GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
WIN 3-5 and TWIN 1, 2
MINERAL CLAIMS

(BRONZE GROUP)

ISKUT RIVER AREA, N.W. BRITISH COLUMBIA

LIARD MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 104-B/14

Lat. 56°49'N Long. 131°12'W

Claims owned by: WESTERN INFORMATIONAL SERVICES LTD.
1140 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6

Report Prepared for: CORONA CORPORATION
1440 - 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

Report Prepared by: Bruce Goad, B.Sc (Hon), MSc, F.G.A.C.

Date Submitted: March 28, 1990

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers — Off Confidential: 90.12.21

ASSESSMENT REPORT 19973 — MINING DIVISION: Liard

PROPERTY: Hoodoo
LOCATION: LAT 56 49 00 LONG 131 12 00
UTM 09 6298923 365706
NTS 104B14W
CLAIM(S): Twin 1-2,Win 3-5
OPERATOR(S): Corona
AUTHOR(S): Goad, B.E.
REPORT YEAR: 1990, 28 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Lead,Zinc,Copper
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Stuhini Group,Andesites,Tuffs,Crystal tuffs,Pyrite
WORK DONE: Geological,Geochemical
GEOL 2200.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
ROCK 15 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
RELATED REPORTS: 17486

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SUMMARY

The reconnaissance geological prospecting traverses on the 2600 ha ***Hoodoo*** *property did not locate any significant mineralization. A reconnaissance scale (1:10,000) geological map of the property was generated.*

CONCLUSIONS

Reconnaissance geological and prospecting traverses failed to locate gold/silver mineralization on the property. Weak Pb and Cu anomalies were reported in samples 54051 and 54057 (Goad, 1989). After examination of the lower elevations previously covered by snow, and negative results to follow up work in the area of the above weak anomalies, it is concluded that the property has low economic potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The relative inaccessibility of the area, the steep topography, abundant glaciers and ice fields all inhibit work on the ***TWIN 1, 2, WIN 3, 4, 5 and 6*** *mineral claims. As work to date has outlined no significant mineralization, no further work is proposed for the* ***WIN 3 - 5*** *and* ***TWIN 1, 2*** *claims.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Access

The **HOODOO** property is located in the **Iskut River** area of northwesern British Columbia on the eastern edge of the Coast Range Mountains, approximately 115 km northwest of **Stewart, B.C.** (figure 1). The property lies immediately northeast of **Hoodoo Mountain**, a prominent Quaternary volcano situated on the north side of the **Iskut River**. The centre of the property is approximately at 56°49′ north latitude and 131°12′ west longitude (N.T.S. 104-B/14).

Access to the property is via helicopter based at Bronson airstrip, located approximately 15 km to the southeast of the claims. Bronson airstrip is serviced by scheduled air service three times a week from Smithers. Surface exploration on the property is somewhat limited by extreme topography and extensive ice cover.

1.2 Topography and Physiography

Elevations on the property range from 1800 metres to 550 metres in the creek draining the **TWIN 1** and 2 claims. Most of the property is at or near treeline; however, the lower slopes are covered with a dense growth of alder and devil's club. Over 75% of the property is inaccessible, due either to extreme topography or ice cover.

Summer and winter temperatures are moderate, and the area receives over 200 centimeters of precipitation annually.

1.3 Claims

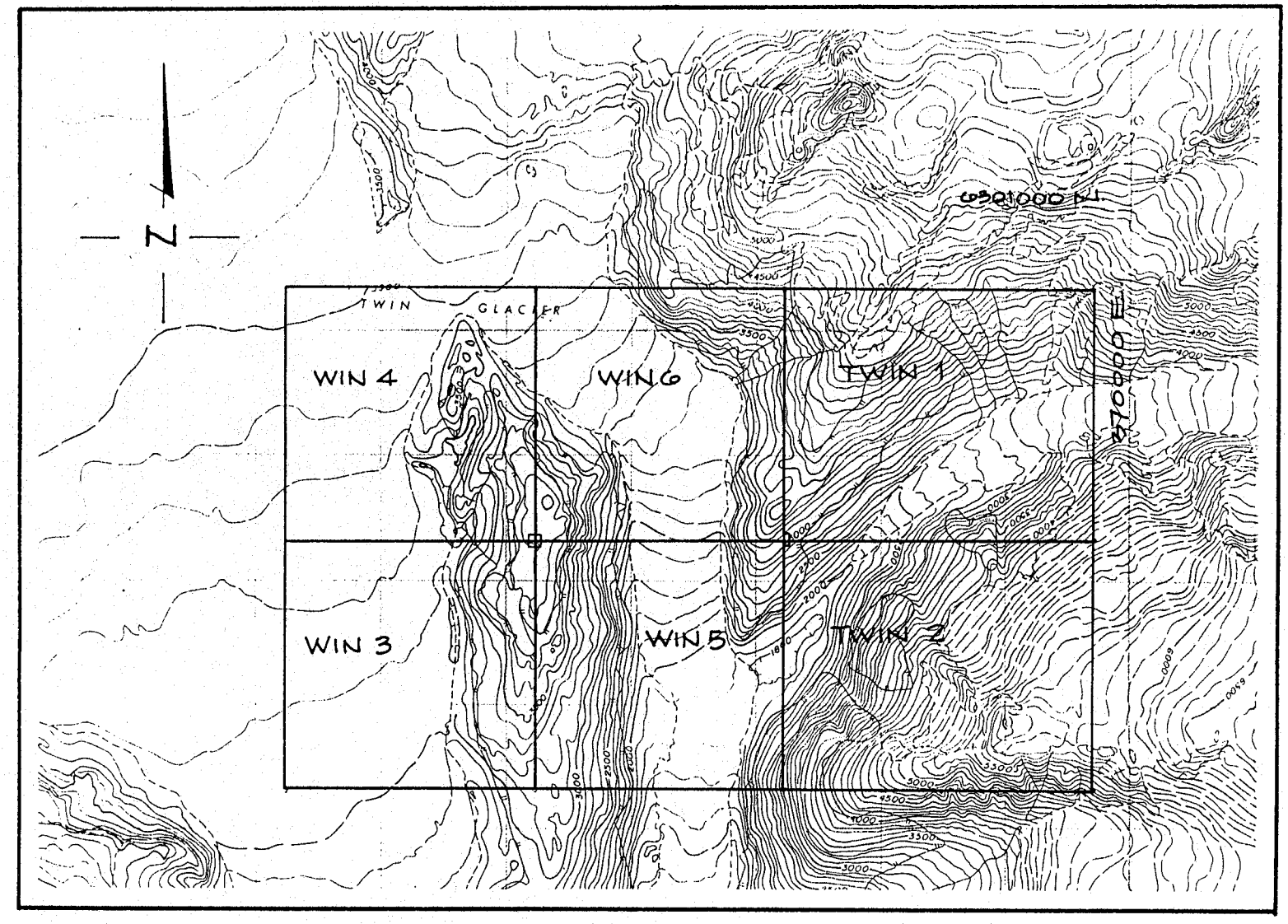
The **HOODOO** property consists of the six claims listed below, totalling 104 units (Figure 2). Title to the property is held by **Western Informational Services Ltd.** of 1140 - 625 Howe Street in Vancouver, who has the property under option to **Link Resources Inc.** of 1100 - 808 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

CORONA CORPORATION

ISKUT RIVER AREA - LOCATION MAP

Iskut Property

DATE: 05/12/89	SCALE:	DRAWING No. 1



CORONA CORPORATION

HOODOO PROPERTY

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

104 B/14

Figure 2

*Corona Corporation of 1440 - 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. has subsequently optioned the claims from **Link Resources Inc.***

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Date*
TWIN 1	4754 (06)	20	28/06/88	28/06/91
TWIN 2	4755 (06)	20	28/06/88	28/06/91
WIN 3	3944 (03)	16	10/03/87	10/03/91
WIN 4	3945 (03)	16	10/03/87	10/03/91
WIN 5	3946 (03)	16	10/03/87	10/03/91
WIN 6	3947 (03)	16	10/03/87	10/03/91

TWIN 1, 2, WIN 3, 5 and 6 were grouped on June 28, 1989 as Green Group. The TWIN 1, 2, WIN 3, 4, and 5 claims were regrouped as the Bronze Group on December 21, 1989. All the claims are in the Liard Mining Division.

** After application of assessment work described in their report to **TWIN 1-2, WIN 3, 4, and 5 Claims.***

1.4 Regional Geology

*Dewonck & McCrossan (1989) compiled a concise summary of the regional geology. "Regional geological mapping of the **Iskut River** area (Kerr, 1948, GSC Memoir 246.9-1957 and GSC Map 1418 - 1979) has been expanded by Grove in two recent works which includes this area as part of the Stewart Complex (Grove, 1971, 1986).*

*The Stewart Complex, lies south of the **Iskut River** and north of **Alice Arm.** It is bounded by the Coast Plutonic Complex on the west and the **Bowser Basin** to the east. It is composed of Late Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic volcanics and sediments which were intruded during Mesozoic and Tertiary times.*

The oldest units in the complex are Mississippian or Permian carbonates and other marine sediments, overlain by Upper Triassic epiclastic volcanics, marbles, sandstones and siltstones, and Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic rocks which are lithologically similar to the Triassic section. The Hazelton Group

TABLE 1

Summary Table Of Formations - Iskut River Area
Sedimentary And Volcanic Rocks

ERA	PERIOD/EPOCH		FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
CENOZOIC	Recent		Lava Fork	hotspring, ash, basalt flows
			Iskut	basalt flows, ash
			Hoodoo	basalt flows
	Unconformity			
MESOZOIC		Upper Jurassic	Nass Formation	siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate
		Middle Jurassic	Salmon River Formation	siltstone, greywacke, sandstone conglomerate, carbonate. *
			Betty Creek Formation	rhyolite breccia, sandstone, tuff volcaniclastics, conglomerate, carbonate, volcanics.
	Unconformity			
	Hazleton Group	Lower Jurassic	Unuk River Formation	volcaniclastics, siltstone greywacke, porphyry, carbonate, rhyolite.
	Unconformity			
		Upper Triassic	Stuhini Formation Equivalent	volcaniclastics, volcanics, siltstone, sandstone, chert, carbonate.
	Unconformity			
PALEOZOIC	Permian			crinoidal limestone
	Unconformity			
	Pennsylvanian		Not yet recognized	????
	Unconformity			
	Mississippian			crinoidal limestone, clastic sediments, volcanics.
	Unconformity			
	Devonian			grey limestone
	? ? ? ? ?			
	Basement Unknown			

* Mt. Dilworth Formation - Eskay Creek Area.

Grove (1986); Poloni (1987).

TABLE 1 (Continued)

SUMMARY TABLE OF FORMATIONS - ISKUT RIVER AREA
Plutonic Rocks - Coast Plutonic Complex

ERA	PERIOD	LITHOLOGY
CENOZOIC	Late Tertiary	Granodiorite, diorite, basalt
		Intrusive Contacts
	Early Tertiary	Quartz diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, feldspar porphyry, granite.
		Intrusive Contacts
MESOZOIC	Middle Jurassic	Quartz monzonite, feldspar porphyry, syenite.
		Intrusive Contacts
	Lower Jurassic	Diorite, syenodiorite, granite.
		Intrusive Contacts
	Late Triassic	Diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite.
PALEOZOIC	Not Determined ?????	Quartz diorite, ???

Grove (1986); Poloni (1987).

has been subdivided (Grove 1986) into the Early Jurassic Unuk River Formation, the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations, and the Upper Jurassic Nass Formation.

The Unuk River Formation lies unconformably on Late Triassic rocks and consists of volcanic rocks and sediments which include lithic tuffs, pillow lavas with carbonate lenses and some thin bedded siltstones. Betty Creek rocks unconformably overlie the Unuk River Formation and are characterized by bright red and green volcaniclastic agglomerates with sporadic, intercalated andesitic flows, pillow lavas, chert and carbonate lenses. The Salmon River Formation is a thick assemblage of colour banded andesitic siltstones and lithic wackes that form a conformable to disconformable contact with the underlying Betty Creek Formation. The Nass Formation consists of weakly deformed argillites, siltstones and greywackes which unconformably overlie the Salmon River Formation.

These volcanic and sedimentary successions were intruded by the Coast Plutonic Complex during the Mesozoic and Tertiary periods. A wide variety of intrusive phases are present including granodiorite, quartz monzonite and diorite. Small satellitic subvolcanic acidic porphyry plugs and dyke systems may be important in localizing metallic mineralization.

Major structural features of the Stewart Complex include the western boundary contact with the Coast Intrusive Complex and the northern thrust fault along the Iskut River where Paleozoic strata has been translated southward across Middle Jurassic and older units. Regional tectonic normal faults also border the complex to the south and east (Grove, 1986)".

Quaternary Volcanics outcrop to the east of the property exposed in the Iskut River Canyon and the Snippaker Creek Valley, and to the west on Hoodoo Mountain.

1.5 Exploration History of the Hoodoo Property

The property has very little recorded history. It was staked on February 16, 1987 (**WIN 1-4**) and June 18, 1988 (**TWIN 1-2**). Prior to staking Kerr (1948) had regionally mapped the area. Fillipone and Ross (1988) mapped the **WIN 1-4** claims in detail as part of a study for the B.C. government.

A helicopter-borne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM survey was conducted over the property (de Carle, 1988). Ikona (1988) reported a structural and geological interpretation from an orthophoto of the property. Dewonck (1988) compiled a report partially dealing with the **HOODOO** property for **Link Resources Ltd.** The G.S.C./BCMEMPR Open File 1645 reconnaissance stream geochemical program (1988) covered the area; however, no samples were taken on the property. Assessment was filed in June 1989 (Goad, 1989) to keep the claims in good standing. This report documents limited subsequent work done on this property during 1989.

No sample flags, trenches or drill holes were noted on the property.

2.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The **WIN 1-4** claims were mapped in detail by Fillipone and Ross (1988). These claims and the **TWIN 1** Claims are underlain by Stuhini Group volcanics and sediments. The volcanics are predominantly andesitic tuff, tuff-breccia and crystal tuff. These units are cut by numerous diorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. A black (tuffaceous?) slate outcrops on the west facing slope of **WIN 3**.

The **TWIN 2** claim is underlain by a large dioritic to granodioritic intrusion. Most of this claim is inaccessible due to topography.

Areas inferred by the 1988 Aerodat geophysical survey to be anomalous were examined. No obvious surface source for these anomalies was noted.

A gossanous area exposed in a dry creek near the northeast corner of the TWIN 1 claim was examined. It appears to have been caused by the intrusion of a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke into the andesite lapilli tuff. Pyrite disseminated in the dyke and along fractures is common. No other sulfide mineralization was noted.

2.1 Mineralization

No significant in-situ economic mineralization was located on the property.

2.2. Rock Chip Descriptions

Sample No.	Description
00951	Quartz-feldspar porphyry dike; weak argillic alteration; pyrite.
00952	Narrow quartz vein in andesite tuff; trace pyrite.
00953	Pyritic quartz-feldspar porphyry dike.
53969	Narrow quartz vein; vuggy.
53970	Narrow quartz vein in tuff; barren.
53971	Quartz vein; float; no sulfides.
53972	Narrow vuggy quartz stringers; barren.
55258	Rusty bleached volcanic; disseminated pyrite.
55259	Narrow brecciated quartz vein; pyrite.
55260	Narrow quartz vein in basalt.
90001	Rusty pyritic fine-grained dacite.
90002	Shear gouge in green diorite.
90003	Narrow quartz vein in sheared basalt.
90004	Quartz veinlets in argillaceous slates.
90005	Quartz ankerite vein in slate; pyrite.
90006	Ankerite-quartz shear vein in basalt; trace pyrite.

Sample No.	Description
90007	Shear in purple andesite crystal tuff; pyrite.
90008	Tuffaceous sediment; 30% pyrite, ankerite.

3.0 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

No silt or heavy panned concentrated silt sediment samples were taken as all drainages had been sampled in the spring of 1989 (Goad, 1989).

Fifteen rock chip samples were analyzed geochemically for Au by digestion in aqua regia with a solvent extraction and an Au finish.

Ag, Au, Pb and Zn (in addition to the 21 other elements listed in Appendix I) were analyzed by I.C.A.P.

Assay certificates are included in this report as Appendix I. All analytical work was performed in Vancouver by Vangeochem Labs. Ltd. Analytical methods are described in Appendix II.

3.1 Bronze Group (TWIN 1, 2, WIN 3, 4 and 5)

The Bronze Group consists of the TWIN 1, 2, WIN 3, 4 and 5 mineral claims totalling 88 units. Fifteen rock chip samples were obtained on this group between June 29 - October 2, 1989.

None of the rock chip samples taken was anomalous in Ag or Au. Sample locations are presented on Figure 3. Au, Ag geochemical results are presented on Figure 4. I.C.A.P. results for Cu, Pb and Zn are shown on Figure 5.

4.0 Statement of Costs

CLAIMS: TWIN 1, 2, WIN 3, 4 and 5

GROUP: BRONZE

Covering Period: June 29 to December 31, 1989

PERSONNEL:

B. Goad (Project Geologist) 1.83 days @ $200/day	366.00
T. Hutchings (Prospector) 1.83 days @ $175/day	320.25

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS - CONTRACTOR CHARGES:

P. Bilodeau (Geologist) 2 days @ $265/day	530.00
B. Girling (Prospector) 2 days @$265/day	530.00
E. DeBock (Prospector) 2 days @ $265/day	530.00
Room and Board Day Charges 9.66 mandays @ $125/day	1,207.50
Equipment Day Charges 9.66 mandays @ $25/day	241.50
Room & Board for Northern Mtn Helicoper Pilot 1.18 days @ $125/day	147.50
HELICOPTER CHARTER - Northern Mtn - Hughes 500D 3.0 hrs @ $710/hr (inc. fuel, oil)	2,130.00
REPORT PREPARATION	
B. Goad (Project Geologist) 2 day @ $200/day	400.00
M. Krusnezov (Draftsman) 2 days @ $200/day	400.00

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - ASSAYS - VANGEOCHEM LABS LTD.

15 rocks @ $15/sample	*225.00*
0 silt samples	
0 heavy sediment samples	
Sample Shipment 15 samples @ $10/sample	*150.00*
MAP PREPARATION - Reproduction	*200.00*
Pro-rate Charges June 29 - October 2, 1989 Portion (field equipment, travel, shipping, camp manager, weather day wages etc.) (39.30/unit x 88 units)	*3,132.14*
Space Telephone (88 units x $1.40/unit)	*123.20*
Total Expenditures	*$10,633.09*

HOODOO PROPERTY - Bronze Group
Twin 1, 2, Win 3, 4 and 5.
88 Units
Period Covered: June 29 to December 31, 1989.

Dates:	Goad	Hutchings	Bilodeau	Girling	Debock	Helicopter Hours
July 07	1	1	-	-	-	0.5
July 18	-	-	1	1	1	0.7
July 19	-	-	1	1	1	0.9
Sept 05	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	0.2
Sept 06	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	0.7
Mandays	1.83	1.83	2.0	2.0	2.0	

TOTAL MANDAYS = 9.66
TOTAL HELICOPTER HOURS = 3.0

5.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, BRUCE E. GOAD of 9331 Kingcome Place, Richmond, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a B.Sc. (Hon) degree in Geology (1976).

2. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with a M.Sc. degree in Earth Sciences (1984).

3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada

4. My primary employment since 1976 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

5. I am presently employed as a Contract Geologist with Corona Corporation, 1440 - 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2V6.

6. I consent to the use of this report for corporate purposes relating to Corona Corporation.

Signed at Vancouver, British Columbia

this 26 day of March , 1990

Bruce Goad B.Sc.(Hon), MSc, F.G.A.C

BIBLIOGRAPHY

de Carle, R.J. (1988): Report on a Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic, Electromagnetic and VLF Survey - Iskut River Area.

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Kerr, F.A., (1948): Lower Stikine and Western Iskut River Areas, B.C., Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 246.

Poloni, J.R., (1987): Report on the Geological and Geochemical Surveys 1987. Zeehan (8-14) Mineral Claims for Tanker Oil and Gas Limited.

Sharp, R. J., (1984): Assessment Repor - 1983 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Mill 1-7 Mineral Claims in the Craig River Area; BCMEMPR Assessment Report No. 12.312.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE #	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb
00951	0.6	0.34	27	15	0	0.01	0.1	1	70	20	0.84	0.02	0.02	23	2	0.03	4	0	22	0	1	2	0	0	13	10
00952	0.6	0.47	11	60	0	0.06	0.1	7	119	88	0.90	0.03	0.15	373	0	0.01	9	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	15	5
00953	0.5	0.37	162	50	1	0.22	0.5	14	48	77	6.16	0.21	0.09	67	8	0.03	9	0	39	0	8	22	0	0	10	10
53969	1.3	0.42	2	5	0	0.03	0.1	11	211	1180	0.80	0.03	0.54	149	2	0.01	21	0	90	0	1	1	0	0	29	5
53970	0.9	3.37	16	73	2	0.66	1.6	31	127	483	4.05	0.22	3.78	916	3	0.02	54	0	35	0	5	20	0	0	115	5
53971	0.3	2.48	22	63	1	0.18	1.2	17	120	169	3.98	0.15	2.72	694	4	0.02	32	0	48	0	1	43	0	0	109	20
53972	0.1	2.14	6	183	1	0.10	0.5	15	103	85	2.18	0.08	3.00	383	2	0.01	25	0	28	0	2	10	0	0	56	5
55258	2.6	0.12	7	22	0	0.01	0.9	2	46	337	3.10	0.09	0.01	100	7	0.03	2	0	26	0	2	4	0	0	23	10
55259	1.6	0.16	6	147	0	0.02	0.1	1	122	140	0.65	0.02	0.01	62	1	0.01	6	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	36	30
55260	0.1	0.43	0	29	0	0.05	0.1	8	122	48	0.87	0.03	0.37	210	1	0.01	9	0	15	0	1	12	0	0	19	-1
90001	2.7	1.34	13	149	2	0.30	0.1	19	49	72	3.87	0.16	1.13	288	2	0.02	20	0	83	0	4	10	0	0	47	-1
90002	0.4	2.51	21	240	5	0.93	0.1	45	79	59	8.18	0.39	1.67	1650	5	0.04	154	0	37	0	4	57	0	0	100	-1
90003	0.5	0.61	8	55	0	1.22	0.2	9	97	46	2.52	0.26	0.53	286	6	0.01	27	0	26	0	0	38	0	0	20	-1
90004	0.1	0.26	0	14	0	2.34	0.3	3	90	10	0.76	0.37	0.19	333	0	0.01	8	0	10	0	0	40	0	0	9	-1
90005	0.2	0.18	460	30	0	3.03	0.2	4	52	14	2.23	0.53	1.14	695	9	0.01	32	0	16	0	0	124	0	0	49	-1
90006	0.3	0.84	18	27	0	3.95	0.1	8	85	162	1.61	0.65	1.07	897	0	0.01	17	0	19	0	0	170	0	0	166	-1
90007	0.3	3.93	0	153	1	1.07	0.1	13	43	62	3.84	0.27	1.10	319	4	0.06	31	0	30	0	0	59	0	0	122	-1
90008	0.8	0.82	22	36	5	2.83	0.2	65	99	138	9.16	0.70	0.65	872	14	0.01	97	0	27	0	5	74	0	0	52	-1
91083	0.1	0.49	5	27	0	2.75	0.2	3	69	8	0.96	0.44	0.50	290	1	0.01	31	0	9	0	0	95	0	0	26	-1
91084	0.1	0.35	2	21	0	0.12	0.1	3	88	18	0.79	0.04	0.21	158	3	0.02	38	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	15	-1

APPENDIX II

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE
1988 TRIUMPH ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1K5
☎ (604) 251 5656
● FAX (604) 254-5717

BRANCH OFFICES
PASADENA, NFLD.
BATHURST, N.B.
MISSISSAUGA, ONT.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

September 5, 1989

TO: Mr. Bruce Goad
Corona Corp. Western
Bronson Camp

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Limited
1988 Triumph Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5L 1K5

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine hot acid soluble for 25 element scan by Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrophotometry in geochemical silt and soil samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wet-strength, 4" x 6", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.

(b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.

(c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for subsequent analyses.

2. Method of Digestion

(a) 0.50 gram portions of the minus 80-mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out using an electronic balance.

(b) Samples were digested with a 5 ml solution of HCL:HNO3:H2O in the ratio of 3:1:2 in a 95 degree Celsius water bath for 90 minutes.

(c) The digested samples are then removed from the bath and bulked up to 10 ml total volume with demineralized water and thoroughly mixed.

3. Method of Analyses

The ICP analyses elements were determined by using a Jarrel-Ash ICAP model 9000 directly reading the

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RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

spectrophotometric emissions. All major matrix and trace elements are interelement corrected. All data are subsequently stored onto disk.

4. Analysts

The analyses were supervised or determined by either Mr. Conway Chun or his laboratory staff.

Jaime C. Wong for

Conway Chun
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wet-strength, 4" x 6", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.

(b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.

(c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for subsequent analyses.

2. Method of Digestion

(a) 0.50 gram portions of the minus 80-mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out using an electronic balance.

(b) Samples were digested with a 5 ml solution of HCL:HNO3:H2O in the ratio of 3:1:2 in a 95 degree Celsius water bath for 90 minutes.

(c) The digested samples are then removed from the bath and bulked up to 10 ml total volume with demineralized water and thoroughly mixed.

3. Method of Analyses

Cu ,Pb ,Zn and Ag concentrations were determined using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model

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AA5 with their respective hollow cathode lamps. The digested samples were directly aspirated into an air and acetylene mixture flame. The results, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing them to a set of standards used to calibrate the atomic absorption units.

4. Background Correction

A hydrogen continuum lamp was used to correct the Ag background interferences.

5. Analysts

The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and his laboratory staff.

Janine C. Wong for

Conway Chun
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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September 5,1989

TO: Mr. Bruce Goad
Corona Corp. Western
Bronson Camp

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Limited
1988 Triumph Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5L 1K5

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine Aqua Regia soluble gold in geochemical samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wet-strength, 4" x 6", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.

(b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.

(c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for subsequent analyses.

2. Method of Digestion

(a) 5.00 to 10.00 grams of the minus 80-mesh portion of the samples were used. Samples were weighed out using an electronic micro-balance and deposited into beakers.

(b) Using a 20 ml solution of Aqua Regia (3:1 solution of HCl to HNO3), each sample was vigorously digested over a hot plate.

(c) The digested samples were filtered and the washed pulps were discarded. The filtrate was then reduced in volume to about 5 ml.

(d) Au complex ions were then extracted into a di-isobutyl ketone and thiourea medium (Anion exchange liquids "Aliquot 336").

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(e) Separatory funnels were used to separate the organic layer.

3. Method of Detection

The detection of Au was performed with a Techtron model AA5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode lamp. The results were read out onto a strip chart recorder. A hydrogen lamp was used to correct any background interferences. The gold values, in parts per billion, were calculated by comparing them with a set of gold standards.

4. Analysts

The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and his laboratory staff.

Jaime C. Wong for

Conway Chun
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

WIN 4

WIN 6

TWIN 1

WIN 3

WIN 5

TWIN 2

WIN 5

ground

unaccessible

Ice

Gossan

QFP Dike

Rusty Flow

Breccinted QFP Dike, Phenocrysts to 2cm.

Feldspar porphyry dike

Inner - bedded basalt flows and slate

Mass Wasting

W/L 965

W/L 953

W/L 315

Scale 1:10,000

0 200 400 600m.

EXPLANATION

LITHOLOGY

1. Green andesite lapilli tuff to tuff breccia, fragments to 5 cm (locally), minor argillite.
2. Diorite / Gabbro.
2a. Coast Batholith diorite / Granodiorite.
3. Amygdaloidal flows / tuff.
4. Black slate, grey tuffaceous slate.
5. Tuff, argillite, minor basalt calcareous tuff, limestone.

SYMBOLS

- Contact, approximate
- Fault, dip
- Outcrop
- QFP — Quartz Feldspar Porphyry Dike
- Strike and dip of bedding
- Rock sample location
- Silt sample location
- Heavy sediment sample location
- Legal corner Post (Not located, plotted from 1:50,000 government claim map)
- Ice — Glacial Ice
- Contour Interval - 20 metres

ISKUT RIVER AREA

SCALE 1:10,000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,973

CORONA CORPORATION

HOODOO PROPERTY

SAMPLE LOCATION & GEOLOGY MAP

104 B/14

Sept. 14, 89 | B.G./T.L.H. | Figure 3

WIN 4

WIN 6

TWIN 1

WIN 3

WIN 5

TWIN 2

Ice

W/L 965

W/L 953

W/L 315

Scale 1:10,000

ISKUT RIVER AREA

SCALE 1:10,000

EXPLANATION

▲ Rock sample

□ Silt sample

• Heavy Sediment sample

(70, 3.1) (Au ppb, Ag ppm)

20 metres - Contour Interval

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,973

CORONA CORPORATION		
HOODOO PROPERTY		
PROPERTY GEOCHEMICAL GOLD & SILVER		
104 B/14		
Sept. 14, 89	B.G./TCH	Figure 4

TRIATHLON MAPPING CORPORATION PAM 103

ISKUT RIVER AREA

SCALE 1:10,000

EXPLANATION

- ▲ Rock sample
- □ Silt sample
- • Heavy Sediment sample

(208, 105, 139) (Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm)

20 metres – Contour interval

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,973

CORONA CORPORATION		
HOODOO PROPERTY		
PROPERTY GEOCHEMICAL COPPER, LEAD, ZINC		
104 B/14		
Sept. 14, 89	B.G./TLH	Figure 5

TRIATHLON MAPPING CORPORATION PAM 103