

**2010 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM
and REVISED RESOURCE ESTIMATE
of the
SUGAR ZONE PROJECT
Hambleton, Odlum, Strickland, Gourlay and Tedder Twps.
Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario
NTS 43C/14 SE
for
HARTE GOLD CORP.
and
CORONA GOLD CORPORATION**

**by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	TITLE PAGE	
2.0	TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
3.0	SUMMARY	1
4.0	INTRODUCTION.....	3
5.0	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	3
6.0	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION.....	3
7.0	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	5
8.0	HISTORY	6
9.0	GEOLOGICAL SETTING	9
10.0	DEPOSIT TYPES	12
11.0	MINERALIZATION	13
12.0	EXPLORATION.....	13
13.0	DRILLING.....	14
14.0	SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH.....	16
15.0	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY	17
16.0	DATA VERIFICATION.....	19
17.0	ADJACENT PROPERTIES.....	20
18.0	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	20
19.0	MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES.....	21
20.0	OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	23
21.0	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	23
22.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	24
23.0	REFERENCES.....	25
24.0	DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE.....	28
25.0	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES.....	30
26.0	ILLUSTRATIONS.....	Appendix F

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Drill Hole Summary.....	after page 15
Table 2:	Significant Drill Hole Intersections	page 16
Table 3:	QA/QC: Comparison of Assay Results, Standard Samples	page 18
Table 4:	QA/QC: Standard Sample Analyses	page 19
Table 5:	Drill Core Materials Submitted for Metallurgical Test work.....	page 21
Table 6:	Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates, Sugar Zone Deposit	page 23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Regional Geology	page 10
Figure 2:	Claim Map and Location Map	at back of report
Figure 3:	Planview of Diamond Drill Holes Used in Resource Estimates, showing Section Lines and Surface Trace of Mineralized Zones, scale 1:2000..... at back of report
Figure 4:	Drill Section 12550 N, facing grid south	after page 15
Figure 5:	Upper Zone: Longitudinal Section Projected along Plane of Mineralized Zone Showing Indicated and Inferred Resource Polygons using a 3 g/t Au Cutoff, scale 1:2000..... at back of report
Figure 6:	Lower Zone: Longitudinal Section Projected along Plane of Mineralized Zone Showing Indicated and Inferred Resource Polygons using a 3 g/t Au Cutoff, scale 1:2000..... at back of report

APPENDICES

Appendix A	List of Claims and Land Tenure
Appendix B	Activation Laboratories Ltd.: Assaying Certificates
Appendix C	Calculations of Weighted Averages
Appendix D	Polygon and Weighted Average Database, Upper and Lower Zones
Appendix E	Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate Calculations, Upper and Lower Zones
Appendix F	Illustrations

3.0 SUMMARY

During March and April, 2010 a diamond drilling program consisting of 12 holes and totalling 2,097.31 metres was carried out on the Sugar Zone property. The purpose of the program was to test for continuity of the mineralized zones below a depth of 300m, and to complete several shallow mineralized intersections of Upper and Lower Zone material for use in metallurgical studies. The drilling program was supervised by the author of this report, David S Hunt, P. Geo., of Sharpstone Geoservices Ltd., who is an independent qualified person within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

The Sugar Zone property is situated approximately 25km northeast of White River and 60 km east of the Hemlo gold camp. It consists of 329 unpatented, unsurveyed, contiguous mining claims comprising 740 claim units, and covering approximately 11,780 hectares, within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division of Ontario. All claims are held in the name of Corona Gold Corporation, except for SSM 4228496, 4228497 and 4228499, which are held in the name of Lloyd Joesph Halverson. Harte Gold Corp. is the operator of the project.

Geologically, the property is located in the north-south trending Dayohessarah greenstone belt, and covers a gold occurrence referred to as the Sugar Zone, so named for the sugary texture of quartz which hosts the gold mineralization. The Sugar Zone is controlled by a major linear structure which strikes northwest and which has been traced by drilling and geological mapping over a strike-length of approximately 3.5 km. Within this structure, the gold-bearing Sugar Zone occupies a segment with a strike length of 1.1 km. The zone consists of two parallel mineralized zones separated by 10m to 15m of barren mafic volcanics. The zones range in thickness from 2m to 12m, strike northwest, and dip, on the average, 64° southwest. Both are defined by swarms of felsic porphyry sills within mafic volcanics. The sills are typically altered, and are accompanied by quartz veins, stringers and zones of silicification.

The gold occurs within the quartz veins and stringers as free gold in small specks visible to the naked eye and is commonly associated with a variety of sulphides. The gold mineralization occurs mostly at the contacts of the porphyritic sills, to a lesser extent within the sills, and more rarely within the mafic volcanics.

With the exception of two holes which were aborted at shallow depth for technical reasons, as noted above, the remaining ten holes of the spring 2010 drill program intersected both the Upper and Lower Zones in their expected locations.

The polygonal resource estimate undertaken during this current exercise, using a 3.00 g/t gold cutoff and a 1.45m minimum true width, resulted in a combined (Upper plus Lower Zone) indicated resource of 1,117,000 tonnes grading 8.41 g/t Au for 9,394,000 contained grams of gold (302,000 contained ounces), along with an additional 417,000 inferred tonnes grading 7.13 g/t Au for 2,968,000 contained grams (95,000 contained ounces).

Preliminary results of metallurgical testwork indicate a total gold recovery rate of 98%, of which 80% is recoverable utilizing gravity concentration methods

The major mineralized zones identified to date occur as two shoots, steeply dipping to the north, between sections 12,400 N and 13,100 N, and extending to 600m below surface. Drilling to date

below 300m indicates that mineralization remains open to depth. Of the two zones, the Lower Zone generally displays more planar continuity, higher grades and greater widths than does the Upper Zone.

Additional infill drilling will be required to define all mineralization as indicated to a depth of 300m below surface; as well, infill drilling and further drill testing at depth will be required to increase and confirm inferred and indicated mineralization below this depth.

A two-phase program of infill and exploratory diamond drilling is recommended. The purpose of Phase I would be to: a) a) drill those portions of the mineralized shoots above 300m depth which are currently defined as 'inferred' in order to upgrade the confidence level of these portions of the deposit to an 'indicated' category; and b) to define inferred category mineralization within the mineralized shoots from a depth of 300m to 600m below surface. A second phase, Phase II, would be designed to upgrade resources between 300m and 600m below surface to the indicated category through additional infill drilling.

Phase I A would consist of approximately 16 drill holes, totaling 3,300m, and costing approximately \$612,500. Phase I B would consist of approximately 10 holes, totaling 5,300m, and costing approximately \$993,300, and Phase II would consist of about 38 drill holes, totaling 19,100m, and costing approximately \$3,567,100.

Completion of both phases would enable the definition of an indicated Sugar Zone resource from surface to a depth of 600m.