ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops   Off Confidential: 90.12.20

ASSESSMENT REPORT 20016   MINING DIVISION: Kamloops

PROPERTY: Pooley Lake
LOCATION: LAT 50 40 00 LONG 119 59 00
UTM 11 5616786 289175
NTS 082L12W 092I09E
CLAIM(S): Yoo Hoo,Ep 2
OPERATOR(S): Corona
AUTHOR(S): Wells, R.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1990, 56 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Nicola Group,Andesite tuffs,Andesite flows,Quartz veins
Chalcedony
WORK
DONE: Geological,Geochemical,Physical
GEOL 700.0 ha
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:500,1:1000
LINE 6.8 km
ROCK 278 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:500,1:1000
TOPO 4300.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
RELATED
REPORTS: 18868

LOG NO: 0524	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

POOLEY LAKE CLAIM GROUP
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S 82-L/12W, 92-I/9E

for

CORONA CORPORTATION
1440 - 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.

COVERING: YOO HOO, EP 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 CLAIMS.

PROPERTY OWNERS: D. MORAAL - YOO HOO, EP 2

CORONA CORPORATION - EP 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

OPERATOR: CORONA CORPORATION

PROGRAM SUPERVISOR:
R. C. WELLS
REGIONAL GEOLOGIST
KAMLOOPS OFFICE
101 - 2985 AIRPORT RD.
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

FEBRUARY 20, 1990

R.C. WELLS B.Sc., F.G.A.C

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Pooley Lake Property is located 20 kilometres east of Kamloops and consists of seven claims totalling 108 units.

The property lies near the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt and covers northwesterly striking Nicola Group (Triassic-Jurassic) volcanics overlain by flat lying Tertiary basalts of the Kamloops Group (Eocene). The exploration target is structurally controlled precious metal mineralization which appears to be largely epithermal.

In 1988 Corona Corporation conducted reconnaissance geological and sampling programs over much of the better exposed, southern part of the property. Parts of this area displayed strong fracturing with associated veining and alteration. 16 samples from the total of 160 taken returned gold values between 1 g/t and 14.57 g/t. These and other anomalous values came from two areas 1.5 kilometres apart on the Yoo Hoo and EP 2 claims. They could be related to either northwesterly trending grey quartz veins or a prominent alteration zone (gossan on the Yoo Hoo claim).

Corona's 1989 program on the property consisted of detailed mapping and sampling in the two areas of interest identified by the previous surveys. This work was with the aid of a new topographic base map and control grids.

The geological mapping at 1:500 and 1:1000 scales showed clear relationships between the various structures, vein sets and alteration as well as identifying a number of alkalic dykes on the Yoo Hoo.

Detailed chip sampling confirmed that northwesterly trending, grey quartz veins are auriferous (up to 10.52 g/t Au) and geochemically anomalous in As and locally Mo and Sb. Northeasterly trending veins are more carbonate rich and geochemically different. The Yoo Hoo gossan featuring widespread bleaching and strong veining is geochemically anomalous in As and locally Au, Sb and Mo (incomplete coverage at this stage).

The two auriferous vein/alteration systems on the Yoo Hoo are geochemically similar and may be genetically linked to alkalic intrusives.

Further detailed sampling and mapping is required in 1990 to cover the Yoo Hoo gossan zone and surrounding areas.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the results of a mineral exploration program performed on the Pooley Lake Property in Kamloops Mining Division during 1989. This work was under the direction of Corona Corporation personnel and consisted largely of detailed geological mapping and sampling.

A 28 unit claim group under option from D. Moraal has been grouped with the adjacent Corona owned claims into the Pooley Lake Property for assessment purposes. Corona Corporation is presently exploring this property for structurally controlled precious metal mineralization. The aim of the 1989 program was to better define gold mineralization that had been found by previous recon. programs (by Corona) in two areas 1.5 kilometres apart in the southern part of the property. The 1989 program was under the direction of R.C. Wells, Regional Geologist for Corona Corporation based in the Kamloops Office, B.C.

The total cost of the 1989 geological/geochemical program was $35,108.00 of which $27,600 is being applied for assessment credit (Statement of Work: Appendix A). The remaining $7,508.00 is available 50/50 to the PAC accounts of Corona Corporation and D. Moraal.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

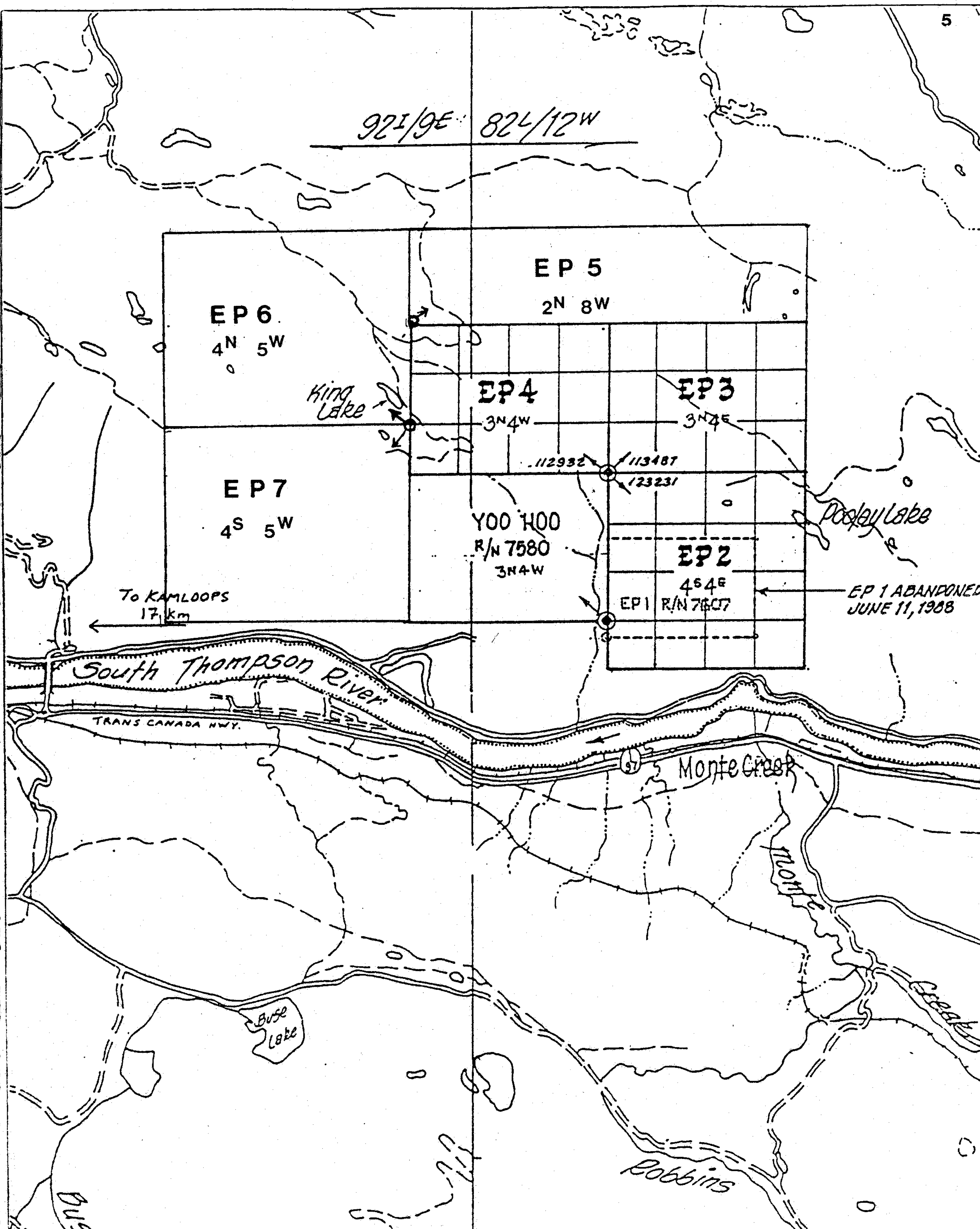
The Pooley Lake Property is located within the Kamloops Mining Division and all the claims are recorded in Kamloops B.C. Two claims, Yoo Hoo and EP 2 (28 units total) are owned by D. Moraal of Kamloops, B.C. and are presently under option by Corona Corporation. The EP 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 claims are 100% owned by Corona Corporation. Collectively, all the claims are known as the Pooley Lake Property and were grouped for assessment purposes in December 1989.

A list of the claim information on the Pooley Lake Property follows in Table 1. The claims are shown in Figure 1.

TABLE 1. THE POOLEY LAKE PROPERTY

CLAIM	NO. OF UNITS	RECORD. NO.	ANNIVERSARY DATE	OWNER
Yoo Hoo	12	7580	April 6, 1988	D. Moraal
EP 2	16	7706	July 7, 1988	D. Moraal
EP 3	12	7797	July 7, 1988	Corona
EP 4	12	7798	July 7, 1988	Corona
EP 5	16	8388	April 3, 1989	Corona
EP 6	20	8389	April 3, 1989	Corona
EP 7	20	8390	April 3, 1989	Corona

Total 108 units 2,700 hectares



CORONA CORPORATION

POOLEY LAKE (1049)
LOCATION AND CLAIM MAP

DATE: Nov, 1988	SCALE: 1:50,000	DRAWING No. 1

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pooley Lake Property is located some 20 kilometres east of Kamloops, B.C. overlooking Monte Creek on the South Thompson River (Figure 1). The property straddles N.T.S. sheets 92I/9E and 82L/12W at Latitude 50°40'N and Longitude 119°59'W.

Access to the southern parts of the property is by the Trans Canada Highway (1) exit across the bridge over the South Thompson River at the LaFarge Cement Plant, then 4 kilometres east. From here, old dirt roads give access up the main river terrace to the southern edge of the claim group. Access to the northern part of the property is by a complex network of logging and ranch roads southeast from Pinantan Lake. This lake lies 30 kilometres by road east from Kamloops.

TOPOGRAPHY

The property covers an area of 2700 hectares north of the South Thompson River. Much of the southern area consists of steep bluffs and river terraces forming the northern slopes of the South Thompson valley. The relief in this area ranges from 400 to 600 metres. The slopes are generally sparsely treed with large areas of sagebrush and, or talus.

Above the valley at elevations greater than 850 metres ASL, the topography is rolling with a few rounded knolls (upto 1100 metres elevation), gentle valleys and local ponds. This area is more heavily treed with patches of cleared ranch land.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

No evidence has been found of mineral exploration in the property area prior to the prospecting and sampling by Dirk Moraal in 1987. Dirk's work indicated a number of structurally controlled, alteration and vein zones on the steep cliffs on the Yoo Hoo, Ep 2 claim area. Samples of siliceous, epithermal looking vein material yielded strongly anomalous values in gold, arsenic, barium and mercury.

Corona worked on the property late in 1988 and conducted preliminary geological and geochemical surveys. These surveys were the subject of a geological report filed for assessment credit in January 1989, author I. Mitchell, BSc.

Mitchell drew attention to structurally controlled alteration zones with quartz carbonate veining cutting the Nicola Volcanics. He identified six separate zones hosting gold mineralization >1 g/t, commonly having a southeasterly trend.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Pooley Property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Louis Creek Fault zone is thought to mark the eastern margin of this belt and lies 10 kilometres to the east of the property.

Much of the Monte Creek area is underlain by Nicola Group (Triassic) volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks with local sedimentary units, commonly limestones. There is a predominant northwesterly strike to these units. The volcanics are typically green augite porphyritic andesites, geochemically alkaline, calc-alkaline. In the Heffley Creek area to the north, the volcanics are intruded by a number of stocks predominantly of dioritic composition and of similar age (comagmatic?).

Tertiary (Eocene) volcanic rocks, chiefly basalts overlie the Nicola sequence with angular unconformity and cap most of the higher hills in the area (erosional remnants).

Thick, recent sand and gravel deposits occur along the Thompson Valley forming a number of terraces.

The only significant nearby precious metal occurrence is on the Harp claim, 8 kilometres west of Pooley. A number of narrow, westerly trending, quartz veins are exposed in trenches and a small adit. Between 1913 and 1932 small shipments of high grade from these workings yielded .37 to .84 oz/t Au and 4.6 oz/t Ag. Low copper, lead and zinc values are associated with these veins.

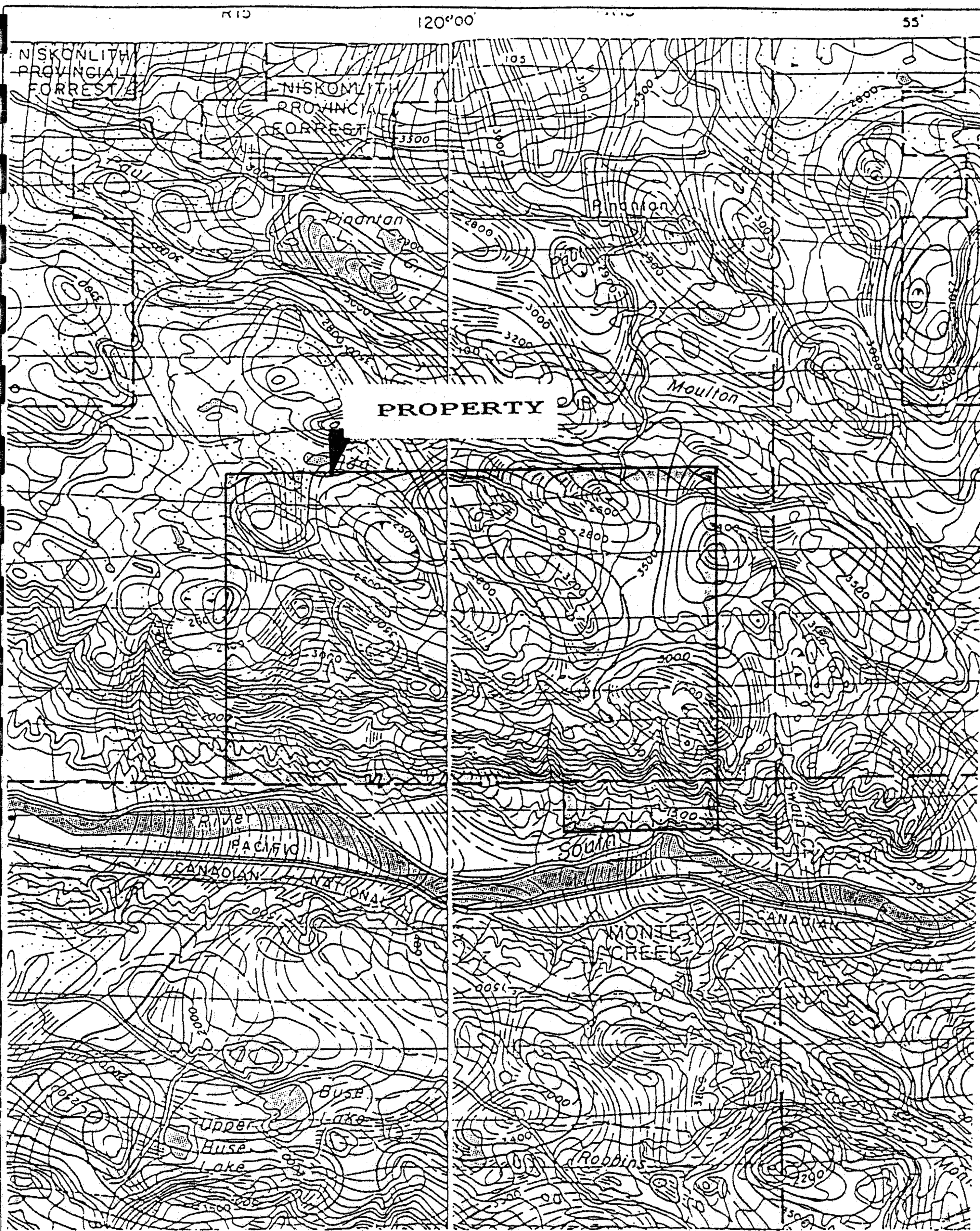
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

In 1988, reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling was conducted by I. Mitchell over much of the original four claims making up the Pooley Lake Property. This mapping was at 1:5000 scale, and indicated that northwesterly striking andesitic flows and tuffs belonging to the Triassic, Nicola Group predominate in this area. Flat lying Kamloops Group (Tertiary) basalts form the higher ground north of Pooley and King Lakes. Geological Survey of Canada airborne magnetic data for the area appears to agree with this interpretation. (Figure 2)

Along the South Thompson Valley section (north side) massive, andesitic flows predominate, interbedded with monolithic, lapilli tuffs of similar composition. A number of northwesterly to westerly trending and younger feldspar porphyritic, trachytic dykes were noted on the Yoo Hoo claim.

I. Mitchell in the 1989 report describes a number of structurally controlled alteration zones in this area. The largest and most obvious of these is on the Yoo Hoo claim (gossan) and appears to be a flat lying zone over 300 metres long located at the top of the main cliff. It features widespread bleaching and limonite staining associated with strong fracturing. A number of grab samples from the zone in 1988 returned gold values in the 1 to 3 g/t range.

To the west of this zone, quartz-carbonate and locally banded to brecciated chalcedony veins follow northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures. The former yielded gold values up to 15.29 g/t from grab samples. Average gold values in this vein system were in the 0.5 to 4.0 g/t range. The northeasterly trending structures and veins generally yielded low gold values. An area with similar veins and structures was found on the EP 2 claim, 1.5 kilomtres to the east. One vein in this area yielded gold values up to 9.25 g/t in 1988.



CORONA CORPORATION

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC MAP

DATE: 20/2/90 | SCALE: 1:63,360 | DRAWING No. 2

As mentioned earlier, the 1988 geological mapping and sampling was reconnaissance. It indicated a number of areas with significant veining, alteration and gold values. This work formed the geological base for the more detailed follow up programs in 1989.

1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Corona Corporation conducted a program of geological mapping and sampling on the southern part of the Pooley Property during the period March 1 to December 10, 1989.

This work was supervised be R.C. Wells B.Sc., F.G.A.C., Regional Geologist with Corona Corporation based in Kamloops, B.C., who completed all geological mapping on the eastern EP 2 grid. R. Klassen B.Sc. geologist did much of the geological mapping on the Yoo Hoo grid, assisted with the sampling by P. Watt. D. Moraal and P. Watt were involved with grid preparation and sampling at various times during the program.

1. TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPPING

Eagle Mapping Services of Vancouver B.C. at Corona's request produced a topographic base map at 1:10,000 scale of the Pooley Lake property area. This map was produced using 1:70,000 air photographs (1987), aero triangulation and adjusted to the best available NTS control. The base map is used in Figure 3 and covers an area of 4300 hectares with 20 metre contours.

2. SURVEY CONTROL GRIDS

Survey control grids were installed in two separate areas in the southern part of the property (Figure 3). Both grids were installed using compass, chain, sight pickets, and flagging, and were slope corrected with an inclinometer. No cutting was involved in either area as trees were sparse.

The EP 2 grid on the EP 2 claim (Figure 4) is a conventional grid consisting of a 425 metre base line (Az 340) with 2.1 kilometres of survey line (25 metre spacing).

The Yoo Hoo grid on the Yoo Hoo claim (Figure 5) covers steep slopes and cliffs which are cut by fairly straight talus filled gullies. 4.74 kilometres of base lines were run down the straighter gullies for mapping and sampling control. During the surveys, lines were run with chain and compass from the base lines wherever needed and possible.

3. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The geological surveys were carried out at the scales of 1:500 (EP 2 grid) and 1:1000 (Yoo Hoo grid) using the control grids.

During the mapping, emphasis was put on the orientation and nature of structures, alteration and veining. Samples were taken from intrusive dykes and adjacent country rocks for whole rock analysis. (Table 2)

The mapping on the Yoo Hoo grid was hindered by a combination of bad weather and difficult topography. As a consequence, areas to the east and west of the grid remain to be mapped in 1990.

4. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

During the geological mapping, chip samples were taken where possible across all vein and alteration zones at regular intervals. In total 210 samples were taken from the Yoo Hoo and 68 from the EP 2 grids.

All samples were taken with hammer and chisel and deposited in tough plastic bags. The samples were taken for analysis to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C. Each sample was analyzed for 31 element ICP and gold geochemically. Samples with gold values greater than 800 ppb were checked by fire assay. A summary of all the 1989 analytical data can be found in Appendix C. Analytical procedures are outlined in Appendix B.

RESULTS OF THE 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Geological mapping was conducted on both the EP 2 and Yoo Hoo grids during the 1989 field season. These two areas are 1.5 kilometres apart and located in the southern part of the property.

Separate geological maps have been produced for the two grid areas at different scales: Figure 5 - Yoo Hoo Grid at 1:1000 scale, Figure 4 - EP 2 Grid at 1:500 scale. The rock units on both grids are fairly similar.

a) LITHOLOGY - UNIT DEFINITION

Volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks belonging to the Nicola Group of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic age dominate the southern part of the property. This thick, north to northwesterly trending sequence is cut by a number of feldspar porphyritic dykes on the Yoo Hoo grid. These have similar to westerly trend.

During the geological mapping several rock units were defined. These are as follows:

TRIASSIC OR LATER, INTRUSIVE ROCKS.

Dykes and sills intruding the Nicola Volcanic Sequence (Yoo Hoo grid).

FPSD - Feldspar Porphyritic Syenodiorite

These fine to medium grained, feldspar porphyry dykes are quite distinct in colour and texture from other dykes. These are pinkish grey, crowded, feldspar porphyries with white to pinkish, tabular, plagioclase phenocrysts between 1 and 4mm long in a fine grained, hard, siliceous groundmass with a significant amount of fine potassic feldspar (from staining). Fine grained, disseminated magnetite occurs throughout, and the dykes are moderately to strongly magnetic.

After whole rock analysis, this dyke rock was classified as a syenodiorite.

FPD - Feldspar Porphyritic Diorite

This is a coarser, crowded feldspar porphyry which is grey in colour and has tabular plagioclase phenocrysts generally in the 4 to 8mm size range. The groundmass is grey and siliceous with a minor amount of fine, potassic feldspar. Fine grained, disseminated, magnetite occurs throughout (moderate to strong magnetism). Epidote veinlets with or without carbonate are common along joints.

Petrochemically these rocks are diorites. Some flows within the Nicola Volcanic sequence are quite similar in appearance to the FPD dykes, though they have less crowded porphyritic textures and contain some coarse grained hornblende. Chemically these rocks plot in the same fields as the flows and are either part of the flow sequence or feeder dykes(?).

UPPER TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC : NICOLA GROUP

Consisting predominantly of massive andesitic flows, coarse tuffs and minor sedimentary units.

Sedimentary Units

These are narrow interflow units that are generally less than 5 metres wide. On the EP 2 grid these consist of grey, fine grained, finely bedded, cherty units which are commonly broken and deformed. Locally the cherts are interbedded with fine tuffs and light grey, siliceous argillites. Narrow barite layers (beds?) were identified at one locality.

Andesitic Volcanic and Volcaniclastic Rocks

These consist of a thick sequence of medium to dark green, variably hematitic andesitic flows and lapilli tuffs. Primary variations occur in grain size and phenocryst composition. Secondary variations occur in the degree and predominance of chlorite, epidote or hematite alteration and degree of fracturing with associated or later veining, bleaching and silicification.

For mapping purposes the flow units were subdivided into the following groups. All are magnetic.

MGA: Massive non porphyritic green to mauve andesite.
Fine to fine medium grained, equigranular with local and small hornblende phenocrysts (less than 2%). Locally very dark green, magnetic (strong) and could be called basalt (field name).

MGH: Hornblende Porphyritic Andesite
Massive flow units very similar to MGA but with greater than 2% hornblende phenocrysts, commonly 5% to 10%, locally greater than 20%. Phenocrysts can vary in size from 2mm to 2cm and are tabular. The groundmass is fine grained with or without plagioclase laths. Generally moderately to strongly magnetic.

MGHF: Hornblende Feldspar Porphyritic Andesite
As MGH but lighter coloured and more greyish. Small plagioclase phenocrysts, generally smaller than the hornblende, and not greater than 10%. Volumetrically these flows are very minor compared to MGH.

HA: Hematitic Andesite
These appear to be hematitic variations of MGA, MGH and MGHF flows and are mauve to mauve green in colour. Macroscopically, fracturing appears to be weak and units are massive in contrast to the strongly hematitic brecciated flows HBA.

Coarse Tuff Units (L) are rare on the two grids. A number of green to grey coarse, monolithic, lapilli tuff units were outlined by the previous programs (I. Mitchell) between the grids. These tuffs are interbedded with the flows and are of similar composition. Some reach 10 to 20 metres in thickness.

b) LITHOLOGY - DISTRIBUTION AND CHEMISTRY

The dominant Nicola flow type on the EP 2 grid is non porphyritic andesites (MGA) compared to hornblende porphyritic andesites (MGH) on the Yoo Hoo grid. No significant dykes were found on the EP 2.

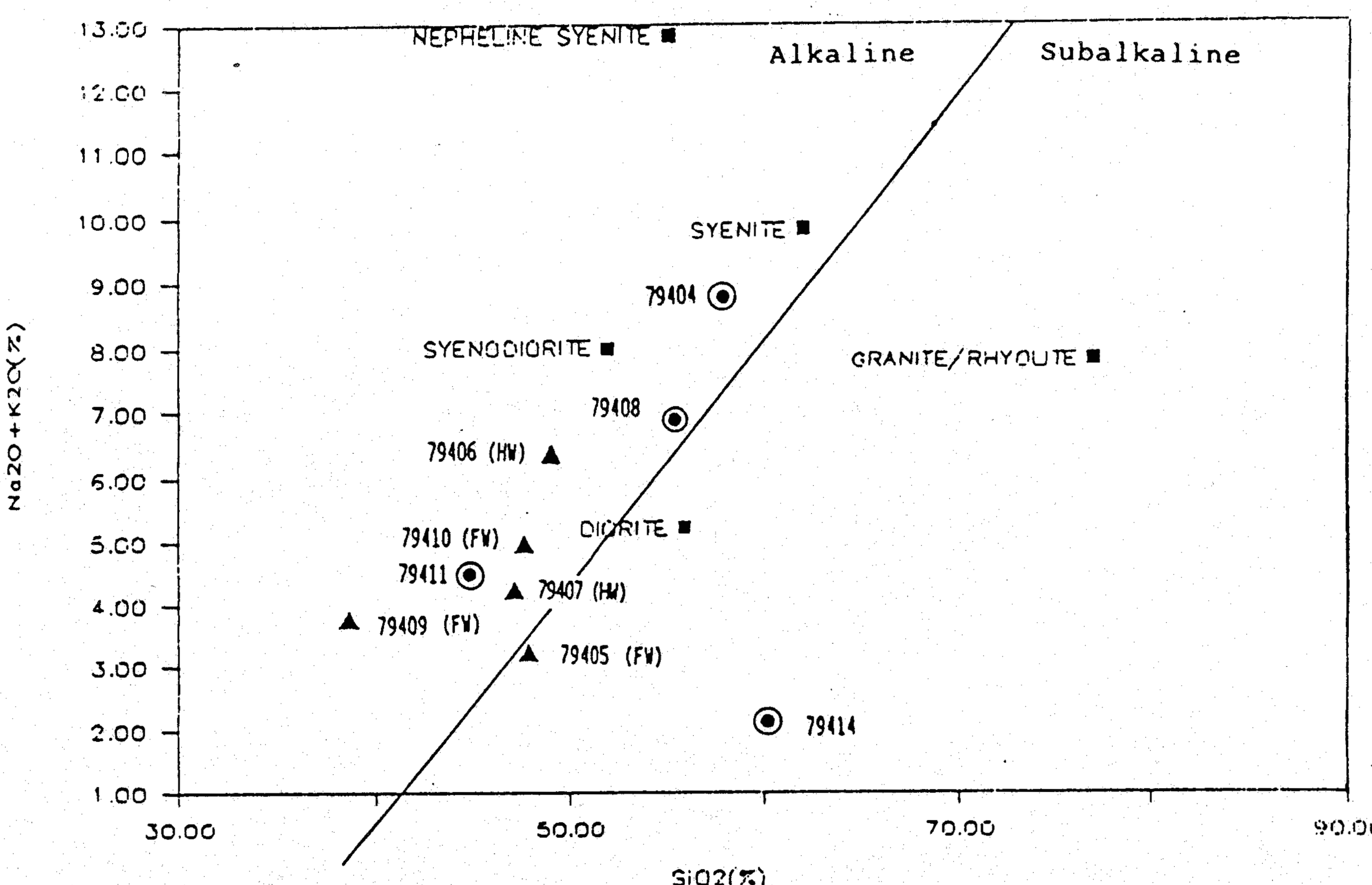
Two distinct types of dyke occur on the Yoo Hoo grid. The less common of these is the syenodiorite (FPSD) found two thirds of the way up the cliff face. It is traceable for over 75 metres and has very distinct contacts with the andesites. The more common dyke is a diorite (FPD) which can be up to 50 metres wide. It also has very distinct contacts with the andesites.

Whole rock geochemistry was completed on 9 samples of dyke and flow rocks (locations on Figure 9) from the Yoo Hoo grid. Descriptions of the samples and whole rock analyses are recorded in Table 2. This data is plotted on Silica-Total Alkalis plots in Figures 6, 7 and 8. The field boundary separating alkaline from subalkaline rocks is from Irvine and Baragar (1971).

Samples from the dykes and flow rocks plot in the alkaline field. The flows could be called alkali basalts to andesites, and chemically are fairly typical Nicola rocks which do not show any particular iron enrichment. On an AFM diagram they would plot in the calc-alkaline field.

ALKALI SILICA DIAGRAM

ALL SAMPLES



LEGEND

■ AVERAGE ROCK TYPE (DALY)

/ IRVINE AND BARAGAR (1971) alkaline/subalkaline fields

79404 YOO HOO GRID SAMPLES

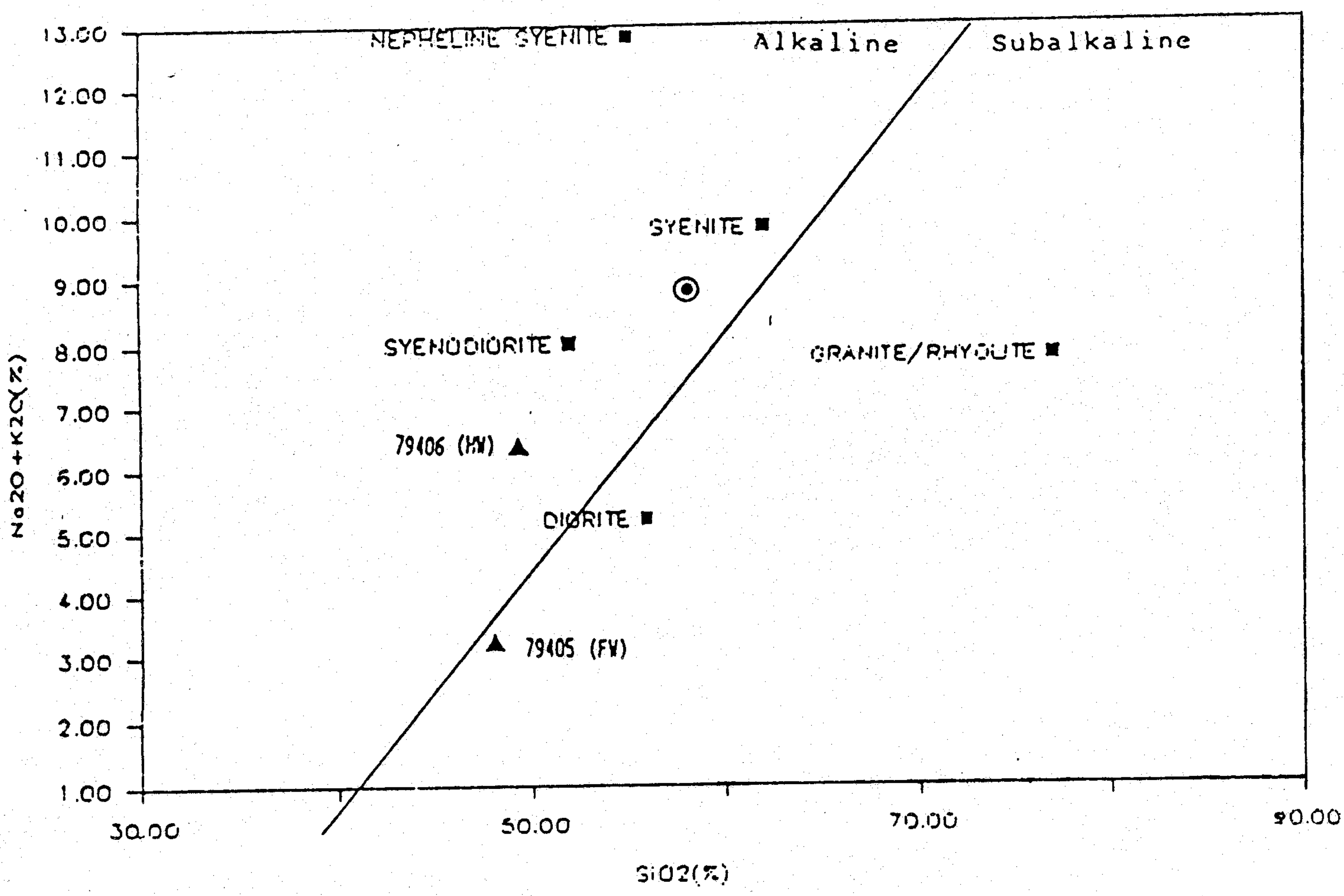
⊙ DYKES

▲ VOLCANIC WALLROCKS HW Hangingwall FW Footwall

Figure 6

ALKALI SILICA DIAGRAM

FPSD DYKE/WALLROCKS



LEGEND

■ AVERAGE ROCK TYPE (DALY)

/ IRVINE AND BARAGAR (1971) alkaline/subalkaline fields

79406 YOO HOO GRID SAMPLES

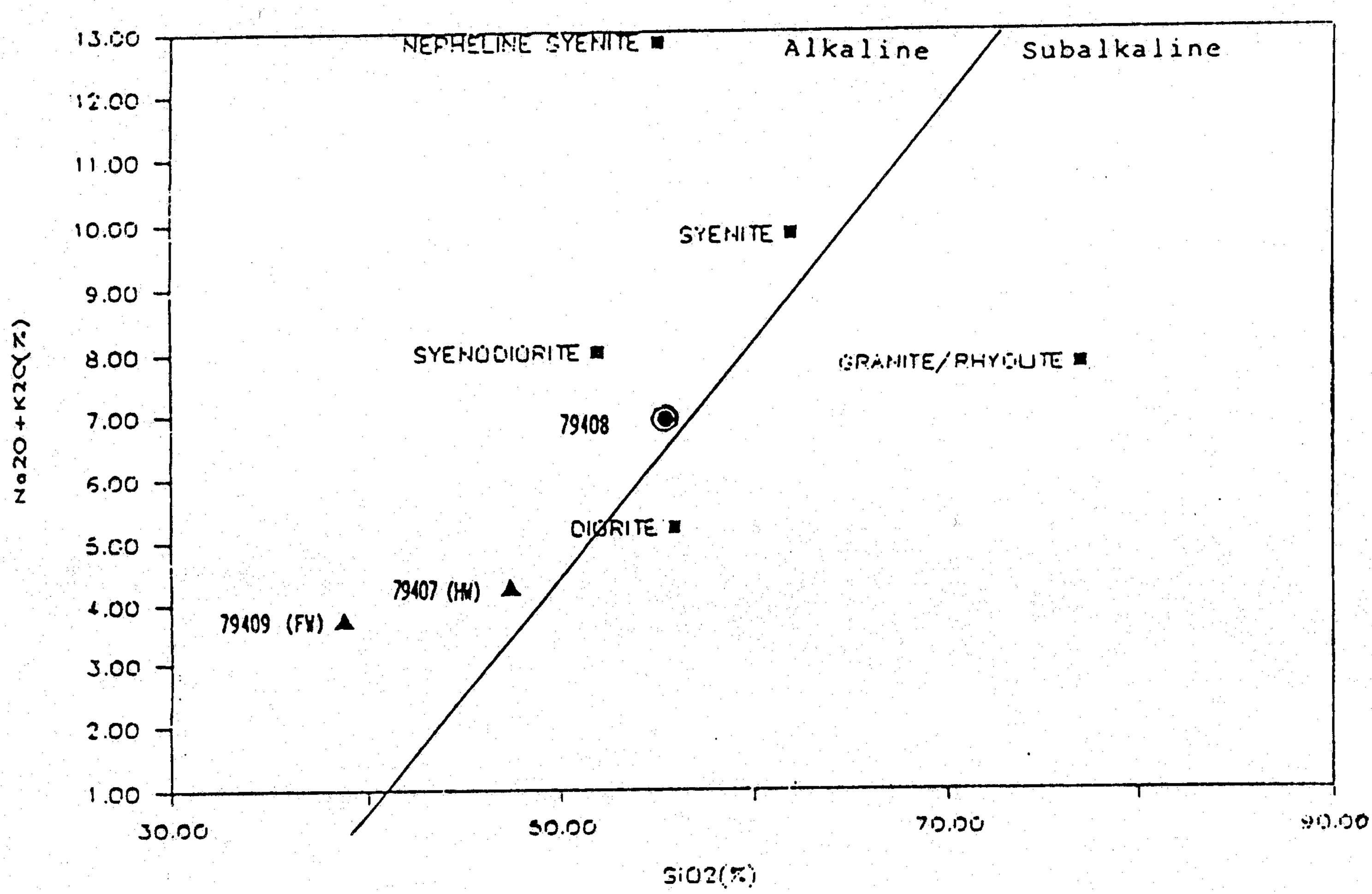
⦿ DYKES

▲ VOLCANIC WALLROCKS HW Hangingwall FW Footwall

Figure 7

ALKALI SILICA DIAGRAM

FPD DYKE/WALLROCKS



LEGEND

■ AVERAGE ROCK TYPE (DALY)

/ IRVINE AND BARAGAR (1971) alkaline/subalkaline fields

79404 YOO HOO GRID SAMPLES

⦿ DYKES

▲ VOLCANIC WALLROCKS HW Hangingwall FW Footwall

Figure 8

c) STRUCTURE

The volcanic flows, tuffs, sediments and dykes forming the cliffs in the southern part of the property have been subject to a significant amount of brittle fracturing. Faulting is in a number of different forms such as well defined single fractures, zones of multiple fractures, breccia zones and areas of pervasive weak brecciation with gradational boundaries. It is not uncommon for fractures to change "style" along strike reflecting change in the competency of the host rocks.

A structural analysis by I. Mitchell (1988) defined three dominant fracture orientations. These control later veining and alteration. The average strikes and dips for these structural zones are:

Type	Strike Az.	Dip with Direction
FT 1	145	70°SW
FT 2	074	30°NW to 20°SE
FT 3	034	80°NW to 80°SE

Slickensides on FT 1 and FT 2 fault planes are near horizontal and indicate southerly directed strike slip. FT 2 fractures generally contain more fault gouge and clay than the other sets. The sense of movement on some of these is normal-dip slip.

On the EP 2 grid (Figure 4) fault and fault zones with FT 3 orientations dominate. Wider spaced FT 2 structures are generally poorly exposed and may be hidden under talus benches below the cliffs. The relative ages of these fault sets is unclear. Field relationships suggest they are broadly contemporaneous. Displacements of interflow sedimentary units on FT 3 faults indicate dextral, strike slip movements.

Faulting is generally stronger on the Yoo Hoo grid (Figure 5) and all the fault sets are present. West of Baseline 1, FT 1 structures dominate and are locally of post dyke age. They are well defined, single structures with fault gouge and later quartz veining (Au bearing, see later section). FT 3 structures tend to be wider and may form chloritized (CBA) or hematized (HBA) fault breccias. Widely spaced FT 2 faults are poorly exposed and may be relatively late. East of Baseline 1, the Gossan Zone with its strong fracturing dominates the cliff top. Initial detailed mapping in this area shows a wide variety of fault orientations possibly with an overall FT 2 control.

In both grid areas, jointing in the flow units is locally accompanied by epidote veining with or without carbonate.

d) ALTERATION

Alteration in the 1989 project area can be divided into two distinct types:

1. Alteration associated with well defined faults and structural zones.
   - (a) Associated with veining. Wallrock silicification and carbonate alteration. Type depending largely on vein composition - *ie.* quartz and, or carbonate.
   - (b) Veining weak to absent. Virtually all the fault structures on the cliff face are oxidized to some degree. Most are limonitic, some are strongly hematitic. Many of the stronger structures have associated clay alteration. Structurally controlled breccia zones fall into this category including chloritic (CBA) and strongly hematitic (CBA) breccia zones, largely on the Yoo Hoo grid.
   - (c) Wallrock silicification adjacent to diorite and syenodiorite dykes. In addition, some dykes have been subject to later fracturing and silicification.

2. Widespread, pervasive alteration. Fairly large areas on both grids have been subject to pervasive alteration which is not clearly related to well defined structural zones.
   - Hematitic alteration is fairly widespread. Pervasive

moderate to strong alteration has some correlation with certain flow units and stratigraphic intervals.

- Moderate to strong, pervasive epidote (propylitic) alteration occurs on both grids and is quite patchy. A core zone of strong alteration and usually moderate fracturing/jointing fades outward to patchy, pervasive (weak) alteration then veinlet epidote. Minor epidote veining with or without carbonate is common (along joints) in the volcanics and dykes throughout the area.

e) VEINING, ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

There is a great deal of veining and alteration on both grid areas. The fault systems described in the structural section formed a complex plumbing system for later veining and alteration (type 1).

As mentioned earlier there is a wide variety of fault structures (from single fault to breccia zones) consequently there is a lot of variation in vein style with single veins, vein swarms, stockworks and veined breccias. Changes in the controlling structure along strike and dip is reflected in changes in the vein style. Veining and alteration on the two grid areas are described separately in order to avoid confusion.

(1) EP 2 Grid (Figure 4)

This area is dominated by a number of strong, northeasterly trending, poorly mineralized, quartz-carbonate vein systems following FT 3 structures. Several of these systems are between 1 and 10 metres wide and can be traced for upto 220 metres along strike and more than 100 metres in elevation.

These veins vary from single veins through stockworks to silicified breccias, and display massive to locally vuggy textures (drusy cavity fill). Milky quartz and carbonate dominate with lesser amounts of banded grey quartz, chalcedony and white barite. Sulfides are generally rare. Vein contacts are usually sharp and locally faulted, the veins themselves form prominent outcrop ridges on the hillside. Wallrock alteration consisting of bleaching, silicification, carbonate, limonitic and or hematitic alteration may extend for many metres from the veins.

Where FT 3 structures are intersected by shallow FT 2 faults, the veins following the former commonly move out upward into the latter (forming stacks of flat lying veins). This dates the veins at post FT 2 structures. One of these flat lying quartz (minor carbonate) veins near the grid origin produced significant gold values upto 9.25 g/t during the previous 1988 sampling program (I. Mitchell).

Weak fracture controlled, disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization was noted in the core zones of propylitic alteration in the northern parts of the grid.

(2) Yoo Hoo Grid (Figure 5)

The veining and alteration on the Yoo Hoo grid is more complicated as a consequence of more complex structure, dyking and probably more than one mineralizing event.

Northwesterly trending and steeply dipping, quartz carbonate veins similar to those on the EP 2 are common but differ in that chalcedony is more abundant (epithermal textures). Poorly exposed and fairly wide (2 to 5 metres) breccia zones containing coarse, banded, milky to bluish chalcedony fragments have this orientation. Alteration envelopes on this vein set are commonly metres wide with clay, carbonate, silica, limonite and, or hematite.

Numerous northwesterly and steeply dipping (FT 1) structures occur throughout the area. These commonly contain narrow but fairly persistent white to grey quartz, chalcedony veins with minor carbonate and local arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite(?). Pinch and swell is common, vein contacts are sharp with little wallrock silicification. Most of the gold values greater than 3.0 g/t and upto 14.6 g/t (1988) come from these veins. A significant point about these veins is that they have similar trends, but do not crosscut the diorite and syenodiorite dykes.

Flat lying FT 2 structures generally feature narrow clayey alteration zones with or without quartz-carbonate veining in the western part of the grid. In the eastern section these zones combined with a large number of other vein structures form the prominent and limonitic gossan. This apparently flat lying alteration/vein zone is over 300 metres long with widespread bleaching obscuring original textures. Vein and fault structures pinch and swell, changing orientation over short distances with numerous truncations. The veins themselves can be quartz and, or carbonate and, or chalcedony. Many tend to be narrow and in swarms. Gold values (up to 3 g/t) appear to be associated with white to grey quartz not chalcedony.

f) VEIN AND ALTERATION GEOCHEMISTRY

During the 1989 program all structurally controlled vein and alteration zones encountered during the geological mapping were systematically chip sampled. The analytical and statistical data for these samples can be found in Appendix C.

(1) EP 2 grid (Figure 10 and Table 3)

Of the 68 chip samples taken in 1989 only two produced significant gold values with 1 g/t and 0.3 g/t. Both these (22701, 22702) were 2 metre panel samples taken from the same flat lying vein that yielded a 9.89 g/t grab sample in 1988 (at grid origin). Other elements including Ag were non anomalous.

Geochemically all the northeasterly trending veins were similar with little to no gold and highly variable Ba. Other elements such as As, Sb and Mo were non anomalous.

(2) Yoo Hoo grid (Figure 9 and Tables 4 and 5)

The northeasterly trending veins like those on the Ep 2 are rarely anomalous in Au but differ in having locally higher As and Sb values. Ba is again highly variable.

Northwesterly trending grey quartz veins on the grid (outside the gossan) are geochemically distinct. Gold values are generally elevated, frequently greater than 100 ppb. Seven gold values were better than 1 g/t (max. 10.52 g/t). These came from three parallel veins between 0.5 and 1.8 metres wide within the area of dyking in the western part of the grid. All three veins can be traced well over 100 metres and are distinguished by higher As content (to 1500 ppm) and locally anomalous Mo and Sb. Ba is variable.

Sampling on the gossan zone is incomplete. 18 of the 108 samples taken in 1989 produced values greater than 100 ppb, five of which were close to or above 1 g/t. The gossan as a whole is strongly anomalous in As and anomalous in Ba and Sb. The correlation between higher gold values and As is poor. As correlates well with Sb indicating tetrahedrite(?). Ag values are low. Many of the better gold values in the gossan come from northwesterly veins though some other structures carry values.

Geochemically there are similarities between the two gold bearing systems on the Yoo Hoo grid. There are next to no geochemical similarities between these and the gold poor northeasterly trending veins.

g) DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The 1988 reconnaissance programs by Corona (I. Mitchell) showed that there were a multitude of structurally controlled vein and alteration zones exposed along the cliffs on the Yoo Hoo and EP 2 claims. Preliminary sampling indicated that some of these contained highly anomalous gold values while others were essentially barren.

The main aims of the 1989 surveys were to determine which veins were auriferous and develop a better understanding of the geological controls. This was achieved through detailed geological mapping and thorough chip sampling. The results largely confirm and expand upon the conclusions made by I. Mitchell in 1989.

On the western Yoo Hoo grid, northwesterly trending and steeply dipping fault structures host auriferous quartz chalcedony veins containing minor amounts of fine arsenopyrite and pyrite (also tetrahedrite?). These are narrow, between 0.5 and 1.8 metres wide with much pinch and swell. They are however persistent and can be traced for well over 100 metres. Geochemically these veins are anomalous in Au, As and locally Sb and Mo. Mapping shows a close spatial relationship between these veins and a series of alkalic, dioritic to syenodioritic dykes with similar trend.

The flat lying gossan zone lies to the east and above the northwesterly veins. It is an extensive alteration system with much veining. The gossan as a whole has a geochemical signature similar to the auriferous veins with high As, and locally anomalous Au, Sb and Mo. Initial sampling shows that gold values occur in a number of vein systems within this alteration zone. There are indications from the mapping that intrusives lie directly beneath the zone. With this in mind a genetic link appears to be developing between the two auriferous systems.

Large, northeasterly trending quartz-carbonate vein systems are widespread in both grid areas (1.5 km apart). They are however barren in gold and geochemically different from the auriferous systems (besides being far more carbonate rich). The EP 2 grid area largely has this type of vein and no significant dykes. It appears to be peripheral (or high above!) the gold mineralized system.

Further detailed mapping and sampling is required between the two grids, as well as to the west and north. The potential is for low grade, large tonnage - vein/alteration gold systems and also for higher grade structurally controlled quartz veins.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. JONES, A.G. (1957) VERNON MAP AREA. GSC MEMOIR NO. 196

2. MITCHELL, I.G. (1989) GEOLOGICAL REPORT on the POOLEY LAKE CLAIM GROUP, ASSESSMENT REPORT B.C.

3. IRVINE, T.N. and BARAGAR, W.R.A. (1971) A GUIDE to the CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION of the COMMON VOLCANIC ROCKS. CANADIAN JOUR. EARTH SCI., VOL. 8, p. 523-548

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **Ronald C. Wells** of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Wales, U.K. B.Sc in Geology (1974), did post graduate (M.Sc) studies at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario (1976-1977) in Geology.

3. That I am presently employed by Corona Corporation as a Regional Geologist based in Kamloops, B.C.

4. That I have practiced continuously as a geologist for more than eleven years throughout Canada and have past experience and employment as a geologist in Europe.

Signed and dated in Kamloops, British Columbia this 28th day of March 1990.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred by Corona through the 1989 exploration program on the Pooley Lake Property:

1. Topographic Base Map	$5,500.00
(Eagle Mapping Services)	
2. Grid Preparation	
Salaries	4,000.00
Other Field Expenses	2,000.00
3. Geological Mapping	
Salaries	5,000.00
Other Field Expenses	2,500.00
4. Geochemical Sampling	
Salaries	6,100.00
Analyses	3,129.00
Helicopter Charter	1,879.00
Other Field Expenses	1,500.00
5. Report Preparation	3,500.00
Total Cost	35,108.00

Of the $35,108 total expenditures, $27,600 is being applied for assessment credit (geological, geochemical) as detailed in the Statement of Work (Appendix A). The remaining $7508.00 is to be split 50/50 between the PAC accounts of Corona Corporation and D. Moraal.

APPENDIX A

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION — TITLES BRANCH

DOCUMENT No. ______
OFFICE USE ONLY

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED
DEC 20 1989
M.R. # 1379 $1390.-
VANCOUVER, B.C.

RECORDING STAMP

Mineral Tenure Act
Sections 25, 26 & 27

STATEMENT OF WORK — CASH PAYMENT

Indicate type of title MINERAL (Mineral or Placer)

Mining Division KAMLOOPS

I, ELAINE M. KERRY (Name)
1440 - 800 W. Pender St. (Address)
Vancouver, B.C.
689-5453 (Telephone) V6C 2V6 (Postal Code)
Valid subsisting FMC No. 271783
FMC Code KERREM

Agent for CORONA CORPORATION/DIRK MORAAL (Name(s))
1440 - 800 W. Pender St. (Address)
Vancouver, B.C.
689-5453 (Telephone) V6C 2V6 (Postal Code)
Valid subsisting FMC No. 280727/ 293919
FMC Code CORCO / MORADN

STATE THAT: **(NOTE: If only paying cash in lieu, turn to reverse and complete columns G to J and Q to T.)**

1. I have done, or caused to be done, work on the YOO HOO, EP 2 Claim(s)

Record No(s). 7380, 7796 (7780 corrected to 7380, initialled)

Work was done from March 1, 1989, to December 15, 1989;

and was done in compliance with Section 50 of the Mineral Tenure Act and Section 19(3) of the Regulation YES [X] NO [ ]

I hereby request that the claims listed in Column G on this Statement of Work be Grouped and I confirm that all claims listed are contiguous YES [X] NO [ ]
FEE — $10.00

TYPE OF WORK

PHYSICAL: Work such as trenches, open cuts, adits, pits, shafts, reclamation, and construction of roads and trails. Details as required under section 13 of the Regulations, including the map and cost statement, must be given on this statement.

PROSPECTING: Details as required under section 9 of the Regulations must be submitted in a technical report. Prospecting work can only be claimed once by the same owner of the ground, and only during the first three years of ownership.

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, DRILLING: Details must be submitted in a technical report conforming to sections 5 through 8 (as appropriate) of the Regulations.

PORTABLE ASSESSMENT CREDIT (PAC) WITHDRAWAL: A maximum of 30% of the approved value of geological, geophysical, geochemical and/or drilling work on this statement may be withdrawn from the owner's or operator's PAC account and added to the work value on this statement.

TYPE OF WORK (Specify Physical (include details), Prospecting, Geological, etc.)	VALUE OF WORK Physical	*Prospecting	*Geological etc.	
GEOLOGICAL/GEOCHEMICAL			27,600	
WRITTEN REPORT TO FOLLOW				
TOTALS	A +	B +	C 27,600 =	D $27,600
PAC WITHDRAWAL — Maximum 30% of Value in Box C Only			E →	E
from account(s) of ______			TOTAL	F $27,600

* Who was the operator (provided the financing)?
Name CORONA CORPORATION
Address 1440 - 800 W. Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. Phone: 689-5453

Transfer amount in Box F to reverse side of form and complete as required.

M28-2024

MTL 112 Rev 09/03

F $27,600 I WISH TO APPLY $ 27,600 OF THE TOTAL VALUE FROM BOX F AS FOLLOWS:

Columns G through P inclusive MUST BE COMPLETED before work credits can be granted to claims. Columns G through J and Q through T inclusive MUST BE COMPLETED before a cash payment or rental payment can be credited. Columns not applicable need not be completed.

Cash Payment

	CLAIM IDENTIFICATION				APPLICATION OF WORK CREDIT						CASH IN LIEU OF WORK OR LEASE RENTAL			
	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	CLAIM NAME (one claim/lease per line)	RECORD No.	No. OF UNITS*	CURRENT EXPIRY DATE	WORK TO BE APPLIED VALUE	WORK TO BE APPLIED YEARS	Recording Fees	PRIOR EXCESS CREDIT BEING USED	NEW EXPIRY DATE	EXCESS CREDIT REMAINING	C/L	RECORDING FEE	LEASE RENTAL	NEW EXPIRY DATE
1	YOO HOO	7380 E12	12	91/04/6	3,600	2	180		93/04/6					
2	EP 2	7796	16	91/07/7	4,800	2	240		93/07/7					
3	EP 3	7797	12	91/07/7	3,600	2	180		93/07/7					
4	EP 4	7798	12	91/07/7	3,600	2	180		93/07/7					
5	EP 6	8389	20	90/03/25	6,000	3	300		93/03/25					
6	EP 7	8390	20	90/03/26	6,000	3	300		93/03/26					
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
					$27,600 TOTAL OF K		$1,380. TOTAL OF M				TOTAL OF Q	TOTAL OF R	TOTAL OF S	

NOTICE TO GROUP No. ____________ RECORDED Dec /89

*2 POST, FRACTION, REV. CROWN GRANT AND PLACER CLAIM ARE 1 UNIT EACH

Value of work to be credited to portable assessment credit (PAC) account(s).
[May only be credited from the approved value of Box C not applied to claims.]

Name of owner/operator	Name	Amount
	1.	
	2.	
	3.	

I, the undersigned Free Miner, hereby acknowledge and understand that it is an offence to knowingly make a false statement or provide false information under the Mineral Tenure Act. I further acknowledge and understand that if the statements made, or information given, in this Statement of Work — Cash Payment are found to be false and the exploration and development has not been performed, as alleged in this Statement of Work — Cash Payment, then the work reported on this statement will be cancelled and the subject mineral claim(s) may as a result, forfeit to and vest back to the Province.

Signature of Applicant

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION — TITLES BRANCH

DOCUMENT No. ______
OFFICE USE ONLY

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED
DEC 20 1989
M.R. # 39 $1390.-
VANCOUVER, B.C.

RECORDING STAMP

Mineral Tenure Act
SECTION 28

NOTICE TO GROUP

INDICATE TYPE OF TITLE MINERAL
(Mineral or Placer)*

I, ELAINE M. KERRY
(Name)
1440 - 800 W. Pender St.
(Address)
Vancouver, B.C.
689-5453 V6C 2V6
(Telephone) (Postal Code)
Valid subsisting FMC No. 271783
FMC Code KERREM

[1]Agent for CORONA CORPORATION/DIRK MORAAL
(Name)
1440 - 800 W. Pender St.
(Address)
Vancouver, B.C.
689-5453 V6C 2V6
(Telephone) (Postal Code)
Valid subsisting FMC No. 280728/ 293919
FMC Code CORCO / MORADN

request that the following mineral titles be grouped under group name POOLEY GROUP

Mining Division KAMLOOPS

Map No. 82-L/12W

Name of Claim	No. of Units	Title Number
YOO HOO	12	7380
EP 2	16	7796
EP 3	12	7797
EP 4	12	7798
EP 6	20	8389
EP 7	20	8390

Name of Claim	No. of Units	Title Number

(Signature of Applicant)

*NOTE: Mineral claim(s) and lease(s) cannot be grouped with placer claims and leases
[1]NOTE: Agent must be authorized in writing

MTL 114 REV. 88/07
M28-2146

APPENDIX B

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODS

SAMPLE PREPARATION (STANDARD)

1. Soil or Sediment: Samples are dried and then sieved through 80 mesh nylon sieves.

2. Rock, Core: Samples dried (if necessary), crushed, riffled to pulp size and pulverized to approximately -140 mesh.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

All methods have either known or in-house standards carried through entire procedure to ensure validity of results.

1. Multi-Element Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe (acid soluble), Pb, Mn, Ni, Ag, Zn, Mo

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua-regia	Atomic Absorption, background correction applied where appropriate

A) Multi-Element ICP

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua-regia	ICP

2. Antimony

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Hydride generation - A.A.S.

3. Arsenic

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Hydride generation - A.A.S.

4. Barium

Digestion	Finish
Lithium Metaborate Fusion	Atomic Absorption

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

5. Beryllium

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Atomic Absorption

6. Bismuth

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Atomic Absorption

7. Chromium

Digestion	Finish
Sodium Peroxide Fusion	Atomic Absorption

8. Fluorine

Digestion	Finish
Lithium Metaborate Fusion	Ion Selective Electrode

9. Mercury

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Cold vapor generation - A.A.S.

10. Phosphorus

Digestion	Finish
Lithium Metaborate Fusion	I.C.P. finish

11. Selenium

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Hydride generation - A.A.S.

12. Tellurium

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Hydride generation - A.A.S.
Potassium Bisulphate Fusion	Colorimetric or I.C.P.

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

13. Tin

Digestion	Finish
Ammonium Iodide Fusion	Hydride generation - A.A.S.

14. Tungsten

Digestion	Finish
Potassium Bisulphate Fusion	Colorimetric or I.C.P.

15. Gold

Digestion	Finish
Fire Assay Preconcentration followed by Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption

16. Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium

Digestion	Finish
Fire Assay Preconcentration followed by Aqua Regia	Graphite Furnace - A.A.S.

WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS

PROCEDURE:

Preheat muffler to 1050°C.

Weigh 0.10 g of sample into a test tube.

Add 0.50 g of Lithium Metaborate ($LiBO_2$).

Vortex.

Transfer samples to graphite crucibles.

Fuse samples for 30 minutes.
While samples are fusing - prepare plastic containers by adding 100 ml of 4% HNO_3.

After samples are fused, pour them into the labelled plastic containers.

Shake on the soil shaker for 30 minutes or until sample is dissolved, some black residue (graphite) will remain.

Make sure the silica is dissolved (Silica looks cloudy and slimy).

** Add 1 ml Hydrofluoric Acid (HF). Swirl.

Add 4 ml of 30% Boric Acid (H_3BO_3). Swirl and let sit a few minutes.

Be sure to prepare a blank with the same acid matrix as the samples.

REAGENTS:

Lithium Metaborate ($LiBO_2$)
Hydrofluoric Acid (HF)
30% Boric Acid (H_3BO_3)
(Prepare Boric Acid ahead of time - it takes awhile to dissolve).

ICP SET UP:

WR STANDARD #1

Si	250 ppm	= 53.47%	SiO_2
Al	100 ppm	= 18.89%	Al_2O_3
Fe	150 ppm	= 21.45%	Fe_2O_3
Mg	150 ppm	= 19.99%	MgO
Ca	300 ppm	= 41.97%	CaO
Ti	50 ppm	= 8.34%	TiO_2
P	10 ppm	= 2.29%	P_2O_5
Mn	50 ppm	= 6.46%	MnO

WR STANDARD #2

Na	50 ppm	= 13.48%	Na_2O
K	50 ppm	= 12.05%	K_2O

** <u>**HANDLE HF WITH CARE**</u>
(ie: rubber gloves, safety glasses)

WHOLE ROCK - ICP FINISH

Sample is fused with Lithium Metaborate. The fusion pellet is dissolved in 4% HNO_3. Hydrofluoric acid and Boric acid is added. Sample is bulked up to known volume and run on ICP.

TROUBLE SHOOTING:

Measure HF using plastic test tube, don't let it come in contact with glassware.

Be sure samples are vortexed before transferring to graphite crucibles.

Make sure samples have been fused properly.

Be sure to replace all tubing and clean the spray chamber, nebulizer and torch complete <u>after</u> analysis. (rinse with reagent alcohol then plenty of distilled H_2O and blow dry)

All the percentages added together for each sample should equal 100%. If results are out +/- 10% the numbers can be adjusted. If results are out by more than 10% - run again.

APPENDIX C

T.2.

POOLEY LAKE — NOV. 10, 1989

WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS OF DYKES AND WALLROCKS

SAMPLE NO.	SLAB DESCRIPTION	WHOLE ROCK RESULTS											ICP RESULTS			
		SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)	Fe2O3 (%)	MgO (%)	CaO (%)	Na2O (%)	K2O (%)	TiO2 (%)	P2O5 (%)	MnO (%)	L.O.I. (%)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm
	TYPE A															
79404(dyke)	Medium grained feldspar porphyry syenodiorite dyke.	58.10	15.58	8.15	2.45	3.37	5.83	2.99	0.55	0.31	0.12	2.55	20	35	6	10
79405(footwall)	Footwall, Dark green, medium grained hornblende porphyry andesite.	47.85	15.17	12.25	6.29	10.01	1.96	1.31	0.78	0.27	0.17	3.54	10	20	2	10
79406(hangingwall)	Hangingwall, Dark green to grey coarser hornblende porphyry andesite.	49.08	13.70	12.87	5.83	7.41	1.82	4.53	0.73	0.53	0.18	3.12	10	40	2	10
	TYPE B															
79407(hangingwall)	Hangingwall, Dark green, medium grained porphyryitic andesite. 5 mm euhedral hornblende phenocrysts, 2mm tabular feldspar phenocrysts.	47.29	11.20	14.63	6.85	11.00	2.12	2.18	0.94	0.48	0.28	2.96	15	55	4	10
79408(dyke)	Coarse grained epidote stained diorite feldspar porhyry dyke.	55.54	15.24	7.98	3.24	7.56	4.35	2.57	0.81	0.42	0.24	2.79	10	90	2	5
79409(footwall)	Footwall, Dark green to grey coarser hornblende porphyry andesite.	38.56	13.01	12.99	9.43	17.34	1.45	2.36	0.94	0.45	0.21	3.16	10	50	3	10
	TYPE C															
79410(footwall)	Footwall, Dark green, fine grained porphyritic andesite. 4mm euhedral hornblende phenocrysts, 1mm tabular feldspar phenocrysts.	47.74	12.61	11.26	7.50	11.28	1.73	3.27	0.82	0.51	0.24	3.14	5	55	2	10
79411(dyke)	Medium grained hornblende-feldspar porphyry dyke/flow . Abundant 3mm epidote stained subhedral feldspar phenocrysts, 4 mm euhedral hornblende phenocrysts. Dark grey to maroon colour.	44.82	11.21	12.11	7.37	13.22	2.06	2.48	0.82	0.58	0.24	5.09	10	75	3	10
	TYPE D															
79414(dyke)	Silicified Dyke. For Au results see sample 33558 from Main Cliff Grid.	60.32	6.63	4.68	4.05	9.38	0.13	2.09	0.43	0.18	0.12	11.91	120	20	6	5

T.3.

POOLEY LAKE — SEPT. 17 TO SEPT. 24, 1989

LOWER EAST GRID SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	ORIENTATION (VEINING)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU ppb*	AU g/t
22701	2.00x2.00	hor.					980	0.98
22702	2.00x2.00	hor.					280	0.28
22703	2.25x1.00	hor.		NO ICP FOR NO.'S			80	0.08
22704	1.80x1.00	hor.		22701-22707			50	
22705	2.00x1.50	hor.					5	
22706	2.50x2.00	hor.					85	
22707	1.50	hor.					50	
79270	1.50	hor.	10	40	3	5	25	
79271	1.50	hor.	5	180	1	10	30	
79272	1.00	hor.	5	240	6	10	15	
79273	1.00	hor.	5	1545	2	5	20	
79274	1.10	hor.	5	1290	1	5	15	
79275	1.40	hor.	5	130	3	5	20	
79276	1.50	hor.	5	85	3	5	25	
79277	1.50	hor.	5	30	2	5	20	
79278	1.50	hor.	5	20	1	5	35	
79279	1.50	hor.	5	45	3	5	25	
79280	1.10	hor.	5	20	3	5	15	
79281	1.00	hor.	5	5	6	5	20	
79282	1.00	hor.	10	175	4	15	10	
79283	1.60	hor.	10	45	1	10	5	
79284	1.00	hor.	5	100	2	5	10	
79285	1.00	hor.	10	575	3	10	5	
79286	1.60	vert.	5	25	4	10	10	
79287	1.50	sub-vert.	10	1325	5	5	5	
79288	1.20	hor.	5	1475	5	5	5	
79289	1.60	hor.	10	50	2	10	10	
79290	1.40	hor.	5	255	4	5	10	
79291	1.00	sub-vert.	5	290	3	5	5	
79292	1.50	hor.	15	60	5	10	5	
79293	1.00	hor.	5	15	7	10	5	
79294	1.10	hor.	20	25	2	15	10	
79295	1.50	hor.	5	15	6	10	5	
79296	1.50	hor.	10	50	2	20	5	
79297	1.00	hor.	10	30	3	5	5	
79298	1.20	hor.	5	5	4	5	10	
79299	1.20	hor.	5	15	5	5	10	
79300	1.20	hor.	5	20	4	5	15	
79351	1.80	hor.	5	365	4	5	10	
79352	1.50	hor.	10	70	4	5	10	
79353	1.00	vert.	10	20	5	10	10	
79354	1.00	hor.	10	345	4	15	15	
79355	1.20	sub-vert.	5	195	5	5	10	
79356	1.75	hor.	5	25	4	10	5	
79357	1.50	vert.	10	15	5	15	15	
79358	1.00	hor.	10	555	5	10	5	
79359	1.30	hor.	35	15	4	10	5	
79360	1.00	hor.	15	25	5	5	10	
79361	1.20	hor.	10	715	3	5	5	
79362	1.10	hor.	5	100	4	5	10	

79363	1.40	hor.	30	25	4	10	5	
79364	1.00	hor.	10	25	5	5	10	
79365	1.00	hor.	5	395	5	20	10	
79366	1.00	hor.	35	15	2	25	10	
79367	1.00	hor.	20	20	6	20	15	
79368	1.00	hor.	15	20	3	15	5	
79369	1.00	hor.	10	25	5	5	5	
79370	1.20	hor.	5	10	4	5	5	
79371	1.80	hor.	5	15	4	5	5	
79372	1.50	vert.	15	50	6	5	10	
79373	2.00	hor.	5	355	6	10	10	
79374	1.00	hor.	5	10	5	5	5	
79375	1.10	hor.	50	15	7	10	5	
79376	1.00	hor.	20	85	3	10	15	
79377	1.00	hor.	20	50	1	15	10	
79378	1.20	hor.	15	50	2	10	5	
79379	1.50	hor.	10	1125	2	15	10	
79380	1.60	hor.	15	965	1	10	10	
AVERAGE			10.5	227.7	3.7	8.8	32.4	
STANDARD DEVIATION			8.6	386.2	1.6	4.8	121.1	
VARIANCE			74.3	149148.8	2.5	22.7	14653.3	
ANOMALUS THRESHOLD			17.2	772.4	3.2	9.5	242.1	0.24

T.4.

POOLEY LAKE
MAIN CLIFF GRID SAMPLE DATA

OCT. 14 TO NOV.16, 1989

POOLEY LAKE
MAIN CLIFF GRID SAMPLE DATA

OCT. 14 TO NOV.16, 1989

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE (CHIP)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU* ppb	AU g/t	ORIENTATION (STRIKE)	(DIP)
22708	1.5	hor.	20	45	4	10	10		166	80 E
22709	1.6	hor.	15.	40	2	5	5		166	80 E
22710	2.0	hor.	25	50	4	5	20		165	80 E
22711	2.0	hor.	20	20	1	5	10		36	40 N
22712	1.8	hor.	20	65	2	5	70		36	40 N
22713	1.2	hor.	20	50	1	5	15		165	80 E
22714	1.3	sub-hor.	205	120	1	35	155		30	75 E
22715	1.4	sub-hor.	150	225	2	15	15		25	50 E
22716	0.8	vert.	25	50	7	10	10		80	80 N
22717	1.0	hor.	30	15	2	5	5		80	80 N
22718	1.0	sub-vert.	15	875	2	5	10		80	80 N
22719	1.0	sub-vert.	15	1335	7	5	10		65	80 S
22720	0.6	hor.	1500	25	11	5	10520	10.52	120	80 N
22721	1.5	sub-hor.	20	885	2	10	5		172	75 W
22722	1.2	hor.	240	175	6	15	1110	1.11	160	65 W
22723	1.0	hor.	80	360	1	20	105		0	0
22724	0.6	hor.	1075	35	11	15	5700	5.70	160	65 W
22725	1.0	vert	60	325	2	5	35		162	85 W
22726	0.9	hor.	95	385	2	10	100		160	65 W
22727	1.0	sub-hor.	45	620	2	5	45		160	65 W
22728	1.8	hor.	10	495	5	15	10		36	75 W
22729	1.6	hor.	25	365	6	35	30		100	85 N
22730	1.8	hor.	15	435	9	10	20		40	85 E
22731	0.5	hor.	30	330	3	30	10		140	65 W
22732	0.4	vert.	10	270	7	25	5		120	30 S
22733	1.2	sub-vert.	20	340	1	5	15		36	45 W
22734	0.6	hor.	90	65	5	10	10		140	80 W
22735	1.7	hor.	155	155	5	25	40		145	80 W
22736	grab	hor.	20	40	3	10	5		145	90
22737	1.5	hor.	65	760	3	5	20		120	80 S
22738	1.0	hor.	30	210	1	5	15		120	80 S
22739	1.5	hor.	15	215	8	5	5		25	80 W
22740	1.5	hor.	20	515	3	5	5		25	80 W
22741	1.5	hor.	205	230	3	10	20		25	80 W
22742	1.5	hor.	95	790	1	5	45		25	80 W
22743	1.5	hor.	70	710	2	5	5		25	80 W
22744	1.2	hor.	35	55	6	5	5		25	80 W
22745	1.5	vert.	55	370	5	30	5		120	65 N
22746	1.5	sub-hor.	50	290	6	40	30		150	50 W
22747	2.0	sub-vert.	40	220	2	15	150		25	50 E
22748	1.0	vert.	170	190	3	45	20		140	90
22749	1.0	hor.	90	310	4	15	50		25	80 W
22750	1.3	hor.	280	215	5	40	135		25	80 W

POOLEY LAKE
MAIN CLIFF GRID SAMPLE DATA

OCT. 14 TO NOV.16, 1989

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE (CHIP)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU* ppb	AU g/t	ORIENTATION (STRIKE)	(DIP)
33551	1.1	hor.	250	200	4	40	265		25	80 W
33552	1.4	hor.	280	140	3	55	60		25	80 W
33553	1.5	hor.	155	275	4	40	5		25	80 W
33554	1.5	vert.	390	140	5	25	1340	1.34	130	75 W
33555	1.0	hor.	485	125	6	30	1790	1.79	140	83 W
33556	1.1	hor.	130	200	7	10	75		68	80 S
33557	1.2	hor.	55	170	7	10	45		100	10 N
33558	2.0	hor.	55	50	8	10	5		68	80 S
33559	1.5	hor.	290	135	3	60	65		42	70 E
33560	1.3	vert.	175	380	7	25	5		90	40 S
33561	1.5	hor.	20	510	3	10	5		40	40 W
33562	1.5	hor.	125	170	3	15	5		40	80 W
33563	1.5	hor.	140	185	6	30	5		40	80 W
33564	1.4	hor.	35	85	7	20	10		15	80 E
33565	1.5	hor.	50	45	6	30	10		15	80 E
33566	1.5	hor.	105	125	6	20	10		30	75 W
33567	1.5	hor.	80	300	3	20	10		30	75 W
33568	1.5	hor.	25	280	6	15	15		168	85 W
33569	1.2	hor.	340	155	6	45	5		78	90
33570	0.6	hor.	60	435	4	25	570		160	80 W
33571	0.9	hor.	50	100	7	15	1160	1.16	45	60 N
33572	1.0	hor.	475	160	9	25	5		100	90
33573	1.4	hor.	245	135	8	10	55		100	90
33574	1.5	hor.	145	310	4	25	680		130	80 W
33575	1.8	hor.	170	145	6	20	1440	1.44	140	80 W
33576	1.6	hor.	470	105	5	60	20		40	80 E
33577	1.2	hor.	80	115	4	15	5		40	80 E
33578	1.0	hor.	150	245	6	20	10		15	80 W
33579	1.0	vert.	35	40	6	10	5		140	30 E
33580	2.0	hor.	70	135	5	15	5		40	80 E
33581	1.5	hor.	165	345	4	40	45		168	50 W
33582	0.9	hor.	130	330	2	25	50		150	70 W
33583	1.6	hor.	55	75	2	25	10		45	90
33584	1.1	sub-hor.	120	280	3	50	10		140	60 W
33585	1.3	sub-hor.	400	85	5	30	50		140	60 W
33586	0.8	hor.	190	135	3	50	70		10	85 W
33587	1.0	hor.	360	110	9	25	1020	1.02	160	80 W
33588	0.7	hor.	365	95	6	45	1010	1.01	148	63 W
33589	0.9	vert.	120	155	4	15	5		110	55 S
33590	0.9	hor.	55	100	5	10	5		80	70 N
33591	1.8	hor.	425	250	10	25	950		130	75 W
33592	1.5	hor.	210	165	8	20	370		156	85 W
33593	1.5	hor.	100	135	7	35	65		133	45 W
33594	1.5	hor.	110	90	3	30	35		20	60 W
33595	1.5	hor.	10	52	6	5	10		80	90
33596	1.1	vert.	20	30	6	5	40		60	45 N
33597	1.5	hor.	105	100	5	5	265		180	65 W
33598	1.1	hor.	25	30	5	5	10		64	85 N
33599	1.0	hor.	60	115	3	5	40		110	90
33600	1.5	hor.	130	75	2	15	205		140	65 W

POOLEY LAKE OCT. 14 TO NOV.16, 1989
MAIN CLIFF GRID SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE (CHIP)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU* ppb	AU g/t	ORIENTATION (STRIKE)	(DIP)
79401	1.0	hor.	115	385	7	40	10			
79402	1.0	hor.	335	205	13	10	975		90	90
79403	1.2	hor.	45	70	8	15	15		30	70 W
79412	1.3	hor.	75	335	3	10	35		140	85 W
79413	1.0	vert.	75	390	7	8	15		65	45 N
79415	1.3	sub-vert.	120	260	5	15	255		110	65 S
79416	1.5	sub-vert.	75	535	3	20	205		110	65 S
79417	1.5	hor.	15	170	1	8	5		106	68 S
79418	1.5	hor.	720	40	5	30	1660	1.66	106	68 S

		AS	BA	MO	SB	AU*	AU
TOTAL	102 SAMPLES						
TOTAL	102 ASSAYS						
MAX. VALUE		1500	1335	13	60	10520	10.52
AVERAGE		148.4	235.4	4.7	19.2	330.7	0.3
STANDARD DEVIATION		209.7	217.3	2.5	14.0	1211.4	1.2
VARIANCE		43955.5	47201.4	6.3	195.6	1467505.1	1467.5
ANOMALUS THRESHOLD (2 x St. Dev.)		419.3	434.5	5.0	28.0	2422.8	2.4

*H8>250

SIGNIFICANT SAMPLES (Au > 250 ppb)

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE (CHIP)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU* ppb	AU g/t	ORIENTATION (STRIKE)	(DIP)
22720	0.6	hor.	1500	25	11	5	10520	10.52	120	80 N
22722	1.2	hor.	240	175	6	15	1110	1.11	160	65 W
22724	0.6	hor.	1075	35	11	15	5700	5.70	160	65 W
33551	1.1	hor.	250	200	4	40	265		25	80 W
33554	1.5	vert.	390	140	5	25	1340	1.34	130	75 W
33555	1.0	hor.	485	125	6	30	1790	1.79	140	83 W
33570	0.6	hor.	60	435	4	25	570		160	80 W
33571	0.9	hor.	50	100	7	15	1160	1.16	45	60 N
33574	1.5	hor.	145	310	4	25	680		130	80 W
33575	1.8	hor.	170	145	6	20	1440	1.44	140	80 W
33587	1.0	hor.	360	110	9	25	1020	1.02	160	80 W
33588	0.7	hor.	365	95	6	45	1010	1.01	148	63 W
33591	1.8	hor.	425	250	10	25	950		130	75 W
33592	1.5	hor.	210	165	8	20	370		156	85 W
33597	1.5	hor.	105	100	5	5	265		180	65 W
79402	1.0	hor.	335	205	13	10	975		90	90
79415	1.3	sub-vert.	120	260	5	15	255		110	65 S
79418	1.5	hor.	720	40	5	30	1660	1.66	106	68 S

T.5.

POOLEY LAKE NOV.22 TO DEC.6, 1989
GOSSAN ZONE GRID SAMPLE DATA

POOLEY LAKE NOV.22 TO DEC.6, 1989
GOSSAN ZONE GRID SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE (CHIP)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU* ppb	AU g/t	ORIENT (STRIKE)
33601	1.0	sub-hor.	70	105	3	20	55		68
33602	1.2	hor.	155	135	2	25	25		80
33603	1.0	hor.	3385	95	6	60	5		30
33604	1.0	vert.	105	330	2	5	5		140
33605	1.0	hor.	2325	35	6	40	5		30
33606	1.1	hor.	3980	105	4	75	5		20
33607	1.1	hor.	1040	405	7	30	5		60
33608	1.4	hor.	1025	210	3	20	5		40
33609	0.5	hor.	360	360	5	5	75		110
33610	0.4	sub-hor.	270	50	2	15	90		55
33611	0.9	vert.	45	310	1	15	5		135
33612	1.0	hor.	130	180	2	17	25		120
33613	0.5	vert.	50	90	7	9	80		40
33614	1.0	vert.	60	5	3	15	5		10
33615	0.4	hor.	20	145	2	10	5		100
33616	1.2	sub-vert.	140	130	4	35	5		90
33617	1.5	vert.	740	50	9	40	140		7
33618	1.1	sub-hor.	180	170	5	50	30		110
33619	1.2	sub-hor.	145	170	3	30	5		110
33620	1.0	sub-hor.	170	95	7	25	155		60
33621	1.2	vert.	890	85	7	30	70		10
33622	1.0	vert.	640	70	7	30	115		60
33623	1.5	hor.	1680	40	2	60	5		23
33624	1.5	hor.	75	55	4	5	5		25
33625	1.3	hor.	50	35	3	5	5		25
33626	0.6	hor.	125	120	9	5	10		97
33627	1.5	hor.	255	230	2	15	5		20
33628	1.5	hor.	760	85	10	20	130		20
33629	1.0	hor.	375	345	3	20	5		25
33630	1.5	hor.	865	100	3	30	5		20
33631	1.5	vert.	330	95	8	15	100		10
33632	0.5	hor.	160	310	5	20	10		20
33633	1.5	vert.	1135	55	5	25	15		100
33634	2.0	sub-vert.	195	140	3	20	105		50
33635	1.0	sub-vert.	1630	135	7	30	20		10
33636	1.1	sub-vert.	330	260	3	90	5		5
33637	1.1	vert.	1290	145	6	50	55		140
33638	1.0	sub-vert.	390	315	3	20	5		110
33639	1.1	hor.	230	185	3	20	10		140
33640	1.0	hor.	310	330	3	10	10		10
33641	1.0	vert.	570	30	2	25	125		110
33642	1.0	vert.	150	235	9	15	5		40
33643	1.2	hor.	1730	155	5	80	5		30

POOLEY LAKE NOV.22 TO DEC.6, 1989

GOSSAN ZONE GRID SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE (CHIP)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU* ppb	AU g/t	ORIENT (STRIKE)
33644	1.2	hor.	130	320	1	10	5		30
33645	0.9	vert.	1075	120	5	30	100		140
33646	0.8	hor.	40	350	6	15	125		110
33647	1.8	hor.	2760	125	7	75	5		20
33648	1.6	hor.	1275	160	4	30	5		20
33649	1.5	hor.	1400	85	5	40	5		20
33650	1.3	hor.	3985	85	6	75	5		20
74511	1.5	hor.	305	285	10	10	100		100
74512	0.6	hor.	20	60	5	10	5		28
74513	0.7	hor.	210	105	4	20	725		110
74514	1.0	hor.	65	60	6	15	5		50
74515	1.2	hor.	310	195	8	15	5		50
74516	0.6	hor.	35	140	5	10	175		120
74517	1.0	hor.	2020	15	7	50	5		20
74518	1.5	hor.	1485	15	9	40	5		30
74519	1.5	hor.	945	10	9	30	5		30
74520	1.0	hor.	60	10	7	10	5		10
74521	1.5	hor.	55	25	6	10	5		10
74522	0.6	hor.	80	275	6	25	5		142
74523	1.0	hor.	175	125	4	20	5		55
74524	1.5	vert.	75	410	5	20	5		0
74525	1.0	hor.	495	365	9	30	5		30
74526	1.1	hor.	45	1010	10	10	5		30
74527	1.0	hor.	15	35	6	15	5		40
74528	1.0	vert.	25	75	5	15	5		174
74529	1.0	hor.	455	125	8	70	675		160
74530	1.3	vert.	385	110	6	30	1450	1.45	180
74531	1.2	hor.	570	60	12	40	835		165
74532	1.0	sub-vert.	100	335	4	25	55		30
74533	1.4	hor.	795	65	6	35	5		160
74534	1.0	hor.	25	35	3	10	5		30
74535	1.5	hor.	130	405	8	10	100		20
74536	1.0	vert.	385	85	4	45	875		30
79419	1.5	hor.	140	265	5	5	15		20
79420	1.5	vert.	10	570	3	5	10		40
79421	1.5	sub-hor.	10	955	4	5	65		110
79422	1.0	vert.	15	445	4	5	5		120
79423	1.5	vert.	10	295	4	5	5		100
79424	2.0	vert.	5	455	4	5	5		100
79425	1.5	vert.	10	205	2	5	5		0
79426	2.0	hor.	560	95	6	15	10		45
79427	1.7	hor.	1030	120	4	30	5		180
79428	1.5	hor.	595	105	7	15	5		25
79429	1.0	hor.	30	355	3	5	5		25
79430	1.5	hor.	20	290	4	10	10		50
79431	1.3	hor.	10	335	3	10	5		50
79432	1.4	hor.	15	685	4	10	5		45
79433	1.5	hor.	15	700	5	15	5		47
79434	1.3	hor.	15	145	3	10	10		82
79435	1.4	sub-hor.	35	485	4	10	35		180

POOLEY LAKE NOV.22 TO DEC.6, 1989

GOSSAN ZONE GRID SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE (CHIP)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU* ppb	AU g/t	ORIENT (STRIKE)
79436	2.0	hor.	60	130	3	10	255		100
79437	0.7	hor.	220	60	5	5	1610	1.61	110
79438	1.3	hor.	25	250	1	5	20		30
79439	1.5	hor.	50	360	6	15	10		110
79440	1.5	vert.	65	295	6	65	5		100
79441	1.5	hor.	50	150	3	35	30		100
79442	1.2	hor.	90	65	6	20	15		115
79443	1.2	vert.	65	470	6	45	5		75
79444	1.2	hor.	205	225	6	25	5		40
79445	1.6	hor.	650	60	5	25	5		20
79446	1.3	hor.	30	140	1	15	5		60
79447	1.2	sub-hor.	180	50	8	20	950		62
79448	1.1	sub-vert.	175	25	4	30	105		90
79449	1.5	sub-vert.	20	715	6	10	5		133
79450	1.3	sub-hor.	150	115	3	15	105		40

TOTAL 108 SAMPLES

TOTAL 108 ASSAYS

	AS	BA	MO	SB	AU*	AU
MAX. VALUE	3985	1010	12	90	1610	1.61
AVERAGE	491.2	203.9	5.0	23.9	94.6	0.1
STANDARD DEVIATION	773.7	187.2	2.3	18.6	261.7	0.3
VARIANCE	598563.8	35053.3	5.2	347.4	68474.1	68.5
ANOMALUS THRESHOLD (2 x St. Dev.)	1547.3	374.5	4.6	37.3	523.4	0.5

+H8>250

SIGNIFICANT SAMPLES >250 ppb Au

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE (CHIP)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU* ppb	AU g/t	ORIENT (STRIKE)
74513	0.7	hor.					725		110
74529	1.0	hor.					675		160
74530	1.3	vert.					1450	1.45	180
74531	1.2	hor.					835		165
74536	1.0	vert.					875		30
79436	2.0	hor.					255		100
79437	0.7	hor.					1610	1.61	110
79447	1.2	sub-hor.					950		62

APPENDIX D

LEGEND

GEOLOGICAL

1988. Area covered by recon. geology and prospecting/sampling.

1989 Grids.

GEOPHYSICAL

Airborne magnetic anomaly (High 600-1000 gammas above background)

GEOCHEMICAL

1988-89 Lithogeochemical anomaly (veins, structures) As, local Sb, Mo

Sample group Au >3 g/t

Sample group Au 1-3 g/t

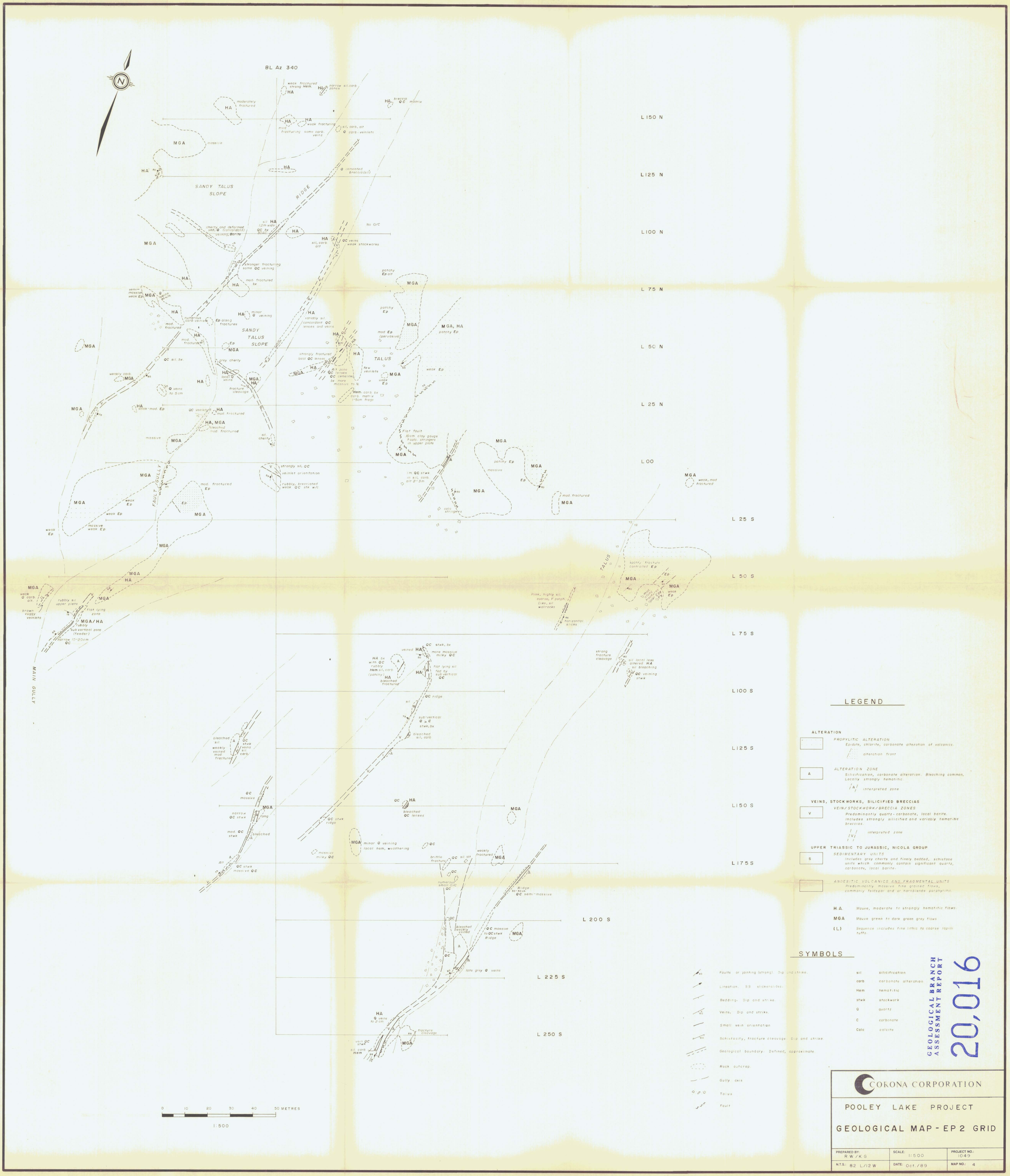
Claim boundary with LCP.

CORONA CORPORATION

POOLEY LAKE PROJECT

COMPILATION MAP

PREPARED BY: R.W./K.G.	SCALE: 1:10,000	PROJECT NO.: 1049
N.T.S.: 82 L/12 W	DATE: March 1990	MAP NO.: 3


BL Az 340
L 150 N
L 125 N
L 100 N
L 75 N
L 50 N
L 25 N
L 00
L 25 S
L 50 S
L 75 S
L 100 S
L 125 S
L 150 S
L 175 S
L 200 S
L 225 S
L 250 S
SANDY TALUS SLOPE
RIDGE
TALUS
FAULT GULLY
MAIN GULLY
0 10 20 30 40 50 METRES
1:500
LEGEND
ALTERATION
PROPYLITIC ALTERATION
Epidote, chlorite, carbonate alteration of volcanics.
alteration front
A
ALTERATION ZONE
Silicification, carbonate alteration. Bleaching common, Locally strongly hematitic.
A
interpreted zone
VEINS, STOCKWORKS, SILICIFIED BRECCIAS
V
VEIN/STOCKWORK/BRECCIA ZONES
Predominantly quartz-carbonate, local barite. Includes strongly silicified and variably hematitic breccias.
V
interpreted zone
UPPER TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC, NICOLA GROUP
S
SEDIMENTARY UNITS
Includes grey cherts and finely bedded, schistose units which commonly contain significant quartz, carbonate, local barite.
ANDESITIC VOLCANICS AND FRAGMENTAL UNITS
Predominantly massive fine grained flows, commonly feldspar and or hornblende porphyritic.
H.A. Mauve, moderate to strongly hematitic flows.
MGA Mauve green to dark green grey flows
(L) Sequence includes fine lithic to coarse lapilli tuffs.
SYMBOLS
Faults or jointing (strong). Dip and strike.
Lineation. SS slickenslides.
Bedding. Dip and strike.
Veins. Dip and strike.
Small vein orientation
Schistocity, fracture cleavage. Dip and strike.
Geological boundary. Defined, approximate.
Rock outcrop.
Gully axis
Talus
Fault
sil silicification
carb carbonate alteration
Hem hematitic
stwk stockwork
Q quartz
C carbonate
Calc calcite
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
20,016
CORONA CORPORATION
POOLEY LAKE PROJECT
GEOLOGICAL MAP - EP 2 GRID
PREPARED BY: R.W./K.G.
SCALE: 1:500
PROJECT NO.: 1049
N.T.S.: 82 L/12 W
DATE: Oct./89
MAP NO.: 4

LEGEND

VEINING

QC	Quartz and or carbonate veining, local chalcedony veining and silicification.

ALTERATION

(stippled)	Moderately to strongly fractured. Commonly limonitic and bleached.
EP	Epidote

INTRUSIVES

DYKES AND SILLS CUTTING THE NICOLA VOLCANIC SEQUENCE

FPSD	Coarse grained feldspar/hornblende porphyry syenodiorite.
FPD	Coarse grained feldspar/hornblende porphyry diorite.

NICOLA VOLCANICS

MGA	Massive non-porphyritic green to grey to mauve andesite.
MGH	Hornblende porphyry andesite.
MGHF	Hornblende/feldspar porphyry andesite.
HA	Hematitic andesite.
HBA	Hematitic brecciated andesite (alteration/structure).
CBA	Chloritic brecciated andesite (alteration/structure).

SYMBOLS

- Faults or jointing (dip and strike)
- Geological contact (dip and strike)
- Schistocity, fracture cleavage (dip and strike)
- Veins, (dip and strike)
- Fault
- Outcrop
- Geological boundary
- Gully

10 0 20 40 60 80 100 metres

Scale 1:1000

CORONA CORPORATION

POOLEY LAKE PROJECT
GEOLOGICAL MAP
YOO HOO GRID

PREPARED BY: R.K/KG.	SCALE: 1:1000	PROJECT NO.: 1049
N.T.S.: 82 L/12 W	DATE: DEC. 1989	MAP NO.: 5

LEGEND

VEINING

QC — Quartz and or carbonate veining, local chalcedony veining and silicification.

ALTERATION

Moderately to strongly fractured. Commonly limonitic and bleached.

EP — Epidote

BC — Bleached volcanics / intrusives / tuffs

INTRUSIVE ROCKS (TRIASSIC OR LATER)

DYKES AND SILLS CUTTING THE NICOLA VOLCANIC SEQUENCE

FPSD — Coarse grained feldspar / hornblende porphyry syenodiorite.

FPD — Coarse grained feldspar / hornblende porphyry diorite.

NICOLA VOLCANICS (UPPER TRIASSIC LOWER JURASSIC)

Massive non-porphyritic green to grey to mauve andesite.
Hornblende porphyry andesite.
Hornblende / feldspar porphyry andesite.
Hematitic andesite.
HBA — Hematitic brecciated andesite (alteration / structure).
CBA — Chloritic brecciated andesite (alteration / structure).

SYMBOLS

Fault

Outcrop

Geological boundary

Gully

1989 SAMPLING

345678 — Chip sample location and Eco-Tech number.

79804 — Grab sample taken for whole rock analysis.

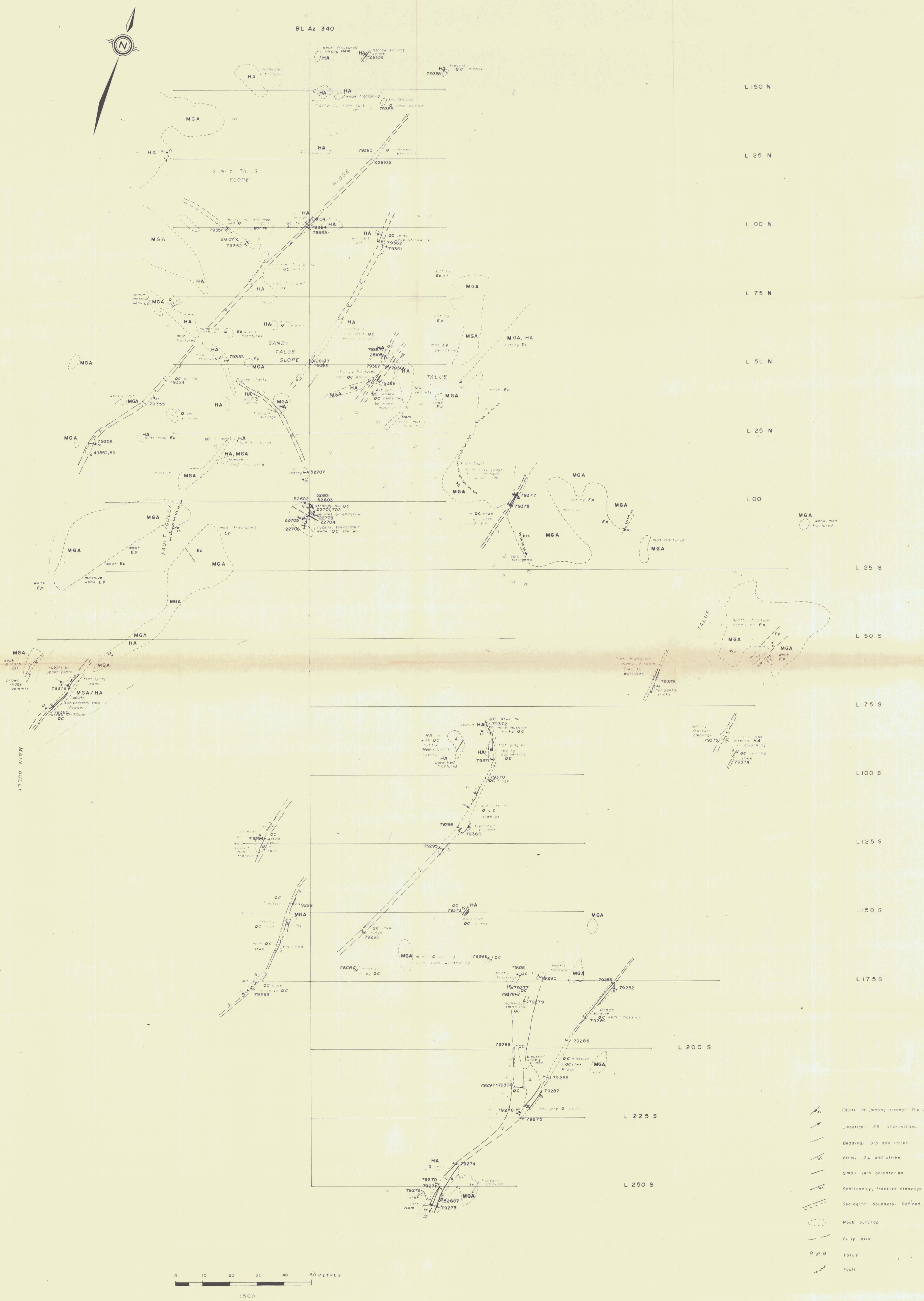
CORONA CORPORATION

POOLEY LAKE PROJECT

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

YOO HOO GRID

PREPARED BY: R.K/KG.	SCALE: 1:1000	PROJECT NO.: 1049
N.T.S.: 82 L/12 W	DATE: DEC. 1989	MAP NO.: 9



SAMPLING DATA

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	ORIENTATION (VEINING)	AS ppm	BA ppm	MO ppm	SB ppm	AU ppb'	AU g/t
22701	2.00x2.00	hor.					980	0.98
22702	2.00x2.00	hor.					280	0.28
22703	2.25x1.00	hor.		NO ICP FOR NO.'S			80	0.08
22704	1.80x1.00	hor.		22701-22707			50	
22705	2.00x1.50	hor.					5	
22706	2.50x2.00	hor.					85	
22707	1.50	hor.					50	
79270	1.50	hor.	10	40	3	5	25	
79271	1.50	hor.	5	180	1	10	30	
79272	1.00	hor.	5	240	6	10	15	
79273	1.00	hor.	5	1545	2	5	20	
79274	1.10	hor.	5	1290	1	5	15	
79275	1.40	hor.	5	130	3	5	20	
79276	1.50	hor.	5	85	3	5	25	
79277	1.50	hor.	5	30	2	5	20	
79278	1.50	hor.	5	20	1	5	35	
79279	1.50	hor.	5	45	3	5	25	
79280	1.10	hor.	5	20	3	5	15	
79281	1.00	hor.	5	5	6	5	20	
79282	1.00	hor.	10	175	4	15	10	
79283	1.60	hor.	10	45	1	10	5	
79284	1.00	hor.	5	100	2	5	10	
79285	1.00	hor.	10	575	3	10	5	
79286	1.60	vert.	5	25	4	10	10	
79287	1.50	sub-vert.	10	1325	5	5	5	
79288	1.20	hor.	5	1475	5	5	5	
79289	1.60	hor.	10	60	2	10	10	
79290	1.40	hor.	5	255	4	5	10	
79291	1.00	sub-vert.	5	290	3	5	5	
79292	1.50	hor.	15	60	5	10	5	
79293	1.00	hor.	5	15	7	10	5	
79294	1.10	hor.	20	25	2	15	10	
79295	1.50	hor.	5	15	6	10	5	
79296	1.50	hor.	10	50	2	20	5	
79297	1.00	hor.	10	30	3	5	5	
79298	1.20	hor.	5	5	4	5	10	
79299	1.20	hor.	5	15	5	5	10	
79300	1.20	hor.	5	20	4	5	15	
79351	1.80	hor.	5	365	4	5	10	
79352	1.50	hor.	10	70	4	5	10	
79353	1.00	vert.	10	20	5	10	10	
79354	1.00	hor.	10	345	4	15	15	
79355	1.20	sub-vert.	5	195	5	5	10	
79356	1.75	hor.	5	25	4	10	5	
79357	1.50	vert.	10	15	5	15	15	
79358	1.00	hor.	10	555	5	10	5	
79359	1.30	hor.	35	15	4	10	5	
79360	1.00	hor.	15	25	5	5	10	
79361	1.20	hor.	10	715	3	5	5	
79362	1.10	hor.	5	100	4	5	10	
79363	1.40	hor.	30	25	4	10	5	
79364	1.00	hor.	10	25	5	5	10	
79365	1.00	hor.	5	395	5	20	10	
79366	1.00	hor.	35	15	2	25	10	
79367	1.00	hor.	20	20	6	20	15	
79368	1.00	hor.	15	20	3	15	5	
79369	1.00	hor.	10	25	5	5	5	
79370	1.20	hor.	5	10	4	5	5	
79371	1.80	hor.	5	15	4	5	5	
79372	1.50	vert.	15	50	6	5	10	
79373	2.00	hor.	5	355	6	10	10	
79374	1.00	hor.	5	10	5	5	5	
79375	1.10	hor.	50	15	7	10	5	
79376	1.00	hor.	20	85	3	10	15	
79377	1.00	hor.	20	50	1	15	10	
79378	1.20	hor.	15	50	2	10	5	
79379	1.50	hor.	10	1125	2	15	10	
79380	1.60	hor.	15	965	1	10	10	

SAMPLING LEGEND

X — 1988-89 I. MITCHELL SAMPLE LOCATION NUMBER

1989 GRID SAMPLING (SEE TABLE ABOVE)

LEGEND

ALTERATION

A — *PROPYLITIC ALTERATION* — Epidote, chlorite, carbonate alteration of volcanics. — alteration front

A — *ALTERATION ZONE* — Silicification, carbonate alteration. Bleaching common. Locally strongly hematitic. — /A/ interpreted zone

VEINS, STOCKWORKS, SILICIFIED BRECCIAS

V — *VEIN/STOCKWORK/BRECCIA ZONES* — Predominantly quartz-carbonate, local barite. Includes strongly silicified and variably hematitic breccias. — /V/ interpreted zone

UPPER TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC, NICOLA GROUP

S — *SEDIMENTARY UNITS* — Includes grey cherts and finely bedded, schistose units which commonly contain significant quartz, carbonate, local barite.

ANDESITIC VOLCANICS AND FRAGMENTAL UNITS — Predominantly massive fine grained flows, commonly feldspar and or hornblende porphyritic.

H.A. — Mauve, moderate to strongly hematitic flows.

MGA — Mauve green to dark green grey flows

(L) — Sequence includes fine lithic to coarse lapilli tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Faults or jointing (strong). Dip and strike.
- Lineation. SS slickensides.
- Bedding. Dip and strike.
- Veins, Dip and strike.
- Small vein orientation
- Schistocity, fracture cleavage. Dip and strike
- Geological boundary. Defined, approximate
- Rock outcrop.
- Gully axis
- Talus
- Fault

sil	silicification
carb	carbonate alteration
Hem	hematitic
stwk	stockwork
Q	quartz
C	carbonate
Calc	calcite

CORONA CORPORATION

POOLEY LAKE PROJECT
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
EP 2 GRID

PREPARED BY: RW/KG	SCALE: 1:500	PROJECT NO.: 1049
N.T.S. 82 L/12 W	DATE: Oct /89	MAP NO.: 10