

**DIAMOND DRILL REPORT**

on the

**GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP  
THE GOLDEN LOON I TO IX CLAIMS (INC.)  
DUM 1 TO 9 CLAIMS  
18 Claims, 185 Units**

**Kamloops Mining Division**

**51°25'N**

**120°20'W**

**NTS 92 P/8**

for

**CORONA CORPORATION  
1440 - 800 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
V6C 2V6**

**Property Owner:**

**MINETA RESOURCES LTD.**

**Operator:**

**CORONA CORPORATION**

**Report Authors:**

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**December 21, 1990**

December 21, 1990

PAC03-1064-06-015

SUMMARY

During the period October 23 to November 15, 1990, a 691.0 meter diamond drill program was carried out on the Golden Loon Property to test two of the better rock and soil gold geochemical anomalies outlined during the 1990 exploration program. Hole GL-03 tested an I.P. anomaly along the southwestern portion of the grid while the six other holes tested a gold bearing silicified zone centered on Trench #19.

The purpose of this report is to describe the results of the 1990 diamond drilling on these two targets. The results from the earlier geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the property by Corona are described in detail in the 1990 Golden Loon report by R.C.Wells and J.R. Bellamy.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and Access

The Golden Loon claim group is covered by NTS sheet 92P/8 and is centered 6 kilometres west of Little Fort, B.C. Little Fort is a small settlement on Highway 5, a hundred kilometres north of Kamloops. A network of well travelled forestry and logging roads affords good access to most parts of the property from both Little Fort to the east and Thuya Resort to the west (Figure 1).

### 1.2 Property

The property described in this report consists of 9 contiguous mineral claims (modified grid), plus 9 two post claims totalling 185 units in Kamloops Mining Division. The claims are:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Golden Loon I	20	5541	9 March 1991
Golden Loon II	20	5542	9 March 1991
Golden Loon III	20	5543	9 March 1991
Golden Loon IV	20	5544	9 March 1991
Golden Loon V	20	6539	7 March 1992
Golden Loon VI	20	6540	7 March 1991
Golden Loon VII	16	6549	14 March 1991
Golden Loon VIII	20	6550	14 March 1991
Golden Loon IX	20	6556	27 March 1991
Dum 1	1	9284	9 May 1991
Dum 2	1	9285	9 May 1991
Dum 3	1	9286	9 May 1991
Dum 4	1	9287	9 May 1991
Dum 5	1	9621	26 July 1991
Dum 6	1	9622	25 July 1991
Dum 7	1	9623	25 July 1991
Dum 8	1	9624	25 July 1991
Dum 9	1	9625	25 July 1991

The property is owned by Mineta Resources Ltd, 415-470 Granville Street,

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Vancouver, B.C. An option agreement was made on April 9, 1990 between Mineta Resources Ltd and Corona Corporation. Corona, by paying Mineta an aggregate of \$220,000 and incurring a minimum of \$1,200,000 in exploration expenditures by July 31, 1995 could earn a 75% undivided interest in the claims.

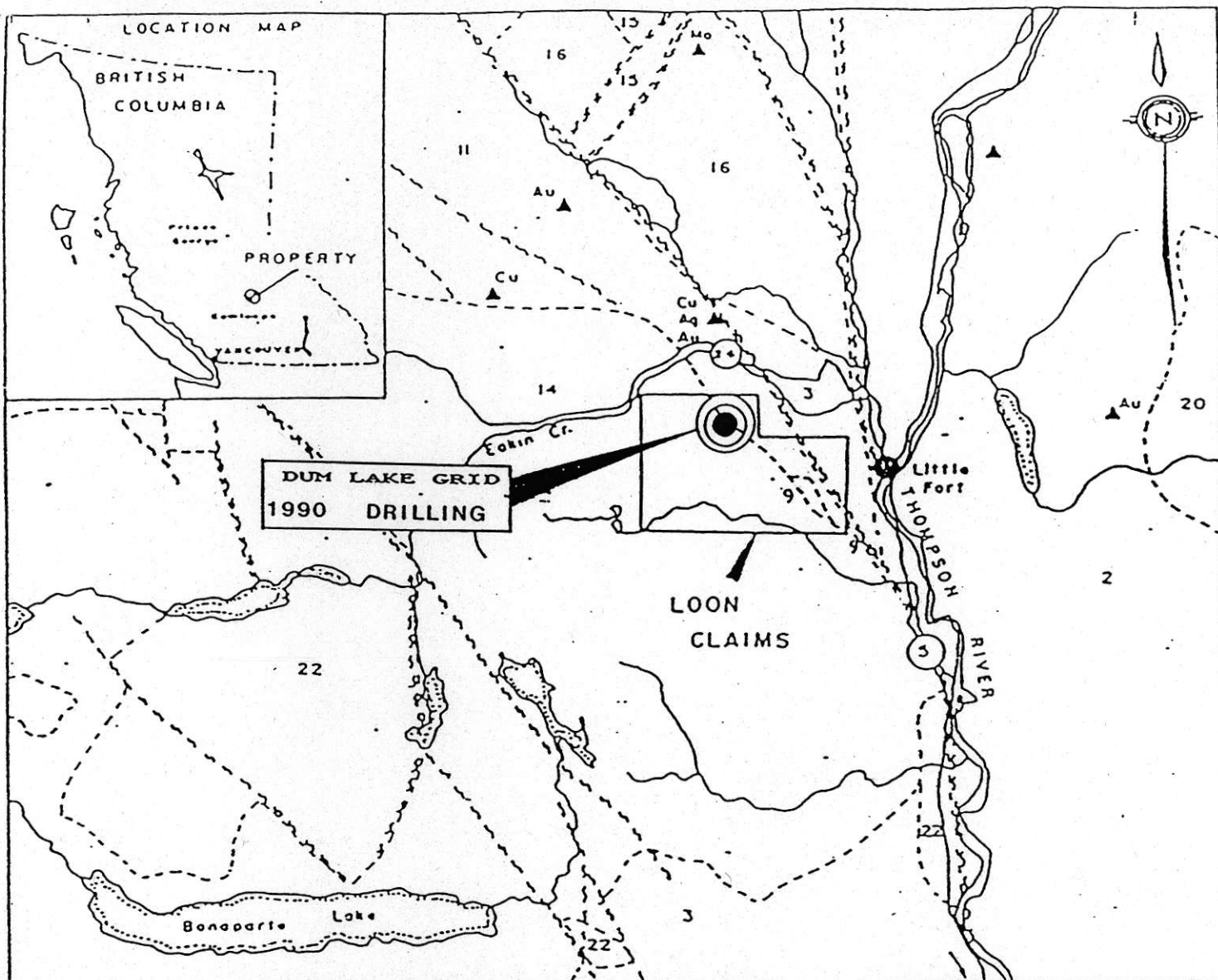
Mineta Resources Ltd. owns an adjoining claim block, the LUC 1 - 14 minerals claims - Kamloops Mining Division, in which Corona Corporation has a first right of refusal to option from Mineta. In consideration of Mineta giving Corona the first right of refusal, Corona will apply one year of assessment credits to each of the LUC 1 - LUC 14 mineral claims. The claims are:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Luc 1	1	8053	9 September 1991
Luc 2	1	8054	9 September 1991
Luc 3	1	8055	9 September 1991
Luc 4	1	8056	10 September 1991
Luc 5	1	8057	10 September 1991
Luc 6	1	8058	10 September 1991
Luc 7	1	8059	10 September 1991
Luc 8	1	8060	10 September 1991
Luc 9	1	8061	10 September 1991
Luc 10	1	8062	10 September 1991
Luc 11	1	8063	10 September 1991
Luc 12	1	8064	10 September 1991
Luc 13	1	8065	10 September 1991
Luc 14	1	8066	10 September 1991

### 1.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The property, which lies to the south of Eakin Creek gorge, occupies an undulating plateau region between 1100 and 1400 metres elevation. The eastern part of the property covers the edge of the plateau and the western valley slopes of the North Thompson River (440 metres elevation).

Vegetation on the property is generally thick with stands of mature pine and/or poplar. Large parts of the western area have thick alder growth on gravel ridges separated by low swamp. The higher ground within the claims was partially logged ten to fifteen years ago and there has been some recent logging activity (1989-1990), south of Montigny Creek.



**LEGEND**

- 22 SKULL HILL FORMATION (TERTIARY)  
Felsic to intermediate volcanics.
- 20 RAFT AND BALDY BATHOLITHS (Cretaceous)  
Granitic intrusives.
- 16 INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS WITH SEDIMENTS (JURASSIC)
- 14 THUYA BATHOLITH (TRIASSIC/JURASSIC)  
Granodioritic intrusive.
- 11 NICOLA GROUP (TRIASSIC)  
Intermediate volcanics with sediments.
- 9 ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVES (EARLY MESOZOIC)
- 3 EAGLE BAY (LATE PALEOZOIC)  
Mixed volcanics and sediments.
- 2 FENNEL FORMATION (MISSISSIPPIAN)  
Mixed basic volcanics and sediments.

▲ Mineral occurrences

~ Major faults

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP  
GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY  
LITTLE FORT AREA  
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

DRAWN BY K.G.

N.T.S. 92-P-8

Feb. 1987

FIG. 1.



#### 1.4 History and Previous Work (from Wells, 1990)

During the early 1920's, interest was generated in the placer gold deposits of Eakin Creek. Gold was discovered in Lemieux and Eakin Creeks, as well as in some of the tributaries from the west. In 1923, placer claims were held on Eakin Creek for 1.5 miles upstream (just north of the property) from its junction with Lemieux Creek. Coarse gold was found in the higher bench gravels but not in significant commercial quantities. The source of the placer gold in Eakin Creek has never been located.

Noranda Exploration (Kira group) explored the property area in the 1960's with copper as the main target. Following stream and lake silt sampling, the area was covered by a large soil grid with 800 ft. spaced lines and 200 ft. sampling intervals. Samples were run for Cu, Ni, and a few for Mo. A series of strong nickel anomalies in the 100 to 2000 ppm range trend northwest and lie to the south of Dum Lake. No detailed follow up on any of the anomalies is recorded.

The western part of the property was covered by the Minerva claims held by Teck Corporation in 1980 and 1981 with copper again as the target. A 60 kilometre flagged grid was used for soil geochemistry (Cu, Ag, Mo), reconnaissance geological mapping and ground magnetic surveys. A series of strong positive, magnetic anomalies trending northwest were found to cover Noranda's nickel in soil anomalies. Teck's mapping indicated this was a large ultramafic body of pyroxenite to peridotite composition. A number of coincident Cu, Ag soil anomalies were outlined and many of these are located close to the edge of the magnetic anomalies (ultramafic intrusive). Teck's report by P.G. Folk (No. 9061, 1981) recommended running soils for gold and further work on coincident Ag-Cu soil anomalies south of Dum Lake. Neither was done. ✓

An airborne magnetic survey (DEMIR 1968 Airborne Magnetic Survey Series 52249) shows a strong, positive, magnetic anomaly of greater than 3000 gammas relief trending northwest across the northern part of the property. This feature coincides with Teck's ground magnetic anomalies (ultramafic unit). It is probable that the ultramafic body is located within the 4500 gamma contour.

The Golden Loon VII claim covers the western half of the previous Fir Group (1980's De Bock brothers). This 2 claim group (30 units) covered part of a major north-westerly trending fault. Old trenches near the western edge of the claim expose strongly silicified, ultramafic rocks with much chalcedony, quartz and disseminated magnetite, pyrite and minor galena.

The Golden Loon Property was staked by L. Lutjen between 1984 and 1986 with gold

and platinum as the targets. During 1984 and 1985, work by Barnes Creek Minerals on the property consisted of prospecting and sampling in favourable areas defined by previous surveys (Noranda, Teck). In 1986, a 7.0 km grid was cut to cover the old trenches with silicified ultramafics on Golden Loon VII. The grid also covered one of the nickel in soil anomalies outlined by Noranda. Soil geochemical (Au, Ag, and As), magnetic and VLF surveys were conducted over the grid. Anomalous gold values (up to 110 ppb) cluster in the northwestern part of the grid. Magnetics suggest that the grid is underlain by ultramafics. Variations within the more magnetic areas may be explained by alteration of the ultramafics (silicification). The VLF survey indicated two northwesterly trending fractures cutting the ultramafics. The more easterly of these may also coincide with the eastern margin of the ultramafics (fault contact?). Most of the higher gold in soil values (750 ppb) occur close to the VLF features which suggests that structures parallel to the Loon VII fault may be mineralized.

Mineta Resources optioned the Golden Loon property from Larry Lutjen in 1987. There were two main targets that were addressed by Mineta's 1987 exploration program: 1) platinum group elements and chromite within the main ultramafic unit, and 2) precious metals, gold and silver in structures/veins at the margins of the ultramafic. A large grid, with 500 metre spaced lines, was cut to cover the ultramafic unit and an area to the north. Geochemical surveys were conducted over the grid and in all drainages on the property. These surveys outlined a number of gold and silver anomalies along an interpreted structural break (east trending fault-zone) south of Dum Lake. Weakly anomalous platinum values were obtained from litho-geochemical samples taken from pyroxenitic bands in the ultramafic unit.

Phase I, of Mineta's 1988 exploration program on the property, consisted of detailed follow-up line cutting and geochemical and geophysical surveying on the geochemical anomalies located south of Dum Lake. A wide belt of gold in soil anomalies some 1200 metres long by 800 metres wide containing local 'spothighs' greater than 1000 ppb was outlined by the surveys. The anomalous area correlates well with a magnetic 'low' north of the main ultramafic unit. A sample taken from a quartz boulder very near a high gold in soil value (> 1000 ppb) and on a short VLF anomaly yielded a gold value of 1.1 oz/t with highly anomalous lead and silver. ✓

Phase II 1989 exploration by Mineta, concentrated on two main areas; the Montigny Lake area (central, Grid 2) and the Montigny Creek area (Grid 4) to the southeast. Both areas had been previously explored by Mineta in 1987 and were subject to detailed grid and soil geochemical surveys in 1988. Magnetic and VLF surveys were conducted on Grid 2 by White Geophysical Services of Vancouver.

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On the Montigny Lake Grid (2), a number of weak to moderately strong Cu, Ni and Cr geochemical anomalies trend northwest and appear to be stratigraphically controlled by certain ultramafic units. A similar control is suggested for VLF and magnetic anomalies with the same trend (higher magnetite concentrations).

On the Montigny Creek Grid (4) a number of strong copper (locally with coincident gold) geochemical anomalies were identified. These anomalies overlie uncertain geology. The source for gold in Montigny Creek is unknown.

In 1989, a number of small programs were conducted on the property. Mineta extended the Dum Lake grid (No. 3) to the east (Grid 5) 1.5 km and completed a soil sampling program on the irregular spaced lines. The gold anomalies on Grid 3 do not extend very far eastward onto Grid 5. A ground magnetic and VLF survey (by White Geophysics) outlined a number of weak anomalies.

In 1989, Placer Dome Inc conducted a geological survey and checked soil lines on Grid 3. Mineta's (1988) soil values were basically reproduced. Grab samples taken from mineralized quartz float yielded a number of gold values in the 3 to 6 g/t range, and one of 49 g/t (Line 1700E at 3+25S).

White Geophysics conducted another magnetic, VLF survey for Mineta on Montigny Creek Grid 4. No strong anomalies were detected.

In April 1990, Corona Corporation optioned the property from Mineta Resources Ltd. The 1990 exploration program on the property prior to drilling consisted of the following:

1. 5.4 km of access road construction
2. 21.15 km of survey control grid on the Dum Lake grid
3. Reconnaissance geological mapping covering the entire property
4. Detailed geological mapping within the Dum Lake grid
5. Two phased trenching programs on the Dum Lake grid (29 trenches)
6. Soil geochemical surveys on the Dum Lake grid
7. Prospecting and rock geochemistry
8. A test induced polarization and resistivity survey was conducted on

## selected lines on the Dum Lake grid

The geochemical programs outlined a number of strong gold anomalies on the Dum Lake grid. The gold anomalies were coincident with anomalous lead and locally copper values in the eastern portion of the grid area. Prospecting and geological mapping in the eastern part of the grid, discovered mineralized (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb) quartz veins and vein float. The veins are contained within northerly trending faults in monzonitic to dioritic intrusive rocks. In the western grid area, gold and copper mineralized float and bedrock were discovered near Dum Creek. This mineralization is associated with structurally controlled, propylitic and silicified alteration systems hosted by monzonitic intrusive rocks.

The better soil, float and bedrock gold anomalies near Dum Lake were tested by trenching wherever possible. Gold mineralized quartz vein systems with silver, lead and copper were uncovered in the eastern part of the grid. A well mineralized quartz vein on Line 1700E yielded average gold values in the 6 to 7 g/t range over 1 to 1.5 metres width. In the western part of the grid, the Dum Creek alteration zone could not be trenched because of difficult topography. Another strong alteration zone was exposed by Trench 19. It featured strong silicification with disseminated pyrite and specular hematite and produced gold values in the 1 to 3 g/t range. A previous test I.P. survey run over this area indicated a small, weak chargeability anomaly.

## 2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION (From Wells 1990)

The regional geology of the Little Fort area, which is largely based on GSC Map 1287A accompanying the Bonaparte Lake Memoir 363 by Campbell and Tipper (1971), is illustrated in simplified form in Figure 1.

The North Thompson Valley lies along a major (regional) northerly trending fault system marking the boundary between the Omineca Belt (to the east) and the Intermontane Belt (to the west). South of Little Fort, the fault zone separates deformed Fennel (Mississippian) and Eagle Bay Formation (Paleozoic) volcanics and sediments to the east from less deformed Nicola group Volcanics (Triassic) and Mesozoic intrusive rocks (Thuya Batholith) to the west. At Little Fort, the fault zone splays to the northwest into a wide zone of complex faulting (fault duplex!) north of the Thuya Batholith.

The Golden Loon Property covers the northeastern margin of the Thuya Batholith in contact with strongly faulted Nicola Group volcanics. A northwesterly trending zone of ultramafic rocks occurs within(?) the batholith and along a fault zone (deep seated?) on the contact.

A number of gold and base metal occurrences are known in the area. The majority of these are located in the zones of complex faulting northwest of Little Fort. Many of the occurrences can be related to relatively small alkalic and calc-alkalic intrusives. Five kilometres north of the Golden Loon Property (on the Cedar Claim Group), copper mineralization with gold and silver values is associated with a narrow skarn zone developed at the margins of a dioritic dyke.

The northern part of the Golden Loon Property could be a source for the gold placers in Eakin Creek, 1.5 km northeast of Dum Lake.

### 3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Regional geological mapping by the GSC (Campbell and Tipper 1971, Map 1278A) is summarized in Figure 1. For larger scale geological features the mapping is essentially correct. However, in detail, the picture is far more complex. Much of the southern and western parts of the property is underlain by granitic rocks belonging to the Thuya Batholith. This area is covered by thick glacial sands and gravels with sparse outcrops.

A northwesterly trending ultramafic unit, up to 1.5 kilometres wide, forms a prominent ridge cutting diagonally across the Golden Loon claims. It is a continuous body not a series of lenses. The ultramafic unit stands out on regional airborne magnetic maps as a positive feature some 2000 to 3000 gammas above background. Geological traverses in the area indicate compositional layering with thick bands of dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite and gabbro.

In the Dum Lake area (Figure 2) north of the ultramafic unit, Nicola Group volcanics and sediments are intruded by a mixed group of rocks ranging in composition from syenogabbro to quartz monzonites. These may represent contaminated, satellitic intrusive bodies to the Thuya Batholith and were not mapped by the GSC (Figure 1). Most of the gold mineralization on the property is hosted by these alkalic intrusive rocks.

As mentioned earlier, the area north of the Thuya Batholith lies in a complex fault zone (sprays). These faults displace all the major rock units.

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#### 4.0 1990 DRILL PROGRAM

##### 4.1 Location and Method

In the summer of 1990 many of the geochemical, geophysical and geological anomalies on the Dum Lake grid were tested by trenching. Deep overburden prevented the testing of some of the better targets such as:

- (1) an I.P. anomaly straddling the south end of lines 700E to 1000E and
- (2) the strike extensions of the gold bearing silicified zone uncovered in Trench 19.

These two anomalies were the target for the 1990 drill program.

Core Enterprises of Clinton, B.C. were contracted to carry out the diamond drilling program. During the period from October 23 to November 15, 1990, seven NQ diamond drill holes totalling 691.10 meters were completed. Drill hole collar locations are shown in Figures 2 and 3 and drill sections in Figures 4 to 9 (in Appendix IV). Table 1 lists pertinent drill hole locations. The datum elevation is relative to the bedrock elevation in Trench 19.

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TABLE 1

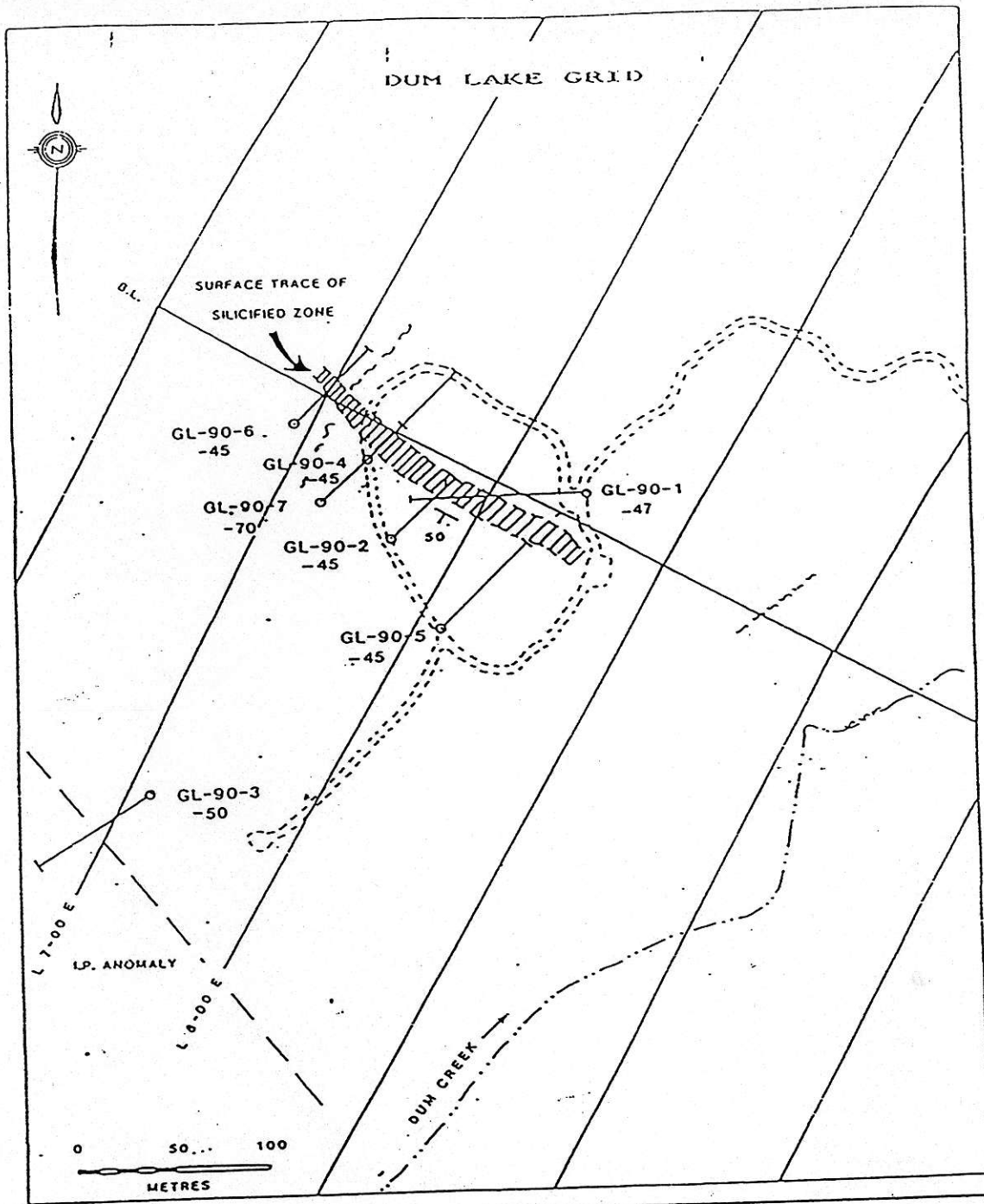
1990 DRILL PROGRAM - HOLE DATA

Hole No.	Line	Station	Datum Elev. (M)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (M)	Fig. No.
GL-01	8+43E	0+22N	-12.0	270°	-47°	138.2	4
GL-02	7+68E	0+57S	+4.0	050°	-45°	65.5	5
GL-03	7+13E	2+51S	-2.0	240°	-50°	102.1	6
GL-04	7+38E	0+21S	+3.0	050°	-45°	97.2	7
GL-05	8+20E	0+90S	+4.0	050°	-45°	95.4	8
GL-06	6+92E	0+20S	+6.0	040°	-45°	75.9	9
GL-07	7+25E	0+52S	+3.5	050°	-60°	118.0	7

The drill core was logged by Corona geologists I. Mitchell B.Sc and G. Evans B.Sc. A large portion of the core was split by P. Watt and a total of 288 samples were sent to Eco-Tech Laboratory for analysis. (Lab procedure see Appendix A), These can be broken down as follows:

No. of samples	Elements analyzed and method
31	Cr assay, Au, Pt, Pd and Cu geochem
257	Au geochem or assay, plus 30 element ICP

All the certificates of analyses for samples taken during this drill program are available in Appendix B.



**CORONA CORPORATION**

**GOLDEN LOON PROJECT**

**1990 DRILL PLAN**

PREPARED BY: KG	SCALE:	PROJECT NO: 1064
N.T.S.: 92 P/8	DATE: 11/90	MAP NO.: 3



## 4.2 Geology

Two specific areas were drill tested. The first drilling target was the mineralized zone centred on Trench 19 and the second an I.P. target along the southwest portion of the Dum Lake grid. One hole (GL-03) tested the I.P. target while holes GL-1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 tested the mineralized zone uncovered in Trench 19.

The I.P. Anomaly is a northwest trending zone with moderate chargeability and low resistivity. Diamond drill hole GL-03 tested this zone and intersected a gabbroic dyke swarm containing disseminated pyrite. These dykes intrude the main ultramafic complex. Compositionally, the gabbros are alkali rich and may be related to the Thuya intrusive rocks to the north. This association suggests that the ultramafics are older than the Thuya Batholith.

Hole GL-03 was expected to intersect the monzonite-ultramafic contact but instead collared in an equigranular pyroxenite (strongly magnetic) and remained in this unit throughout its length. The interpreted contact clearly lies to the northeast of the hole collar.

The dykes consist of mafic monzonites which grade into mafic gabbros (monzonite contaminated by ultramafics). Intrusive breccias occur locally and contain subangular fragments of pyroxenite preserved in a gabbroic matrix.

The Trench 19 Zone was tested by six holes. This is a gold bearing silicified zone hosted by a quartz monzonite phase of the intrusive rocks (Thuya?). The quartz monzonite is medium to coarse grained, equigranular with 20-30% quartz, 30-40% chloritized mafic minerals and 30-40% feldspars (Plagioclase and K.spar). The monzonite is variably altered near the mineralized zone.

Holes GL-01 and GL-04 intersected a northwest trending, southwest? dipping fine grained dyke. The dyke is relatively unaltered but is subject to regional sub-greenschist alteration which suggests it postdates alteration and mineralization. An intrusive breccia, forming a near vertical pipe like body was mapped in Trench 19 and intersected in holes GL-01 and GL-02. This unit consists of a fine grained, chlorite altered matrix with 1-10 cm angular fragments of quartz monzonite. The breccia has only been seen in the section directly below and within Trench 19 and while it predates the mineralization it maybe related (control?).

#### 4.3 Structures, Alteration and Mineralization

The monzonite-gabbroic dyke swarm intersected in DDH GL-03 appears to strike  $310^\circ$  and dip  $70^\circ$  to the west. The strike likely mimics that of the nearby ultramafic monzonite contact. The genetic implications are that the monzonite intrudes the older ultramafic complex. The pyroxenite is weakly altered with chlorite, serpentine, talc and picrolite being restricted to faults.

Near the gabbro dykes some of the pyroxenite is altered to biotite. The ultramafic contaminated monzonite is a coarse grained hornblende rich gabbro containing epidote veinlets and up to 2% late stage carbonate. Pyrite occurs as disseminations (1-3%) throughout the dyke area and is the probable cause of the I.P. chargeability anomaly. The resistivity low feature is possibly due the higher conductivity of the gabbroic dykes and related faults. No significant Au, Pt, Pd or Cu values were obtained from split core sections. The ultramafic rocks have high background chromium levels in the 1000 to 2000 ppm range. The highest chromium value was 0.324%.

The six holes on the auriferous silicified zone are shown in figure 3. The zone is bounded by grid lines 700E and 900E. The program objective was to drill test the Trench 19 mineralization at depth and along strike. Five of the six holes intersected, over a strike length of 150 metres, the silicified zone(s). DDH GL-01 was drilled in the footwall to the zone.

The apparent strike to the zone is  $310^\circ$  with a dip to the southwest of between  $50^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ . The zone consists of a heavily silicified core with disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite and specular hematite. The silicification commonly has sharp boundaries and a rock fabric which indicates a structural control. Elsewhere, as in hole GL-07, the contacts are gradational.

There are several local cross-cutting faults in the drilled area (Figures 2 and 3) whose role in the alteration and mineralization is not yet clear. These faults trend  $020^\circ$ - $030^\circ$  and probably dip to the south. Some late, post mineralization movement is apparent in Trench 19 and is indicated by displacement of the silicified zone in hole GL-05. There is also a possibility these structures serve as conduits and structural controls for alteration and mineralization.

The alteration and mineralization in this zone has many "porphyry" affinities. The earliest alteration is the most widespread and consists of pervasive propylitization with or without potassic alteration. The propylitic alteration is not strong when compared to alkaline porphyry systems in British Columbia but it is quite distinctive in the Dum Lake area and may be a useful guide in exploration elsewhere on the

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property. Propylitic alteration in the drilled area consists of weak to moderate saussuritization of feldspars and replacement of mafic minerals by chlorite and magnetite. This alteration normally has 1-2% (disseminated and 1-2mm veinlets) specular hematite accompanying it. Younger epidote veinlets (1-5%, 1mm to 1cm) form a weak, persistent stockwork in the widespread propylitic alteration. Weak pervasive potassic alteration is also seen with the propylitic alteration in a few areas (ie. GL-06 and GL-07) with potassic alteration turning the outer 50% of plagioclase grains a light pink. The potassic alteration appears stronger to the north of the mineralized zone but contains no significant gold values. While the propylitic alteration returned no economic gold values; it is weakly anomalous throughout with values in the 5-80 ppb range.

The mineralized zones are in the silicified cores of chloritic structures. The mineralized zone tested in the 1990 drill program follows a 310° trend but other mineralization trends may exist. The chlorite alteration is fine grained (with magnetite) and commonly displays a strong fabric parallel to the main structure. Holes GL-02 and GL-06 intersected zones of chlorite alteration contains 2-5% disseminated and 2-5mm veinlets of specular hematite and 3-4% disseminated medium grained pyrite.

As the silicified core is approached, specular hematite and pyrite content increases and weak to moderate silicification overprints the chlorite alteration. The alteration zones are cut by 3-5% (2-3mm) grey quartz veinlets. Gold values are elevated in these zones, particularly in the silicified portions (values to 1.38 g/t Au). The alteration haloes can be up to 15 meters wide and therefore increase the size potential of the mineralized zones.

The highest gold values are in the core of the alteration zones and are associated with pervasive strong silicification. Cryptocrystalline silicification of the matrix obliterates most primary textures and as intensity increases, the color changes from a dark grey (some remnant chlorite altered blebs) to a light grey (aphanitic matrix). In the core zones, pyrite content increases to 3-10% medium grained disseminated pyrite with 2-10mm wide pyrite veinlets. Specular hematite, as disseminations and blebs, totals 2-20%. Chlorite rich fractures are ubiquitous (1-2%, 1-2mm wide) as are quartz veinlets and quartz replacements in tiny tension gashes.

Gold values generally increase with the intensity of silicification and range from 5 ppb to 4.35 g/t Au with an average of approximately 1 g/t. The zone is base metal poor with low copper and lead values and no zinc. Pathfinder elements for gold appear to be silver and arsenic (Au:Ag 2:1-1:10, Au:As 1:10-1:50). Hole GL-05 intersected a 10 metre wide heavily silicified zone which assayed only 0.41 g/Au/t. The reason for the lack of gold values is unclear.

Wide areas of weak to moderate silicification overprint the propylitically altered quartz monzonites around the silicified structures. In the silicified zones (60+ meters in GL-07), the rock is a medium grey color with only vague outlines of the feldspars and quartz preserved. The gold values are sub-economic but are elevated in the 5-450 ppb range.

In the last hydrothermal event, late stage grey carbonate veinlets overprint the propylitic and chlorite alteration. The carbonate alteration to date has not yielded significant gold values.

The silicified zone is open both along strike and at depth. The zone may have a distinct rake to the south as is indicated in holes GL-06 and GL-07. The lack of gold values in GL-05 makes mineralization continuity questionable. Other mineralized structures may exist within the drilling area and within the Golden Loons property.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1990 drill program tested two of the better targets on the Dum Lake Grid.

The first target, an I.P. anomaly, was caused by disseminated pyrite in a gabbroic dyke swarm intruding ultramafic rocks. No significant precious metal values were obtained.

The second, an auriferous structurally controlled "porphyry style" zone was tested by six diamond drill holes. This zone, centered around Trench 19, has an apparent strike of 310° and a dip of 50-60° to the southwest. The drilling has tested 150 meters of strike length and 50 meters of depth extent. The structure remains open along strike and at depth. The potential exists for a large tonnage-low grade system with slightly higher grades in the structurally controlled core zones.

Gold values in the silicified core zones range to 2.67 g/t over 10.4 metres (GL-04). It is recommended that a hole be drilled under GL-02 to test the southerly rake of the zone. Northeasterly trending structures in the northern part of the drilled area have not been drill tested for mineralization. A hole collared near GL-07 and drilled in a northerly direction would test the intersection of northeasterly and northwesterly trending structures.

Although gold values and/or widths of mineralization have decreased in the outer holes drilled along strike, the strike potential of this zone should be further tested, in particular, where intersections with cross structures are suspected.

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The mineralized zone has a wide propylitic alteration halo. This alteration type could be used as a guide to locating other mineralized systems on the property. Arsenic is a good geochemical pathfinder to gold, especially in areas with deeper overburden. To this end, analyzing previous soil pulps for arsenic could be useful.

The Golden Loon Property covers an unusual and promising gold porphyry environment. Triassic alkaline intrusive complexes are known for having compact, yet diverse, mineral systems. The Golden Loon property may contain a similar environment. It remains largely untested and further systematic ground work with follow-up drilling is recommended.

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TABLE 2

SIGNIFICANT VALUES IN 1990 DRILL INTERSECTIONS

DDH No	INTERVAL m	WIDTH m	ALTERATION	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm
GL-01	14.4-17.1	2.7		0.17	0.9	<5
	20.2-21.2	1.0		2.07	4.6	48
	23.3-24.8	1.5		0.86	1.4	10
	48.1-49.0	0.9		0.18	0.6	5
	84.5-85.9	1.4		0.14	<.2	<5
	91.2-92.7	1.5		0.85	6.9	<5
GL-02	22.6-24.2	1.6		0.16	0.7	<5
	30.9-45.2	14.3		1.16	1.5	14
	incl. 37.7-43.7	6.0		1.56	1.9	21
	incl. 37.7-41.2	3.5		1.83	2.7	30
	45.2-46.7	1.5		0.23	<.2	<5
	46.7-48.2	1.5		1.02	0.7	12
	48.2-49.2	1.0		0.29	0.7	<5
GL-04	8.3- 8.9	0.6		0.29	<.2	7
	8.9-19.3	10.4		2.67	2.2	36
	incl. 8.9-10.4	1.5		3.88	2.8	32
	incl. 17.5-19.3	1.8		4.35	2.8	66
	19.3-23.8	4.5		0.48	2.0	<5
	26.3-26.9	0.6		1.28	1.8	40
	29.8-32.2	2.4		0.20	0.2	<5
	34.6-36.1	1.5		0.32	0.3	7
	49.7-51.0	1.3		0.37	1.3	9
	74.8-76.7	1.9		0.25	0.8	7
GL-05	71.3-72.8	1.5	Strong silicif.	0.41	0.6	9
GL-06	23.2-25.0	1.8		0.21	<.2	7
	25.0-26.2	1.2		1.13	0.4	<5
	32.6-34.1	1.5		0.35	1.8	7
	37.1-39.0	1.9		0.14	<.2	6
GL-07	12.2-13.1	0.9		0.11	0.9	<5
	18.5-21.0	2.5		0.11	0.3	<5
	28.3-29.8	1.5		0.45	0.7	<5
	60.3-61.8	1.5		0.15	0.3	<5
	93.4-94.5	1.1		0.20	<.2	<5
	94.5-95.8	1.3		1.49	1.8	22
	95.8-97.3	1.5		0.10	<.2	<5

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REFERENCES

- CAMPBELL, R.B. and H.W. TIPPER (1971) Geology of Bonaparte Lake Map Area, British Columbia. GSC Mem. 363.
- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY MINES AND RESOURCES (1968) Airborne Magnetic Survey, Chu Chua Sheet, Series 52249.
- LUTJEN, L.J. and LODMELL, R.D. (1985) Prospecting Assessment Report on Golden Loons I to IV. Assorted maps, diagrams and assays for the Golden Loon Property.
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December 21, 1990

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 23 - DECEMBER 19, 1990

DESCRIPTION OF COSTS	TIME/UNITS	UNIT COST	TOTAL
<u>DRILLING</u>			
Core Enterprises Ltd.	OCT. 23 - Nov. 15		\$ 45,763
<u>CONTRACTOR</u>			
Cat Costs			730
<u>CORONA WAGES</u>			
G. Evans	18 days	\$300/day	5,400
Nov. 1-16, 19,20			
I. Mitchell	9 days	\$250/day	2,250
Oct. 23-31			
P. Watt	29 days	\$150/day	4,350
Oct. 27-31, Nov. 1-16,19-23,26-28			
<u>ANALYTICAL</u> 288 Samples @ \$19.00 ea for Au +30 element ICP			5,469
<u>MEALS and ACCOMMODATION</u> 48 man days \$55/day			2,640
<u>TRUCK</u>			
Lease and fuel	28 days	\$50/day x 2	2,800
<u>MATERIAL and EQUIPMENT</u>			1,000
<u>REPORT</u>			
G. Evans	Dec. 10,11,13,14,17	5 days \$300/day	1,500
J. Bellamy	Dec. 10,12,13,14	4 half days \$350/day	700
<u>DRAFTING</u>			
K. Gerke	Nov. 16,19-20,23,27,28	6 days \$150/day	900
<u>TYPING and COMPUTER</u>			
K. Gerke	Dec. 17-19	3 days \$150/day	450
<u>SUPPLIES and OFFICE MATERIAL</u>			200
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 74,152</b>

Apportionment: \$62,800 is being applied to the Golden Loon I,III,IV and Dum 1-4 mineral claims with the balance to the P.A.C. account of Corona Corporation (F.M.C.# 290675).





Province of  
British Columbia

Ministry of  
Energy, Mines and  
Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT  
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S) <b>DIAMOND DRILL REPORT</b>	TOTAL COST <b>\$ 74,152</b>
---	--------------------------------

AUTHOR(S) John R. Bellamy, B.Sc SIGNATURE(S) *John Bellamy*  
Graeme Evans, B.Sc

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED December 19 YEAR OF WORK 1990

PROPERTY NAME(S) GOLDEN LOON

COMMODITIES PRESENT Au, Ag, Zn, Pb

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION KAMLOOPS NTS 92P/8

LATITUDE 51° 25' N LONGITUDE 120° 20' W

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

GOLDEN LOON I-IX, DUM 1-9

OWNER(S)  
(1) MINETA RESOURCES LTD. (2)

MAILING ADDRESS  
#415 - 470 GRANVILLE STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1V5

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)  
(1) CORONA CORPORATION (2)

MAILING ADDRESS  
1440 - 800 WEST PENDER STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 2V6

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

The Golden Loon Property covers the northern margin of the Thuya Batholith in contact with strongly faulted Nicola Group Volcanics (Triassic). To the north of the batholith a major regional fault which separates the Omineca Belt from the Intermontane Belt, splays to the northeast into a wide zone of complex faulting. In the Dum Lake area, north of a N.W. trending zone of ultramafic rocks, the Nicola Group is intruded by syenogabbros to quartz monzonites. These alkalic rocks host auriferous quartz veins and structurally controlled pyritic silicified zones.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK. Wells (1990) Assessment Report: Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Golden Loon Claim Group; Wells (1988) Assessment Report: Phase I and II Exploration on the Golden Loon Claim Group.



3140

Mineral Tenure Act  
 Sections 25, 26 & 27

STATEMENT OF WORK — CASH PAYMENT

SUB-RECORDER  
 RECEIVED  
 DEC 19 1990  
 M.R. # 5146A149575  
 VANCOUVER, B.C.  
 RECORDING STAMP

Indicate type of title..... MINERAL .....  
(Mineral or Placer)

Mining Division..... KAMLOOPS .....

I, E. J. GULAJEC ..... Agent for CORONA CORPORATION .....  
(Name) (Name(s))  
#1440-800 WEST PENDER STREET ..... #1440-800 WEST PENDER STREET .....  
(Address) (Address)  
VANCOUVER, B.C. ..... VANCOUVER, B.C. .....  
689-5453 ..... V6C 2V6 ..... 689-5453 ..... V6C 2V6 .....  
(Telephone) (Postal Code) (Telephone) (Postal Code)  
 Valid subsisting FMC No. 290681 ..... Valid subsisting FMC No. 290675 .....  
 FMC Code GULAJEC ..... FMC Code CORCO .....

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 GOLDEN LOON VIII .....  
GOLDEN LOON III ..... Claim(s)  
 Record No(s) 6550, 5543 .....  
 Work was done from MAY 15 ..... 19 90 to DECEMBER 19 ..... 19 90 .....  
 and was done in compliance with Section 50 of the Mineral Tenure Act and  
 Section 19(3) of the Regulation YES  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  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 <small>(Specify Physical (include details), Prospecting, Geological, etc.)</small>	VALUE OF WORK		
	Physical	*Prospecting	*Geological etc.
<u>GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND DRILLING</u>			<u>62,800</u>
<u>REPORT TO FOLLOW</u>			
TOTALS	A	+ B	+ C <u>62,800</u>
PAC WITHDRAWAL — Maximum 30% of Value in Box C Only			E → E
from account(s) of _____	TOTAL F <u>62,800</u>		

\* Who was the operator (provided the financing)?  
 Name CORONA CORPORATION  
 Address 1440-800 WEST PENDER ST.  
VAN., B.C. Phone: 689-5453

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



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

Mineral Tenure Act  
 SECTION 28

NOTICE TO GROUP

INDICATE TYPE OF TITLE MINERAL  
 (Mineral or Placer)\*

DOCUMENT No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 OFFICE USE ONLY

**SUB-RECORDER**  
 RECEIVED

DEC 19 1990

M.R. # \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

RECORDING STAMP

I, E.J. GUNAJEC  
 (Name)

Agent for CORONA CORPORATION  
 (Name)

#1440-800 WEST PENDER STREET,  
 (Address)  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

#1440-800 WEST PENDER STREET,  
 (Address)  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

689-5453 V6C 2V6  
 (Telephone) (Postal Code)

689-5453 V6C 2V6  
 (Telephone) (Postal Code)

Valid subsisting FMC No. 290681

Valid subsisting FMC No. 290675

FMC Code GULAEJ

FMC Code CORCO

request that the following mineral titles be grouped under group name LOONS

Mining Division KAMLOOPS

Map No. 92P/8E, 8W

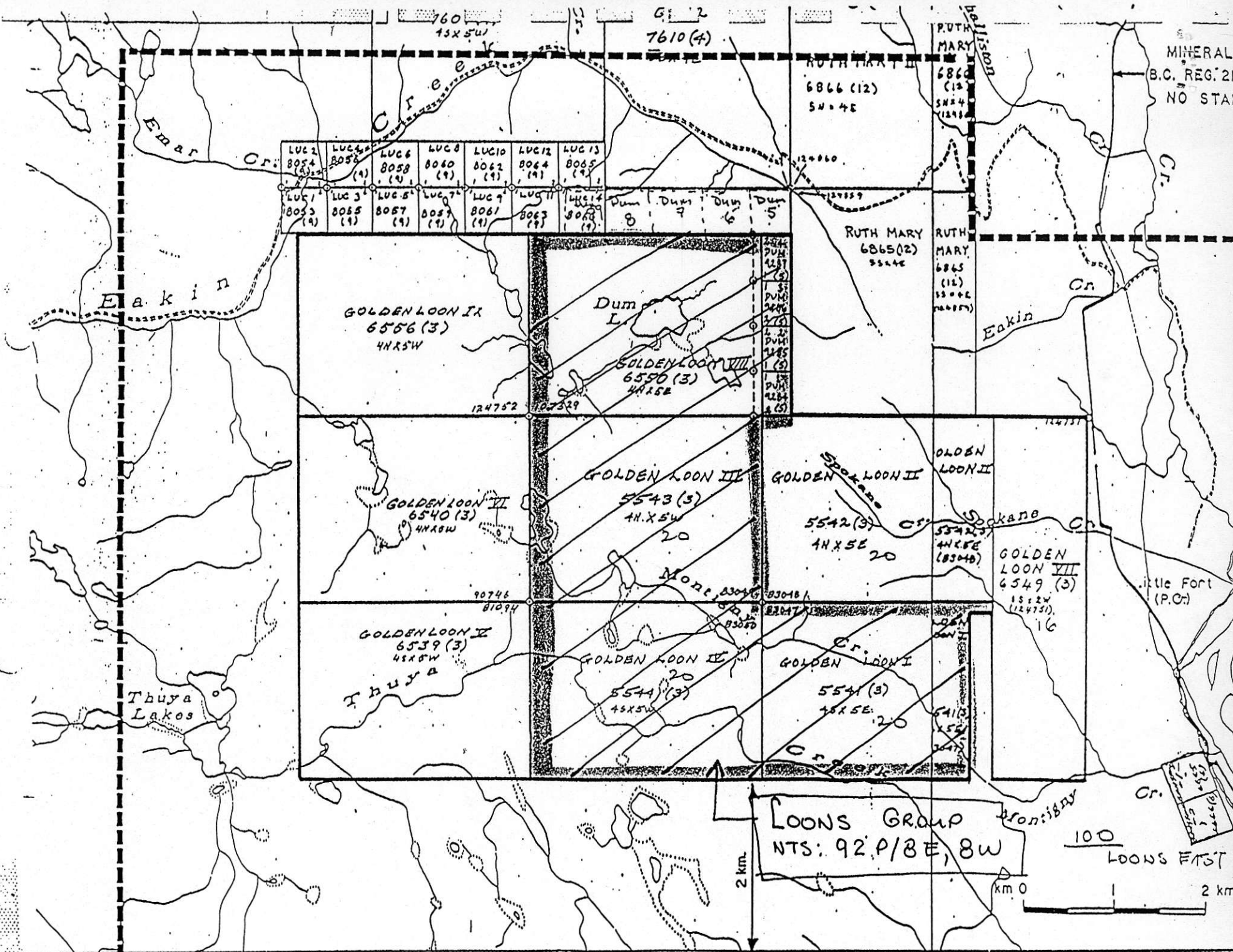
Name of Claim	No. of Units	Title Number
GOLDEN LOON VIII	20	6550
GOLDEN LOON III	20	5543
GOLDEN LOON IV	20	5544
GOLDEN LOON I	20	5541
DUM 1	1	9284
DUM 2	1	9285
DUM 3	1	9286
DUM 4	1	9287

Name of Claim	No. of Units	Title Number

[Signature]  
 (Signature of Applicant)

\*Note: Mineral claim(s) and lease(s) cannot be grouped with placer claims and leases  
 \*Note: Agent must be authorized in writing

MINERAL  
B.C. REG. 21:  
NO STAK



LUC 2 8054 (4)	LUC 4 8056 (4)	LUC 6 8058 (4)	LUC 8 8060 (4)	LUC 10 8062 (4)	LUC 12 8064 (4)	LUC 13 8065 (4)
LUC 1 8053 (4)	LUC 3 8055 (4)	LUC 5 8057 (4)	LUC 7 8059 (4)	LUC 9 8061 (4)	LUC 11 8063 (4)	LUC 14 8068 (4)

RUTH MARY  
6866 (12)  
5N 4E

RUTH MARY  
6866 (12)  
5N 4E

RUTH MARY  
6865 (2)  
55 4E

RUTH MARY  
6865 (12)  
55 4E

GOLDEN LOON IX  
6556 (3)  
4N 5W

Dum L.  
GOLDEN LOON VIII  
6550 (3)  
4N 5E

GOLDEN LOON VI  
6540 (3)  
4N 5W

GOLDEN LOON II  
5543 (3)  
4N 5W

GOLDEN LOON II  
5542 (3)  
4N 5E 20

GOLDEN LOON II  
5542 (3)  
4N 5E 20

GOLDEN LOON VII  
6549 (3)  
15 2W  
(12 47 51)  
16

GOLDEN LOON V  
6539 (3)  
4N 5W

GOLDEN LOON II  
5544 (3)  
4N 5W

GOLDEN LOON I  
5541 (3)  
4N 5E 20

Loons Group  
NTS: 92 P/3E, 8W

100  
Loons East  
2 km

December 21, 1990

PAC03-1064-06-015

**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

**I, GRAEME W. EVANS of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia do hereby certify that:**

- 1. I am a graduate of the University of B.C. (1983) with a B.Sc (geology).**
- 2. I am presently employed by Corona Corporation as a Project Geologist based in Kamloops, B.C.**
- 3. I have practiced continuously as a geologist for the last eight years in B.C. for various mining companies.**
- 4. I personally carried out the drill program contained in this report.**

**GRAEME W. EVANS B.Sc.**