

**TRENCHING and
PROSPECTING REPORT
on the
SHU MINERAL CLAIMS**

N.T.S. 92-J/15 & 16, 92-0/1 & 2

Latitude 51°00'N Longitude 122°30'W

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL CORONA CORPORATION
1440 - 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

S. Robertson B.Sc.
Geologist

September, 1991

21628

**SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED**
SEP 09 1991
M.R.# \$.....
VANCOUVER, B.C.

*TRENCHING and
PROSPECTING REPORT
on the
SHU MINERAL CLAIMS*

*N.T.S. 92-J/15 & 16, 92-0/1 & 2
Latitude 51°00'N Longitude 122°30'W
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION*

*INTERNATIONAL CORONA CORPORATION
1440 - 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6*

September, 1991

S. Robertson B.Sc.
Geologist

LOG NO: SEP 11 1991	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	Page No.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	2
3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY	3
5.0 GEOLOGY	3
5.1 Mineral Occurrences	4
6.0 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS	
6.1 Trenching	6
6.2 Prospecting and Sampling	7
7.0 RESULTS	7
8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	9
BUDGET ESTIMATE	10
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES	11
LIST OF PERSONNEL	12
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	13
REFERENCES	14

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 MINERAL TITLE SUMMARY After Page 2

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ASSAY CERTIFICATES

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,628



LIST OF FIGURES

LOCATION MAP	After Page	1
CLAIM LOCATION MAP	After Page	1
CLAIM MAP	In Jacket	
BLUE CREEK TRENCH LOCATION	After Page	6
DETAILED TRENCH MAP - BLUE CREEK TRENCH	After Page	6
SAMPLE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY - JIM CREEK	In Jacket	

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The exploration program during June of 1991 consisted of prospecting and trenching with the purpose of determining the source of geochemical anomalies from previous programs. Specifically targeted areas were south of Blue Creek and in the area of the headwaters of Jim Creek.

Previous work using regional stream sediment geochemistry had identified areas with anomalous gold in the area of a small creek south of Blue Creek. The source was further localized in 1989 by detailed stream geochemistry and soil sampling on a flagged grid.

The soil grid, which lies on the SHU 20 and SHU 40 claims outlined several strong, discrete gold-in-soil anomalies. Prospecting of the area in 1989 was unsuccessful at locating the source of the gold but did rule out glacially transported or simple downhill dispersion anomalies, indicating that the source of the gold was local bedrock.

The 1991 program included a return to the soil grid and hand trenching across the strongest and largest anomaly. The trench was channel sampled over a length of 64 metres with one 2 metre sample being quite anomalous in gold but economic grades were not encountered.

Detailed stream geochemistry in Jim Creek had previously identified the valley south of Shulaps Peak to contain a strongly anomalous amount of gold. The ridges in the area were prospected, but unseasonally late snow cover did not permit the coverage of the area which would be necessary to make a proper assessment of it's mineral potential.

Recommendations for further work include installation of a pin-flagged grid, soil geochemistry, geological mapping and sampling in the area of the headwaters of Jim Creek. The estimated cost of such a program is estimated to be approximately \$40,000.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Robertson
Geologist
International Corona Corporation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the winter of 1988 the Shulaps area was identified as having potential for hosting economic concentration of gold, platinum group, nickel and copper mineralization. Results from government stream geochemical surveys conducted in 1979 and 1981 indicated very high levels of nickel and cobalt in streams emanating from the eastern half of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex.

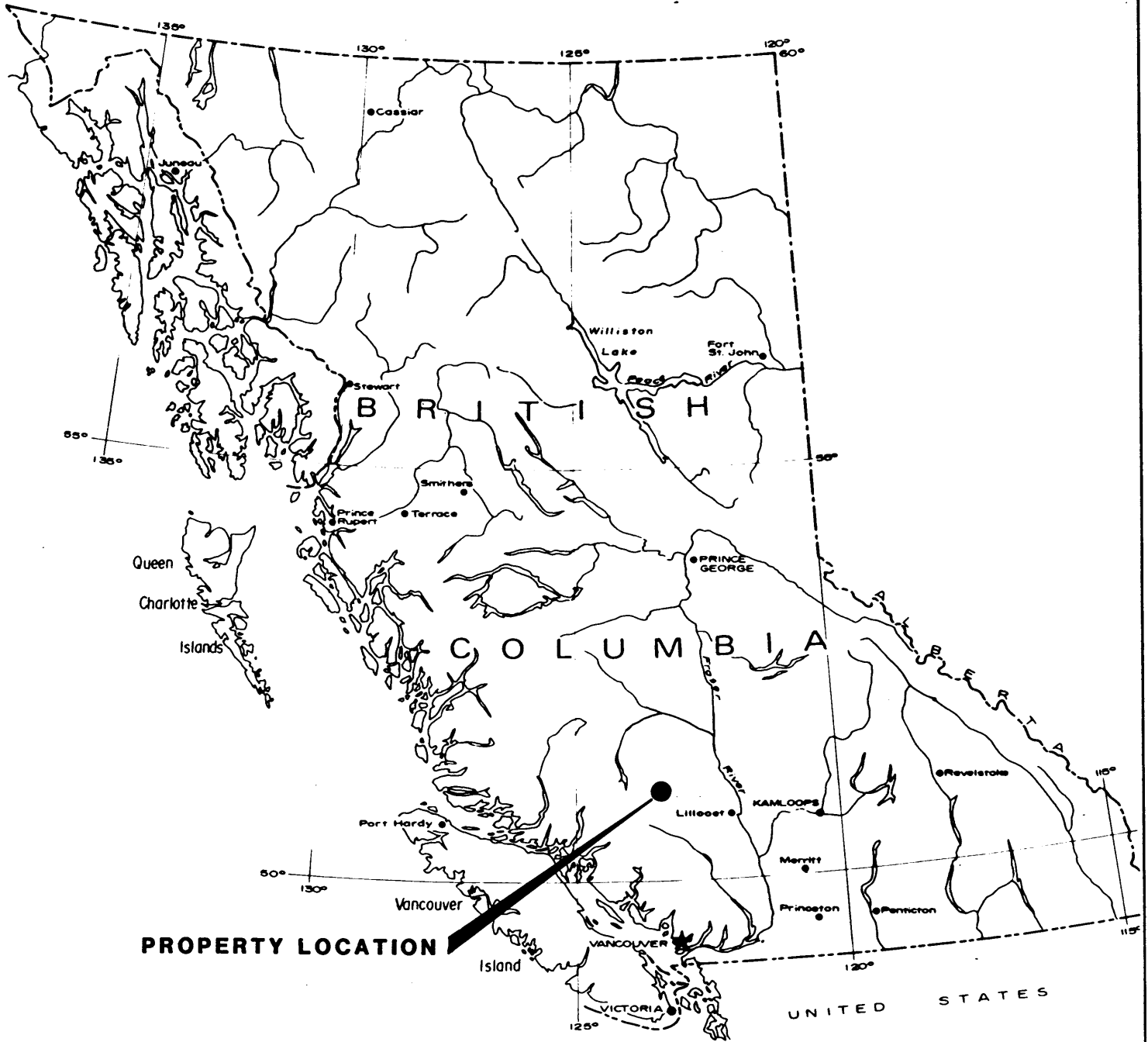
Two significant gold occurrences, Big Sheep Mountain and Elizabeth are found in association with felsic to intermediate intrusives in the area. The Big Sheep Mountain gold property is listed as an epithermal occurrence adjacent to a quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusion. On the Elizabeth property gold is found in mesothermal, quartz veins adjacent to small quartz diorite stocks. In addition, several mercury occurrences are found in the area which have implications for other epithermal systems.

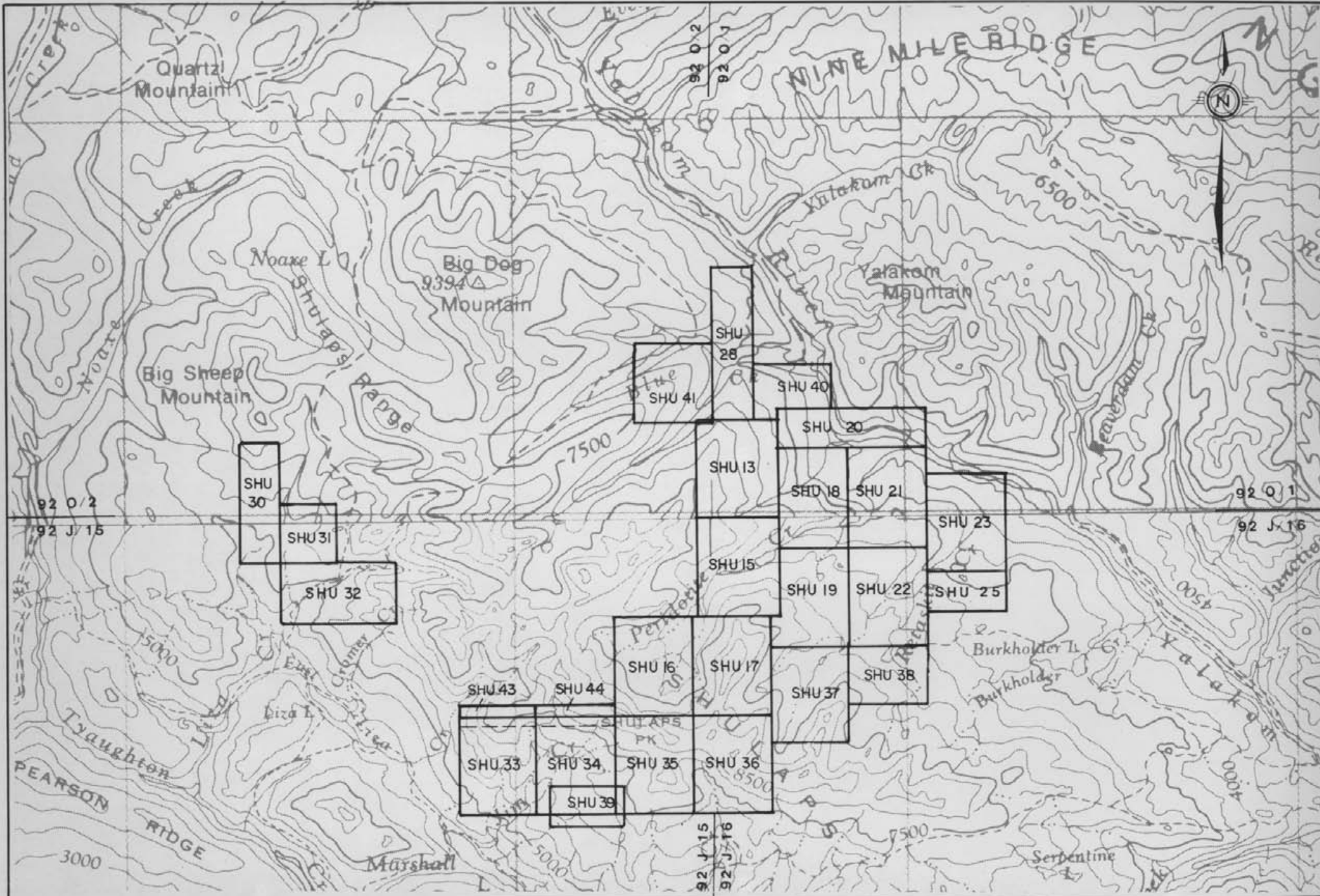
On the basis of the favourable geology, known gold occurrences and high nickel values in stream sediments, the Shulaps properties were staked in May of 1988 to cover those portions of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex which were open.

Exploration during 1988 consisted of regional scale stream geochemistry and airborne magnetometer, electromagnetic and resistivity surveys. Results from the stream geochemistry indicated several drainages with anomalous gold content. The airborne magnetometer survey was successful at distinguishing between lithologies and detecting structures. The EM survey identified several, weak bedrock or potential bedrock conductors. The VLF survey generated weak and undefinitive data.

In 1989 detailed stream and soil geochemistry localized the source of the 1988 stream sediment anomalies. The soil sampling program in the Blue Creek area was particularly successful in defining several strong Au-in-soil anomalies which were continuous across several lines. Subsequent prospecting the following year could not verify the bedrock source of the gold but the nature of the overburden and seeing the anomalies cross-cut several ridges and gulleys indicated that the source of the gold must be quite local.

Detailed stream sediment sampling in Jim Creek confirmed an area of strongly anomalous gold content, although the source and nature of the gold mineralization was not determined.





 CORONA CORPORATION	SHULAPS PROJECT	
	CLAIM LOCATION MAP	
DATE: SEPT. / 1991	SCALE: 1:125,000	DRAWING No. FIG.2

The 1991 program included hand trenching across a strong gold-in-soil anomaly in the Blue Creek area. The 64 metre trench was placed over the strongest and largest of the anomalies in an attempt to positively identify the bedrock source of the gold.

Prospecting was also undertaken on the ridges above Jim Creek in order to locate the source of the gold in a series of highly anomalous stream sediment samples. Unfortunately, unusually large amounts of snow cover greatly hampered this process and only the wind blown ridges could be prospected.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Shulaps properties are located in the Lillooet Mining Division and are comprised of two non-contiguous claim blocks totalling 435 units in 27 located mineral claims. The properties cover approximately 10,875 hectares. A complete list of claims is included as Table 1.

The individual blocks of claims are comprised of:

BLOCK 1	SHU 11, 13, 15-23, 25, 28 and 33-40		
		21 Claims	396 Units
BLOCK 2	SHU 30-32		
		3 Claims	39 Units

International Corona Corporation owns 100% of the SHU claims and is operator of the project.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Shulaps properties are located approximately 35 km northeast of the town of Bralorne and 40 km northwest of Lillooet in southwestern British Columbia. They are centred at 122°30' West longitude, 51°00' North latitude on N.T.S. Map Sheets 92-J/15 and 16 and 92-O/1 and 2.

Road access to the eastern side of the properties is limited to the Yalakom River road, an all weather gravel road from Lillooet, which passes near the far east boundary of the property. A number of steep, rugged, four wheel drive trails penetrate portions of the western claims from the Marshall Creek road. The majority of the claims are accessible only by helicopter which are available for charter from Lillooet.

MINERAL TITLE - CANADA
SHULAPS [1032]

Province : B.C.	Operator : ICC
Mining Division: LILLOOET	Owners 1) INTERNATIONAL CORONA CORP
Land District : LILLOOET	2)
Lat./Long. : 51° ' /122°30'	3)
NTS : 92J/15E16W/920/1W2E	J.V. Part.(%):
Location: 35 km NE of Bralorne	:
Royalty i)	:
ii)	:
iii)	:

LOCATED MINERAL CLAIMS

CLAIM	UNITS	AREA (ha)	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
SHU 13	20	500.0	4028	1988.06.23	1993.06.23
SHU 15	20	500.0	4030	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 16	20	500.0	4031	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 17	20	500.0	4032	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 18	20	500.0	4033	1988.06.23	1993.06.23
SHU 19	20	500.0	4034	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 20	16	400.0	4035	1988.06.23	1993.06.23
SHU 21	20	500.0	4036	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 22	20	500.0	4037	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 23	20	500.0	4038	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 25	8	200.0	4040	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 30	12	300.0	4044	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 31	9	225.0	4045	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 32	18	450.0	4046	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 33	20	500.0	4047	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 34	20	500.0	4048	1988.06.23	1993.06.23
SHU 35	20	500.0	4049	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 36	20	500.0	4050	1988.06.23	1992.06.23
SHU 28	16	400.0	4052	1988.06.23	1993.06.23
SHU 37	20	500.0	4319	1989.09.15	1991.09.15
SHU 38	12	300.0	4320	1989.09.15	1991.09.15
SHU 39	8	200.0	4321	1989.09.15	1993.09.15
SHU 40	12	300.0	4322	1989.09.15	1993.09.15
SHU 41	16	400.0	4481	1990.06.14	1994.06.14
SHU 43	4	100.0	4483	1990.06.13	1993.06.13
SHU 44	4	100.0	4484	1990.06.13	1993.06.13
SHU 11	20	500.0	4026	1988.06.23	1993.06.23
Total: 27 Claims	435	10875.0			

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area is characterized by rugged mountainous terrain with deeply incised valleys and steep slopes topped by sharp peaks and serrate ridges. Maximum relief in the area is 1,435 m about a mean elevation of 2,000 m.

Vegetation is typical of temperate regions and consists of mixed conifers with moderate amounts of undergrowth. At higher elevations alpine vegetation consisting of grasses and wildflowers is predominate.

Annual precipitation is moderate with typically dry summers. The winter months receive moderate snowfall but snowpacks at high elevations can exceed three metres.

5.0 GEOLOGY

The SHULAPS claims are principally underlain by the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex which is fault bounded on the north and east by the Yalakom fault zone and on the southwest by the Relay Creek Fault. The Yalakom and Relay Creek faults comprise part of a regionally extensive dextral strike-slip system which is dominated by steeply dipping, northwest trending faults which were active in Late Cretaceous time. The Relay Creek fault merges with the Yalakom fault zone in the Big Creek area northwest of the SHU 5 claim. The Yalakom fault zone is a major regional lineament with right lateral displacement postulated to be between 80 and 190 kilometers.

The Shulaps ultrabasic rocks consist predominantly of hartzburgites with subordinate amounts of dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite and gabbro, all of which has been variably serpentized. The hartzburgite is largely homogenous but local layering is common with layering defined by centimetre wide bands of orthopyroxenite and chromite. The dunite, peridotite and pyroxenite may locally define layering but more commonly occur as unoriented lenses and irregular masses which may crosscut layering within the hartzburgite. The origin of the Shulaps massif has been described by various workers as an intrusive body later redistributed by solid flow along fault zones (Leech, 1953), as a structurally emplaced intrusions (Potter, 1983, 1986) and as part of a dismembered ophiolite (Monger 1977, Nagel 1979, Wright et al 1982).

The ultramafic complex is emplaced within sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Bridge River and Cadwallader Groups. The Bridge River Complex is comprised of variably metamorphosed chert, clastic rocks, limestone and mafic

extrusive and intrusive rocks. The complex is characterized by a high degree of internal disruption and brittle faulting so that lithological contacts are often faults and individual units are traceable for only short distances.

The Cadwallader Group is comprised of Upper Triassic mafic volcanic rocks of the Pioneer Formation and sedimentary rocks of the Hurley Formation. The Pioneer Formation consist of green to purple weathering, commonly amygdaloidal, pillowed and massive greenstone and greenstone breccia. The overlying Hurley Formation consists mainly of thinly bedded sandstone and siltstone turbidites but commonly includes polymictic pebble to cobble conglomerate.

Intrusive rocks in the Shulaps area are comprised of several mappable plutons and numerous dykes. They are mainly felsic to intermediate in composition and vary from porphyritic to equigranular in texture.

The largest intrusive is the Mission Ridge Pluton which trends northwesterly for 24 km from the east end of Carpenter Lake. It intrudes Bridge River schist as well as Shulaps serpentinite melange zones in the southwest perimeter of the ultramafic complex. The intrusion is composed mainly of biotite granodiorite which passes into hornblende-biotite-quartz-feldspar porphyry in the northwest. The Hog Creek stock which intrudes Bridge River schists 1 km west of the north end of the Mission Ridge Pluton is a similar porphyry.

The Big Sheep Mountain porphyry and similar plutons to the south and east are mainly hornblende-feldspar, quartz-feldspar or hornblende-biotite quartz feldspar porphyries. They commonly display moderate to intense carbonate alteration. The Big Sheep Mountain porphyry is host to epithermal style alteration and weak gold mineralization. Dykes in the area are mainly porphyritic with the same range in composition as described above.

5.1 Mineral Occurrences

Mineral occurrences in the Shulaps area and the Bridge River Mining Camp to the southwest comprise a variety of auriferous vein types, cinnabar disseminations along strike-slip faults and disseminated chalcopyrite and magnesite prospects associated with the Shulaps ultramafic complex.

A regional pattern of metal zonation was recognized by Woodsworth et al (1977) which is comprised predominantly of gold, antimony and mercury mineralization. The zonation is, in part, expressed by a general, easterly progression from mesothermal to epithermal mineralization. Exceptions to the general pattern of zonation occur as evidenced by the Elizabeth prospect, a

mesothermal gold vein occurrence which lies east of the epithermal mineralization at Big Sheep Mountain.

The mineral occurrences in the immediate vicinity of the Shulaps claims are individually discussed below.

At Big Sheep Mountain gold and silver values are associated with vuggy quartz seams in argillically altered quartz-feldspar rhyolite which caps a feldspar porphyry stock. The property lies immediately north of the SHU 30 and 31 claims. Only minor exploration program have been undertaken on this prospect and data is limited.

The Elizabeth (Yalakom) prospect is located adjacent to the northern boundary of the Shulaps property. Auriferous quartz veins on the property occupy north trending shears in porphyritic quartz diorite which intrudes the central part of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex. The mesothermal style of mineralization and the composition of the quartz diorite are similar to that at the Bralorne-Pioneer gold camp to the southwest. Gold occurs as coarse disseminations along chlorite-sericite, sulphide rich, partings in a white quartz gangue. Overall sulphide content of the veins is low and gold grades, though erratic, are often greater than one ounce per ton.

Cinnabar mineralization occurs as fracture coatings and disseminations in veins in sheared and altered Bridge River rocks along strands of the Relay Creeks and Yalakom faults. Wallrock alteration is characterized by abundant quartz, carbonate and pyrite. Further to the southeast along the Relay Creek fault lenticular bodies of quartz-ankerite-calcite-mariposite-magnesite bearing serpentinites contain scheelite-stibnite veins which locally carry gold values. The association of cinnabar, stibnite, scheelite and gold with silica altered ultramafic rocks within or adjacent to a major, steeply dipping, fault is thought to be a near surface expression of a Mother Lode type gold deposit (Albino, 1988; Musial, 1988).

Magnesite occurrences are common in altered ultrabasic rocks of the Shulaps Complex especially along or adjacent to the Yalakom and Relay Creek faults. The altered rocks are composed essentially of chalcedony and quartz with varying amounts of magnesium carbonate. Many contain remnants of serpentized peridotite. The silica minerals occur in anastomosing veinlets and irregular masses in a matrix of carbonate. Late veins and veinlets of pure magnesite are common. The largest magnesite occurrence is found in lower Blue Creek in the vicinity of the SHU 28 claim and is reportedly traceable for approximately 900 metres on surface.

Other, poorly documented, mineral occurrences in the Shulaps area include the Peridotite Creek and Shulaps Chromite showings and the Shulaps Copper and Primrose copper-gold occurrences.

In addition, one rock sample collected by the British Columbia Department of Mines during a 1988 program of regional mapping returned a value of 800 ppb platinum (B.N. Church, personal communication). This sample was collected from the crest of a narrow ridge in the southeast corner of the SHU 34 claim and contained 3-5% very finely disseminated pyrrhotite and pentlandite in a fine grained pyroxenite.

6.0 1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

6.1 Trenching

An area within the soil grid on Shu 20 and Shu 40 which produced highly anomalous Au results was trenched and sampled (see figure 4). The 64 metre long trench was oriented perpendicular to the main foliation which has a strike of 70 degrees and is vertical. This generally parallels the gold anomaly which was identified on the 1989 soil grid. The trench therefore runs at 170 degrees from approximate grid locations 170+91E 103+25N to 171+14E 102+63N.

The trenches were hand dug using a shovel, mattock and a broom. Because of the highly irregular bedrock surface, overburden varied from 0 metres to greater than 1.5 metres in depth. This resulted in some of the areas of the trench being shifted a short distance perpendicular to the main trend of the trench to a spot where the bedrock was closer to surface.

2.0 metre channel samples were marked off using fluorescent orange paint and sample numbers were written on a painted patch of outcrop with a felt pen.

A portable, gas powered cross-cut saw with a diamond impregnated blade was used to make two parallel cuts into the rock. The 5 to 7 cm. piece of rock between the parallel cuts was easily removed using a cold chisel and a three pound sledge hammer.

The cut and weathered surfaces of the rock were then examined and described and the entire sample across the 2.0 metre length was placed into a large labeled plastic sample bag. A small "extra" was also kept from every sample for any future petrographic work that may be warranted. This method of sampling not only produces an even distribution and continuous sample but also provides a cut surface for examination purposes.



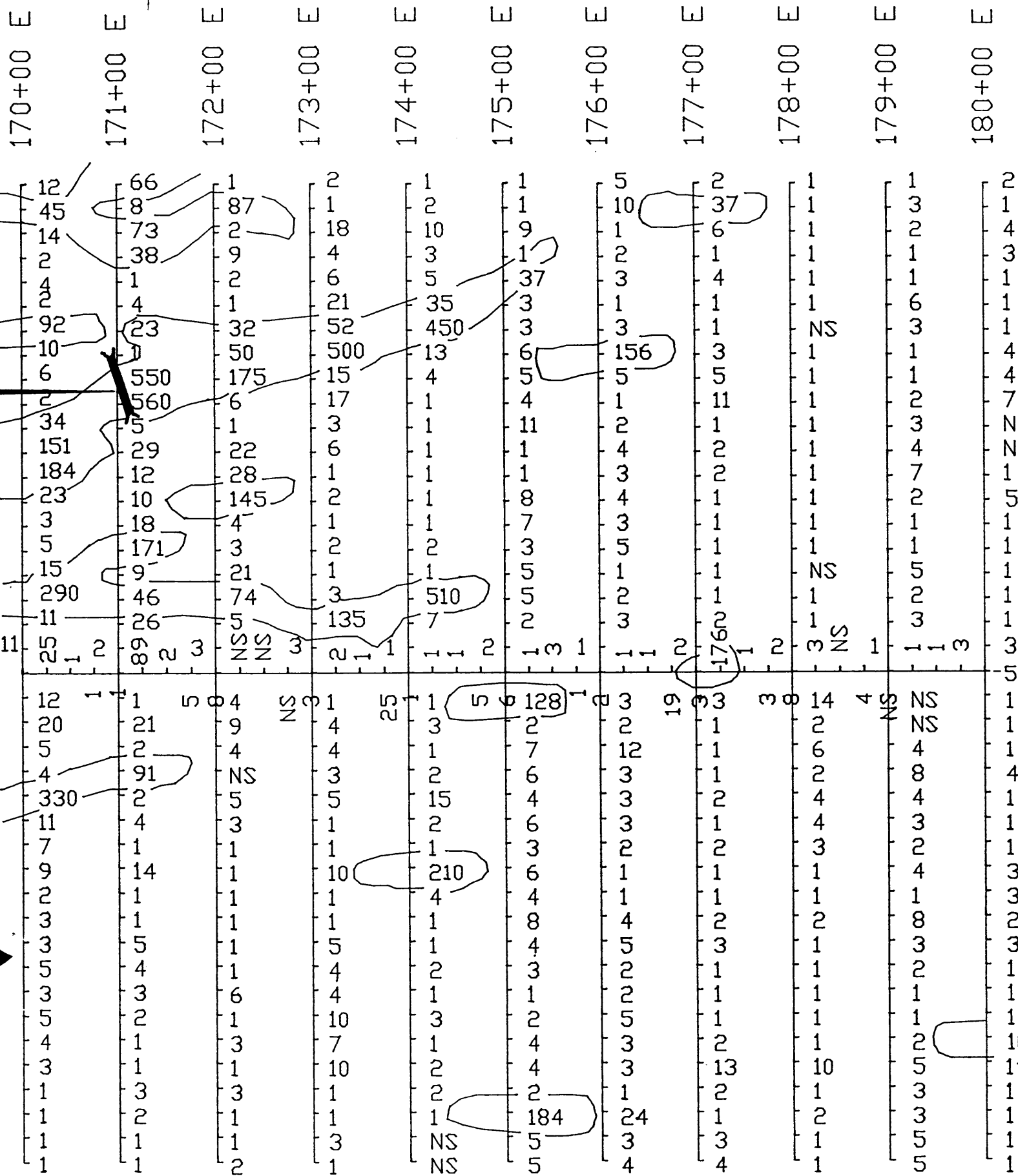
105+00 N

BLUE CREEK TRENCH

100+00 N

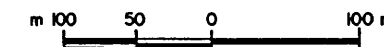
1989 GEOCHEMICAL GRID

95+00 N



LEGEND

- 4 GOLD ASSAY - ppb
- GOLD ASSAYS > 30 ppb

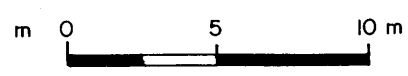


SHULAPS PROJECT		
BLUE CREEK TRENCH LOCATION		
PREPARED BY: M.T.	SCALE: 1:5,000	PROJECT NO.: 1032
N.T.S.: 92-0/1	DATE: Sept. 1991	MAP NO.: FIG.4



LEGEND

- 64031 (4) SAMPLE NO. (Au-ppb)
- Rock Sample
- ┌ Channel Sample
- 1989 Soil Sample



			SHULAPS PROJECT BLUE CREEK TRENCH DETAILED TRENCH MAP				
			DATE	OFFICE	DEPARTMENT	MAP INDEX NO.	SCALE
SEPT. / 1991			Van.			1: 250	FIG.5

These samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver where they were crushed, split and pulverized to -100 mesh. The samples were then subjected to analysis for 30 elements by inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) methods and further gold analysis by geochemical methods.

A total of 29 samples were taken from the trench and they are plotted on figure 5. Assay certificates are presented in appendix A.

6.2 Prospecting and Sampling

During the prospecting of the ridges in the Jim Creek area (see figure 6), 30 rock samples were taken for analysis.

The rock samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories where they were dried, crushed and pulverized and 250 grams of -100 mesh pulp was collected. The pulp was then analyzed for 30 elements by ICP and for gold by fire assay followed by mass spectrometry.

A total of 30 rock samples were collected and analyzed. Assay certificates are presented in Appendix 1 of this report and assays for the rock samples are plotted on the Jim Creek map which is located in the jacket at the back of the report.

7.0 RESULTS

The trenching over the anomalous area of the soil grid has identified a bedrock source of gold. The rock sampled however shows the gold mineralization to be weak with subeconomic grades. The sample did not exhibit any alteration which was markedly different from the general serpentization seen in the area and the source of the gold is possibly from original layering in the dunite.

A weak but pervasive foliation does exist in the bedrock and is parallel to the anomaly which is shown on the 1989 soil grid (striking at approximately 70 degrees). There has been no positive connection made between the foliation and mineralization.

Even with the limited exposure due to snow cover in the Jim Creek area, a small, intermediate intrusive plug with associated quartz stringers and veinlets was discovered southwest of Shulaps Peak. There are also several dykes in the area which are compositionally similar to the feldspar porphyry plug.

The host ultramafic rocks in the area appear to be widely influenced by the felsic intrusives by weak silicification and calcite flooding and quartz/carbonate stringers. Unfortunately, none of the samples sent in for analysis contained appreciable amounts of gold, but very little of the ground was exposed and therefore examination of the area was incomplete.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Blue Creek Trench was successful at finding the bedrock source of the gold-in-soil anomaly. The rock specimen which was kept from the anomalous sample should have petrographic thin section work done on it. This will hopefully provide more information concerning the genesis of the mineralization. Unfortunately due to the low concentration of gold encountered this area does not warrant any other work at this time.

The regional stream geochemical program in 1989 produced several samples in Jim Creek which are anomalous in gold. The source of the gold is still unknown but prospecting during this years program has identified a number of felsic dykes and a small feldspar porphyry plug in the area. These intrusives have caused a moderate amount of silica and carbonate flooding and quartz/carbonate stringers and veinlets within the host ultramafics.

Because of the association of calc-alkaline intrusives with gold mineralization elsewhere in the region, it seems likely that they may be the source of the gold in Jim Creek.

Recommendations for further work include the installation of a pin flagged grid to be soil sampled, prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling. The proposed soil grid should be centred above the anomalous stream sediment samples and cover the valley bottom at the headwaters of Jim Creek. Most of this area is quite flat with gentle slopes and very little rock exposure.

On the steeper valley sides where there is good rock exposure, detailed prospecting, mapping and sampling is required. Extensive coverage should not be difficult to obtain with only a few areas in the immediate area of Shulaps Peak being inaccessible.

The estimated cost of the recommended program is \$40,000. A budget outline is presented on page 10 of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Robertson
Geologist
International Corona Corporation

BUDGET ESTIMATE

SALARIES:

Senior Geologist	10 days @ \$300/day	\$ 3,000.00
Geologist	10 days @ \$210/day	2,100.00
2 Samplers	20 mandays @ \$175/day	3,500.00

HELICOPTER CHARTER:		11,250.00
---------------------	--	-----------

ANALYTICAL		7,500.00
------------	--	----------

VEHICLE RENTAL & MAINTENANCE		1,500.00
------------------------------	--	----------

SUPPLIES		1,200.00
----------	--	----------

MEALS & LODGINGS	40 mandays @ \$50/day	2,000.00
------------------	-----------------------	----------

TAXES, FEES, MISC.		2,500.00
--------------------	--	----------

REPORT DRAFTING, REPRODUCTIONS		<u>4,000.00</u>
--------------------------------	--	-----------------

ESTIMATED TOTAL		\$ <u>38,550.00</u>
-----------------	--	---------------------

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

SALARIES

S. Robertson - Geologist	7 days @ \$210/day	1,470.00
P. Jones - Prospector	6 days @ \$210/day	1,260.00
D. Boyd - Assistant	6 days @ \$180/day	1,080.00
R. Taylor - Assistant	6 days @ \$150/day	900.00

HELICOPTER - Cariboo Chilcotin Helicopters Ltd.		3,290.00
---	--	----------

June 4-7 4.7 hrs @ \$700/hr

ANALYTICAL - Acme Analytical Labs Ltd.		760.00
--	--	--------

59 Rock samples @ \$12.75

ACCOMMODATION 20 mandays @ \$20.00/day		400.00
--	--	--------

FOOD		753.00
------	--	--------

VEHICLE RENTAL & MAINTENANCE		460.00
------------------------------	--	--------

FILING FEES		640.00
-------------	--	--------

REPORT WRITING		840.00
----------------	--	--------

DRAFTING, REPRODUCTIONS		1,550.00
-------------------------	--	----------

P.A.C. CREDITS APPLIED		<u>1,400.00</u>
------------------------	--	-----------------

TOTAL		<u>\$14,803.00</u>
-------	--	--------------------

TOTAL EXPENDITURES APPLIED TO CLAIMS		<u>\$12,400.00</u>
--------------------------------------	--	--------------------

BALANCE TO INTERNATIONAL CORONA CORPORATION'S P.A.C.		<u>\$ 2,403.00</u>
--	--	--------------------

LIST OF PERSONNEL

STEPHEN ROBERTSON - Geologist	11 Days
June 3 - 8, 10 September 3 - 6	
PAUL JONES - Prospector	6 Days
June 3 - 8	
DAN BOYD - Assistant	6 Days
June 3 - 8	
RICHARD TAYLOR - Assistant	6 Days
June 3 - 8	

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Stephen Robertson, of 1969 Lower Road, Gibsons, B.C. V0N 1V0 state that:

- I am a 1989 graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta with a B.Sc. degree in geology.

- I have been employed in mineral exploration prior to my graduation and that I have been practising my profession since 1989.

- I am presently on contract as a geologist with International Corona Corporation, #1440 - 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver. B.C. V6E 2V6.

- I am the author of this report which is based on public and property reports plus on-site inspections.

- I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the property discussed in this report.

- This report may be used for development of the property, provided that no portion of it is used out of context or in such manner as to convey meanings different from that set out in the whole.

- Consent is hereby given to International Corona Corporation to reproduce this report in part or whole for corporate purposes relating to the raising of funds by way of a prospectus or statement of material facts.

Signed and sealed at Vancouver, British Columbia the ____ day of

Stephen Robertson, B.Sc.

REFERENCES

- Albino, G.V., (1988): The Pinchi Mercury Belt, Central British Columbia: Near Surface Expression of a Motherlode-Type Mineralized System, Geol. Soc. of Am. Annual Meeting Denver Colorado, Program W. Abstracts, Vol. 20 Number 7 pp A141-A142.
- Archibald, D.A., et al, (1989): Preliminary Report on $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ Geochronology of the Warner Pass, Noaxe Creek and Bridge River Map Areas, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1989-1 pp 145-151.
- Church, B.N., (1988): Geology and Mineralization of the Bridge River Mining Camp, B.C. Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, paper 1988-1 pp 23-28.
- Leech, G.B., (1953): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Shulaps Range, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bull. 32, 54 pages.
- Monger, J.W.H., (1977): Upper Paleozoic Rocks of the Western Canadian Cordillera and Their Bearing on Cordilleran Evolution, Can. Jour. Earth Sci., Vol. 14, pp 1832-1859.
- Musial, J. (1988): The Motherlode Belt, Northern Miner Magazine, Sept. 1988, Vol. 3, Number 9, pp 21-24.
- Nagel, J.J., (1979): The Geology of Part of the Shulaps Ultramafite Near Jim Creek, Southwestern British Columbia, Unpublished M.Cs Thesis, The University of British Columbia, 74 pages.
- Potter, C.J., (1983): Geology of the Bridge River Complex, Southern Shulaps Range, British Columbia; A Record of Mesozoic Convergent Tectonics, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, The University of Washington, 192 pages.
- Schiarizza, P. et al, (1989): Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Tyaughton Creek Area, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1989-1, pp 115-130.
- Tindall, M., (1988): Reconnaissance Exploration Proposal for the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex, Southwestern British Columbia, In-House Report, 4 pages.
- Tindall, M., (1989): Geochemical and Airborne Geophysical Report on the Shu 1-36 Mineral Claims, In-House Report.
- Tindall, M., (1989): Geochemical Report on the SHU 1 - 40 Mineral Claims, In-House Report.
- Woodsworth, J., et al, (1977): Metal Distribution Across the Eastern Flank of the Coast Plutonic Complex, South-Central British Columbia, Econ. Geol., Vol. 72, pp 170-183.
- Wright, R.L., et al (1982): Alpine Ultramafic Rocks of Southwestern British Columbia, Can. Jour. Earth Sci., Vol. 29, pp 1156-1173.

MAPS

- Church, B.N., et al, (1988): Geology of the Bralorne Map Area, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File 1988/3.*
- Glover, J.K., Schiarizza, P., (1988): Mineral Potential of the Noaxe Creek Map Area, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Open File 1988/9.*
- Schiarizza, P., Gaba, R.B., (1989): Geology and Mineral Potential of the Tyughton Creek Area, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File 1989-4, 2 sheets.*
- Umhoefer, P.J., et al, (1988): Geology of the Relay Mountain Area, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File 1988/16.*

APPENDIX I
ASSAY CERTIFICATES



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Corona Corporation PROJECT 1032 File # 91-1660 Page 1
1440 - 800 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 2V6 Submitted by: PAUL W. JONES

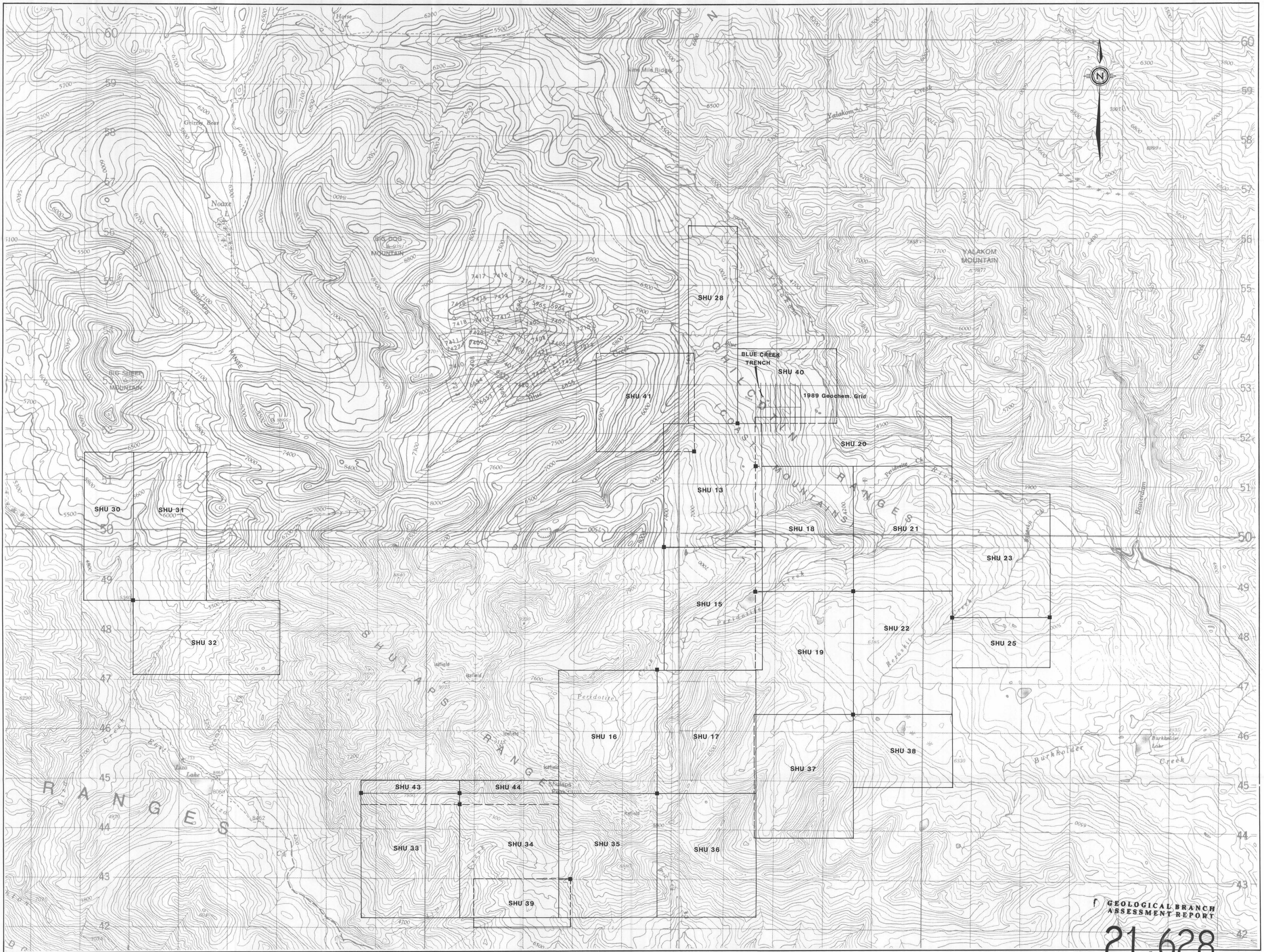
Table with columns: SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Au*. Rows include sample numbers 64001 through 64036 and a STANDARD C/AU-R row.

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AU AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 10 1991 DATE REPORT MAILED: June 11/91 SIGNED BY: ... D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



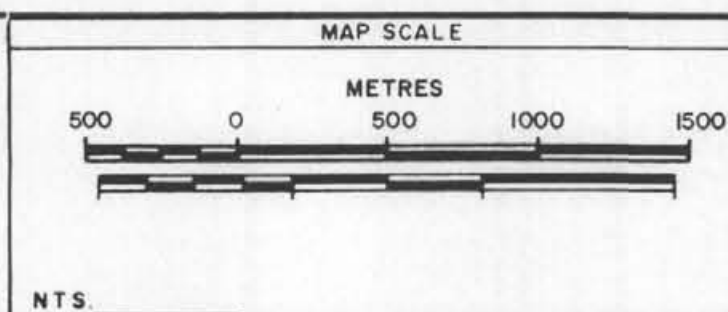
SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
64037	1	5	11	64	.1	2026	102	881	4.26	17	8	ND	1	1	.3	2	2	2	.01	.001	2	184	29.22	7	.01	133	.06	.01	.01	1	3
64038	1	27	55	167	.2	26	24	452	4.05	5	5	ND	1	31	.5	2	2	54	.47	.023	2	9	1.82	37	.12	2	1.88	.13	.01	1	2
64039	1	10	10	139	.1	142	23	327	1.61	9	5	ND	1	8	.2	2	2	13	.59	.001	2	166	2.77	39	.10	6	2.17	.08	.01	1	12
64040	1	93	12	96	.3	28	27	561	5.54	4	5	ND	1	36	.9	2	2	84	.71	.062	2	14	1.78	36	.33	2	2.15	.11	.02	1	24
64101	1	5	2	29	.1	1046	54	422	2.81	3	5	ND	1	2	.2	2	2	15	.24	.001	2	1627	15.48	15	.01	56	.69	.01	.01	1	1
64102	1	2	2	14	.1	476	29	177	1.32	6	6	ND	1	2	.2	2	4	7	.53	.001	2	2068	5.59	9	.01	10	.48	.01	.01	1	1
64103	1	81	2	43	.2	27	13	714	1.92	2	5	ND	1	400	.4	2	2	22	25.55	.015	2	43	1.41	57	.12	2	1.54	.01	.01	1	3
64104	1	6	2	57	.1	21	21	1005	4.46	8	5	ND	1	195	.2	2	2	129	6.52	.042	2	17	6.80	21	.13	2	4.25	.01	.01	2	1
64105	1	4	4	30	.1	1916	90	651	3.93	2	6	ND	1	2	.2	2	2	6	.05	.001	2	897	26.13	1	.01	513	.15	.01	.01	3	1
64201	1	39	3	23	.1	1382	74	351	4.02	7	6	ND	1	2	.4	2	2	20	.04	.001	2	1161	20.98	15	.01	46	.50	.01	.01	1	1
64202	1	24	15	42	.1	1497	75	256	3.94	2	5	ND	1	8	.2	2	2	14	.36	.001	2	521	9.67	25	.01	11	.18	.01	.01	1	2
64203	1	1	2	41	.1	1525	70	660	4.13	2	13	ND	1	9	.2	2	5	23	.05	.001	2	1282	21.22	13	.01	18	1.02	.01	.01	1	1
64204	1	80	11	65	.1	123	57	1066	7.47	13	5	ND	1	17	.4	2	2	215	.43	.065	2	32	12.89	13	.04	21	4.83	.01	.01	1	1
64206	1	65	2	71	.1	56	27	524	6.07	9	5	ND	1	12	.3	2	2	83	.53	.063	2	33	2.04	40	.26	2	1.94	.07	.01	1	1
64301	1	4	6	74	.4	28	5	93	.71	4	5	ND	1	107	.2	2	2	17	.71	.102	3	12	.29	26	.17	2	.37	.10	.01	1	1
64302	1	8	2	40	.1	1714	86	669	4.54	81	7	ND	1	8	.2	2	2	21	.16	.004	2	2139	21.86	28	.01	39	.39	.01	.01	1	1
64303	1	1	2	44	.1	2043	90	627	4.18	4	7	ND	1	1	.2	2	2	3	.06	.001	2	69	28.55	5	.01	20	.07	.01	.01	1	1
64304	1	9	3	33	.2	1706	82	859	3.31	32	5	ND	1	1	.2	6	2	24	.48	.001	2	1301	22.73	12	.01	100	.33	.01	.01	1	2
64305	1	4	8	19	.1	1667	83	454	4.07	2	7	ND	1	1	.2	3	2	19	.01	.001	2	738	16.17	5	.01	140	.31	.01	.01	1	1
64306	3	63	4	62	.4	90	12	105	1.70	3	5	ND	2	11	.4	2	2	22	.36	.039	4	42	.32	69	.20	3	.24	.09	.08	1	1
64307	1	9	10	24	.1	1457	63	343	3.05	5	7	ND	1	2	.2	2	2	15	.09	.001	2	1006	16.31	8	.01	50	.20	.01	.01	1	1
64308	1	64	4	59	.2	97	50	875	8.30	8	7	ND	1	7	.6	2	2	310	.39	.083	2	198	8.26	1	.07	2	4.77	.01	.01	2	2
64309	1	2	2	35	.2	26	30	653	12.20	8	9	ND	2	220	.8	2	2	325	7.23	.069	2	54	.20	6	.31	2	.14	.01	.01	1	1
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	56	37	133	7.1	67	33	1044	3.92	42	22	6	40	52	18.5	15	18	55	.45	.090	38	58	.81	174	.08	31	1.83	.07	.15	11	520



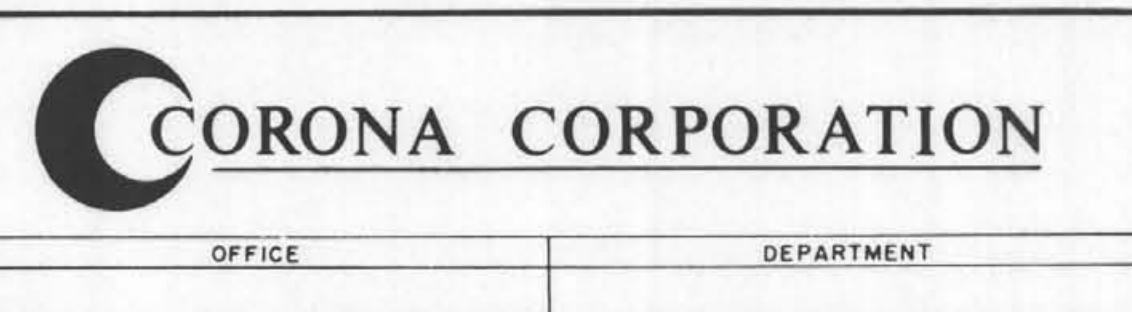
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,628

SHULAPS PROJECT
CLAIM MAP

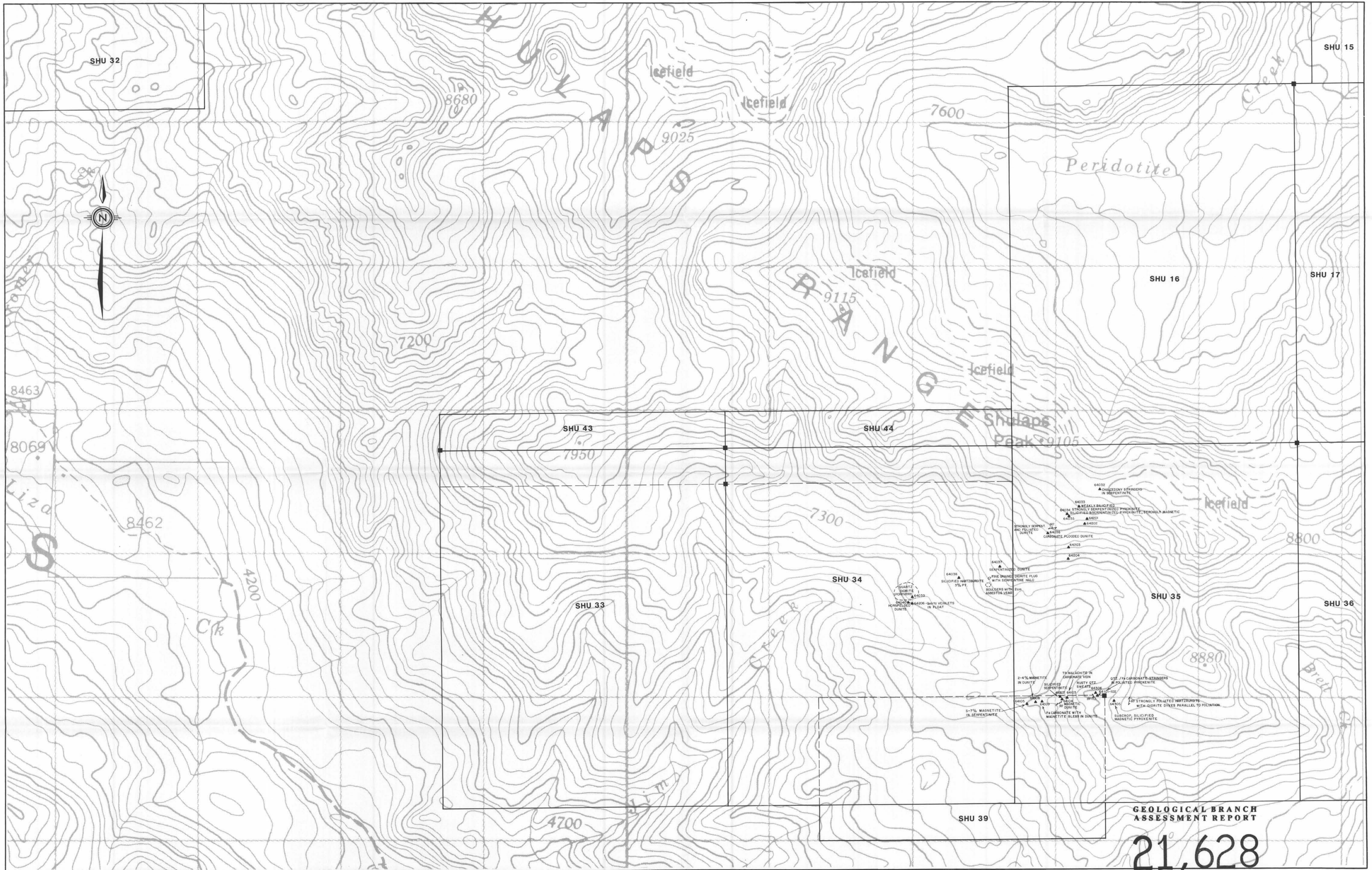


NO	DATE	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			



DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED

OFFICE	DEPARTMENT	MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
			1:25000	FIG. 3



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
21,628

<p>6405 - SAMPLE NO. ▲ - GRAB SAMPLE</p> <p>MAP SCALE m 0 200 400 600 NTS.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Date</th> <th>MADE BY</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	No	Date	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION	1				2				3				4				5				<p>CORONA CORPORATION</p> <p>SHULAPS PROJECT JIM CREEK SAMPLE LOCATIONS & GEOLOGY</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>DATE</th> <th>DRAWN BY</th> <th>CHECKED</th> <th>APPROVED</th> </tr> <tr> <td>SEPT. / 1991</td> <td>m. k.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>OFFICE: _____ DEPARTMENT: _____</p> <p>MAP INDEX NUMBER: _____ SCALE: 1:10,000 DRAWING NUMBER: FIG.6</p>	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED	SEPT. / 1991	m. k.		
No	Date	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION																																
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED																																
SEPT. / 1991	m. k.																																		