

2011
Work
on the

Double-R Property

of

Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc.

Morrison Lake
British Columbia

NTS 93M.029
55°12'N, 126°22'W

J.R. Grabavac B.Eng., B.Sc.

1 November 2011

Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Location and Access	3
3.	Mineral Tenures	3
4.	Physiography and Vegetation	4
5.	Geology and Mineralization	4
5.1.	Regional Geology	4
5.2.	Property Geology	5
5.3.	Adjacent Properties	6
6.	Previous Exploration Work	6
7.	2011 Exploration Work	8
8.	Discussion	8
9.	Bibliography	9

Figures

1.	Location Map - Double-R Project	13
2.	Claim Map - Double-R Project	13
3.	Regional Geology - Double-R Project	13
4.	2011 Sampling Map - Double-R Project	13
5.	Compilation Map – Double-R Project	In Pocket

Tables

1.	Double-R Tenures	3
2.	2011 Sampling Results	8

Appendices

1.	Certificates	10
2.	Expenditures	11
3.	2011 Sampling Analytical Results	12

1. Introduction

Results of prospecting work at Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. Double-R property completed Aug 3-4, 2011 are provided herein. The program objective was to sample rust-stained rock outcrops that are visible from the air and coincident with induced polarization anomalies outlined by Cities Service Minerals Corporation in their 1976 survey.

2. Location and Access

Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. Double-R property is located approximately 70km northeast of Smithers and 39km northwest of the village of Granisle in north-central British Columbia (BC). It is approximately 26km northwest of the former Noranda Bell copper mine and approximately 34km northwest of the former Granisle Copper Co. Granisle copper/gold mines. The property lies on the west side of Morrison Lake on Crown land and falls within the traditional territory of the Lake Babine First Nation.

During this sampling project the property was accessed by floatplane, landing on Morrison Lake. From Granisle the property may be accessed via Topley Landing by all-season barge across Babine Lake followed by logging road.

The property center coordinate is 55°12'57"N latitude and 126°22'8"W longitude. The NTS map sheet that covers the area is 93M029. UTM Zone 9 property center coordinates are 6122103N, 667021E. A location map is provided as Figure 1.

3. Mineral Tenures

The property consists of two 4-post claims, Double-R 1 and Double-R 2, initially staked by R.H. McMillan on August 17, 1992. The claims are registered in the name of R.H. McMillan, however current ownership is R.H. McMillan (55%) and R.R. Keefe (45%). Property tenure information is provided in Table 1 below. A claim map is provided as Figure 2.

Table 1: Double-R Tenures

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Owner Number	Registered Owner	Good-to Date (yyyymmdd)	Area (ha)
312670	Double-R 1	132841	Ronald Hugh McMillan 100%	20121205	150.00
312671	Double-R 2	132841	Ronald Hugh McMillan 100%	20121205	150.00

4. Physiography and Vegetation

The topography of the Double-R property is shown in Figure 2. There is approximately 320m of relief on the property. Double-R 1 has a twin-peaked hill along its western edge, one peak rising to approximately 1,068m while the other rises to approximately 1,030m. Double-R 2 has a hill near its western edge that rises to approximately 831m. The elevated land between these peaks forms a saddle shaped feature, hence the name Saddle Hill. Drainage flows to the northeast and southeast into Morrison Lake which is at an altitude of approximately 740m.

The property was logged several decades ago. Current forest cover consists mainly of spruce, aspen and poplar. Cleared areas such as slide areas, unmaintained logging and drill roads are thickly overgrown with alder and devils club.

The nearby town of Granisle receives a yearly average of 45cm precipitation with an average summer temperature of 16.5°C and average winter temperature of -15°C. Optimum conditions for an exploration program are between mid-May and mid-October. Snow generally returns to the area by early November.

5. Geology and Mineralization

5.1. Regional Geology

The regional geology of the northern Babine Lake area is shown in Figure 4. Copper deposits are related to subvolcanic Tertiary intrusive plugs that intrude Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The latter rocks include siltstones, limestones, and andesites of the Upper-Triassic Takla Group, and andesites, rhyolites, volcanic sandstones, and conglomerates of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. These rocks are intruded by Mesozoic plutons in part represented by the Topley intrusions. The Tertiary Babine Intrusions include a variety of quartz latite, dacite and biotite-feldspar porphyry. The former two are barren but a suite of biotite-feldspar porphyry (BFP) is associated with significant porphyry-style mineralization in the district. BFP stocks are of distinctive appearance and display a spatial variety of quartz latite, dacite and biotite-feldspar porphyry. BFP stocks show a spatial relationship to northwest-striking faults. Extrusive equivalents of these rocks occur as flat-lying sheets at the south end of Newman Peninsula and west of Babine Lake.

The major structural trend of the area is northwest as indicated by the strike of bedded rocks and major faults. One of these, the Morrison fault, passes through the Saddle Hill prospect. Elsewhere, volcanic and sedimentary rocks have been folded into broad synclinal structures that have been modified by block faulting. Northeastern faults are also common and while they do not appear to be of the same regional extent as northwest faults like the Morrison fault, they may have been important in localizing some of the mineralized BFP intrusions.

The important porphyry copper deposits at Granisle, Bell and Morrison are located within 35 kilometres south of the Saddle Hill prospect. The Morrison deposit on the east side of Morrison Lake has a reported resource of 86 million tonnes grading 0.46% copper.

5.2. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Major rock units, drill collars and results of past geochemical and geophysical surveys are summarized in Figure 5. Siltstones and pyritic hornfels of the Jurassic Hazelton Group Smithers Formation lie along the western parts of the grid area west of the Morrison fault. Andesitic rocks and gossanous rhyolite units of the Jurassic Hazelton Group Saddle Hill Formation lie to the east along the shores of Morrison Lake. Intrusive rocks of the Tertiary Babine Plutonic Suite underlie the central portion of the property. This stock is a composite of biotite granodiorite cut by dikes of biotite feldspar porphyry (BFP). A faulted segment of the stock appears to underlie a small area of the grid near Morrison Lake in the vicinity of hole 68A.

Jurassic Hazelton Group Smithers Formation Siltstone and Hornfels

These rocks are very fine grained maroon and black siltstone, greywacke, and mudstone consisting of dark brown biotite, fine grained disseminated pyrite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite. Chalcopyrite is fine grained and occurs as disseminated grains on fracture surfaces and infilling quartz and calcite veins.

Jurassic Hazelton Group Saddle Hill Formation Rhyolite-Andesite

Rhyolite and andesite are exposed in a ten-metre high scarp along the Morrison Fault on the east side of the property. Andesite is dark green, fine grained typically with chlorite on fracture surfaces. Rhyolite occurs as tan-coloured, fine to very fine grained siliceous members within the andesite. Trace amounts of disseminated pyrite occur throughout both units.

Tertiary Babine Plutonic Suite Biotite Granodiorite and Biotite Feldspar Porphyry

Biotite granodiorite forms an elongate stock 800m wide and 1.5km long in the central part of the Double-R 1 claim. The matrix is light to medium grey, medium to coarse grained and weakly to moderately magnetic. Clear to white euhedral coarse grained feldspar phenocrysts occupy 40% to 60% of the rock mass. Dark green to black coarse grained biotite and medium to coarse euhedral hornblende phenocrysts form 5% to 10% of the rock. Trace to 2% pyrite occurs disseminated throughout the matrix. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations and fracture coatings in amounts up to 3%. Biotite feldspar porphyry (BFP) occurs as dikes and sills intruding the biotite granodiorite and nearby hornfels units within the grid area. A small Babine-type stock is also reported by N. C. Carter to outcrop on the south slopes of Saddle Hill (B.C. Dept. of Mines Map 69-1). BFP is light to medium grey, fine grained, with conspicuous phenocrysts of biotite and euhedral plagioclase. Mafic minerals consist of phenocrysts of dark green biotite and hornblende. Trace to 1% very fine to fine grained chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations and fracture coatings throughout the BFP dikes.

Mineralization

Copper mineralization is associated with dikes of biotite feldspar porphyry where chalcopyrite occurs as fine grained disseminations, fracture coatings, quartz veins and rarely as sulphide-rich veinlets to 3mm thick in both the BFP dikes and nearby biotite granodiorite.

Quartz veins occur throughout the biotite granodiorite and BFP dikes. Veins range from subparallel 1cm to 3cm thick white quartz veins to weakly developed stockworks of white, grey and banded quartz-chalcedony veinlets. Chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite occur disseminated within quartz veins, as well as in sulphide-rich veinlets 3mm thick.

Alteration

Weak to intense argillic alteration occurs in zones up to ten metres wide throughout the biotite granodiorite and to a lesser extent in BFP dikes. The zones occur adjacent to gouge zones, fractures and quartz veins and are evident as chalk white, soft kaolinitic feldspar pseudomorphs in a tan-coloured matrix. Original biotite and hornblende phenocrysts are indiscernible. Sericite is present along fracture surfaces and locally throughout the matrix.

Copper mineralization is associated with secondary biotite that, in weakly altered rocks, forms partial replacements of hornblende. In the bottom of hole SH93-1 and BFP dikes in SH93-5, secondary biotite replaces all of the primary hornblende and forms bundles and aggregates of felty brown biotite throughout the matrix.

5.3. Adjacent Properties

The Double-R porphyry copper property consists of 2 mineral claims totalling 300 ha. located in the Babine Porphyry District 3.5 km west and immediately adjacent to the Morrison Deposit currently under development by Pacific Booker Minerals Inc. The Morrison deposit reportedly contains a resource of 87 million tonnes of potentially open-pit mineable ore grading 0.45% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au. The largest Babine porphyry, Noranda's Bell Copper Mine, located 25 km. SSW of the Double-R property, contained a resource (past production and unmined mineral inventory) of 160 million tonnes grading 0.45% Cu and 0.34 g/t Au.

Geologically the property has similarities to the important past-producing mines and potential future producers in the district. The property features biotite feldspar porphyry hostrocks intruded into Bowser Lake Group siltstones and Hazelton Group andesitic volcanic rocks. Important northwest-trending normal faults such as the Morrison fault traverse the Double-R property.

6. Previous Exploration Work

In 1965, the property was acquired by Kerr Addison Mines Limited (BC MEM AR#761) who conducted EM and geochemical surveys of unknown extent. They outlined a large EM conductor near Morrison Lake. Trenching on hillside revealed low grade copper-molybdenum mineralization in a body of granodiorite.

In 1967 and 1968, Tro-Buttle Exploration and Canadian Superior Exploration completed ten kilometres of grid lines, an IP survey, and 182m of diamond drilling in 5 holes (denoted 68A, 68B, 68C, 68C1, and 68D in Figure 5). These were drilled near the west shore of Morrison Lake on the Kerr Addison EM conductor, which was thought to be caused by conductive graphitic siltstone. (BC MEM AR#1102, BC MEM AR#1240, BC MEM AR#1808, BC MEM AR#1854, BC MEM AR#2047)

In 1976, the property was optioned by Cities Service Minerals Corporation who completed 19km of IP surveys. (BC MEM AR#5941)

In 1979, Noranda Exploration carried out a soil survey over part of the target area to test an airborne EM conductor resulting from work done in 1974. (BC MEM AR#8176)

In 1980, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd drilled a single -45° hole to 152.4m on a bearing of 230° (denoted 80-1 in Figure 5). Significant results included an average grade of 4.20% Cu over 1.1 metres (from 139.1m to 140.2m). (BC MEM AR#8779)

In 1988, Noranda collected 74 soil samples over three traverses across hornfelsed sediments and feldspar porphyry intrusions. Work was directed to a precious metal target but reports noted the porphyry copper potential of the prospect. The claims expired in 1989. (BC MEM AR#17864)

In 1992, the claims were staked by R. McMillan. Additional claims (Double-R 3 to 8) were staked by Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd in November, 1992.

In 1993, approximately 27 square kilometres of aeromagnetic survey work was done over the Double-R 1 to 8 claims by Geonex Aerodat Inc. for Phelps Dodge Corp. The purpose of this work was to delineate a weak magnetometer response obtained by earlier ground surveys and to provide coverage for the complete claim block. Two magnetic features of interest were identified, one on the grid area and a second on the south slopes of Saddle Hill three kilometres southwest of the grid area (Figure 9). The Saddle Hill feature is somewhat smaller than the grid area magnetic anomaly covering approximately two square kilometres and is apparently due to a Babine-type intrusion similar to the grid area stock. (BC MEM AR#22973)

In 1993, six vertical holes totalling 781m were drilled by Phelps Dodge Corp. to test coincident magnetic and geochemical anomalies covering the central and western portion of the biotite granodiorite stock. Drill collars are shown in Figure 5. Hole SH93-1 was drilled to a depth of 121.9m. Significant results included an average grade of 0.24% copper over 15.9 metres (108.8m-121.9m). This included an average grade of 0.28% copper over 6 metres (114.0m- 120.0m) and an average grade of 0.36% copper over 2 metres (116.0m-118.0m). Elevated gold and molybdenum concentrations occurred over the entire interval with a high of 130ppb gold and 256ppm molybdenum. Hole SH93-2, drilled to a depth of 107.3m, produced no significant results (high of 170ppm Cu). Hole SH93-3, drilled to a depth of 131.1m, produced no significant results (high of 257ppm Cu). Hole SH93-4, drilled to a depth of 149.4m, produced no significant

results (high of 552 ppm Cu). Hole SH93-5 was drilled to a depth of 152.4m. Significant results include 9.0m grading on average 2,757ppm Cu (43.0m-52.0m) and a high of 5,257ppm Cu (46.0m-49.0m) associated with a 2cm wide quartz vein infilled with 3% to 10% coarse grained chalcopyrite and trace to 2% molybdenite. Hole SH93-6, drilled to a depth of 118.9m, produced no significant results (high of 1142 ppm Cu). (BC MEM AR#22973)

7. 2011 Exploration Work

Mr. Ralph Keefe, a prospector and partner in the property, visited the property from Aug 3-4 2011 and retrieved four outcrop rock samples for analysis. These were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories and analysed by ICP-MS following aqua regia digestion. The results are presented in Appendix 3. Sample 45204, an intrusive rock with visible sulfides, contained 1,791ppm Cu.

Mr. Keefe prospected gossanous zones he had observed during an aerial reconnaissance of the property in a Cessna 185 aircraft. The pyritic zone of the mineralized system is reflected as a strong IP anomaly (see Figure 5). The strong IP anomaly flanks a moderate IP anomaly which is co-incident with the magnetic anomaly associated with the known copper mineralization.

Table 2: 2011 Sampling Results

Sample	NAD 83, UTM Zone 9		Components	Analysis Results			
	Easting	Northing		Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm
45201	667089	6121662	andesite, volcanic	8.6	1.1	2	<0.1
45202	666853	6121617	volcanic	26.5	11.2	<0.5	0.2
45203	666403	6121677	volcanic	37.1	3.0	1	<0.1
45204	667029	6122529	intrusive (diorite, granodiorite), visible sulfides	1,791	79.0	5	0.6

8. Discussion

Several major companies including Noranda, Canadian Superior, Cities Service and Phelps Dodge have completed geophysical surveys, and limited drilling on the property and outlined strong soil and silt geochemical anomalies and magnetic an induced polarization (IP) anomalies which have been partially tested. The drilling to date (six holes by Phelps Dodge and one by Noranda) has partially tested the property with some interesting results which require more follow-up. The Noranda drill hole (80-1) intersected 4.2% Cu across 1.2m near the bottom of the hole and was not followed-up.

The western portion of the granodiorite-biotite feldspar porphyry body has been shown by the Phelps Dodge work to host Babine-type Porphyry Cu mineralization in PD 93-1 (15.9m @ 0.24% Cu) and PD 93-5 (9m @ 0.28% Cu). The Phelps Dodge drilling was confined to the topographically high, outcropping areas of the coincident copper-in-soil-magnetic-IP anomaly. The eastern and down-slope areas where there is no outcrop and the valley floor is till-covered remains an attractive

drill target. This undrilled area, between Noranda diamond drill hole 80-1 on the east and PD 93-1, measures 1,000m by 500m and is underlain by a distinct magnetic anomaly as well as a moderate chargeability anomaly of approximately 10 milliseconds. The geophysicist states that the anomaly is "in the moderately high chargeability range and indicates the presence of at least 1% by volume of metallically conductive material". The area can be easily tested with 3 to 4 angled drill holes.

9. Bibliography

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British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 17864 on behalf of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.: Geology and Geochemistry Saddle Hill Property Wolf 1-3, Record Nos. 1929, 2259, 2260, D. Myers, Oct. 1988.

British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 22973 on behalf of Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd.: Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report Saddle Hill Prospect Babine Lake Area, B.C., July 1993.

British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Mineral Inventory Database: MINFILE (2011), www.minfile.gov.bc.ca.

British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geographic Information Database: GeoBC (2011), www.geobc.gov.bc.ca.

Appendix 1 - Certificates

I, **JOHN ROBERT GRABAVAC** of Victoria British Columbia, certify that:

1. I am a sole proprietor Mineral Exploration Consultant operating as John Grabavac BEng BSc of 205 Farmington Rd, Victoria, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Victoria and hold a BEng in Computer Engineering (2000) and a BSc in Chemistry (1989).
3. I have worked in the mining industry for the past 7 years.
4. This report is an interpretation of data obtained from an August 2011 exploration program as well as a compilation of Provincial Government RGS data and airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys carried out in previous exploration programs.
5. I neither hold interest in Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc, nor in the property discussed in this report, nor in any other property owned by Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc, nor will I be receiving any interest as a result of writing this report.



John Robert Grabavac BEng BSc
November 1, 2011.

Appendix 2 - Expenditures

Double-R Project Costs			
Name	Service Provided	Invoice	Amount
Ralph Keefe	labour and logistics	RHM2010-1	\$2,800.00
John Grabavac	report and map preparation	20111114	\$2,872.60
Acme Analytical Laboratories	analysis services	VANI097033	\$148.74
Total:			\$5,821.34

Appendix 3 – 2011 Sampling Analytical Results



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Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

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Client: Keefe, Ralph R.
Box 201
Francois Lake BC V0J 1R0 Canada

Submitted By: Ralph R. Keefe
Receiving Lab: Canada-Smithers
Received: August 22, 2011
Report Date: September 22, 2011
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SMI11000319.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Double R
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 4

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Keefe, Ralph R.
Box 201
Francois Lake BC V0J 1R0
Canada

CC:

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Table with 6 columns: Method Code, Number of Samples, Code Description, Test Wgt (g), Report Status, Lab. Rows include R200-250, 3B, and 1DX.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted. ** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Project: Double R
 Report Date: September 22, 2011

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SMI11000319.1

Method	WGHT	3B	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
45201	Rock	0.27	<2	1.1	8.6	4.4	317	<0.1	4.0	5.7	884	3.73	8.8	2.0	1.5	30	1.4	0.4	<0.1	42	0.32
45202	Rock	0.48	<2	11.2	26.5	10.9	194	0.2	32.3	6.0	178	2.33	79.8	<0.5	0.7	37	1.7	1.0	0.1	118	0.61
45203	Rock	0.51	<2	3.0	37.1	1.3	39	<0.1	26.8	9.5	260	2.59	1.8	1.0	4.6	41	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	75	0.57
45204	Rock	0.23	6	79.0	1791	1.1	44	0.6	29.5	14.1	221	2.19	1.4	5.0	6.0	26	<0.1	0.3	0.1	73	0.51



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Project: Double R
 Report Date: September 22, 2011

Page: 2 of 2 Part 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SMI11000319.1

Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Tl	S	Sc	Se	Ga	Te	
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.5	1	0.2	
45201	Rock	0.029	5	10	0.96	214	0.258	<20	2.49	0.143	1.56	0.2	<0.01	0.5	0.25	11.6	<0.5	11	<0.2
45202	Rock	0.083	3	24	0.22	43	0.066	<20	1.28	0.217	0.21	0.1	<0.01	0.2	0.88	8.4	1.2	4	<0.2
45203	Rock	0.146	14	54	0.93	271	0.279	<20	1.33	0.126	0.66	0.3	<0.01	0.2	<0.05	1.7	<0.5	7	<0.2
45204	Rock	0.122	13	59	0.85	351	0.191	<20	0.91	0.107	0.59	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	0.11	2.2	1.1	5	<0.2



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Project: Double R
 Report Date: September 22, 2011

Page: 1 of 1 Part 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

SMI11000319.1

Method	WGHT	3B	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard		13.9	112.3	129.6	322	1.8	37.4	7.5	616	2.49	25.9	92.8	6.7	66	2.5	5.2	6.4	40	0.70	
STD OREAS45CA	Standard		0.9	519.1	20.1	60	0.3	236.6	86.7	941	16.01	3.9	49.8	6.9	15	0.1	0.2	0.2	198	0.44	
STD OXC88	Standard		196																		
STD OXH82	Standard		1290																		
STD OXC88 Expected			203																		
STD OXH82 Expected			1278																		
STD DS8 Expected			13.44	110	123	312	1.69	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	107	6.89	67.7	2.38	4.8	6.67	41.1	0.7	
STD OREAS45CA Expected			1	494	20	60	0.275	240	92	943	15.69	3.8	43	7	15	0.1	0.13	0.19	215	0.4265	
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank		<2	0.2	2.3	2.7	48	<0.1	3.7	4.3	562	1.95	3.0	3.7	5.1	57	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	35	0.49
G1	Prep Blank		<2	0.1	2.2	2.8	49	<0.1	3.4	4.3	575	1.96	1.5	0.9	5.4	61	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	36	0.48



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Project: Double R
 Report Date: September 22, 2011

Page: 1 of 1 Part 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

SMI11000319.1

Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Tl	S	Sc	Se	Ga	Te	
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.5	1	0.2	
Reference Materials																			
STD DS8	Standard	0.077	15	116	0.60	304	0.116	<20	0.92	0.098	0.42	3.1	0.22	5.3	0.16	2.2	5.6	5	4.7
STD OREAS45CA	Standard	0.036	16	673	0.15	170	0.128	<20	3.72	0.014	0.08	<0.1	0.03	<0.1	<0.05	39.1	0.5	19	<0.2
STD OXC88	Standard																		
STD OXH82	Standard																		
STD OXC88 Expected																			
STD OXH82 Expected																			
STD DS8 Expected		0.08	14.6	115	0.6045	279	0.113	2.6	0.93	0.0883	0.41	3	0.192	5.4	0.1679	2.3	5.23	4.7	5
STD OREAS45CA Expected		0.0385	15.9	709	0.1358	164	0.128	3.592	0.0075	0.0717		0.03	0.07	0.021	39.7	0.5	18.4		
BLK	Blank																		
BLK	Blank																		
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.5	<1	<0.2
Prep Wash																			
G1	Prep Blank	0.077	10	8	0.57	214	0.131	<20	1.03	0.115	0.51	<0.1	<0.01	0.2	<0.05	1.8	<0.5	5	<0.2
G1	Prep Blank	0.078	9	8	0.57	219	0.132	<20	1.06	0.117	0.52	<0.1	<0.01	0.3	<0.05	2.0	<0.5	5	<0.2

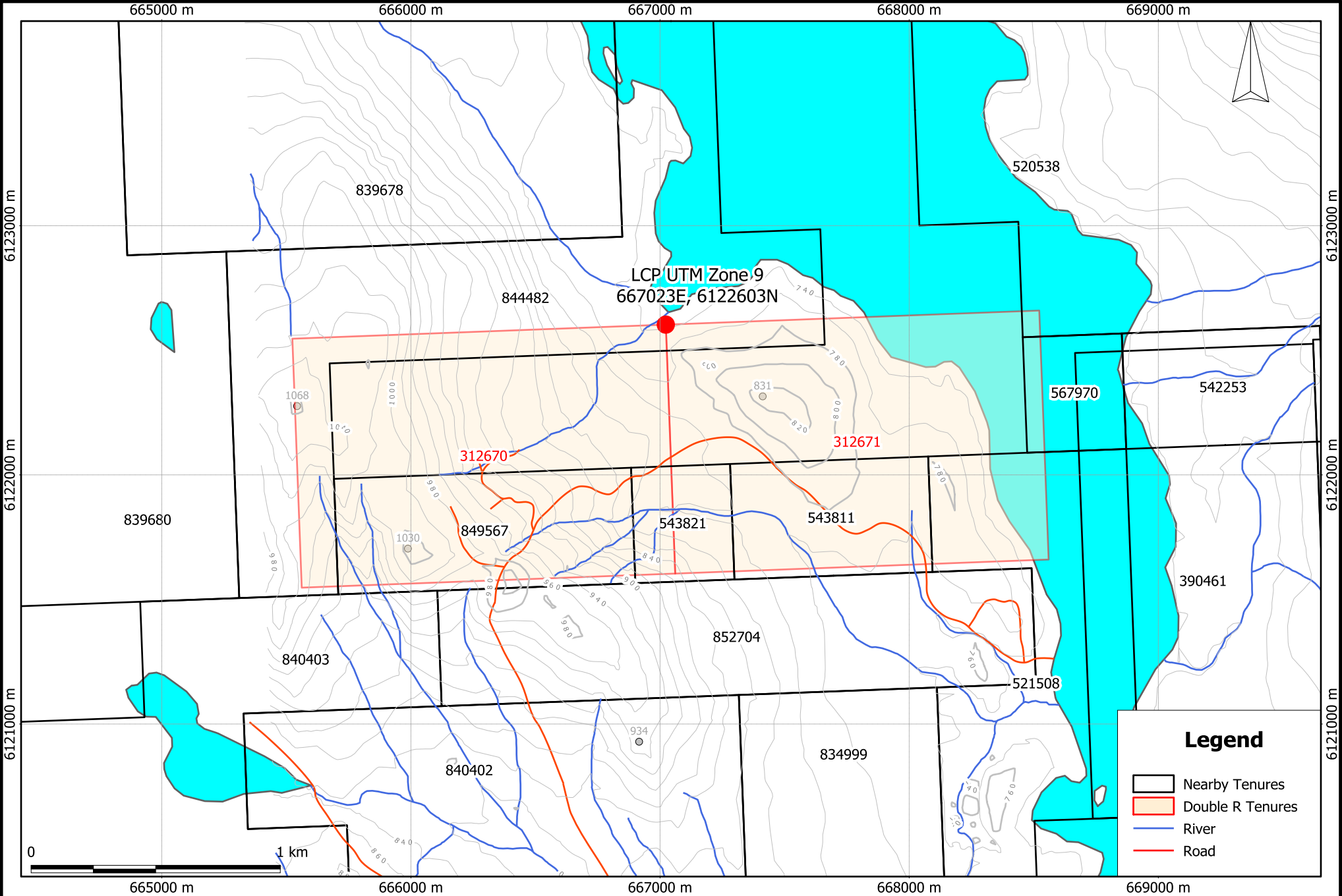


Figure 2
Hi Ho Silver Resources Ltd
Claim Map - Double-R Property
1:20000

Universal Transverse Mercator - Zone 09 (N)
Drawn by: John Grabavac
Printed at: 8/11/2011

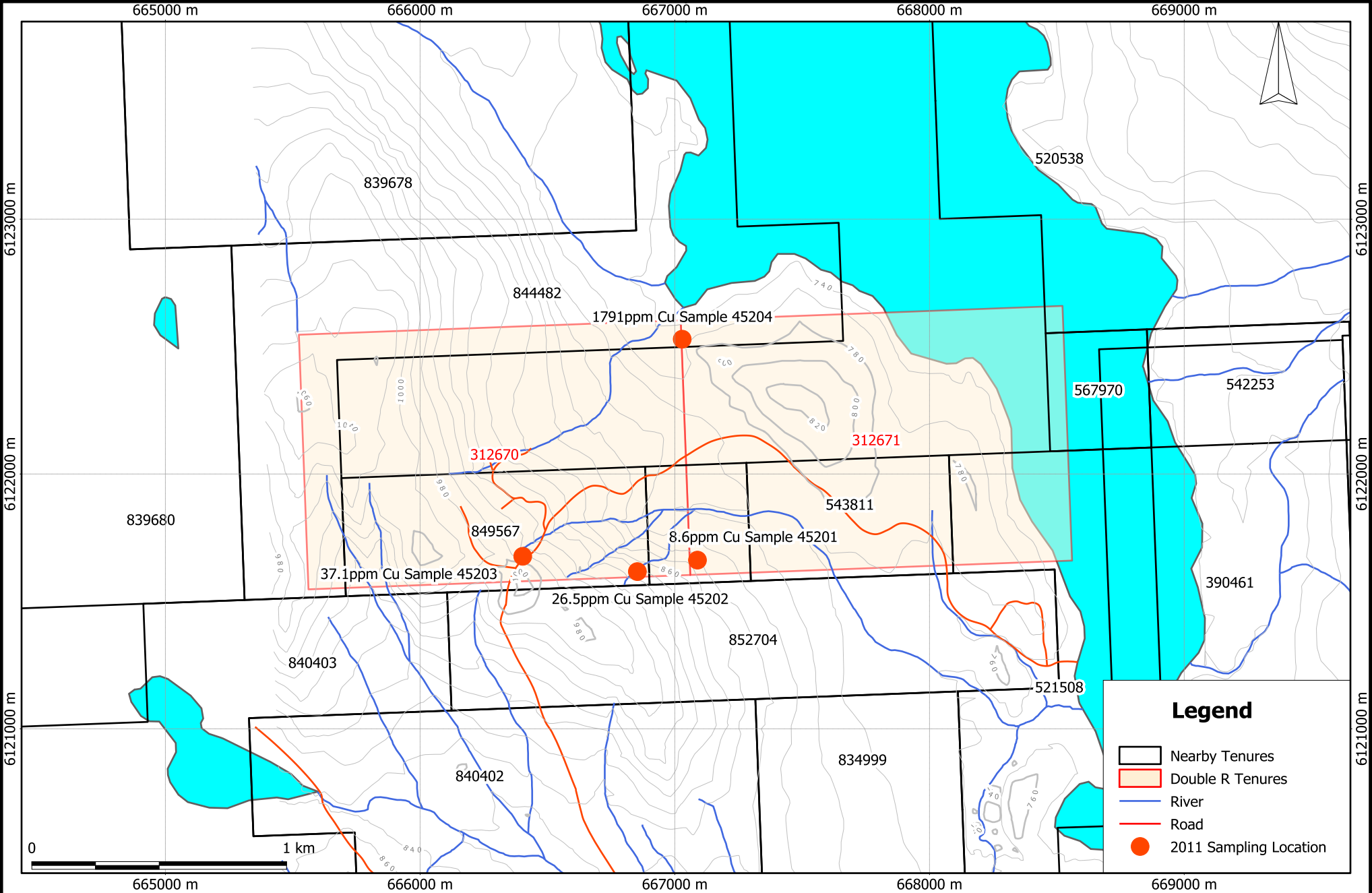


Figure 3
 Hi Ho Silver Resources Ltd
 2011 Sampling Map - Double-R Property
 1:20000

Universal Transverse Mercator - Zone 09 (N)
 Drawn by: John Grabavac
 Printed at: 8/11/2011

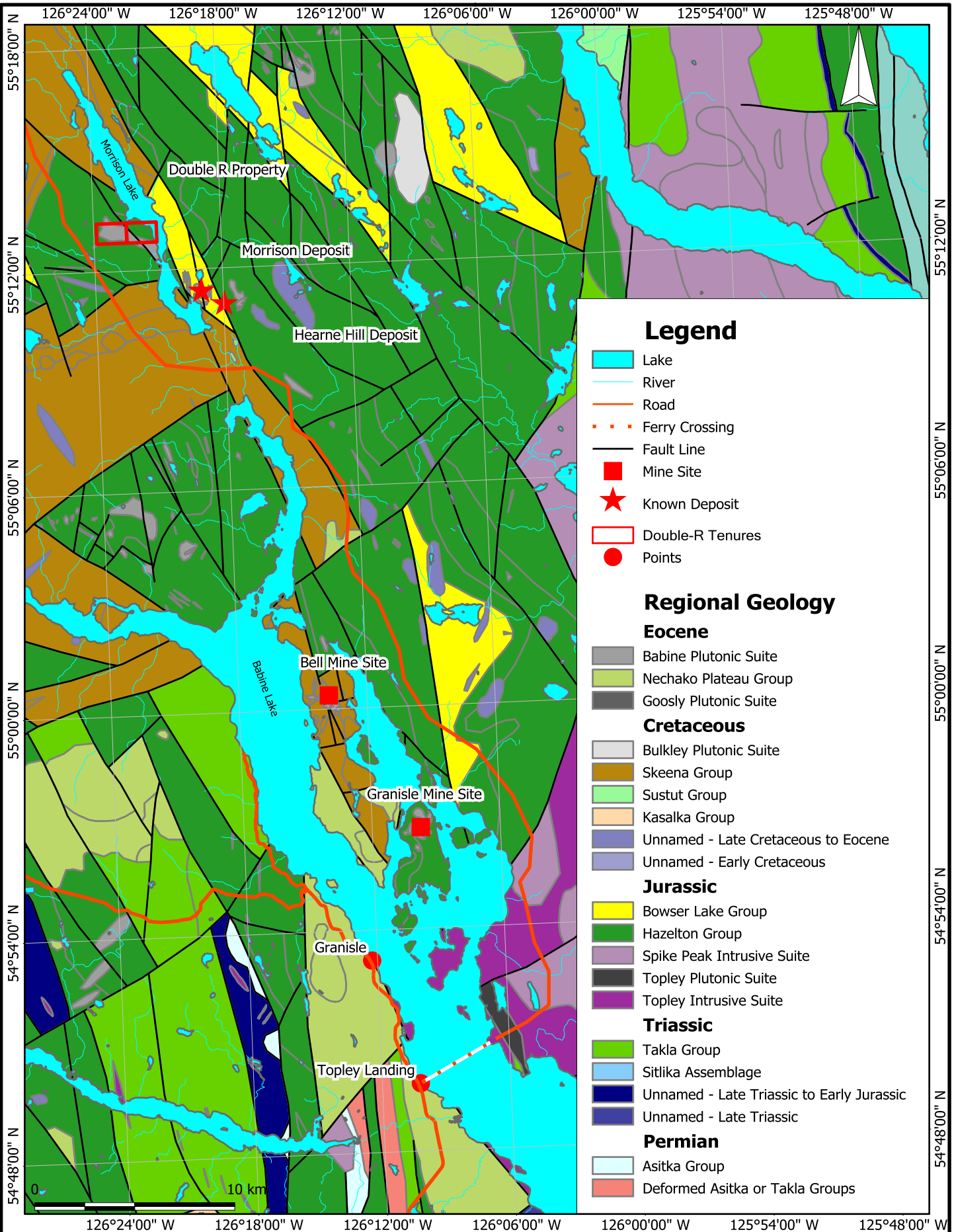


Figure 4
 Hi Ho Silver Resources Ltd
 Regional Geology Map - Double-R Property
 1:250000

Universal Transverse Mercator - Zone 09 (N)
 Drawn by: John Grabavac
 Printed at: 8/11/2011

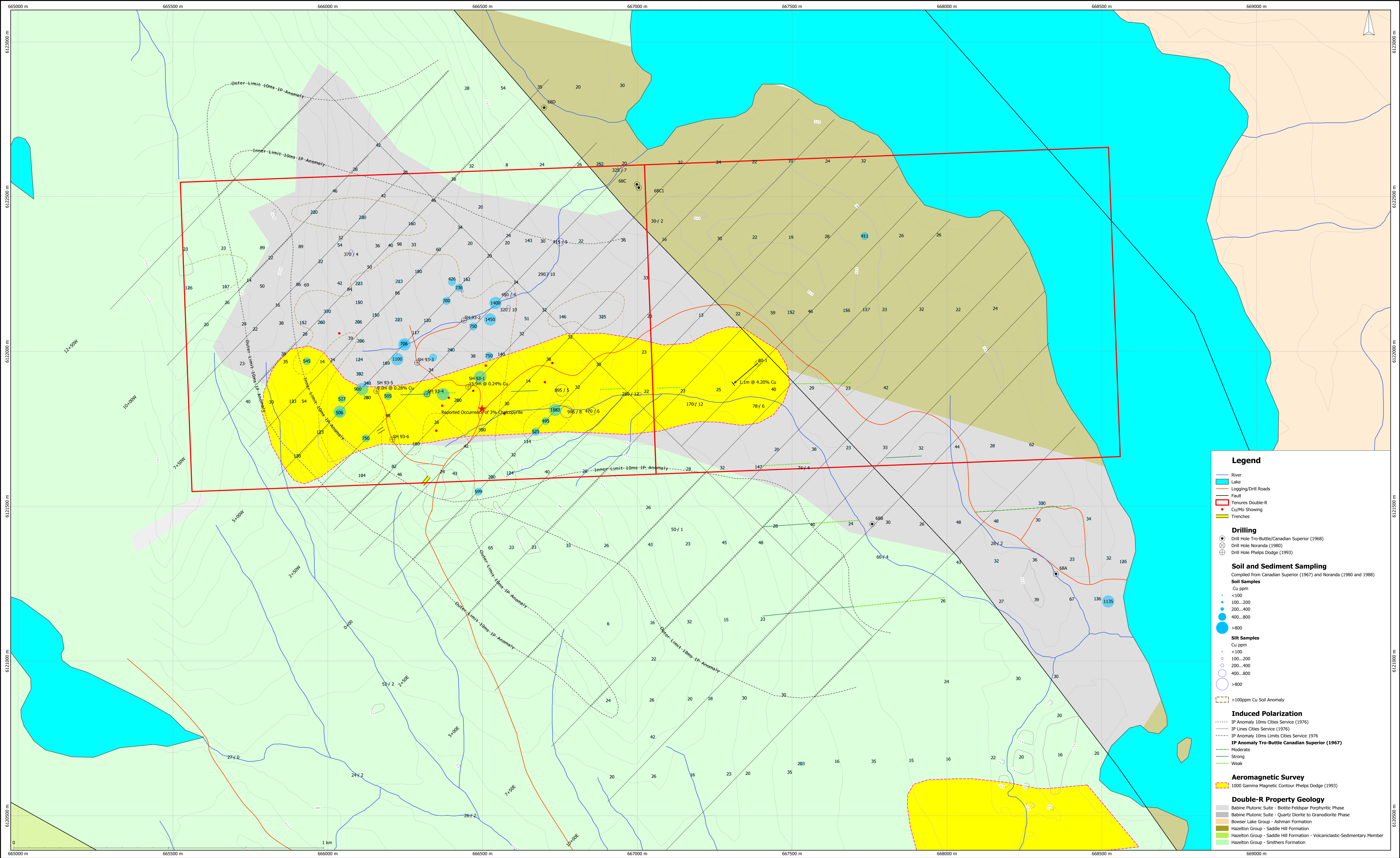


Figure 5
 Hi Ho Silver Resources Ltd
 Double-R Property Compilation Map
 1:5000

Universal Transverse Mercator - Zone 09 (N)
 Drawn by: John Grabavac
 Printed at: 8/11/2011

Figure 4 Supplement

Regional Geology Map Legend Detail

Age	Group Suit	Rock Types	
Eocene	Babine Plutonic Suite	granodioritic intrusive rocks; quartz dioritic intrusive rocks;	
	Nechako Plateau Group	coarse volcanoclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks; basaltic volcanic rocks; andesitic volcanic rocks;	
	Goosly Plutonic Suite	granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks;	
Cretaceous	Bulkley Plutonic Suite	intrusive rocks, undivided; dioritic intrusive rocks; granodioritic intrusive rocks; quartz monzonitic to monzogranitic intrusive rocks;	
	Skeena Group	alkaline volcanic rocks; rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks; conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks; undivided sedimentary rocks;	
	Sustut Group	conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks; undivided sedimentary rocks;	
	Kasalka Group	andesitic volcanic rocks;	
	Unnamed – Late Cretaceous to Eocene	dioritic intrusive rocks;	
	Unnamed – Early Cretaceous	dioritic intrusive rocks; quartz monzonitic to monzogranitic intrusive rocks;	
Jurassic	Bowser Lake Group	argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites; conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks;	
	Hazelton Group	volcanoclastic rocks; basaltic volcanic rocks; andesitic volcanic rocks; rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks; marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks; undivided volcanic rocks; argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites; conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks;	
	Spike Peak Intrusive	syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks; dioritic intrusive rocks; granodioritic intrusive rocks; diabase, basaltic intrusive rocks;	
	Topley Plutonic Suite	coarse volcanoclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks;	
	Topley Intrusive Suite	granodioritic intrusive rocks; dioritic intrusive rocks; feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks;	
Triassic	Takla Group	undivided volcanic rocks; coarse volcanoclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks; basaltic volcanic rocks; argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites; mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks;	
	Sitlika Assemblage	Greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks; undivided sedimentary rocks;	
	Unnamed – Late Triassic to Early Jurassic	conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks	
	Unnamed – Late Triassic	granodioritic intrusive rocks;	
Permian	Asitka Group	limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks; mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks;	
	Deformed Asitka or Takla Groups	greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks; undivided sedimentary rocks;	