GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
THORN-STRESS PROPERTY
STRESS 1, STRESS 2 AND STRESS 3 MINERAL CLAIMS

N.T.S. 104K/10 W

Latitude 58°32'N Longitude 132°50'W

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

operator:

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

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stress claims comprise 50 units lying between "Thorn" and "Checilda" Creeks on the Sutlahine River, 20 kilometres northwest of Trapper Lake in the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia. The claims were staked to cover prospective stratigraphy adjacent to the Thorn showings, where coarse disseminated sulphides occur in felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Tertiary Sloko Group.

In 1991 a short program was initiated to evaluate mineral potential of the Stress claims south of the Thorn showings; however, heavy snow cover in early July limited the survey to ridges in the westernmost portion of the property. The Stress claims are underlain by a northwest trending, gently north dipping succession of mafic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group, unconformably overlain by coarsely clastic to conglomeratic rocks of the Takwahoni Formation. Younger Sloko Group volcanic and intrusive rocks, host to mineralization at the Thorn prospect, are not exposed in the study area. Within the main study area, a single weakly mineralized felsic unit occurs in possible conformable relation with massive to pillowed flows of the Stuhini Group; it is unclear at this point if this unit is a Sloko Group sill or a rare felsic horizon within Stuhini stratigraphy.

A limited program of surface rock grab sampling was conducted over the exposed ridge. Weakly disseminated pyrite +/- pyrrhotite mineralization expressed in mafic flows, conglomerates and the felsic unit failed to return values of any significance.

Followup work is recommended on this property to continue sampling Sloko equivalent

rocks on the Stress claims and evaluate the possible extension of Thorn-style mineralization on the property. Such programs would be conducted in late summer to ensure better surface exposure. In addition, a limited program of geophysics is recommended to ascertain the attitude of the felsic units underlying the ridge and to evaluate any possible mineralized zones associated with it.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes a brief examination of the Stress 1, 2 and 3 mineral claims conducted by International Corona Corporation during the 1991 summer field season. The Stress group of claims was staked to cover open ground adjacent to the Thorn mineralized zone on La Jaune Creek, and as a followup to regional reconnaissance geological programs initiated by Corona in 1990 (Figure 1).

The Stress claims comprise fifty contiguous units in three claims as summarized in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 2.

TABLE 1. MINERAL TITLE SUMMARY

NAME	REC. #	UNITS	REC. DATE	EXPIRY
Stress 1	4449	20	June 29, 1989	June 29, 1992
Stress 2	4450	20	June 29, 1989	June 29, 1992
Stress 3	4451	10	June 29, 1989	June 29, 1992

note: Expiry dates upon approval of submitted report

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Stress claims are located at 58°32' N, 132°50' W, NTS 104K/10W, near the confluence of Thorn Creek and Sutlahine River (Figure 1). Access to the property is via helicopter from Trapper Lake or the Tatsemenie Lake area, or from the Taku River area. In 1991,

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Figure 1. Location map.

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No.

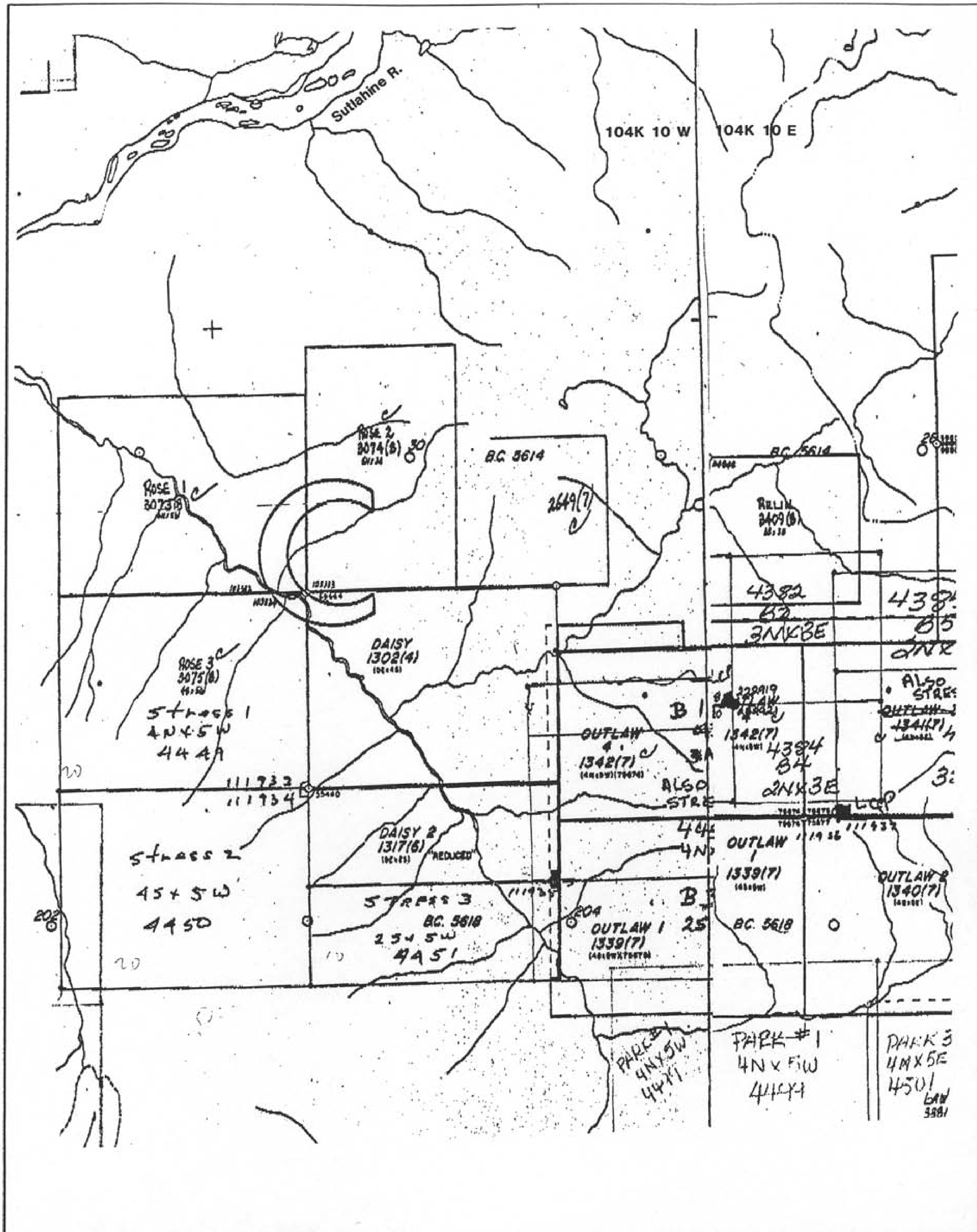

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Figure 2. Stress claim location.

DATE: DEC. 1991	SCALE: 1: 50,000	DRAWING No.

Corona personnel were staged from the Giesbrecht Taku River camp, approximately 50 km to the northwest.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area of the Stress Claims is characterized by very rugged topography with steep sided, strong incised valleys topped by serrated ridges and peaks. This area marks the approximate eastern extent of the Boundary Ranges; further to the east in the Trapper Lake area, topography becomes somewhat more subdued in the Tahltan Highlands. Maximum relief on the property is 1280 metres, ranging from 800 metres at Thorn Creek to approximately 2080 metres in the southern part of Stress 2. Relatively flat areas are limited to narrow ridges separating incised gorges of Thorn Creek and "Checilda Creek" and within U-shaped glacial valley bottoms.

Weather in the region is dominated by warm wet pacific air which rises up over the Coast Mountains, causing unsettled weather patterns with high precipitation. Annual precipitation commonly exceeds 200 centimetres with abundant snowfall in the winter as well as typically wet summers. Snow can last well into July and return as early as late August but the field season can last into October. Snow cover on Stress was still extensive during the 1991 program limiting exposure to flat ridgetops near the Stress 1 and 2 boundary.

4.0 MINERAL OCCURRENCES

The Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake is a generally underexplored region with relatively few significant documented mineral occurrences. Regionally, the Tulsequah map sheet hosts a number of significant base and precious metal deposits, one of which (Golden Bear) is currently in production. In the Tulsequah-Taku region, several past producers are currently undergoing re-evaluation and ongoing exploration. The Tulsequah Chief volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit has recently announced drill indicated reserves of 8.6 million tons grading 1.6% Cu, 1.2% Pb, 6.5% Zn, 0.08 opt Au and 3.2 opt Ag (Redfern Resources Ltd., Dec. 1991). On the west side of the Tulsequah River, Canarc Resource Corp. has recently announced a geostatistical drill indicated gold resource of 2.225 million tons grading 0.433 opt Au at the Polaris-Taku mesothermal vein deposit. Other significant properties in the area include the Big Bull and Yellow Bluff massive sulphide prospects, Erikson-Ashby massive sulphide vein deposits, and Red Cap porphyry copper prospect.

Forty-three kilometres southeast of the Sutlahine River, the Golden Bear deposit of Chevron Minerals Ltd. and North American Metals Corp. occurs as pyrite-arsenopyrite-scorodite-native gold in quartz-carbonate altered shear zones within Permian to Lower Triassic limestones and metasediments. Proven and probable reserves are quoted as 569,453 tonnes grading 17.60 g/t Au (North American Metals Corp 1990 annual report).

Locally the only significant mineral occurrence is the Thorn showings. At Thorn, Tertiary Sloko Group acid volcanics and related subvolcanic intrusives occur intimately with Upper Triassic Stuhini Group mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Sloko Group felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks are extensively altered and mineralized along the gorge formed by Thorn and La Jaune creeks, forming prominent yellow jarositic gossans. Tetrahedrite, enargite, pyrite and stibnite occur as disseminations and veins throughout the system, especially within linear east trending breccia zones. Three zones have been identified; the Main, East and East Extension Zones. At the Main zone, a 2.58 metre drill core sample returned 3.78% Cu, 152.6 g/t Ag and 2.0 g/t Au (AR 15897, 1987).

Gossans and the surface trace of Sloko Group felsic rocks trending south prompted Corona to acquire the Stress group in late 1990.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The Thorn showings were discovered in 1959 by D. Barr and J. Woodcock, and worked by Julian Mining Co. between 1963 and 1965 as the Thorn group. The ground was restaked as the Ink and Lin groups in 1968, and optioned to American Uranium Ltd. (NPL) in 1969, who conducted surface and trench chip sampling as well as stream sediment sampling (68 samples), soil sampling (142 samples) and ground magnetometer surveys. No significant anomalies were outlined and no further work was recommended (Sanguinetti, 1969). In 1981 a short helicopter-supported sampling program led to staking of the Daisy and Daisy 2 claims (Woodcock, 1982), and followup programs revealed the presence of a 250 x 800 metre quartz-pyrite breccia zone, which was recommended for drilling (Wallis, 1983). In 1982, the claims were sold to Consolidated Inland Recovery Corporation.

In 1986, a total of 8 diamond drill holes were completed, totalling 688 metres on three targets; results of this program are summarized in Woodcock (1987).

Regional reconnaissance programs conducted in 1990 brought Corona to the Sutlahine River area. In late 1991, the Stress claims were staked, which partly overlap the earlier Thorn and Daisy claims. The claims were staked to cover prospective ground adjacent to the Thorn showings between Thorn and Checilda Creeks.

6.0 GEOLOGY

Geology of the Tulsequah 104K map sheet is summarized in Souther (1971); geology of the Trapper Lake-Sutlahine River area is given in Figure 3. The oldest rocks in the map area are strongly deformed and metamorphosed Permian to Lower Triassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Stikine Assemblage (Units 3 and 4 of Souther). These rocks are common only in the Tatsemenie Lake area; however, the occurrence of thick limestone successions in the Tulsequah River area has been interpreted as Paleozoic in age and has caused some confusion into relative ages of some units in this area.

Most of the Sutlahine River area is underlain by thick sequences of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. In the property area, mafic volcanic rocks, dominantly massive to pillowed flows with lesser debris flows are distributed along the south limb of an inferred northwest trending regional syncline (Souther, 1971), the axial trace of which passes just north of the Stress property. Lower to Middle Jurassic Takwahoni Formation clastic sedimentary rocks comprising conglomerates, greywackes and sandstones occupy the core of the syncline and are exposed in the upper elevations of the Stress property. Souther (1971) suggests a disconformable to unconformable relation can be demonstrated in most places between Takwahoni and older Stuhini Group assemblages. The volcanosedimentary sequence is intruded by several intrusive phases, including Middle to Lower Triassic diorites, Jurassic to Cretaceous hornblende-biotite granodiorites and pre-Upper Cretaceous granitoids of the Central Plutonic complex.

Geology from Souther (1971).

INTERNATIONAL CORONA CORPORATION	Figure 3. Geology of the Sutlahine River area.		
	DATE: DEC. 1991	SCALE: 1: 50,000	DRAWING No.

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

19	*Fluviatile gravel, sand, silt; glacial outwash, till, alpine moraine and undifferentiated colluvium; 19a, landslides*

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY
LATE TERTIARY AND PLEISTOCENE
LEVEL MOUNTAIN GROUP

18	*Basalt, olivine basalt, related pyroclastic rocks; in part younger than some of 19*
17	*HEART PEAKS FORMATION: rusty-weathering trachyte and rhyolite flows, pyroclastic rocks, and related intrusions*

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY
LATE CRETACEOUS AND EARLY TERTIARY
SLOKO GROUP

14	*Light green, purple and white rhyolite, dacite, and trachyte flows, pyroclastic rocks, and derived sediments*
15, 16	*Probably genetically related to 14; 15. Felsite, quartz-feldspar porphyry 16. Medium- to coarse-grained, pink, biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite*

PRE-UPPER CRETACEOUS

13	*CENTRAL PLUTONIC COMPLEX: granodiorite, quartz diorite: minor diorite, leuco-granite, migmatite and agmatite; age and relationship to 12 uncertain*

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS
POST MIDDLE JURASSIC

12	*12a, hornblende-biotite granodiorite; 12b, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite; 12c, hornblende diorite; 12d, augite diorite. Age and relationship to 13 uncertain*

JURASSIC
LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
LABERGE GROUP (10, 11)

11	*TAKWAHONI FORMATION: granite-boulder conglomerate, chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke, quartzose sandstone, siltstone, shale*
10	*INKLIN FORMATION: well bedded greywacke, graded siltstone and silty sandstone, pebbly mudstone, limy pebble conglomerate; 10a, limestone*

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC

9	*SINWA FORMATION: limestone; minor sandstone, argillite, chert*

STUHINI GROUP (7, 8)

7, 8	*7. Mainly volcanic rocks; andesite and basalt flows, pillow lava, volcanic breccia and agglomerate, lapilli tuff; minor volcanic sandstone, greywacke, and siltstone 8. KING SALMON FORMATION: thick bedded, dark greywacke, conglomerate, mudstone, siltstone, and shale; minor andesitic lava, volcanic breccia, tuff, limestone, limy shale; locally enclosed in 7*

LOWER OR MIDDLE TRIASSIC (?)

6	*Fine- to medium-grained, strongly foliated diorite, quartz diorite; and minor granodiorite; age uncertain*

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Figure 3 (cont.). Geological legend.

DATE: DEC. 1991 | SCALE: 1: 50,000 | DRAWING No.

TRIASSIC AND EARLIER

PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC

4 — *Fine-grained, clastic sediments and intercalated volcanic rocks, largely altered to greenstone and phyllite; chert, jasper, greywacke, limestone; 4a, mainly chert, slate, argillite; minor greenstone; 4b, mainly greenstone; 4c, limestone, may include some 1*

5 — *Quartz-albite-amphibole gneiss; quartz-biotite schist, garnetiferous schist, augen gneiss, tremolite marble; mainly metamorphosed equivalents of 3 and 4, may be in part older than 3*

PALEOZOIC

PERMIAN

3 — *Chiefly limestone and dolomitic limestone; minor chert, argillite, sandy limestone*

PERMIAN (?)

1, 2 — *May not all be of the same age*
1. Peridotite, serpentite, small irregular bodies of gabbro and pyroxene diorite
2. Fine- to medium-grained gabbro and pyroxene diorite

Diorite gneiss, amphibolite, migmatite; age unknown

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined)
Primary flow structures in igneous rocks (inclined, vertical)
Schistosity, gneissosity (inclined, vertical)
Lineation (inclined)
Trend of complexly folded beds
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Thrust fault (defined, assumed)
Major dyke swarm
Anticline (arrow indicates plunge)
Syncline
Zone of hydrothermal alteration, silicification and pyritization
Fossil locality ...... (F)
Landslide scar
Self-dumping ice-dammed lake ...... SDL
Mineral occurrence ...... ×
Mineral property

MINERALS
(Lode occurrences only)

Antimony	Sb	*Molybdenum*	Mo
Asbestos	asb	*Nickel*	Ni
Copper	Cu	*Silver*	Ag
Gold	Au	*Zinc*	Zn
Lead	Pb		

INDEX TO MINERAL PROPERTIES

1. Polaris Taku	8. Bing
2. Tulsequah Chief	9. FAE
3. Big Bull	10. Nan
4. Ericksen-Ashby	11. Elaine
5. Red Cap	12. Surveyor
6. B.W.M.	13. Council
7. Thorn	14. Baker

Geology by J.G. Souther 1958, 1959, 1960

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Figure 3 (cont.). Geological legend.

DATE: DEC. 1991 | SCALE: 1: 50,000 | DRAWING No.

Late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic volcanic rocks and related subvolcanic intrusive rocks of the Sloko Group are sporadically distributed throughout the Tulsequah map-area, lying unconformably on Stuhini Group rocks. A large, broadly circular exposure of Sloko Group rhyolites is exposed in the core of the syncline passing north of Stress, flanked by a swarm of felsic dykes associated with mineralization along Thorn Creek.

Structural development of the part of the map area is not well constrained. The major regional structural element are gently north plunging, NNW trending open syncline-anticline pairs. This structural style creates broadly rolling topography especially well expressed in the area between King Salmon Lake and the Sutlahine River. A major northwest trending thrust fault (King Salmon Thrust) is prominent in the King Salmon Lake area, juxtaposing Takwahoni Formation sediments against Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation limestones; this contact forms brilliant white limestone cliffs along the Taku River.

Schroeter (1986) and Oliver and Hodgson (1990) recognise three structural events regionally: (1) mid-Triassic northwest trending tight folding, (2) mid-Jurassic southwest vergent thrusting and northwest trending open folding, and (3) Eocene extensional faulting.

6.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Stuhini Group

The Stress claims are underlain dominantly by a sequence of northwest trending, shallowly north dipping mafic volcanic rocks; approximate attitude 120°, 40°N (Figures 4 and 5). Limited exposure at the time of the survey restricted work programs to ridges between Thorn and Checilda Creeks, south of the main Thorn showings. Stuhini Group mafic

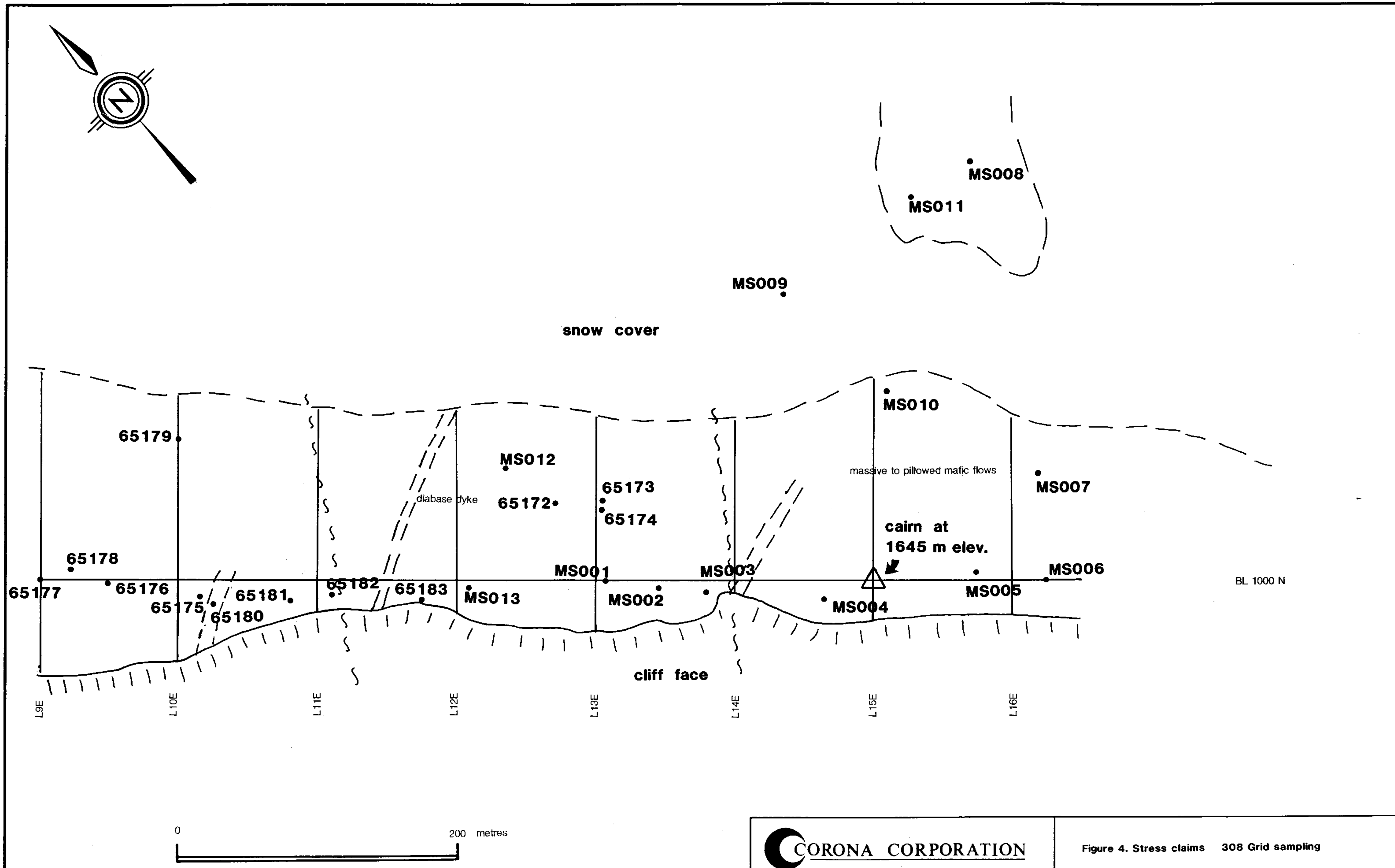

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Figure 4. Stress claims 308 Grid sampling

DATE	OFFICE	DEPARTMENT	MAP INDEX NO.	SCALE	DRAWING NO.

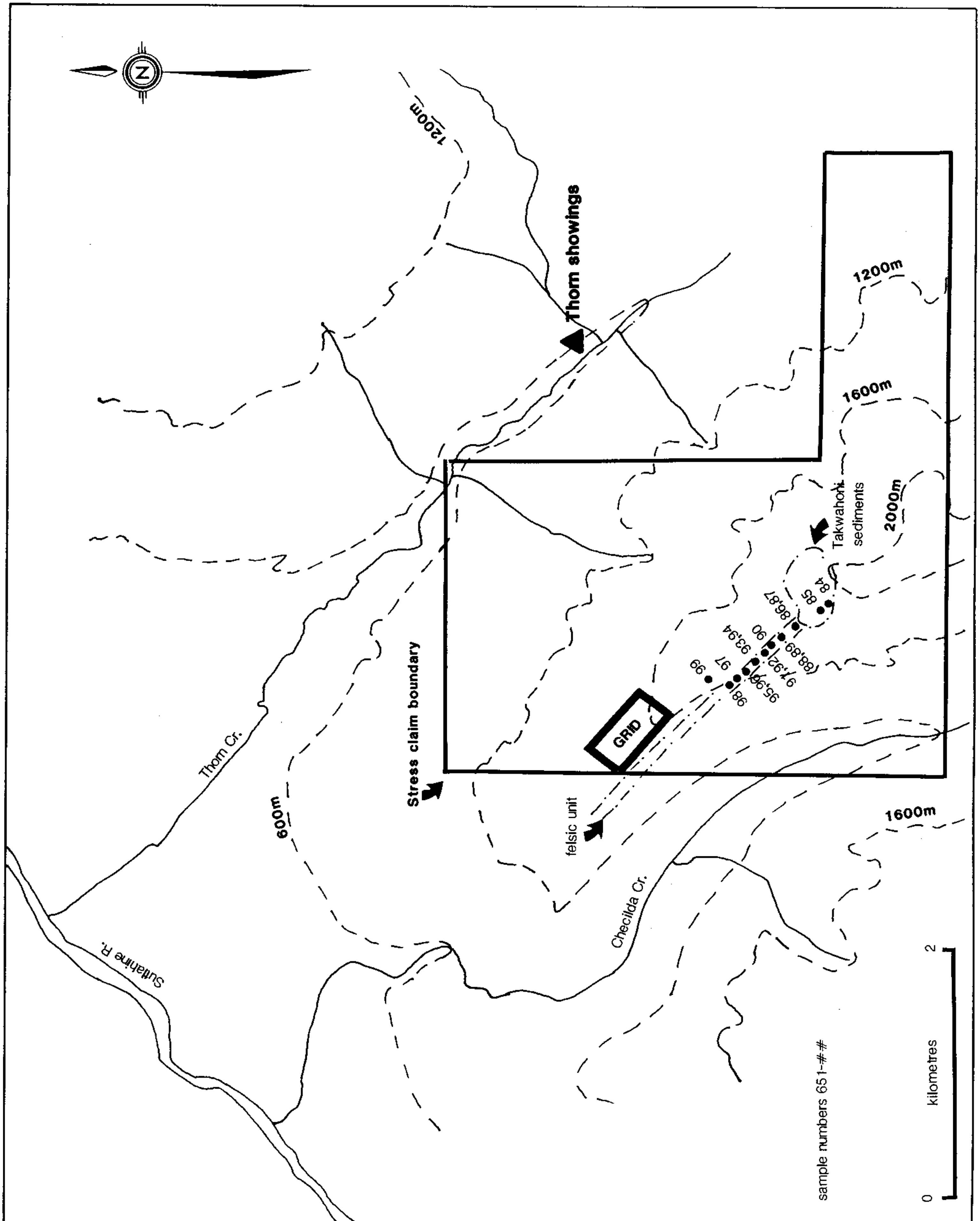

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Figure 5. Stress Ridge sampling

DATE	SCALE	DRAWING No.

volcanic rocks are most often massive with lesser pillowed flows and a few exposures of mafic fragmentals. Mafic rocks are dark green, very fine grained to aphanitic, only locally displaying small plagioclase phenocrysts. Vesicular flows are common, with 5-8% round to ovoid quartz filled vesicles occurring with chlorite altered 1 mm mafic phenocrysts. Alteration is expressed as weak pervasive chloritization and locally mild carbonate alteration. Pillowed units comprise dense accumulations of 50 to 80 centimetre bun-shaped pillows. Selvages are thin (1 cm) and chloritic, with little interstitial material. In the exposures noted it was not possible to positively ascertain facing directions from pillows. Debris flow or mafic fragmental units were seen in two locations on the Stress grid. Debris flows comprise some 75% angular 1 to 3 cm mafic fragments in a gritty, comminuted mafic matrix. Alteration in all these units is similar to that of massive units. Although limited exposure of the debris flows prevents determination of stratigraphic relationships, it appears the debris flows are minor interflow deposits of limited areal extent and are of no particular significance.

A single narrow felsic unit is exposed along the south flank of the Stress ridge. This unit is approximately 10-15 metres thick and cuts down the cliffside to the northwest, dipping under the ridge. The unit is intensely altered and weathered, now expressed as a grey to cream coloured, sericitic, quartz-rich limonitic gossanous felsic. A well developed, dense chloritic stockwork fracture pattern is prominent in this unit, which contains 3-5% fine disseminated pyrite and trace pyrrhotite. It is unclear if this unit is a flow or a sill; however, if this unit is a flow, it must belong to Stuhini Group and cannot be part of younger Sloko volcanics since it appears to be conformable with Stuhini.

Takwahoni Formation

Coarse grained clastic sedimentary rocks of the Takwahoni Formation were encountered at high elevations just beyond the east end of the Stress grid. These distinctive sedimentary units range from arkose to coarse conglomerates, and are most often expressed as loose heterolithic pebble conglomerates. Pebbles of chert, basalt and sericitic rhyolite ranging from 2 to over 25 cm are rounded and are fully supported in a gritty to arkosic, quartz-rich poorly sorted matrix. Overall the rock is dark grey to black with white chert pebbles; locally the conglomerates contain 1-2% fine grained disseminated pyrite.

Intrusive Rocks

In the area examined, several mafic dykes were noted. Again, due to limited exposure, the precise orientation of the dykes could not be determined. The dykes are dark green, coarse grained, have a pronounced ophitic texture and are strongly magnetic. In some instances margins are fine grained and are discernable from massive flows only by magnetic qualities.

6.1.1 STRUCTURE

Structural fabrics within most of the mafic volcanic rocks are poorly developed, and most units display minimal deformation. A widely spaced, somewhat random fracture cleavage is developed in massive units, but these display no consistent orientation. Within the felsic unit exposed east of the grid, a pronounced north trending, subvertical foliation is preserved. Faulting is somewhat more common, expressed as a series of north striking brittle crush zones, especially well exposed along the ridge top. Offset appears to be minor along individual faults, amounting to no more than a few metres; sense of motion could not be determined.

6.2 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization at Stress is generally sparse in the study area, comprising mostly fine grained disseminated pyrite +/- pyrrhotite in massive volcanic rocks. Sulphide content rises to >2% locally within felsic (Sloko?) rocks, occasionally associated with a poorly developed chloritic fracture stockwork. The pyrite-pyrrhotite assemblage is also common in younger Takwahoni conglomeratic rocks.

No mineralization was noted on the ridge which could be compared with that seen at the Thorn showings. There, 5% to 8% coarsely disseminated pyrite+/-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite occur in rhyolites and intrusive equivalents, and to a lesser extent in mafic volcanic rocks. The dense sulphide accumulations result in development of brilliant, widespread limonitic gossans exposed through several deeply incised gorges in the Thorn Creek area.

7.0 1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

In 1991, 3.5 days were spent on the Stress property to evaluate mineral potential in areas peripheral to the Thorn showings immediately north of the property. A crew of 3 conducted the work in conjunction with other regional programs staged from the Taku River valley between June 29 and July 8, 1991.

Because of extensive snow cover remaining, mapping and sampling could be conducted only on ridges south of the Thorn prospects. A small grid was established from a cairn on the ridge crest at 1645 metres elevation (approximately UTM 6491000N, 625000E); the grid baseline runs parallel to the ridge crest at 308° for 600 metres; lines were turned every 100 metres and constructed by chain-and-compass over the navigable portions of the grid (cliff to the south, snow-covered break in slope to the north).

A total of 41 surface rock grab samples were taken from the Stress grid area and examined for Au, Ag, Cu,Pb, Zn, As and Sb.

7.1 RESULTS

Results of the surface rock grab sampling program are summarized in Table 2; certificates and summaries of analytical methods are given in the Appendix. In general, base and precious metal results are uniformly low with no outstanding anomalies. This is not unexpected given the preponderance of weakly altered mafic volcanic rocks exposed on the ridge. However, felsic rocks of presumed Sloko Group affinity are similarly low in base and precious metal contents. Sampling of this felsic unit further will require climbing geologists as the surface trace of the units runs down the steep south side of the ridge.

Table 2. Summary of Geochemical Analyses

SAMPLE	DESCRIPTION	AU oz/ton	AG oz/ton	CU ppm	PB ppm
65172	Stuhini basalt; fine grained massive	<0.002	<0.02	128	<2
65173	Stuhini basalt; fine grained massive	<0.002	<0.02	124	<2
65174	repeat of 65174	<0.002	<0.02	152	<2
65175	basalt, weak carbonate, medium grained	<0.002	<0.02	149	<2
65176	basalt, med grained, plag phyric, tr. py	<0.002	<0.02	118	<2
65177	basalt, med grained	<0.002	<0.02	164	<2
65178	basalt, med grained, carbonatized	<0.002	<0.02	128	<2
65179	basalt, med grained, carbonatized	<0.002	<0.02	120	<2
65180	diabase	<0.002	<0.02	78	<2
65181	basalt, med grained flow breccia	<0.002	<0.02	163	<2
65182	basalt, carbonate, chlorite, 1% py	<0.002	<0.02	175	<2
65183	basalt, flow breccia	<0.002	<0.02	204	<2
65184	Takwahoni conglomerate, 1% py+po	<0.002	<0.02	31	21
65185	Takwahoni conglomerate, 1% py+po	<0.002	<0.02	41	89
65186	Sloko aphanitic rhyolite, 1% py	<0.002	<0.02	240	4
65187	Sloko aphanitic rhyolite, 1% py	<0.002	<0.02	221	<2
65188	Sloko rhyolite, chlorite stockwk, 2% py	<0.002	<0.02	148	<2
65189	Sloko rhyolite, 10% qtz eyes	<0.002	<0.02	89	<2
65190	Sloko rhyolite, sericite, tr py+sph	<0.002	<0.02	44	38
65191	Sloko rhyolite, chlorite fractures	<0.002	<0.02	59	2
65192	rhyolite, sericite, brecciated, 2% py	<0.002	<0.02	104	4
65193	rhyolite, aphanitic, tr. py	<0.002	<0.02	240	13
65194	rhyolite, chlorite–sericite, tr py	<0.002	<0.02	205	15
65195	rhyolite, brecciated, sericite, tr py	<0.002	<0.02	55	<2
65196	intermediate volcanic, 8% qtz eyes	<0.002	<0.02	39	2
65197	gossan, deeply weathered	<0.002	<0.02	60	3
65198	rhyolite, 1% py disseminated	<0.002	<0.02	63	9

Table 2. Summary of Geochemical Analyses

SAMPLE		DESCRIPTION	AU oz/ton	AG oz/ton	CU ppm	PB ppm
65199		intermediate volcanic, 1% py	<0.002	<0.02	31	13
91MS0–	1	mafic volcanic, sparse py on fractures	<0.002	<0.02	184	<2
91MS0–	2	chloritic andesite; weak epidote, 5% calcite	<0.002	<0.02	55	<2
91MS0–	3	silicified, fine grained andesite, 3% calcite	<0.002	<0.02	207	<2
91MS0–	4	chloritized fine gr. andesite, 3% calcite	<0.002	<0.02	147	<2
91MS0–	5	chloritized fine gr. andesite, 3% calcite	<0.002	<0.02	170	<2
91MS0–	6	chloritized fine grained andesite	<0.002	<0.02	123	<2
91MS0–	7	fine grained andesite, 3% calcite	<0.002	<0.02	132	11
91MS0–	8	very fine grained andesite	<0.002	<0.02	164	<2
91MS0–	9	fine grained sediment, 5% calcite	<0.002	<0.02	100	<2
91MS0–	10	very fine grained mafic volcanic	<0.002	<0.02	129	<2
91MS0–	11	very fine grained mafic volcanic; 1% pyrite	<0.002	<0.02	151	<2
91MS0–	12	fine grained andesite	<0.002	<0.02	118	<2
91MS0–	13	fine grained andesite; 1% dissem pyrite	<0.002	<0.02	130	<2

Table 2. Summary of Geochemical Analyses

SAMPLE	DESCRIPTION	ZN ppm	AS ppm	SB ppm	MO ppm
65172	Stuhini basalt; fine grained massive	108	<5	<5	2
65173	Stuhini basalt; fine grained massive	128	5	<5	1
65174	repeat of 65174	124	<5	<5	2
65175	basalt, weak carbonate, medium grained	111	<5	<5	<1
65176	basalt, med grained, plag phyric, tr. py	114	13	<5	1
65177	basalt, med grained	100	6	<5	1
65178	basalt, med grained, carbonatized	130	12	<5	1
65179	basalt, med grained, carbonatized	80	<5	<5	<1
65180	diabase	84	<5	<5	1
65181	basalt, med grained flow breccia	89	<5	<5	<1
65182	basalt, carbonate, chlorite, 1% py	97	<5	<5	2
65183	basalt, flow breccia	108	<5	<5	<1
65184	Takwahoni conglomerate, 1% py+po	126	32	10	2
65185	Takwahoni conglomerate, 1% py+po	359	33	10	3
65186	Sloko aphanitic rhyolite, 1% py	111	28	9	1
65187	Sloko aphanitic rhyolite, 1% py	109	48	9	<1
65188	Sloko rhyolite, chlorite stockwk, 2% py	81	17	19	<1
65189	Sloko rhyolite, 10% qtz eyes	62	82	23	<1
65190	Sloko rhyolite, sericite, tr py+sph	183	27	22	<1
65191	Sloko rhyolite, chlorite fractures	59	57	6	2
65192	rhyolite, sericite, brecciated, 2% py	73	66	11	4
65193	rhyolite, aphanitic, tr. py	60	91	121	2
65194	rhyolite, chlorite−sericite, tr py	123	89	80	2
65195	rhyolite, brecciated, sericite, tr py	123	74	<5	3
65196	intermediate volcanic, 8% qtz eyes	100	16	<5	1
65197	gossan, deeply weathered	141	59	8	2
65198	rhyolite, 1% py disseminated	78	121	27	3

Table 2. Summary of Geochemical Analyses

SAMPLE		DESCRIPTION	ZN ppm	AS ppm	SB ppm	MO ppm
65199		intermediate volcanic, 1% py	94	230	16	1
91MS0–	1	mafic volcanic, sparse py on fractures	96	<5	<5	<1
91MS0–	2	chloritic andesite; weak epidote, 5% calcite	88	32	14	1
91MS0–	3	silicified, fine grained andesite, 3% calcite	86	<5	<5	<1
91MS0–	4	chloritized fine gr. andesite, 3% calcite	122	<5	<5	1
91MS0–	5	chloritized fine gr. andesite, 3% calcite	81	<5	<5	<1
91MS0–	6	chloritized fine grained andesite	93	7	<5	1
91MS0–	7	fine grained andesite, 3% calcite	56	9	<5	1
91MS0–	8	very fine grained andesite	156	<5	<5	1
91MS0–	9	fine grained sediment, 5% calcite	81	<5	<5	1
91MS0–	10	very fine grained mafic volcanic	105	<5	<5	<1
91MS0–	11	very fine grained mafic volcanic; 1% pyrite	135	<5	<5	<1
91MS0–	12	fine grained andesite	117	<5	<5	<1
91MS0–	13	fine grained andesite; 1% dissem pyrite	85	6	<5	1

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A preliminary examination of the Stress claims was conducted south of the Thorn prospect. The purpose of the program was to familiarize Corona personnel with the property and evaluate the mineral potential of Stuhini Group and Sloko Group volcanic and subvolcanic rocks in the area, and to relate mineralization at Stress to that seen at Thorn.

The property was largely inaccessible due to prevailing snow conditions in early July 1991; however, ridges south of the Thorn showings were clear and these were mapped and sampled. Stuhini Group mafic volcanic rocks comprise massive and pillowed flows and debris flows. This sequence is overlain, perhaps unconformably, by coarse heterolithic pebble to boulder conglomerates of the Takwahoni Formation. A single gossanous felsic unit appears conformable with Stuhini volcanic rocks; it's age or disposition as a flow or sill has yet to be determined. However, this units bears superficial resemblance to Sloko Group volcanic and subvolcanic rocks nearby, suggesting this felsic unit may be a sill. Low base and precious metal values were returned from this unit, but further sampling is recommended down the cliff side.

There remains significant potential for mineralization associated with Sloko Group equivalent rocks on the Stress property. Followup programs are recommended to continue mapping and prospecting at lower elevations, as weather and snow conditions permit. Furthermore, a limited program of ground geophysics including magnetics, VLF and Max-Min is recommended on the Stress grid area where practical, to evaluate the geophysical response of mineralized felsic units in a dominantly mafic terrane. Positive results from these programs could be used to assist diamond drill site selections, and may help confirm the attitude of presumed Sloko Group felsic rocks under the Stress grid.

REFERENCES

Oliver, J.L., and Hodgson, C.J., 1988. Geology and mineralization, Bearskin (Muddy) and Tatsamenie Lake district (South Half), Northwestern British Columbia. *In* Geological Fieldwork 1988, Min. E.M.P.R. Paper 1989-1, p. 443-453.

Sanguinetti, M.H., 1969. Report on the Ink and Lin claim groups. B.C.E.M.P.R.Ass. Rep. 2512.

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Souther, J.G. , 1971: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tulsequah Map Area, B.C., G.S.C. Memoir #362.

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Statement of Costs

		Number	Units	Unit Cost	Total
Salaries					
	Tindall	4.0	days	$325.00	$1,300.00
	Rye	4.5	days	$275.00	$1,237.50
	Ransom	4.5	days	$125.00	$562.50
Helicopter		5.8	hours	$545.00	$3,161.00
Accomodation		4.5	days	$150.00	$675.00
Groceries		4.5	days	$55.00	$247.50
Mob/Demob		2.0	flights *	$1,085.00	$2,170.00
Analytical		41.0	samples	$18.00	$738.00
Fuel		1.0	cache	$1,262.00	$1,262.00
TOTAL					**$11,353.50**
PAC CREDITS APPLIED					$0.00
TOTAL					**$11,353.50**
TOTAL APPLIED TO CLAIMS					**$11,000.00**
BALANCE TO INTERNATIONAL CORONA CORPORATION'S P.A.C.					**$353.50**

note: two demob flights Taku–Bob Quinn Lake
at $1085 per flight

LIST OF PERSONNEL

KEN RYE - GEOLOGIST

June 29, 30, July 1, 5 (1/2), 8

MARK TINDALL - GEOLOGIST

June 29, 30, July 1, 3

ANDREW RANSOM - ASSISTANT

June 29, 30, July 1, 5 (1/2), 8

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Kenneth Alan Rye, of #321-1333 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C., certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo with an Honours B.Sc. in Earth Sciences,
2) I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with an M.Sc. in Geology,
3) I hold the position of Project Geologist with International Corona Corporation, and was involved in the work performed on the Stress property presented in this report,
4) I have worked continuously in the mining exploration industry in various parts of Canada since 1980,
5) I have no interest either direct or indirect in this property.

Dated this third day of February, 1992

Kenneth A. Rye, M.Sc.

APPENDIX I

ASSAY CERTIFICATES AND

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL METHODS

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V91-00875.4 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO: P.O. #91-070

CLIENT: CORONA CORPORATION
PROJECT: 1072

SUBMITTED BY: K. RYE
DATE PRINTED: 26-JUL-91

ORDER	ELEMENT		NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold	49	0.002 OPT		Fire Assay
2	Ag	Silver	49	0.02 OPT		Fire Assay

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	47	2 -150	49	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	49
D DRILL CORE	2			TOO WET TO CRUSH	49

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. KEN RYE
MR. KEN RYE

INVOICE TO: MR. KEN RYE

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PROJECT: 1072 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT
R2 65172		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65173		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65174		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65175		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65176		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65177		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65178		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65179		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65180		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65181		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65182		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65183		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65184		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65185		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65186		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65187		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65188		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65189		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65190		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65191		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65192		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65193		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65194		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65195		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65196		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65197		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65198		<0.002	<0.02
R2 65199		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS001		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS002		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS003		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS004		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS005		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS006		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS007		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS008		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS009		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS010		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS011		<0.002	<0.02
R2 91MS012		<0.002	<0.02

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT
R2 91MS013		<0.002	<0.02

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

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Geochemical Lab Report

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REFERENCE INFO: P.O. #91-070

CLIENT: CORONA CORPORATION
PROJECT: 1072

SUBMITTED BY: K. RYE
DATE PRINTED: 23-JUL-91

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Cu	Copper	49	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
2	Pb	Lead	49	2 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
3	Zn	Zinc	49	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
4	As	Arsenic	49	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
5	Sb	Antimony	49	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
6	Mo	Molybdenum	49	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	47	2 -150	49	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	49
D DRILL CORE	2			TOO WET TO CRUSH	49

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM
R2 65172		128	<2	108	<5	<5	2
R2 65173		124	<2	128	5	<5	1
R2 65174		152	<2	124	<5	<5	2
R2 65175		149	<2	111	<5	<5	<1
R2 65176		118	<2	114	13	<5	1
R2 65177		164	<2	100	6	<5	1
R2 65178		128	<2	130	12	<5	1
R2 65179		120	<2	80	<5	<5	<1
R2 65180		78	<2	84	<5	<5	1
R2 65181		163	<2	89	<5	<5	<1
R2 65182		175	<2	97	<5	<5	2
R2 65183		204	<2	108	<5	<5	<1
R2 65184		31	21	126	32	10	2
R2 65185		41	89	359	33	10	3
R2 65186		240	4	111	28	9	1
R2 65187		221	<2	109	48	9	<1
R2 65188		148	<2	81	17	19	<1
R2 65189		89	<2	62	82	23	<1
R2 65190		44	38	183	27	22	<1
R2 65191		59	<2	59	57	6	2
R2 65192		104	4	73	66	11	4
R2 65193		240	13	60	91	121	2
R2 65194		205	15	123	89	80	2
R2 65195		55	<2	123	74	<5	3
R2 65196		39	2	100	16	<5	1
R2 65197		60	3	141	59	8	2
R2 65198		63	9	78	121	27	3
R2 65199		31	13	94	230	16	1
R2 91MS001		184	<2	96	<5	<5	<1
R2 91MS002		55	<2	88	32	14	1
R2 91MS003		207	<2	86	<5	<5	<1
R2 91MS004		147	<2	122	<5	<5	1
R2 91MS005		170	<2	81	<5	<5	<1
R2 91MS006		123	<2	93	7	<5	1
R2 91MS007		132	11	56	9	<5	1
R2 91MS008		164	<2	156	<5	<5	1
R2 91MS009		100	<2	81	<5	<5	1
R2 91MS010		129	<2	105	<5	<5	<1
R2 91MS011		151	<2	135	<5	<5	<1
R2 91MS012		118	<2	117	<5	<5	<1

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R2 91MS013		130	<2	85	6	<5	1