERTON PROJECT

506026 November 30 2008 1127.325 ha.

PROPERTY

The property consists of two contiguous MTO Cell claims held by conversion by Everton by trust agreement with J. T. Shearer and S. E. Angus.

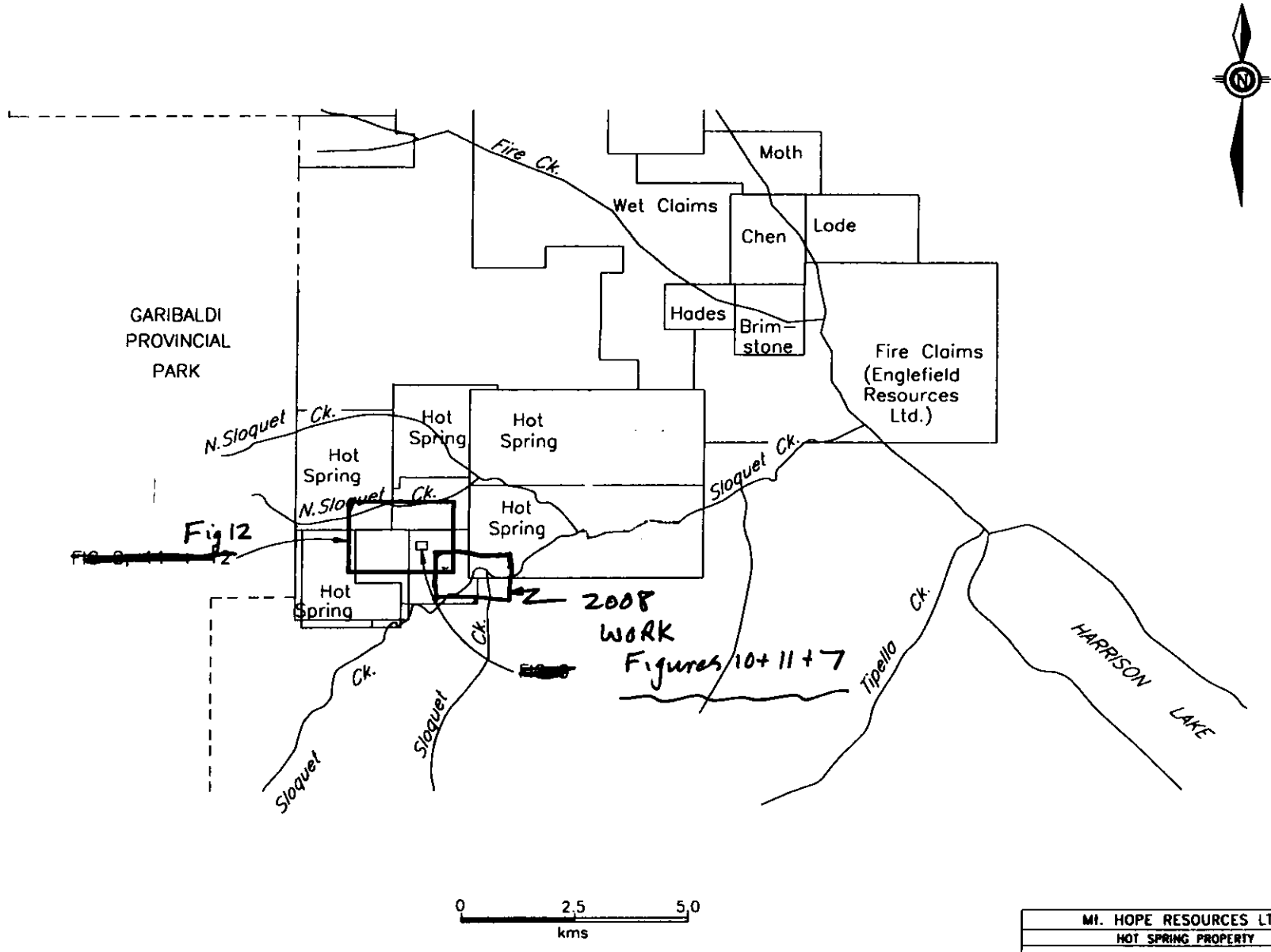
TABLE I

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Size of Units (ha)	Conversion Date (location date)	Current Expiry Date	Registered Owner
Hot Springs 1	506028	1085.480	Feb. 6/05	May 30/10	S. E. Angus
Hot Springs 2	506026	1127.330	Feb. 6/05	May 30/10	J. T. Shearer
Slo W	575648	538.540	Feb. 8/08	Nov. 30/09	J. T. Shearer
	Total	ha 2751.35			

*with application of assessment work documented in this report.

The legacy claims were located in 1995 and were converted with the advent of MTO.

Mineral title in British Columbia is acquired by locating claims in the proscribed manner as outlined in the MINERAL ACT and regulations. Title is maintained by filing appropriate assessment work in the amount of $4 per ha for the first 3 years and $8 per ha thereafter.



MT. HOPE RESOURCES LTD.	
HOT SPRING PROPERTY	
INDEX MAP	
PROJECT NO.: N254101	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: DEC., 1998	FIGURE: 6

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Recorded exploration activity within the immediate area has been conducted intermittently since the mid 1940's. North of Sloquet Creek in the Fire Lake-Fire Mountain Area, small scale gold production occurred in the 1920's and 1930's.

In 1944, the area was staked by prospectors working for Cominco Ltd. (MacKay, J. M., 1944). Their attention was focused towards this area after obtaining good gold indications from pannings of Sloquet Creek gravels. Over 75% of the gold was determined to be from gossanous cliffs in the Simpson Creek area. Prospecting in this area produced a chip sample of pyrite, galena and sphalerite bearing tuff that contained 0.16 oz/ton gold over six feet (1.8 metres) and also yielded a float rock sample containing quartz-sulphide stringers which assayed 0.94 oz/ton gold (MacKay, J. M., 1944). No further work was done at that time.

In 1975, the CL claim was located in the area north of Simpson Creek and was geologically mapped and sampled by M. McClaren and R. Dickinson. This work was performed for the Cyprus Anvil Corporation during 1976. The purpose of the exploration program was to assess the massive sulphide potential of the area. A pencil manuscript map at a scale of 1:1200 was constructed and was also used in the 1988 program.

In 1979, Cominco Ltd. staked the SLO claim group in the area now occupied by the Hot Spring claim group. Silt samples from this area gave anomalous precious and base metal values (Wojdak, P. J., 1980a). Cominco Ltd. completed a soil sampling survey in 1981 and located several precious and base metal soil anomalies. The best developed anomaly yielded values of up to 488 ppm Cu, 3600 ppm Pb, 3300 ppm Zn and extended 500 metres in length being open towards the west (Wojdak, P. J., 1980b).

In 1985, Cominco Ltd. attempted chip sampling traverses across a portion of cliffs located above and to the south of the best developed soil anomaly on the south side of Simpson Creek. This program employed experienced rock climbers and had a duration of three days. Thirty-five rock chip samples were collected; at least eight samples were anomalous in either copper, lead or zinc. Fourteen samples yielded silver values exceeding 7 ppm. Five samples yielded gold values exceeding 100 ppb. Best results were received from sample S-85-3 (155 ppm Cu, 12800 ppm Pb, 8440 ppm Zn, 162 ppm Ag, 392 ppb Au) and S857 (244 ppm Cu, 1186 ppm Pb, 578 ppm Zn, 17.6 ppm Ag, and 856 ppb Au)(Freeze, A. C., 1986).

The SLO claim group was allowed to lapse in October 1986. The area was partially restaked as the Quet 1 and 2 mineral claims on May, 1987 by W. Chase. Aranlee Resources Ltd. optioned the Quet 1 and 2 mineral claims in October, 1987 and staked the contiguous Quet 3 and 4 mineral claims in November, 1987. A small exploration program was conducted during November of 1987 by Aranlee Resources. This work confirmed the presence of the Cominco soil anomalies and extended some of the more significant ones (McClaren and Hill, 1987). In 1988, follow-up sampling, prospecting and geological mapping was completed. Cobra drilling and blasting was used to trench the most promising showings (Shearer, 1988).

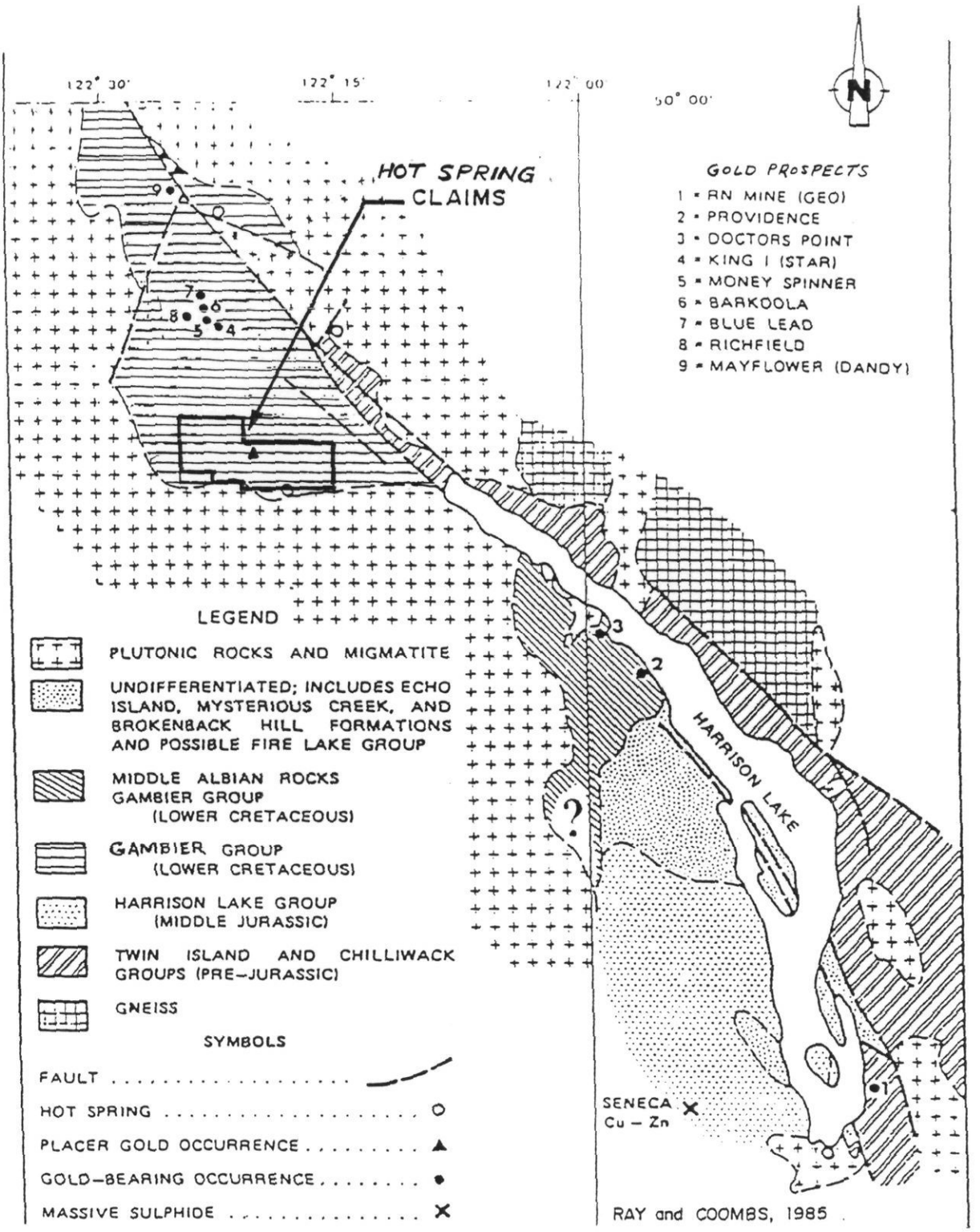
The claim situation was complicated with overlaps in the area since some previous claims were removed from the Government maps while they were still in good standing.

Aranlee Resources Ltd. optioned the property to Noranda in 1989. Work in 1990 consisted of 7 NQ diamond drillholes totalling 1251.9 metres on the Southridge part of the property. Hole NQ90-2 intersected 119m averaging 584 ppb Au, NQ90-4 intersected 615 ppb Au (Wilson, 1991). Only one hole (NQ90-7) tested the possible down drop extension of the mineralized zones but it encountered an up-faulted block of lower andesite. Airborne geophysics and follow-up soil geochemistry were also completed (Wilson and Wong, 1990).

In 1995 and 1996, the area was acquired by S.E. Angus, J. T. Shearer and A. E. Angus. Mount Hope Resources Corp. purchased the claims and completed follow-up geological mapping, relogging of the 1990 drillcore, extensive stream sediment panning, prospecting and diamond drilling 11 holes totalling 6,001 feet (1,800m). The access road from the new concrete bridge over Sloquet Creek was rehabilitated in close consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forest Service.

FIELD PROCEDURES

Prospecting was carried out over a large part of the central ridge area with one day spent south of North Sloquet Creek. Traverses were completed along the 3,000' and 3,500' contours on the southern portion of the central ridge, while in the north, in the Simpson Creek area, prospecting was carried out up individual gullies draining the gossanous ridge area. While work generally confirmed the previous interpretation of the bulk stratigraphy of the area, the interbedding of markedly different lithologies, such as rhyolites and andesites, and possible repetition of cyclicity in deposition creates considerable difficulty in assigning outcrops to particular units.



0 5 10 kilometres

Scale 1 : 400,000

Mt. HOPE RESOURCES LTD.	
HOT SPRING PROPERTY	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
PROJECT NO.: H254101	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: DEC., 1996	FIGURE: 4

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

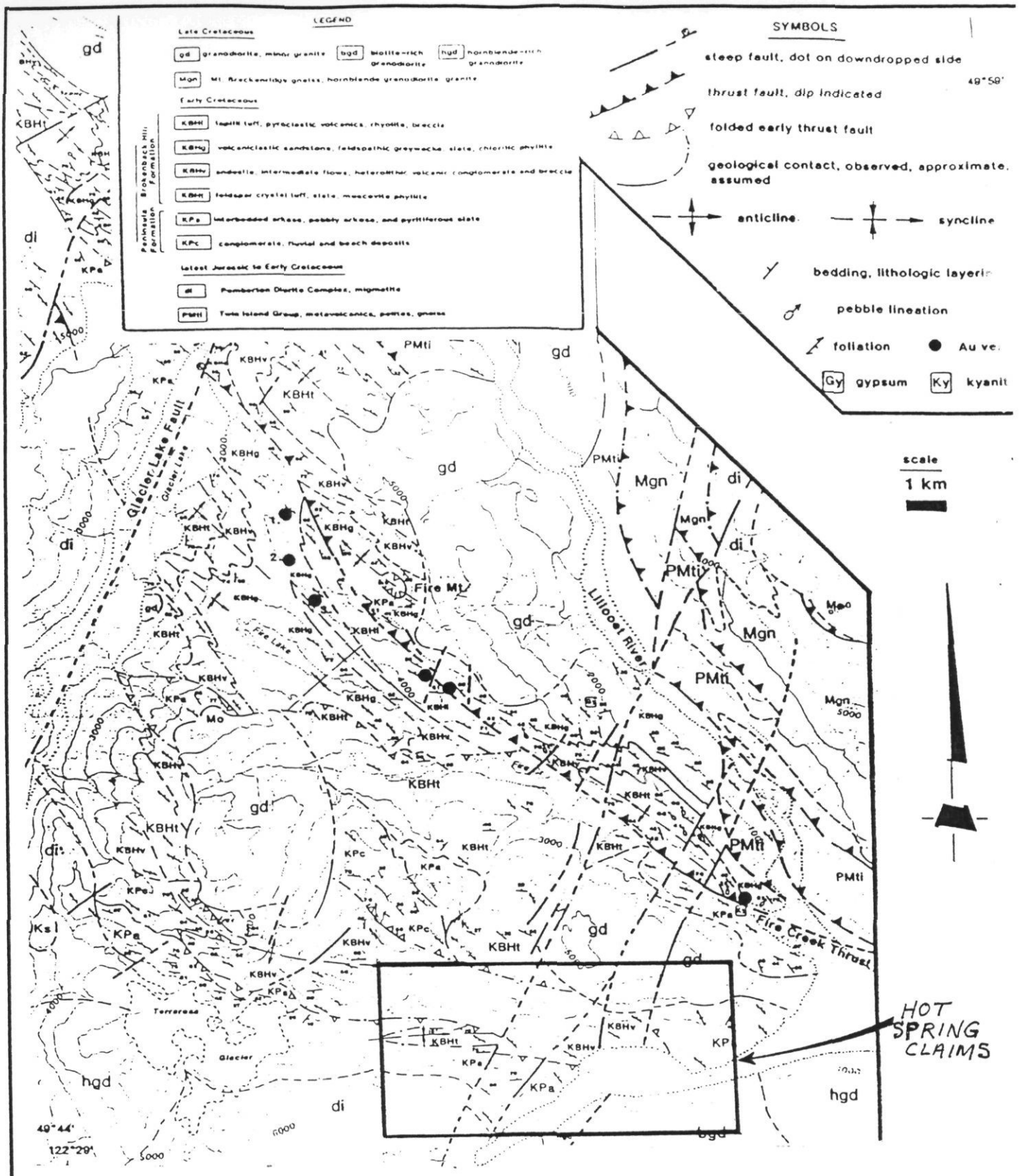
The earliest reported geological mapping of the North Harrison Lake area was of the Vancouver North Map Area by J. E. Armstrong and J. A. Roddick contained in G.S.C. Memoir 335: Vancouver North, Coquitlam, and Pitt Lake Map Areas, B.C., (Figure 4) . More recent mapping by J. M. Journeay, L. Csontos and J.V.G. Lynch from 1988 to 1989 have detailed the geology of North Harrison Lake area which includes the Hot Spring Property. A recently published Open File (O.F. #2203) by the British Columbia Department of Mines summarizes the results of that mapping, (Figure 5).

The Coast Belt of Southern British Columbia records a complex history of deformation, metamorphism and igneous activity that can be linked, in part, to progressive shortening and transcurrent displacements along the continental margin of North America since Early Cretaceous time that may be associated with eastward subduction of oceanic lithosphere.

Gambier Group rocks underlie the Hot Spring property and represent an island arc depositional environment. Included is the Peninsula Formation, a basal, fining upward sedimentary sequence of subaqueous autoclastic and epiclastic rocks which are mainly intermediate in composition (Roddick, J. A., 1965). These rocks are correlative on a lithological basis with the Gambier Group that lies 40 air miles (70 kilometres) to the west of the Hot Spring property. The argillaceous middle member along Harrison Lake is equivalent to the Britannia Formation of the Gambier Group (Roddick, J. A., 1965, pg. 42). The Britannia Formation hosts the Britannia Mine, a copper-zinc-gold felsic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit of the Kuroko-type (55 million tons grading 1.1% Cu, 0.65% Zn, 0.2 oz/ton Ag and 0.02 oz/ton Au) (Payne et. al., 1980).

Two phases of thrusting related to Late Cretaceous oblique convergence along the continental margin and Tertiary dextral/normal dip-slip faulting are the major structural events. Metamorphism to greenschist grade or lower has also occurred within the Gambier Group rocks. The metamorphic grade of the Gambier Group rocks seldom exceeds lower greenschist facies, except in the vicinity of intrusions, where migmatization occurs.

The Harrison Lake Shear Zone is recognized (Journeay, 1989) (Ray, 1986) to be an important structure in localizing economic gold deposits within Southwest British Columbia. This gold belt, which includes the Hot Spring property is associated primarily with brittle fault systems along the western margin of the Shear zone, and is offset to the north by younger northeast-striking transcurrent faults. These northeast-striking transcurrent faults may also be important structures in controlling the emplacement of epizonal Late Tertiary plutons and in tapping associated hydrothermal systems. These transcurrent faults may be providing the necessary structural control for localizing economic concentrations of both base and precious metals within the region.



SCALE

1 : 125000

Km 2.5 1.25 0 2.5 5.0 Km.

FROM OPEN FILE #2203

Mt. HOPE RESOURCES LTD.			
HOT SPRING PROPERTY			
LOCAL GEOLOGY			
PROJECT NO.: H254101	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: DEC., 1996	FIGURE:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY and MINERALIZATION

The geology of the central portion of the Hot Spring property is shown on Figure 6. The area is predominantly underlain by a mixed assemblage of felsic tuffaceous and fragmental rocks which display evidence of explosive felsic volcanism and contain clasts of laminated pyrite. These rocks interfinger with andesite flows and dykes.

Past geological mapping at the scales of 1:1,000 for the detailed grid and 1:2,500 for the reconnaissance grid was completed on the area referred to as the "Southridge Zone". The following is a summary of the lithological units noted during the course of prospecting and mapping in 1997.

Unit 6: Biotite-Hornblende Diorite

An unaltered, medium to fine grained, equigranular rock containing 10-15% biotite-hornblende crystals, 57-80% plagioclase crystals and 10% anhedral quartz. The rock has a light grey salt and pepper appearance and often has xenoliths of andesite near it's contacts.

This intrusive is extensively exposed in the southwest of the Southridge map area (Figure 8) together with a small stock mapped in the area 31+100E to 31+400E from 29+600N to 29+800N. Airborne magnetometer results suggest a larger near surface component to the stock than actually mapped on surface.

Unit 5A: Andesite Dykes/Sills?

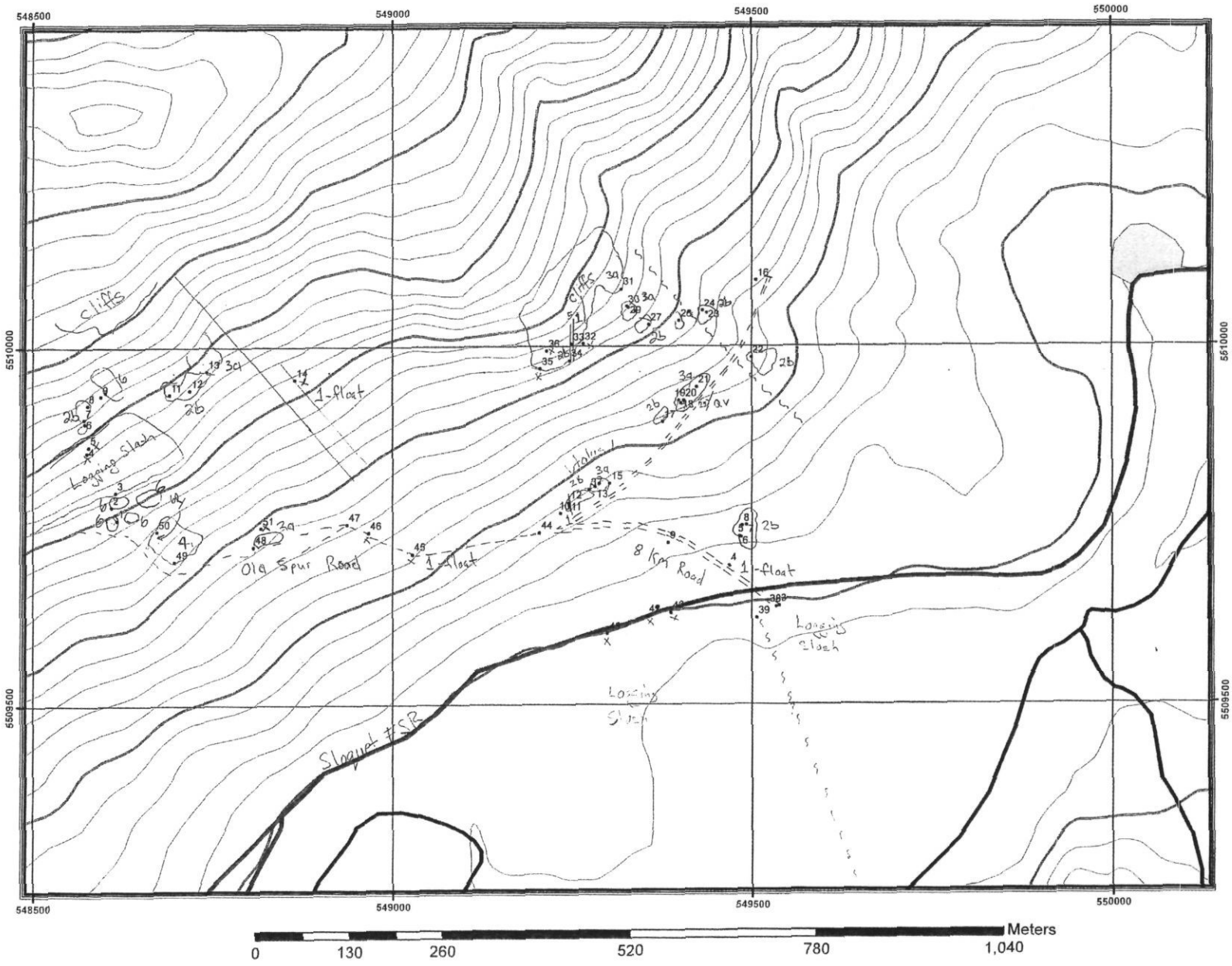
A dark green to greenish black rock, variably porphyritic with feldspar phenocrysts, massive, undifferentiated with extensive chlorite alteration and lesser epidote alteration. The dykes cut all lithologies (except diorite) at a north to north-west direction with mainly sharp contacts.

Pyrite is ubiquitous, occurring as fine disseminations from 1 to 15%, and often coats fracture surfaces. The rock is moderately to strongly magnetic. At some locations it is possible that these andesites (or intermediate tuffs) are conformable to bedding and may be sills. This unit is seen commonly throughout the property.

Unit 5B consists of andesitic flows and tuffs probably belonging to the Peninsula Formation. It occurs east of L31+500E and forms the easterly extent of the ridge between the North Sloquet and Sloquet Creek.

Unit 4: Dacitic to Andesitic Lapilli (Nodular) Tuffs

Characterized by a dark grey to brown matrix of abundant secondary biotite with subrounded 1 to 10 mm nodules of light green associated with variable concentrations of felsic angular fragments. This unit contains variable to pervasive silicification and has been shown by petrographic studies to be altered by potassium feldspar.



Everton Project
Sloquet Creek
Homegold Resources

Unit	Description
6	**BIOTITE - HORNBLENDE DIORITE** pepper appearance with biotite-hornblende, plagioclase and quartz.
5	**ANDESITE DYKES/FLOWS** Dark green to greenish black, porphoryitic dkye with subrounded feldspar phenocrysts up to 5 mm, silicified with a light tan weathered surface. This unit cuts through the tuffs and
4	**ALTERED DACITIC TUFF** Medium grey to brown matrix, silicifed and medium grained.
3	**ALTERED ANDESITIC TUFF** Medium grey- green fine grained silicified matrix, feldspar tuffaceous fragments with chlorite and lesser epidote alteration common.
	3a Strongly pyritic unit
2	**ALTERED ANDESITIC TUFF**
	2b weakly pyritic unit
1	**METASEDIMENTS** Dark grey to black argillite, very fine grained pyrite disseminated throughout

Symbols

- Float
- Fault
- Outcrop
- Snow chute
- Road

N
W
E
S

Scale 1:5,000
20 Metre Contour Interval
UTM Projection, Zone 10
NAD 83 Datum

Field Work by Liz Scroggins, BSc.
Map drawn by Andrew Wilkins BSc., PGeo
Geoclimb Consultants
November, 2008

This unit is common along the northern border of the detailed grid over a slope distance of 300m and is in gradational (due to intensity of alteration) contact with unit 3. Relict textures in Unit 3 suggest that at least part of Unit 3 is intensely altered unit 4.

Unit 3: Siliceous Felsic Tuff

A light blue grey, fine grained to very fine grained highly silicified and potassic altered and massive rock. The rock appears to have been bleached and weathered surfaces have a distinctive yellow-brown gossanous appearance due to oxidation of finely disseminated pyrite.

This unit is often mineralized with sphalerite ± galena and lesser chalcopyrite and produced the bulk of the gold and silver rock sample anomalies during Aranlee's 1989 field program. It is situated immediately south of Unit 4 in an east-west band on the detailed grid and occurs over a slope distance of 200m. Since unit 3 may be essentially an alteration feature, futre mapping should concentrate on defining the contact relationships between unit 3 and 4.

A similar lithological unit occurs on the south facing slope of Southridge which may, in part, be the down-dip extension of Unit 3. It occurs over a much wider slope distance, however, and a steepening dip would be required to account for the additional area of the outcrop, unless this exporsure is related to buried, presently unknown intrusive. The unit is fairly massive and dip measurements can not be made. More detailed mapping from closer spaced lines would be necessary to more fully understand the geometry of Unit 3.

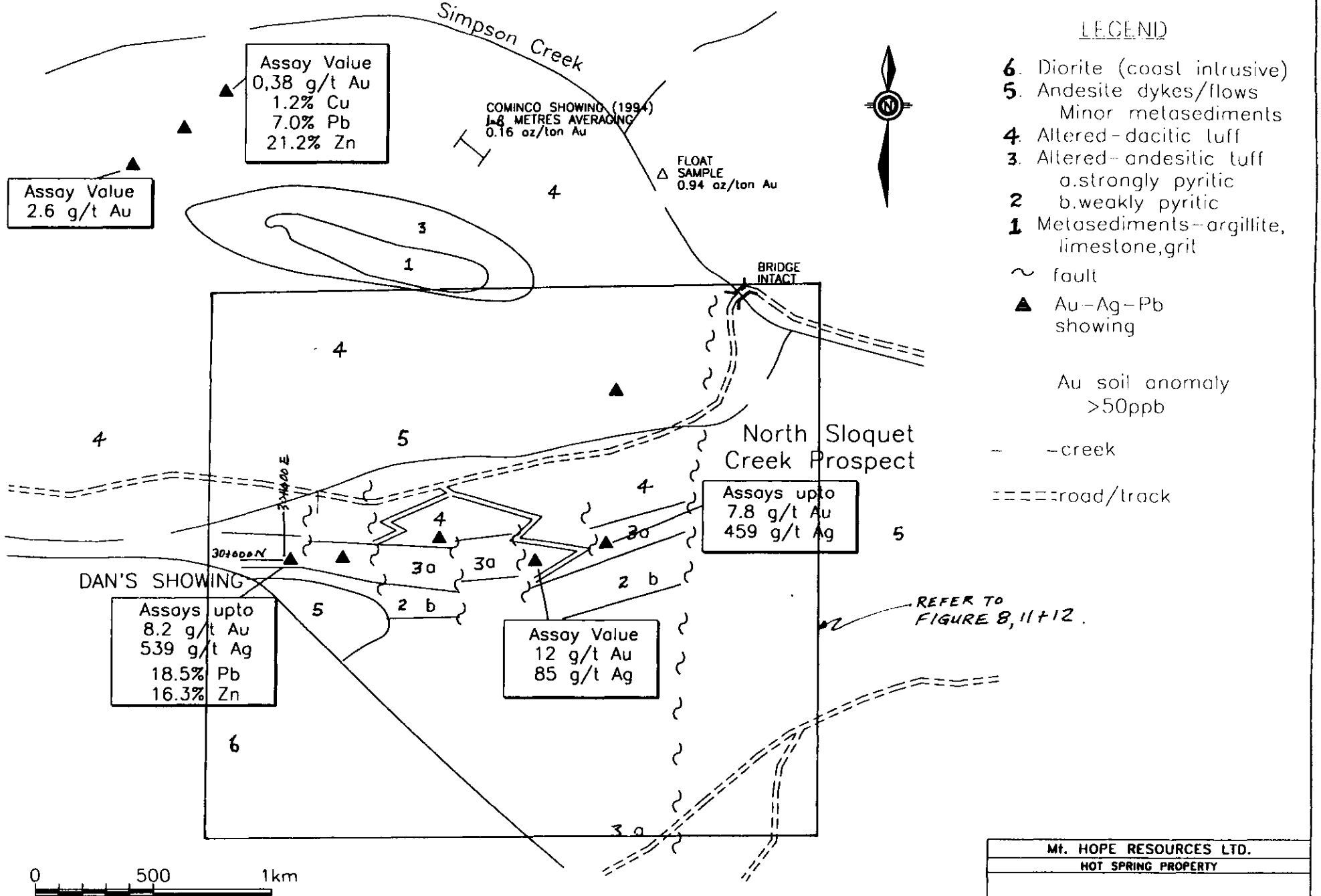
Unit 2: Siliceous (Sugary Textured) Felsic Tuff

A white, fine to medium grained sugary textured, very siliceous felsic tuff. As with Unit 3, into which this unit is gradational, the protolith is not clear but is thought to be the dacite nodular tuff. Quartz eyes have not been recognized in hand specimens. Silicification has obliterated most original texture and the unit appears as a massive, non-bedded volcanic. Ghosted white tuff fragments (feldspar?) are sometimes observed.

A distinctive red (hematite?) colouration on weathered surfaces is common within this unit. The pyrite content is very low (<<1%) and the rock appears to have been bleached. This unit outcrops in an east-west band south of Unit 3 just on the south facing slope from the ridge forming the topographic high on the detailed and reconnaissance grids.

Unit 1: Boulder Conglomerate

Well rounded granitic boulders occur within a (matrix supported) dark green, chloritized andesitic matrix. This unit is only seen on the reconnaissance grid on the east and north-east sides and likely represents a lower portion of the Peninsula Formation within the gridded area.



LEGEND

6. Diorite (coast intrusive)
5. Andesite dykes/flows
   Minor metasediments
4. Altered-dacitic tuff
3. Altered-andesitic tuff
   a. strongly pyritic
2 b. weakly pyritic
1. Metasediments-argillite, limestone, grit

~ fault

▲ Au-Ag-Pb showing

Au soil anomaly >50ppb

– –creek

=====road/track

Mt. HOPE RESOURCES LTD.			
HOT SPRING PROPERTY			
DETAIL GENERALIZED GEOLOGY			
PROJECT NO.: H254101	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: DEC., 1998	FIGURE: 7

Alteration

The volcanic package consisting of Units 2, 3 and 4 display the strongest alteration of all rocks mapped. Unit 5 displays strong local orthoclase alteration while Unit 3 contains both orthoclase and intense silica alteration. The silicification becomes stronger and orthoclase weaker towards the south (up stratigraphy) until in Unit 2 the rock is totally silicified and most of original textures destroyed. Silicification, as with orthoclase alteration, is pervasive with gradational contacts.

The origin of the alteration may, in part, be related to the intrusion of the Coast Plutonic complex diorites or unrecognized younger intrusives with the gradational change from one alteration type to the next related to the contact aureoles. Other volcanics on the property show minor to moderate silicification but nowhere near the intensity of Unit 2, 3 and 4.

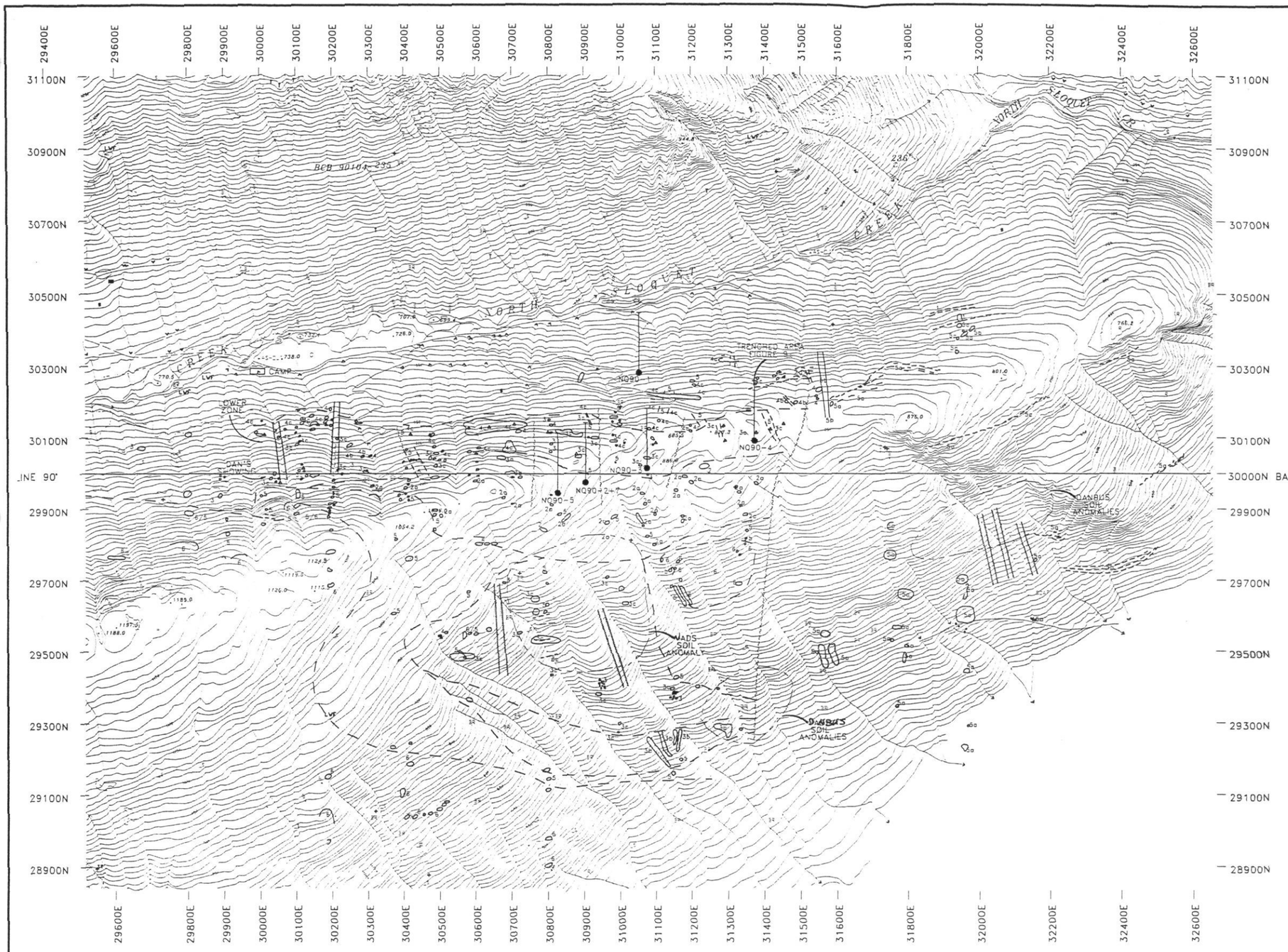
GEOLOGICAL WORK in 2008

Liz Scroggins and Doug MacCray traversed the new logging road that is at 8km along the Sloquet Main Forest Service Road. Doug soil sampled every 50 metres along the road cut and a total of 7 rock samples were collected. Mineralization was predominately disseminated pyrite in argillite tuffs and argillite.

The logging slash above led into a forested section where abundant outcrop was present. Large cliffy outcrops rose several hundred feet above the prospecting traverse. A total of 12 rock samples were collected.

Abundant rusty float was along the main road with minor amounts of pyrite. A mineralized lens was found near the end of the road in outcrop of dacitic to andesitic tuff. A total of 10 samples were collected.

A mineralized lens of strongly altered tuffaceous material was found in outcrop in the forested area. A large straight avalanche shute was crossed on the traverse. A total of 6 rock samples were collected.



SCALE
0 100 200 300 400
METRES

LEGEND

8 ANDESITE TUFFS
- MEDIUM GREEN FINE GRAINED SILICIFIED MATRIX
- ABUNDANT FELDSPAR TUFFACEOUS FRAGMENTS
- 0-5% FINE GRAINED MAFIC TUFFACEOUS FRAGMENTS

7 PALE GREEN TUFF
- PALE GREEN AND HIGHLY SILICEOUS
- VERY FINE GRAINED WITH GHOST FELDSPAR TUFFACEOUS FRAGMENTS
- MAY BE BANDED
- NOT MAPPED IN SURFACE EXPOSURE

6 BIOTITE – HORNBLENDE DIORITE
UNALTERED, MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED CONTAINS XENOLITHIC BLOCKS OF ANDESITE NEAR CONTACT.

5 A – ANDESITE FLOWS / HIGH LEVEL INTRUSIVES
- MASSIVE UNDIFFERENTIATED MULTI-JOINTED
- GREY BLACK TO GREENISH BLACK IN COLOUR.
- VARIABLY PORPHYRITIC
- EXTENSIVE CHLORITE ALTERATION, LESSER EPIDOTE ALTERATION
- PYRITE ALMOST UNIVERSALLY PRESENT, 1-15% DISSEMINATED AND LOCALLY RICHER ON FRACTURE SURFACES.

B – ANDESITE DYKES
- SAME LITHOLOGY AS "5A"
- COMMONLY PORPHYRITIC – "FELDSPAR PORPHYRYS"
- CONTACT VARY BETWEEN DIFFUSE GRADATIONAL TO SHARP AND OFTEN SHEARED
- CUTS ALL OTHER LITHOLOGIES (EXCEPT DIORITE?)
- MOST TREND NORTH-NORTHWEST

4 DACITIC – ANDESITIC LAPILLI TUFFS
- COARSE DARK GREY TO PURPLISH IN COLOUR
- NODULAR FORM COMMON IN DRILL CORE, OFTEN LOGGED AS NODULAR TUFF
- SECONDARY BIOTITE COMMON, GIVING WELL DEVELOPED FABRICS
- GENERALLY SHOW PERVASSIVE SILICIFICATION, PYRITIZATION AND LESSER K. -FELDSPAR ALTERATION

3 SILICEOUS FELSIC TUFFS
- FINE GRAINED, LIGHT-BLUE – GREY IN COLOUR
- MAY INCLUDE MINOR HIGHLY ALTERED SEDIMENTS?
- GENERALLY PERVASSIVE SILICIFICATION, PYRITIZATION AND K. -FELDSPAR ALTERATION
- STRONGLY BLEACHED, LEACHED, WITH DISTINCTIVE YELLOW BROWN GOSSANOUS WEATHERED SKIN IN STRONGLY ALTERED AREAS

2 SILICEOUS (SUGARY TEXTURED) FELSIC TUFFS
- VERY SILICEOUS, WHITE SUGARY TEXTURED
- MINOR PYRITE < 1%
- SERICITE COMMON
- PINK Fe-OXIDE STAIN DISTINCTIVE ON WEATHERED SURFACE
- GRADATIONAL WITH (3) IN SOME AREAS

1 BOULDER CONGLOMERATE
- WELL ROUNDED GRANITIC BOULDERS FLOATING IN DARK CHLORITIZED ANDESITIC MATRIX

SYMBOLS
- OUTCROP
- CLIFFS/CGRAGS
- SNOW CHUTE / TOPOGRAPHIC DEPRESSION
- ROAD
- LITHOLOGIC CONTACT
- FAULT

ALTERATION
- a MINOR PYRITE, 1% MINOR TO MODERATE SILICIFICATION
- b MODERATE PYRITE 1-4%, MINOR TO MODERATE SILICIFICATION
- c ABUNDANT PYRITE 4-30%, MODERATE TO STRONG SILICIFICATION

MINERALIZED OUTCROP AREAS
- ▲ ABUNDANT SPHALERITE AND/OR GALENA
  - PYRITE > 10%
  - STRONG SILICIFICATION, OFTEN WITH QUARTZ-VEINLET FLOODING
  - STRONG K-FELDSPAR ALTERATION
  - MINOR SPHALERITE AND/OR GALENA
- Fs FUCHITE
- Ba BARITE
- Cp CHALCOPYRITE

Mt. HOPE RESOURCES LTD.

HOT SPRING PROPERTY

DETAIL GEOLOGY SOUTHRIDGE AREA

PROJECT NO.:	SCALE:	DATE:	FIGURE:
H254101	AS SHOWN	DEC., 1996	8

after 10

STRUCTURE

The volcano-sedimentary sequence has been metamorphosed to biotite metamorphic grade with variable development of a tectonic fabric. Where recognizable, bedding is sub-parallel to or shallower than the fabric, dipping at 30-50° to the SSW or SSE. There is no evidence of major tight fold repetition within the map area.

Late-stage faulting is important, probably largely of post-plutonic, Tertiary age. Gold mineralization elsewhere in the Harrison Lake Area is related to this Tertiary Event. A major dextral northeast-trending fault controls the orientation of Sloquet Creek and cuts the nose of the ridge between North Sloquet and Simpson Creeks. Hot springs in Sloquet Creek may be related to this fault. Several sub-parallel northeast to north-trending faults may control the line of snow chutes to the west. One such structure exposed by trenching near 30+125N and 30+305E is strongly altered and mineralized. Several southwest dipping structures have also been recognized in the area and may bear a close relationship to mineralized zones.

The Southridge Zone west of Line 31+500E is underlain by an east-west striking, moderately south dipping sequence of intermediate to felsic volcanic tuffs to lapilli tuffs. These volcanics have been pervasively silicified and orthoclase altered and are cut by numerous andesitic porphyry dykes trending north to northwest. Steeply dipping north-south trending faults have displaced some lithologies by a few tens of metres. A blue-grey silicified felsic tuff unit (Unit 3) has been shown by past surveys to contain sphalerite-galena showings. Present mapping assigns the gold showings to this unit and defines it to be the most potentially economic horizon on the Southridge.

East of Line 31+500E and separated by a major north - south gulley is a massive andesitic flow/tuff unit which is underlain by a boulder conglomerate. No structural measurements were recovered from these units. This area represents a significant faulted uplift within the Gambier Group with subsequent erosion of the Brokenback Hill Formation and exposing the underlying Peninsula Formation. These rocks are not as altered as those west of Line 31+500E indicating the uplift and erosion to be a late stage event. No mineralization except minor pyrite was seen within this package of rocks.

Everton Project
Sloquet Creek
Homegold Resources

Rock Sample Locations

▲EV-08-01
16 / 0.6
Au. / Ag
ppb / ppm.

548500 549000 549500 550000

5510000

5509500

EV-08-01 16 Au / 0.6 Ag
EV-08-02 8 / <0.1
EV-08-03 12 / <0.1
EV-08-04/05 14 / <0.1 12 / <0.1
EV-08-06 <2 / <0.1
EV-08-07 5 / 0.1
EV-08-08 11 / <0.1
EV-08-09 68 / <0.1
EV-08-10 80 / <0.1
EV-08-11 131 / <0.1
EV-08-12 <2 / 4 0.1
EV-08-13 2 / 0.1
EV-08-14 2 / 0.1
EV-08-15 2 / 0.5
EV-08-16 <2 / 0.8
EV-08-17 14 / <0.1
EV-08-18 6 / 0.1
EV-08-19/20 <2 / 0.9
EV-08-22/23 14 / 0.7
EV-08-24 5 / <0.1
EV-08-25 46 / 0.1
20 / 0.8
58 / 0.1
EV-08-26 2 / 0.1
EV-08-27 2 / <0.1
EV-08-28 78 / 0.8
EV-08-29 258 / 4.8
EV-08-30 26 / 0.4
EV-08-31 <2 / <0.1
EV-08-32
EV-08-33 6 / <0.1
EV-08-34
EV-08-35 177 177 / 8.7 1789 Cu.
EV-08-36 3 / <0.1
5 / <0.1
2 / <0.1

548500 549000 549500 550000

0 130 260 520 780 1,040 Meters

N
W E
S

Scale 1:5,000
20 Metre Contour Interval
UTM Projection, Zone 10
NAD 83 Datum

Field Work by Liz Scroggins, BSc.
Map drawn by Andrew Wilkins BSc., PGeo
Geoclimb Consultants
November, 2008

PREVIOUS TRENCHING (IN 1988 & 1989)

Mineralization and Lithogeochemistry

A high proportion of the volcanic rocks in the claim area are pyritic with variable enrichment in base and precious metals. The property geology indicates major potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide or stockwork base metal-gold mineralization (comparable to some of the zones at the Britannia Mine) and for structurally controlled mesothermal or epithermal gold mineralization related to the Late Cretaceous or Tertiary structures.

Exploration by Cominco and Aranlee prior to 1989 identified widespread base and precious metal enrichment in the pyritic felsic volcanics on the ridge between Simpson and North Sloquet Creeks. Several sphalerite-galena showings were located on this ridge and north of Simpson Creek, some with significant gold values (max. 392 ppb Au). Higher gold values in Dan's Showing south of North Sloquet Creek focused follow-up work in this area. This led in 1989 and 1990 to the outlining of an extensive, discontinuous, mineralized zone extending at least 1.5 km east-west along strike and up to 100m across strike. This area is referred to as the North Sloquet Creek Prospect.

North Sloquet Creek Prospect

Dan's Showing (30+000N + 30+050E)

Five trenches were blasted across the showing in 1988. This zone outcrops over a horizontal area of 55 by 35 metres and is covered on all sides. Vertically it is exposed through a height of 25 metres on the steep hillside. Hand trenching gave values of up to 0.238 oz/ton Au over 1m (0.174 oz/ton over 2m). In a different area, one part of a trench gave 8 metres averaging 0.052 oz/ton Au. Narrow galena-sphalerite fault zones give up to 15 oz/ton Ag and 25% combined Pb/Zn over 1 metre (Shearer, 1988). The host rock is Unit 3a altered rhyolitic tuff cut by an intense millimetre scale quartz veining network. Sulfides occur as disseminations and within veins, averaging 5-10% but with local zones of up to 40-60% sulfide. The richest mineralization occurs in a shallow (35°) south-dipping 0.2 to 1m breccia zone.

The extent of the mineralized area is uncertain. Disseminated sphalerite-galena mineralization occurs in outcrop along strike to the east for 130m, with grab samples assaying up to 3.37 g/t Au (0.098 oz/ton Au). Mineralized float occurs 150m west of the showing, where outcrop is absent. Exposure is also absent downhill to the north. To the south, the zone passes up into unmineralized andesite.

The evidence suggests a primary stratabound metal enrichment concentrated into later structurally controlled zones. The disposition of higher grade samples within the trenched area may reflect a 150-160° mineralized zone strike related to 140-150° shear zones exposed in the trenches. The relative importance of structural and stratigraphic controls requires additional investigation.

Lower Zone (30+100N + 30+035E)

The 'Lower Showing' lies 100m north-northwest and downhill from Dan's Showing. Abundant pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur as disseminations and in irregular massive zones and veins in silicified dacitic tuff. Grab samples assay up to 1.26 g/t Au (0.037 oz/ton). A strike of 160-170° would link the zone with Dan's Showing through intervening soil anomalies (up to 155 ppb Au). Prospecting along strike to the east from the lower showing has established an extensive stratabound zone (250 x 50m) of variably silicified tuffs with widespread pyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization, concentrated in northwest-trending shear zones. Grab samples assay up to 0.7 g/t Au (0.02 oz/ton).

The Lower Zone continues east into the 350 E showing and probably continues along strike through the 600 E, 900 E, 1150 E and 1400 E Showings (below).

350 E Showing (30+125N + 30+350E)

Excavator trenching of a northwest-trending Au soil anomaly (to a maximum of 420 ppb Au) revealed a fault zone of intensely sericitic and argillic altered pyritic tuff at least 13m across. Maximum gold values in 1 metre channel samples were 0.068 g/t (0.002 oz/ton). This passes east into 9m of silicified tuff with up to 30% pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite. Maximum 1 metre channel sample assays from the zone were 0.48 g/t Au (0.014 oz/ton), 26.7 g/t Ag (0.78 oz/ton), 1.04% Cu, 1.35% Zn and 0.14% Pb, A 4m zone assayed at 0.39 oz/ton Au, 18.3 g/t Ag, 0.62% Cu, 0.64% Zn, 0.11% Pb.

A 30 metre section of variably silicified sphalerite-bearing pyritic tuffs was exposed east of this Cu-Zn zone. This mineralization represents the eastward extension of the Lower Zone, with up to 20 metres dextral offset across the fault. Maximum values from 1 metre channel samples were 0.206 g/t Au (0.006 oz/ton) with 22.7 g/t Ag (0.66 oz/ton) and 2.0% Zn.

600 E Showing (30+170N + 30+600E)

This showing occurs on the eastward extension of the Lower Zone and marks the start of richer gold mineralization within the zone. Grab samples of pyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization in silicified dacitic tuffs assay up to 4.2 g/t Au (0.122 oz/ton). Recent channel sampling across the zone indicated 7 metres assaying 2.4 g/t Au (0.07 oz/ton) with 2 metres at 4.56 g/t (0.134 oz/ton). Trenching is required to establish the continuity of the mineralization.

900 E Showing (30+110N + 30+905E)

The main mineralized zone at 900 E is 3-5m across and exposed over 15m of strike at about 145° Az. It contains abundant (10-40%) pyrite, galena and sphalerite, disseminated within quartz vein networks hosted by silicified dacitic tuff. Mineralization is extensive but its continuity is uncertain due to deep oxidation and leaching.

Twelve grab samples from the 15 x 20 metre outcrop area average 2.45 g/t Au (0.071 oz/ton) and 33.16 g/t Ag (0.967 oz/ton). The maximum assay was 6..88 g/t Au (0.201 oz/ton) with 68 g/t Ag (1.983 oz/ton) and more than 1% Pb. Limited channel samples have been taken across the main zone. The best intersections were 1 metre at 6.38 a/t Au (0.186 oz/ton) and 2 metres at

2.76 g/t Au (0.805 oz/ton). Eight samples across the zone average 2.74 g/t Au (0.080 oz/ton) and 60.7 g/t Ag (1.769 oz/ton), excluding samples of an unmineralized 0.5m andesitic dyke cutting the zone.

The area is presently inaccessible to the excavator so that blast trenching and channel sampling are required to establish continuity and grade mineralization. The outcrop is deeply leached and grades may increase in fresh rock as was the case at Dan's Showing.

Exposure is absent along strike from the main zone. Its projected extension to the northwest is marked by a strong topographic break in craggy outcrops to the southwest. These comprise variably silicified pyritic tuff with common galena-sphalerite mineralization, forming part of the stratabound Lower Zone extending west to the 600 E Showing. Preliminary grab samples assay up to 2.9 g/t Au (0.08 oz/ton). Continuity of mineralization is difficult to establish due to deep oxidation and leaching. None of this area is accessible to tracked excavator and should be further explored by hand trenching, channel sampling and drilling.

1300 - 1500 E Showing Figure 9 (30+150N and 31+300E to 31+500E)

Mineralization in the eastern grid area was discovered as a follow-up to highly anomalous soil geochemistry on the 30+000N line from 30+750E to 31+500E. Chip samples from sub-outcrop at 31+500E assayed 3840 ppb Au. Follow-up prospecting revealed pyritic silicified tuff with extensive sphalerite-galena. Mineralization in the vicinity at 1100 and 1400E returned values of 4.35 g/t (0.127 oz/ton) and 12.59 g/t (0.367 oz/ton) Au. Five grab samples from the 20 x 30m outcrop area at 1400E averaged 5.71 g/t (0.149 oz/ton) Au.

A tote road was constructed to the ridge top at 31+400E by tracked excavator and the area between 31+100E and 31+500E was trenched at this level. In total, 550m of trenching was completed with channel chip samples taken at 1 m intervals (in most cases). The trenching successfully delineated an apparently northeast trending zone, 40 m x 150 m, of intensely silicified pyritized rhyolitic tuff breccia with pervasive quartz veinlet flooding and alteration and disseminated and veinlet sphalerite-galena. Assay results (Table 2, Figure 9) were in the general range 0.02 to 0.1 oz/ton Au, 0.1 - 2 oz/ton Ag and 0.01 - 1% Pb and Zn through the zone.

The western and southern extensions of this mineralized area were not accessible to the excavator and will require blast trenching. Grab samples from the area west of 1300 E have assayed up to 12.07 g/t (0.352 oz/ton) Au with broad coincident soil geochemical anomalies.

A trench was dug further west on the ridge between 30+750E and 30+920E south of the main mineralized zone (900 E Showing), along the soil anomaly on the 30+000N line (up to a maximum of 750 ppb Au). This exposed a continuous zone of silicified pyritized tuffs with local minor sphalerite-galena. Grab samples assay up to 0.82 g/t (0.024 oz/ton) Au with chip samples up to 0.48 g/t (0.014 oz/ton) Au over 3 metres.

Controls on Mineralization in the Sloquet Area

Exploration to date has established an apparently stratabound zone of gold and base metal mineralization in intensely altered volcanic rocks south of North Sloquet Creek. North to northwest-trending structures within the zone are associated with higher grade mineralization.

Some of these structures are obviously late, such as the fault zone at 350 E, but some may be significantly earlier.

The mineralization observed to date is not volcanogenic-exhalative but is of replacement stockwork type. If the mineralization is related to submarine volcanism, the observed enrichment may be peripheral to higher grade massive sulphide zones which may be amenable to geophysical detection. Recent soil and lithogeochemistry show increasing gold enrichment east of the 900 E Showing, indicating a higher grade section of the stratabound zone.

TABLE 2

31 + 300 to 31 + 500 E Showing Au/Ag Trench Intersections

Trench	Intersection		
T2	19m	@	0.046 oz/ton (1.57g/t) Au 1.132 oz/ton (38.8 g/t) Ag includes: 6m at 0.096 oz/ton (3.29 g/t) Au 2.48 oz/ton (85.35 g/t) Ag
T3	12m	@	0.023 oz/ton (0.78 g/t) Au 0.257 oz/ton (8.80 g/t) Ag
	19m	@	0.039 oz/ton (1.33 g/t) Au 0.543 oz/ton (18.30 g/t) Ag includes: 4m at 0.065 oz/ton (2.2 g/t) Au 0.541 oz/ton (18.56 g/t) Ag
T4	7m	@	0.016 oz/ton (0.54 g/t) Au 0.629 oz/ton (21.56 g/t) Ag
T5	20m	@	0.063 oz/ton (2.16 g/t) Au 2.31 oz/ton (79.18 g/t) Ag includes: 5m at 0.106 oz/ton (3.63 g/t) Au 3.430 oz/ton (116.5 g/t) Ag
T6	20m	@	0.029 oz/ton (0.99 g/t) Au 1.37 oz/ton (46.96 g/t) Ag includes: 13m @ 0.035 oz/ton (1.2 g/t) Au 1.37 oz/ton (46.96 g/t) Ag
T7	15m	@	0.032 oz/ton (1.09 g/t) Au 1.9 oz/ton (65.1 g/t) Ag
T8	Grab samples		0.092 oz/ton (3.15 g/t) Au) over 6.57 oz/ton (225.2 g/t) Ag) 90 cm 0.142 oz/ton (4.867 g/t) Au) over 13.4 oz/ton (459.3 g/t) Ag) 75 cm 0.230 oz/ton (7.88 g/t) Au) over 8.96 oz/ton (307.4 g/t) Ag) 65 cm
T9	7m	@	0.061 oz/ton (2.09 g/t) Au 3.207 oz/ton (45.9 g/t) Ag
T10	Grab sample		0.048 oz/ton (7.88 g/t) Au 1.34 oz/ton (45.9 g/t) Ag

T11	4m	@	0.026 oz/ton (0.891 g/t) Au 1.632 oz/ton (55.94 g/t) Ag
Refer to Figure 9 for details of trenching			

PREVIOUS DIAMOND DRILLING (1990 & 1997)

Table 3 lists the drill collar co-ordinates and final hole depths for the 1990 drilling:

TABLE 3

Drill Hole Co-ordinates

DDH#	Latitude	Departure	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Total Length (m)
NQ90-1	30+335N	31+083E	746 m	360°	-85°	160.60
NQ90-2	30+012N	30+886E	950 m	360°	-45°	218.20
NQ90-3	30+038N	31+101E	882 m	360°	-50°	276.50
NQ90-4	30+106N	31+400E	833 m	360°	-52°	133.20
NQ90-5	29+971N	30+809E	970 m	360°	-60°	215.20
NQ90-6	30+010N	30+884E	950 m	-	-90°	54.00
NQ90-7	30+013N	30+889E	950 m	-	-90°	194.20
HS97-01	30163.00	31410.00		050°	-57	144.60
HS97-02	30163.00	31410.00		230°	-55	148.13
HS97-03	30163.00	31410.00		050°	-90	127.00
HS97-04	30191.00	31307.00		050°	-57	163.32
HS97-05	30091.00	31307.00		050°	-90	160.32
HS97-06	30038.00	31101.00		050°	-57	227.69
HS97-07	30038.00	31101.00		050°	-90	175.76
HS97-08	30012.00	30882.00		050°	-55	104.24
HS97-09	29970.00	30774.00		050°	-57	231.65
HS97-10	29970.00	30774.00		060°	-90	270.05
HS97-11	30050.00	31020.00		050°	-60	230.73
					Total	

NQ90-1:

DDH NQ90-1 was drilled from the access road at 30+335N on Section 31+100E (Figure 8). The target was a combined I.P. and Zn-Au soil geochemical anomaly. No outcrop had been mapped in this area.

The drill hole intersected a sequence of intermediate (dacitic) lapilli (nodular) tuffs crosscut by several large andesitic dykes. The lapilli tuffs are highly pyritic (5 - 12%) and correlate well with the I.P. responses. The soil geochemical anomaly could not be explained by results of NQ90-1 hence a larger downslope dispersion pattern than previously believed is suggested, with the source of the anomalous Zn-Au response uphill of NQ90-1.

NQ90-2

DDH NQ90-2 was drilled from the spine of Southridge at 30+012N on Section 30+900E (Figure 8 and 10) to test rock and soil geochemical anomalies coincident with I.P. highs. It intersected a sequence of highly siliceous, felsic, tuffs cross-cut by numerous andesitic dykes and an andesitic nodular tuff (Figure 10). Alteration is intense, pervasive silicification and is common to all holes. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite throughout and sphalerite and galena contained within pervasive quartz and veinlet zones. Au and Ag values are generally coincident with the Zn and Pb. Highest values (in separate samples) were 5.06% Zn over 1.5m, 0.92% Pb over 1.5m, 131.0 g Ag over 1.5m and 3.6 g Au over 1.5m. The best sustained intersection was 839 ppb Au over 57.7m within a 119m section averaging 584 ppb Au. The hole was stopped short of it's planned depth due to continuous losses of downhole water pressure and a broken bit at the bottom of the hole (Wilson, 1991).

NQ90-3

DDH NQ90-3 was also drilled from the spine of Southridge at 30+038N on Section 31+100E (Figure 8). It tested coincident soil and rock geochemical anomalies with I.P. chargeability highs. It was extended to test a second I.P. anomaly with coincident Pb-Zn soil geochemical highs.

The drill hole intersected a sequence of siliceous felsic tiffs, andesitic dykes and "upper" andesitic nodular tuffs. The drill hole bottomed in andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff not seen in NQ90-2.

Mineralization in this hole is principally sphalerite-galena in pervasive quartz and vein zones seen mainly at the top of the hole. Best results in a single sample ran 2.32% Zn, 0.41% Pb, 0.47% Cu, 46.2 g Ag and 2.25 g Au over 1.5m. The best sustained intersection was 776 ppb Au over 25.2m.

The target I.P. anomalies were explained by this hole as was the upper soil and rock geochemical anomaly. The lower soil anomaly centred on 30+325N was not explained by drilling and is now thought to be caused by down slope movement.

NQ90-4

DDH NQ90-4 was drilled at 30+106N on Section 31+400E (Figure 9) from the widest part of the Southridge spine under the 31+500E trenched area to test highly anomalous trench rock results in the 1989 work program. Also tested was a coincident I.P. chargeability zone flanking the area of known mineralization.

The drill hole intersected similar lithology to Holes NQ90-2 and 3 with a siliceous felsic tuff intruded by andesitic dykes and interbedded with an andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff. Sphalerite and galena are present from trace to 1% over 1.5m lengths occurring mainly within quartz flood/veinlet zones, especially from 78.3m to 91.2m. Gold values are associated with the quartz zones as are silver values. Best results for individual elements are 2.65% Zn over 0.3m, 0.45% Pb over 0.3m, 0.25% Cu over 0.3m, 161.8 g Ag over 0.3m (Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag from same sample) and 1.55 g Au over 1.5m. The best sustained result for gold was 615 ppb Au over 66 m.

All I.P. and geochemical targets were explained by this hole, however, the stratigraphic similarities in Holes NQ90-2, 3 and 4 indicate that a second lesser mineralized horizon would have been potentially intersected by an extension of NQ90-4 to 200 m depth.

NQ90-5

DDH NQ90-5 was drilled at 29+971N on Section 30+800N (Figure 8), to undercut anomalous soil geochemistry on strike with a favourable intersection in NQ90-2. No I.P. surveying was completed on this section.

The drill hole intersected uphole sections of fine grained siliceous felsic tuffs which were finer grained than in NQ90-2. Below are sections of siliceous, felsic tuff cross-cut by post mineral andesitic dykes and interbedded with an andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff.

Pyrite is ubiquitous from 1 to 5% and sphalerite (⌖ galena) is present in quartz vein and flood zones from trace to 3% over sample widths to 1.5m. Best results for individual elements (in separate samples) are 1.83% Zn over 1.5m, 0.83% Pb over 1.5m, o.17% Cu over 1.5m, 22.1 g Ag over 1.5m and 870 ppb Au over 1.5m. The best sustained Au results are 343 ppb Au over 13.5m.

The mineralized zone in NQ90-5 is weak in comparison to NQ90-2 but does occur at the same physical (downdip) location as Hole #2. By comparing Au results in these two holes it is apparent that the potential mineralized horizon should continue in NQ90-5 to approximately 245m down hole, another 30m beyond the present end of hole.

NQ90-6

DDH NQ90-6 was drilled vertically beneath NQ90-2 at 30+010N on Section 30+900E (Figure 8 and 10) to test the downdip extension of Hole #2's mineralized horizon. The hole was abandoned at 54 m after a fault zone at 34 m caused excessive squeezing on the rods. Several attempts to wash the hole were unsuccessful and two bits were destroyed trying to re-penetrate the fault zone.

The hole was drilled along the contact of siliceous felsic tuffs with a near vertically dipping andesite dyke. No mineralization was encountered throughout it's length.

NQ90-7

DDH NQ90-7 was a re-drill of NQ90-6 at 30+013N on Section 30+900E (Figure 8 and 10) in an attempt to penetrate the fault zone in order to test NQ90-2's downdip extension of mineralization. Although the fault zone was intersected no problems were encountered coring through it.

The drill hole intersected similar lithology as the top of NQ90-2, of siliceous, felsic tuff down as far as 105m. At 105m a quartz-carbonate fracture fault zone separates felsic lithology from andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff just above the anticipated intersection of the mineralized horizon. No mineralization was found and it is felt that a block of the basal tuff was faulted in, disrupting the mineralized sequence (Figure 10).

The hole was terminated once the projected downdip extension of the mineralized horizon had been penetrated. In other holes the mineralized horizon cross-cut several lithologies (except andesite dykes) hence it was anticipated that the horizon would be cored in Hole #7. A fault disruption is therefore suspected for the absence of the expected mineralization.

	metres				
	from	to	length (m)	Au g/tonne	Ag g/tonne
HS97-01	3.05	38.01	34.96	1.290	42.26
including HS97-01	30.49	36.52	6.03	2.660	43.16
HS97-01	94.77	97.53	2.76	1.300	37.40
HS97-02	3.05	27.88	24.83	0.900	16.22
HS97-02	47.89	52.65	4.76	0.660	8.63
HS97-03	3.66	26.00	22.34	1.163	32.96
HS97-03	34.85	51.40	16.55	1.305	14.81
HS97-03	73.50	110.00	36.50	0.575	10.87
HS97-04	3.55	22.05	18.50	0.206	8.80
HS97-04	110.25	119.08	8.33	0.603	8.81
HS97-04	145.70	153.00	7.30	0.889	11.08
HS97-06	65.00	68.44	3.44	1.091	8.23
HS97-07	46.00	49.00	3.00	1.660	12.03
HS97-09	29.00	59.00	30.00	0.237	20.69
HS97-10	61.00	103.00	42.00	0.509	10.06
HS97-10	109.52	113.00	3.48	0.572	22.91
HS97-10	135.00	142.50	7.50	0.510	12.60
HS97-11	71.00	74.00	3.00	1.378	9.60
HS97-11	92.00	103.00	11.00	2.13	8.31*

*2.24% Zn

Drill Summary

Drill hole NQ90-4, 3, 2 and 5 (east to west) showed similar stratigraphic sequences of silicified felsic tuffs of probable dacitic to rhyolitic origin, interbedded with and floored by an andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff. All rocks are cut by numerous andesitic dykes. A few intervals of andesitic tuff are recognized but it is not a common rock type. All rocks are moderately to highly silicified, and fracturing/faulting is relatively common. Frequent open spaces not easily evident in drill core was noted due to downhole losses of water pressure during drilling. All significant mineralization is found in these four holes.

Drill hole NQ90-1 tested down-stratigraphy from Holes #2 to 5 and found andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuffs with large andesitic dyke intervals. No economic mineralization was encountered. Drill holes NQ90-6 and 7 tested downdip of Hole #2 and cored a top section of felsic tuffs and a faulted in section of nodular tuffs which displaces the expected mineralized horizon.

The diamond drill program tested downdip projections of coincident soil geochemical anomalies/mineralized outcrop exposures and I.P. chargeability anomalies between Sections

30+800E and 31+400E. The best Au results were obtained in Holes NQ90-2 (839 ppb Au over 57.5m), NQ90-3 (776 ppb Au over 25.2m) and NQ90-4 (615 ppb Au over 66m) on Sections 30+900E, 31+100E and 31+400E respectively.

Gold mineralized zones, recognized by the presence of sphalerite and galena, are found within quartz flooded and veined drill core. This quartz alteration is seen in both siliceous felsic tuffs and andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuffs but is not seen in the numerous andesitic dykes. The mineralization is not diminished by the extensive, pervasive silicification hence is felt to be contemporaneous with or post silicic alteration, and pre-volcanic dyking. The source area of the mineralization, however, was not discovered in drill core.

Mineralization was thought by Wilson (1991) to be related to hydrothermal activity associated with the igneous intrusions. His model envisioned circulating hydrothermal fluids peripheral to igneous bodies producing pervasive silica ⊕ potassium feldspar alteration. Additional silica infusion caused quartz veinlets and quarts flood zones to form specific zones which are more common within the felsic tuffs. Numerous fracture zones were noted in drill core which may be related to mineralization although no specific relations could be drawn from this initial drill program. Future drilling should concentrate on structural logging of the core.

Drill targeting of north to northwest trending structural zones is also recommended to ascertain if smaller zones of higher grade mineralization exists within these major plumbing systems. These structural zones may be a late stage feature. Correlating the relative timing of these features should be a priority in future geological mapping.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY 2008

A total of 41 soil samples and 35 rock samples were collected, refer to Figures 10 and 11. Gold in the soils is relatively elevated throughout up to a high of 228 ppb Au. Anomalous Ag, Pb and Zn are also widespread.

The most anomalous rock sample is EV-08-29 which returned 258 ppb Au an 4.8 ppm Ag with anomalous Bi and Co.

PREVIOUS GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil samples were taken on east-west grid lines initially at 10m intervals and later at 20m intervals (Figure 18). Samples were taken on lines 30+300N, 30+250N, 30+200N, 30+150N, 30+100N, 30+000N from 30+000E to 32+000E. Difficult access, poor soil development and other logistical problems prevented complete sampling on these lines. Samples were also taken on a diagonal line from near 30+000N at 30+550E to 30+180N at 31+500E; and along the old logging roads and from 30+000E to 29+500E along line 30+100N.

Samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn. Extensive Au anomalies showing close correlation with Ag and Pb, Zn values, define a stratabound mineralized zone. This zone is approximately bounded by the 30+200N to 30+100 N lines and runs from 30+000E to 31+500E. Frequent north to northeasterly trending Au anomalies are also well developed and suggest similar trending structurally controlled potential mineralized zones. The best anomalies are developed over the eastern half of the grid with some values greater than 1000 ppb Au.

During May 1990, a soil geochemical survey was completed on both the detailed and reconnaissance grids at 25 and 50m station spacings respectively. Fill-in sampling on the anomalous reconnaissance lines during early June 1990 followed up the earlier sampling.

Results of sampling together with contoured interpretation are presented on Figure 18 for Au. Determination of threshold levels for contouring were by inspection. Very high backgrounds in specific areas of the entire grid masked the centres of mineralization if thresholds are based on the entire population. Selection of a subset of geochemical data is recommended for additional geostatistical study. ICP 30 element analysis was completed on all samples and this data should be acquired for additional study.

Four areas are recognized as anomalous and worthy of follow-up study. They are the (1) Southridge Anomaly, (2) the J.A.D.S. Anomaly, (3) the Danbus Anomaly, and (4) the Northridge Anomaly as shown on Figure 18.

Southridge Anomaly

The east end of the Southridge Anomaly was trenched by Aranlee Resources and a limited amount of diamond drilling was conducted by Noranda. It is a combined Au, Ag, Pb, An, Cu anomaly occurring in an east-west direction from Line 30+100E to 31+500E between 30+000N and 30+500N. The Anomaly is most broadly seen as a Pb anomaly and most narrowly as a Cu

Everton Project
Sloquet Creek
Homegold Resources

Soil Sample Locations

548500 549000 549500 550000

5510000 5510000

5509500 5509500

8km 9+50 36/4.0
8km 9+00 14/0.4
8km 8+50 14/0.6
8km 8+00 228/0.4
8km 10+00 6/0.1
8km 11+50 28/0.4
8km 12+00 38/0.2
8km 10+50 24/1.8
8km 13+50 122/3.4
8km 12+50 4/0.3
8km 14+00 12/1.7
8km 7+50 14/0.2
8km 14+50 34/2.2
8km 7+00 12/0.2
8km 6+50 no sample
36/2.7 32/2.10 68/0.2
8km 6+00 10/1.0
no sample
8km 5+50
8km 5+00 <2/0.1
2/0.4
8km 4+50
12/0.6
8km 4+00 42/0.1
50/0.6
8km 2+00 <2/0.1
Spur 3+00 <2/0.1 42/0.5 26/0.3
8km 3+50 12/0.1
8km 2+50 8km 1+50
Spur 2+00 Spur 1+00 no sample 8km 3+00
4/0.1 28/0.4 46/0.5 22/1.3 20/0.7
8km 1+00
SMR 0+00 <2/0.1
Spur 5+00 SMR 0+50 2/0.1
SMR 1+00
SMR 1+50 10/0.1
SMR 2+00 4/0.2
6/0.1

548500 549000 549500 550000

0 130 260 520 780 1,040 Meters

N
W E
S

Scale 1:5,000
20 Metre Contour Interval
UTM Projection, Zone 10
NAD 83 Datum

Spur 0+50
46 / 0.5
Au ppb
Ag ppm

Field Work by Liz Scroggins, BSc.
Map drawn by Andrew Wilkins BSc., PGeo
Geoclimb Consultants
November, 2008

anomaly. Pb values reach a high of 3390 ppm with seven other stations above 1000 ppm Pb. Ag values show the second strongest anomaly and closely track high Pb values. Results to 102.5 ppm Ag are seen with eighteen other results above 10 ppm. Although there is a suggestion of downslope dispersion with some of the highest Ag results, the strongest trend is across slope on an E-W direction.

Gold has the third strongest response with highest values of 1690 and 1100 ppb Au. The bulk of the anomaly which extends from 30+500E to 31+500E is above 100 ppb Au with large areas above 200 ppb Au. The anomaly has two centres defined by:

1) 30+900E to 31+200E from 30+000N to 30+250N and in an east - west direction; and
2) 31+200E to 31+400E from 30+300N to 30+600N with a northeast azimuth.

The later centre is also seen as an Ag anomaly but not in Pb, Zn, Cu values.
Zinc and Cu results, while anomalous, form much narrower bands than Pb, Ag, and Au. Zinc values to 1589 ppm and 1949 ppm are seen along a 100m wide ENE belt from 30+100E, 30+200N to 30+300N to 31+200E, 30+500N to 30+600N and open to the north across the creek. Cu results follow the familiar east-west band from 30+100N to 31+000N from 30+100E to 30+300E but is more sinuous and erratic. It does, however, follow the highs of all other elements.

The best values generally track Unit 3: blue-grey siliceous felsic tuff. This unit also has the highest number of sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite showings with corresponding anomalous gold-silver rock sample results from the 1989 Aranlee survey.

Some of the anomalies are seen within Unit 4: purple andesitic lapilli tuff, however, downslope dispersion on the 30-50° hillside may tend to extend the anomaly beyond the source area. This area also corresponds to a quiet ground magnetometer response and a high background I.P. response.

The geochemical survey has shown that Unit 3 is the primary unit of interest and that attention should be directed to the area between 30+100E and 31+500E from 30+000N to 30+300N. The second gold anomaly in the 31+200N to 31+400N area is within a no outcrop zone in deep overburden. Detailed studies will be required in this thickly treed area to determine if this is a transported anomaly.

J.A.D.S. Anomaly

The J.A.D.S. Anomaly is roughly situated between 30+600E and 31+000E from 29+350N to 29+700N and is an Au, Ag, Pb, Zn anomaly with spotty Cu values. Au highs to 1550 ppb, Ag highs to 30.9 ppm, Pb highs to 816 ppm and Zn highs to 701 ppm define a northeast trending anomaly centred within felsic tuffs showing minor pyrite. This area has been assigned a Unit 3 rock unit although further mapping is required to determine it's relation to the Southridge Unit 3.

Geological mapping to date has only been on the even numbered 200m spaced lines. Additional detailed mapping and prospecting are required over this zone which shows a quiet magnetometer signature similar to Unit 3 on the Southridge Anomaly.

Danbus Anomaly

NORTHRIDGE ANOMALY

SOUTHRIDGE ANOMALY

LOWER SHOWING

DAN'S SHOWING

JADE SOIL ANOMALY

DANBUS SOIL ANOMALY

TRENCHED AREA

LCP QUET 10

BRIDGE

TO HARRISION LAKE

HOT SPRING 1 +5

LCP

ROAD

LEGEND

- Grid Line and Sample Location
- 120 GOLD IN SOIL RESULT in ppb.
- Geochemical contour line >100ppb Au
- (5) Location of Diamond Drill holes
- Location of Showing

0 200 400 METERS

Mt. HOPE RESOURCES LTD.	
HOT SPRING PROPERTY	
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS GOLD-IN-SOIL	
PROJECT NO.: H254101	SCALE: 1 : 15000
DATE: DEC., 1996	FIGURE: 11

After 11-3

The Danbus Anomaly occurs between 32+000E and 32+400E from 29+500N to 29+700N and is primarily a Zn anomaly with spotty, low level Au values. It occurs within intermediate volcanics believed to be related to the Peninsula Formation. The area is of secondary importance and is mentioned only for completeness.

Northridge Anomaly

Three lines extending north across North Sloquet Creek to near the crest of the Northridge encountered spotty but anomalous Au results to 400 ppb. It occurs within a pyritic felsic tuff which should be investigated further. No additional sampling occurred over these lines which were sampled as part of a preliminary follow-up to the airborne geophysics survey.

The soil geochemical survey has shown that a fine grained blue-grey coloured felsic tuff occurring within a low magnetic susceptibility zone is the primary geochemical target on both the Southridge and J.A.D.S. Anomalies. Multi-element signatures demonstrate the target to be 100 to 300 metres wide along the slope and parallel to stratigraphy. The boundaries of the zone(s) for follow-up have been well defined by soil geochemistry.

PREVIOUS GEOPHYSICS

Previous VLF-EM and magnetic surveys were carried out over the grid area. Readings were taken at 25m intervals on lines 300S and 250S from 0 - 1800E, on 200S and 100S from 0 - 2000E, and on line 0 from 0 - 500E. Readings were also taken along the main logging road. Contoured and profile plots of the data are on Figure 8.

Anomalies correlate well with both the geology and the geochemical anomalies. Mapped north-south structures show strong EM signatures in many instances with coincident magnetic highs. Of particular interest is a very strong EM anomaly 50m south of the 900E showing, indicating a potentially rich mineralized extension to this area.

During June, 1990, geophysical surveys consisting of Total Field Magnetics, Electromagneitcs, and Induced Polarization were carried out on the area now covered by the Hot Spring Property. The purpose of the surveys was to aid in mapping of the local geology as well as the identification of potential economic mineral deposits.

The magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys were carried out by Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. of Coquitlam, B.C. while the I.P. survey was contracted to Pacific Geophysical of Vancouver, B.C.

The magnetometer survey utilized EDA Omni 4 magnetometers with readings corrected for diurnal drift by the use of a recording magnetic base station. The EDA system records the Total Magnetic Field with an accuracy of within 1 nanoTesla. Readings were taken every 12.5m.

Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic System

The previous HLEM survey, performed on selected lines, utilized the Scintrex SE-88 frequency EM system. This system is similar to conventional HLEM systems such as the MaxMin II except that the per-cent ration response of a transmitted and a reference frequency as compared to the usual in-phase and out-phase components is measured. Three transmitted frequencies, 337 Hz., 1012 Hz., and 3037 Hz., were used with a reference frequency of 112 Hz. To maximize the signal level the ratio response is integrated over a time period (usually less than 20 seconds), depending upon local noise levels. Coil spacing between receiver and transmitter was kept at 100m with a station interval of 25m.

Induced Polarization System

The previous time-domain I.P. survey utilized a Phoenix IPT-1 powered by a Phoenix MG-1 motor generator capable of producing 1.2 kW of power. The receiver unit was an EDA IP-6 unit. The transmitted signal had a period of 8 seconds, 50% duty. The double dipole electrode array was used with dipole spacing of 25m and n=1 to n=6 being recorded. Chargeability was measured in units of mV/V.

Total Field Magnetics

The previous total field magnetics survey has delineated 7 magnetic terrains, T.1 - T.7. The boundaries of these magnetic lithologies matches the inferred geologic boundaries to a fair degree.

Two rock units of high magnetic susceptibility are found on the grid. Unit T.3, corresponding to a biotite-hornblende diorite unit, is more active and intense than the other high terrain, T.4, which is interpreted to be an andesite unit. A diorite plug feature is found within T.4.

Unit T.1 exhibits a quiet and low magnetic susceptibility and is speculated to represent either a felsic volcanic or sedimentary unit. T.1 appears to sandwich the diorite unit at the grid's east side. A unit of slightly higher susceptibility, T.2, interpreted to represent rhyolite lies on the east flank of T.1.

The contact between T.5 and T.7 is well defined by the southern extent of the anomalous I.P. zone. Both these units are mapped as felsic tuffs with T.7 more siliceous than T.5. The I.P. pseudo-sections show Unit T.7 to be highly resistive (as expected) and overlying less resistive bedrock. The north flank of T.5 is interpreted to be in contact with another distinct unit, T.6, which corresponds to a mapped dacite-andesite unit.

Two long conjugate faults have been interpreted from the magnetics, with the SW - NE fault defining the western extent of Unit T.5. A short NW - SE fault appears to cut Unit T.4 on its east side.

A N-S trending fault has been interpreted at the grid's south and corroborates better with a mapped fault than the short N-S faults inferred from geology found near the baseline at L.30000E and L.30200E.

Several interpreted dykes are shown on the basis of the known geology.

HLEM Survey

The HLEM survey profiles show a resistive subsurface with no significant variations in conductance with the possible exception of the south end of L.30800E which has a slight increase in sub-surface conductance.

I.P. Survey

The I.P. survey was performed on four lines: L.30600E, L.30900E, L.31100E, and L.31400E and the interpretation is shown on the geophysical compilation map (Figure 19). Background chargeability values are considered to be 20 mV/V and less. All four lines yield significant responses over a wide extent within magnetic units T.5 and T.6. Good continuity from line to line of the anomalies is exhibited with sharp termination of the anomalous responses at the contact between Units T.4 and T.5.

The most attractive response is found at near surface on L31400E/30450N. Other attractive targets appear at: L31100E/30262.5N, d=60m.[1], L.30900E/30350N, d=10m., and L.30600E/30150N, d=25m.

Conclusions

The ground magnetics survey show good corroboration with the known geology. The HLEM survey has been shown ineffective in delineating conductive zones within bedrock which may host mineralization. Structures control the extent of the lithologic units to a certain degree. More magnetics and I.P. surveys may be done to better define the extent of magnetics units T.5 and T.6 which appear to host the significant I.P. responses.

[1] d=60m represents the depth to the top of the target in a direction perpendicular to average topographic slope.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Work to date has resulted in several areas being discovered with gold values greater than 2 g/t (0.06 oz/ton) over widths between 60 to 110 metres. Grades and continuity of mineralization increase toward the eastern grid area on the Southridge part of the property. Diamond drilling indicates that the true thickness of the gold enriched altered volcanics is over 150 metres in thickness as indicated by drillhole HS97-10.

Base metal mineralization with significant gold grades occurs throughout the stratabound Lower Zone from 30+600E to 31+500E and from 50 to 100 metres across strike. The continuity of mineralization is yet to be outlined but there are strong indications of a persistent mineralized area carrying potentially economic gold grades. The extension of the zone south of 29+700N has not been investigated to date but there are deeply oxidized outcrops of silicified tuffs at least as far as 29+650N. The 30°S dip of the stratabound zone projects southward down the south slope of the ridge to Sloquet Creek close to the topographic surface.

Given the extent of the mineralized zone on surface (up to 70,000 square metres from 30+600E to 31+500E) there is major potential for establishment of a high tonnage, low grade gold deposit. The steepness of the terrain and the deep oxidation and leaching widespread in surface outcrops mean that surface trenching is difficult over much of the area and the extent and grade of the zone will only be established by drilling. The limited diamond drilling conducted in 1990 intersected low-grade mineralization over true thicknesses of up to 100 metres.

The rest of the claim area also holds considerable untested potential. In particular, several mineralized showings in Simpson Creek remain to be followed up by trenching and diamond drilling.

An airborne magnetometer and HLEM survey flown over the entire property showed the Southridge Zone to be a highly resistive rock package containing two highly magnetic areas representing the eastern edge of the Pemberton Diorite and a nearby related stock. The airborne magnetometer survey further showed the magnetic intrusives to be more extensive than ground mapping indicated, perhaps due to a thin veneer of volcanic rock with intrusive rock below. The airborne survey further indicated that zones of low resistivity, roughly correlatable with creek beds are present over much of the property. There are some locations though where low resistive zones are not directly related to known creeks and these areas should be followed up further with prospecting, geological mapping and sampling and I.P. geophysics.

Geological mapping on one small portion of the property, the Southridge Zone, indicated the area to be a moderately south dipping package of silicified, felsic, fine to lapilli tuffs, overlying intermediate lapilli tuffs. Au, Ag, Zn and Pb mineralization is seen to be confined to the blue-grey, silicified felsic tuffs. Soil geochemical surveying further indicated this unit to be the most anomalous unit geochemically while I.P. geophysics demonstrated that the unit has a high sulfide background but does not generate the highest I.P. responses.

The Southridge Zone represents a prime drilling target and was tested in 1990 by seven short holes on sections between L30+800E and L31+400E. Hole NQ90-1 was collared too low in the

sequence to test the mineralized horizon. Hole NQ90-4 intersected 615 ppb Au over 66 metres and NQ90-2 returned a 57.7 metre interval averaging 839 ppb Au. The drilling campaign by Noranda did not adequately test the western targets that were identified.

After additional trenching and geological mapping to the west of 30+800E, additional drilling may be required to adequately test the area around Dan's Showing and the Lower Showing.

Three soil geochemically anomalous areas, the J.A.D.S., Danbus and Northridge Zones should be followed up with additional ground surveys including detailed geological mapping, rock sampling and I.P. geophysics. Ground HLEM geophysical surveying was seen to be an ineffective exploration tool and should be avoided in other parts of the property.

Additional detailed geological mapping and trenching are warranted before further drilling is undertaken to continue exploring this promising prospect. As access is opened by new logging roads along South Sloquet Creek scheduled for early 1998 and in the future for small business probram Licenses from Forestry, the J.A.D.S. and Danbus gold-in-soil anomalies should be mapped and trenched. A three phase budget for future exploration is recommended in the next section for a total of $560,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
December 28, 2008

PROPOSED BUDGET 2009 HOT SPRINGS CLAIMS

Phase III: follow-up diamond drilling, ground geophysics, detail geology, trenching (excavator), contract diamond drilling, senior geologist, helper, geologist, prospector, cook.

Contract diamond drilling, 10,000 ft at $23 per foot	$ 231,000
Support personnel	
Senior geologist, 90 days at $300 per day	
Assistant - core splitter, 90 days at $175 per day	
Cook, 90 days at $140 per day	
Transportation	
Truck rental, 90 days at $60 per day	
Fuel	3,500
Transportation (Air Southwest)	200
Survey control	4,000
Ground geophysics	8,000
Helicopter, 3.8 hrs at $850/hr	12,000
Cat for drill, 50 hours at $75/hr	
Food, 8 persons at 90 days at $25 per man day	7,875
Camp supplies	8,000
Office supplies	1,000
Geological mapping and prospecting, 40 days at $700 per day	28,000
Analytical	
600 drill core at $25 per sample	
300 rock samples at $18.50 per sample	
400 soil samples at $16.50 per sample	
Drafting, 80 hours at $25 per hour	
Report preparation	2,000
Total Phase III	220,000

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APPENDIX I

Statement of Costs

December 28, 2008

Appendix I
STATEMENT OF COSTS
HOT SPRING PROJECT
2008

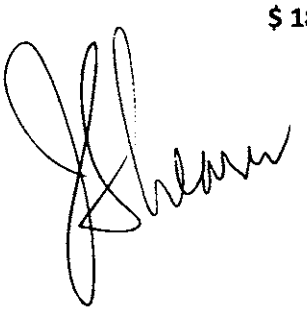
Wages and Benefits

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo (Senior Geologist), Aug. 27, 28 + Oct 21, 22, 2008	
4 days x $700 per day	$ 2,800.00
Liz Scroggins, (B.Sc.) Geologist, Aug. 27, 28 + Oct 21, 22, 23 & 30, 2008	
6 days x $600 per day	3,600.00
Subtotal Wages	6,400.00
GST 5% on wages	320.00
	$ 6,720.00

Expenses

Vehicle rental, 4 days at $98.95/day	395.80
Second Vehicle Rental, 6 days @ 98.95/day	593.70
Maps, printing	225.00
Gas	810.00
Drafting, Data Compilation	881.25
S. L. Shearer, Prospector, Aug. 27, 28 + Oct 21, 22, 2008, 4 days @ $300/day	1,200.00
D. Machray, Prospector, Aug. 27, 28 + Oct 21-23 & 30, 2008, 5 days @ $350/day	1,750.00
GPS Rental & Field Supplies	300.00
Motel, Meals, Room & Board at Camp	565.00
Sample Shipment (by bus)	55.00
IPL Labs, 41 soil samples + 35 rock samples @ $32 each	2,432.00
Word processing and reproduction	425.00
Report Preparation	2,400.00
Subtotal on Expenses	$ 12,032.75

TOTAL **$ 18,752.75**



APPENDIX II

Statement of Qualifications

December 28, 2008

Appendix II
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Johan T. Shearer of Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I graduated in Honours Geology (B.Sc., 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the university of London, Imperial College, (M.Sc. 1977).

2. I have practiced my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by Homegold Resources Ltd.

3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439). I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of London and the Mineralogical Association of Canada. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo., Member Number).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. At Unit #5 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.

5. I am the author of the report entitled Geological and Geochemical Report on the Hot Spring Property, Sloquet Creek Area, Harrison Lake Area, dated December 28, 2008.

6. I have visited the property numerous times since 1987 and carried out geological mapping, drill core logging and sample collection. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Hot Spring Claims by examining in detail the available reports, plans and sections, logging core and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area. I have worked in the area as the Managing Director of Aranlee Resources Ltd. from 1987 to 1990 on the former Quet Claims exploration programs in 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990 as well as mapping and prospecting in 1995 and 1996. I last visited the property on Aug. 27 & 28, 2008 and Oct. 21 & 22, 2008.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 28th day of December, 2008.

J.T. Shearer, MSc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX III

Assay Certificates

December 28, 2008

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABS LTD.
ISO 9001:2000 CERTIFIED COMPANY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 08K5192

Richmond, B.C.
Canada V7A 4V5
Phone (604) 272-7018
Fax (604) 272-0851
Website www.ipl.ca

Homegold Resources
Project : Everton
Shipper : Johan T. Shearer
Shipment: PO#:
Comment:

76 Samples Print: Nov 17, 2008 In: Nov 03, 2008 [519214:57:32:80111708:001]

CODE	AMOUNT	TYPE	PREPARATION DESCRIPTION	PULP	REJECT
B11100	41	Soil	Dry & sift to -80 mesh, discard reject.	12M/Dis	00M/Dis
B21100	35	Rock	crush, split & pulverize to -150 mesh.	12M/Dis	03M/Dis
B84100	4	Repeat	Repeat sample - no Charge	12M/Dis	00M/Dis
B82101	1	Blk iPL	Blank iPL - no charge.	00M/Dis	00M/Dis
B90026	1	Std iPL	Std iPL (Au Certified) - no charge		

NS=No Sample Rep=Replicate M=Month Dis=Discard

Document Distribution

1 Homegold Resources
Unit 5, 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam
B.C. V3C 2Z1
Canada
Att: Johan T. Shearer
Ph:(604)970-6402
Em:jo@homegoldresourcesltd.com

Analytical Summary
Analysis: Au(FA/AAS) / ICP(AqR)30

##	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Limit Low	Limit High
01	0801	Spec	Kg	Weight in Kilogram (1 decimal place)	Wt	0.1	9999.0
02	0313	FA/AAS	ppb	Au FA/AAS finish 30g	Gold	2	10000
03	0721	ICP	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	0.1	100.0
04	0711	ICP	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	1	10000
05	0714	ICP	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	2	10000
06	0730	ICP	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	1	10000
07	0703	ICP	ppm	As ICP	Arsenic	5	10000
08	0702	ICP	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	5	2000
09	0732	ICP	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	3	10000
10	0717	ICP	ppm	Mo ICP	Molydenum	1	1000
11	0747	ICP	ppm	Tl ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Thallium	10	1000
12	0705	ICP	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	2	2000
13	0707	ICP	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	0.2	2000.0
14	0710	ICP	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	1	10000
15	0718	ICP	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	1	10000
16	0704	ICP	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Barium	2	10000
17	0727	ICP	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Tungsten	5	1000
18	0709	ICP	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Chromium	1	10000
19	0729	ICP	ppm	V ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Vanadium	1	10000
20	0716	ICP	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	1	10000
21	0713	ICP	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Lanthanum	2	10000
22	0723	ICP	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Strontium	1	10000
23	0731	ICP	ppm	Zr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Zirconium	1	10000
24	0736	ICP	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	1	10000
25	0726	ICP	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Titanium	0.01	10.00
26	0701	ICP	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Aluminum	0.01	10.00
27	0708	ICP	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Calcium	0.01	10.00
28	0712	ICP	%	Fe ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Iron	0.01	10.00
29	0715	ICP	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Magnesium	0.01	10.00
30	0720	ICP	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Potassium	0.01	10.00
31	0722	ICP	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Sodium	0.01	10.00
32	0719	ICP	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	0.01	5.00

* Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses.
ID=C058401

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu, Francis Chan

Signature:

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABS LTD.
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 08K5192

ISO 9001:2000 CERTIFICATION Intertek
Richmond, B.C.
Canada V7A 4V5
Phone (604) 272-7818
Fax (604) 272-0851
Website www.ipl.ca

Client : Homegold Resources
Project: Everton Ship#

76 Samples 41=Soil 35=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [51921457328011708001]

Print: Nov 17, 2008 In: Nov 03, 2008

Sample Name	Type	Wt Kg	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm
SMR 0+00	Soil	—	<2	<0.1	45	<2	127	29	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	15	9	62	<5	13
SMR 0+50	Soil	—	2	<0.1	91	<2	225	45	<5	7	3	<10	<2	<0.2	21	16	194	<5	18
SMR 1+00	Soil	—	10	<0.1	44	<2	945	25	<5	6	5	<10	<2	<0.2	11	10	48	<5	18
SMR 1+50	Soil	—	4	0.2	32	<2	198	24	<5	8	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	13	9	65	<5	18
SMR 2+00	Soil	—	6	<0.1	98	<2	185	101	<5	7	2	<10	<2	<0.2	25	18	208	<5	22
SPUR 0+50	Soil	—	46	0.5	65	4	335	127	<5	5	<1	<10	3	<0.2	37	14	206	<5	14
SPUR 1+00	Soil	—	42	0.5	94	<2	261	204	<5	5	<1	<10	5	<0.2	29	11	201	<5	11
SPUR 1+50	Soil	—	28	0.4	85	<2	298	195	<5	5	<1	<10	5	<0.2	40	26	149	<5	15
SPUR 2+00	Soil	—	<2	0.1	91	<2	188	282	<5	4	<1	<10	7	<0.2	26	16	140	<5	12
SPUR 3+00	Soil	—	50	0.6	63	20	188	47	<5	6	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	26	8	37	<5	9
SPUR 5+00	Soil	—	4	<0.1	38	<2	141	36	<5	6	<1	<10	2	<0.2	19	12	227	<5	14
8KM 0+00	Soil	—	8	<0.1	36	<2	94	26	<5	8	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	14	10	48	<5	15
8KM 0+50	Soil	—	<2	0.1	39	<2	75	42	<5	6	<1	<10	2	<0.2	16	5	53	<5	12
8KM 1+00	Soil	—	12	<0.1	40	<2	203	27	<5	6	3	<10	<2	<0.2	20	11	79	<5	15
8KM 1+50	Soil	—	<2	<0.1	26	<2	272	27	<5	7	1	<10	<2	<0.2	13	9	80	<5	15
8KM 2+00	Soil	—	42	<0.1	69	<2	234	39	<5	5	2	<10	<2	<0.2	16	11	61	<5	19
8KM 2+50	Soil	—	20	0.7	101	<2	138	49	<5	5	1	<10	<2	<0.2	15	18	94	<5	27
8KM 3+00	Soil	—	22	1.3	157	80	166	45	<5	6	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	14	10	58	<5	15
8KM 3+50	Soil	—	26	0.3	62	<2	381	106	<5	5	<1	<10	3	<0.2	31	24	176	<5	17
8KM 4+00	Soil	—	12	0.6	86	14	271	77	<5	<3	<1	<10	2	<0.2	20	16	115	<5	13
8KM 4+50	Soil	—	2	0.4	75	14	523	31	<5	5	5	<10	<2	<0.2	13	11	110	<5	12
8KM 5+00	Soil	—	<2	0.1	147	<2	664	31	<5	5	4	<10	<2	<0.2	22	16	79	<5	16
8KM 5+50	Soil	—	12	0.2	174	<2	292	41	<5	5	5	<10	<2	<0.2	22	9	200	<5	9
8KM 6+00	Soil	—	10	1.0	191	63	510	43	<5	3	5	<10	3	<0.2	38	18	130	<5	17
8KM 6+50	Soil	—	68	0.2	291	<2	728	261	<5	3	13	<10	8	<0.2	61	6	392	<5	<1
8KM 7+00	Soil	—	12	0.2	39	<2	355	43	<5	4	3	<10	<2	<0.2	16	15	127	<5	22
8KM 7+50	Soil	—	14	0.2	46	<2	126	31	<5	5	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	13	12	70	<5	20
8KM 8+00	Soil	—	228	0.4	100	<2	353	131	<5	4	<1	<10	3	<0.2	38	27	184	<5	35
8KM 8+50	Soil	—	14	0.6	63	<2	354	47	<5	5	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	17	16	130	<5	24
8KM 9+00	Soil	—	14	0.4	152	52	998	41	<5	6	3	<10	<2	<0.2	55	20	99	<5	33
8KM 9+50	Soil	—	36	4.0	125	466	1567	48	<5	5	4	<10	14	<0.2	22	18	100	<5	37
8KM 10+00	Soil	—	6	<0.1	29	<2	278	42	<5	5	2	<10	<2	<0.2	16	5	143	<5	16
8KM 10+50	Soil	—	4	0.3	76	<2	466	39	<5	5	3	<10	<2	<0.2	11	4	141	<5	13
8KM 11+00	Soil	—	38	0.2	231	<2	737	51	<5	4	6	<10	4	<0.2	23	12	137	<5	24
8KM 11+50	Soil	—	28	0.4	164	213	402	39	<5	3	1	<10	5	<0.2	35	8	161	<5	14
8KM 12+00	Soil	—	24	1.8	193	63	413	55	<5	3	23	<10	5	<0.2	21	29	152	8	29
8KM 12+50	Soil	—	12	1.7	146	163	194	58	<5	3	6	<10	7	<0.2	11	11	82	<5	20
8KM 13+00	Soil	—	122	3.4	150	<2	270	409	<5	<3	17	<10	14	<0.2	45	69	80	14	111
8KM 13+50	Soil	—	34	2.2	214	441	300	111	<5	<3	1	<10	17	<0.2	8	2	87	23	2
Minimum Detection		0.1	2	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.2	1	1	2	5	1
Maximum Detection		9999.0	10000	100.0	10000	10000	10000	10000	2000	10000	1000	1000	2000	2000.0	10000	10000	10000	1000	10000
Method		Spec	FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
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Phone (604) 272-7018
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Client : Homegold Resources
Project: Everton

76 Samples

Ship#

41=Soil 35=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [51921457328011708001]

Print: Nov 17, 2008 In: Nov 03, 2008

Sample Name	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
SMR 0+00	44	357	10	15	30	4	0.11	3.09	0.21	2.92	0.67	0.10	0.02	0.07
SMR 0+50	58	990	5	18	62	5	0.12	3.84	0.19	4.03	0.73	0.11	0.02	0.14
SMR 1+00	84	351	5	17	45	4	0.12	2.54	0.25	3.77	0.63	0.06	0.02	0.08
SMR 1+50	73	364	5	14	43	4	0.11	2.70	0.20	3.49	0.57	0.05	0.02	0.11
SMR 2+00	75	458	5	21	78	9	0.12	6.37	0.18	6.38	1.12	0.12	0.02	0.07
SPUR 0+50	73	1998	6	97	59	10	0.09	4.12	0.38	7.06	0.93	0.13	0.03	0.36
SPUR 1+00	54	2095	2	73	99	7	0.06	4.21	0.36	11%	0.61	0.14	0.02	0.44
SPUR 1+50	60	1729	3	60	102	7	0.08	4.57	0.26	11%	0.78	0.09	0.03	0.21
SPUR 2+00	59	835	3	96	117	6	0.06	4.60	0.42	12%	0.84	0.09	0.02	0.26
SPUR 3+00	68	489	<2	9	74	6	0.15	2.31	0.54	6.18	0.52	0.03	0.01	0.11
SPUR 5+00	86	370	<2	40	66	8	0.14	5.45	0.27	5.42	1.21	0.07	0.02	0.08
8KM 0+00	43	544	3	12	57	5	0.11	3.26	0.14	3.14	0.57	0.06	0.02	0.10
8KM 0+50	28	1437	5	10	56	4	0.08	4.82	0.11	3.37	0.41	0.05	0.02	0.75
8KM 1+00	52	286	7	17	54	4	0.15	3.64	0.20	3.26	0.55	0.05	0.02	0.05
8KM 1+50	61	542	3	17	47	4	0.15	3.27	0.23	3.87	0.73	0.06	0.02	0.09
8KM 2+00	63	332	4	15	58	5	0.16	4.22	0.19	4.44	0.73	0.07	0.02	0.12
8KM 2+50	57	539	3	15	44	6	0.15	5.16	0.18	4.02	0.92	0.13	0.02	0.15
8KM 3+00	48	322	<2	14	61	5	0.13	5.26	0.18	4.36	0.75	0.07	0.02	0.10
8KM 3+50	55	1316	2	63	86	6	0.11	4.91	0.35	6.90	0.74	0.10	0.02	0.39
8KM 4+00	68	468	3	17	72	7	0.11	5.18	0.13	6.47	0.93	0.08	0.01	0.11
8KM 4+50	63	403	2	22	56	4	0.10	2.82	0.24	4.67	0.60	0.07	0.02	0.08
8KM 5+00	82	310	3	18	66	6	0.21	3.99	0.21	5.33	1.00	0.06	0.03	0.05
8KM 5+50	119	540	<2	56	77	8	0.25	5.04	0.43	7.32	1.65	0.13	0.09	0.11
8KM 6+00	84	810	<2	28	94	5	0.20	4.77	0.28	7.91	0.95	0.06	0.06	0.23
8KM 6+50	<1	1.08%	10	14	184	11	0.04	3.25	0.09	19%	0.27	0.09	0.01	0.19
8KM 7+00	73	844	2	15	58	5	0.15	3.98	0.23	4.65	0.73	0.09	0.02	0.11
8KM 7+50	64	408	3	12	47	5	0.12	3.23	0.17	4.08	0.68	0.08	0.02	0.09
8KM 8+00	73	2213	3	23	74	8	0.10	3.93	0.34	6.34	0.89	0.13	0.03	0.42
8KM 8+50	69	496	<2	16	38	5	0.10	2.84	0.20	4.41	0.76	0.09	0.02	0.22
8KM 9+00	72	1644	4	16	61	6	0.13	3.15	0.21	4.96	0.68	0.08	0.03	0.08
8KM 9+50	77	999	<2	12	84	3	0.15	3.34	0.17	7.12	0.43	0.08	0.02	0.15
8KM 10+00	74	1372	<2	17	83	6	0.16	3.46	0.20	7.02	0.52	0.09	0.02	0.65
8KM 10+50	70	809	2	14	81	8	0.16	3.45	0.13	7.72	0.64	0.08	0.03	0.34
8KM 11+00	94	802	<2	17	87	7	0.14	3.30	0.23	7.00	0.81	0.09	0.03	0.21
8KM 11+50	83	1579	<2	19	98	5	0.13	2.67	0.27	9.60	0.67	0.08	0.03	0.34
8KM 12+00	79	732	<2	27	96	5	0.20	4.67	0.21	9.04	0.93	0.10	0.02	0.29
8KM 12+50	53	405	<2	32	120	4	0.10	3.12	0.22	14%	0.77	0.08	0.05	0.18
8KM 13+00	117	1469	3	8	114	15	0.02	4.53	0.09	9.85	0.78	0.05	0.01	0.15
8KM 13+50	78	459	<2	29	138	9	0.11	3.80	0.14	15%	0.87	0.11	0.02	0.17
Minimum Detection	1	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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Client : Homegold Resources
Project: Everton Ship#

76 Samples 41=Soil 35=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [5192145732801117080O1]

Print: Nov 17, 2008 In: Nov 03, 2008

Sample Name	Type	Wt Kg	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm
8KM 14+00	Soil	—	36	2.7	241	268	319	97	<5	<3	2	<10	17	<0.2	10	2	97	20	5
8KM 14+50	Soil	—	32	2.0	189	304	255	84	<5	<3	2	<10	15	<0.2	8	<1	101	32	<1
EV-08-01	Rock	1.4	16	0.6	20	6	122	38	<5	4	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	15	4	24	<5	34
EV-08-02	Rock	2.5	8	<0.1	41	<2	75	12	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	10	<1	100	<5	36
EV-08-03	Rock	1.9	12	<0.1	56	<2	89	19	<5	4	3	<10	<2	<0.2	12	1	143	<5	31
EV-08-04	Rock	2.0	14	<0.1	30	<2	146	11	<5	3	3	<10	<2	<0.2	10	11	35	<5	41
EV-08-05	Rock	1.7	12	<0.1	63	<2	69	10	<5	4	1	<10	<2	<0.2	35	<1	19	<5	19
EV-08-06	Rock	1.8	<2	<0.1	59	<2	110	10	<5	<3	13	<10	<2	<0.2	13	<1	70	<5	33
EV-08-07	Rock	1.7	5	<0.1	31	<2	130	16	<5	<3	28	<10	<2	<0.2	16	<1	18	<5	35
EV-08-08	Rock	1.4	11	<0.1	165	<2	179	17	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	17	10	40	<5	20
EV-08-09	Rock	1.7	68	<0.1	31	<2	47	<5	<5	5	311	<10	4	<0.2	2	<1	35	<5	120
EV-08-10	Rock	1.5	80	<0.1	15	<2	27	<5	<5	4	284	<10	2	<0.2	2	<1	65	<5	114
EV-08-11	Rock	1.7	131	<0.1	27	<2	69	16	<5	<3	15	<10	<2	<0.2	8	<1	65	<5	46
EV-08-12	Rock	1.2	<2	<0.1	52	<2	111	15	<5	4	4	<10	<2	<0.2	15	2	37	<5	39
EV-08-13	Rock	1.5	2	0.1	88	<2	66	6	<5	3	3	<10	<2	<0.2	12	1	56	<5	38
EV-08-15	Rock	1.7	2	0.5	87	4	109	7	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.2	13	<1	38	<5	21
EV-08-16	Rock	1.7	<2	0.8	117	23	194	8	<5	5	2	<10	<2	<0.2	12	3	19	<5	45
EV-08-17	Rock	1.7	11	0.3	39	<2	127	19	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.2	14	17	27	<5	51
EV-08-18	Rock	1.8	14	<0.1	49	<2	102	31	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.2	16	<1	31	<5	37
EV-08-19	Rock	1.7	6	0.1	92	<2	32	8	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.2	11	<1	62	<5	36
EV-08-20	Rock	1.7	<2	0.9	39	127	174	18	<5	4	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	10	2	126	<5	48
EV-08-21	Rock	1.6	5	<0.1	37	<2	119	22	<5	4	6	<10	<2	<0.2	10	19	30	<5	52
EV-08-22	Rock	1.5	14	0.7	188	<2	181	21	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	13	<1	39	<5	21
EV-08-23	Rock	1.4	20	0.8	147	7	458	25	<5	<3	<1	<10	12	<0.2	13	1	25	<5	44
EV-08-24	Rock	1.2	46	<0.1	33	<2	60	39	<5	<3	2	<10	3	<0.2	11	6	43	<5	50
EV-08-25	Rock	3.0	58	<0.1	87	<2	102	13	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	19	5	44	<5	19
EV-08-26	Rock	1.0	2	<0.1	53	<2	137	48	<5	3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	15	7	30	<5	59
EV-08-27	Rock	1.3	2	<0.1	34	<2	105	103	<5	4	5	<10	<2	<0.2	13	12	28	<5	14
EV-08-28	Rock	1.6	78	0.8	91	<2	48	28	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	23	5	17	<5	54
EV-08-29	Rock	1.8	258	4.8	623	<2	31	138	<5	3	<1	<10	7	<0.2	787	16	18	<5	44
EV-08-30	Rock	1.9	26	0.4	53	<2	104	47	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	29	4	23	<5	44
EV-08-31	Rock	1.0	<2	<0.1	12	<2	71	19	<5	3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	15	<1	257	<5	35
EV-08-32	Rock	1.5	2	<0.1	12	<2	54	12	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	10	<1	144	<5	53
EV-08-33	Rock	1.2	6	<0.1	9	<2	54	14	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	9	<1	58	<5	31
EV-08-34	Rock	1.1	5	<0.1	38	<2	140	32	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	16	<1	215	<5	26
EV-08-35	Rock	1.3	177	8.7	1789	<2	8042	43	<5	<3	10	<10	<2	38.6	5	<1	23	<5	35
EV-08-36	Rock	1.2	3	<0.1	48	<2	162	28	<5	3	<1	<10	2	<0.2	10	7	40	<5	28
RE SMR 0+00	Repeat	—	<2	<0.1	45	<2	126	29	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.2	15	9	64	<5	12
RE 8KM 4+00	Repeat	—	4	0.6	87	13	275	79	<5	<3	<1	<10	2	<0.2	20	17	115	<5	14
Minimum Detection		0.1	2	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.2	1	1	2	5	1
Maximum Detection		9999.0	10000	100.0	10000	10000	10000	10000	2000	10000	1000	1000	2000	2000.0	10000	10000	10000	1000	10000
Method		Spec	FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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Project: Everton

76 Samples

Ship#

41=Soil 35=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [51921457328011708001]

Sample Name	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
8KM 14+00	93	500	<2	26	128	12	0.16	3.73	0.13	13%	0.86	0.13	0.03	0.13
8KM 14+50	97	535	<2	20	115	7	0.11	2.76	0.17	11%	0.68	0.09	0.02	0.16
EV-08-01	82	498	<2	51	71	7	0.19	2.73	0.84	5.74	1.19	0.80	0.21	0.07
EV-08-02	83	295	<2	47	55	9	0.14	1.99	0.69	3.81	1.04	0.73	0.17	0.09
EV-08-03	99	302	<2	87	54	7	0.15	2.79	1.32	4.04	1.04	0.73	0.33	0.10
EV-08-04	26	344	<2	45	54	5	0.09	1.73	0.69	4.01	0.91	0.34	0.18	0.04
EV-08-05	141	501	<2	25	66	12	0.23	1.67	0.62	5.00	1.02	0.76	0.14	0.12
EV-08-06	67	699	<2	22	59	9	0.21	1.55	0.67	4.39	0.90	0.68	0.13	0.10
EV-08-07	72	760	<2	53	72	11	0.22	2.18	0.49	4.87	1.36	1.21	0.12	0.09
EV-08-08	154	579	<2	37	80	20	0.22	2.58	0.61	5.85	1.40	1.22	0.19	0.11
EV-08-09	14	47	<2	14	86	1	0.02	0.48	0.02	7.81	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.03
EV-08-10	11	31	<2	10	69	1	0.01	0.51	0.01	5.04	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.03
EV-08-11	22	644	2	54	34	6	0.14	2.58	0.99	3.63	0.90	0.83	0.25	0.07
EV-08-12	116	646	<2	29	72	18	0.24	2.56	0.49	5.30	1.27	1.39	0.19	0.07
EV-08-13	75	706	<2	13	41	8	0.19	1.16	0.68	3.69	0.66	0.07	0.10	0.10
EV-08-15	78	598	2	14	60	8	0.19	0.99	0.68	4.36	0.56	0.06	0.11	0.11
EV-08-16	45	591	4	6	44	4	0.19	0.44	0.50	2.72	0.21	0.01	0.10	0.10
EV-08-17	30	411	<2	65	61	7	0.09	2.25	1.07	4.43	0.98	0.30	0.31	0.06
EV-08-18	111	668	<2	24	63	9	0.18	2.85	0.57	5.71	1.78	0.91	0.18	0.09
EV-08-19	75	394	<2	30	36	5	0.20	1.17	0.77	3.34	0.55	0.40	0.14	0.09
EV-08-20	50	447	<2	84	30	5	0.14	2.43	2.27	2.49	0.34	0.24	0.31	0.11
EV-08-21	54	456	<2	49	46	9	0.09	2.20	0.89	3.37	1.17	0.38	0.26	0.06
EV-08-22	70	532	<2	15	54	7	0.13	1.03	0.58	3.93	0.61	0.12	0.09	0.12
EV-08-23	61	325	3	18	54	6	0.14	0.83	0.65	3.30	0.38	0.08	0.10	0.10
EV-08-24	38	518	<2	182	53	9	0.12	4.53	2.71	4.19	1.08	0.36	0.47	0.09
EV-08-25	161	518	<2	7	77	14	0.16	1.77	0.39	6.55	1.05	0.39	0.08	0.10
EV-08-26	86	437	<2	133	64	16	0.11	4.42	2.28	5.55	1.07	0.66	0.47	0.12
EV-08-27	5	522	<2	78	46	2	0.06	2.00	0.44	3.98	1.23	0.18	0.13	0.05
EV-08-28	79	500	<2	10	78	6	0.13	1.70	1.06	7.31	1.04	0.08	0.02	0.06
EV-08-29	<1	1537	<2	7	159	<1	0.03	0.72	4.26	19%	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01
EV-08-30	121	747	<2	65	63	12	0.21	3.97	2.05	7.46	1.39	0.40	0.31	0.08
EV-08-31	87	337	<2	76	39	7	0.14	2.52	1.24	3.95	1.05	0.62	0.30	0.10
EV-08-32	61	265	2	91	43	3	0.09	1.80	1.18	2.67	0.66	0.26	0.21	0.10
EV-08-33	35	360	<2	39	33	3	0.14	1.67	1.13	2.66	0.84	0.17	0.10	0.10
EV-08-34	56	2197	<2	91	73	10	0.24	5.06	2.81	4.50	1.49	1.31	0.30	0.11
EV-08-35	9	2539	<2	36	111	3	0.08	1.12	5.62	12%	0.26	0.08	0.03	0.05
EV-08-36	27	448	<2	27	48	4	0.04	1.68	0.32	4.61	0.85	0.28	0.10	0.03
RE SMR 0+00	45	354	10	15	30	4	0.12	3.14	0.20	2.98	0.67	0.10	0.02	0.07
RE 8KM 4+00	69	470	3	17	72	7	0.11	5.13	0.13	6.64	0.93	0.08	0.02	0.11
Minimum Detection	1	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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Project: Everton
Ship#

76 Samples

41=Soil 35=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [5192145732801117080001]

Print: Nov 17, 2008 In: Nov 03, 2008

Sample Name	Type	Wt Kg	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm
RE 8KM 14+00	Repeat	—	18	2.5	233	261	317	96	<5	<3	2	<10	17	<0.2	11	2	97	21	5
RE EV-08-19	Repeat	—	<2	<0.1	91	<2	32	8	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.2	11	<1	59	<5	34
Blank iPL	Blk iPL	—	<2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67	Std iPL	—	1816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67 REF	Std iPL	—	1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minimum Detection		0.1	2	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.2	1	1	2	5	1
Maximum Detection		9999.0	10000	100.0	10000	10000	10000	10000	2000	10000	1000	1000	2000	2000.0	10000	10000	10000	1000	10000
Method		Spec	FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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Project: Everton

76 Samples

Ship# 41=Soil 35=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [5192145732801117080001]

Print: Nov 17, 2008 In: Nov 03, 2008

Sample Name	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
RE 8KM 14+00	94	488	<2	26	134	11	0.16	3.76	0.12	13%	0.87	0.12	0.03	0.13
RE EV-08-19	72	373	<2	29	39	4	0.20	1.10	0.75	3.36	0.52	0.40	0.13	0.09
Blank iPL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67 REF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minimum Detection	1	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

—=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

APPENDIX IV

Sample Descriptions

December 28, 2008

Rock Sample	Description
EV-08-01	Rusty subangular float along road cut. Medium grey, fine grained siliceous tuff , minor epidote alteration and disseminated pyrite throughout. Minor chalcopyrite and copper staining. Kspar alteration as well
EV-08-02	Rusty weathered surface, Medium grey green, fine grained andesite tuff with silicified matrix. With small 2 mm quartz and pyrite stringer Fine grained disseminated pyrite throughout rock and also along fractures
EV-08-03	Medium grey, andesite tuff with silicified matrix. Disseminated pyrite along fractures
EV-08-04	Rusty red boulder along road. Dark grey-black very fine grained, metasediment. With disseminated pyrite throughout and minor chalcopyrite with copper staining
EV-08-05	Rusty red boulder along road. Dark grey-black very fine grained, metasediment. With disseminated pyrite throughout and minor chalcopyrite with copper staining
EV-08-06	Dark to light grey, siliceous tuff with minor chlorite and epidote alteration. Pyrite along fractured surfaces
EV-08-07	Weathered orange surface. Grey siliceous tuff with pyrite along fractured surfaces and disseminated in fractures
EV-08-08	Orange/tan weathered surface. Grey very fine grained andesite tuff with pyrite along fractures
EV-08-09	Strongly altered quartz vein and fault gouge. Quartz is rusty orange with a pitted weathered texture. Vein 2-6 cm wide and gouge vein zone 20 cm wide.
EV-08-10	Rusty, rose and milky white quartz with strong alteration at contact with tuff
EV-08-11	Altered andesite tuff. Medium grey sugary texture with K-feldspar alteration. Pyrite along fractured surfaces and disseminated in the matrix
EV-08-12	Blocky, rusty outcrop Medium grey andesitic tuff with pyrite along fractures.
EV-08-13	Medium grey siliceous tuff with disseminated pyrite
EV-08-14	no sample
EV-08-15	Dark orange weathered outcrop. Grey - green siliceous andesitic tuff with chlorite and epidote alteration and pyrite disseminated
EV-08-16	Rusty orange-red weathered cliffs, siliceous grey matrix with pyrite (tuff???)
EV-08-17	Rusty angular float from below cliffs. Black fine grained metasediment (argillite) with disseminated pyrite. Easily fractured
EV-08-18	Rusty blocky outcrop. Grey to dark green siliceous andesitic tuff with 1-2% pyrite
EV-08-19	Angular float in cliff zone, green siliceous tuff with up to 5 % pyrite
EV-08-20	Angular float in cliff zone, green siliceous tuff with up to 5 % pyrite

EV-08-21	Large house size boulder rusty red/orange from cliffs above. Black, fine grained argillite with 1-2% disseminated pyrite
EV-08-22	Large boulder rusty red and yellow staining, Light to medium green, silicified andesitic tuff with plagioclase phenocrysts 1-2 mm, with 2-5% pyrite
EV-08-23	Mineralized float from boulder pile. Rusty red weathered surface of light to medium dark green silicified tuff. Pyrite 5 %
EV-08-24	Large boulder rusty red weathering. Porphorytic tuff with subrounded 3 mm white phenocrysts . Siliceous even cherty in places. Pyrite +/- pyrrhotite along fractured surfaces with trace chalcopyrite
EV-08-25	Truck sized boulder - grey mottled and pitted weathered surface. Grey- green silicified andesitic tuff with disseminated fine grained pyrite
EV-08-26	Rusty angular float along old spur road. Black, very fine grained argillite with 1-2% disseminated pyrite
EV-08-27	Rusty red brown angular float along road . Dark grey black, fine grained argillite with disseminated pyrite and sericite along fractures
EV-08-28	Grey siliceous andesitic tuff with minor quartz. Pyrite up to 5%
EV-08-29	Rusty lense of massive to semi-massive pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. Exposed for 50 cm x 10 cm
EV-08-30	Rusty float in road cut. Grey- green medium grained andesitic tuff with pyrite
EV-08-31	Angular float in logging slash. White and black equigranular diorite with plagioclase, quartz and biotite with disseminated pyrite 1-2 % on fractured surface.
EV-08-32	Angular float of grey fine grained diorite with rusty pyritic surfaces. Large fragment of andesite (xenolithic).
EV-08-33	Medium green siliceous fined grained tuff with epidote and chlorite alteration. Disseminated pyrite 1-2%.
EV-08-34	Grey fine grained diorite, with disseminate pyrite ~ 1% and some black staining on fractures
EV-08-35	Rusty orange zone 2 m x 0.5 m wide. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite +/- sphalerite up to 5%.
EV-08-36	Angular float black fine grained to massive argillite with disseminated 1-2% pyrite.

Waypoint	Date	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Description
Logging Road at 8km off of Main Sloquet FSR						
1	21-Oct-08	10	549523	5509665	202	8km 0+00
2	21-Oct-08	10	549485	5509702	211	8km 0+50
3	21-Oct-08	10	549454	5509721	217	8km 1+00
4	21-Oct-08	10	549390	5509748	220	8km 1+50
5	21-Oct-08	10	549343	5509760	233	8km 2+00
6	21-Oct-08	10	549299	5509747	241	8km 2+50
7	21-Oct-08	10	549233	5509730	247	no sample
8	21-Oct-08	10	549236	5509736	245	8km 3+00
9	21-Oct-08	10	549196	5509741	255	8km 3+50
10	21-Oct-08	10	549238	5509773	258	8km 4+00
11	21-Oct-08	10	549277	5509806	268	8km 4+50
12	21-Oct-08	10	549324	5509843	274	8km 5+00
13	21-Oct-08	10	549347	5509861	285	8km 5+50
14	21-Oct-08	10	549392	5509888	301	no sample
15	21-Oct-08	10	549385	5509897	297	8km 6+00
16	21-Oct-08	10	549424	5509934	308	no sample
17	21-Oct-08	10	549422	5509936	307	8km 6+50
18	21-Oct-08	10	549455	5509970	318	8km 7+00
19	21-Oct-08	10	549490	5510006	327	8km 7+50
22	22-Oct-08	10	549499	5510073	229	8km 8+00
23	22-Oct-08	10	549499	5510108	295	8km 8+50
24	22-Oct-08	10	549507	5510168	346	8km 9+00
25	22-Oct-08	10	549501	5510190	376	8km 9+50
26	22-Oct-08	10	549447	5510056	370	8km 10+00
27	22-Oct-08	10	549406	5510032	376	8km 10+50
28	22-Oct-08	10	549365	5510035	393	8km 11+00
29	22-Oct-08	10	549326	5510032	422	8km 11+50
30	22-Oct-08	10	549300	5510026	434	8km 12+00
31	22-Oct-08	10	549278	5509995	429	8km 12+50
32	22-Oct-08	10	549240	5509957	408	8km 13+00
33	22-Oct-08	10	549219	5509980	426	8km 13+50
34	22-Oct-08	10	549214	5509978	421	8km 14+00
35	22-Oct-08	10	549219	5509956	409	8km 14+50
Main Sloquet FSR						
36	23-Oct-08	10	549461	5509684	200	SMR 0+00
37	23-Oct-08	10	549410	5509675	200	SMR 0+50
38	23-Oct-08	10	549365	5509652	190	SMR 1+00
39	23-Oct-08	10	549315	5509641	191	SMR 1+50
40	23-Oct-08	10	549269	5509620	197	SMR 2+00
Old Spur Road off of 8km logging road						
41	23-Oct-08	10	549145	5509732	278	Spur 0+50
42	23-Oct-08	10	549104	5509729	300	Spur 1+00
43	23-Oct-08	10	549055	5509721	316	Spur 1+50
44	23-Oct-08	10	549019	5509722	328	Spur 2+00
45	23-Oct-08	10	548804	5509745	403	Spur 3+00
46	23-Oct-08	10	548603	5509677	449	Spur 5+00

Colour	Depth	Notes
red-tan	12"	
red-dark brown	12"	
brown -tan	10"	
brown	8"	
red-brown	10"	
tan-brown	24"	
tan	14"	
dark brown	16"	
dark brown	36"	
red -brown	48"	
red-brown	16"	
red-brown	16"	
red-brown	24"	
red-brown	base of rock outcrop	
tan-brown	10"	
tan-brown	14"	
brown-red	24"	
brown-red	16"	end of road
brown	8"	
brown-red	8"	
brown	6"	100 m above end of road
brown	6"	
brown-red	6"	
brown	6"	
brown	6"	
brown	6"	
brown	6"	
brown	6"	
red-brown	6"	
red	6"	
tan -brown	8"	
tan-brown	12"	
tan-brown	8"	
brown	10"	
tan-brown	10"	
brown-red	14"	
tan-brown	14"	
tan-brown	16"	
brown-red	16"	
red-brown	24"	
brown	12"	

WaypointN	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Description	Notes
4	10	549469	5509695	207	EV-08-01	
6	10	549485	5509734	231	EV-08-02	
8	10	549486	5509750	235	EV-08-03	
9	10	549383	5509727	223	EV-08-04 /05	
13	10	549281	5509804	269	EV-08-06	
14	10	549287	5509809	271	EV-08-07	
19	10	549398	5509923	316	EV-08-08	
20	10	549405	5509923	317	EV-08-09	
21	10	549423	5509942	321	EV-08-10	
22	10	549499	5509983	335	EV-08-11	
24	10	549431	5510050	372	EV-08-12	
28	10	549337	5510049	422	EV-08-13	
29	10	549327	5510054	433	EV-08-14	
30	10	549325	5510056	433	EV-08-15	
31	10	549318	5510081	458	EV-08-16	
32	10	549265	5510003	438	EV-08-17	
34	10	549246	5509979	424	EV-08-18	
36	10	549215	5509993	437	EV-08-19/20	
40	10	549387	5509629	190	EV-08-21	
41	10	549367	5509636	190	EV-08-22/23	
42	10	549354	5509624	192	EV-08-24	
43	10	549298	5509600	188	EV-08-25	
45	10	549028	5509712	320	EV-08-26	
46	10	548966	5509742	343	EV-08-27	
48	10	548807	5509723	403	EV-08-28	
50	10	548673	5509745	445	EV-08-29	
51	10	548817	5509749	397	EV-08-30	
4	10	548576	5509854	566	EV-08-31	
5	10	548578	5509862	573	EV-08-32	
8	10	548576	5509920	617	EV-08-33	
10	10	548601	5509938	621	EV-08-34	
13	10	548742	5509966	573	EV-08-35	
14	10	548864	5509954	500	EV-08-36	

Unit	Description
6	**BIOTITE - HORNBLENDE DIORITE (Coast Intrusive)** Medium to fine grained equigranular with a light grey salt and pepper appearance.
5	**ANDESITE DYKES/FLOWS** Porphorytic Dkye with subrounded feldspar phenocrysts up to 5 mm n a grey siliceous matrix Cuts through andesitic tuffs and metasediments
4	**ALTERED DACITIC TUFF** Medium grey medium grained.
3	**ALTERED ANDESITIC TUFF** Medium grey- green fine grained silicified matrix 3a Strongly pyritic
2	**ALTERED ANDESITIC TUFF** 2b weakly pyritic
1	**METASEDIMENTS** Dark grey to black argillite, very fine grained pyrite disseminated throughout

MOUNT HOPE RESOURCES CORPORATION

1918-925 West Georgia St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3L2

Coding System - Harrison Lake Project

Rock Type

9 OVERBURDEN/CASING
No ore recovered
Overburden

8 ANDESITE TUFFS
Medium green fine grained silicified matrix
Abundant feldspar tuffaceous fragments
0-5% fine grained mafic tuffaceous fragments

7 PALE GREEN TUFF
Pale green and highly siliceous
Very fine grained with ghost feldspar tuffaceous fragments
May be banded
Not mapped in surface exposures

6 BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE DIORITE
Unaltered, medium to fine grained contains xenolithic blocks of andesite near contact

5 ANDESITE FLOWS/HIGH LEVEL INTRUSIVES
Massive undifferentiated multi-jointed
Grey black to greenish black in colour
Variably porphyritic
Extensive chlorite alteration, lesser epidote alteration
Pyrite almost universally present, 1-15% disseminated and locally richer on fracture surfaces

ANDESITE DYKES
Same lithology as above
Commonly porphyritic - "feldspar porphyrys"
Contacts Vary between diffuse gradational to sharp and often sheared
Cuts all other lithologies (except diorite?)
Most trend north-northwest

4 DACITIC - ANDESITIC LAPILLI TUFFS
Coarse dark grey to purplish in colour
Nodular form common in drill core, often logged as nodular tuff
Secondary biotite common, giving well developed fabrics
Generally show pervasive silicification, pyritization and lesser k-feldspar alteration

3 SILICEOUS FELSIC TUFFS
Fine grained, light blue-grey in colour
May include minor highly altered sediments?
Generally pervasive silicification, pyritization and k-feldspar alteration
Strongly bleached, leached, with distinctive yellow brown gossanous weathered skin in strongly altered areas

2 SILICEOUS (SUGARY TEXTURED) FELSIC TUFFS
Very siliceous, white sugary textured
Minor pyrite <1%
Sericite common
Pink Fe-oxide stain distinctive on weathered surface
Gradational with (3) in some areas

1 PENINSULAR FORMATION/BOULDER CONGLOMERATE
Well rounded granitic boulders floating in dark chloritized andesitic matrix

Alteration/Textures

0 No distinctive alteration
1 Silica
2 Chlorite
3 Carbonate
4 K-spar
5 Sericite
6 Graphite
7 Mylonitic
8 Foliated/schistose
9 Brecciated

Mineralization

0 No mineralization
1 Minor pyrite
2 Moderate pyrite
3 Abundant pyrite
4 Trace PbS/ZuS & Py
5 Moderate PbS/ZuS no pyrite
6 Barite
7 Chalcopyrite

Example: 412 = Moderately pyritic silicified nodular andesitic tuff.