

Ultrabasics and Serpentinite of the Chaudière – Bellechasse region.

LOCATION: The property is located 110 km south of Quebec City, crossing the Chaudière River, at the end of the Appalachian Mountain Range.

STORY: The Chaudière River was the site of the first Canadian gold rush and gravels from it and tributary streams were mined successfully for recovery of alluvial gold beginning in the 1800's.

The Golden Hope Mine technical team observed that the gold placers lie down-drainage from the serpentinites. Subsequent investigation indicates gold is associated with these altered ultrabasic rocks. Data available suggests extensive mineralization is possible and these targets satisfy the Company's large metal concentration criteria.

Although copper, nickel, cobalt and platinum group metals are often associated with ultrabasic intrusives, Golden Hope Mines Ltd. is primarily interested in the gold-hosting potential of these rocks.

The recently acquired Chute de Bras showing, covers several hundred metres of favorable rock, where the most recent sampling returned gold values ranging from trace to 21 g/t. The showing lies along the edge of one of the ultrabasic intrusives recently staked by Golden Hope Mines Ltd. The St-Victor claims, which include the Chute du bras showing, cover approximately 30 km of favorable contact.

The Company has acquired nine other ultrabasic bodies by staking in the area.

The association of gold with altered ultrabasic intrusions in the Bellechasse-Chaudière region of Quebec creates an exceptional and unique opportunity for Golden Hope Mines in the friendliest of all mining jurisdictions, Quebec.

GEOLOGY: Altered ultrabasic rocks associated with continental collision during Palaeozoic time are found in the Appalachian Mountains of North America. This orogenic belt extends from Newfoundland to Georgia. Golden Hope Mines Limited holds approximately 1200 mineral claims along some 110 km of the belt on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River paralleling the border with the State of Maine.

Ultrabasic rocks are generally enriched in copper, nickel, cobalt, gold, silver, and platinum group metals. Under favourable conditions, alteration of ultrabasic rocks to serpentinites is accompanied by release of water, silica and carbonates that can collect, transport and re-deposit these metals. Our experience with mineralization associated with serpentinites led the Company to investigate several of these relationships in the Bellechasse – Beauceville area. Early results indicate that the geochemical processes that have resulted in development of cobalt and nickel deposits, for example, those at Bou Azzer, Morocco, were

active in south-eastern Quebec, as indicated by the Eastern Metals copper and nickel bodies. The association of gold with serpentinites rocks was observed at Bou Azzer in extensive, but not particularly obvious, silicification of both the wall rocks and to a lesser extent, of the ultrabasic bodies themselves.

DEPOSITS: The association of gold with serpentinites within the area of interest is confirmed by sampling at Eastern Metals and at Chute du Bras. Gold values in these prospects range from trace to tens of grams per tonne. There is an interesting apparent relationship between gold placers worked in the Beauceville area and ultrabasic rocks within the drainage basin of the most productive placers. There is little other direct evidence reported in literature, possibly because the relationship has not been recognized. Neither is there any evidence that exploration for gold has been specifically focused on the ultrabasic bodies and their contacts, although both asbestos and nickel have been sought in the past.

Most serpentinites have a distinct magnetic signature from which contacts and dislocations of the contacts can be determined quite easily. This is useful considering the general cover of bedrock by deposits of glacial origin in the Bellechasse – Chaudière area. Since there may be secondary structural control of alteration / mineralization, attention must be paid to the detailed structural pattern, as can be determined from regional and local magnetic data, aerial photography, and ground-truth mapping. Preliminary mapping and sampling of 70% of our 12 serpentinite targets was done throughout the summer and has allowed us to narrow our focus to the most promising targets. These have the geological signature we are seeking and hopefully the potential for large deposits size.

Our technical team has selected the Rivière des Plantes as the first target for test drilling. Partially acquired in June 2008, with additional staking thereafter, the area yielded an approximately 45 Oz alluvial gold nugget discovered during the regional placer gold rush of the 1800s. Evidence of this alluvial mining is still visible. In the 1950s, some exploration took place, including diamond drilling. Although the prospectors had little interest in gold at the time, core logs shows significant silicification is present in the intrusives and in the host rocks. Geophysical surveys done in the 1990s defined interesting IP anomalies along the silicified contact.

DISPLAY: Two core boxes containing typical rock samples from the diamond drill hole on the Riviere des Plantes, as well as cross-sections and maps to illustrate the deposit will be displayed.