- Situated NE of Midas in northern Elko County, Nevada, owned by Sierra Denali Minerals Incorporated (SDMI). Good Hope was last explored in 1993, before the deep Midas discovery and before most modern underground precious metals mining began in Nevada.
- The prospect is located over an erosional window that exposes older, altered and mineralized Eocene? volcanics. Alteration includes high-level silica, adularization, and argillization.
- Within the erosional window, two linear gold-silver mineralized zones have been outlined by soil and rock geochemistry and wide-spaced drill holes (typically >500' apart). Open-ended mineralization outlined through 1993 has never been offset.
- The west zone is >8000' long, 1000' to 2500' wide, and open on both ends, one side, and at depth.
- The east zone is 6500' long, 1000' 2000' wide and has been tested by only four short holes.
- As presently outlined, the mineralized zones are separated by post-mineral cover and bounded by post-mineral volcanics, but very likely are connected and extend beneath the cover.
- About a dozen holes in the southern part of SDMI's property appear to outline an area with potential for shallow mineralization that extends about 5000' NS and 4000' EW. Much of this area contains alteration and soil geochemistry of interest, but no drill holes.
- SDMI's predecessor in interest, Alexander von Hafften, maintained a large block of claims at Good Hope from about 1967 until 1993. The current claim block covers the portion of von Hafften's former holdings considered most likely to contain economic precious metals deposits and associated feeder structures.
- The west mineralized zone includes a very linear component characterized by thick precious metals mineralization, open below holes bottoming in mineralization at various depths from 300' to 500' in the southern part to as deep as 800' under the silicified cap known as Red Hill. The possibility for a structurally-confined, long-lived, main stage boiling zone beneath the district has never been tested.
- Mineralization at Good Hope developed in a large hydrothermal system in ?Eocene? rhyolitic volcanics at the NW margin of the Big Cottonwood Canyon caldera, approximately coeval with Tuscarora. The hydrothermal system was eroded and subsequently covered by younger volcanics, but modern erosion has exposed scattered patches of ?Eocene? alteration and mineralization in an area of several square miles. Alexander von Hafften held claims over most of the altered areas. SMDI has exploration data covering Good Hope and the surrounding altered areas.

SDMI's maintenance payments and filings for 2017-2018 have been made. Good Hope is available for lease or purchase. SDMI's ownership is unencumbered by any underlying ownership or royalty interests. Lands are not in any proposed sage grouse withdrawals.

For more information or to set up a review, contact Tom Gesick at (775) 882-5229 or email <u>troyalty@att.net</u>.