ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT ON THE LCI-5 MINERAL CLAIM

Located near Gillies Bay

Nanaimo Mining Division

NTS 92F/9
British Columbia
at

49°38' Latitude
124°23'Longitude

Owned and operated
by

LAFARGE CANADA INC.

Marie de Grosbois, Senior Geologist
Lafarge Canada Inc.
Corporate and Technical Services

December 16, 1991

LAFARGE CANADA INC.

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

MOUAT BAY, ALUMINA SEARCH PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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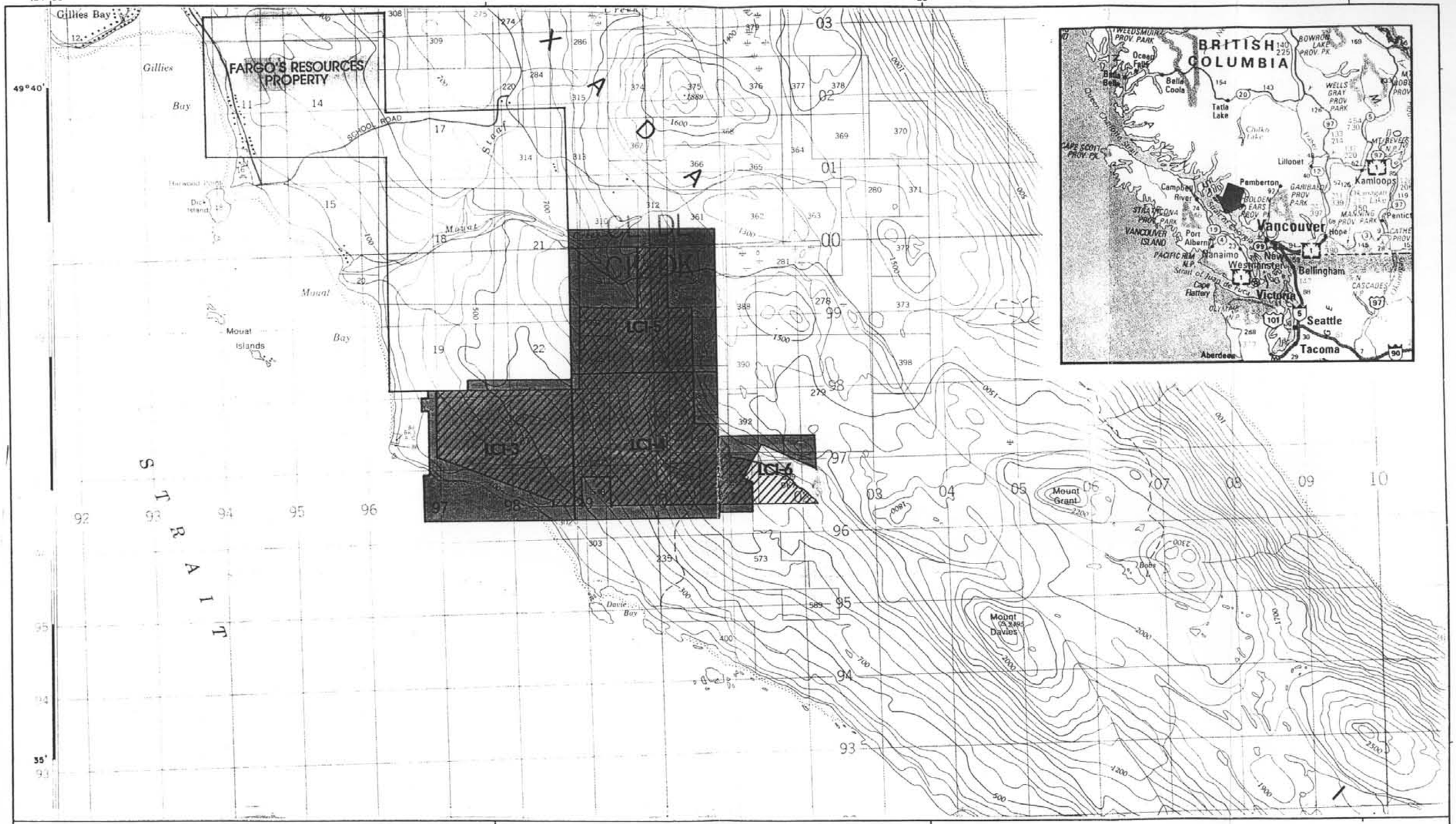
1. INTRODUCTION

This assessment report presents the work that has been carried out by Lafarge Canada Inc. over its Mouat Bay property, located on Texada Island in British Columbia. This group of claims is located southeast of the village of Gillies Bay, near Mouat Bay on Texada Island, at an approximate latitude of 49°38' and a longitude of 124°23' (fig. 1). The access to the property is good: by a paved road from Blubber Bay to Gillies Bay, then to Mouat Bay, and from a gravel road along Mouat Creek. The center of the property is crossed by an unpaved road recently built by B.C. Hydro. The work was performed over the LCI #5 claim originally acquired for its limestone potential. Recent works in the vicinity of Lafarge's property and elsewhere in the same geological environment, have shown that Upper Cretaceous sedimentary rocks developed over strongly altered diorite and volcanic rocks of the Georgia Strait Basin could represent a good source of alumina-rich alkali-depleted material.

The assessment work was oriented on defining the chemistry of this Cretaceous regolith and its distribution over the Lafarge's property. The poor rock exposure in the area due to overburden cover and the outcrop exposures in Mouat Creek indicated that the sampling of this type of deposit could be performed by a backhoe excavator.

A total of 18 trenches was performed and 28 samples were collected and assayed for total oxides. Their location is presented on figure 2. Chemical results indicate that alumina-rich alkali-depleted material is present in the alteration zone of the diorite and that further evaluation appears warranted. The diorite is erratic in distribution, therefore we have defined an area where the regolith could be extracted economically and recommended further geological and ground magnetic surveys prior to another trenching or percussion drilling program.



LEGEND

CROWN LEASE AREA

CLAIM BOUNDARY

TEXADA ISLAND

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50,000

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres

LOCATION MAP

Figure 2

2. CLAIMS

Examination of minerals titles of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Resources shows that the registered holder of the following mineral claims on Mouat Bay ,Texada Island, to be Lafarge Canada Inc (see location map, Figure 1). These claims are defining the Lafarge's Mouat Bay property which is also subjected by a limestone crown lease. The work of the present program was executed on the #LCI-5 claim.

CLAIM NO	ACREAGE	HECTARES	EXPIRATION DATE
LCI-3	625	253	Nov. 08/1993
LCI-4	625	253	Nov. 12/1994
LCI-5	***625***	***253***	***Nov. 11/1991***
LCI-6	156.2	63	Nov. 12/1992

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

Texada Island is located between the Vancouver Island and the Canadian Mainland. The island is elongated along a NW-SE axis extending for about 50 km. The Mouat Bay property is located on the west-center part of the island, near Mouat Bay (Figure 1).

There is a regular ferry service (every 2-3 hours during daytime) from Powell River on the mainland to Blubber Bay on Texada Island. There is no regular flight scheduled at Gillies Bay, the Texada Island's airstrip.

The access to the property is good; by following the paved road from Blubber Bay to Gillies Bay, then to Mouat Bay and by a gravel road along the Mouat creek to reach the northern part of the property. Many recent small lumber gravel roads give access to different areas of the northern portion of the property. The center of the property is crossed by an unpaved road recently build by B.C. Hydro. The old road which gave access to the south of the property is presently impracticable by most common motor vehicles.

Access to a deep sea-port could be feasible, the property being adjacent to the Georgia Strait. It would probably be possible to use old docks located near Vananda for material expedition.

4. PREVIOUS WORK

Lafarge Canada has already worked on the central and southern part of Mouat Bay property. These works included geophysical and drilling programs for the definition of the Mouat Bay limestone deposit (Lafreniere, 1986, report #891; and Bouchart, 1973, Report #892).

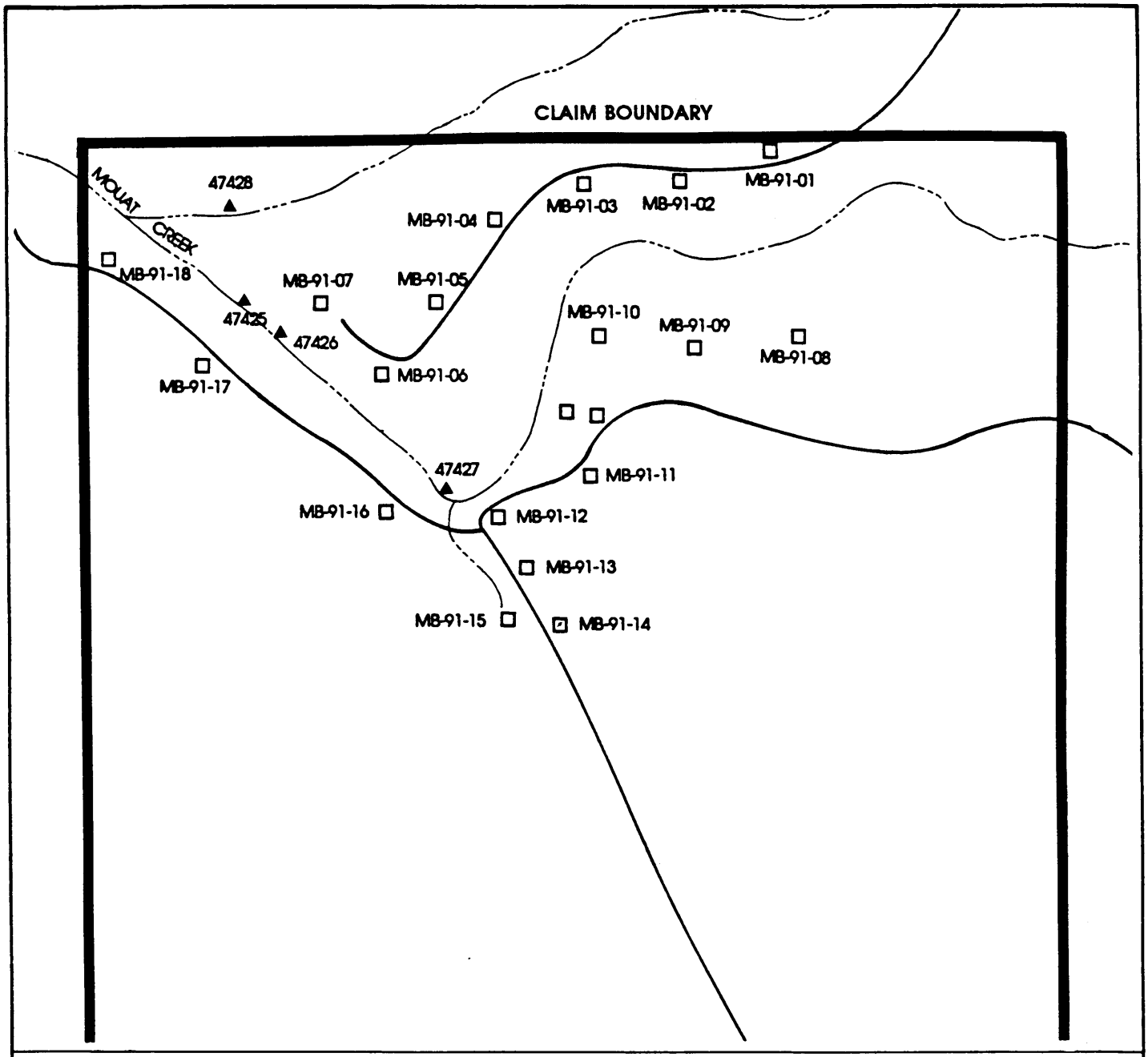
The presence of low alkali material was first suspected in an old geological report on Texada Island. McConnell (1914) described a section of Cretaceous material enriched in iron developed from the alteration of an underlying diorite. Many occurrences of regolith or highly altered rock are known to occur from the Lower Cretaceous tropical climate.

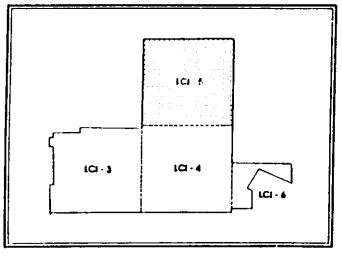
Fargo Resources Ltd has conducted some research to evaluate the kaolin potential deposit in similar geological environment at Lang Bay near Powell River. A mapping and sampling program was conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada (Mustard and Rouse, 1991) in which one typical regolith section was described in the Mouat Bay area. Following this study by the GSC, Fargo Resources has staked mining claims on the western side of Lafarge's property.

5. SCOPE OF THE WORK

The evaluation of the kaolin or alumina-rich clays potential on Mouat Bay property has been done using Backhoe excavator (see photo #1, Appendix 3). The Backhoe dug a total of 18 trenches (see Appendix 1), requiring two days of work. Upon its description and sampling, each trench was filled back with the organic and vegetal layers fixed on top.

The whole field work has required five days of work from the first to the fifth of August, 1991. The survey included, field reconnaissance of the property and of the excavation sites location, trenching and backhoe supervision, geological description and sampling. A total of 28 samples has been collected, from either trenches and outcrops (see Figure 2 and appendix 1). When the excavation was completed the wall of the trench was sampled representing a vertical thickness of 0.6 to 1.0 m each. Each potential stratigraphic units were sampled. The weight of the samples averages 4 Kg, and were assayed for major oxides by XRF at the Corporate and Technical Services Lafarge's laboratory in Montreal (appendix 2).





LOCATION MAP OF THE BACKHOE EXCAVATIONS AND GRAB SAMPLES

Figure 2

LEGEND

- GRAVEL ROAD
- CREEK
- SITE OF BACKHOE EXCAVATION
- GRAB SAMPLE LOCATION

SCALE 1: 12,500

0 500 1000 m

6. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The main lithologies found on Texada Island, are presented in the following table.

TABLE 1

AGE	DESCRIPTION	FORMATION	GROUP
Quaternary	Brown till		
Quaternary	Dark grey clayey conglomerate;		
Upper Cretaceous	Mudstone, sand;	Extension	Nanaimo
	Conglomerates, silts, sands;	Pender	Nanaimo
Lower Jurassic and Triassic	Mafic volcanic complex	Texada	Texada
Triassic	Limestone	Marble Bay	

* Modified from McConnell(1914) and Mustard and Rouse (1991).

7. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The lithologies occurring on Mouat Bay property include almost all the stratigraphic units of Texada Island: limestones, mafic volcanic rocks and associated intrusions and Upper Cretaceous sediments. These rocks are overlaid by Quaternary deposits: brown till and clayey matrix conglomerates. The layout of these lithologies is presented in Figure 3. On the northern part of the property (claim #LCI-5) where the main kaolin target is located, limestone has not been observed. A compilation of previous geological works and the stratigraphic observations of the present exploration program is summarized by the figure 3.

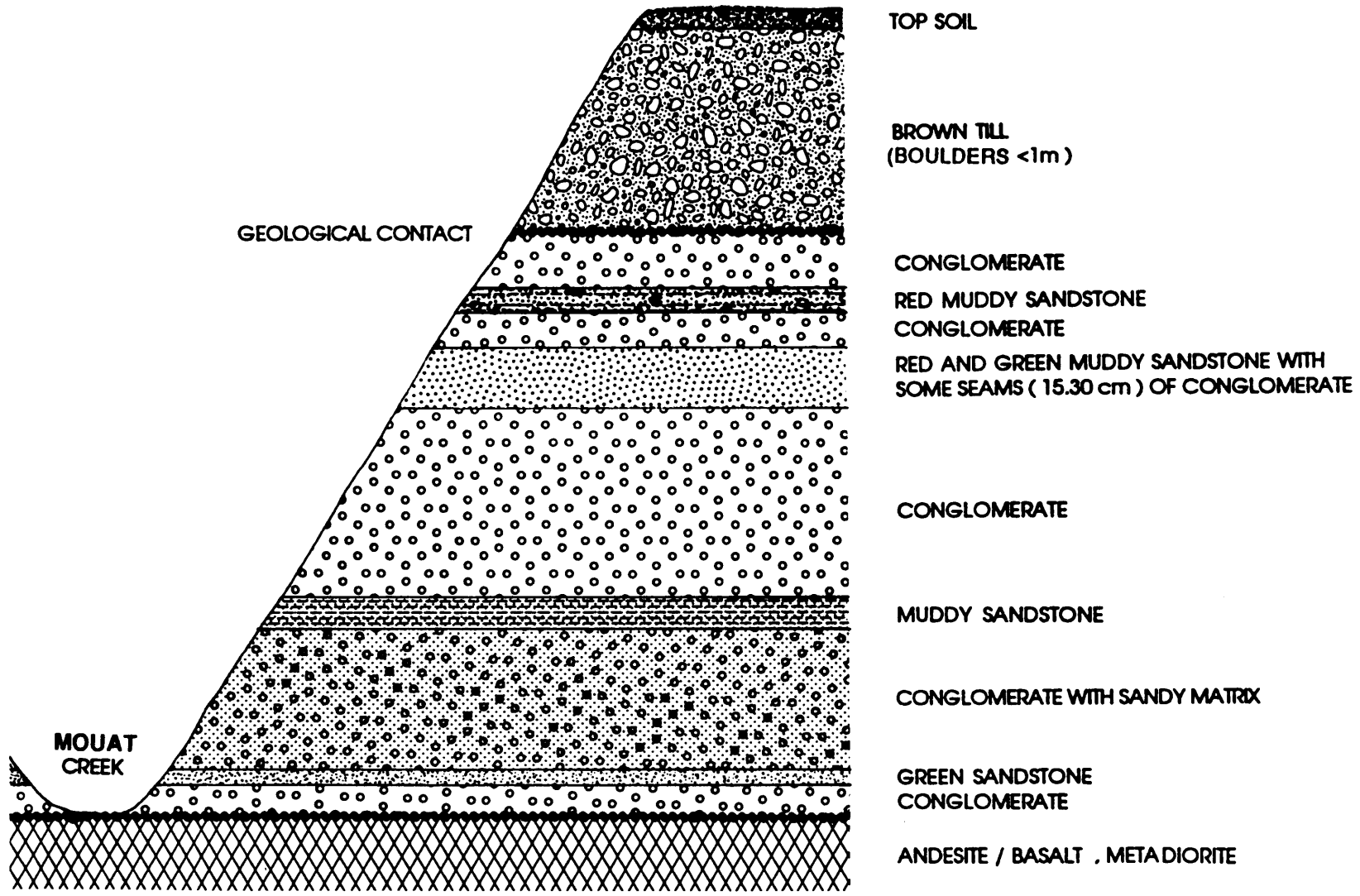
7.1 DESCRIPTION OF LITHOLOGIES

7.1.1 Mafic Volcanic Complex

On the northern part of the property, at the bottom of the stratigraphic column, there are mafic volcanic rocks and diorite intrusions.

The volcanic rocks are dark green in color with many pale green veins or spots due to the presence of epidote. On the field, the volcanic rocks are more abundant than diorite exposures. The thickness of the alteration within these volcanics is generally very thin (of the order of millimeters).

The diorite is also a dark green rock, usually medium to coarse grained. The exact outlines of these intrusions are uncertain. The relative coarse grain size of the diorite and the strong fracturation at surface has allowed with time weathering of this facies. The diorite then takes a reddish color with a muddy texture referred as a regolith by Mustard and Rouse (1991). In this context the kaolinitization took place especially when this phenomenon was preceded by hydrothermal weathering. Weathered diorite has been observed at two different sites on the property. Its thickness reaches up to two meters in the Trench MB-91-13 (Appendix 3, photo #2 and figure 5); and several meters along the side of Mouat Creek (samples #47425 à 47428).



STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION OF THE MOUAT BAY PROPERTY

Figure 3

7.1.2 Upper Cretaceous sediments

The Upper Cretaceous sediments overlying the mafic volcanic complex is shown on photo #3, appendix 3. In Mouat Bay area, the Extension and Pender Formations of the Nanaimo Group are present. On the Lafarge's property, only the Pender Formation is present limited by a faulted structure in contact with the upper Extension Formation (red mudstone) (fig.4). Outcrops of mudstone have been found downstream in the Mouat Creek on Fargo's property (McConnell, 1914).

The Upper Cretaceous formations can be observed mainly because the Mouat Creek has eroded the overlying sediments leaving a steep slope on each side of the creek. This small canyon in the western part of the LCI-5 claim is as deep as 30 meters.

On the Mouat Bay property, at the western limit of claim #LCI-5, the Pender Formation has a maximum thickness of 18 meters. This formation gets thinner to the east and seems to disappear over a distance of one kilometer. The Pender Formation is mostly composed of oligomictic (volcanic clasts) conglomerates, from 1 to 10 m thick, interlayered with sand and siltstone beds from 0,5 to 3 m thick. The conglomerate matrix is medium greenish grey and the fragments are rounded to subrounded, clast-supported, from 0,2 to 25 cm in diameter. The sequence is dipping at very low angle, 0 to 10 degrees toward west.

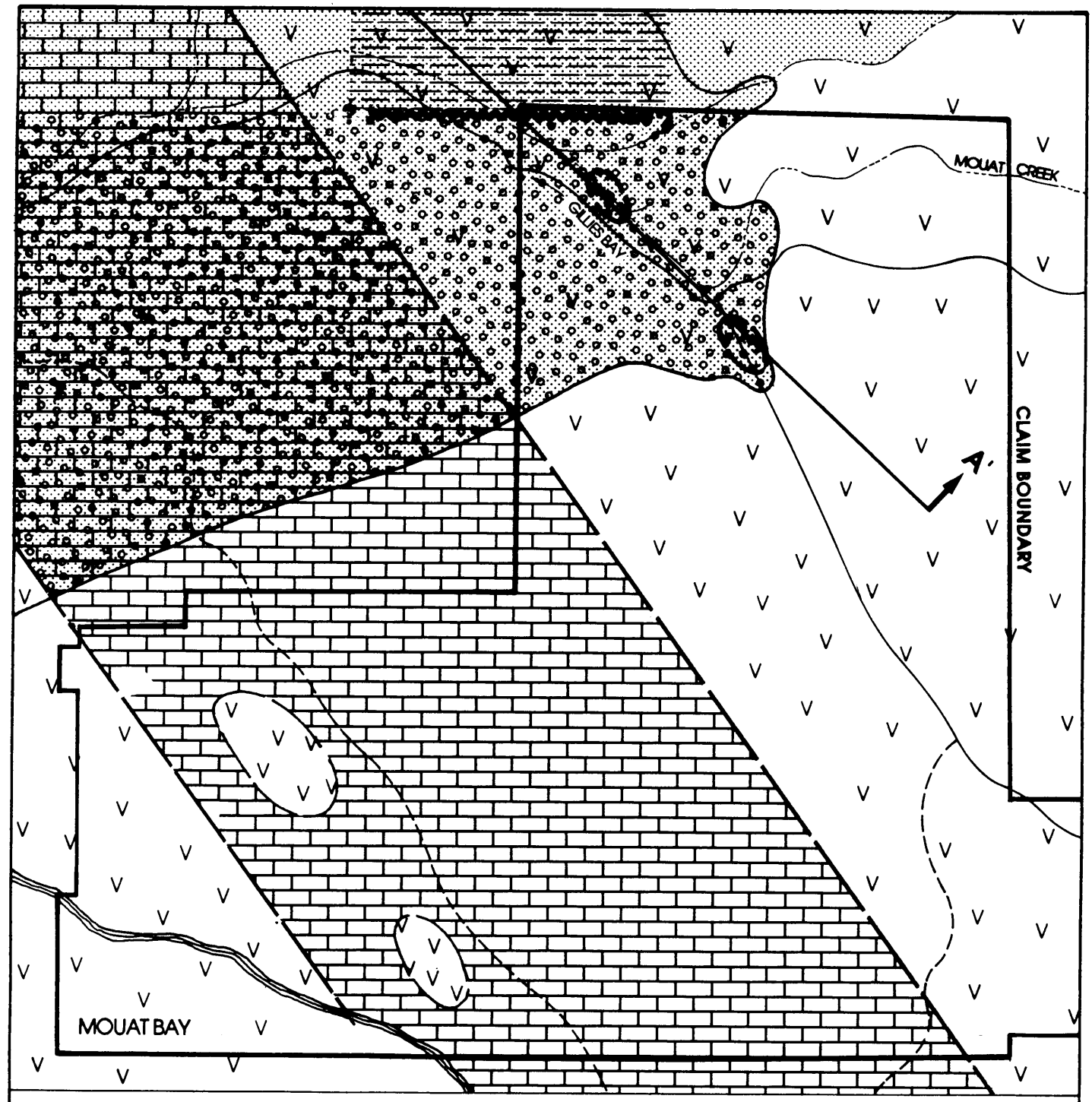
As mentioned above, at the top of the Pender Formation we should find stratigraphically the Extension Formation which is the Fargo Resources kaolin target. This red mudstone is 50 to 70 meters thick (Mustard and Rouse, 1991).

7.1.3 Quaternary Formations

The Quaternary deposits are the youngest lithologies found on the property. Sections have been observed in most of the backhoe excavations, see a typical sketch of the distribution of these units in Figure 6. They lie unconformably either on Upper Cretaceous rocks or on the mafic volcanic complex.

The lower Quaternary unit is the dark grey clayey matrix conglomerate. The fragments are polymictics, 0,5 to 5-6 cm diameter, sub-angular to subrounded, floating in the clayey matrix which represent 80-90% of the unit (see photo #4, appendix 3).

The upper Quaternary unit is the brown till occurring just below the top soil cover. Is is a typical till with a dark brown microconglomeratic matrix. The blocks are subrounded to sub-angular, not clast-supported; their size is



LEGEND

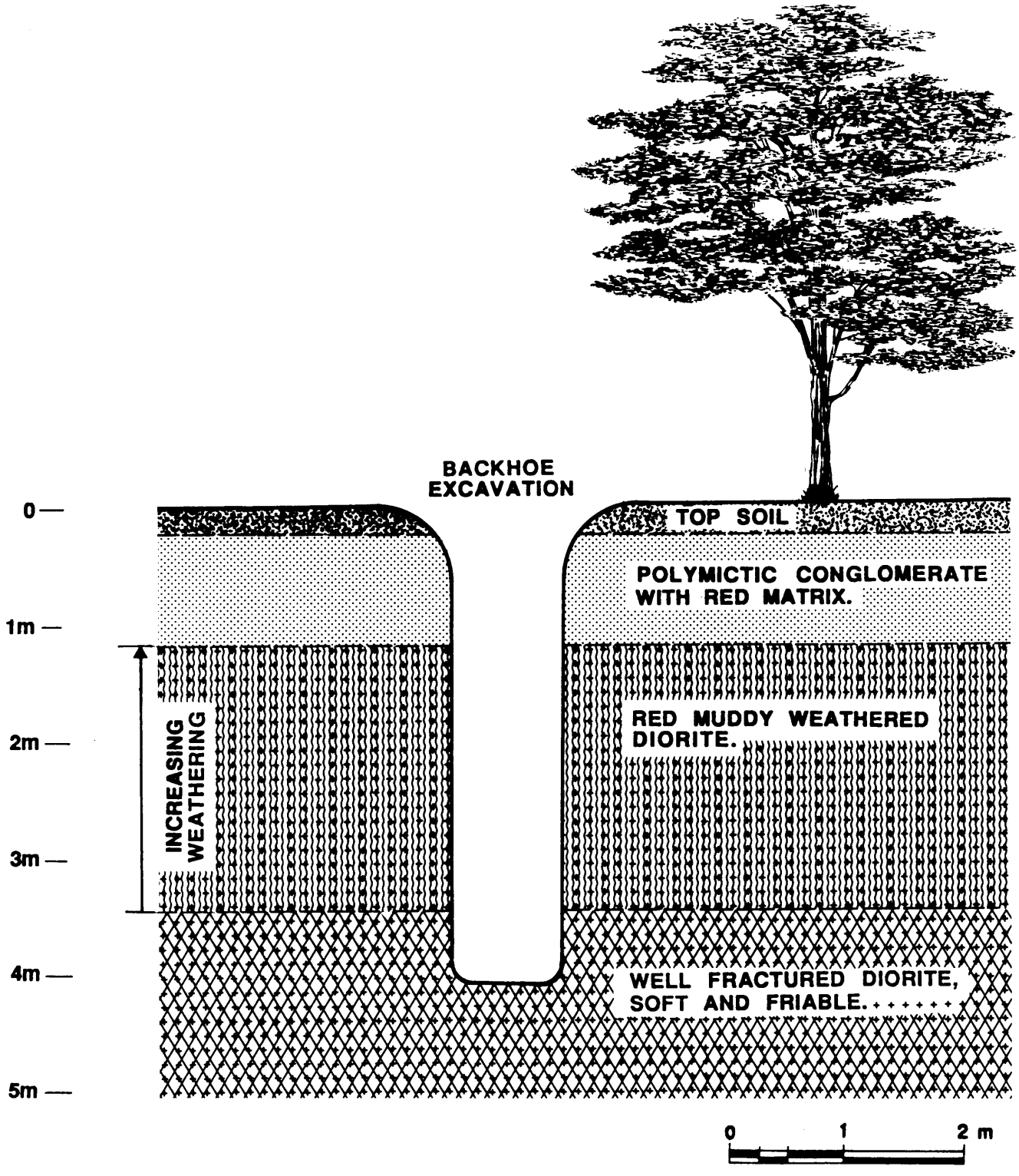
- MUDSTONE
- CONGLOMERATE
- DIORITE
- MAFIC VOLCANIC ROCK
- DARK GREY LIMESTONE
- FAULT

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MOUAT BAY PROPERTY

Figure 4

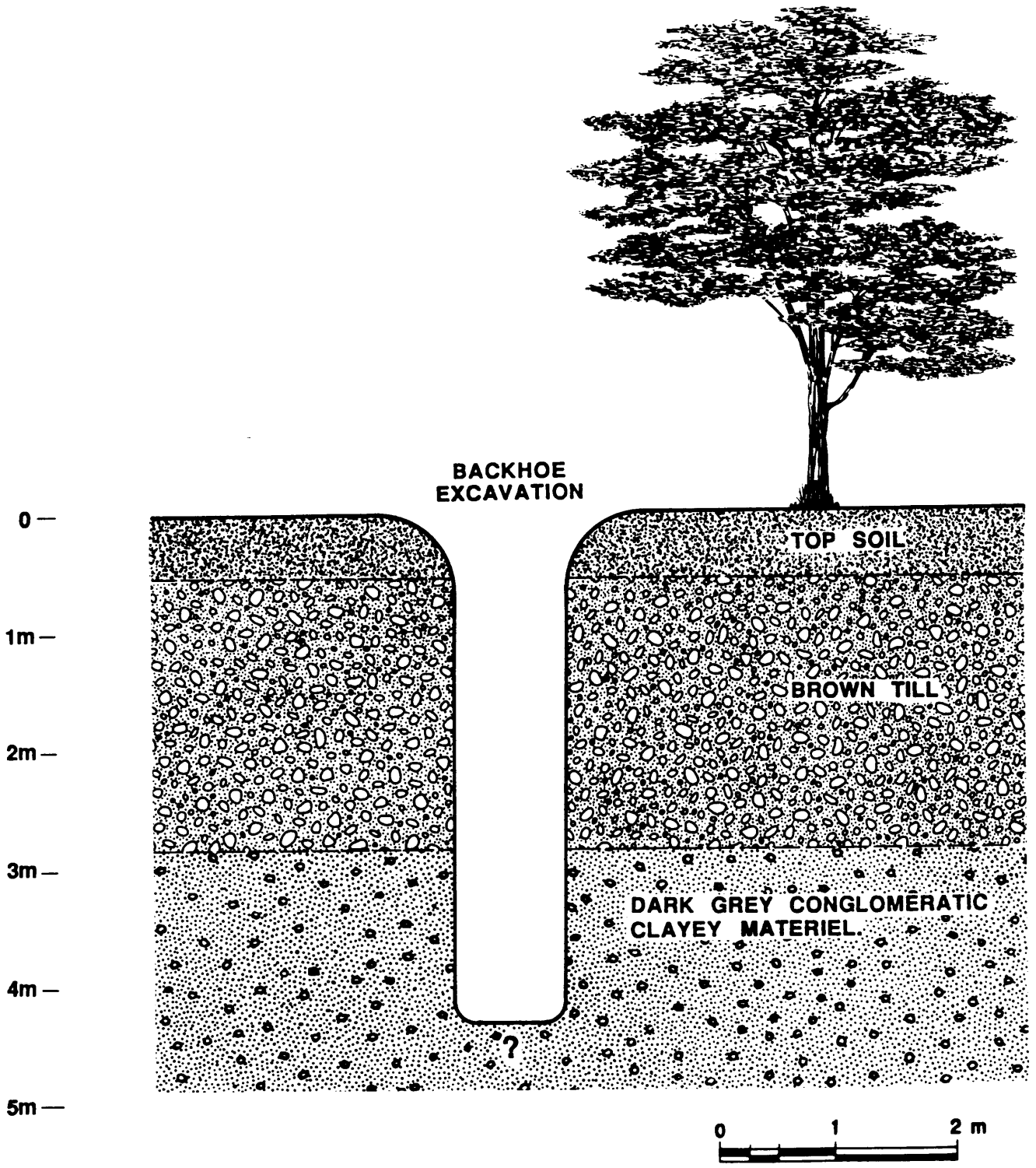
SCALE 1: 25,000

0 1000 2000 m



SKETCH SHOWING WEATHERING OF DIORITE; BACKHOE EXCAVATION #MB-91-13

Figure 5



TYPICAL SECTION OF SURFACE HORIZONS

Figure 6

ranging from 5 cm to 1 meter and are polymictic in composition (diorite, mafic volcanites, granite, conglomerate, etc.). In most of the trenches the thickness is ranging from 2 to 4 meters (figure 6), but in the western limit of the claim CLI-5, the thickness reaches up to 6 meters.

8. RESULTS

The main target of this short exploration program was the weathered medium to coarse grain diorite. Because of the thick overlying sedimentary cover, many trenches have not reached this unit and intersected only the Quaternary deposits or the Upper Cretaceous sediments. However samples were collected and assayed, especially the dark grey clayey conglomerate which contain an important clay proportion. The samples numbers corresponding to these lithologies are from #46401 to #46416 and from #46422 to #46424. Appendix 1 presents the correspondence between these numbers and the lithologies and appendix 2 presents the assay results. The following table presents the average oxide content for the lithologic units above the diorite.

SiO_2	Al_2O_3	TiO_2	P_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	CaO	SrO	MgO
62.71	14.96	0.89	0.14	6.85	4.99	0.04	2.50

Na_2O	K_2O	SO_3	LOI	Cl^-
2.95	1.19	0.20	3.05	0.002

From these results, we can notice that even if the alumina content is relatively good, the total alkali content is too high to be used as a low-alkali alumina additive for the manufacture of cement.

However some samples indicate the presence of good high-alumina low-alkali material. Nine samples have proper chemistry with the following *average chemical values.*

SiO_2	Al_2O_3	TiO_2	P_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	CaO	SrO	MgO
42.13	19.25	2.68	0.14	18.23	1.96	0.03	2.11

Na_2O	K_2O	SO_3	LOI	Cl^-
0.34	0.15	0.03	13.17	0.002

This group of samples shows higher alumina content, with high iron and titanium values. The alkalis contents are very low (0.43% NaEq) and could be suitable as low-alkali alumina additive in the cement raw mix. The high iron and titanium values can be explained by the presence of the minerals of ilmenite and magnetite in the diorite. Four of these samples (#46425 to #46428) were collected (fig.2) along the Mouat Creek and could be overlain by thick overburden. The five remaining samples (#46417 to #46421) were collected in trenches 91-12 and 91-13. The thickness of the weathered diorite in these trenches are respectively 1.8 and 3.0 meters.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This exploration program has located and tested Cretaceous and Quaternary sediments. In the Cretaceous sequence, some weathered material appears to be suitable as low-alkali alumina and iron additive for the cement industry. This material is directly associated with alteration zones of the irregularly distributed diorite. The overlying Upper Cretaceous sediments are too high in alkali to be considered as a potential source. More over, the Quaternary deposits form a relatively thick irregular cover overlying the weathered diorite, therefore the extraction of the material would be too expensive and uneconomical.

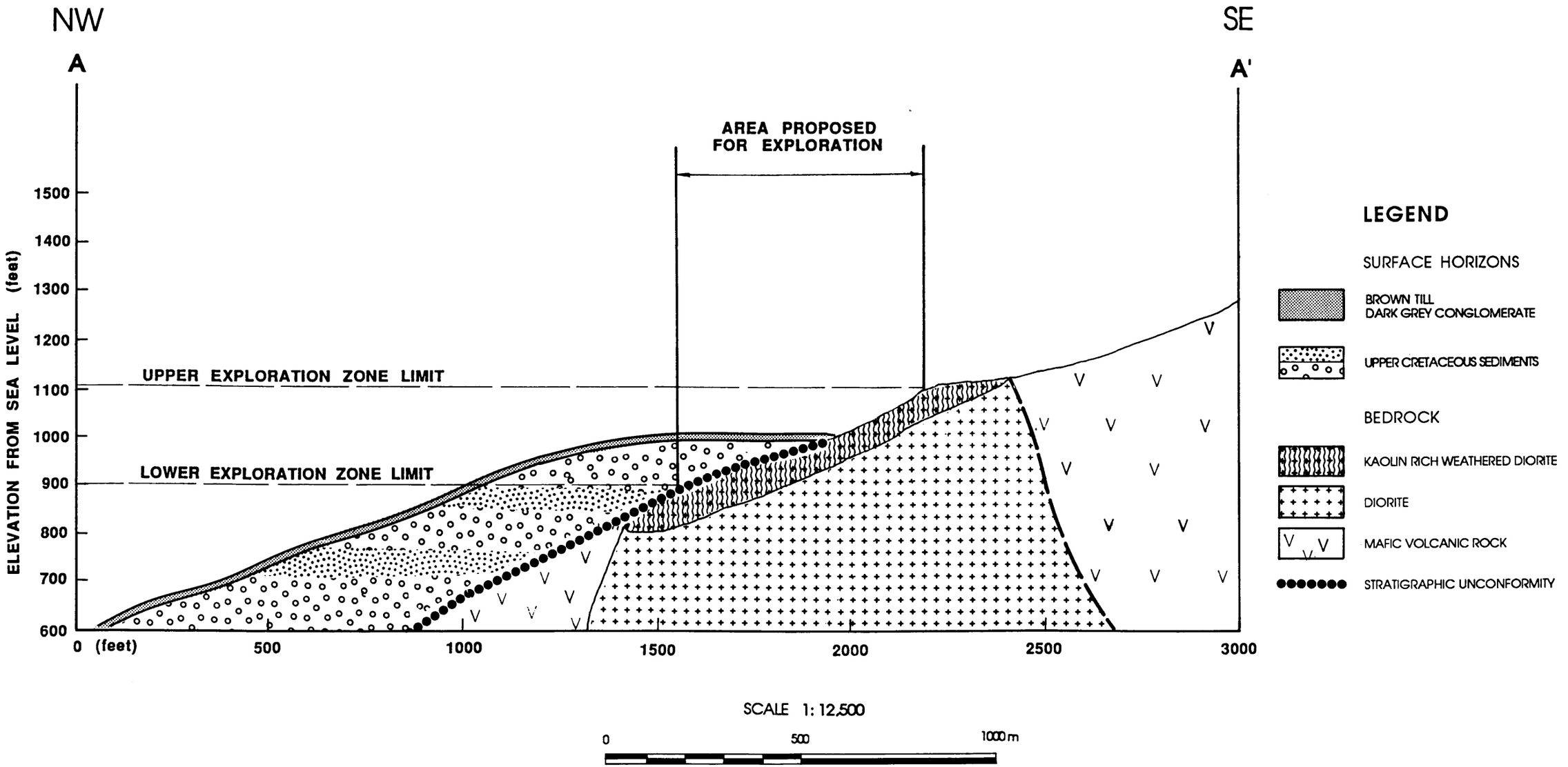
Figure 7 presents the area where good material extraction could be feasible and figure 8 indicate the area where the weathered diorite could be more prospected. The extraction of this material could not be economical by itself at this time, but should be considered if Lafarge decides to operate the limestone deposit to the southeast.

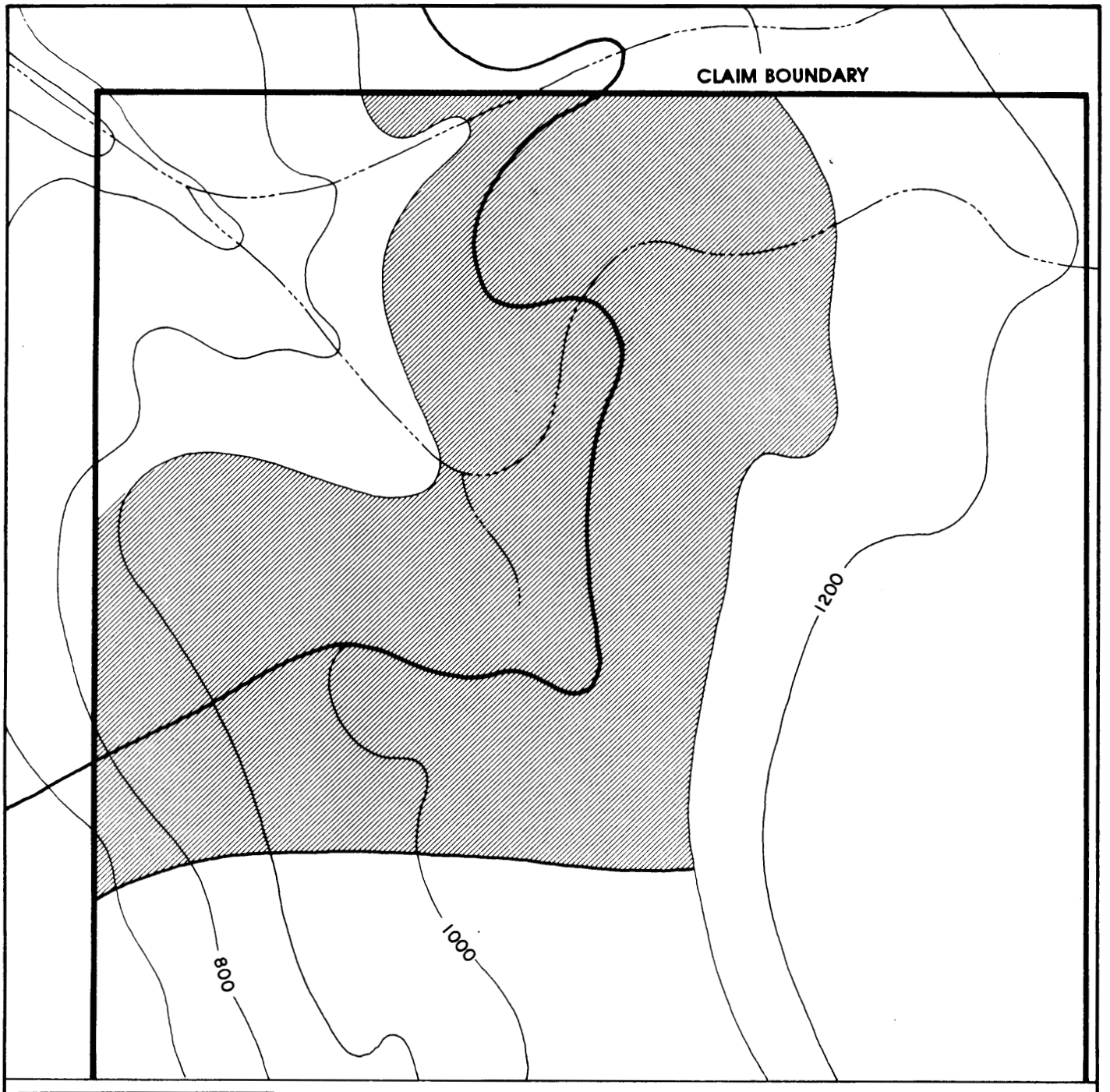
Additional detailed geological survey is recommended to cover the whole area indicated in figure 7. In this purpose a grid with a 50 m. spacing should be established over this area. The lines should be oriented NW-SE. The higher content in magnetite of the favorable weathered material could be detected by a magnetic survey. Such survey could be performed along the grid to defined target zones prior to another trenching program.

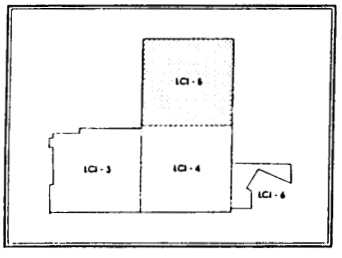
The backhoe was an efficient and low cost digging equipment to test the presence and the quality of the material. Backhoe excavations should be done over magnetic anomalies. However, over an investigation depth of 5 m, drilling work should be required if the thickness of good material is exceeding.

Figure 7

Section showing the lateral limits of proposed exploration area
The layout of bedrock units is hypothetical







MAP OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION AREA FOR KAOLIN RICH WEATHERED DIORITE

Figure 8

LEGEND

800 — CONTOUR LINE (INTERVAL 100 FEET)

CREEK

LIMIT OF UPPER CRETACEOUS SEDIMENTS (approx.)

PROPOSED AREA FOR KAOLIN EXPLORATION

SCALE 1: 12,500

0 500 1000 m

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Lafarge Canada Inc.
Corporate Technical Services • Services Techniques

Montreal, December 16th, 1991

QUALIFICATION STATEMENT

I, hereby, certify that I am a professional geologist, registered member of the Professional Association of Geologists and Geophysicians of the Province of Quebec.

I obtained a B. Scs.in Geology from the Quebec University of Montreal in 1979, and worked since then as a professional geologist. I am actually a permanent employee of the Corporate Technical Services of Lafarge Canada Inc.

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APPENDIX 1

STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE TRENCHES

APPENDIX 1

# Hole	Depth (m)	Lithologies	# Samples
MB-91-01	0-1,0	Top soil	
	1,0-2,7	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47401
MB-91-02	0-1,1	Top soil	
	1,1-2,8	Brown till	47402
	2,8-3,1	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47403
MB-91-03	0-0,5	Top soil	
	0,5-3,7	Brown till	47404
	3,7	Water table	
MB-91-04	0-0,8	Top soil	
	0,8-2,6	Brown (grayish) till	47405
	2,6-4,6	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47406
MB-91-05	0-2,6	Brown till	
	2,6-4,2	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47408
	4,2-4,5	Fine grained sandy clay	47407
MB-91-06	0-0,5	Top soil	
	0,5-3,1	Brown till	
	3,1-4,8	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47409
MB-91-07	0-1,0	Top soil	
	1,0-2,8	Brown till	
	2,8-4,4	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47410
MB-91-08	0-0,5	Top soil	
	0,5-3,4	Brown till	47412
	3,4-3,8	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47411
MB-91-09	0-0,5	Top soil	
	0,5-2,4	Brown till	
	2,4-3,8	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47413
MB-91-10	0-1,0	Top soil	
	1,0-2,8	Brown till	
	2,8-3,2	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47414

MB-91-11	0-0,5	Top soil	
	0,5-3,2	Brown till	
	3,2-4,0	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47415
	4,0-4,2	Brown reddish clayey conglomerate	47416
	> 4,2	Bedrock (mafic volcanic rocks)	
MB-91-12	0-0,2	Top soil	
	0,2-1,2	Brown till	
	1,2-2,6	Red matrix conglomerate (Cretaceous.?)	47417
	2,6-3,0	Red clayey conglomerate. (very hard)	47418
MB-91-13	0-0,3	Top soil	
	0,3-1,3	Red matrix conglomerate	
	1,3-3,7	Red weathered diorite (Regolith)	47419-47420
	3,7-4,3	Well fractured, friable diorite	47421
MB-91-14	0-1,0	Brown till	
	> 1,0	Bedrock (mafic volcanic rock)	
MB-91-15	0-2,4	Brown till	
	> 2,4	Bedrock (mafic volcanic rock)	
MB-91-16	0-0,5	Top soil	
	0,5-4,3	Brown till	
	4,3-4,6	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47422
MB-91-17	0-0,3	Top soil	
	0,3-3,5	Brown	
	3,5-4,1	Dark grey clayey conglomerate	47423
MB-91-18	0-0,3	Top soil	
	0,3-4,8	Brown till	47424

APPENDIX 2

CHEMICAL RESULTS
MAJOR OXIDES

MOUAT - CHEMICAL ANALYSES
PROJECT #11545 - 1991

SAMPLE ID#	SIO2	AL2O3	TIO2	P2O5	FE2O3	CAO	SRO	MGO	NA2O	K2O	SO3	LOI	TOTAL	CL-
46401	58.02	14.27	1.48	0.15	9.63	6.61	0.03	3.77	3.48	0.83	0.06	2.07	100.40	0.004
46402	63.21	14.57	1.04	0.12	7.41	5.56	0.04	2.51	2.96	0.86	0.07	2.07	100.42	0.005
46403	64.31	14.82	0.91	0.14	6.77	5.13	0.05	2.34	3.17	0.98	0.06	2.22	100.90	0.002
46404	63.59	15.04	0.88	0.14	6.73	5.04	0.05	2.33	3.16	1.05	0.03	2.42	100.46	0.004
46405	62.00	15.63	0.75	0.17	6.57	4.19	0.05	2.39	2.54	1.49	0.42	4.68	100.88	0.002
46406	63.54	14.87	0.75	0.14	6.05	4.62	0.05	2.08	2.74	1.38	0.07	4.11	100.40	0.002
46407	59.96	15.89	0.86	0.17	7.31	4.11	0.04	2.97	2.45	1.51	0.18	5.16	100.61	0.002
46408	63.07	14.87	0.79	0.14	6.46	4.96	0.05	2.38	2.84	1.27	0.28	3.00	100.11	0.004
46409	62.79	15.32	0.81	0.14	6.75	4.43	0.05	2.55	2.71	1.41	0.39	3.70	101.05	0.002
46410	63.92	14.69	0.82	0.14	6.32	5.02	0.05	2.33	3.09	1.23	0.24	2.78	100.63	0.002
46411	63.71	15.18	0.81	0.14	6.42	4.53	0.05	2.32	2.87	1.37	0.28	3.38	101.06	0.004
46412	63.86	14.99	0.85	0.14	6.76	4.85	0.05	2.27	3.08	1.19	0.33	2.74	101.11	0.002
46413	63.02	14.89	0.89	0.15	6.96	5.29	0.05	2.57	2.98	1.19	0.46	2.50	100.95	0.002
46414	63.29	14.87	0.81	0.14	6.33	4.83	0.04	2.43	3.01	1.24	0.23	2.76	99.98	0.002
46415	62.11	14.77	0.87	0.14	6.77	5.49	0.03	2.56	3.08	1.04	0.18	2.43	99.47	0.002
46416	63.26	14.70	0.88	0.14	6.54	5.19	0.04	2.35	3.04	1.18	0.07	2.93	100.32	0.002
46417	43.45	18.78	2.57	0.14	17.98	2.09	0.00	2.27	0.57	0.17	0.05	12.71	100.78	0.002
46418	40.86	21.29	2.77	0.08	19.16	1.21	0.00	1.32	0.24	0.12	0.00	13.08	100.13	0.002
46419	38.26	19.88	3.49	0.11	20.98	1.74	0.00	1.54	0.26	0.09	0.04	13.46	99.85	0.002
46420	39.91	17.67	2.62	0.25	17.44	2.91	0.00	3.38	0.49	0.15	0.03	14.43	99.28	0.002
46421	43.66	18.75	2.84	0.15	14.56	3.35	0.01	2.42	0.38	0.41	0.05	13.76	100.34	0.002
46422	63.13	15.03	0.91	0.13	6.83	4.66	0.04	2.48	2.99	1.15	0.20	3.13	100.68	0.002
46423	61.51	15.06	0.87	0.13	6.76	5.63	0.03	2.40	2.82	1.12	0.21	3.24	99.78	0.002
46424	63.16	14.70	0.92	0.14	6.86	4.72	0.04	2.42	3.09	1.16	0.07	2.67	99.95	0.002
46425	40.41	18.75	2.40	0.18	20.46	1.64	0.00	2.40	0.26	0.04	0.00	13.67	100.21	0.002
46426	46.95	20.29	2.56	0.13	14.91	1.34	0.00	1.27	0.33	0.27	0.08	11.66	99.79	0.002
46427	43.25	18.87	2.60	0.07	19.99	1.44	0.00	1.89	0.14	0.02	0.02	12.52	100.81	0.002
46428	42.40	19.01	2.27	0.14	18.60	1.89	0.00	2.46	0.43	0.05	0.01	13.26	100.52	0.002

Lafarge Canada Inc.
Corporate Technical Services • Services Techniques

October 15 th,1991

A : M. de Grosbois

FROM: M. Dallaire

SUBJECT: Project #11545 - RMD- Mouat Bay Project
Chemical assays

Enclosed are the results of the chemical analyses done by X-Ray Fluorescence. Sulfur contents were determined by Leco induction oven. Alkali contents were determined by flame photometer. Silica contents exceeding 50% were determined by wet chemistry.

All results are expressed in percentage.

M. Dallaire

Michelle Dallaire
M. Sc. Chemistry

6150 Royalmount • Montréal, QC, Canada • H4P 2R3
Téléphone: (514) 738-1202 • Télex: 05-825784 • Fac-similé: (514) 738-1124

APPENDIX 3

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #1: Backhoe Excavator

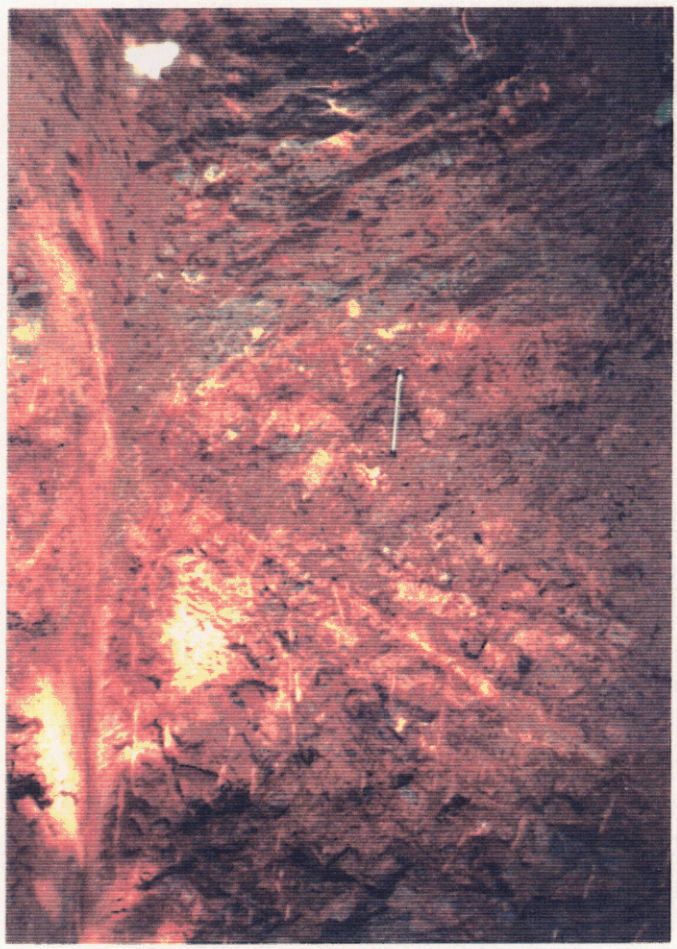

Photo #2: Weathered Diorite

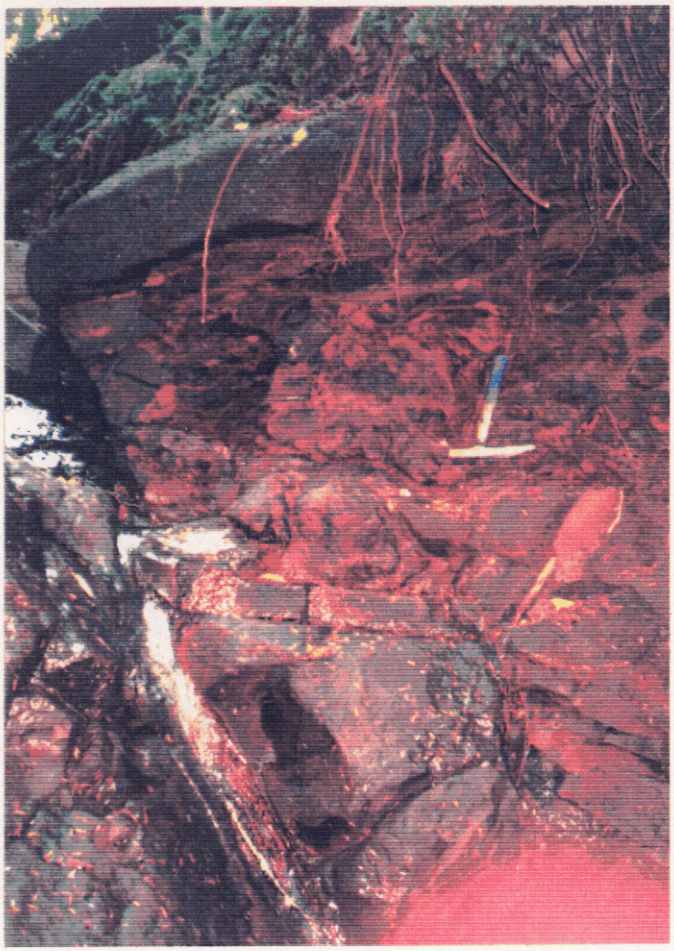

Photo #3: Contact between Upper Cretaceous conglomerates and the Mafic volcanic complex at the bottom.

Photo #4: Brown till lying on the dark grey clayey conglomerate, Quaternary units.

COST STATEMENT

GÉOTRAM INC.
CONSULTATION EN GÉOLOGIE ET AMÉNAGEMENT
TPS: 127700425

FACTURE LA-91-16
Montreal, September 30th, 1991

FACTURE A: LAFARGE CANADA Inc.
6150, Royalmount
Montreal (Quebec)
H4P 2R3

Lafarge Order No. CTS-0859

A l'attention de: Jean Guy Levaque
Geology and Raw Materials Manager

PROJECT: 0703521-8033 #11545 - RICHMOND - RAW MIX OPTIMISATION
MOUAT BAY PROPERTY

Period of execution: July 22nd to August 15th.

PROFESSIONNAL FEES:

FIELD GEOLOGIST	
-preparation	1.0 days
-field geology	9.0 days
-compilation and report	5.0 days

TOTAL DAYS: 15.0 DAYS

RATE: $235.00/DAY

TOTAL STAFF FEES: $3,525.00

FIELD EXPENSES:

TRIP #1 - Montreal-Vancouver-Montreal (1 pers.)
22/07 to 30/07/1991

-Transportation:		
-plane		$1,334.29
-car rental		$652.46
-gaz		$99.52
-local transportation	-taxi	$53.00
	-ferry	$105.75
	-parking	$4.00

1../2

GÉOTRAM INC.
CONSULTATION EN GÉOLOGIE ET AMÉNAGEMENT

-Accommodation:	
-hotel room (12 nights)	$488.70
-travel meals	$307.39
-telephones	$4.82

OTHER EXPENSES:

-Field materiels	$92.92

TOTAL EXPENSES: $3,142.85

ADMINISTRATION:

-10% on expenses	$314.29
T.P.S.(on staff fees and administration):	$268.75

TOTAL DUE: $7,250.89

GÉOTRAM INC.
CONSULTATION EN GÉOLOGIE ET AMÉNAGEMENT
TPS: 127700425

FACTURE LA-91-20
Montreal, September 30th, 1991

FACTURE A: LAFARGE CANADA Inc.
6150, Royalmount
Montreal (Quebec)
H4P 2R3

Lafarge Order No. CTS-0863

A l'attention de: Jean Guy Levaque
Geology and Raw Materials Manager

PROJECT: 0703521-8033 #11545 - RICHMOND - RAW MIX OPTIMISATION
MOUAT BAY PROPERTY

Period of execution: August 15th to September 15th.

PROFESSIONNAL FEES:

GEOLOGIST

-compilation and report 5.0 days

TOTAL DAYS: 5.0 DAYS

RATE: $235.00/DAY

TOTAL STAFF FEES: $1,175.00

T.P.S.: $82.25

DUE TO DATE: $481.50

BALANCE TO COME: 1.0 DAY X $235.00/DAY + TPS = $251.45

CTS GEOLOGY LABORATORY (Division of Lafarge Canada Inc.)

Sample Analysis
x-ray fluoresence analysis at $125 per
sample @ 28 samples
August, 1991 - Rate $125 per sample

Total Cost $3,500