Property Examination
and
Assessment Report

on the

MOUNT THOMLINSON MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY

Hazelton Area
West-Central British Columbia

NTS 93M10 & 11
55^0 35' N, 127^0 29' W

R.H. McMillan Ph.D., P.Geo.
and
J.R. Grabavac B.Eng., B.Sc.
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1 Introduction - Synopsis

The Mount Thomlinson property is located in north-central British Columbia, approximately 38 kilometres northeast of the town of Hazelton. Hazelton lies on Highway 16, which is the primary route to the deep-water seaports of Prince Rupert, Kitimat and Stewart. The property consists of two contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 603.3 hectares.

Past work has focused on the Mo-Cu mineralized zone which has outcrops over a strike length of approximately 800 metres. Mineralization consists of stockwork quartz veining containing molybdenite with minor chalcopyrite. Mo-Cu mineralization occurs in the western contact area of an Eocene quartz monzonite porphyry stock which intrudes Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group argillaceous sedimentary rocks. Minor pyrite is present in the deposit and is abundant in the hornfels zone in the structural hangingwall of the deposit and host intrusive body. The deposit is approximately 900 metres long, 80 metres true (horizontal) width and has been traced to a depth of 450 metres.

During the early 1960's and in the early 1980's major exploration programs were carried out by Buttle Lake Resources, Southwest Potash Corporation (AMAX), and Texasgulf Canada Limited (Texasgulf). The author served as the project geologist on the 1965 AMAX drill program and over the summer logged the diamond drill core and mapped the showing and adjacent area at a scale of 1:6,000. Unfortunately none of the AMAX company reports are currently available to the authors. However Texasgulf had copies of the AMAX data when they conducted exploration on the property in 1980 and 1981, and the data presented here are derived from their reports. The only documented drill intersection from the AMAX and Texasgulf drill programs is Texasgulf hole T-2-81 which intersected 357 metres (true thickness 78.8 metres) of 0.115% MoS_2 (0.069% Mo) and 0.11 % Cu. Hole T-2-81 was stopped in the argillite at 769.3 metres (DeLancey, 1982).

Exploration work in the early 1960's by Southwest Potash Corporation (AMAX) outlined a significant resource of molybdenum mineralization referred to as a "submarginal measured and indicated reserve" consisting of "40.82 million tonnes grading 0.12% MoS_2" (Soregaroli and Sutherland Brown, 1976). While the data utilized to calculate this resource is grossly insufficient to define even an inferred resource under today's NI 43-101 criteria, the author believes it does represent a reasonable approximation of the grade potential of the Mount Thomlinson molybdenum deposit. The Texasgulf data were not utilized in the AMAX resource estimate. The AMAX information is not documented by assay certificates. Further, it is not known what minimum cut-off grades were used to calculate the AMAX resource estimates, nor the metreage of the mineralized intersections. Nonetheless, the data are invaluable in providing information regarding the potential of the molybdenum mineralization on the Mount Thomlinson property. While the author believes that the techniques utilized by AMAX have generated results that would be upheld using current assaying, sampling and drilling techniques, the density of drill

information is insufficient to meet the current criteria necessary to calculate a mineral resource compliant with NI 43-101. *Cautionary Note: Investors are cautioned that at this time, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource – further, it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the discovery of a mineral resource. In the author's professional opinion, the property discussed in this report is of merit, and thus it is recommended that further exploration work be undertaken, as outlined in this report.*

On 10 September 2010, the authors, in the company of Mr Hugh Maddin, visited the property (McMillan, 2010) and Mr. Grabavac sighted several green-blue stained areas that are the subject of this report. Previous operators had not seen the stained areas because they would probably have been snow-covered. On 15 Sept 2012, the authors with Messrs. Ed Banas and Justin Snyder visited the green-blue stained area to sample and identify any mineralization. The results of the 2012 visit are the subject of this report.

Based on the results of the past exploration, follow-up work is clearly warranted on the property. The newly-discovered green-blue stained area is 500 metres north of the previously mapped mineral showings and opens the possibility that the Mount Thomlinson mineralization might continue to the north at depth. An initial drill program of 2,500 metres (approximately 10 holes averaging 250 metres) is recommended for 2012. The program would by necessity be helicopter supported – drilling and blasting will be required to prepare 3 drill sites. Part of the program should include re-furbishing and re-sampling the trenches. Total cost is estimated at $ 1,100,000.00.

2 Location and Access

The Mount Thomlinson Property is located at the north end of the Babine Mountain Range, 48 kilometres north of Hazelton (Figure 1). The property is centred on Latitude 55º 35' N and Longitude 127º 29' W and is located on NTS map sheets 093M10 and 093M11. The mineral showings outcrop at an elevation of approximately 1,850 metres on a steep east-facing slope along a north trending ridge 4.5 kilometres north of the peak of Mount Thomlinson.

The abandoned First Nations village of Kisgegas is located on the Babine River near its confluence with the Skeena River, 11 kilometres northwest of the property.

Access to the property is by helicopter which can be chartered from several companies based in Smithers, 125 kilometres to the south. The closest road is an all weather gravel road located 12 km northwest of the property. Equipment and supplies can be flown to the campsite and drill sites from the road.

3 Claim Status

The Mount Thomlinson property comprises two contiguous mineral claims covering an area of approximately 603.3 hectares. The property is 100% owned by Hi Ho Silver Resources (CNSX - HHS).

Table 1 lists the Mount Thomlinson mineral claims:

Table 1 – Mount Thomlinson Property Claims

Tenure #	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
515331		2005/jun/27	2015/dec/17	530.18
518575	THOM 2	2005/jul/31	2015/dec/17	73.1
Total				**603.3**

4 Physiography and Vegetation

The area is characterized by isolated peaks separated by broad wooded valleys. The timber line is approximately 1,300 metres elevation or 500 metres below the surface mineral zones. Peaks above 2,000 metres are surrounded by glaciers and snowfields. The mountain slopes are steep and generally covered by rock talus.

The region has a cool temperate climate with moderate snowfall, with the mountainous areas generally covered with snow until mid-June. The exploration season lasts from mid–June to late September. Prospecting and geological mapping are best undertaken in late August when there are no residual snow patches.

5 Past Exploration Work

Exploration of the Mount Thomlinson property has been carried out by several operators including: Buttle Lake Resources, Southwest Potash Corp. (a subsidiary of AMAX) and Texasgulf. The main periods of exploration occurred from 1963 to 1965 and 1980 to 1981.

Exploration programs carried out to date include geological mapping, prospecting, topographic surveying, rock sampling, blast-trenching, and diamond drilling. To the author's knowledge, there have been no grid-based soil geochemical or geophysical surveys carried out over the property area.

5.1 1962 to 1965 Programs

Information for the 1962 to 1965 work programs was obtained second-hand from the history section of a Texasgulf assessment report (DeLancey, 1980). The author has been unable to locate the primary references.

The area was originally staked in 1962 by three prospectors (Neil Sterritt, Ward Marshall, and Harry Simpson) from Hazelton and optioned to Buttle Lake Mining (later Stampede International Resources Ltd). In 1963 the property was mapped, trenched, and sampled by Buttle Lake Resources. In August of 1963, Southwest Potash Corporation optioned the property. Loudon (1963) spent nine days on the property, produced a map, and recommended the option (DeLancey, 1980).

In 1964 and 1965, Southwest Potash Corporation conducted programs of geological mapping, surveying, geochemistry, and drilled nine BQ diamond drill holes totalling 2,459 metres (Figure 3). The core was not assayed for copper, gold or rhenium. The property was subsequently allowed to lapse and was re-staked by AMAX in 1975, which had changed its name from Southwest Potash Corporation (DeLancey, 1980).

Table 2 - AMAX Diamond Drill Data (1964, 1965)

Hole No.	Dip	Az.	Length (m)
64-1	-40	247	421
64-2	-30	295	321
64-3	-30	115	152
64-4	-40	350	270
64-5	-20	295	215
65-6	-37	335	358
65-7	-45	335	259
65-8	-58	335	259
65-9	-56	335	152

In 1975 the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy published a table featuring "Significant Undeveloped Molybdenum Bearing Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera". One line on that table indicated that AMAX had reported measured, indicated and inferred and submarginal reserves of 40.82 million tonnes grading 0.12% MoS_2 (Soregaroli and Sutherland Brown, 1976). The author is unaware of the methodology utilized to derive these "reserves". These "reserves" must therefore be considered unreliable by current standards. The reader is also cautioned on the validity of the "mineral reserve" numbers. Under current NI 43-101 guidelines the nine drill holes and five surface trenches are neither of sufficient density nor sufficient distribution to define a mineral resource. Therefore, none of the numbers published with respect to the amount of MoS_2 or tonnes of "ore" at Mount Thomlinson can be relied upon. They are presented here as information on the historical work on the property.

The data generated by AMAX would have been of the highest quality by the standards at the time it was undertaken. At the time AMAX was the world's largest producer of molybdenum and was the most experienced company in that commodity. The author as an employee of AMAX was present throughout the 1965 program, during which time he logged the 1965 drill core and mapped the property at a scale of 1:6,000.

5.2 1979 Program

In 1979 the property was restaked as the Molly Tom claims by John Bot, an independent prospector from Smithers. Mr. Bot optioned the property to Texasgulf. On May 16, 1979, Mr. DeLancey examined the property in preparation for a drill program planned for 1980 (DeLancey, 1980).

5.3 1980, 1981 Programs

Work performed by Texasgulf in 1980 included construction of a camp and drill site and diamond drilling of one NQ drill hole (T-1-80). The hole was abandoned at 213 metres, about 500 metres short of the projected target depth because of difficult ground conditions. The diamond drill hole intersected strongly fractured Bowser Lake Group argillite/shale with sparse quartz, calcite veinlets and finely disseminated pyrite (DeLancey, 1980).

In 1981, Texasgulf drilled four NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1,632.3 metres from a single common set-up location (Figure 3).

Due to difficult ground conditions, only 2 of the 5 holes drilled by Texasgulf reached their target depths. Diamond drill hole T-2-81 was collared at -45° and intersected 357 metres of 0.115% MoS_2 and 0.11% Cu, and was mineralized to the end of the hole at 769.3 metres. Drill holes T-1-80, T-1-81 and T-3-81 did not reach target depths, thus were not sampled and assayed. The drill records indicate that drill hole T-4-81 received only sporadic sampling, with the interval from 570 metres to 591 metres (21m) assaying 0.0265% MoS_2 (DeLancey, 1980). Texasgulf did not analyze the core samples for gold or rhenium.

Table 3 - Texasgulf Diamond Drill Data (1980, 1981)

Hole No.	Dip	Az.	Length (m)
T-1-80	-80	117	213.0
T-1-81	-52	300	173.8
T-2-81	-44.5	300	769.3
T-3-81	-51	261	87.5
T-4-81	-52.5	265	601.7

5.4 1993 to 2012

In 1993, Discovery Consultants re-sampled surface showings and selected core samples for assay. Core re-sampling was carried out on drill hole T-2-81 at 10 metre intervals from 610 metres to the end of the hole at 769.3 metres (a total of 17 samples). Within this interval, 3 samples assayed between 485 ppm Mo and 580 ppm Mo and four samples assayed between 1,022 ppm Mo and 7,272 ppm Mo. Five samples within this interval assayed between 1,094 ppm Cu and 3,417 ppm Cu. Seven samples from drill hole T-1-80 returned negligible results. The rock-sampling program consisted of 30 samples taken from three lines. Of these, 8 samples returned Mo values between 500 ppm and 1,000 ppm, while 3 samples exceeded 1,000 ppm Mo to a maximum value of 1,575 ppm Mo. The surface rock sampling generally returned Cu values of less than 400 ppm (Carpenter, 1994).

In 2004, Cadre Capital Inc. (Cadre) staked the area. In September 2005, Cadre collected 33 rock samples in four different areas (Thomson, 2006; Thomson and Strickland, 2007). Cadre subsequently sold the property to MolyStar Resources Inc.

In 2007, MolyStar moved the core from the campsite on Mount Thomlinson to a warehouse in Smithers. The core was re-logged and re-sampled, with 272 samples selected from Texasgulf hole T-2-81. Of these, 149 were quartered samples from the previously split Texasgulf work and 126 samples were split from previously unsplit core. MolyStar did not analyze the core samples for rhenium. No significant new zones of molybdenum mineralization were encountered. The MoS_2 and Cu assays from the MolyStar work correlated well with the earlier Texasgulf assays (LaPeare, Brett R, 2007).

In 2010, R.H. McMillan visited the property and selected three “grab” samples for assay (McMillan, 2010).

In 2011, an assessment report (McMillan, 2011) was submitted describing the results of a helicopter-borne stinger-mounted airborne magnetic survey undertaken by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. of Mississauga, Ontario in 2007. The survey utilized a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A Global Positioning (GPS) electronic navigation system was utilized to ensure accurate positioning of the survey area. The survey totalled 293 line kilometres, including 22.5 line-km of tie lines. Flight lines were flown in an azimuthal direction of 000° and 180° with a line separation of 200 metres, at an airspeed averaging 73km/hr and at an average elevation of 60 metres. The work was processed in the Fugro Surveys Mississauga office and was presented in a technical report dated 25 July 2011 and appended in (McMillan, 2011).

6 Property Geology

The Mount Thomlinson Property is located in the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, at the southeast margin of the Bowser Basin, a large successor basin underlain mainly by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group (Carter, 1976). The Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks have been intruded by a northwest-trending series of granodiorite and quartz monzonite stocks called the Bulkley and Babine Intrusions which are Cretaceous and early Tertiary in Age. Carter (1976) dated the Bulkley Intrusions by the potassium-argon method at between 70 and 84 Ma. More recently Richards (1990) presented a potassium-argon date for the Mount Thomlinson stock of 54 Ma, utilizing biotite. The Bulkley and Babine Intrusions are host to several important molybdenum deposits, among them the Hudsons Bay Mountain (Glacier Gulch) and Mount Thomlinson deposits.

The Mount Thomlinson Mo-Cu deposit is hosted by a roughly circular stock approximately 1,400 metres in diameter. The stock is composed of pale buff to light pinkish white leucocratic quartz monzonite porphyry of the Eocene Babine Intrusions. Stock contacts are sharp and biotite, muscovite, cordierite and andalusite have been formed in the contact aureole. The margins of the stock are foliated parallel to the contact and to the schistosity in the intruded rocks up to 100 metres from the contact. Coarse K-feldspar phenocrysts are characteristic in the core of the stock but are less abundant and smaller in the foliated contact zone. The core of the stock contains 1-3% coarse, zoned K-feldspar phenocrysts, which range up to over 5 cm. Quartz and plagioclase phenocrysts range up to 1.25 cm in diameter. The quartz monzonite porphyry is made up of 40-50% plagioclase and 10-25% K-feldspar, quartz and minor accessory mafic minerals being the other constituent minerals. In many areas, the stock is cut by narrow (2-10 cm) aplite dikes. These dikes occur in swarms and occupy well-defined fractures and are generally restricted to the stock itself.

The layered rocks exposed on the property are clastic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group. Although no attempt has been made to establish any stratigraphy within the Bowser Lake Group in the Mount Thomlinson area, in the Goathead Creek area 12 km north of the area, Bending (1981 and 1982) recognized four distinct assemblages. A lower section of argillite and siltstone is overlain by a 50 m thick section of interbedded argillites and greywacke. This unit is in turn overlain by an interval characterized by locally calcareous argillites with 1-2 m thick limestone interlayers. The limestone unit is characterized by pelecypod fossils. The uppermost unit is massive chert pebble conglomerate which caps many of the local peaks.

7 Mineralization, Alteration and Veining

7.1 General Comments on Molybdenum Deposits

Porphyry molybdenum deposits are typically related to complex, multiple intrusive events and in the Cordillera are associated with intrusive events of several ages. Many deposits are hosted by cylindrical stocks that are less than 500 m in diameter. Others such as Quartz Hill in Alaska are related to larger epizonal areas. Others (Endako, Adanac and Brenda) are genetically related to the youngest phases of batholiths or large stocks (Mount Tolman). Mineralization at Endako and Adanac is genetically linked to epizonal granites and related rocks that are the youngest phases of the Topley and Surprise Lake batholiths respectively. In contrast, the 102 Ma quartz monzonite that hosts the Boss Mountain deposit intrudes an unrelated 187 Ma granodiorite batholith. Other deposits, like Kitsault and other deposits in the Alice Arm Mo district, are genetically associated with the 54 Ma to 48 Ma Alice Arm intrusive suite. These generally occur in small quartz monzonite stocks with histories of multiple intrusive events.

Molybdenite mineralization generally forms stockworks that are elliptical to crescentic in plan, and may be tabular and flat-lying in section (e.g. Quartz Hill). Mineralization occurs mainly in fractures and quartz veins in the genetically related intrusions, but can extend into hornfelsed country rocks. Alaskite dikes and intermineral intrusive breccias may accompany the mineralization (e.g. Boss Mountain). Molybdenum mineralization is typically polyphase and possibly related to episodic doming (e.g. Endako). Molybdenite is typically deposited in quartz veins and veinlets during either potassium feldspar or biotite alteration. Silicification is a universal associated alteration. At Endako, some molybdenite mineralization apparently accompanied argillic alteration. Phyllic alteration is peripheral to some deposits, with propyllitic alteration at the periphery of the system.

While molybdenite is generally the only ore mineral, some deposits have potentially recoverable copper sulphides, scheelite and/or wolframite. Brenda Mine produced both molybdenum and copper. Mount Tolman and Mount Thomlinson are potential producers of both molybdenum and copper. Other minerals that may be present in or adjacent to molybdenum deposits are bismuth minerals, galena and sphalerite. Pyrite is common within, as well as adjacent to mineralized zones – the pyrite halo commonly results in a strong chargeability anomaly in an induced polarization survey. Minor magnetite can be present. Common gangue minerals are quartz, carbonate, sericite, biotite, chlorite, fluorite, gypsum, epidote and hornblende (McMillan, 1995).

In British Columbia, porphyry molybdenum deposits are post-accretion in timing. The deposits are widely distributed in the Cordillera and overlap in time and space with porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits. Metallogenic episodes are recognized at about 140 Ma, 110-100 Ma, 80-60 Ma and 50 Ma (related to Alice Arm intrusions to which Mount Thomlinson deposit is possibly correlated). Local metallogenic episodes occurred at 54-48 Ma and 8 Ma. One of the oldest, Endako is dated at 138 Ma, the youngest, Salal Creek at 8 Ma. Endako has been the major producing mine in the province, operating since 1965. The other significant producer was Boss Mountain, dated at about 100 Ma, and which produced intermittently until 1983.

7.2 The Mount Thomlinson Molybdenum Deposit

Molybdenite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are associated with a system of quartz vein stockworks within the Mount Thomlinson plug, along the contact zone with hornfelsed Bowser Lake Group pelitic rocks. The adjacent sedimentary rocks are strongly hornfelsed and contain abundant pyrite and pyrrhotite, but only minor amounts of Mo-Cu mineralization. The quartz stockwork is best developed along the stock contact and post-dates the aplite dikes. The mineralized zone trends north-northeast (020°) along the margin of the stock, dipping 65° west. It is tabular, up to 100 m wide and has been traced more than 800 m in strike length. The zone becomes complex and less well defined at the northeast end, where narrow sections of mineralized rock are separated by barren rock (DeLancey 1980, 1982). The only published mineralized intersection from the AMAX and Texasgulf diamond drill programs is from Texasgulf hole "T-2-81 collared at -45° intersected 357 m (true thickness 78.8 m) of 0.115% MoS_2 (0.069% Mo) and 0.11 % Cu and was stopped in the argillites at 769.3 m" (DeLancey, 1982).

The molybdenite is most common as fine flakes in quartz veinlets and as smears along fracture planes. Locally it occurs as coarse flakes in quartz veins. Chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite also occur along fractures and veins. Although chalcopyrite is found in the same general areas as molybdenite, the two sulphides occur independently of each other. Pyrite (1-5%) is found as disseminations, fracture-fillings and patchy crystalline concentrations in the intrusive and adjacent argillites. Minor amounts of magnetite, scheelite and pyrrhotite are also present. The better grade mineralization is located several metres from the contact within the intrusive rock and MoS_2 grades generally drop off sharply at the contact. There has been some minor surface weathering of the deposit, with limonite, ferrimolybdite, malachite and to a lesser extent, azurite identified as secondary minerals.

Silicification is the most prominent alteration assemblages within and close to the mineralized zone. It is accompanied by argillic and chloritic mineral assemblages and late sericitic overprinting.

8 Present Work

On 15 Sept 2012, the authors with Messrs. Ed Banas and Justin Snyder visited the green-blue stained area to sample and identify any mineralization. Five rock samples within an area of approximately 5,000 m^2 were collected by Mr. Grabavac and are described below in Table 4.

Table 4 - Sample Description and Analytical Results

Sample Number	Northing	Easting	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Re ppb	Pd ppb	Description
MT1201	6161956	595616	78	190	462	5	16	1-2cm north-trending quartz veinlets and a vuggy quartz vein approximately 3m wide. Hostrock is comprised of red-stained hornfels with 5-10% pyrite disseminated and along fractures
MT1202	6161910	595593	4	110	193	2	<10	Biotitic hornfels with 4mm quartz veinlet containing 2-3% disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite
MT1203	6161872	595561	46	200	362	4	12	1.0m chip sample of white equigranular biotitic quartz feldspar porphyry with 3-5% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite
MT1204	6161872	595561	43	296	219	2	11	50cm chip sample of white equigranular biotitic quartz feldspar porphyry with <1% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite
MT1205	6161873	595585	1718	189	1334	163	295	80cm angular float boulder of granitic dyke with a 1cm veinlet containing visible molybdenite and chalcopyrite

Rock samples MT1201-MT1204 are slightly anomalous in copper and strongly anomalous in silver. Sample MT1205 is strongly anomalous in molybdenum as well as anomalous in silver, tungsten, rhenium and palladium.

The green-blue staining is caused by a thin film of green-blue secondary mineral coating the bedrock in the gulley bottoms. The film is a few mm in thickness and appears to originate at the top of bedrock areas, from below unconsolidated scree material, and was possibly precipitated from a spring. Although the mineralogy of the green-blue staining was not determined, the highly acidic environment suggests it is not a copper carbonate and that it could be crysocolla, a copper silicate.

9 Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

On 15 Sept 2012, the authors with Messrs. Ed Banas and Justin Snyder visited the green-blue stained area north of the Mount Thomlinson Mo-Cu deposit in order to to sample and identify any mineralization. A quartz monzonite porphyry dyke associated with the green-blue stained area is highly anomalous in molybdenum as well as anomalous in silver, tungsten, rhenium and palladium. It is located 500 metres north-northeast of and along strike from the previously-known Mount Thomlinson Mo-Cu deposit and suggests that the Mount Thomlinson mineralization might extend into the area.

Follow-up work is clearly warranted on the Mount Thomlinson property. An initial drill program of 2,500 metres (approximately 10 holes averaging 250 metres) is recommended for 2012. The program would by necessity be helicopter supported. Drilling and blasting will be required to prepare 4 drill sites. Part of the program should include re-furbishing and re-sampling the trenches. Total cost is estimated to be $1,100,000.00.

Assays for Mo, Cu, W, Au and Re (rhenium) should be undertaken in future programs.

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12 Certificates

I, ***Ronald Hugh McMillan***, of 6606 Mark Lane, Victoria, British Columbia (V9E 2A1), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992, and with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario since 1981.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with B.Sc. (Hon. Geology, 1962), and the University of Western Ontario with M.Sc. and Ph.D. (1969 and 1972) in Mineral Deposits Geology.
3. I have practiced my profession throughout Canada, as well as in other areas of the world continuously since 1962.
4. The foregoing report on the Mount Thomlinson Property is based on a review of published and unpublished information regarding the geological setting, styles of mineralization and results of previous exploration programs within and adjacent to the subject property. In 1965 I personally logged the drill core from the 1965 AMAX drill program and mapped the surface geology at a scale of 1:6,000. Brief visits were made to the property on August 10, 2010 and September 12, 2012.

R. H. McMillan Ph.D. P.Geo.
Victoria, B. C.
21 December 2012

I, ***John Robert Grabavac***, of Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a sole proprietor Mineral Exploration Consultant operating as John Grabavac BEng BSc of 205 Farmington road, 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 8 years.
4. This report is an interpretation of data obtained from a September 2012 exploration program as well as a compilation of Provincial Government geological and Assessment Report information.

John Robert Grabavac BEng BSc.

Victoria, B. C.
21 December 2012

13 Statement of Expenditures (2012)

Item	**Cost $**	**HST $**
Canadian Helicopters	2,511.73	301.40
meals	147.88	17.72
gas	73,18	8.77
hotel	517.7	62.04
Assay costs	230.14	27.58
John Grabavac field work	700.00	84.00
John Grabavac drafting	200.00	24.00
RH McMillan field work	2,000.00	240.00
RH McMillan report writing	3,692.55	434.49
Total	**10,000.00**	**1,200.00**

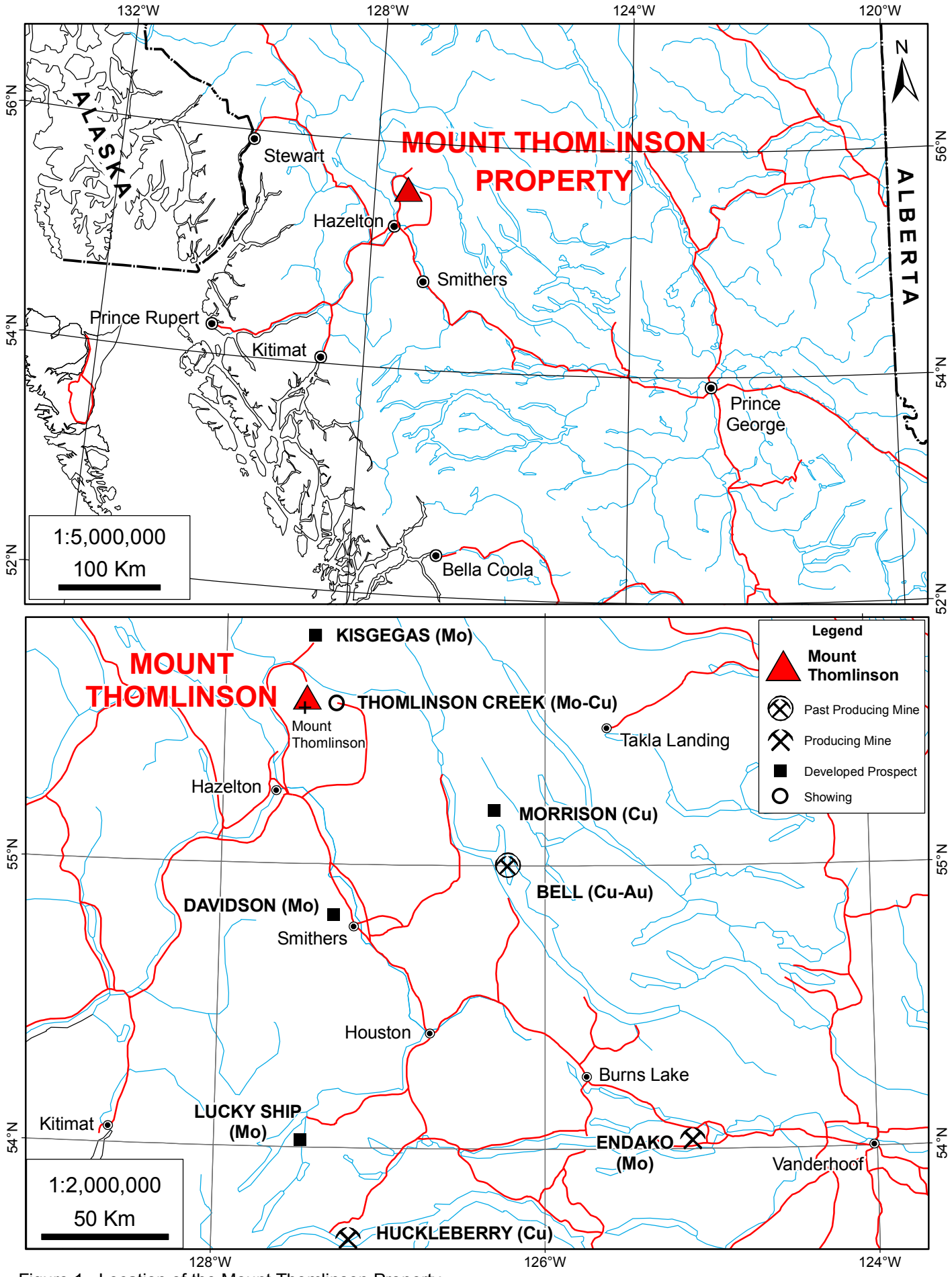


Figure 1. Location of the Mount Thomlinson Property

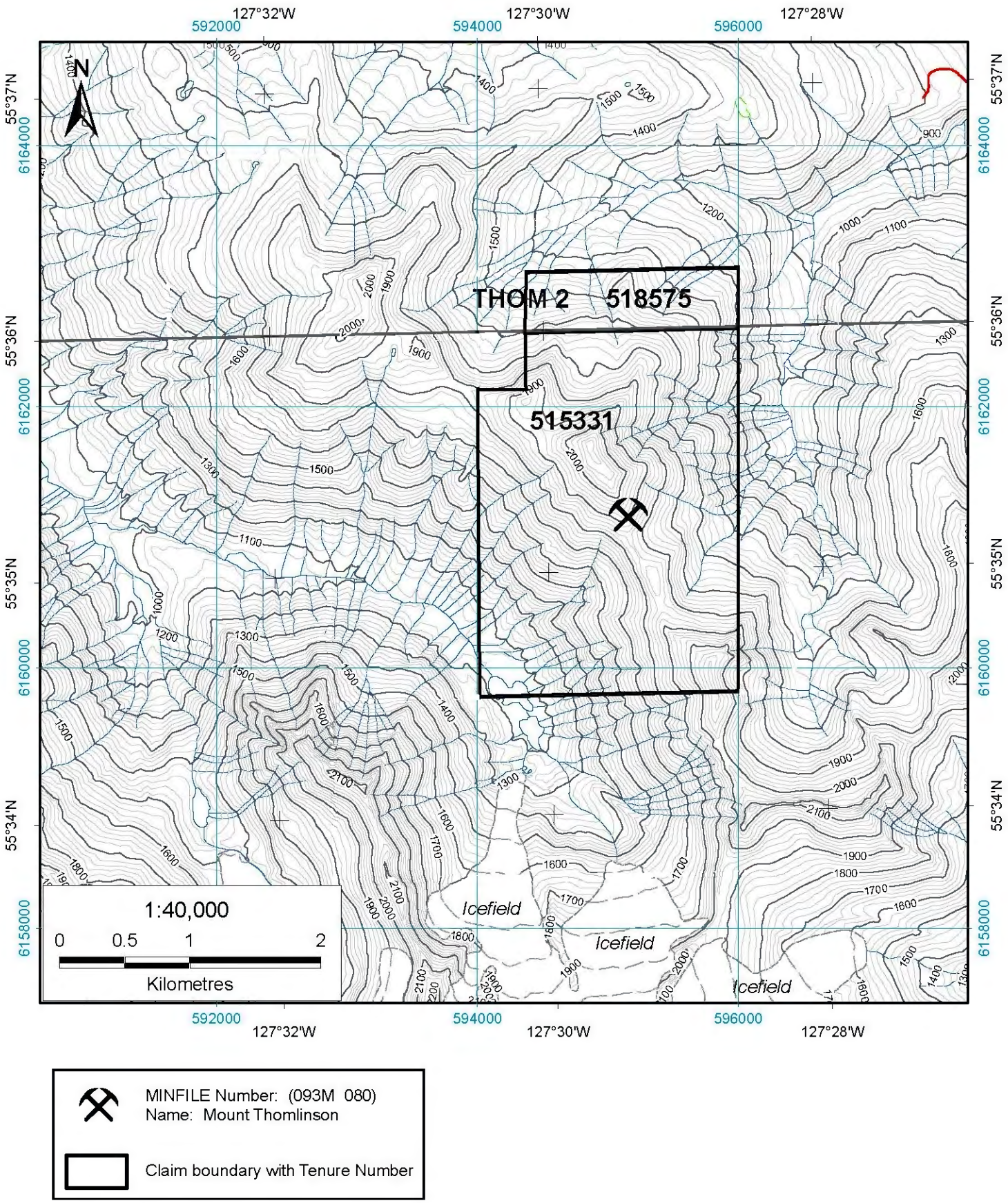
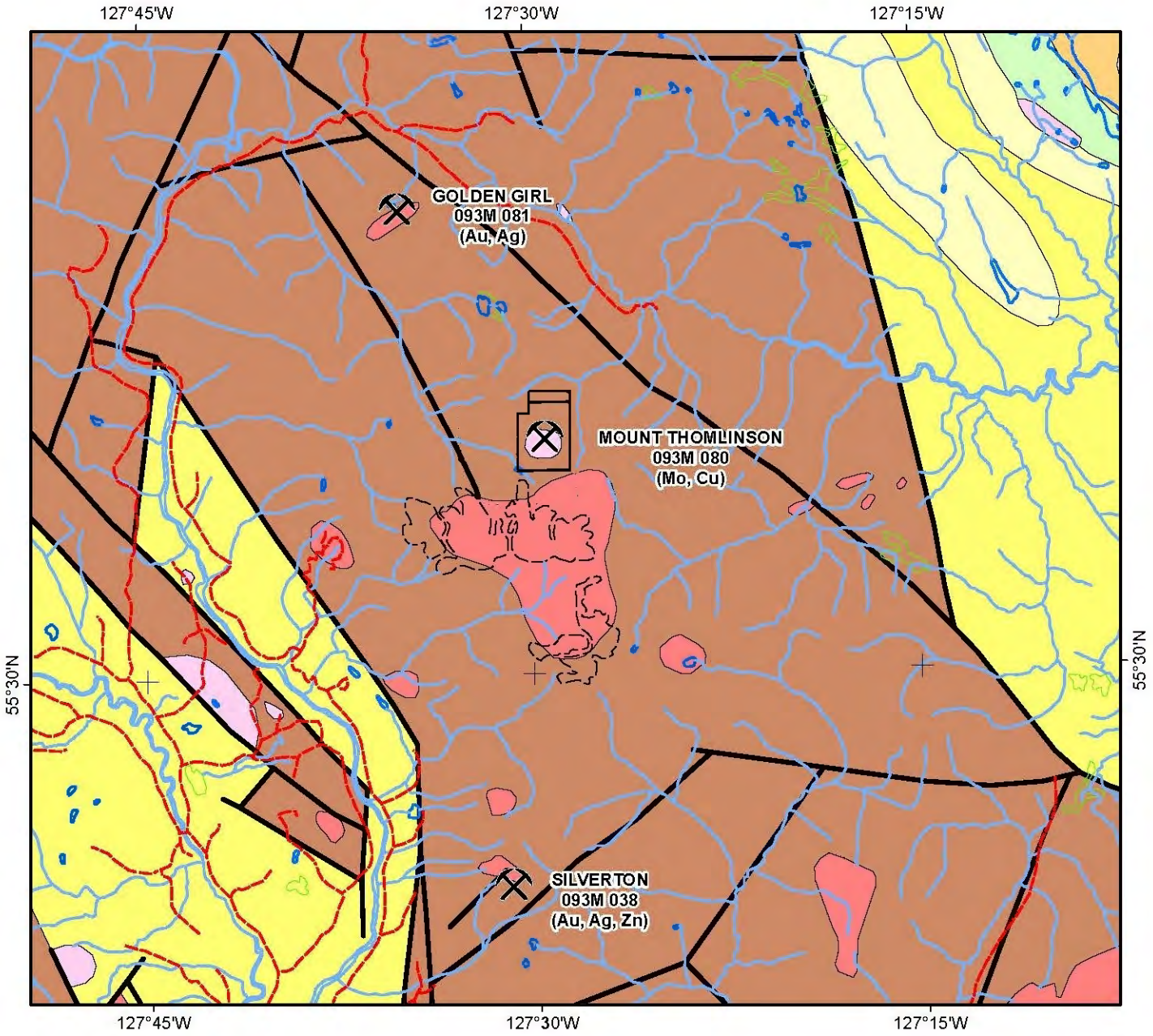


Figure 2. Claims Location, Mount Thomlinson Property.



EOCENE
- Babine Plutonic Suite

CRETACEOUS
- Bulkley Plutonic Suite

LOWER CRETACEOUS
- Skeena Group
- Skeena Group - Hanawald Conglomerate
- Skeena Group - Kitsuns Creek Formation
- Skeena Group - Red Rose Formation

MIDDLE JURASSIC TO CRETACEOUS
- Bowser Lake Group

1:250,000

100 Km

Faults
- Extension Fault
- Fault
- Normal Fault
- Thrust

- MINFILE occurrence
- Road
- Claims outline
- Glacier or Icefield
- Marsh/Swamp

Figure 3. Regional Geology, Mt Thomlinson area (after Massey et al, 2005)

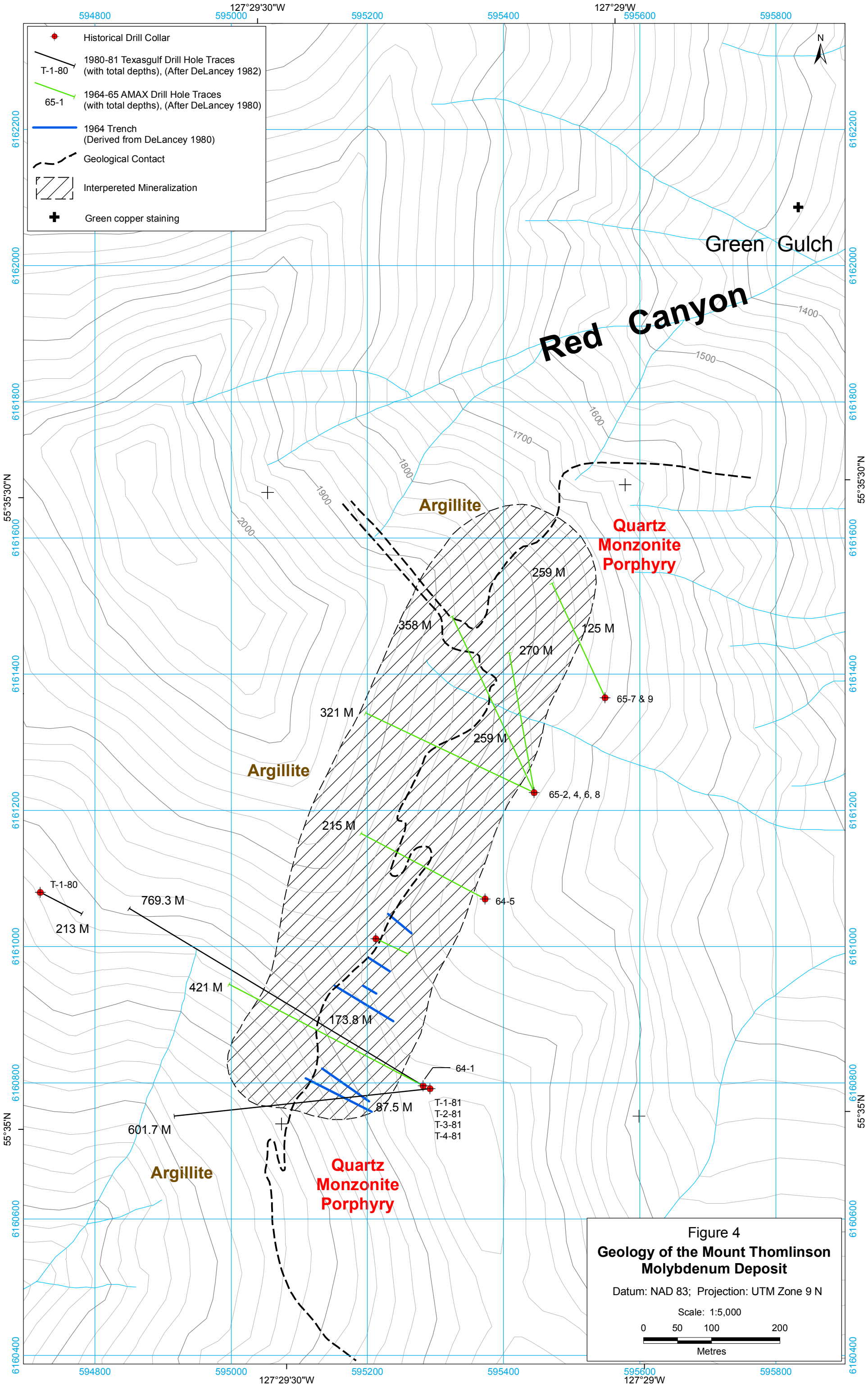


Figure 4

Geology of the Mount Thomlinson Molybdenum Deposit

Datum: NAD 83; Projection: UTM Zone 9 N

Scale: 1:5,000

0 50 100 200

Metres

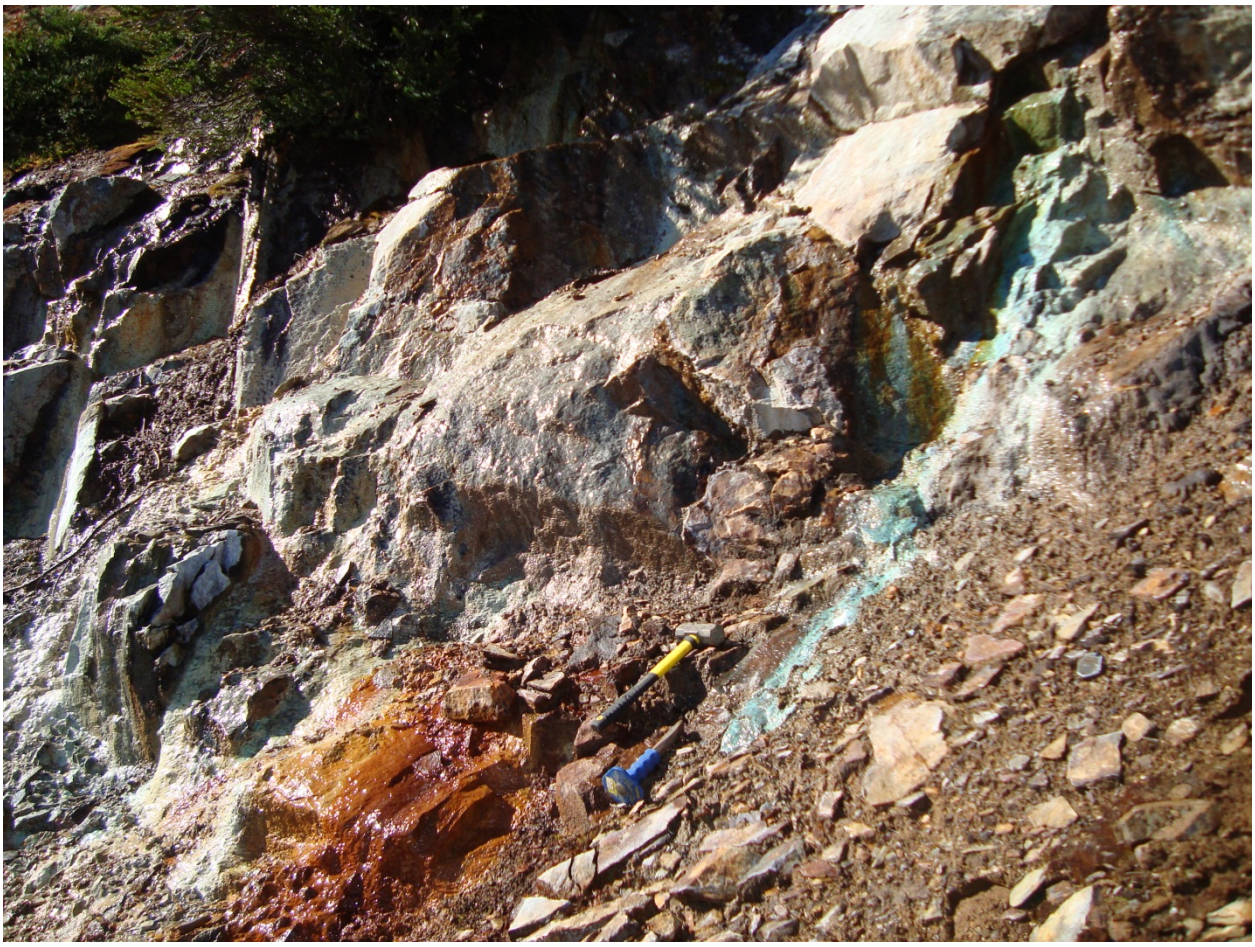
R. H. McMillan Ltd. Consulting Geologist

Figure 5: Google Map Showing 2012 Sample Locations, Sept 2012

Sample	Mo (ppm)
MT1201	78.43
MT1202	4.28
MT1203	46.13
MT1204	43.18
MT1205	1718

Photograph 1: Aerial View of Green-blue Stain, Looking SW, Sept 2010

Photograph 2: Aerial View of Green-blue Stain, Sample Sites Shown, Looking W, Sept 2010



Photograph 3: Top of Green-blue Stain, MT1203 Sample Site, Looking SW, Sept 2012

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc.**
1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3 Canada

Submitted By: Dennis McKnight
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 30, 2012
Report Date: November 23, 2012
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12005175.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 5

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	5	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1F06	5	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN

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.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc.
1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3
Canada

CC: John Grabavac
Ron McMillan

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.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
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www.acmelab.com

Client: **Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc.**
1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3 Canada

Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Report Date: November 23, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12005175.1

Method		WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.08	4.09	2.87	49.6	17	3.5	4.4	604	1.98	0.4	1.6	0.3	5.0	70.2	<0.01	<0.02	0.06	38	0.46
MT1201	Rock	0.50	78.46	190.8	4.42	60.1	462	6.4	8.2	274	5.39	3.2	0.2	3.8	0.7	79.5	0.06	0.06	10.04	65	0.76
MT1202	Rock	0.54	4.28	110.8	2.86	113.7	193	12.3	20.3	615	5.31	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	30.4	0.20	0.03	2.03	138	0.53
MT1203	Rock	1.66	46.13	200.6	9.27	32.7	362	2.5	3.9	293	0.84	0.2	8.3	2.2	7.4	15.4	0.27	0.10	0.58	8	0.08
MT1204	Rock	1.45	43.18	296.4	7.75	37.1	219	3.1	8.5	467	0.64	0.7	9.4	0.8	7.6	15.7	0.36	0.12	0.36	<2	0.06
MT1205	Rock	0.38	1718	189.2	6.78	33.2	1334	2.2	3.5	105	1.77	1.2	2.0	5.4	3.7	8.3	<0.01	0.09	2.24	17	0.07

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Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Report Date: November 23, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12005175.1

Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
Unit		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
G1	Prep Blank	0.080	10.6	8.2	0.57	226.4	0.134	<1	1.05	0.093	0.51	<0.1	2.7	0.27	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5.2	2.47	0.1
MT1201	Rock	0.053	2.3	11.8	0.59	89.3	0.123	<1	2.17	0.187	0.70	>100	4.3	0.47	0.71	*	0.7	5.06	6.0	4.02	<0.1
MT1202	Rock	0.075	6.0	22.2	1.24	149.5	0.239	<1	2.63	0.111	1.75	1.4	12.7	1.22	1.47	<5	0.4	0.91	8.7	10.50	0.2
MT1203	Rock	0.008	8.5	4.5	0.11	37.8	0.014	<1	0.57	0.049	0.23	4.0	1.0	0.12	0.22	<5	<0.1	0.09	1.4	0.65	<0.1
MT1204	Rock	0.002	8.4	0.8	0.02	19.1	0.002	<1	0.40	0.045	0.13	1.3	0.6	0.06	0.13	<5	0.2	0.03	0.8	0.24	<0.1
MT1205	Rock	0.038	4.2	4.1	0.20	134.3	0.031	<1	0.46	0.025	0.30	7.9	1.1	0.13	0.76	<5	1.6	0.60	1.9	0.79	<0.1

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1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3 Canada

Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Report Date: November 23, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12005175.1

Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
MDL		0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2
G1	Prep Blank	0.11	0.53	40.8	0.5	<0.05	1.5	6.10	21.8	<0.02	<1	0.1	31.6	<10	<2
MT1201	Rock	0.02	0.11	53.0	0.2	<0.05	0.8	4.93	5.4	<0.02	5	0.3	11.3	16	<2
MT1202	Rock	0.02	0.03	130.2	0.4	<0.05	0.6	10.54	11.8	0.05	2	0.2	20.4	<10	<2
MT1203	Rock	0.62	0.17	12.1	<0.1	<0.05	12.8	5.22	19.8	<0.02	4	0.1	2.7	12	<2
MT1204	Rock	0.59	0.12	5.4	<0.1	<0.05	14.2	7.42	22.8	<0.02	2	0.2	1.6	11	<2
MT1205	Rock	0.10	0.16	18.5	0.1	<0.05	2.3	1.29	8.6	<0.02	163	<0.1	7.2	295	<2

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1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3 Canada

Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Report Date: November 23, 2012

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12005175.1

	Method	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
Reference Materials																					
STD DS9	Standard		14.85	110.2	143.5	330.6	2015	39.3	7.7	624	2.49	27.4	3.4	122.6	7.6	86.4	2.68	6.41	7.90	44	0.80
STD DS9 Expected			12.84	108	126	317	1830	40.3	7.6	575	2.33	25.5	2.69	118	6.38	69.6	2.4	4.94	6.32	40	0.7201
BLK	Blank		<0.01	0.23	<0.01	0.4	4	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2	0.04
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.08	4.09	2.87	49.6	17	3.5	4.4	604	1.98	0.4	1.6	0.3	5.0	70.2	<0.01	<0.02	0.06	38	0.46

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1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3 Canada

Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Report Date: November 23, 2012

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12005175.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
Reference Materials																					
STD DS9	Standard	0.090	17.8	119.1	0.65	336.3	0.127	<1	1.03	0.090	0.41	3.3	2.8	5.75	0.17	218	5.4	5.39	5.1	2.64	0.1
STD DS9 Expected		0.0819	13.3	121	0.6165	295	0.1108		0.9577	0.0853	0.395	2.89	2.5	5.3	0.1615	200	5.2	5.02	4.59	2.37	0.1
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.080	10.6	8.2	0.57	226.4	0.134	<1	1.05	0.093	0.51	<0.1	2.7	0.27	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5.2	2.47	0.1

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Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Report Date: November 23, 2012

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12005175.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2
Reference Materials															
STD DS9	Standard	0.12	1.74	37.2	5.9	<0.05	2.6	7.71	33.0	2.42	76	6.6	26.8	108	375
STD DS9 Expected		0.08	1.33	33.8	6.4	0.004	2	5.97	25.4	2.2	61	5.4	25.2	120	350
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
Prep Wash															
G1	Prep Blank	0.11	0.53	40.8	0.5	<0.05	1.5	6.10	21.8	<0.02	<1	0.1	31.6	<10	<2

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1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3 Canada

Submitted By: Dennis McKnight
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 30, 2012
Report Date: December 12, 2012
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12005175.2

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 5

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.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	5	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1F06	5	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN
7KP1	1	Phosphoric acid leach, ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Version 2 : 7KP-W included.

Invoice To: Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc.
1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3
Canada

CC: John Grabavac
Ron McMillan

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc.**
1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2J3 Canada

Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Report Date: December 12, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12005175.2

Method		WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.08	4.09	2.87	49.6	17	3.5	4.4	604	1.98	0.4	1.6	0.3	5.0	70.2	<0.01	<0.02	0.06	38	0.46
MT1201	Rock	0.50	78.46	190.8	4.42	60.1	462	6.4	8.2	274	5.39	3.2	0.2	3.8	0.7	79.5	0.06	0.06	10.04	65	0.76
MT1202	Rock	0.54	4.28	110.8	2.86	113.7	193	12.3	20.3	615	5.31	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	30.4	0.20	0.03	2.03	138	0.53
MT1203	Rock	1.66	46.13	200.6	9.27	32.7	362	2.5	3.9	293	0.84	0.2	8.3	2.2	7.4	15.4	0.27	0.10	0.58	8	0.08
MT1204	Rock	1.45	43.18	296.4	7.75	37.1	219	3.1	8.5	467	0.64	0.7	9.4	0.8	7.6	15.7	0.36	0.12	0.36	<2	0.06
MT1205	Rock	0.38	1718	189.2	6.78	33.2	1334	2.2	3.5	105	1.77	1.2	2.0	5.4	3.7	8.3	<0.01	0.09	2.24	17	0.07

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12005175.2

Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
G1 Prep Blank	0.080	10.6	8.2	0.57	226.4	0.134	<1	1.05	0.093	0.51	<0.1	2.7	0.27	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5.2	2.47	0.1
MT1201 Rock	0.053	2.3	11.8	0.59	89.3	0.123	<1	2.17	0.187	0.70	>100	4.3	0.47	0.71	*	0.7	5.06	6.0	4.02	<0.1
MT1202 Rock	0.075	6.0	22.2	1.24	149.5	0.239	<1	2.63	0.111	1.75	1.4	12.7	1.22	1.47	<5	0.4	0.91	8.7	10.50	0.2
MT1203 Rock	0.008	8.5	4.5	0.11	37.8	0.014	<1	0.57	0.049	0.23	4.0	1.0	0.12	0.22	<5	<0.1	0.09	1.4	0.65	<0.1
MT1204 Rock	0.002	8.4	0.8	0.02	19.1	0.002	<1	0.40	0.045	0.13	1.3	0.6	0.06	0.13	<5	0.2	0.03	0.8	0.24	<0.1
MT1205 Rock	0.038	4.2	4.1	0.20	134.3	0.031	<1	0.46	0.025	0.30	7.9	1.1	0.13	0.76	<5	1.6	0.60	1.9	0.79	<0.1

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1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

www.acmelab.com

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Vancouver BC V6E 2J3 Canada

Project: Mt. Thomlinson
Report Date: December 12, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN12005175.2

Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	7KP
Analyte		Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt	W
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	%
MDL		0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2	0.005
G1	Prep Blank	0.11	0.53	40.8	0.5	<0.05	1.5	6.10	21.8	<0.02	<1	0.1	31.6	<10	<2	N.A.
MT1201	Rock	0.02	0.11	53.0	0.2	<0.05	0.8	4.93	5.4	<0.02	5	0.3	11.3	16	<2	0.031
MT1202	Rock	0.02	0.03	130.2	0.4	<0.05	0.6	10.54	11.8	0.05	2	0.2	20.4	<10	<2	N.A.
MT1203	Rock	0.62	0.17	12.1	<0.1	<0.05	12.8	5.22	19.8	<0.02	4	0.1	2.7	12	<2	N.A.
MT1204	Rock	0.59	0.12	5.4	<0.1	<0.05	14.2	7.42	22.8	<0.02	2	0.2	1.6	11	<2	N.A.
MT1205	Rock	0.10	0.16	18.5	0.1	<0.05	2.3	1.29	8.6	<0.02	163	<0.1	7.2	295	<2	N.A.

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN12005175.2

	Method	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
MT1201	Rock	0.50	78.46	190.8	4.42	60.1	462	6.4	8.2	274	5.39	3.2	0.2	3.8	0.7	79.5	0.06	0.06	10.04	65	0.76
REP MT1201	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS9	Standard		14.85	110.2	143.5	330.6	2015	39.3	7.7	624	2.49	27.4	3.4	122.6	7.6	86.4	2.68	6.41	7.90	44	0.80
STD NBLG	Standard																				
STD W107	Standard																				
STD DS9 Expected			12.84	108	126	317	1830	40.3	7.6	575	2.33	25.5	2.69	118	6.38	69.6	2.4	4.94	6.32	40	0.7201
STD W107 Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<0.01	0.23	<0.01	0.4	4	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2	0.04
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.08	4.09	2.87	49.6	17	3.5	4.4	604	1.98	0.4	1.6	0.3	5.0	70.2	<0.01	<0.02	0.06	38	0.46

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	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
MT1201	Rock	0.053	2.3	11.8	0.59	89.3	0.123	<1	2.17	0.187	0.70	>100	4.3	0.47	0.71	*	0.7	5.06	6.0	4.02	<0.1
REP MT1201	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS9	Standard	0.090	17.8	119.1	0.65	336.3	0.127	<1	1.03	0.090	0.41	3.3	2.8	5.75	0.17	218	5.4	5.39	5.1	2.64	0.1
STD NBLG	Standard																				
STD W107	Standard																				
STD DS9 Expected		0.0819	13.3	121	0.6165	295	0.1108		0.9577	0.0853	0.395	2.89	2.5	5.3	0.1615	200	5.2	5.02	4.59	2.37	0.1
STD W107 Expected																					
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.080	10.6	8.2	0.57	226.4	0.134	<1	1.05	0.093	0.51	<0.1	2.7	0.27	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5.2	2.47	0.1

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	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	7KP
	Analyte	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt	W
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	%
	MDL	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2	0.005
Pulp Duplicates																
MT1201	Rock	0.02	0.11	53.0	0.2	<0.05	0.8	4.93	5.4	<0.02	5	0.3	11.3	16	<2	0.031
REP MT1201	QC															0.039
Reference Materials																
STD DS9	Standard	0.12	1.74	37.2	5.9	<0.05	2.6	7.71	33.0	2.42	76	6.6	26.8	108	375	
STD NBLG	Standard															<0.005
STD W107	Standard															0.456
STD DS9 Expected		0.08	1.33	33.8	6.4	0.004	2	5.97	25.4	2.2	61	5.4	25.2	120	350	
STD W107 Expected																0.42
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2	
BLK	Blank															<0.005
Prep Wash																
G1	Prep Blank	0.11	0.53	40.8	0.5	<0.05	1.5	6.10	21.8	<0.02	<1	0.1	31.6	<10	<2	N.A.