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Mr. I. Pirie Minnova Inc. 3rd floor, 311 Water St. Vancouver B.C. V6B 1B8

Dear Ian:

As I mentioned to you in passing some time ago Mingold Resources has an epithermal gold-silver prospect in Central B.C. which is available for option. I have enclosed with this note a brief report on this property (Loon Property) for your inspection. The only other work done on this property was an EM16R survey over the showing area. This work did outline a resistivity anomaly associated with the area of silicification. I would appreciate the return of the report when convenient.

Very truly yours,

E.W. Yarrow, Sr. Geologist Western District, Hudson Bay Expl. & Dev.

encl

LOON PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Loon 1-9 claims (152 units) were staked in July and August of 1988 to cover an area of gold and silver bearing rock outcrops northeast of Uduk Lake, B.C. The property occurs on the south side of Ootsa Lake at latitude 53° 38'N and longitude 125° 59'W just east of Tweedsmuir Park. The closest town is Burns Lake which is 70 kilometres to the north. Access to the claims is by fixed-wing aircraft to Loon Lake. Major logging roads pass within 7 kilometres of the claims and tie into a ferry (operated by West Fraser Logging) across Ootsa Lake.

Property geology consists of predominantly volcanic lithologies ranging in age from late Triassic through The hostrock for mineralization is a rhyolitic Miocene. to dacitic member of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Formation. This unit is subaerial in origin consisting of both pyroclastic and flow sequences (possibly ignimbrites) associated with dome complexes within a collapsed cauldera setting. Silver and gold mineralization is associated with multi-stage epithermal guartz veins, vugs, breccias and kaolinized wallrocks adjacent to and within major shear-fault zones. An initial random chip sample of silicified outcrop and subcrop encountered up to 26 oz/t. (898.6 ppm) silver and 0.082 oz/t. (2805 ppb) gold in the vicinity of TR88-1. Another chip sample further west near TR88-5 yielded an assay of 3.19 oz/t. (109.2 ppm) silver and 0.155 oz/t. (5320 ppb) gold. Followup trench sampling was generally disappointing with the exception of TR88-4. This trench ran 0.049 oz/t. (1688 ppb) gold and 0.41 oz/t. (14 ppm) silver over 3.0 meters.

Soil geochemistry is fairly successful at locating mineralization however the glacial till suppresses the

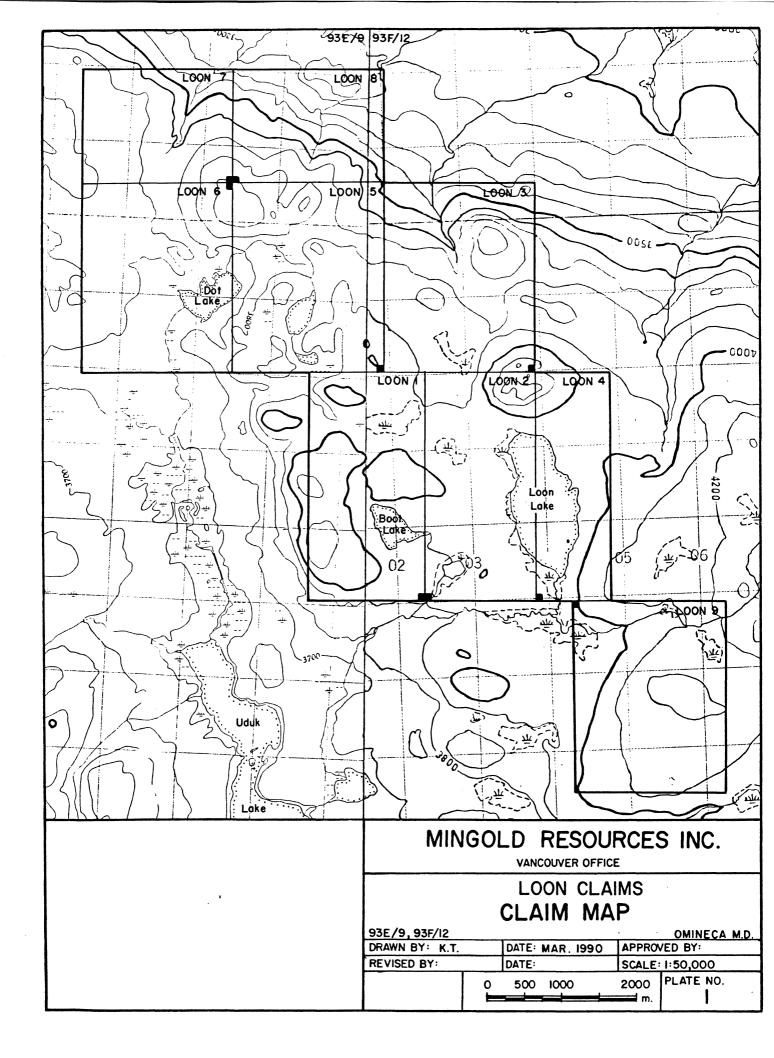
response considerably. Molybdenum, silver and gold all show significant increases over both the trenched areas. Arsenic is somewhat erratic although it is anomalous over the trench TR88-4 area. Our 1989 soil sampling outlined a new target which has not had any followup. The area is just off the toe of Boot Lake and has silver values up to 4.7 ppm. Moly and arsenic also respond well however gold only reaches 9 ppb. Examination of this area should be a top priority.

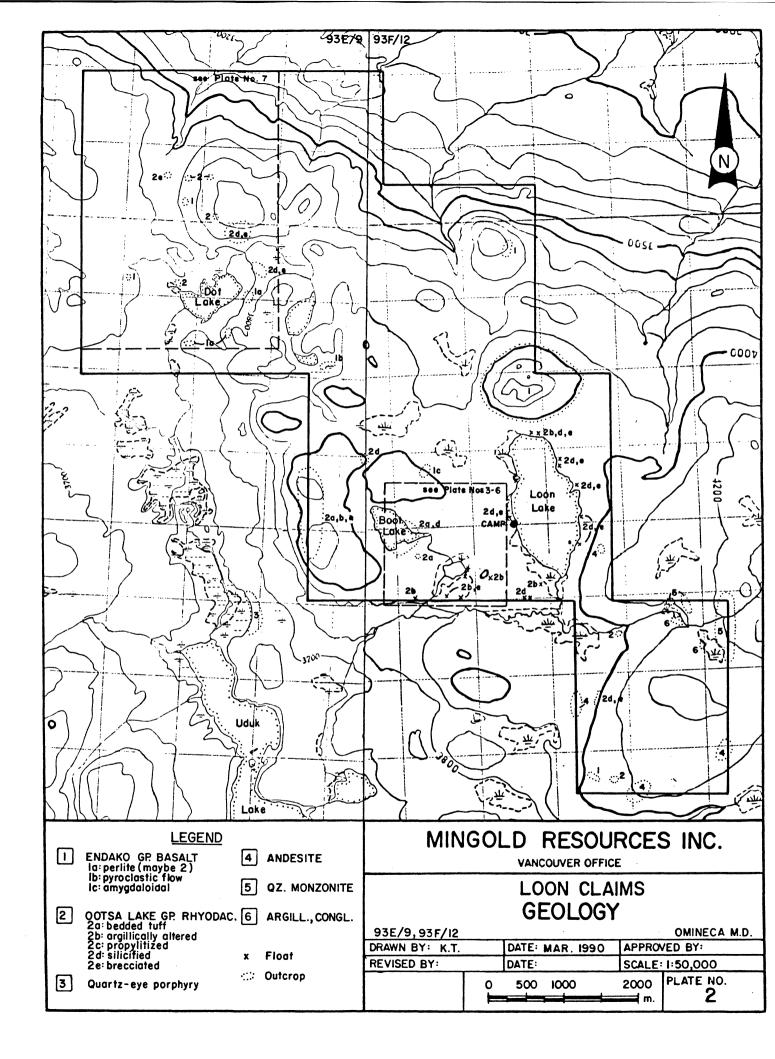
Geophysical surveys are not effective at locating the epithermal mineralization directly due to the low sulphides present. The VLF-EM is probably detecting a series of major fault zones while the EM-16R (resistivity) is responding to the strong silicification. Only a single test line of resistivity was done however the anomalies coincide exactly with the known areas of epithermal mineralization. Next to prospecting, this may be the most effective exploration technique in this area.

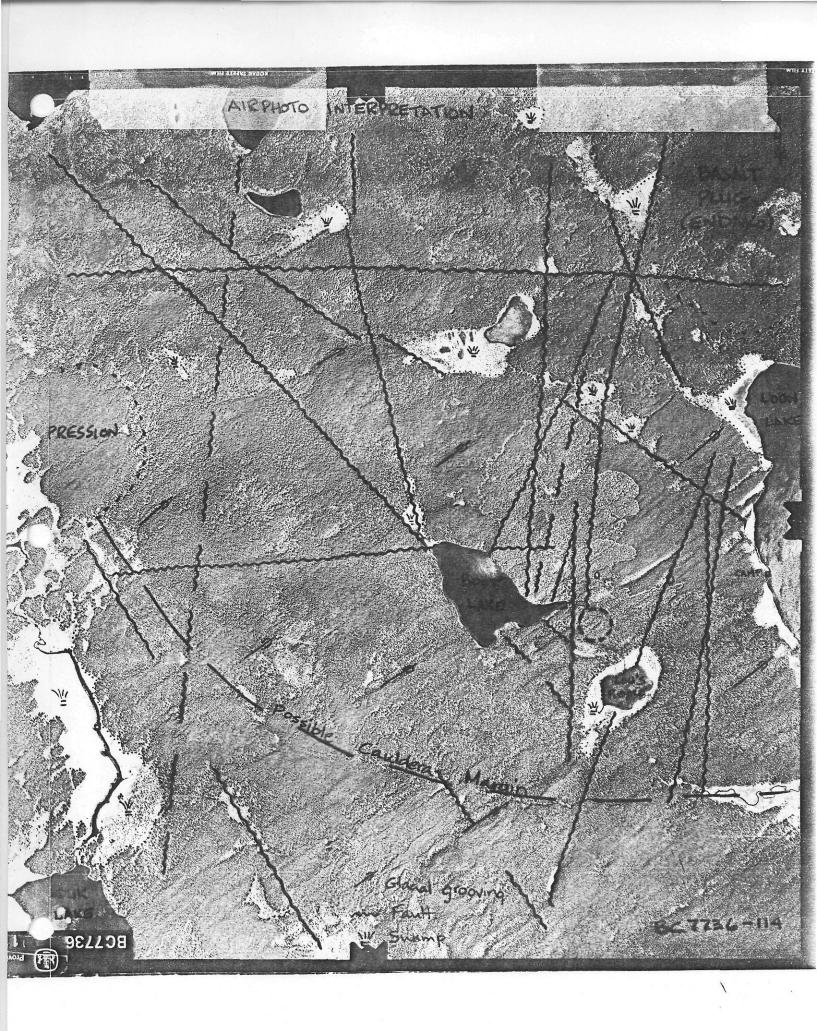
Airphoto interpretation outlines a number of major faults oriented primarily in a north-south direction. A possible cauldera margin occurs along the lower portion of photo BC7736-114.

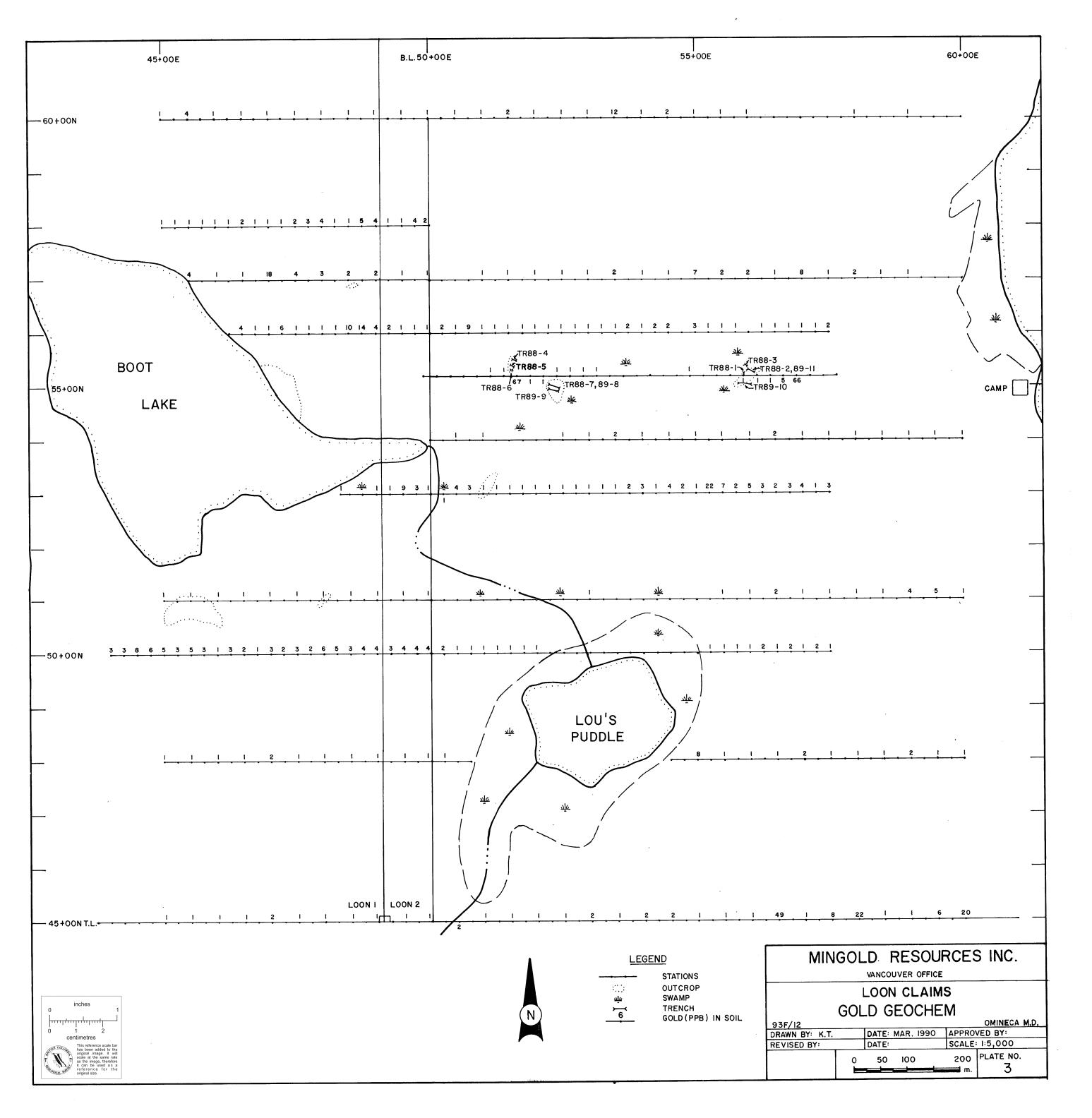
The LOON precious metal mineralization appears to occur in a typical Nevada style volcanic-hosted epithermal setting. Although to date grades are marginal to subeconomic, one should bear in mind that the upper part of the epithermal system is commonly low in precious metals. In addition, the presence of glacial till cover hampers exposure and geochemical response over much of the area.

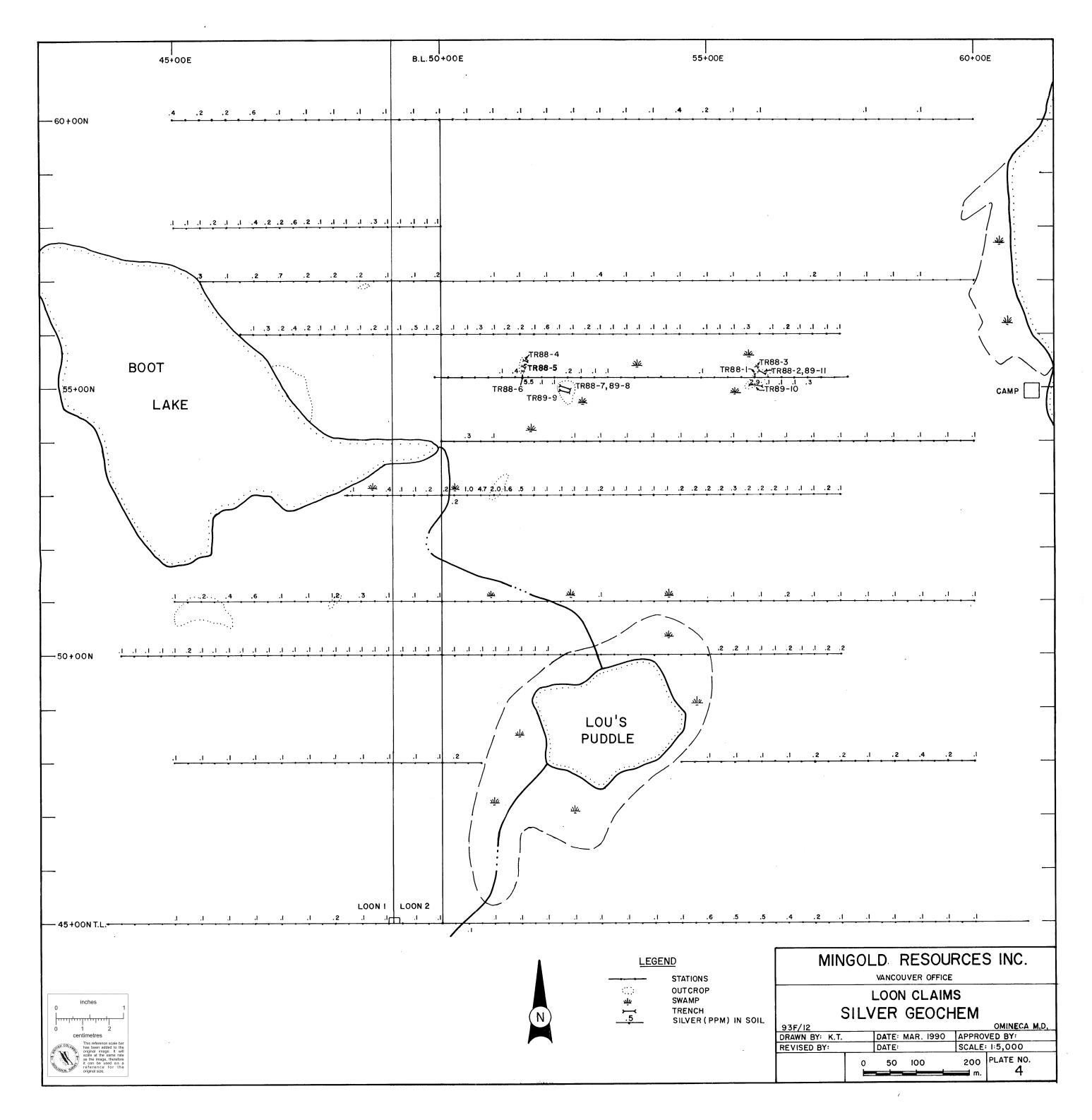
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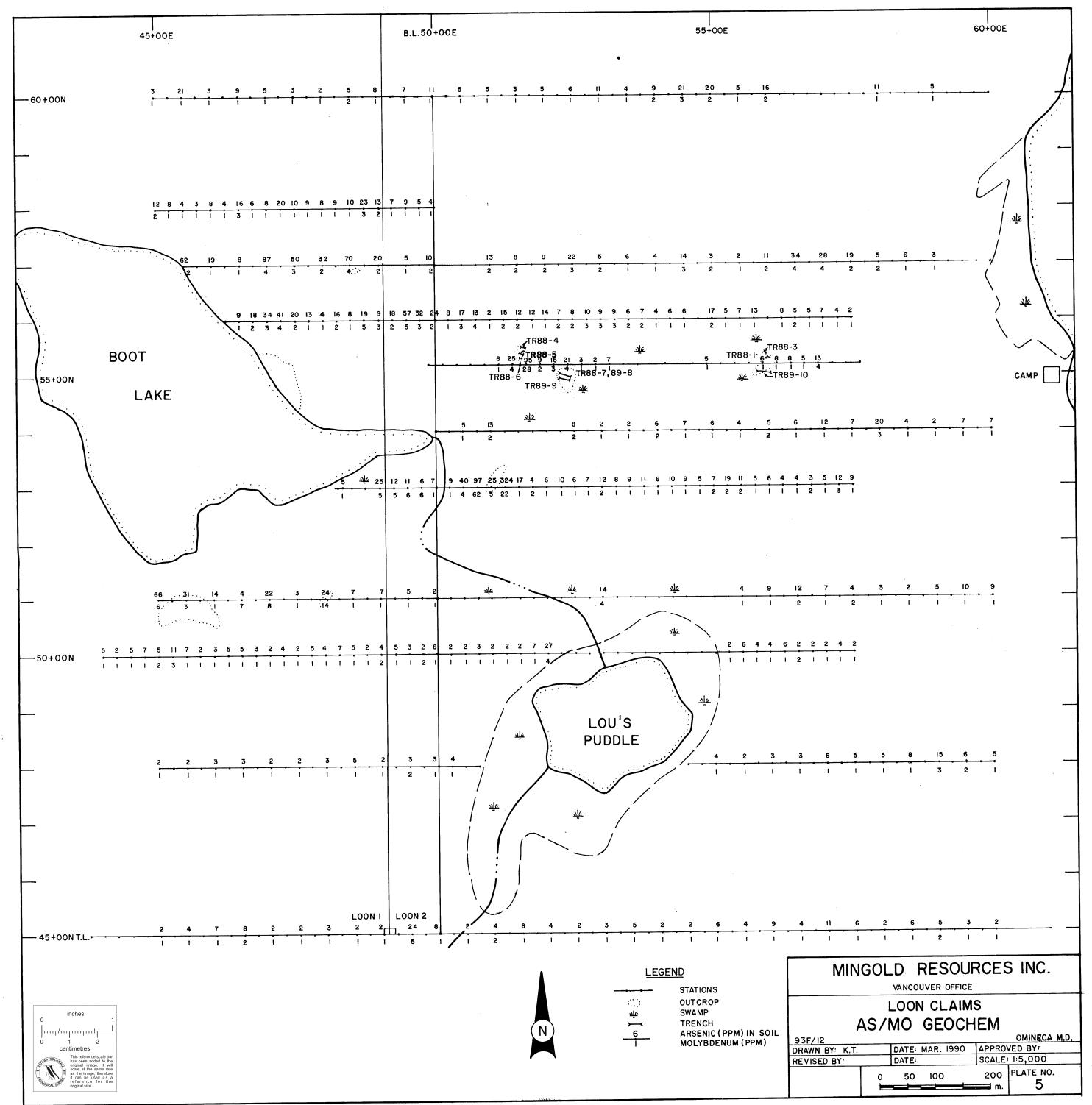


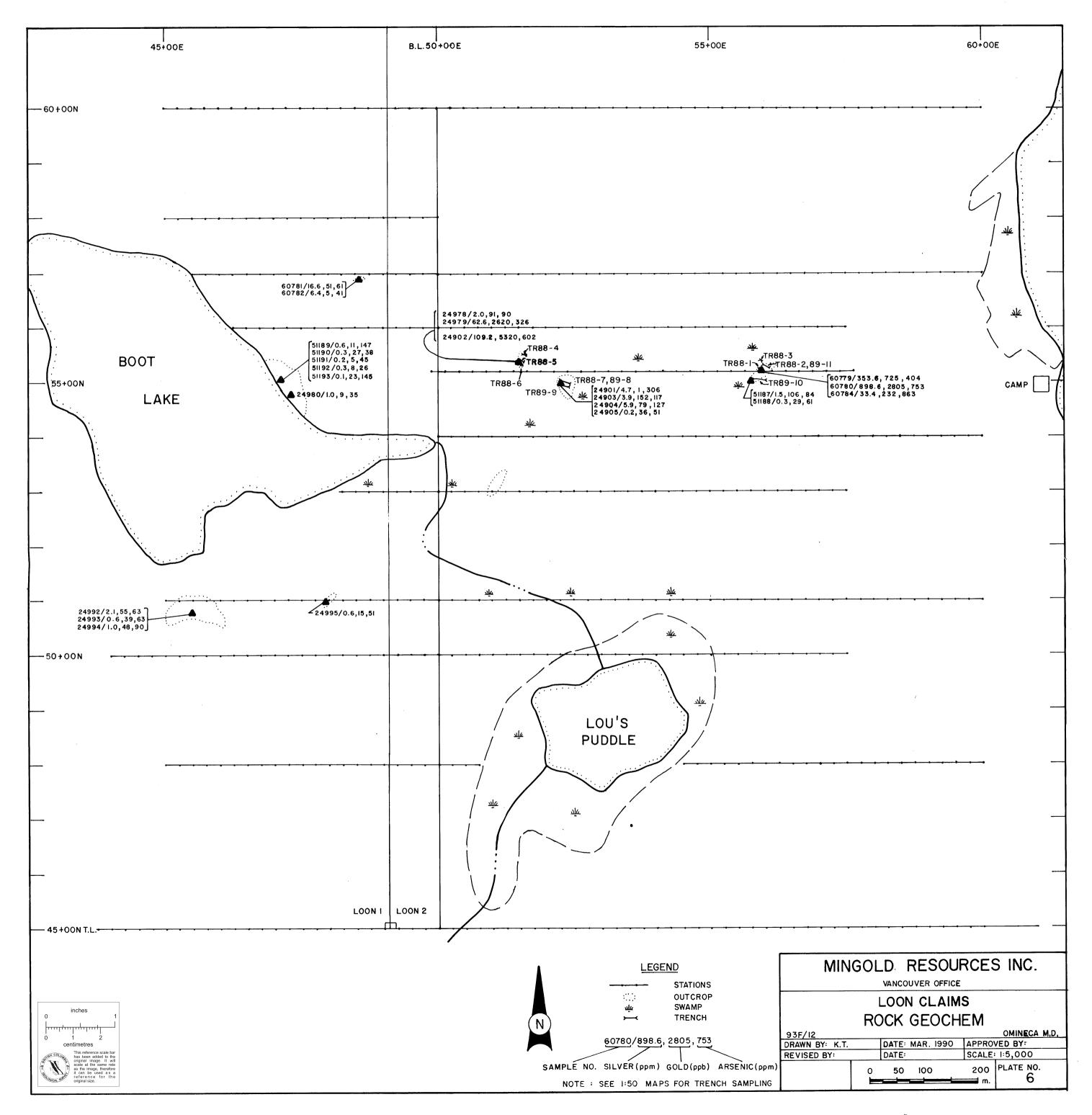


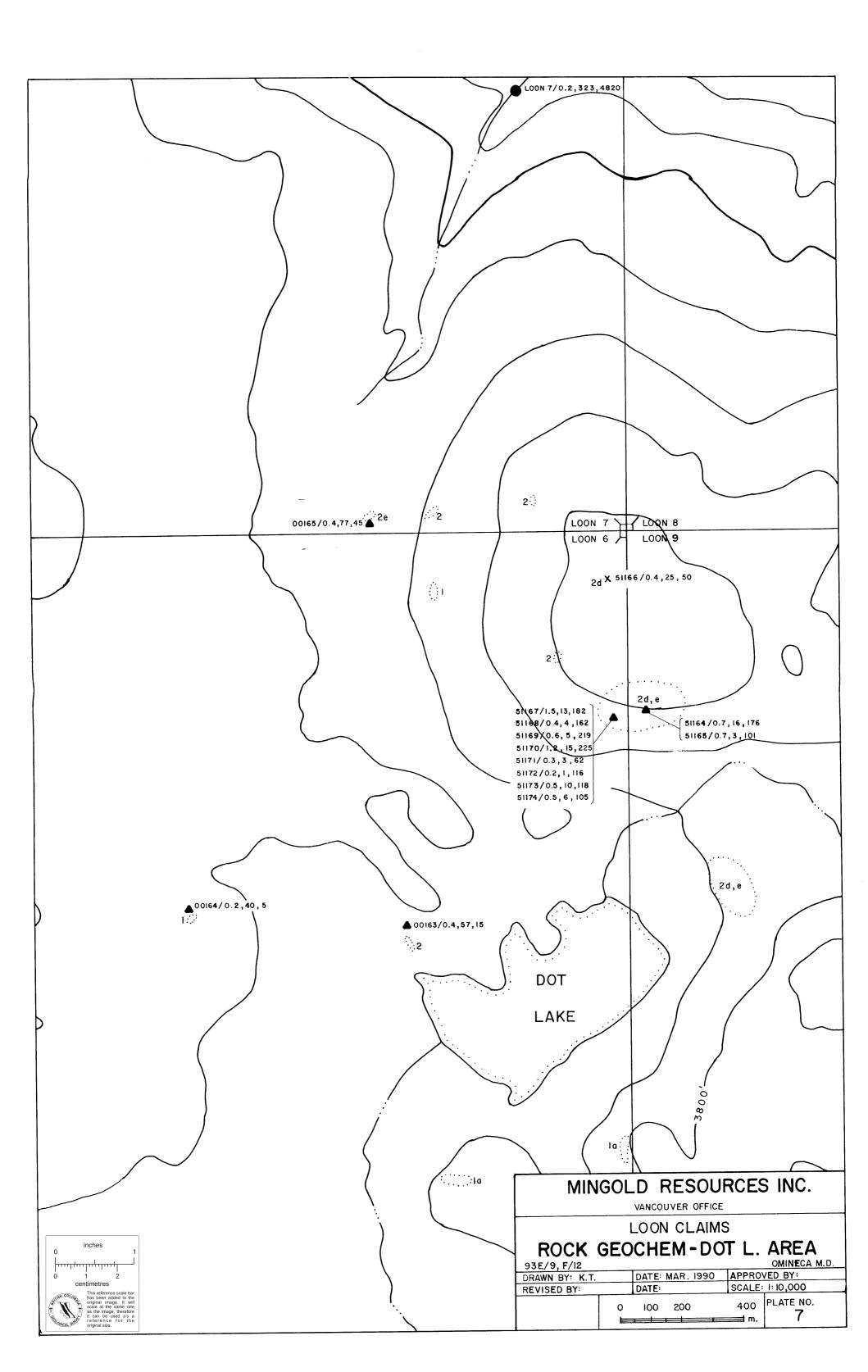


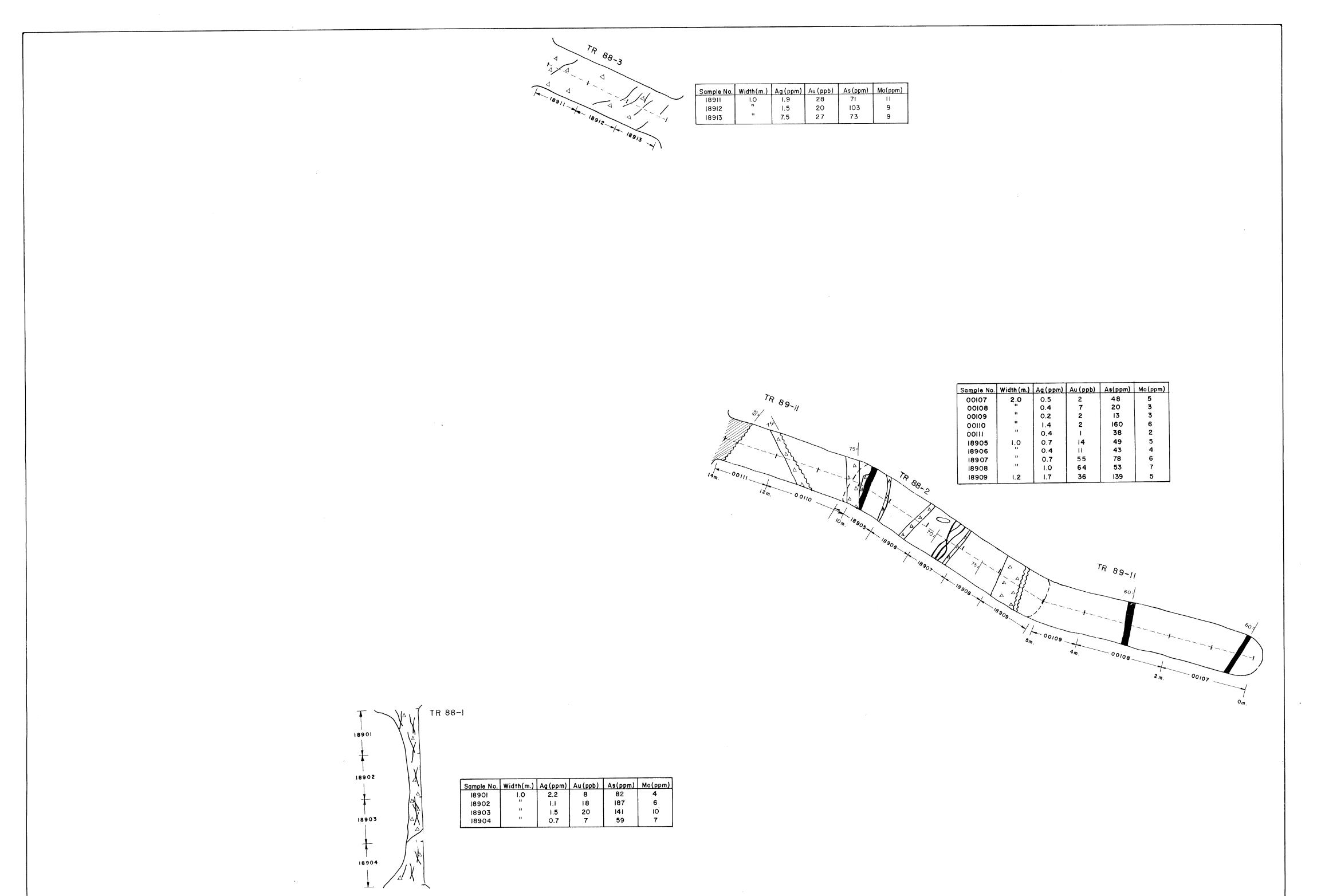


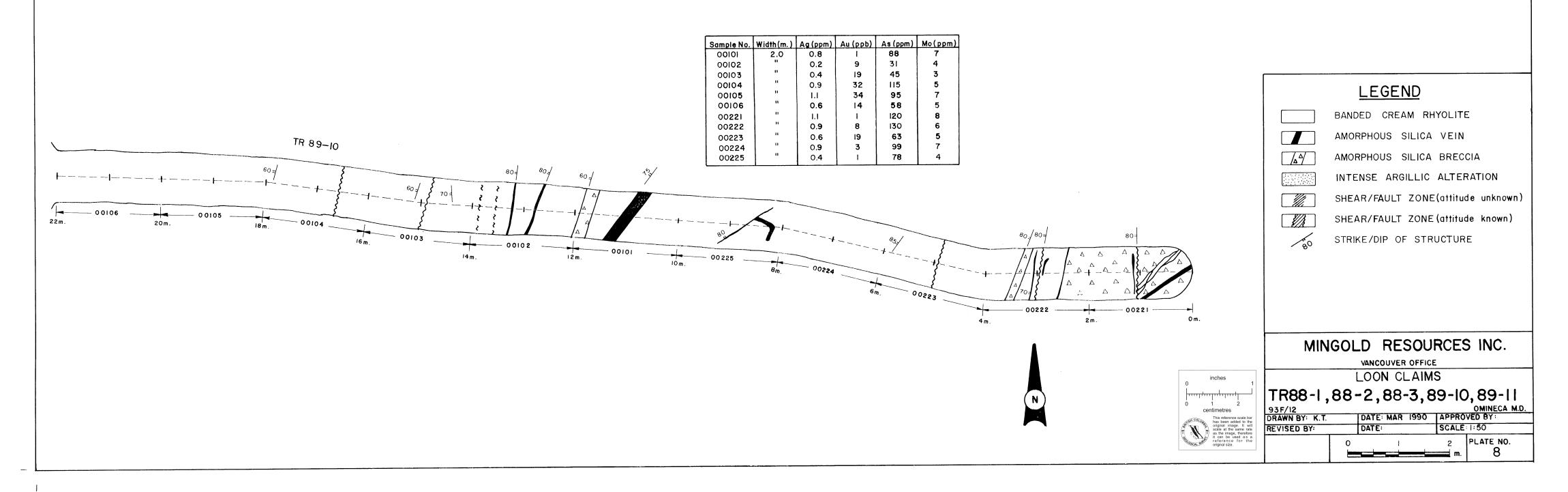
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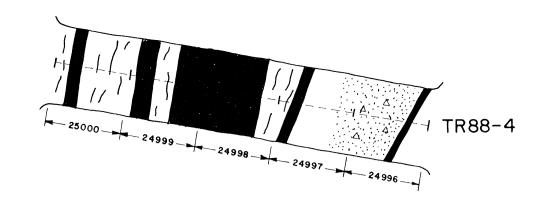




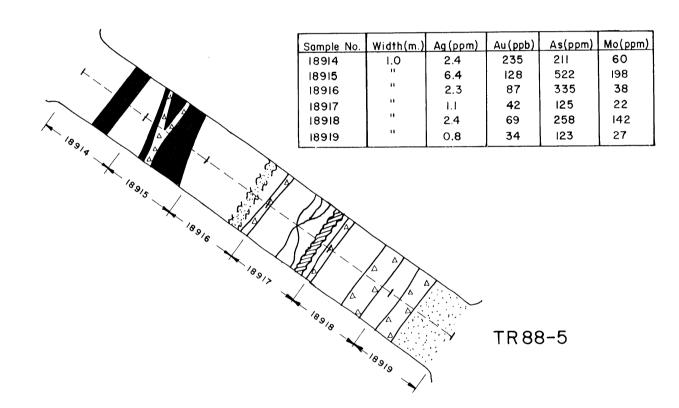


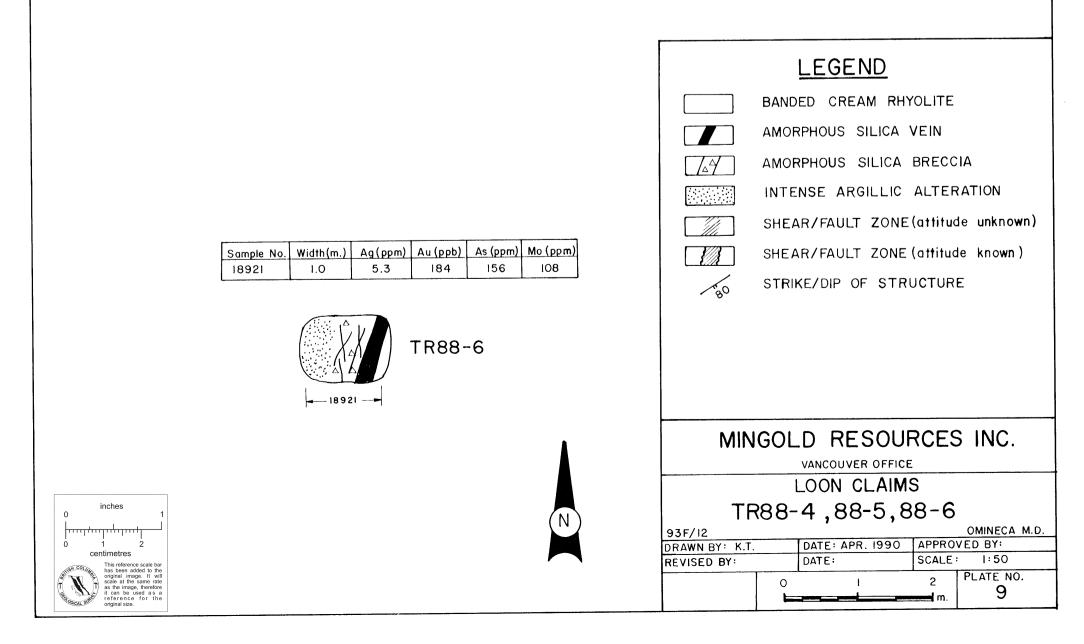






Sample No.	Width(m.)	Ag(ppm)	Au(ppb)	As (ppm)	Mo(ppm)
24996	1.0	10.2	2365	158	47
24997	"	7.3	1375	216	46
24998		25.0	1325	657	262
24999		10.4	385	339	293
25000	11	1.4	24	133	50





TR 88-7		Sample No. Width(m.) 18922 1.0 18923 " 18924 " 00204 2.0 00205 " 00206 " 00207 " 00209 " 00210 "	Ag (ppm)Au (ppb)As (ppm)2.0547068.011717012.73453050.323740.35882.520901.213592.028950.323630.411840.710136) Mo(ppm) 18 102 78 7 3 14 19 21 5 4 10
	14m 00210	0020g	TR 89-8	00207 6m 00206
Sample No. Width(m.) Ag (ppm) Ag OO212 2.0 0.3 OO213 " 0.4 OO214 " 0.5 OO215 " 4.5 OO216 " 0.7 OO217 " 0.7 OO218 " 2.5 OO219 " 1.7 OO220 1.0 0.7	As (ppm) Mo (ppm) I 85 6 3 94 4 3 63 5 200 89 29 I2 74 6 I5 82 8 44 98 27 25 I38 22 2 80 5		⊙ EMIGR STATION OF	4 m
<u>LEGEND</u> BANDED CREAM RHYOLITE	50/ +	00216	T + + ⁵ 5/ 00215 00215 6m	R 89-9
AMORPHOUS SILICA VEIN AMORPHOUS SILICA BRECCIA INTENSE ARGILLIC ALTERATION SHEAR/FAULT ZONE (attitude unknown) SHEAR/FAULT ZONE (attitude known) SHEAR/FAULT ZONE (attitude known) STRIKE/DIP OF STRUCTURE			N	inches 0 1 0 1 2 centimetres This reference scale bar o 1 2 centimetres This reference scale bar o 2 centimetres This reference for the order of the o 2 centimetres This reference for the this scale bar o 2 centimetres This reference for the this scale bar this scale bar o 2 centimetres This reference for the this scale bar this scale bar o 2 centimetres This reference for the this scale bar this scale bar o 2 centimetres This scale bar o 2 centimetres This reference for the this scale bar this scale bar

