

Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical

Assessment Report

for

Operator: CONTROL ENERGY CORP.

on the

MONTANA CLAIM GROUP

~~in~~ Montana (Lot 2640)

Greenwood M.D.

N.T.S. 82E/7W

Lat.  $49^{\circ}25.8'$  Long.  $118^{\circ}52.9'$

Owner ~~Operator~~ D.D. GERANAZZO

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,173

September 25, 1986  
Vancouver, B.C.

L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.  
Consulting Geologist

FILMED

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Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical  
Assessment Report  
for  
CONTROL ENERGY CORP.  
on the  
Montana Claim Group

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INTRODUCTION

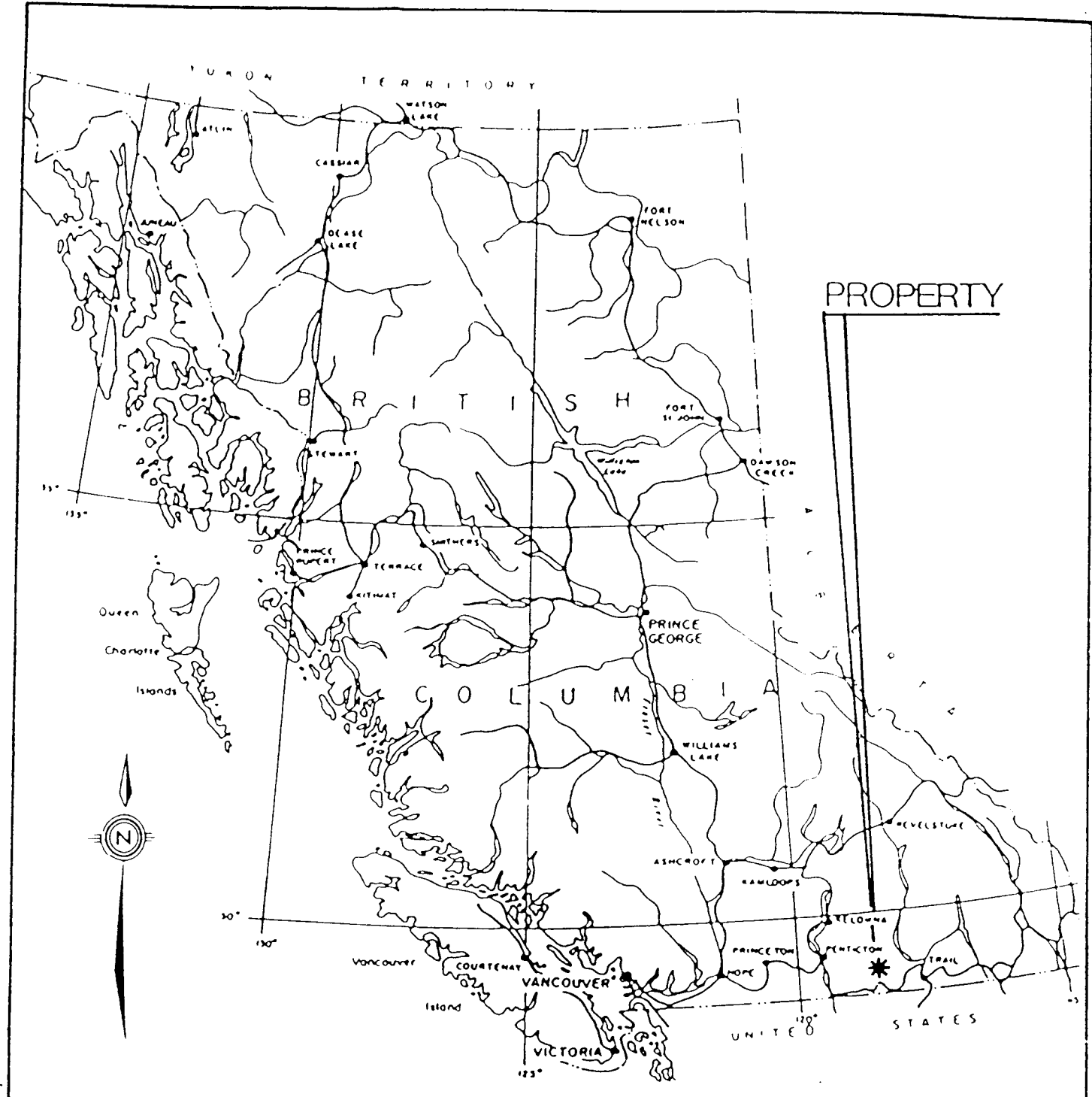
In July 1986 a limited geological, geochemical and geophysical program was performed on the Montana claim group of the Montana Claim Group. The purpose of the program was initially to locate a '70 foot' tunnel which was reported on in previous exploration and secondly to test geochemical and geophysical methods for detecting gold-silver-lead-zinc bearing structures on the property.

PROPERTY

The property consists of six reverted crown grants and one unit claim of sixteen units. The unit claim creates a contiguous claim group. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Fourth of July	2638	4115	July 12, 1988
Muldoon	2639	3842	July 8, 1988
Idaho	2642	3841	July 6, 1988
Montana	2640	3840	July 6, 1988
Colorado	2641	3839	July 6, 1988
Assayer	991	3838	July 6, 1988
Montana	16 units	4309	April 11, 1988

\* Upon approval of one year applied to the Montana claim (16 units) and two years to each of the six reverted crown grants.



SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.				
CONTROL ENERGY CORP.				
Montana Group				
GREENWOOD M D				
LOCATION MAP				
SCALE 1:6,300,000	DATE July 1986	NTS 82E/7W	JOB NO.	FIGURE 1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim is located 32 km north of Rock Creek on Lake Ridge between Canyon Creek to the west and the Kettle River to the east.

From Rock Creek on the Southern Trans Provincial Highway No.3 the Rock Creek - Kelowna Highway is taken to Westbridge and then the Christian Valley road which parallels the Kettle River to the west. At km 32 the Canyon Creek road is taken to the claim group. The eastern boundary of the property is approximately one km along this road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The property is within the Beaverdell Range of mountains. On the property occasional steep forested slopes with elevations up to 1250 meters on the southwest corner from 975 meters in the northeast occur.

The general climate of the area includes moderate winters with a snow free period of up to eight months.

Canyon Creek forms a relatively deep canyon on the claim group.

WATER AND POWER

Canyon Creek, the main waterway of the area crosses the southwestern portion of the property. Kettle River parallels the eastern boundary one km to the east.

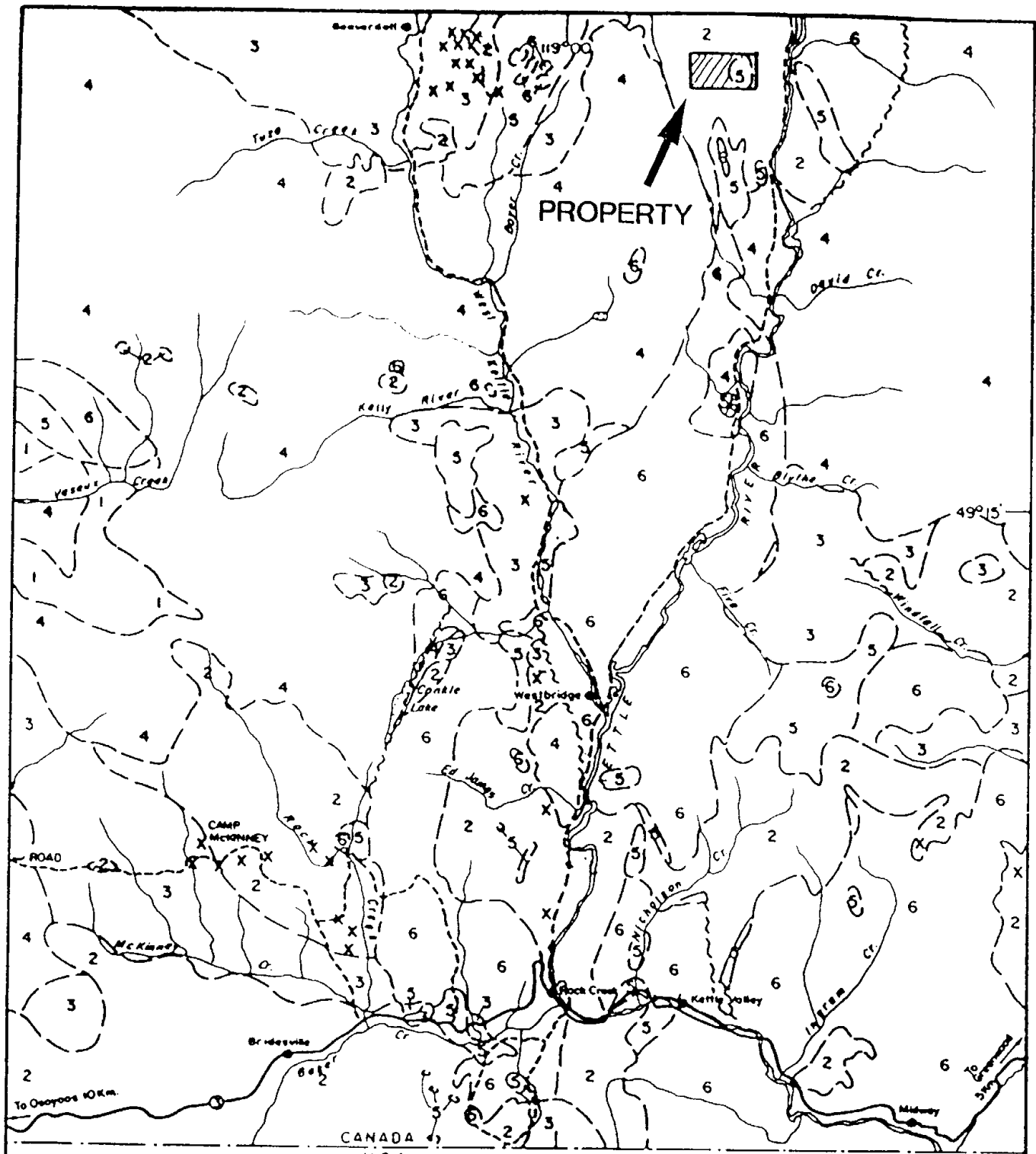


FIGURE 2

**LEGEND**

- 6 ANDESITE, TRACHYTE, MINOR BASALT
- 5 KETTLE RIVER FORMATION
- 4 VALHALLA PLUTONIC ROCKS
- 3 NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS
- 2 ANARCHIST GROUP
- 1 MONASHEE GROUP
- X MINERAL OCCURRENCES



SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.  
**CONTROL ENERGY CORP.**  
 Montana Group  
**GEOLOGY & CLAIM MAP**

N.T.S. 82E/7W



SCALE 1:250,000

July 1986

## HISTORY

The history of the area stems from the discovery of placer gold in 1859-60 within Rock Creek which enters the Kettle about three km north of the International Boundary about 50 km south of Beaverdell. It was probably during this period that the Kettle River and its tributaries were prospected nearly to their headwaters.

The first lode claim in southern British Columbia was staked upon Rock Creek in 1884. With the ensuing lodes of copper and gold discovered and developed in the Boundary district and Rossland a small army of prospectors found their way up the West Kettle river between 1896 and 1900. At Beaverdell all the more important claims on Wallace Mountain were located between 1896 and 1897 and in the next four years numerous claims were worked on this mountain, at Carmi, near Triple Lakes and on Arlington mountain.

Development work began on the Carmi mine four km north of Beaverdell in 1899 and on the Sally group on Wallace Mountain in 1900. These two small properties were more or less continuously developed between 1900 and 1909. The Carmi mine was worked sporadically to 1940 with records on the Sally group includes shipments up to 1941.

At the Carmi mine production from 1901 to 1940 totalled 5,480 tons with recovered values of 2,994 ounces of gold, 9,675 ounces of silver, 7,806 pounds lead and 17,498 pounds zinc.

Recorded production from the Bell property on Wallace Mountain starts in 1913 and from 1916 on thru was in production every year. Production exceeded 1000 tons in 1926 and in subsequent years. Production from the Highland Lass was recorded in 1922 and beginning in 1928 production was recorded for each year.

The Bell and Highland properties came under the same management in 1930 and were operated as the Highland Bell mine since 1936. Production from 1936 to 1945 which was mainly from hand sorted ore shipped to Trail afforded 1,583 oz gold, 6024,732 oz silver, and some lead and zinc from the 41,447 tons of ore shipped.

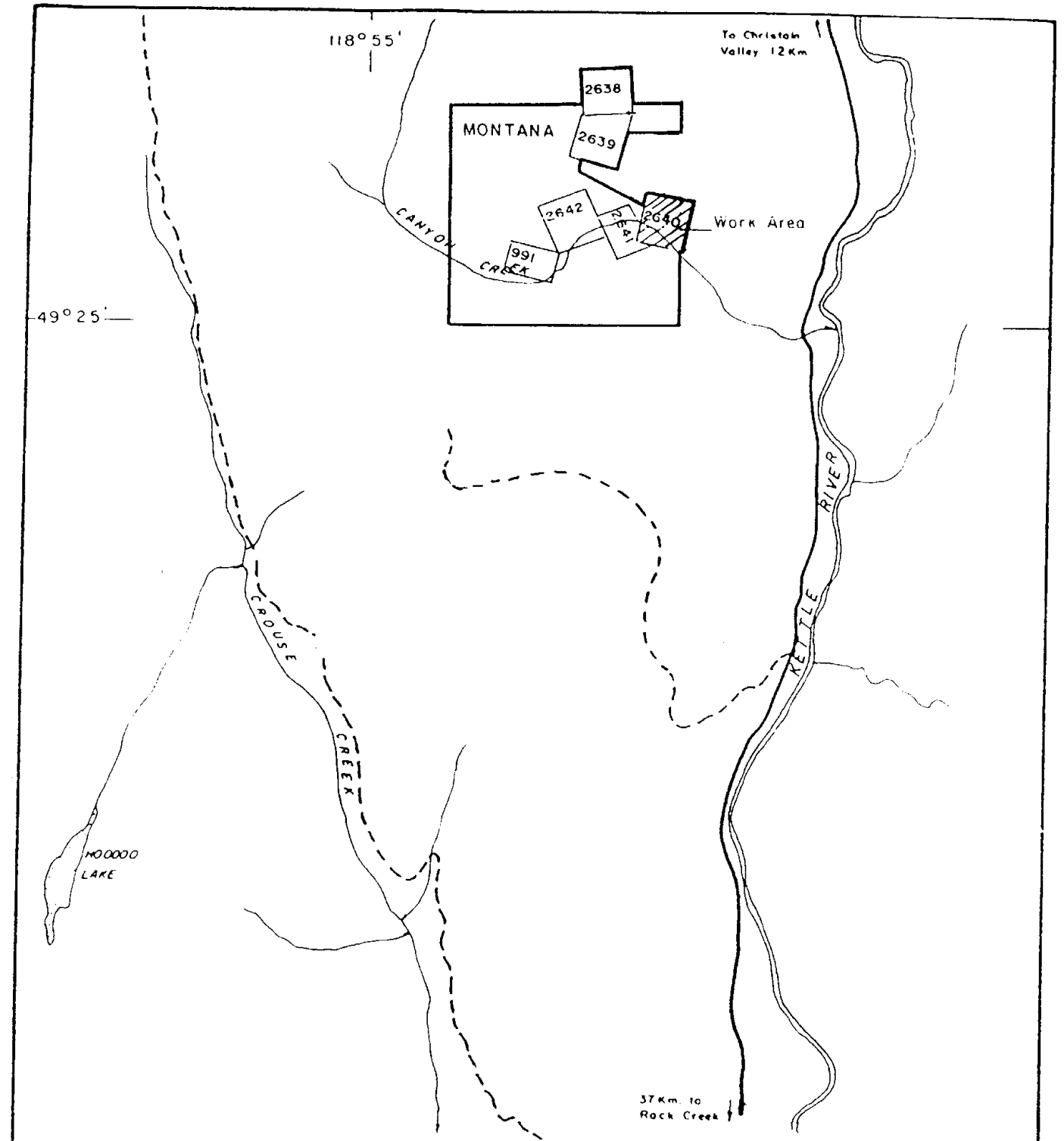


FIGURE 3

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.	
<b>CONTROL ENERGY CORP.</b>	
Montana Group	
<b>INDEX MAP</b>	
N.T.S. 82E-7W	GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.
0 1 2 3 KM.	
SCALE 1:50,000	July 1986





Production from the Wallace Mountain deposits have been achieved continuously from the Sally in 1900 to the present where production from the Highland Bell continues at 100 tons per day.

On the Montana Claim Group reference is made in the Minister of Mines Reports on the former crown grants. In the 1900 M.ofM. Report the Montana Colorado et. al. group is mentioned where \$2,000 has been expended in development work.

In the 1901 M. of M. Report reference is made to a 70 foot tunnel and 6 foot winze developed on the property. An open cut 100 foot to the south and a second open cut is referred to.

There is no known work recorded on this property from the early 1900's work to 1985.

In June 1985 Z.A. Szybinski under the employ of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. located, sampled and reported on the workings. A report of these findings was set out in an assessment report by L. Sookochoff, P.Eng. dated July 11, 1985.

#### GEOLOGY

The general geology of the area is of predominantly the Permian Anarchist Group overlain by minor localized areas of the Cenozoic Kettle River Formation and to a greater extent, and the youngest rocks of the area, the Phoenix volcanic group. The Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Rocks intrude the Anarchist group as stocks or plugs which are also overlain by the Kettle River and Phoenix groups.

The Anarchist group consists very largely of highly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks but includes also altered greenstones and possibly also altered intrusive rocks. The sedimentary members of the group are the altered equivalents of quartzite, slate and limestone, micaceous quartzites, mica schists, and crystalline limestone. The sheared greenstones possibly represent both intrusive and extrusive types.

Feldspar porphyry "dykes" are also common in the area. The rock is described as a "pale pink to flesh colored, fine grained rock with granitic texture. Quartz is fairly common and feldspar, shreds of biotite, hornblende, small individuals of apatite and some iron ore make up the balance of the rock".

At Camp McKinney, irregular veins of massive to bluish quartz up to several hundred feet long in a general association with the Nelson-Anarchist contact zone are mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite and free gold. One mine - the Cariboo-Amelia produced over a million dollars worth of ore in the years of 1895 to 1903 inclusive.

The gold bearing mineral zones at Camp Mckinney are mainly of quartz veins occurring in the schists of the Anarchist series and in general paralleling the strike and dip of the schistosity. The quartz veins are mineralized with pyrite accompanied by galena and zinc blende and carry in places good values in gold. With only pyrite in the veins, the gold values are low.

South of Camp McKinney, gold mineralization is associated with shear zones within volcanic rocks with little or no quartz. The zones are "from 3 to 4 feet wide" and are impregnated with considerable amounts of ankeritic carbonates. Abundant pyrite is disseminated throughout the rock in the vicinity of the shear zones.

On the Bluejay claims within 200 meters west of the southwest corner of the Montana claim a series of pits and shafts were excavated along a N 30 degree W strike along a shear zone. The fracture zone is up to two meters wide heavily oxidized and dipping 45 to 70 degrees to the southwest.

Reported samples from the workings along the 200 m long shear zone (over a 50 m vertical elevation) gold assays range from 0.02 to 1.08 oz Au/ton. In 1983 an 18 Kg sample grading 0.38 oz Au/ton was sent to the Dankoe mill for metallurgical testing.

Placer gold has been derived from the creeks in the Camp McKinney area - more significant ones being McKinney and Rock Creeks.

Crouse Creek (Cedar Creek) within two km west of the Montana claim contains placer gold.

The claim as indicated from Map 6-1957 Kettle River Geology East Half, is underlain mainly by the Anarchist Group with the Kettle River formation adjacent at the southeast.

On the Montana Claim Group a tunnel was driven within "...black shaley material occurring between two slip walks in a fine, igneous rock ... mineralized with iron sulphide ... and irregularly distributed ... lenses of quartz of varying sizes carrying chiefly iron sulphides, but occasionally copper pyrites, galena and zinc blende. The values found are said to have been chiefly in gold and silver. ... upon assay gave \$8 in gold and 6 oz in silver per ton." (1901 Minister of Mines report p.1136).

This area previously explored and reported on is located in the reverted Montana crown grant approximately 2.4 km west of the main Christian Valley - Rock Creek (Kettle River road).

The workings are located between the Canyon Creek road and Canyon Creek and consist of adits and open cuts on the northwesterly zones of mineralization.

Szybinski (1985) describes the zones as:

No.1 tunnel located 87 m north of Canyon Creek on a 35-45° southwest slope is two meters long in a direction of 320°. The drift is exploring a highly oxidized zone mineralized with malachite, azurite, pyrite, galena and zinc blende. The mineralization is hosted by a 0.5 meter wide quartz vein striking at 310-320° and dipping 70° NE. The vein can be traced on the surface of the outcrop at 310°.

Sampling by Szybinski in 1985 returned up to .022 oz Au/ton, 11.73 Ag/ton, 1.76 % Pb and 5.62% Cu. from the dump of No.1 tunnel. The sample was of pockets of sulphides in a highly oxidized volcanic debris matrix.

Tunnel No.2 is situated 25 meters northwest of tunnel No.1 and is at 360° crosscutting the vein. The tunnel is partially caved however the vein exposed at the portal strikes at 315° and dips 90° and is up to 0.8 meters thick. The quartz carbonate vein is mineralized with pyrite and malachite.

A grab sample from the vein returned 5.08 oz Ag/ton and 0.34 oz Au/ton.

Cut No.1 is 15 meters at 310' from tunnel No.2. A 0.3 meter quartz vein is brecciated and contains pyrite and weak oxidation. A grab sample from the zone returned 2.03% Cu, 1.26 oz Ag/ton and .004 Au/ton.

Cut No.2, 25 meters at 25' from Cut No.1 contains a heavily oxidized one meter wide quartz vein with malachite stain.

At a road cut northwest of cut No.2 a sample of a fine-grained acid igneous rock containing lenses of highly oxidized material returned an assay of 227 ppm Cu, 90 ppm Zn, 45 ppm Pb and 3.9 ppm Ag.

A grab sample of dacitic float material in the vicinity of Cut No.2 returned an assay of 140 ppm Cu, 225 ppm Zn, and .4 ppm Ag.

#### 1986 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1986 exploration program consisted of locating and general mapping of the adit area, geochemical sampling and a VLF-EM Survey.

#### Adit Zone (Figure 4)

A dump which was estimated to contain a volume of broken rock which could have been extracted from a "70 foot tunnel" which was mentioned in a 1901 Minister of Mines Report, was located some 10 meters westerly of the previously located northwest working - Cut No.1.

The dump contains numerous samples of quartz-carbonate with variable pyritic mineralization.

A sample of quartz-carbonate mineralized with moderate fine grained pyrite in fractures of coarser disseminations within the specimen returned an assay (5097) of 14000 ppb Au., 3484 ppm Cu., 4363 ppm Pb., 42805 ppm Zn and 107.1 ppm Ag. A reassay (fire assay) returned .620 oz Au/ton. The adit was inaccessible due to sloughing at the portal.

Fifteen meters west of the adit a zone of pelitic material was exposed with a wash trending at 320°. The trend of the schistose pelites was 340° with a dip of 10°E. The pelites were heavily carbonated with light mineralization. A sample returned 17 ppb Au.

A pit 15 meters northeast of the adit exposed a zone of heavily mineralized quartz a sample of which returned 1310 ppb Au. The trend of the zone could not be established due to sloughing of the pit.

#### Geochemical Sampling

Eight soil samples were taken from the workings area. The samples were taken sub parallel to and above the zone. The samples were taken at 10 meter intervals at 300° and terminating at 70W between the adit zone and the pit exposing the limonitic quartz (1310 ppb Au).

Samples were taken at a depth of 30 cm from the brown B horizon. The samples were placed in brown wet-strength paper bags and marked according to grid co-ordinates.

The samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver. Analysis was performed on a .500 gram unsieved samples which had been digested in the normal manner. The samples were analyzed by I.C.P. for 30 elements.

#### Geophysical Survey

A localized VLF-EM Survey (Figure 5) was carried out over the workings area of the Montana Claim from July 27 to July 30, 1986.

A sabre Model 27 VLF-EM receiver instrument manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was utilized in the VLF-EM survey.

The VLF-EM receiver measure the amount of distortion produced in a primary transmitted magnetic field - in this case Hawaii at a frequency of 23.4 Khz - and a secondary magnetic field which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body. The VLF-EM unit - due to its relatively high frequency - can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonized sediments or lithological contacts.

The major disadvantage of the VLF method, however is that the high frequency results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creek and topographical highs.

A grid with a 200 meter base line paralleling the mineralized structure was established with perpendicular lines at 25 meter intervals. Readings were taken at 25 meter intervals.

The raw field data is appended. The results were Fraser filtered and plotted. Readings were taken at 25 meter interval and two line kilometers of survey were completed.

#### MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetometer survey was carried out utilizing a Model G-10 fluxgate magnetometer manufactured by Geotronics Instruments of Vancouver.

All rocks contain some magnetite from very small fractions of a percent up to several percent, and even several tens of percent in the case of magnetic iron deposits. The distribution of magnetite or certain characteristics of its magnetic properties may be used in exploration or mapped for other purposes.

The anomalies from naturally occurring rocks and minerals are due chiefly from the presence of the most common magnetic mineral magnetite or of related minerals including limonite and pyrrhotite (with sulfide mineralization).

Magnetic anomalies in the earth's magnetic field are caused by two different kinds of magnetism: induced and remanent. Induced magnetization refers to the action of the field on the material wherein the ambient field is enhanced and the material itself acts as a magnet.

The proportion of magnetism is related to the magnetic susceptibility of the material. Typically, more basic igneous rocks have a higher susceptibility than the acid igneous rock; the latter in turn have a higher susceptibility than sedimentary rocks.

The remanent magnetization is often the predominant magnetization (relative to the induced magnetization) in many igneous rocks. The remanent mineralization is important in geological mapping.

Magnetic minerals may also occur in association with sulphide zones or may be decomposed through the action of dynamic or thermal metamorphism. Thus the survey results could indicate lithology structure, alteration patterns and most significantly, mineral zones in a favorable geological environment.

#### RESULTS OF THE 1986 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The VLF-EM survey delineated an anomalous area enveloping the workings. The anomaly is closed to the southeast and is open to northwest and west. The strongest portion of the anomaly is within the western and northwestern section.

An anomalous area also delineated at the southeast corner within the general area of Canyon Creek and associated escarpments.

A low order anomaly extends along line 50SE northeasterly.

In the magnetometer survey a mag LOW was delineated at the northwest central portion of the survey and generally correlates with the periphery of the VLF-EM anomaly.

The geological survey disclosed a northeasterly trending greenstone-pelite contact 30 meters northeast of the adit zone. The survey was also successful in locating the caved adit indicating significant gold values within a quartz zone intersected by the adit.

The geochemical survey was successful in expressing gold geochem values downslope from a gold bearing zone (samples 60W & 70W). Pathfinder elements are Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Cd.

CONCLUSIONS

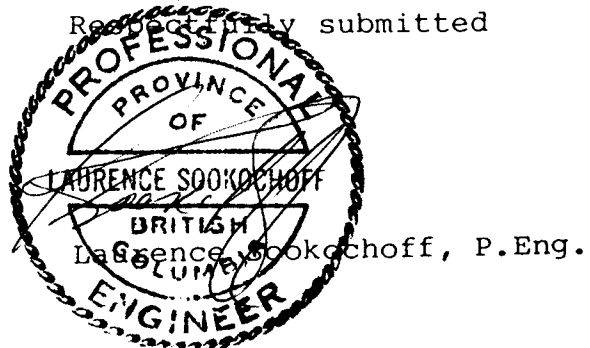
The geophysical and geochemical surveys test program were successful in providing information as to the location of potentially economic mineral zones.

The known workings are all located within the VLF-EM anomalous area indicating a potential northwesterly extension to the mineral zone. However with the northwesterly greenstone-pelitic contact along the extension, the zone may be terminated at the contact. The mag LOW anomaly at the extension could indicate an intrusive and the mineral source.

Additional information would be required to determine the mineral controlling features of the zone.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the adit at 60NW 00 be cleaned out to map and sample the contact mineral zone. A localized geochem survey extending northwestward from the adit zone covering the VLF-EM anomaly and 200 meters northwestward be completed to trace the mineral zone. A localized VLF-EM survey covering the same area should be carried out.



September 25, 1986



Control Energy Corp.  
Montana Claim Group  
Statement of Costs

The Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys on the Montana Mineral Claim were carried out from July 5 to July 30, 1986 to the value of:

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL

July 5 & 6, 1986	
L. Sookochoff, P.Eng. 2 days @ \$350	700.00
Car rental, gas & km	192.00
Room & board	65.00
Assays	82.00

GEOPHYSICAL

July 27-29, 1986	
J. Luckie 6 man days @ \$175	\$1,050.00
Room & board	185.00
Car rental 3 days @ \$30	90.00
Gas & km	120.00
Instrument rental 3 days @ \$25	75.00
Drafting & compilation	265.00

REPORT	\$ 750.00
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\$ 3574.00

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CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with offices at 311-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T2.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology
2. I have been practising my profession for the past nineteen years.
3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. The information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under bibliography and from fieldwork and supervision carried out by the writer.
5. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the property described herein or in the securities of CONTROL ENERGY CORP. nor do I receive any.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.  
Consulting Geologist.

September 25, 1986  
Vancouver, B.C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ROBERTS, A.F. - Report on the Camp McKinney Property for McKinney Resources Inc. November 12, 1982.

SAWYER, J.B.P. - Summary Report on Mineral Properties in the Boundary District, Greenwood M.D. for Kettle River Mines Ltd. May 25, 1981

SOOKOCHOFF, L. - Interim Exploration Report for Mystery Mountain Minerals Ltd. on the Cann Mineral Claim August 29, 1983.

Interim Exploration Report for Silverleaf Resources Ltd. on the Cann 2 Mineral Claim

Interim Exploration on the Cann 1 Mineral Claim

Geological Evaluation Report for Sundance Gold Ltd. on the Montana Claim Group, July 11, 1985.

Geological Evaluation Report for Agrel Resources Ltd. on the Montana Claim Group, January 21, 1986.

SZYBINSKI, Z.A. - Notes on the Montana Claim Group, June 1985

Minister of Mines Reports

1900 p. 879

1901 p. 1136

1902 p. 182

APPENDIX I

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

## GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.  
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN, FE, CA, P, CR, MG, BA, TI, B, AL, NA, K, W, SI, ZR, CE, SM, Y, NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICF IS 3 PPM.  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: SOILS & ROCKS & COPE AU ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 8 1986 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 11/86* ASSAYER: *D. Jones* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS PROJECT - AGREL FILE # 86-1351

PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
70W	19	536	143	1886	3.7	61	22	1792	4.54	97	5	ND	1	46	25	2	6	94	.56	.084	16	18	.78	193	.02	6	1.76	.02	.17	1	28
60W	12	401	44	1432	2.5	44	41	1361	5.86	130	5	ND	1	54	13	3	2	133	.59	.102	9	28	1.36	103	.03	4	2.44	.02	.19	1	50
50W	5	150	27	548	.6	30	42	1226	5.42	99	5	ND	1	112	3	6	2	112	.89	.119	4	18	1.04	117	.08	20	2.85	.03	.18	1	14
40W	4	22	11	198	.1	14	9	1339	2.26	22	5	ND	2	38	1	2	2	46	.33	.036	15	15	.32	139	.08	6	1.17	.02	.15	1	4
30W	3	56	15	176	.3	27	24	1586	3.30	51	5	ND	1	94	1	2	6	68	.62	.059	11	13	.53	176	.04	8	2.13	.03	.15	1	2
20W	2	28	12	179	.1	21	10	1003	2.76	24	5	ND	2	41	2	2	2	50	.42	.036	18	18	.47	121	.08	12	1.36	.02	.22	1	3
10W	1	20	12	270	.1	9	6	889	1.82	7	5	ND	2	39	2	2	2	27	.32	.034	12	12	.23	130	.08	8	1.10	.02	.19	1	3
0E	1	24	5	174	.1	14	8	1314	2.20	11	5	ND	2	45	1	2	2	36	.44	.049	13	17	.31	222	.08	12	1.52	.03	.24	1	12
5096	69	65	16	721	1.3	96	9	383	2.83	67	5	ND	1	74	5	3	4	644	.86	.066	7	36	1.06	113	.18	8	1.85	.16	.07	1	17
5097	40	3484	4363	42805	107.1	8	20	445	4.98	338	11	16	1	84	475	2	25	18	5.29	.007	2	4	.25	11	.01	3	.26	.01	.04	36	14000
5098	12	511	1136	841	69.3	4	4	57	3.44	248	5	ND	1	5	13	4	8	8	.06	.012	2	5	.02	14	.01	4	.08	.01	.05	1	1310
CBM-83-3	2	40	15	109	.6	56	17	682	4.20	11	8	ND	10	157	1	2	2	92	4.56	.218	43	136	1.96	39	.17	9	1.84	.06	.13	1	8
STD C/AU 0.5	21	57	36	137	7.3	70	31	1121	3.97	41	16	7	34	50	18	17	20	65	.47	.109	37	60	.88	183	.08	36	1.72	.07	.14	15	495

✓ Assay required for correct result

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.  
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.  
PH: (604)253-3158 COMPUTER LINE:251-1011

DATE RECEIVED JULY 22 1986

DATE REPORTS MAILED

*July 24/86*

**ASSAY CERTIFICATE**

SAMPLE TYPE : PULP  
AU\*\* BY FIRE ASSAY

ASSAYER *D. Toye* DEAN TOYE , CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS PROJECT AGREL FILE# 86-1351 R

PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	AU** oz/t
5097	.620

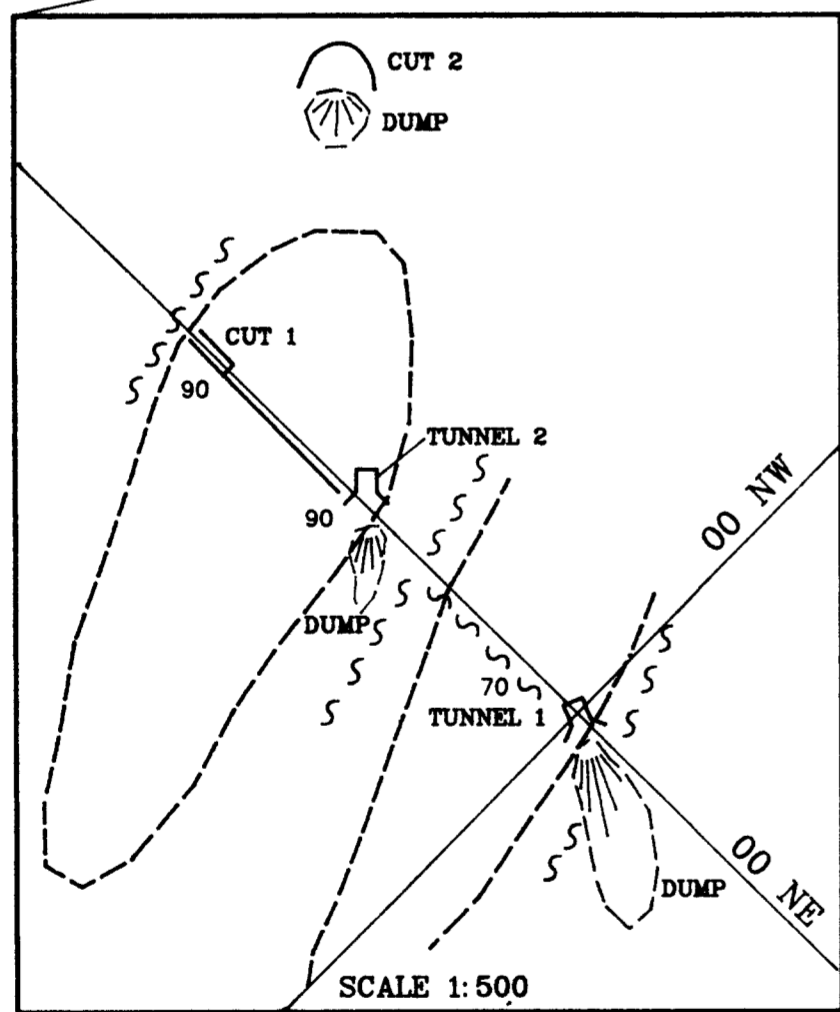
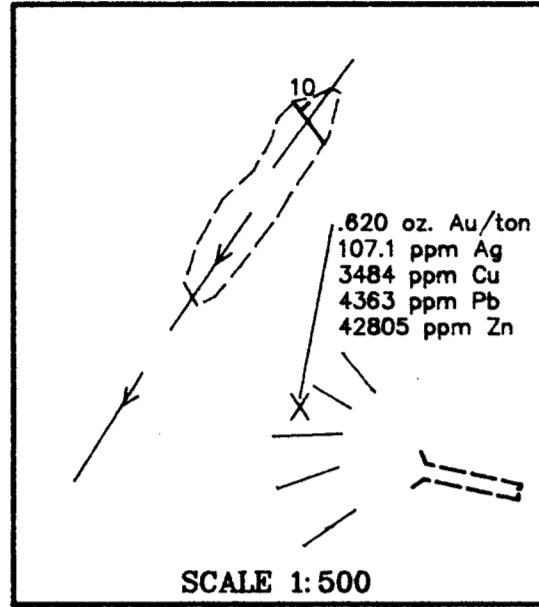
APPENDIX II

RAW VLF-EM DATA

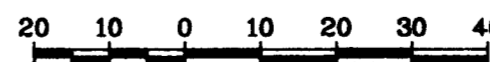
VLF-EM RAW DATA

		DIP			DIP
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	25 SW	-6		125 NE	-12
	50 SW	-6		100 NE	-8
	75 SW	-3		75 NE	-7
	25 NE	-10		50 NE	-11
	50 NE	-11		25 NE	-15
	75 NE	-9		0 NE	-19
	100 NE	-6		25 SW	-15
	125 NE	-10		50 SW	-9
	150 NE	-10		75 SW	-9
				100 SW	-8
				125 SW	-8
25 SE	150 NE	-9	100 NW	100 SW	-6
	125 NE	-12		125 SW	-6
	100 NE	-9		150 SW	-9
	75 NE	-8		75 SW	-12
	50 NE	-10		50 SW	-14
	25 NE	-6		25 SW	-12
	0 NE	-8			
	25 SW	-6	50 NW	0 NE	-14
	50 SW	-9		25 NE	-16
	75 SW	-9		50 NE	-9
	100 SW	-5		75 NE	-7
	125 SW	-3		100 NE	-6
	150 SW			125 NE	-11
50 SE	150 SW	7		150 NE	-13
	125 SW	0		150 NE	-19
	100 SW	-4		125 NE	-7
	75 SW	-4		100 NE	-6
	50 SW	-5		75 NE	-5
	25 SW	-7		50 NE	-12
	0 SW	-8		25 NE	-14
	25 NE	-10		0 SW	-12
	50 NE	-12		25 SW	-8
	75 NE	-12		50 SW	-10
	100 NE	-10		75 SW	-6
	125 NE	-9	25 NW	25 SW	-8
	150 NE	-11		50 SW	-7
100 NW	0 SW	-26		75 SW	-5
	25 SW		125 NW	0 SW	-18
	25 NE	-21		25 SW	-14
	50 NE	-13		25 NE	-15
	75 NE	-10		50 NE	-11
	100 NE	-5		75 NE	-6
	125 NE	-6		100 NE	-6
	150 NE	-4		125 NE	-4
				150 NE	-3



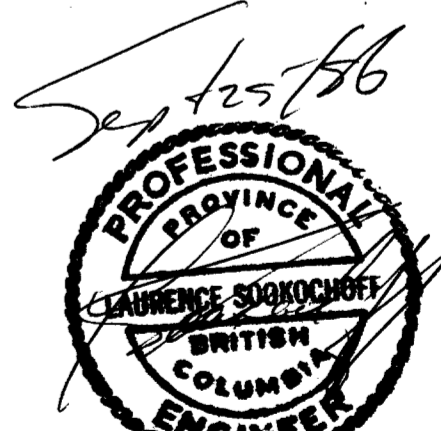


- LEGEND**
- Ridge
  - Survey Station
  - Cliff
  - Draw
  - Y Adit
  - ~ Open Cut
  - )) Trench
  - ~ Creek
  - ~ Road
  - ~ Greenstones of Anarchist Group
  - ↙ Strike and dip of bedding

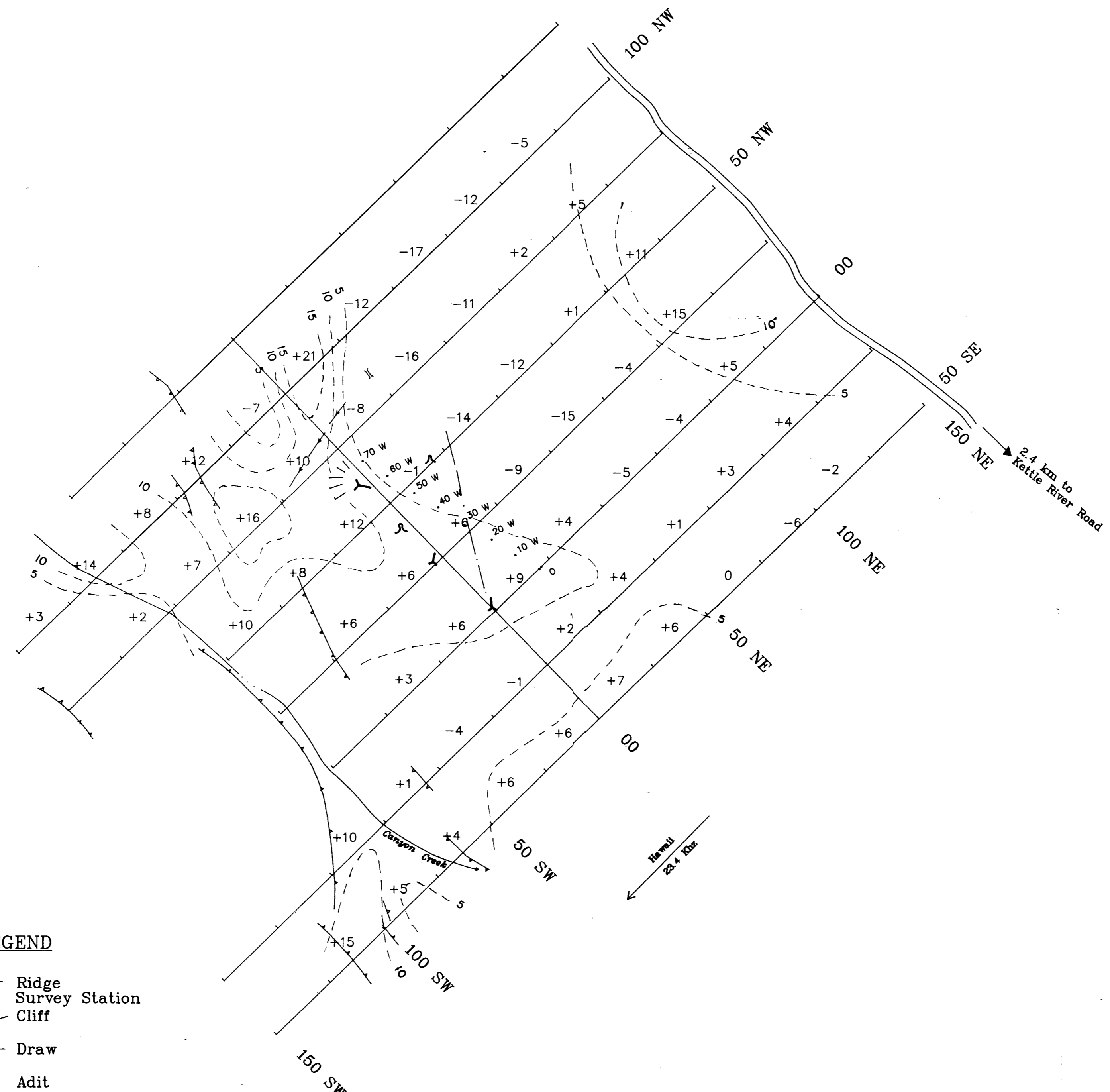


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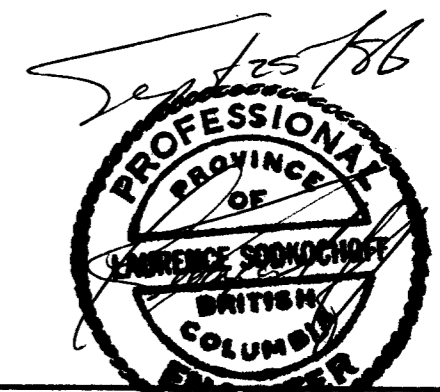
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.			
CONTROL ENERGY CORP.			
MONTANA PROPERTY GREENWOOD M.D.			
<i>GEOLOGY</i>			
SCALE: 1:1000	DATE: Sept. '86	N.T.S. 82E/7W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP
			FIGURE: 4



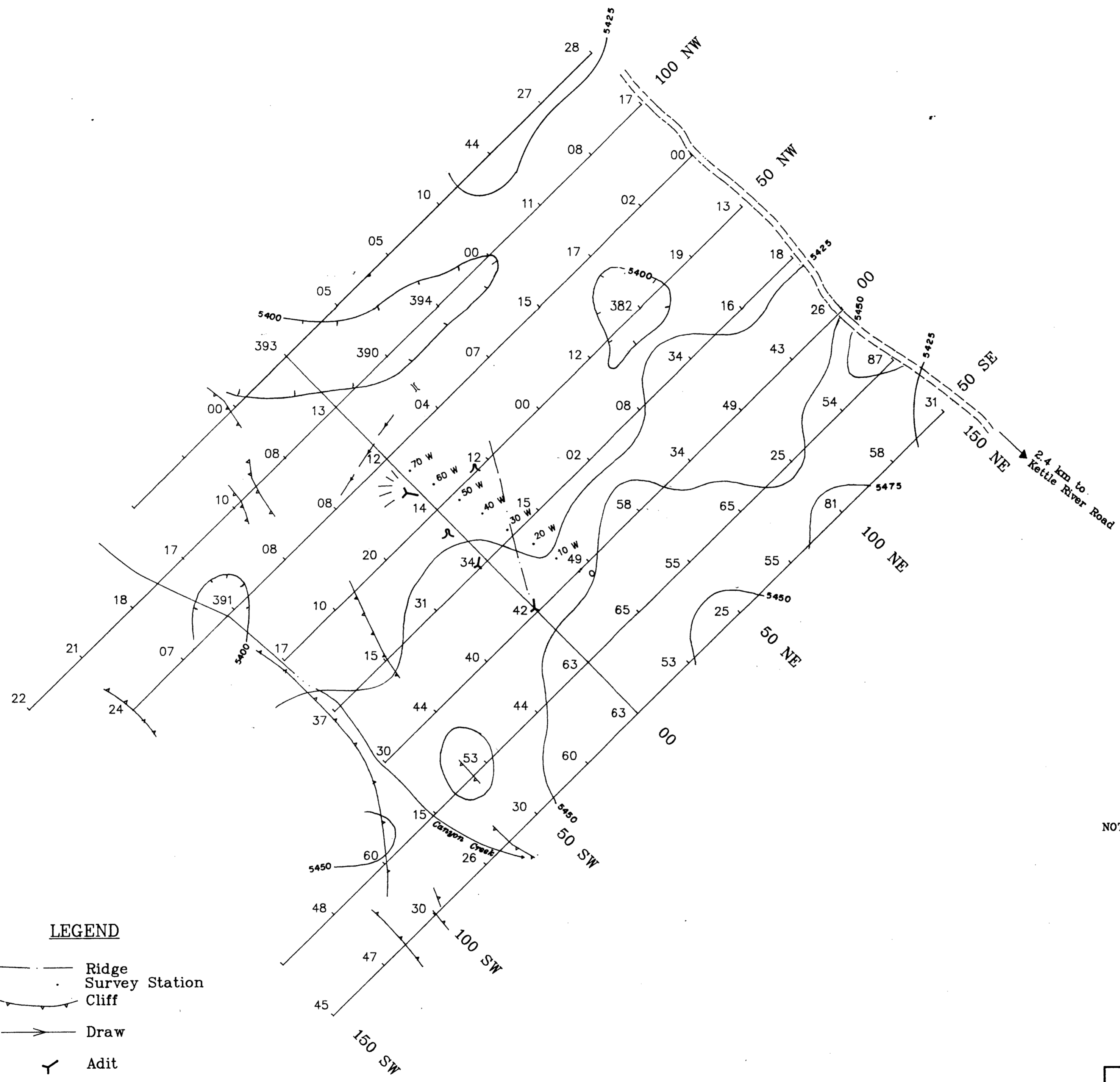
- LEGEND**
- Ridge
  - Survey Station
  - Cliff
  - Draw
  - Y Adit
  - ∞ Open Cut
  - )) Trench
  - ~ Creek
  - == Road
  - - - +5 Contour Interval

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.				
CONTROL ENERGY CORP.				
MONTANA PROPERTY				
GREENWOOD M.D.				
VLF-EM SURVEY				
SCALE 1:1000	DATE Sept '86	N.T.S. 82E/7W	DRAWN BY GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 5



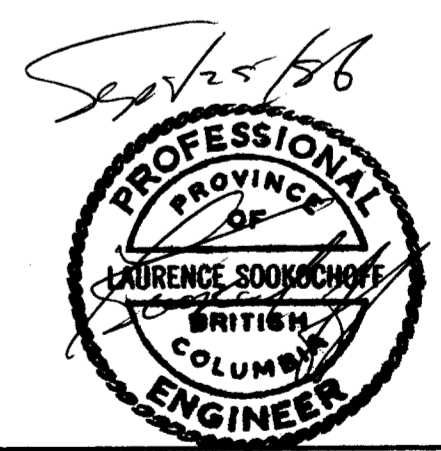
**LEGEND**

- Ridge
- Survey Station
- Cliff
- Draw
- Y Adit
- ∩ Open Cut
- )) Trench
- ~ Creek
- == Road
- 25 gamma interval

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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NOTE: All values have prefix 54  
eg. 63 = 5463 unless preceded by a 3  
eg. 382 = 5382



SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.			
CONTROL ENERGY CORP.			
MONTANA PROPERTY			
GREENWOOD M.D.			
<b>MAGNETOMETER SURVEY</b>			
SCALE 1:1000	DATE Sept '86	N.T.S. 82E/7W	DRAWN BY GEO-COMP
			FIGURE: <b>6</b>

