

84-#810-#12594



REPORT ON
RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
AND ROCK SAMPLING
CUP CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.
LAT. 57°57'N - LONG. 124°05'W
FOR

94 F/16E

E5 RESOURCE CORPORATION

AUGUST 22, 1984
T.G. HAWKINS, P.Geol.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,594





SUMMARY

The Cup claims, Liard Mining Division, B.C., acquired by E5 Resource Corporation, were staked in 1983 and 1984 to cover previously known copper mineralization in dolomitic limestone.

In 1971, McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. completed an extensive exploration program involving geophysics, geology, and over 4500 feet of diamond drilling. Two of the holes (2B, 3B), contained 2 1/2-3.0% copper over 25.0 vertical feet.

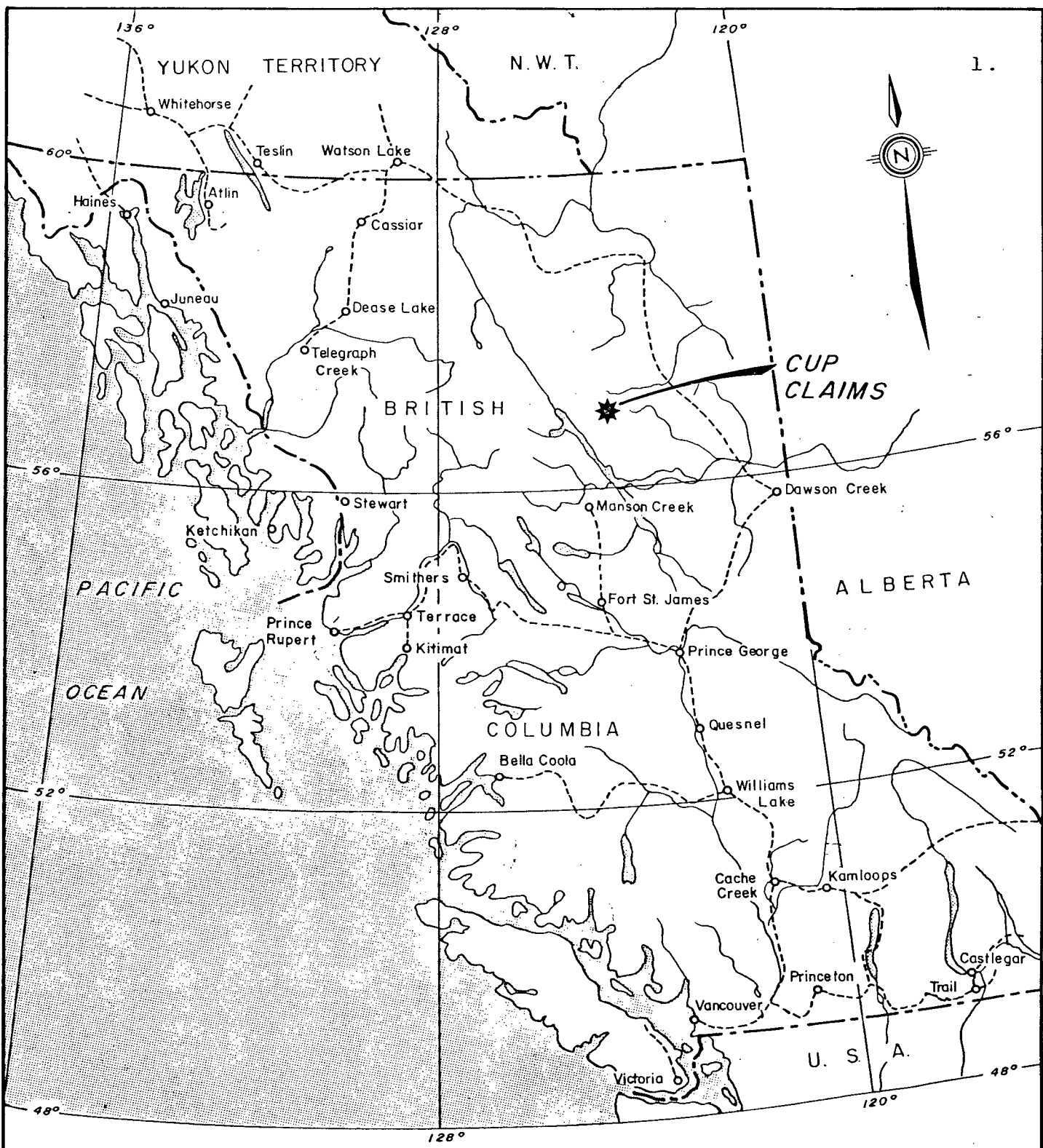
The mineralization is structurally controlled and is concentrated along the limbs and hinge areas of anticlines. The copper occurrences are found primarily within the dolomite by replacement but also as thin, high grade carbonate veins and within a brecciated quartzite layer.


Seventeen grab samples taken from trenches and copper showings during the 1984 program indicate copper values ranging from 126 to greater than 40,000 ppm and associated silver values of up to 80 ppm. Previous efforts by McIntyre Mines have concentrated on the upper dolomite in Unit 3. There is evidence to suggest that an untested lower Unit 1 dolomite might also contain copper mineralization. Therefore, it is recommended that a Phase I I.P. survey be done with emphasis placed on depth penetration, and secondly, that 6-150 metre vertical BQ diamond drill holes be completed, contingent on the results of Phase I. Phase I and Phase II are estimated to cost \$40,000.00 and \$135,000.00 respectively.

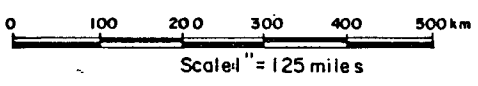


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E 5 RESOURCE CORPORATION	
GENERAL LOCATION MAP	
CUP CLAIMS	
LIARD MINING DIVISION	
Project No. V 167	By: T. K.
Scale:	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No. 1	Date: JULY, 1984.
 MPH Consulting Limited	





1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report is prepared at the request of the Board of Directors of E5 Resource Corporation for the purpose of assessment filing. Recommendations for a first phase of geophysical evaluation and prospecting are also made for the purpose of filing with the regulatory authorities.

The work was carried out by Tom Kraft, B.Sc., Geologist.



2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, TITLE

The Cup claims are located in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia, approximately 120 km southwest of Fort Nelson, at a latitude of 57°57'N and longitude 124°05'W on NTS map sheet 94F/16E (Figure 1).

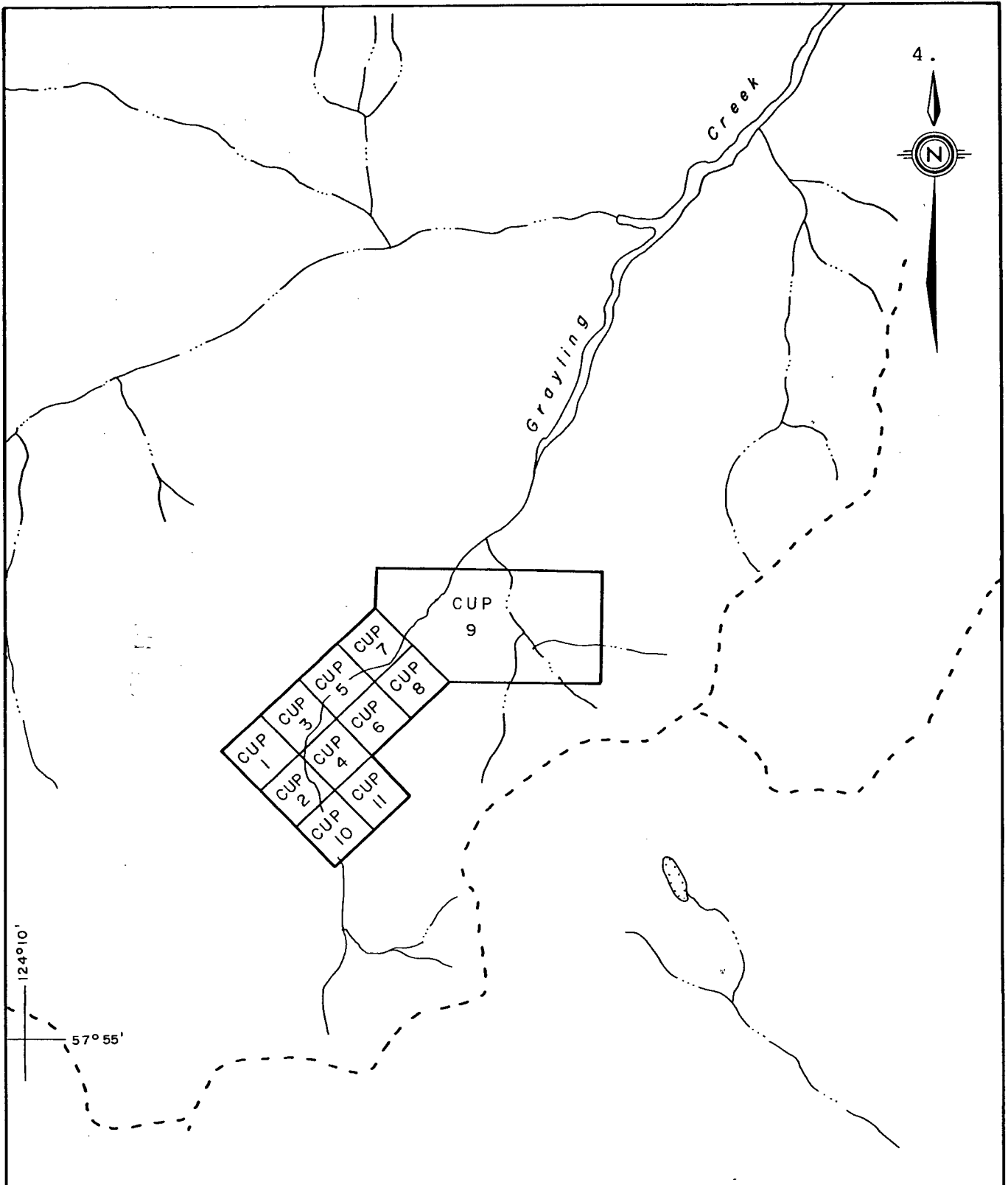
The claims are accessible by float plane to Kluachesi Lake followed by a 7-8 km helicopter flight from Kluachesi Lake to the property. The town of Trutch is situated 80 km east of the property on the Alaskan highway, and winter access by (cat) train from the town is feasible.

The Cup claims consist of ten (10) two-post claims and one (1) eight-unit claim block (Table 1).

Claim Name	Tag No.	Record No.	Locator	Expiry Date
Cup 1	510113M	2867	Eric H. DeWitt	July 14, 1987
Cup 2	510114M	2868	Eric H. DeWitt	July 14, 1987
Cup 3	510115M	2869	Eric H. DeWitt	July 14, 1987
Cup 4	510116M	2870	Eric H. DeWitt	July 14, 1987
Cup 5	510117M	2871	Eric H. DeWitt	July 14, 1987
Cup 6	510118M	2872	Eric H. DeWitt	July 14, 1987
Cup 7	510119M	2873	Eric H. DeWitt	July 14, 1987
Cup 8	510120M	2874	Eric H. DeWitt	July 14, 1987
Cup 9	100906	-	Tom Kraft	Aug. 7, 1985
Cup 10	280840M	-	Tom Kraft	Aug. 7, 1985
Cup 11	280841M	-	Tom Kraft	Aug. 7, 1985

Table I: Cup Claim Summary

Claims 1-8 and 9-11 were subsequently purchased by, and are currently 100% owned by E5 Resource Corporation.



Ref. M94 F/16 E

E 5 RESOURCE CORPORATION

DETAILED LOCATION MAP
CUP CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION

Project No:	V 167	By:	T. K.
Scale:	1 : 50,000	Drawn:	J. S.
Drawing No:	2	Date:	JULY, 1984.



MPH Consulting Limited



3.0 HISTORY

During the 1970's, there was a great deal of interest in the Kluachesi-Tuchodi Lakes region. Windermere Explorations, McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Canadian Superior, and others staked claims around the Blue Group of McIntyre. The McIntyre property had been optioned from a prospecting group from Fort Nelson in late 1970.

Windermere Explorations discovered and explored numerous copper showings in the Gatho Creek area through extensive soil geochemistry and prospecting, however nothing of further interest resulted following this 1971 program.

McIntyre Porcupine acquired a total of 356 claims including the Blue Group in 1970 and 1971. Geochemistry, geophysics, geological mapping, trenching, sampling and over 5400 feet of diamond drilling in 36 holes were completed. Ten miles of I.P. outlined a 'Y' shaped anomaly (see maps 4 and 5). Two drill holes (2B, 3R) within this anomalous zone intersected 25 vertical feet of 2 1/2-3% copper (B.C.D.M. 1971). The remaining holes failed to indicate any appreciable values. No further work was carried out.



4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology

The rocks in the vicinity of the property range in age from Precambrian to Cretaceous, and consist dominantly of shales, dolomites/limestones and sandstones. The area is bounded by north-south trending thrust faults. To the east, Cretaceous sediments consisting of siltstones and sandstones are thrust over older Paleozoic sediments of similar composition. This Cretaceous sedimentary package contains numerous anticlinal/synclinal folds which parallel the thrust faults. To the west, the Paleozoic sediments are thrust over the Lower Ordovician limestones. There are no known conformities.

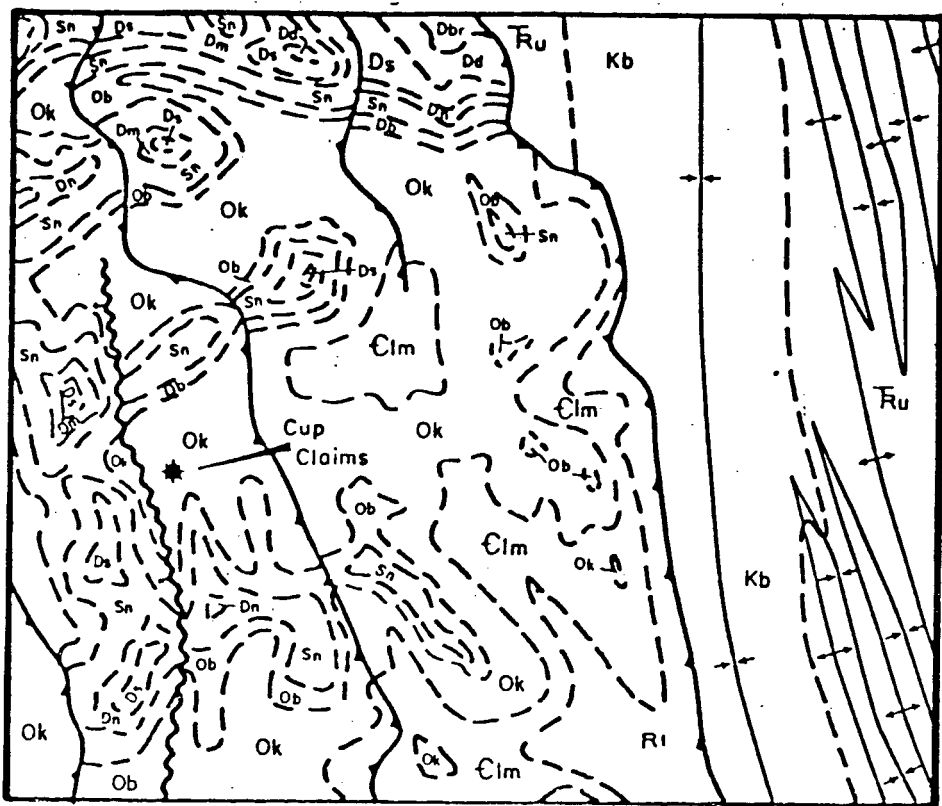
Immediately west of the property, there is a north-south trending fault which extends over 15 kilometres in length.

4.2 Local Geology

4.2.1 Lithologies

The Cup claims were mapped by Brown, 1971, and cover, from youngest to oldest, Unit 5 dolomite/limestone, Unit 4 quartzite/dolomite, Unit 3 dolomite/quartzite, Unit 2 quartzite and Unit 1, dolomite.

The upper unit (Unit 5), is massive white to grey dolomite interbedded with limestone layers. It is estimated to be greater than 1000 feet in thickness and forms the rear, flat lying resistant cliffs bounding the Cup claim flank.



LOWER CRETACEOUS

Kb BUCKINGHORSE FORMATION: sideritic shale, siltstone, minor sandstone (marine)
 TRIASSIC (Undivided)

Ru GRAYLING, TOAD, LIARD, CHARLIE LAKE, BALPONNEL, LUDDINGTON, & PARDONET FM: dolomitic siltstone, sandstone, sandstone, shale, limestone (marine)

DEVONIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS

Dbr BESA RIVER FM: black siliceous shale, minor siltstone (marine)
 DEVONIAN

Dd DUNEDIN FORMATION: limestone, rare dolostone (marine)
 MIDDLE AND LOWER DEVONIAN

Ds STONE FORMATION: dolostone, locally arenaceous (marine)
 LOWER DEVONIAN

Dm MUNCHO - McCONNELL FM: dolstone, rare sandstone shale (marine, may include Upper Silurian bed near base)
 SILURIAN

Sn NONDA FORMATION: dolostone, sandstone, minor limestone (marine)
 ORDOVICIAN

Ob UPPER ORDOVICIAN: Sandstone, dolostone, minor siltstone and shale (marine) BROWN UNIT 4

Ok LOWER ORDOVICIAN: KECHIKA FM: limestone, argillaceous limestone (marine) BROWN UNIT 3

Clm LOWER CAMBRIAN: dolostones, sandstones, minor shale; thick basal sandstones, conglomerate (marine, may include middle Cambrian in upper part of carbonate unit) BROWN UNIT 1, 2

BROWN UNIT 5

E 5 RESOURCE CORPORATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 CUP CLAIMS
 LIARD MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 167	By:
Scale: 1 : 125, 000	Drawn:
Drawing No: 3	Date: JULY, 1984.

MPH MPH Consulting Limited

REFERENCE: TAYLOR, 1979.



Unit 4 is estimated to be 200 feet thick and is comprised dominantly of quartzite interbedded with dolomite beds.

Unit 3 consists of dolomite interbedded with quartzite and has an estimated thickness of 400 feet. Folding and faulting produced a mineralized 2-3 metre thick brecciated quartzite layer.

A massive quartzite layer, estimated to be 200 feet thick, makes up Unit 2. This unit is recognized by the abundance of asymmetrical ripples and occasional cross-bedding which are well exposed on both sides of Grayling Creek.

The lowermost layer, Unit 1, is comprised of dolomite.

4.2.2. Structure

The Cup claim and surrounding areas contain numerous folds and faults (Map 5).

There are three distinctive anticlines in the map area. These are, i) a southerly, north to south trending open fold which contains most of the copper mineralization, ii) a centrally located, north to south trending fold, and iii) a northerly plunging anticline.

Faulting appears to trend northwest to southeast and displacement of the faults may range from 40 to 100 feet.



4.2.3. Economic Mineralization

The emplacement of the sulphide mineralization is structurally controlled, and is concentrated along the hinge area and limbs of the anticlines, and within faults and shear zones.

During folding and faulting, the competent quartzite beds were fractured and the dolomite beds were fractured and sheared, thereby allowing the introduction of copper bearing hydrothermal solutions.

The copper mineralization consists dominantly of bornite with minor amounts of chalcovpyrite, malachite and azurite, and is commonly associated with non-magnetic pyrrhotite and minor pyrite.

The main concentration of copper is restricted to the hinge area within the dolomites by replacement and a brecciated quartzite layer of Unit 3 (Map 4). Main occurrences also occur further to the north in Unit 1.

Copper sulphide mineralization occurs, i) in thin (8-10 cm wide) calcareous veins, ii) along a brecciated quartzite layer (2-3 m wide), and iii) as small pods within dolomitic layers.

A total of 30 grab samples were taken and analyzed for copper, silver and gold. The results indicate that 17 samples have copper values ranging from 126 to over 40,000 ppm or 3.7 to greater than 1,150.0 oz/ton, and six samples had silver values ranging from 5.8 to 80.0 ppm or 0.17-2.3 oz/ton.



10.

Since previous diamond drill hole results contained up to 25 feet of 2 1/2-3% copper, this suggests possible associated silver values of up to 1.0-1.5 oz/ton.



5.0 PROPOSED WORK 1985

The area of interest lies within the southern section of the property along the northwesterly trending anticlinal fold axis covering the I.P. anomaly outlined by McIntyre, 1971. A two-phase program is recommended.

Phase I consists of a 15 line kilometre grid and reconnaissance geophysics consisting of VLF-EM and I.P. surveys. Since the copper mineralization is primarily concentrated within the dolomites by replacement, the dipole-spacings of the I.P. survey must be wide enough to obtain depth penetration into the lowermost dolomitic Unit 1 layer of three to four hundred feet. Extremely high resistivities were also encountered in the McIntyre survey due to the Unit 2 quartzite layer. Wide dipoles and high energy will be required to overcome this impedance of signal.

Phase II will involve a 450 metre drilling program contingent upon Phase I results, consisting of six 150 metre holes. Drilling through the quartzite layer is very difficult. A Longyear 38 or equivalent and BQ core is required for the completion of the job.

Cost estimates are summarized below, and a schedule is presented in Table 2.

5.1 Budget**Phase I**

Personnel

Geophysical Technicians (1) 20 days @ 200	4,000	
Assistants (3) 20 days @ 150	<u>9,000</u>	
		\$13,000

Mobilization/Demobilization

Commercial Airline (Ft. Nelson/return)	1,250	
Otter 640 miles @ \$3.50	2,240	
Bell 20B6 Helicopter 6 hrs @ \$500	3,000	
Vehicle 2 days @ \$90	180	
Meals/Accommodation	600	
Freight, communications	<u>600</u>	
		7,870

Equipment

VLF-EM receiver	650	
I.P. equipment 20 days @ 250	<u>5,000</u>	
		5,650

Field Accommodation - 20 days @ \$55	1,100	
Camp supplies 18 man days @ \$30	<u>540</u>	
		1,640

Supervision/Consulting

4 days @ \$450	1,800	
Expenses	<u>1,600</u>	
		<u>3,400</u>

\$31,560



	Carried Forward	\$31,560
Report Writing		
Geophysicist 4 days @ \$450	\$1,800	
Drafting	1,080	
Materials	<u>500</u>	
		<u>3,380</u>
	Sub Total	34,940
Administration @ 15% on \$12,690		<u>1,900</u>
		36,840
Contingency @ 10%		<u>3,684</u>
	Total, say	\$40,000
		=====



Week	1	2	3	4
Mobilization	—			
Grid	—	—		
VLF-EM	—	—		
IP Survev	—	—	—	
Consulting/ Supervision	—	—		
Demobilization				—
Reporting				—

Table II - Phase II Project Schedule

A Phase II drilling project to consist of 6-150 metre BQ wire-line holes is also recommended contingent on Phase I success at an estimated all in cost of \$150/metre or \$135,000.



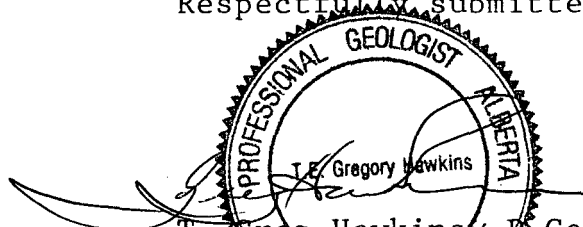
6.0 CONCLUSIONS

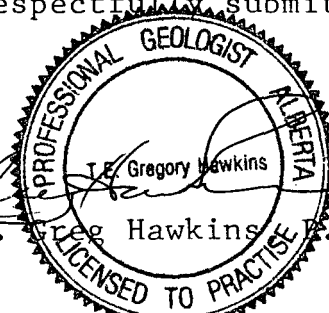
1. Grab samples from trenches and copper showings have significantly high copper values and moderate silver values of up to 40,000 ppm Cu and 80.0 ppm Ag. Gold values are at detection limits.
2. The copper mineralization is primarily bornite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite. No silver minerals were identified in hand specimens.
3. The copper is found predominantly in the dolomite/limestone layers in carbonate veins, in pods or lenses, and in a brecciated quartzite layer.
4. The surface exposure offering the highest Cu and Ag grades appears to be along the northwest-southeast trending anticlinal axis near an I.P. anomaly outlined by McIntyre, 1971.
5. Previous drilling records by McIntyre indicate two drill holes intersecting 25 vertical feet having 2 1/2-3.0% Cu. The holes were short, and did not penetrate the lowermost dolomite layer (Unit 1).
6. Further exploration including the emplacement of a 15 line kilometre grid, geophysical surveys consisting of VLF-FM and I.P., and diamond drilling is required to evaluate the economic potential of the property.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In view of the previously undetected silver values in the Cup claims mineralization, further work is recommended to explore for a more deeply seated, potentially economic deposit of copper and silver.
2. Previous efforts have failed to penetrate the overlying quartzite horizon and therefore a high energy Induced Polarization survey is required to test for deep drilling targets.
3. This Phase I work is recommended at an estimated cost of \$40,000, to be spent over a period of 17 field days.
4. A Phase II deep test drilling program is recommended, contingent upon the success of Phase I at an estimated cost of \$135,000.

Respectfully submitted,


T. Gregory Hawkins
T. Gregory Hawkins, Geol.

A circular seal with a serrated outer edge. The text 'PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST' is written along the top inner edge, and 'ALBERTA' is written along the right inner edge. The text 'LICENSED TO PRACTISE' is written along the bottom inner edge. The name 'T. Gregory Hawkins' is written across the center of the seal.

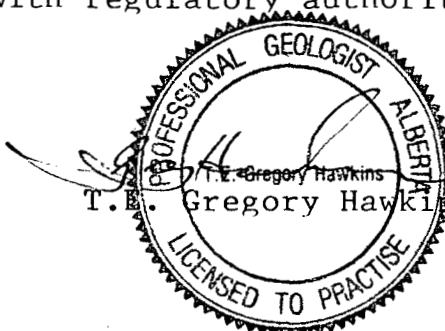
August 22, 1984



CERTIFICATE

I, T.G. Gregory Hawkins, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist with business offices at 301-409 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2.
2. That I am a graduate in geology of The University of Alberta, Edmonton (B.Sc. 1973), and of McGill University, Montreal, (M.Sc. 1979).
3. That I have practised within the geological profession for the past twelve years.
4. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Professional Geologist registered in the Province of Alberta.
5. That the opinions, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on field work carried out on the property, in 1970 and 1984 and recently supervised by me from July, 1984 to August, 1984.
6. That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interests in the area, the subject property, or shares or securities of E5 Resource Corporation or its associated companies.
7. This certificate shall be the authority of the report owners to use the report for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of or filing with regulatory authorities.



T.G. Gregory Hawkins, P. Geol.

Vancouver, B.C.
August, 1984



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"Copper in Silt Samples" Sketch:
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Fort Nelson Copper, Sketch:
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Open File 606,
Geol. Surv. Can. 1979



APPENDIX I

LIST OF EXPENDITURES AND

LIST OF PERSONNEL



The following expenses have been incurred on the Cup claim property:

Personnel

T.G. Hawkins, P.Geol. Consulting Geologist		
2 days @ \$450	\$	900.00
10 hrs @ \$ 80		800.00
T. Kraft, B.Sc. Geologist		
16.6 days @ \$200		3,320.00
R. Krause Geologist		
9 days @ \$200		1,800.00
T. Neale, B.Sc. Geologist		
1.5 hrs @ \$40		60.00
		<u>60.00</u>
	\$	6,880.00

Expenditures

Analyses		
30 rock samples @ \$9.40 (Au Ag Cu)		282.00
Supplies (tent, sample bags, flagging, etc.)		180.38
Helicopter		1,926.00
Float Plane		816.00
Drafting		259.12
Truck Rental		369.63
Groceries		304.28
Airfares		1,265.00
Shipping		397.98
Claim recording		50.00
Expense sheets (accom. etc.)		421.78
		<u>421.78</u>
		6,272.17
		<u>13,152.17</u>
Administration @ 15%		940.83
Report Expenses		<u>360.00</u>
		\$14,453.00
		=====



APPENDIX II

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND
LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS



**ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
AND
LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY RESULT**

Sample No.	Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
8701	Fracture in quartzite; mineralized zone approximately 1/3 m wide; brecciated; abundant pyrite (25-30%); grab sample.	10	1.6	58
8702	Grab sample from old drill core near old drill camp; minor pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite.	10	1.4	4,500
8703	Brecciated quartzite (Trench 3) - approximately 2-3 m thick; abundant pyrite, malachite and azurite; minor bornite and chalcopyrite; sulphides are found in interstitial gangue between fragments; grab sample.	10	0.4	2,200
8704	Dolomite - abundant pyrite (5-10%) pyrite; grab sample.	20	1.4	276
8705	Dolomite - abundant pyrite (5-10%); minor chalcopyrite and bornite; abundant malachite and azurite; grab sample.	10	10.0	>40,000
8706	Quartzite - a thin unit (0.5 m wide), bounded by thin dolomite layers; 10-15% pyrite and minor pyrrhotite; grab sample.	10	1.0	256
8707	Limestone interbedded with thin quartzite; abundant iron staining between beds; minor pyrite (<1.0%); grab sample.	10	0.2	22
8708	Limonite boulder - excessively weathered.	10	1.0	46
8709	Dolomite boulder - massive euhedral-subhedral pyrite (70-75%); abundant limonite.	10	0.4	24
8710	Quartzite boulder - up to 10% disseminated pyrite.	10	0.2	8
8711	Quartzite - minor pyrite (<1%); minor iron staining; grab sample.	10	0.2	10
8712	Quartzite - minor disseminated pyrite (2.0%); gossanous zone is 5 m thick; grab sample.	10	1.8	18



2.

Sample No.	Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
8713	Quartzite - fine disseminated pyrite (3%) primarily within fractures; grab sample.	10	0.2	18
8714	Quartzite - interbedded with thin dolomite layers; fine disseminated pyrite (2-3%); grab sample.	10	0.4	10
8715	Quartzite - interbedded with thin dolomite layers; massive, fine pyrite (30-40%); minor malachite; grab sample.	10	0.2	10
8716	Quartzite - 5-10% disseminated pyrite along fracture; fracture is 1/4 m wide; grab sample.	10	0.6	62
8717	Quartzite - abundant, fine, disseminated pyrite (20-30%); zone of iron staining is 5 m thick and 60 m long; interbedded with thin dolomite units; grab sample.	10	0.4	10
8718	Trap Dyke - fine grained; red in colour; no visible sulphides; grab sample.	10	0.2	10
8751	Quartzite boulder (Trench 5) - massive to disseminated sulphides (30-70%); chalcopryrite, bornite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, azurite, and malachite; abundant limonite.	10	70	>40,000
8752	Quartzite breccia - massive to disseminated sulphides (30-60%); chalcopryrite, pyrite, azurite and malachite; abundant limonite; 0.5 m width; grab sample.	10	15.6	>40,000
8753	Dolomite - brecciated; abundant calcite veinlets containing pyrrhotite and disseminated pyrite; extreme iron staining; 3.0 m width; grab sample.	10	7.2	4,800
8754	Dolomite (Trench 2) - 1.0 m wide; pod of massive pyrite; chalcopryrite; azurite, and malachite; grab sample.	10	5.8	> 40,000
8755	Quartzite breccia (Trench 4) - 1.0 m width; pyrite, chalcopryrite, azurite and malachite; abundant iron staining; grab sample.	10	1.6	39,000



Sample No.	Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
8756	Dolomite boulder - massive to disseminated lenses	10	0.2	414
8757	Quartzite - massive to disseminated sulphides (15%); pyrite, chalcopryrite, fracture filling, grab sample.	10	1.4	1,520
8758	Interbedded dolomite and quartzite - disseminated pyrite (2-5%); pyrrhotite; minor amounts of chalcopryrite; grab sample.	10	1.4	3,060
8759	Dolomite (Trench 1) - light grey-blue in colour; fracture filling; extensively fractured; massive sulphides (85%) consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, bornite, chalcopryrite; vein width varies from 8-12 cm; grab sample.	30	80.0	>40,000
8760	Dolomite - disseminated sulphides (<1%); grab sample.	10	0.6	380
8761	Quartzite - fracture filling; minor chalcopryrite, pyrite, azurite and malachite, 1.0 m width; grab sample.	10	3.2	16,000
8762	Dolomite - small pod of disseminated pyrite (<2%); minor malachite and azurite; 15-20 cm width; grab sample.	10	0.6	126



APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS



ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 SOUTH SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C. V5B 3N1
TEL: (604) 299-6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: MPH CONSULTING LTD.
301-409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER B.C.

CERTIFICATE NO. :84239 - 1

INVOICE NO. :4215

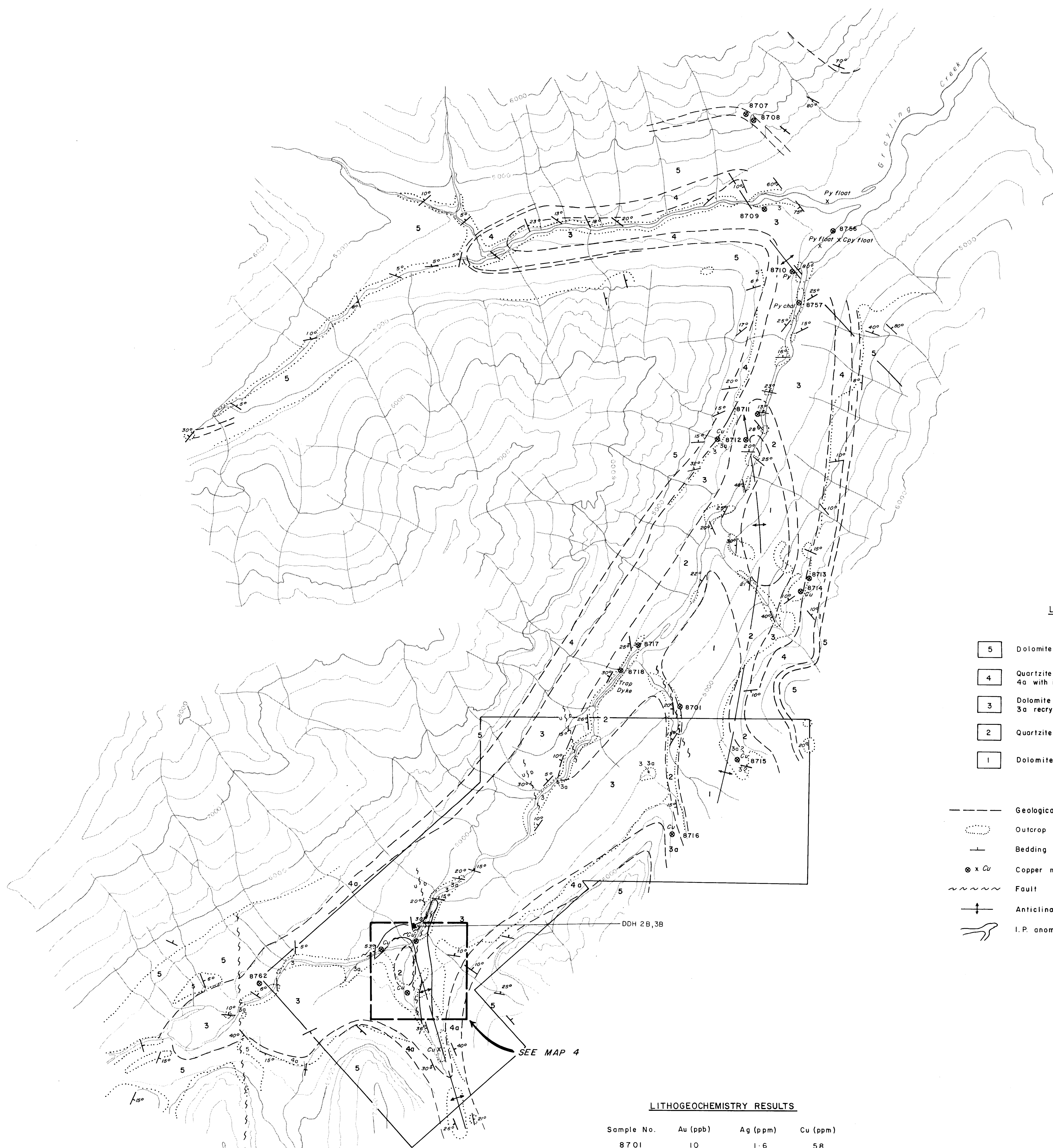
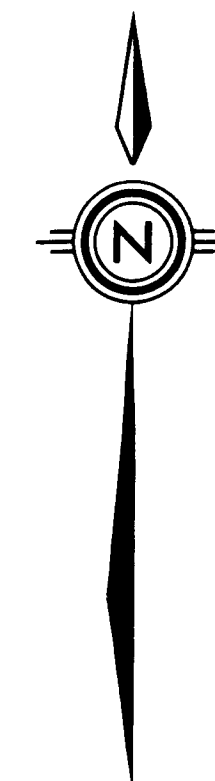
PROJECT: V167

DATE ANALYSED :JULY 17 1984

SAMPLE#	FPM	PPM	PPB
	Cu	Ag	Au
A 8701	58	1.6	10
A 8702	4500	1.4	10
A 8703	2200	0.4	10
A 8704	276	1.4	20
A 8705	>40000	10.0	10
A 8706	256	1.0	10
A 8707	22	0.2	10
A 8708	46	1.0	10
A 8709	24	0.4	10
A 8710	8	0.2	10
A 8711	10	0.2	10
A 8712	18	1.8	10
A 8713	18	0.2	10
A 8714	10	0.4	10
A 8715	10	0.2	10
A 8716	62	0.6	10
A 8717	10	0.4	10
A 8718	10	0.2	10
A 8751	>40000	70.0	10
A 8752	>40000	15.6	10
A 8753	4800	7.2	10
A 8754	>40000	5.8	10
A 8755	39000	1.6	10
A 8756	414	0.2	10
A 8757	1520	1.4	10
A 8758	3060	1.4	10
A 8759	>40000	80.0	30
A 8760	380	0.6	10
A 8761	16000	3.2	10
A 8762	126	0.6	10

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CERTIFIED BY :



LEGEND

- 5 Dolomite / Limestone 1000' +
- 4 Quartzite, cross-bedded \approx 200'
4a with interbedded dolomite
- 3 Dolomite - 400', minor quartzite
3a recrystallized dolomite
- 2 Quartzite, cross-bedded and ripple-marked - 200'
- 1 Dolomite

- Geological contact (approximate)
- Outcrop boundary
- Bedding attitude
- ⊗ x Cu Copper mineralization, sample location
- ~ Fault
- ↑ Anticlinal axis
- ⤴ I.P. anomalous area (McIntyre)

LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
8701	10	1.6	58
8707	10	0.2	22
8708	10	1.0	46
8709	10	0.4	24
8710	10	0.2	8
8711	10	0.2	10
8712	10	1.8	18
8713	10	0.2	18
8714	10	0.4	10
8715	10	0.2	10
8716	10	0.6	62
8717	10	0.4	10
8718	10	0.2	10
8756	10	0.2	414
8757	10	1.4	1520
8762	10	0.6	126

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,594

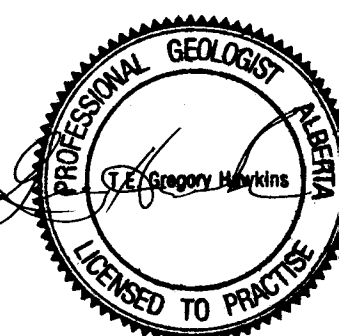
E 5 RESOURCE CORPORATION

**LOCAL GEOLOGY MAP AND
PROPERTY PLAN
CUP CLAIMS**

LIARD MINING DIVISION

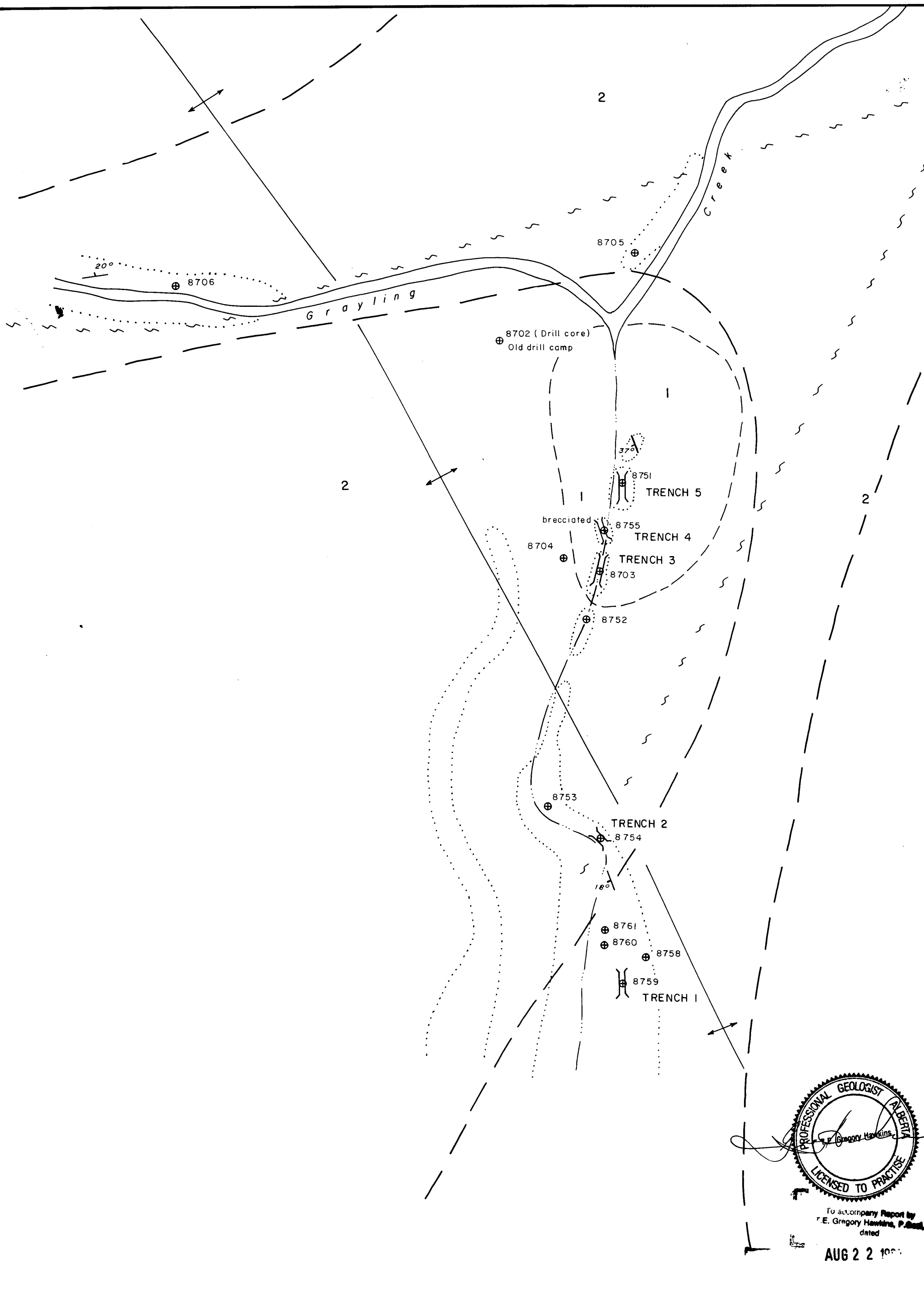
Project No: V 167	By: Brown 1971, Kratt 1984.
Scale: 1:12,000	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No: 5	Date: JULY, 1984.

MPH MPH Consulting Limited



The accompanying Report by
Y.S. Gregory, Geologist, P. Geol.,
dated

AUG 22 1984



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,594
LEGEND

- 2 Dolomite/Limestone - interbedded minor quartzite.
- 1 Quartzite - abundant ripple marks, cross-bedding.
- Trench
- Fault
- Anticlinal axis
- Outcrop outline
- Sample location
- Assumed geological contact
- I.P. outline (McIntyre)

LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

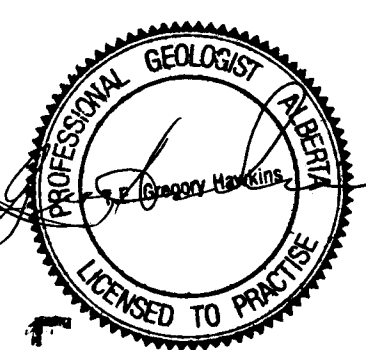
Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
8702	10	1.4	4500
8703	10	0.4	2200
8704	20	1.4	276
8705	10	10.0	>40000
8706	10	1.0	256
8751	10	70.0	>40000
8752	10	15.6	>40000
8753	10	7.2	4800
8754	10	5.8	>40000
8755	10	1.6	39000
8758	10	1.4	3060
8759	30	80.0	>40000
8760	10	0.6	380
8761	10	3.2	16000

E 5 RESOURCE CORPORATION

DETAILED GEOLOGICAL MAP
CUP CLAIMS
LIARD MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 167	By: T. K.
Scale: 1 : 1,200	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No: 4	Date: JULY, 1984.

MPH Consulting Limited



To accompany Report by
E. Gregory Hawkins, P. Geol.
dated

AUG 22 1984