ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops — Off Confidential: 90.02.13

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18436 — MINING DIVISION: Lillooet

PROPERTY: Veritas
LOCATION: LAT 50 50 00 LONG 122 53 00
UTM 10 5631078 508216
NTS 092J15W

CAMP: 034 Bridge River Camp

CLAIM(S): Eve,Ranch,Veritas,Ernie,Burt
OPERATOR(S): Coral Gold
AUTHOR(S): Brewer, L.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 23 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Antimony
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Cadwallader Group,Sedimentary,Volcanic
Bralorne Intrusions,Mafic,Felsic,Dykes
WORK DONE: Geophysical
EMAB 122.7 km; VLF
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
MAGA 122.7 km
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
MINFILE: 092JNE031

18436 23P.

LOG NO: 0224 RD.
ACTION:

FILE NO:

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

ERNIE, BURT & VERITAS MINERAL CLAIMS

DOWNTON LAKE AREA

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY : 5 km northwest of Gold Bridge on the north and southeast shores of Downton Lake, Pacific Ranges, B.C.

WRITTEN FOR : CORAL GOLD RESOURCES LTD.
#100-455 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T1

SURVEYED BY : COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.
#611-470 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5

WRITTEN BY : LLOYD C. BREWER
COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

DATED : JULY 25, 1988

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SUMMARY

Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out over the Gold Bridge property owned by Coral Gold Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. in the months of December 1987 & January 1988. The claims are located to the south and west of Gun Lake and south of Downton Lake. Access is easily gained by a two-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of moderate to dense conferous trees. The purpose of the surveys was to aid in the mapping of geology as part of the exploration program in locating probable areas of gold mineralization.

"The Veritas and Burt & Ernie claims are located 10 km from the former gold producing Bralorne and Pioneer Mines. Other smaller former gold producers are located along the northwesterly belt of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. A central structure, along the Cadwallader Creek alley with which the gold bearing quartz fissure veins of the Bralorne Intrusives appear to be associated, is projected northwestward to the Coral Gold property"

The Veritas vein included in the Coral Gold property appears to be related to a porphyrite flow (greenstone) with the mineralized veins of up to 1.2 meters (four feet) mineralized with erratic sulphide contact. The vein is revealed for 304 meters (1,000 feet) horizontally with a vertical height of 122 meters (400 feet) as indicated from old workings.

The airborne surveys were flown at about a 50-meter terrain clearance of contour lines with a separation varying from 100 to 200 meters. The instruments used were a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM proton precession magnetometer and a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM receiver. The magnetic data were picked from the strip charts and hand contoured. The contours were drawn on a survey plan on which the VLF-EM anomalies were plotted as well.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The airborne magnetic survey has mapped bodies of serpentine as well as instrusive of diorite and greenstone.

2. The survey also appears to have mapped sediments of both the Fergusson Group and the Hurley Group.

3. Both the VLF-EM and magnetic surveys revealed lineations within the survey area that are likely caused by fault, shear and/or contact zones. These can be important indicators of sulphide and native gold mineralization especially where the lineations cross.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These are as follows:

1. Thorough prospecting and/or geological mapping in addition to what so far has been carried out. This will also greatly aid in the interpretation of any geophysics and geochemistry that have been or may be carried out, especially the airborne magnetic survey.

2. Soil geochemsitry sampling. The total sample picked up should be pulverized and not screened in order to preclude the screening out of coarser gold. (The writer considers porphyrite gold occuring on the Veritas Claims to be a good possibility). It may be cost-efficient to contour sample rather than on a grid.

3. Ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys as well as possibly low frequency EM in selected areas (such as MaxMin II EM system). The VLF-EM method has proven to be very useful in this area for discovering gold mineralization, especially together with soil sampling. An induced polarization-resistivity survey should be considered since it may well prove to be one of the best tools available for this area.

4. Trenching and diamond drilling of promising targets resulting from the above work.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

OVER THE

ERNIE, BURT AND VERITAS CLAIMS

DOWNTON LAKE AREA

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data and the interpretation of low-level airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys carried out over the ERNIE, BURT AND VERITAS claims in the Downton Lake area, in December, 1987. The surveys were carried out by Lloyd C. Brewer, instrument operator and project manager, and John Kime, navigator, both of whom are of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd. A total of 122.7 line km of airborne surveys were done over the property and surrounding area.

The object of the two surveys was to aid in the geological mapping of lithology and structure for the purpose of exploration of the type of gold mineralization as is found in the Gold Bridge and Bralorne area. Magnetic surveys have especially been proven to be a good geological mapping tool.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of 4 claims totalling 47 units and 7 reverted crown grants totalling 7 units as shown on Map 2 and as described below:

Claim Name	Type	Lot #	Rec. #	# Units	Expiry Date
ERNIE	LC		3027	18	December 06, 1990
BURT	LC		3097	16	December 06, 1990
EVE	RC	2412	2226	1	November 10, 1993
EVE 2	RC	2413	2227	1	November 10, 1994
RANCH	RC	2355	3081	1	January 02, 1994
VERITAS	RC	2357	3082	1	January 02, 1994
VERITAS 2	RC	2356	3083	1	January 02, 1994
VERITAS 3	RC	2359	2225	1	November 10, 1993
VERITAS 4	RC	2360	3110	1	February 19, 1994
VERITAS 5	LC		1092	12	February 11, 1994
VERITAS FR. 6	LC		3138	1	May 03, 1994

The expiry dates shown does not take into account the surveys under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits.

The claims are owned by Coral Gold Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ernie and Burt Claims are located on the eastern end of Downton Lake and Veritas Group is located north west of them, closer to the Lajoie Lake and the middle north side of Downton Lake.

The geographical coordinates are $50^{o}54'$N latitude and $122^{o}55'$W longitude.

Access can be gained by a series of 2 and 4-wheel drive roads from the Lillooet/Gold Bridge road. The distance from Gold Bridge to the claims is about 5 km.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies at the southeastern part of the Pacific Ranges which is a physiographic division of the Coast Mountains. The terrain is, in general, steep and mountainous, with the general slope facing southward to Downton Lake from the Veritas claim and northwest toward the lake from the Ernie and Burt claims.

Elevations vary from 1200 meters a.s.l. on the southern edge of the Burt claim dropping to 800 meters a.s.l. on the northern side of the Downton Lake on the Veritas claim, climbing to 1500 meters a.s.l. on the north western edge of the Veritas claim.

The main water sources would be both the Downton Lake and the Lajoie Lake as well as Gwyneth Creek which runs through the Ernie claim.

The forest cover consists primarily of fir and spruce trees, moderate in density and with an undergrowth light to moderate.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

There is no information of previous work on the Burt & Ernie mineral claims in the public domain.

The Veritas claims were first staked in the early 1900's. Four adits were driven along the Vertias vein for a total of at least 350 meters.

The No. 1 adit is 3 meters above Lajoie Lake and extends for 167.6 meters westerly. The No. 2 adit is 25 meters above #1 and is 94.5 meters long. The No. 3 adit is another 30 meters above #2 and runs 73.2 meters along the vein. The No. 4 adit is only 8 meters long and is located 25 meters above #3.

The claims were again staked in 1978 by Brad Cooke who undertook a mapping and sampling program and also a limited geochemical soil survey.

Coral Energy Corp., took over the claims in 1985 and conducted a geochemical and geophysical survey in 1986.

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

Church et al (1985) shows the Burt & Ernie claims to be underlain by Cadwallader Group rocks of Triassic age. Rocks from all three formations which make up the Cadwallader Group are found on the property.

Hurley Formation limestone lies across the north end of Ernie and the central portion of Burt bounded by faults trending northwest/southeast. To the north of the limestone and to the south of the eastern side of Burt is black argillite and siltstone of the Noel Formation. The rest of Burt and nearly all of Ernie is underlain by Pioneer Formation tuffs and amygdaloidal lava.

A fault trends north northeast through the eastern side of Ernie. This is intersected with a north northeast trending fault which starts at Gwyneth Lake and cuts through the southeast corner of Burt.

The Veritas property consists of Triassic Hurley and Pioneer Formation sediments and volcanics. These are intruded by basic plutonics of the Bralorne Intrusions. Also there are crosscutting felsic and mafic dykes possibly of Teritary Age.

The sediments make up the Hurley Formation. They strike northwest and dip steeply southwest. They consist of limey argillite, carbonaceous sandstone, recrystallized limestone and polymictic conglomerate. The Pioneer volcanics cross the middle of the claims as a narrow band of fine to coarse grained andesite.

The Bralorne Plutonics are found in the northeastern portion of the property adjacent to the serpentinized ultrabasic President intrusion. The Veritas vein follows the contact between the two intrusives in a west northwest direction, dipping steeply northwest.

The Veritas vein extends 300 meters to 80 meters down dip. It is made up of white quartz up to 1 meter wide. Mineralization consists of minor pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite and gold (Cooke & Robins - 1986).

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

a) Magnetic Survey

The magnetic data are detected using a nuclear free precession proton magnetometer, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. The magnetometer measures the total count of the earth's magnetic field intensity with a sensitivity of one gamma. The data are recorded on magnetic tape and 12 cm analog strip chart.

The magnetic patterns obtained from a regional airborne survey are directly related to the distribution of magnetite in the survey area. However, the geology cannot be deduced from isomagnetic maps by simply assuming that all magnetic highs are underlain by gabbro or ultramafic rocks, and that all magnetic lows are caused by limestone or chert. The problem with such a simplistic approach is that magnetite is not uniformly distributed in any type of rock. Other problems arise from the fact that most geologic terrains have rocks of high susceptibility superimposed on less 'magnetic' rocks, and vice versa. Cultural features such as powerlines, pipelines and railways also complicate matters. So many variables can be involved that it may be impossible to make a strictly accurate analysis of the geology of an area from magnetic data alone. It is preferable to use other information such as geological, photogeological and electromagnetic in combination with magnetic data to obtain a more accurate geological analysis.

b) VLF-EM Survey

A two-frequency omni-directional receiver unit, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd., of Burnaby, B.C., was used for the VLF-EM survey. The transmitters used are NLK Arlington (Seattle), Washington, operating on 24.8 KHz, and Annapolis, Maryland, transmitting at 21.4 KHz. These signals are used due to their ideal orientaiton with respect to northwest and eastwest geological structures, and their good signal strengths. The measurement taken during the survey is the variation in the horizontal component of the signal strength.

The VLF (Very Low Frequency) method uses powerful radio transmitters set up in various parts of the world for military communications. These powerful transmitters can induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of kilometers away from the radio source. The induced currents set up secondary magnetic fields which can be detected at surface through deviations in the normal VLF field. The VLF method is inexpensive and can be a useful initial tool for mapping structure and prospecting. Successful use of the VLF requires that the strike of the conductor be in the direction of the transmitting station so that the lines of magnetic field from the transmitter cut the conductor. Thus, conductors with northeast to southeast strikes will respond to Annapolis transmissions, while conductors striking north to west will respond to Seattle transmissions. Conductors striking east to northeast may respond to both stations, giving coincident field strength peaks.

The theory of VLF-EM interpretation is quite simple. Conductors are located at field strength maxima. In the Gold Bridge area, one may assume that a Seattle field strength peak represents a conductor with a generally north trend, and a Annapolis peak will be a conductor with an east-west trend. This, of course, only applies to conductors with clearly linear trends and cannot be assumed for single line anomalies.

It is impossible to determine the quality of conductors with any reliability, using field strength data alone. The question of linearity is in doubt if the conductor does not appear to cross the adjacent flight lines. The relatively high frequencey results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamps, creeks and cultural debris. However, the same characteristic also results in the detection of poor conductors such as faults, shear zones, and rock contacts, making the VLF-EM a powerful mapping tool.

The interpretive technique requires information from magnetic surveys, air photo analyses, and ground traverses to aid in discrimination between important and unwanted anomalies. Even armed with this information the interpreter can easily be misled.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

A two meter bird was fitted with a magnetometer coil and 2 omni-directional EM receivers and towed beneath the helicopter on a 10 meter cable. The terrain clearance for the bird was 50 m.

The surveys were contour flown at a line spacing varying from 100 to 200 m. Navigation was visual, using 1:50,000 scale maps blown up to 1:10,000.

The aircraft used to conduct this survey was a Bell 206 Jet Ranger, owned and operated by Bob Holt. Airspeed was a constant 60 kph so that creek valleys and canyons were penetrated thoroughly. The slow airspeed provided safely, detailed coverage of boxed-in areas, and consistency of data retrieval, which is critical in rugged terrain.

The number of line km flown covering the area as shown on Map 3 is 122.7.

I have over 7 years of experience in conducting aerial magnetic and electromagnetic surveys from fixed and rotary wing aircraft, under all types of terrain conditions.

DATA REDUCTION AND COMPILATION

The observant magnetic total field was recorded on analogue strip charts. These were played back together with audio recordings containing fiducial markers, and the fiducial markers were transferred to the strip charts. The fiducial markers were identified with topographic features along the flight lines.

The magnetic data were taken from the strip charts and plotted. It was then contoured at a 100 gamma interval onto Map 3 at a scale of 1:10,000 (1 cm = 100 M).

The VLF-EM anomalies were taken from the strip charts and plotted on Map 3 with the magnetic contours. For each anomaly, a heavy line along the flight line was drawn showing its half-width. An 'S' or an 'A' designated the anomaly as being from the Seattle transmitter or the Annapolis transmitter.

A question mark on the anomaly indicates that it could be caused by terrain. The survey area was somewhat rugged causing numerous VLF-EM anomalous responses most of which was easily sorted out as being caused by terrain. However, some were difficult to sort out and they were therefore plotted with a question mark.

Strong anomalies were plotted with exclamation marks, and anomalies without any marks indicated average responses. Other symbols are explained on the sheets.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

(a) Magnetics (i) ERNIE & BURT CLAIMS

The magnetic field over the Ernie and Burt mineral claims is moderately active, varying from less than 2000 gammas to over 3100 gammas to give a range of 1100 gammas. There is a definite pattern in the magnetics that correlates closely with geology as mapped by several G.S.C. and Levon Group geologists. The general strike of the magnetics in northwesterly. On the northeastern area of the Burt 1 claim the magnetics correlate closely with known geology. Values of less than 2400 gammas mark the contact between units of the Noel Formation sediments and the Hurley Formation sediments and volcanics. This area is very quiet showing only 200-300 gammas in magnetic relief.

Running northwesterly through the center of the Burt 1 claim and the northern portion of the Ernie claim is an area of higher magnetic values. This area has a magnetic relief of over 600 gammas with values exceeding 3100 gammas. Magnetic and geological information on this area shows it to be underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Triassic Age Hurley Formation.

The southeastern portion of the survey area is moderately active with values varying form greater than 2900 gammas to less than 2300 gammas. Geological information shows this area to be underlain by rocks of the Pioneer Formation; greenstone, andesite to basaltic flows and pyroclastics as well as Bralorne Instrusives: augite diorite, gabbro and greenstone (intrusive and diotorized equivalent of Pioneer Groups).

It is reasonable to assume that the areas of higher magnetics are underlain by gabbro dykes or sills.

(ii) VERITAS CLAIMS

The obvious feature of the magnetic survey is the very strong magnetic high within the center of the survey area. With the magnetic background for the survey area being about 2300 to 2400 gammas, the magnetic high reaches an amplitude of more than 4600 gammas. The high correlates directly with mapped bodies of serpentine. However, the shape of the serpentine is different from that mapped by magnetic survey. This may mean that the serpentine is much larger and wider below the surface.

Throughout the rest of the survey there are several "thumbprint" highs. Some of these correlate directly with known bodies of serpentine as well as diortie or greenstone intrusives. It therefore can be concluded that any highs within the survey area are very likely to be reflecting these rock types with the higher amplitude anomalies likely reflecting serpentine.

On the southwest corner of the survey area, the magnetic field is a little noisier. This area is underlain by volcanics of the Pioneer Formation. Also sedimentary rocks of the Hurley Group occurs to the west of the Pioneer rocks. A contact between sedimentary and volcanic rocks should be able to be mapped by a magnetic survey, but the contact areas of this property is made more complex by intrusions of serpentine. However, the south west area is magnetically quiet and low in amplitude. This is likely a refection of the Hurley Sediments.

(b) VLF-EM SURVEY

The major cause of VLF-EM anomalies, as a rule, are geological structure such as fault, shear and breccia zones. It is therefore logical to interpret VLF-EM anomalies to likely be caused by these structural zones. Of course, sulphides may also be a causative source. But in the writer's experience, when VLF-EM anomalies correlate with sulphide mineralization, the anomalies are usually reflecting the structure associated with the mineralization rather than the mineralization itself.

There is some variation in intensity from one VLF-EM anomaly to the next. This is not only due to the conductivity of a causitive source, but also the direction it strikes relative to the direction of the transmitter. In other words, those conductors lying close to the same direction as the direction of the transmitter can be picked up easier than those lying at a greater angle. Depending upon its conductivity, a conductor may not be picked up at all if it is at too great an angle.

(i) ERNIE & BURT CLAIMS

A number of VLF-EM conductors (or anomalies) occur throughout the survey area. These have been labeled. There are a total of 9 main conductive zones with numerous single line anomalies. The zones are labeled on Figure 3 using lower case letters 'a' to 'i' respectively.

Some of the conductors, such as 'a' and 'h' are drawn as dashed lines. This occurs simply because the conductor was not picked up on all the flight lines. In other words, wherever there is a space within the line marking the axis of a conductor is where a flight line did not respond to the conductor.

As mentioned above, any VLF-EM conductor is indicative of geological structure. However, the longer conductors are much more indicative. These include conductors 'a' and 'h' where lengths vary from 2400 to over 3000 meters. As previously mentioned, any parts of these anomalies could be reflecting mineralization that is associated with geological structure.

Conductor 'a' is of prime interest since it strikes northwest by southeast towards the Veritas vein. It also appears to be reflecting the contact, as defined by aeromagnetics between Noel Formation and Hurley Formation rocks. It is over 2400 meters long, being open to the northwest and some 200 meters at it's widest.

Conductor 'b' has a north northwest strike length of 900 meters and a width of 150 meters. It occurs on the western flank of the contact between Noel Formation and Hurley Formation rocks. It could be caused by, in order of likelyhood: the contact itself, en-echelon fault segments of vein or fault filled fissures or even mineral enriched limestone units. ie: skarn mineralization. There are two relatively intense magnetic highs within this conductor.

Conductor 'c' (lower case) has a north northwest strike of 600 meters and a width of 60-75 meters. It occurs on the contact between the Noel and Hurley Formation. It's causitive sources is the same as VLF conductor 'b'.

Conductor 'd' has a northwesterly strike. It occurs in Downton Lake. It is 900 meters long by 100 meters wide. A G.S.C. mapped fault runs through the eastern end of the conductor at an almost perpendicular angle. The conductor could be caused by a 'horse tailing' fault or shear.

Conductor 'e' strikes east/west and has a strike length of over 900 meters being open to the east, and a width of 75-100 meters. It appears to be reflecting the contact of the Noel and Hurley Formation units.

Conductor 'f' strikes east/west having a length of 1100 meters and a width of 100 meters. It has a 'lazy s' shape that indicates it has been somewhat offset by slip-faulting. This is of interest as this provides the possibility of post-faulting enrichment within this zone. There is a magnetic high at the western end of this conductor.

Conductor 'g' has a northwesterly strike length of 750 meters and an average width of 100 meters. This conductor is of considerable interest as it occurs in an area of intense magnetic activity along it's 750 meter strike length. The magnetics change from 2800 gammas to 2200 gammas back to 2800 gammas and finally dropping to less than 2000 gammas at the southeastern end. It's causitive source is, quite possibly, a sulphide enriched shear zone.

Conductor 'h' is the longest anomaly in the survey. It has a west northwesterly strike length of over 3000 meters being open on the east. This conductor is most likely caused by a fault or shear as it crosses the geological contact between the Noel and Pioneer Formations at a perpendicular angle. It is of considerable exploration interest as it runs through areas of substantial magnetic variation. This possibly leading to the mobilization of mineralized fluids into this fault/vein conductive source.

Conductor 'i' strikes northwesterly and is somewhat offset along its 1200 meter strike length. Within this zone are two magnetic highs.

(ii) Veritas Claims

On the Veritas claims a number of VLF-EM conductors occur. These have been labeled in lower case letters, 'j' through 'm' respectfully.

Conductor 'j' has a north easterly strike length of 1500 meters in length and a width of some 100 meters. This conductor appears to be fault related as it passes through a saddle in a northwest trending ridge system and it then runs through Lajoie (Little Gun) Lake and through another topographic break. This anomaly is of considerable interest as it strikes perpendicular to and crosses through the main magnetic high within this survey. It also correlates with the numerous old workings occuring further along the projected strike.

Conductor 'k' has a north east strike of 700 meters and a width of 75 meters. It occurs within an area of moderate magnetic change. This is a fairly significant conductor as it crosses through two or more different rock units and could be reflecting a fault or shear zone.

Conductor '1' has a northerly strike of 600 meters and a width of 75-100 meters. It is occuring on the contact, as defined by magnetic survey, between serpentine units and sedimentary units.

Conductor 'm' strikes to the northwest and has a length of 160 meters and a width of up to 200 meters.

There are also a number of single line conductors within the survey area. Any of which could easily be reflecting bedrock conductors associated with mineralization. For each anomaly, the strike of the causitive source is unknown.

LINEATIONS

Lineal trends considered to be indicative of geological structure have been drawn on Map 3 taking into account:

a) Magnetic lows which are often caused by the magnetite within the rocks being altered by geological structure processes.

b) VLF-EM anomalies which more often than not are reflecting structure.

c) Topographic depressions such as creek valleys which are usually caused by structure.

Several lineations that are indicative of faults have been mapped across the property striking in virtually all directions. The lineations cross each other on the property in different areas. Structure is often important for the emplacement of mineralizing fluids especially where lineations intersect. Thus these areas may have greater exploration interest.

Respectfully submitted,
COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL
SERVICES (1984)LTD.

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

JULY 25,1988

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CERTIFICATION

I, Lloyd C. Brewer, of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify:

That I am owner and president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., with offices located at #611-470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I further certify:

1. I am president of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., and have been employed full time in the mineral exploration industry for the past 7 years, both in Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico.

2. I was project manager and instrument operator for the Levon Group property aerial survey program, which covered over 1800 line kilometers.

3. This report was compiled from data obtained from the airborne survey carried out by Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., under my direct supervision, during December 1987 and January 1988.

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

JUNE 30, 1988

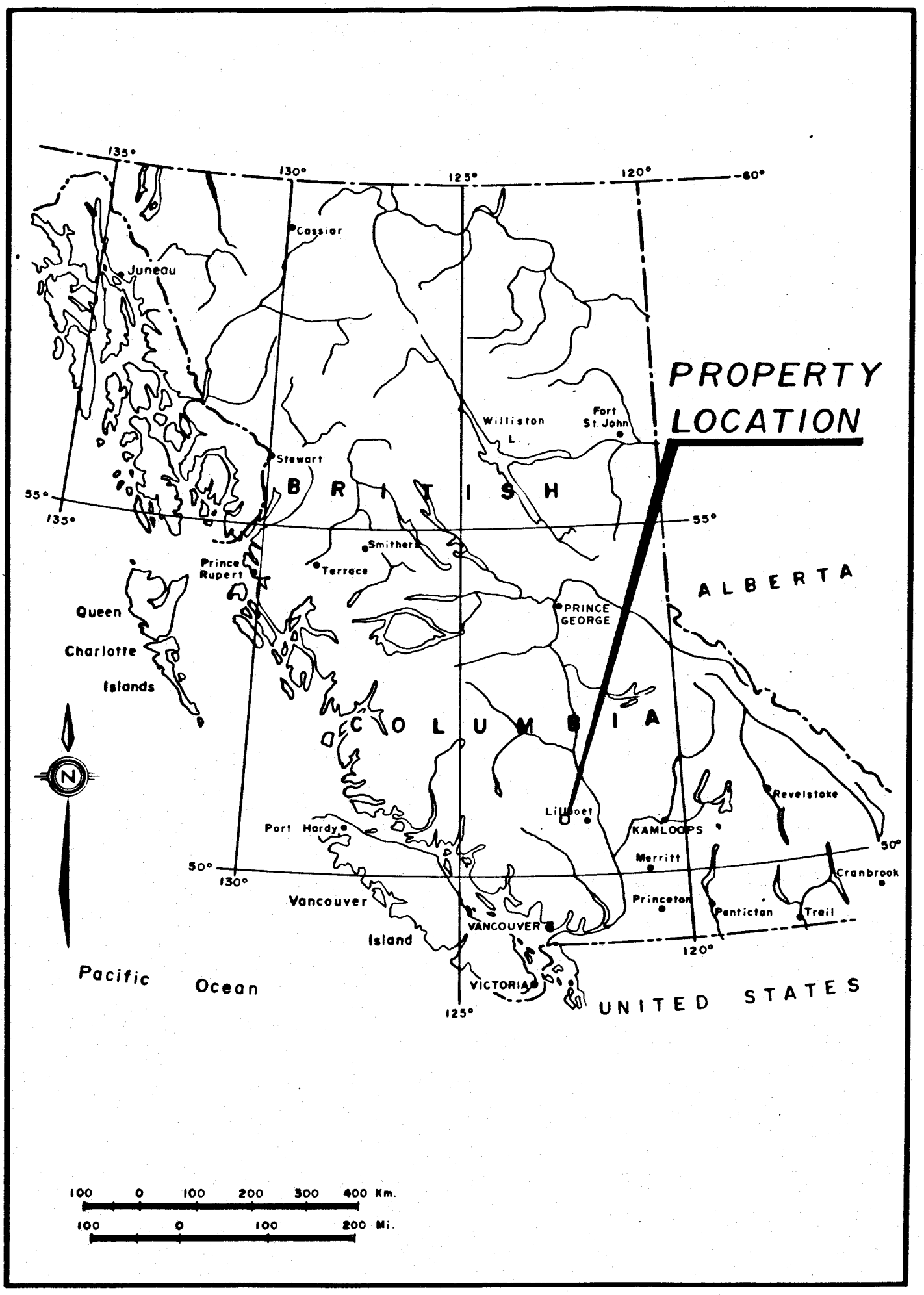
AFFIDAVIT OF COSTS

I, Lloyd C. Brewer, President of Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) Ltd., certify that the airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were flown during December 1987 and January 1988 and that they were flown at an all inclusive cost of $100.00/km for 44.1 km on the Veritas claims and 78.6 km on the Burt & Ernie claims. The total flown being 122.7 km, hence a total cost of $12,270.00.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD C. BREWER
PRESIDENT

JULY 25, 1988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125°
120°
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Williston L.
Fort St John
Stewart
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
55°
Smithers
Prince Rupert
Terrace
ALBERTA
PRINCE GEORGE
Queen Charlotte Islands
Revelstoke
Lillooet
KAMLOOPS
Port Hardy
Merritt
50°
Cranbrook
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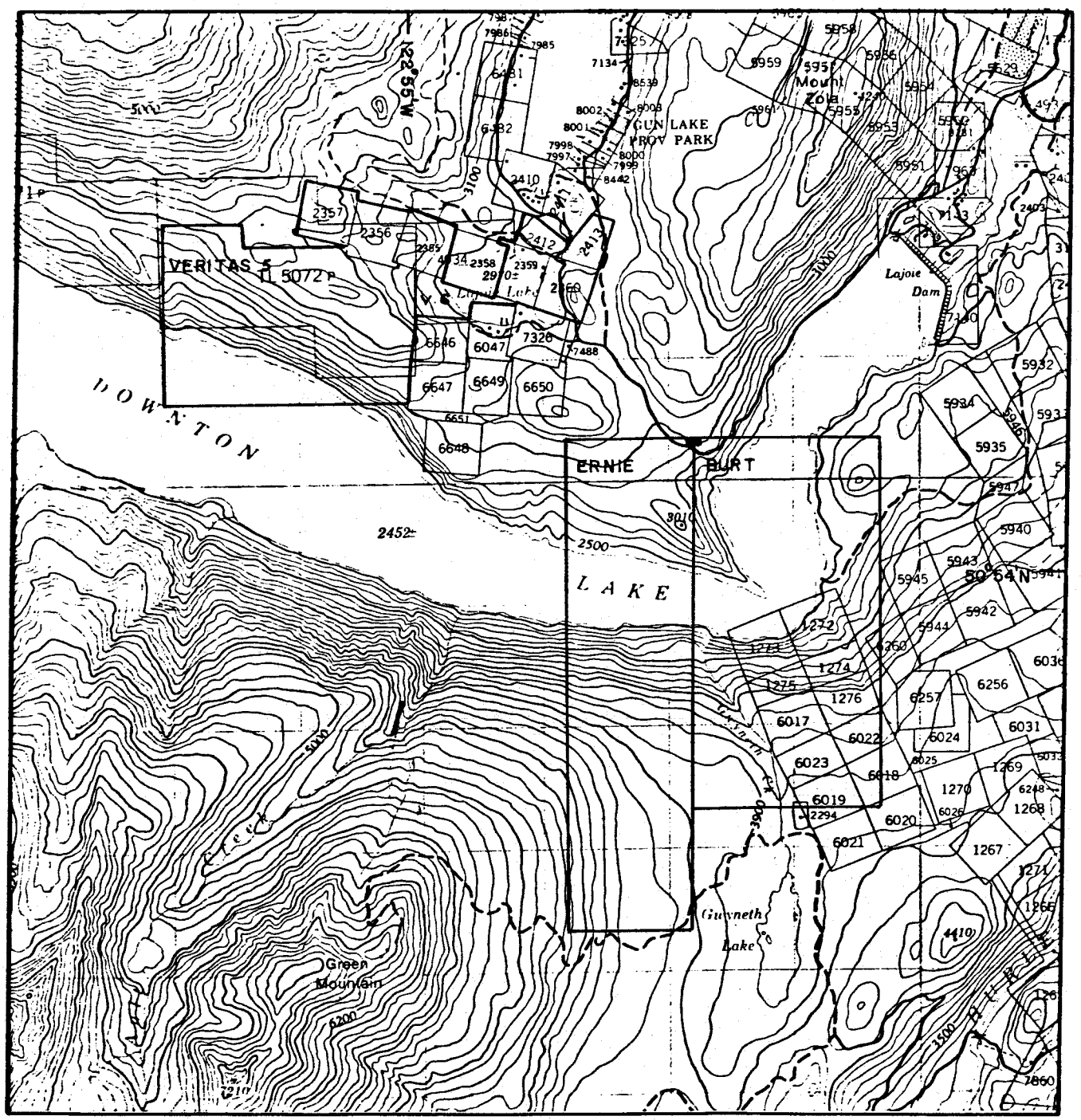
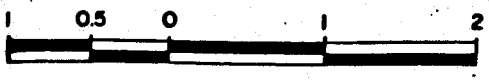
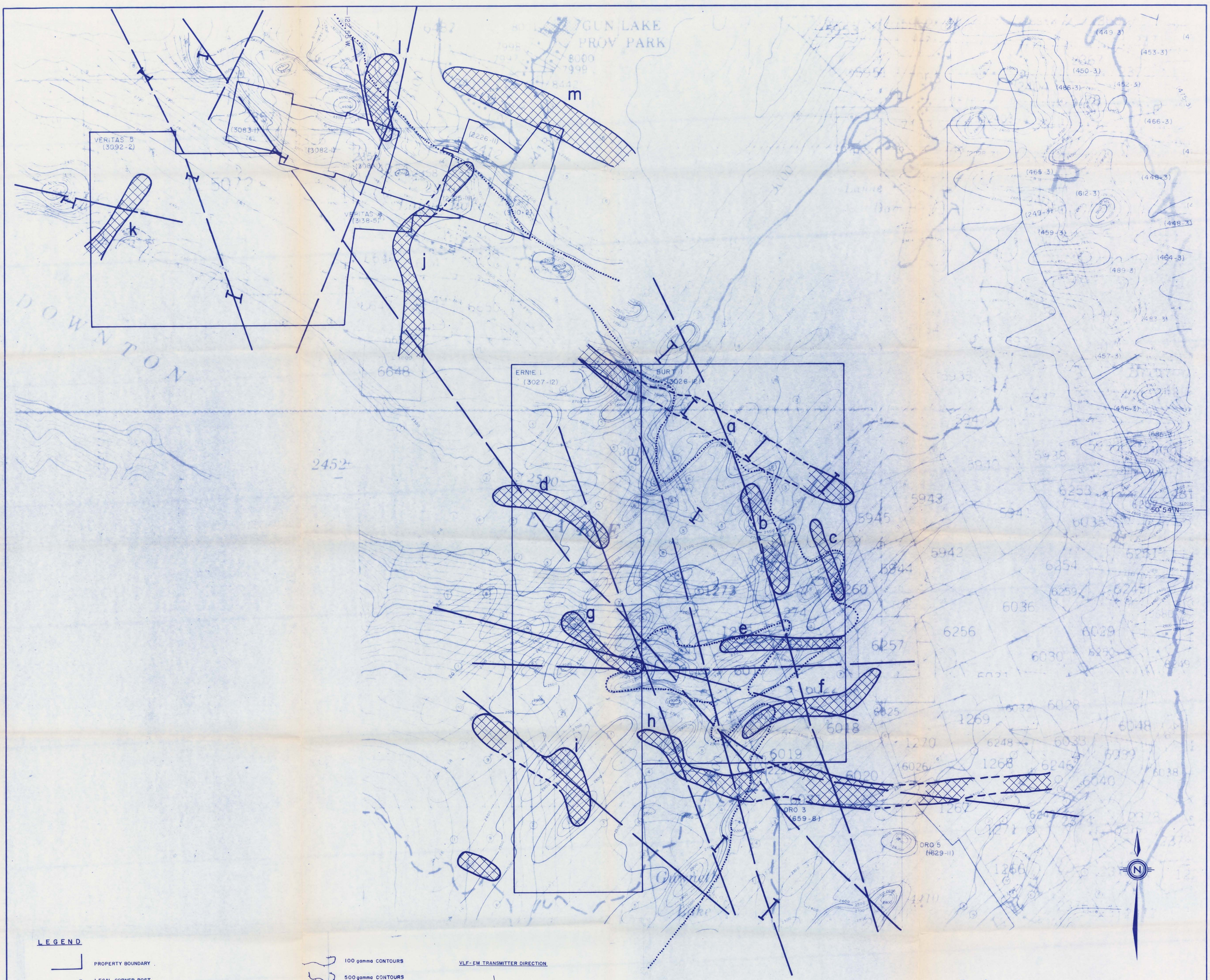




CORAL GOLD RESOURCES LTD.			
ERNIE, BURT, VERITAS CLAIM			
DOWNTON LAKE			
LILLOOET M.D. B.C.			
CLAIM MAP			
N.T.S. 92J/15W	1:50 000	MARCH/88	BY.KC.



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- FLIGHT LINES WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS
- H — VLF-EM SINGLE LINE CONDUCTOR
- A — MAGNETIC ANOMALY (reference to text)
- a — VLF CONDUCTOR (reference to text)
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES AS DEFINED BY AEROMAGNETICS
- LINEATION PRODUCED FROM MAGNETIC VLF-EM RESULTS. (suggesting geological structure)
- VLF-EM CONDUCTIVE ZONE

- 100 gamma CONTOURS
- 500 gamma CONTOURS
- MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

NOTE: MAGNETIC BASE = 54,600 gammas

VLF-EM TRANSMITTER DIRECTION

Annapolis Transmitter 21.4 KHz

Seattle Transmitter 24.8 KHz

0 500 1000 metres

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FIG. 4

CORAL GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

ERNIE, BURT, VERITAS CLAIMS

DOWNTON LAKE

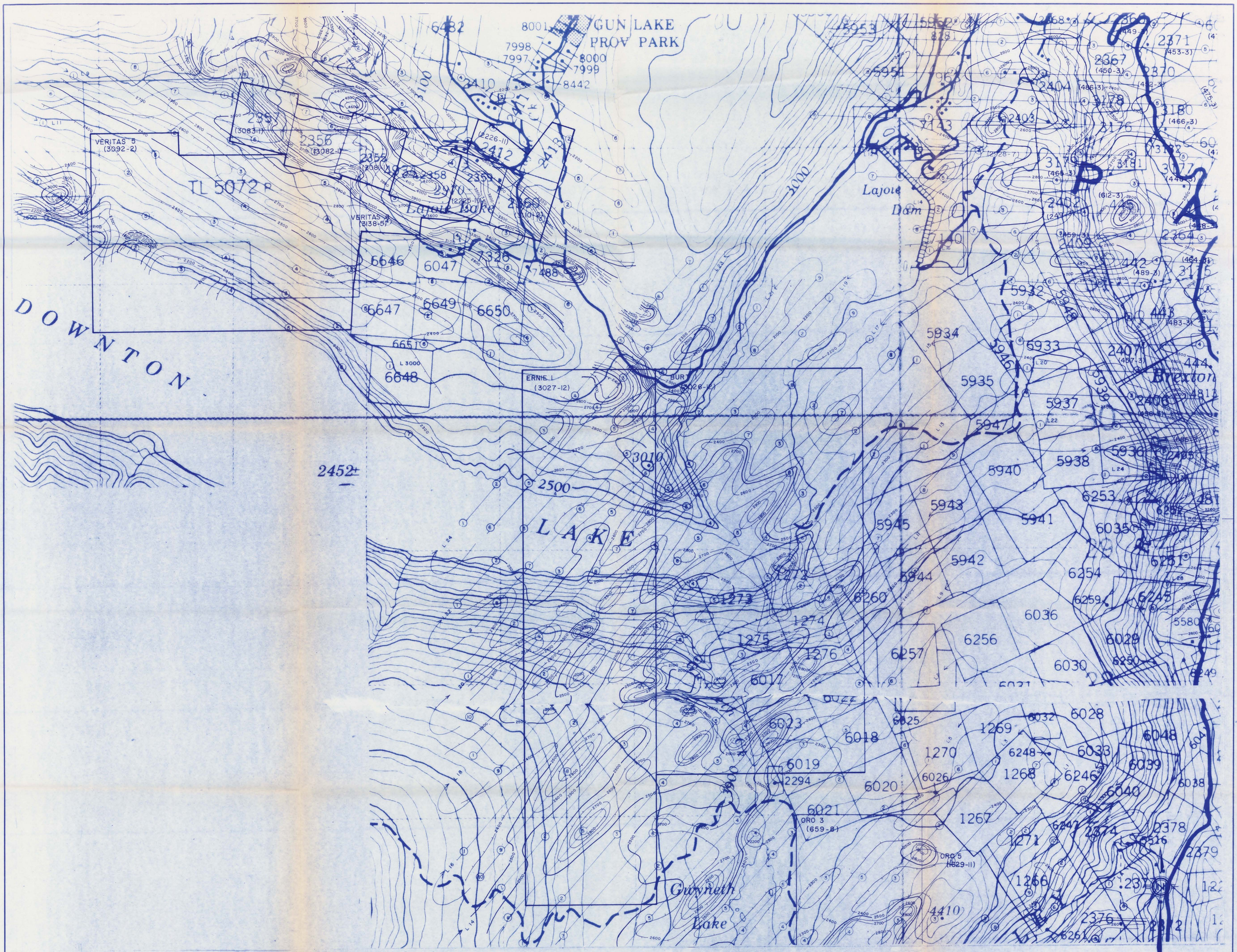
LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

MAGNETIC CONTOURS & VLF-EM ANOMALIES

SCALE. 1:10 000 N.T.S. 92J/15W DATE: DEC. /88

K.C.



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- FLIGHT LINES-WITH FIDUCIAL MARKERS
- 100 gamma CONTOURS
- 500 gamma CONTOURS
- MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

NOTE: MAGNETIC BASE = 54,600 gammas

0 500 1000 metres

SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY: COLUMBIA AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (1984) LTD.

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FIG. 3

CORAL GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

ERNIE, BURT, VERITAS CLAIMS

DOWNTON LAKE

LILLOOET M.D. B.C.

AIRBORNE SURVEY

MAGNETOMETER CONTOURS

SCALE: 1:10 000 N.T.S. 92J/15W DATE: DEC./88

K.C.