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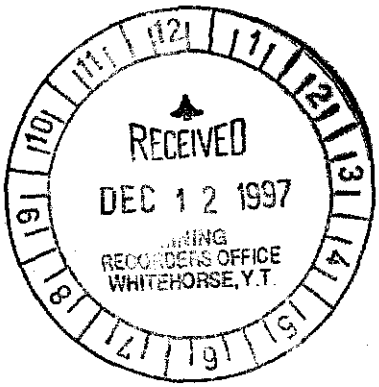

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

TRENCHING

on the

LUC 1-27 CLAIMS

Latitude 60°34' N; Longitude 134°55' W

NTS 105D/10

in the

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

Prepared by

Lee C. Pigage, Ph.D., P.Geo.
L.C. Pigage Consulting

for

Rob Hamel
and
Norwest Enterprises Inc.

Work Completed
November 19, 1997 - December 11, 1997

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 3900.00.

for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

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INTRODUCTION

The Luc property consists of 27 contiguous claims. Luc 1-23 claims are owned 100% by Norwest Enterprises Inc. Luc 24-27 claims are owned 100% by Rob Hamel. The claims were staked in the Whitehorse Copper Belt along strike between the unmined Cowley Park deposit and the former producing Black Cub South open pit.

The Whitehorse Copper Belt extends for a strike length of 30 km and contains copper-gold skarn deposits within limestone of the Triassic Lewes River Group adjacent to a Cretaceous diorite batholith of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Wheeler, 1961) . Seven deposits were mined during the interval 1967-1982 (Tenney, 1981). The Luc property contains at least one showing, the Brown and Black Cub (Kindle, 1963).

Three trenches for a total length of 156 metres were completed on the Luc 5 and Luc 6 claims during the interval November 19-21, 1997. The trenches were geologically inspected on December 2, 1997. This report describes the 1997 trenching program.

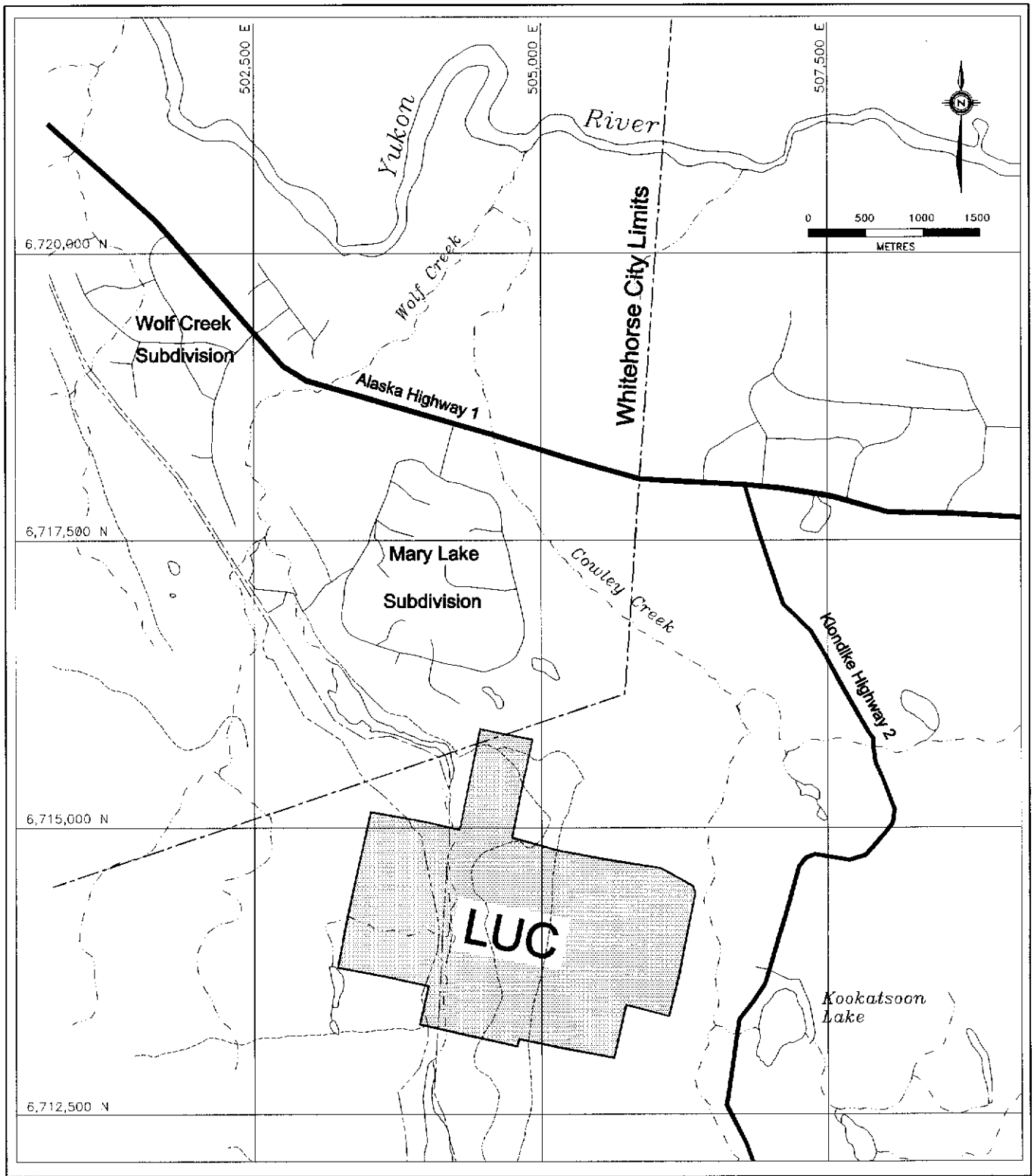
LOCATION and ACCESS

The Luc property is located immediately southeast of the City of Whitehorse at Latitude 60°34'N; Longitude 134°55'W (Figure 1) in the Whitehorse Mining District. It consists of 27 contiguous claims. Table 1 lists the pertinent claim information, and Figure 2 illustrates their detailed location.

The property is located 4 kilometres southwest of the intersection of Alaska Highway 1 with South Klondike Highway 2. It occurs between Wolf Creek and Cowley Creek which both drain north into the Yukon River. A tributary of Wolf Creek drains north on the west part of the property.

Access to the property west of the creek can be gained along the pipeline right-of-way or along the White Pass & Yukon Railroad roadbed. East of the creek access is gained via a one lane dirt road which starts from the Mary Lake subdivision. These access routes are not plowed during the winter.

The property is slightly hilly with elevations ranging from 760m to 855m. Vegetation consists of second growth spruce and fir with scattered alder and poplar stands on the hillslopes . Much of the area is covered with overburden. Scattered outcrops usually occur on hillslopes adjacent to stream drainages.



Highway
Gravel road
Dirt road
White Pass & Yukon railroad
Pipeline road
Whitehorse city limits
Claim outline

NORWEST ENTERPRISES INC.

FIGURE 1

LOCATION MAP
LUC CLAIMS

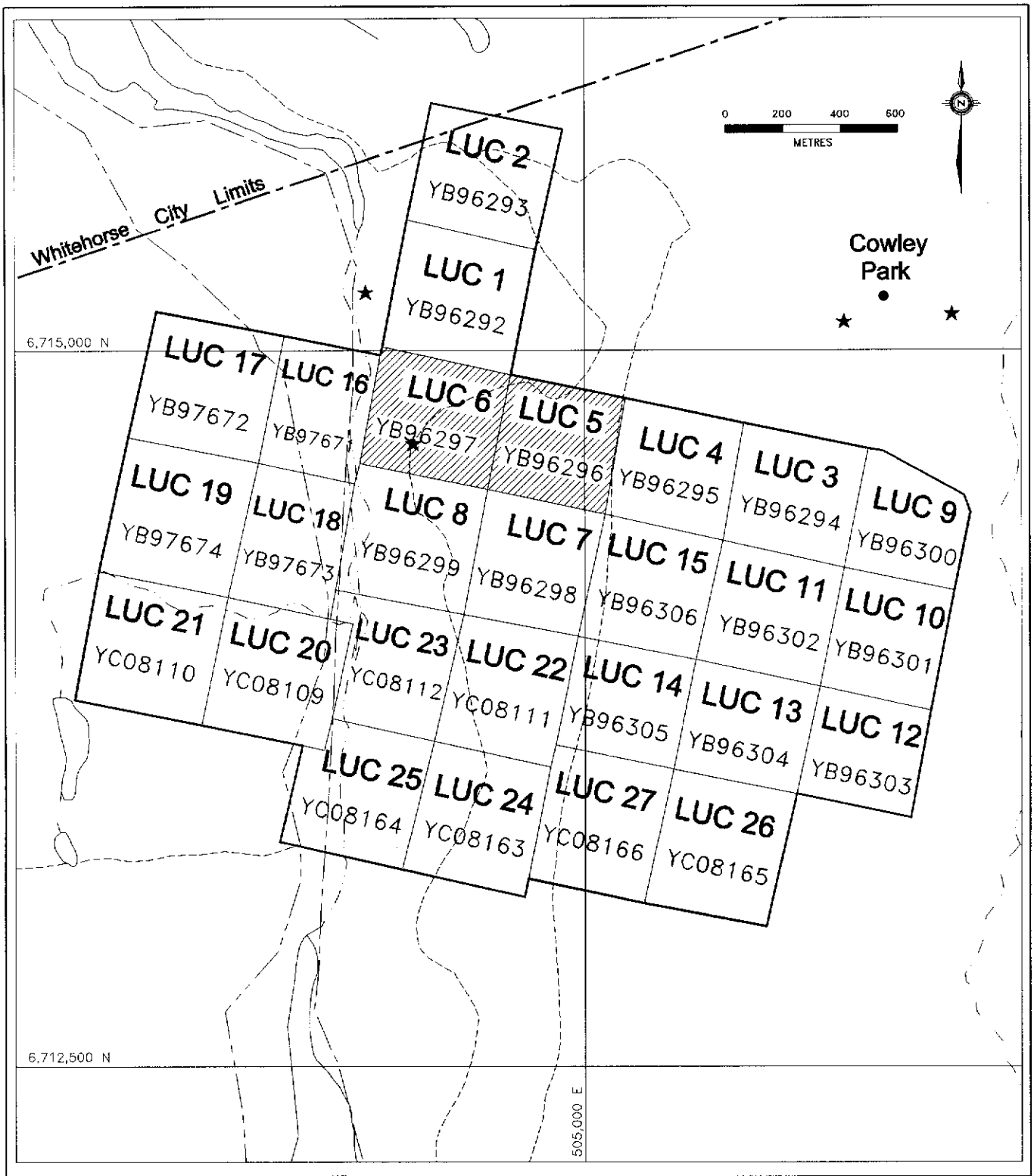
L.C. PIGAGE CONSULTING

SCALE:1:50,000	FILE:LUC_LOCATIONUTM.DWG	
DRAWN: LCP	PROJ: LUC	DATE: 06/12/1997

Table 1. Claim Registration Information

Claim	Grant Number	Expiry Date*	Registered Owner
Luc 1-15	YB96292-YB96306	Dec. 13, 1997	Norwest Ent. Inc.#
Luc 16-19	YB97671-YB97674	May 20, 1998	Norwest Ent. Inc.#
Luc 20-23	YC08109-YC08112	Aug. 20, 1998	Norwest Ent. Inc.#
Luc 24-27	YC08163-YC08166	Sept. 03, 1998	Rob Hamel

*Expiry date does not include assessment work filed for credit but not yet accepted.
#Norwest Enterprises Inc.



Claim outline

Claim with assessment work

Dirt road

White Pass & Yukon railroad

Pipeline road

★ Mineral Showing (from Kindle, 1964)

NORWEST ENTERPRISES INC.

FIGURE 2

GRANT NUMBERS
LUC CLAIMS

L.C. PIGAGE CONSULTING

SCALE:1:20,000	FILE:GRANTNO_LUC.DWG	
DRAWN: LCP	PROJ: LUC	DATE: 07/12/1997

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geology studies for the Whitehorse area have been completed by Wheeler (1961) and more recently by Hart and Pelletier (1989), Hart and Radloff (1990), and Hart (1997). The following regional geology overview is taken largely from Hart (1997).

In the immediate Whitehorse area, stratigraphic units form part of the Stikinia terrane, a long-lived oceanic-arc assemblage. Depositional units belong to the Whitehorse Trough, a marginal successor basin containing seven kilometres of detritus accumulated east of the emerging Lewes River calc-alkaline island arc that developed on Stikinia basement. The Whitehorse Trough has a strike length of more than 600 kilometres extending south from Carmacks to the the Dease Lake area of British Columbia. Active deposition in Whitehorse Trough occurred from middle Triassic to middle Jurassic. Strata consist of mafic volcanics, conglomerates, sandstones, greywackes, siltstones, mudstones, and carbonates.

Final amalgamation of Stikinia with Cache Creek and Yukon-Tanana terranes to form the Northern intermontane Superterrane coincided with accretion of these terranes to the ancient margin of North America in Middle Jurassic. This accretion resulted in the shallowing and eventual closure of the Whitehorse Trough basin.

Subsequent to accretion Whitehorse Trough was intruded by hornblende granodiorite to diorite of the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse Batholith (Morrison *et al.*, 1979). Miles Canyon basalt is intermixed with glacial deposits indicating very recent mafic volcanism.

WHITEHORSE COPPER BELT

The Whitehorse Copper Belt extends northwest for a strike length of 30 kilometres along the western margin of the City of Whitehorse. It contains at least 28 properties with significant copper occurrences (Kindle, 1964). Some 10 million tonnes of ore were mined by underground and open pit methods between 1900 and 1982 to produce 151,950,000 kilograms of copper, 177,000 oz of gold and 2,600,000 oz of silver (MacKay *et al.*, 1993). Five unmined deposits with defined reserves of greater than 100,000 tonnes result in known reserves of 2,982,000 tonnes averaging 1.0% copper (MacKay *et al.*, 1993). Four of these known reserves occur in the southern part of the belt within four kilometres of each other and jointly constitute a known reserve of nearly 2.5 million tonnes.

Several geologic studies have concentrated on mineralization within the Whitehorse Copper Belt. Early studies by McConnell (1909) and Kindle (1964) summarize many

of the showings and occurrences discovered during early exploration. More recent reports by Tenney (1981), Watson (1984), Morrison (1981), and Meinert (1986) outline more recent exploration and mining geology within the District.

Copper mineralization occurs in skarns formed in Triassic Lewes River Hancock member carbonates and calcareous siltstones which have been intruded by the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse Batholith. Mineralized skarns typically occur at the contact of the hornfelsed sediments with the diorite of the batholith. Most ore-bearing skarns occur within the carbonates; one mined deposit, however, occurred in skarn developed within the Whitehorse Batholith. The dominant copper ore minerals are chalcopyrite and bornite with lesser chalcocite. By-product gold and silver is typically associated with copper in the ores. Gold occurs as electrum. Silver appears to be closely associated with chalcocite.

Two distinct types of silicate skarns occur within the Copper Belt. The type of skarn is related largely to the protolith of the original carbonate unit hosting the skarn (Morrison, 1981; Meinert, 1986). Skarns with a limestone protolith are rich in hedenbergite pyroxene and light yellow tan to dark brown andradite garnet with lesser idocrase and wollastonite. Skarns with a dolomite protolith consist of diopside pyroxene, red-brown andradite, forsterite olivine, and phlogopite.

Both types of skarns locally are altered to more hydrous mineral assemblages (Meinert, 1986). Amphibole is the main alteration product of pyroxene. Usually the amphibole is actinolite; although locally hornblende is present. Epidote is the main alteration production of garnet; typically epidote is intergrown with amphibole and chlorite. Most olivine has altered to hydrous magnesium silicates such as brucite, phlogopite, serpentine, and talc. These magnesium-rich alteration assemblages commonly contain extensive massive magnetite.

Most of the sulphide mineralization is associated with the hydrous retrograde alteration of the original skarns (Meinert, 1986). Chalcopyrite and pyrite are preferentially associated with actinolite and chlorite. Bornite and chalcocite are preferentially associated with epidote and serpentine. Massive magnetite also occurs most commonly with magnesian skarns rich in serpentine and phlogopite.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Luc claims occur along strike between the mined Black Cub deposit and the unmined Cowley Park deposit. The Black Cub deposit occurs along the southern contact of the Whitehorse Batholith with the surrounding Lewes River pyritic siltstone and dolomitic limestone. The Cowley Park deposit occurs as a roof pendant of skarned limestone surrounded by the Whitehorse Batholith.

The southern intrusive contact of the Whitehorse Batholith extends east-west through the Luc claims. Kindle (1964) documents the Brown and Black Cub Showing as occurring along this contact. He reports pockets of bornite rich sulphides associated with garnet-augite-tremolite skarn occurring along this southern contact.

PREVIOUS WORK

In 1898 Jack McIntyre staked the initial claim (the Copper King) in the Whitehorse Copper Belt (Dobrowolsky and Ingram, 1993). Exploration and mining activity was intensive for the time interval 1898-1920. Activity in the District was relatively quiescent from 1921 until 1961. From 1962-1982 mining and exploration were active within the Copper Belt area. Some seven deposits were mined by open pit or underground methods (Tenney, 1981). With closure of the last mine in 1982 and subsequent dismantling of the mill facility, exploration has been continuous but subdued.

The Luc claims occur along favourable exploration ground between the mined Black Cub deposit and the unmined Cowley Park deposit in the southern part of the Copper Belt. Hand trenches and small cribbed shafts through the overburden on the property attest to exploration and mining activities related to the early 1900's (see Figure 3). Kindle (1964) documents the Brown and Black Cub Showing with some trenching and overburden shafts located on either the Luc 6 or Luc 8 claim.

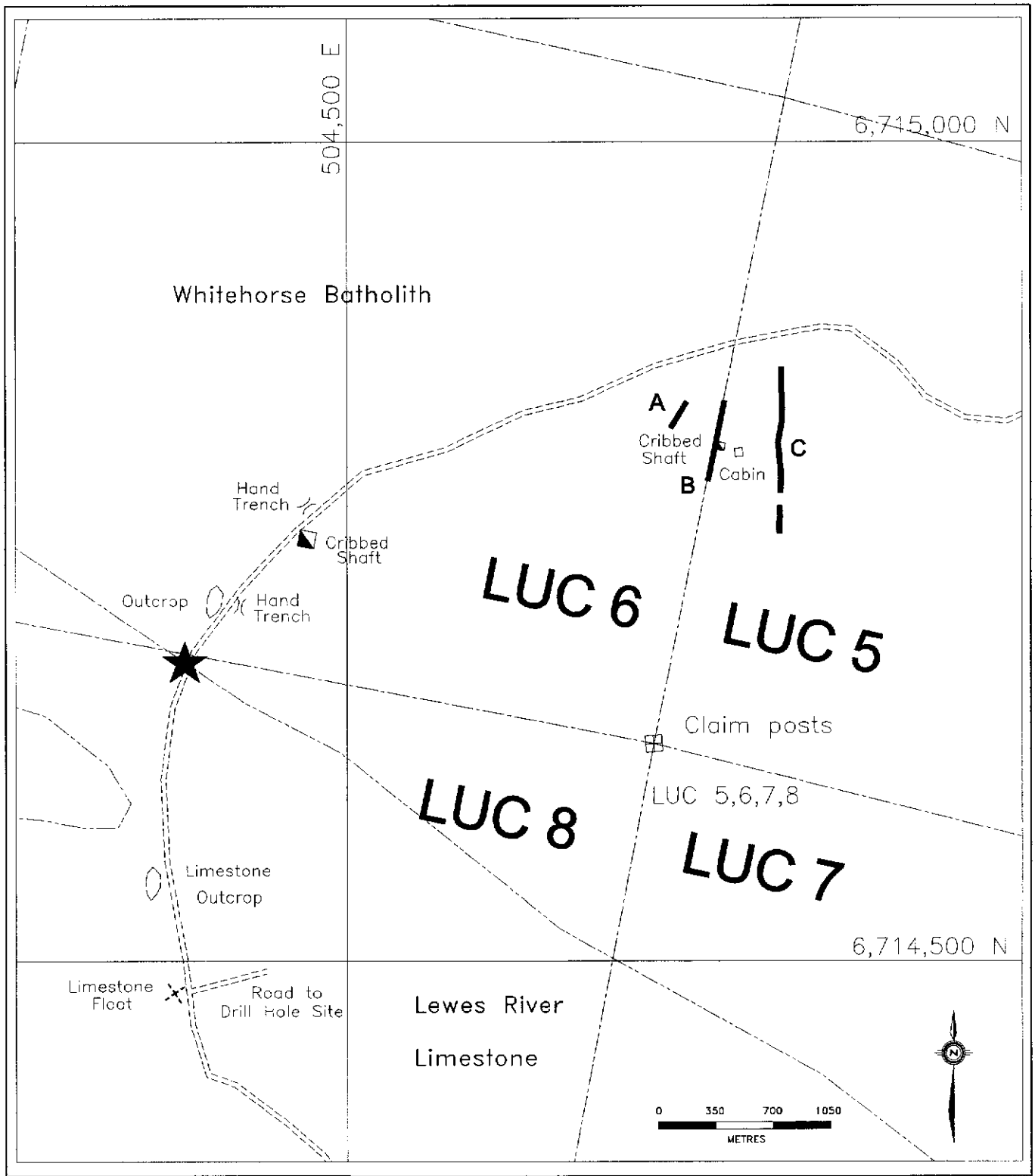
More recently the area has been partially covered by property scale ground geophysics and soil geochemistry sampling programs. Several drill holes have also been completed on the claims. Because much of the exploration work is tied to active claims, many of the assessment reports for these different exploration projects remain confidential.

1997 TRENCHING PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

Three trenches were completed on the Luc 5 and Luc 6 claims during the interval November 19-21, 1997. Total length trenched was 156 metres. Figure 3 shows the location of the trenches relative to the claim lines and the dirt road used for access.

The trenches were completed using a Caterpillar 225 excavator. The excavator was mobilized from the Kluane Drilling Ltd. yard in Porter Creek on November 19, 1997. Rob Hamel supervised the location and completion of the trenches. Location of the trenches was partly based on historical workings in the area. Trenching was



Hand trench
Cribbed shaft
Claim posts
Claim line
1997 trench

Geological contact (from Kindle, 1964)

Black and Brown Cub Mineral Showing (from Kindle, 1964)

NORWEST ENTERPRISES INC.

FIGURE 3

TRENCH LOCATIONS LUC CLAIMS

L.C. PICAGE CONSULTING		
SCALE: 1:3,500	FILE:TRENCH_LUC.DWG	
DRAWN: LCP	PROJ: LUC	DATE: 07/12/1997

completed on November 19-20, 1997. A 4x4 pickup was used for fueling and servicing the excavator during the trenching. The excavator was demobilized back to Porter Creek on November 21, 1997.

The trenches were completed through overburden down to or slightly below the overburden-bedrock interface. Trench B extends along the claim line between claims Luc 5 and Luc 6. Generally the trenches ranged from 2 to 4 metres in depth. Bottom width was approximately 1 metre. The trench walls were sloped outward and small benches were placed at a height of 2 metres to prevent possible cave-ins.

On December 2, 1997 the author viewed and mapped the trenches for geology and detailed location relative to geographic features. I was assisted in this enterprise by Rob Hamel. It was snowing the entire day and the trenches had to be cleaned out on a regular basis for viewing. Selected grab samples were taken for descriptive and possible assay purposes. Because of turn-around time analytical results from the grab samples have not been included as part of this assessment report.

Trenches were located and mapped using compass bearings and a metric hip chain. All measurements were tied to the spot where the claim line between the Luc 5 and Luc 6 claims crosses the dirt access road. Maps were prepared in Autocad Map v 2 (equivalent to Autocad r14). Roads, streams, lakes, and claims were digitized from the 1:30,000 quartz and placer claim map using an arbitrary coordinate grid. These features were then calibrated with Universal Tranverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates (NAD1927) by "floating" the digitized claim map onto the digitized 1:50,000 scale NTS map for 105D/10. The positions for the 1997 trenches relative to the dirt access road assume the location of the Luc claims is correct as shown on the quartz and placer claim map.

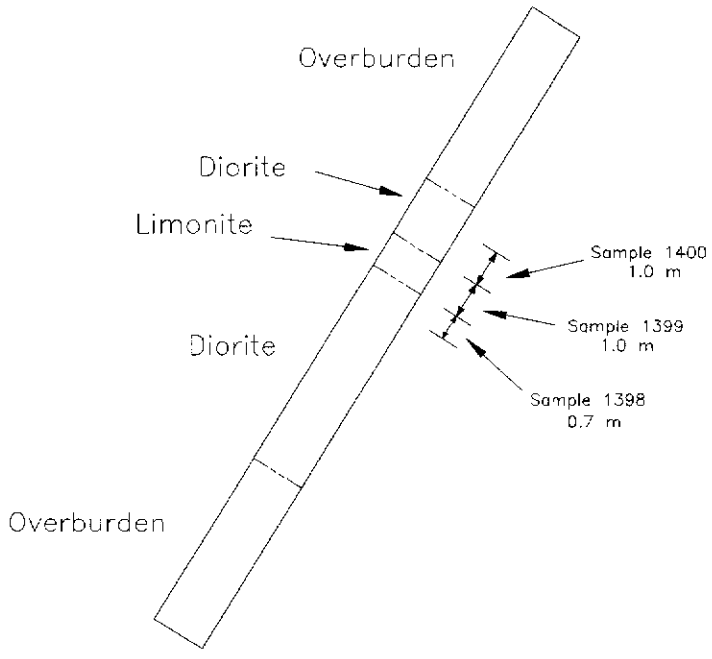
Figures 4-6 contain the location, geology, and sample information for the three trenches. Figure 7 illustrates the interpreted geology using the information from the three trenches. Each of the trenches is discussed individually below.

TRENCH A

Trench A is the most westerly of the three trenches (Figure 3). Figure 4 contains a plan map of the trench. It was excavated for a total length of 19 metres. On average the trench is about 2.5-3.0 metres deep. Overburden consists of an unconsolidated, finely laminated, sand to silt probably representing lake deposits marginal to glacial ice during the last glaciation.

Most of the bedrock exposed in the floor of trench A is a medium greenish grey, medium grained, unfoliated, nonmagnetic, equigranular hornblende diorite. Dark green subhedral hornblende grains are disseminated in a pale greenish white

Luc 6



Trench total length = 19 metres

——---—— Geological contact

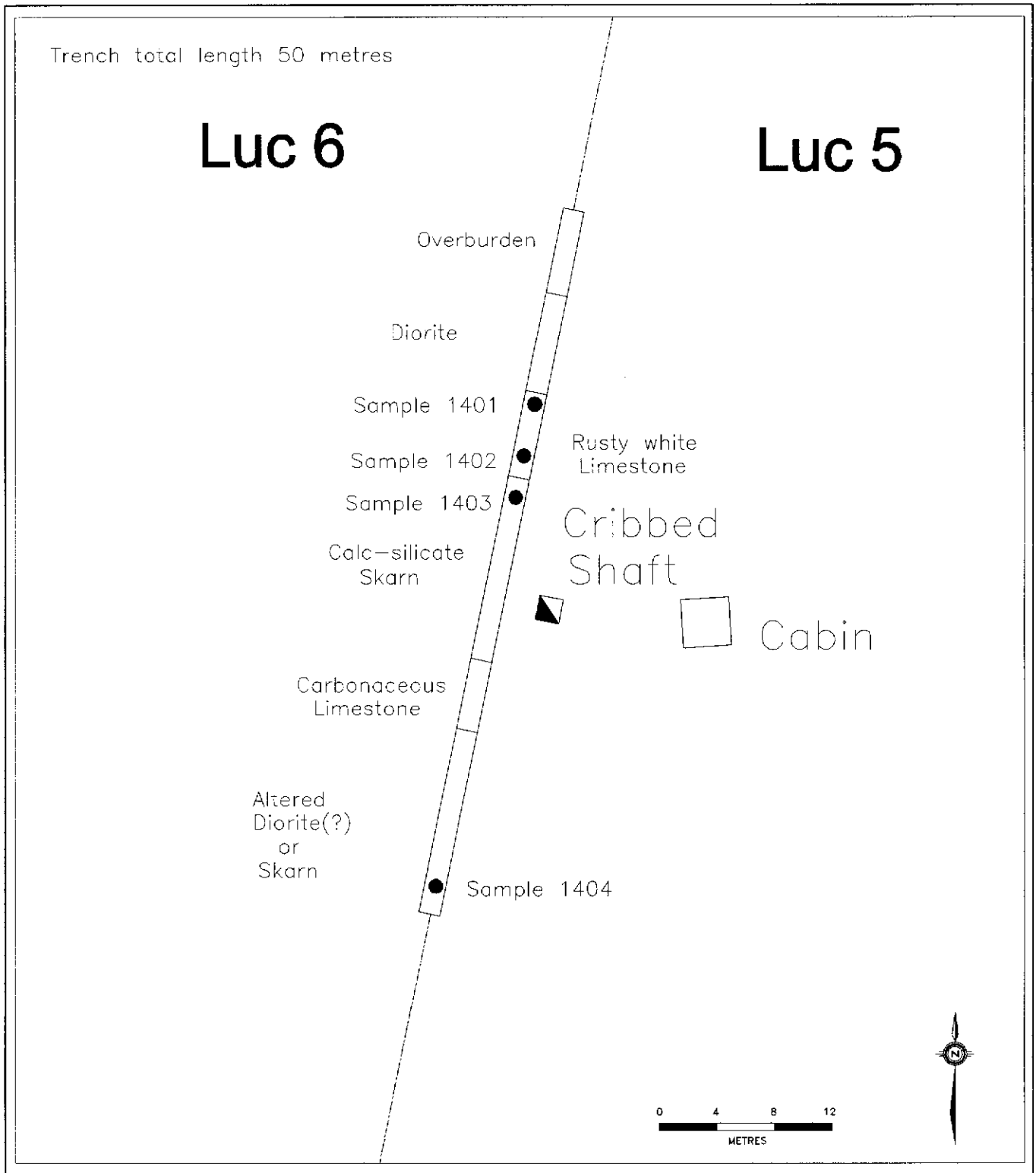
NORWEST ENTERPRISES INC.

FIGURE 4

TRENCH A
LUC CLAIMS

L.C. PIGAGE CONSULTING

SCALE: 1:200	FILE:TRENCH_A_LUC.DWG	
DRAWN: LCP	PROJ: LUC	DATE: 10/12/1997



Cribbed shaft

Claim line

Geological contact

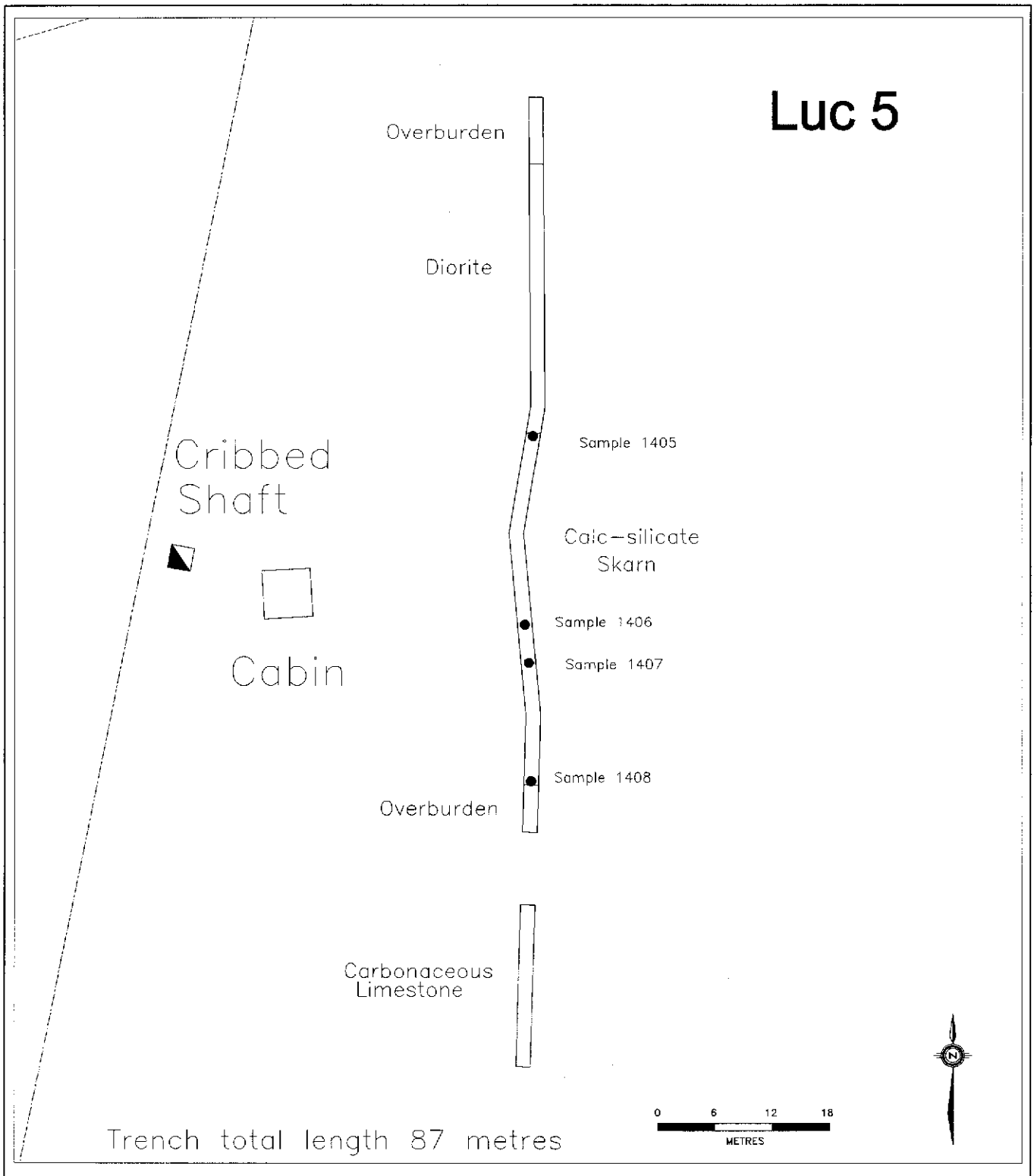
Grab sample

NORWEST ENTERPRISES INC.

FIGURE 5

TRENCH B
LUC CLAIMS

L.C. PIGAGE CONSULTING		
SCALE: 1:400	FILE:TRENCH_B_LUC.DWG	
DRAWN: LCP	PROJ: LUC	DATE: 10/12/1997



- Cribbed shaft
- Claim posts
- Claim line
- Geological contact
- Grab sample

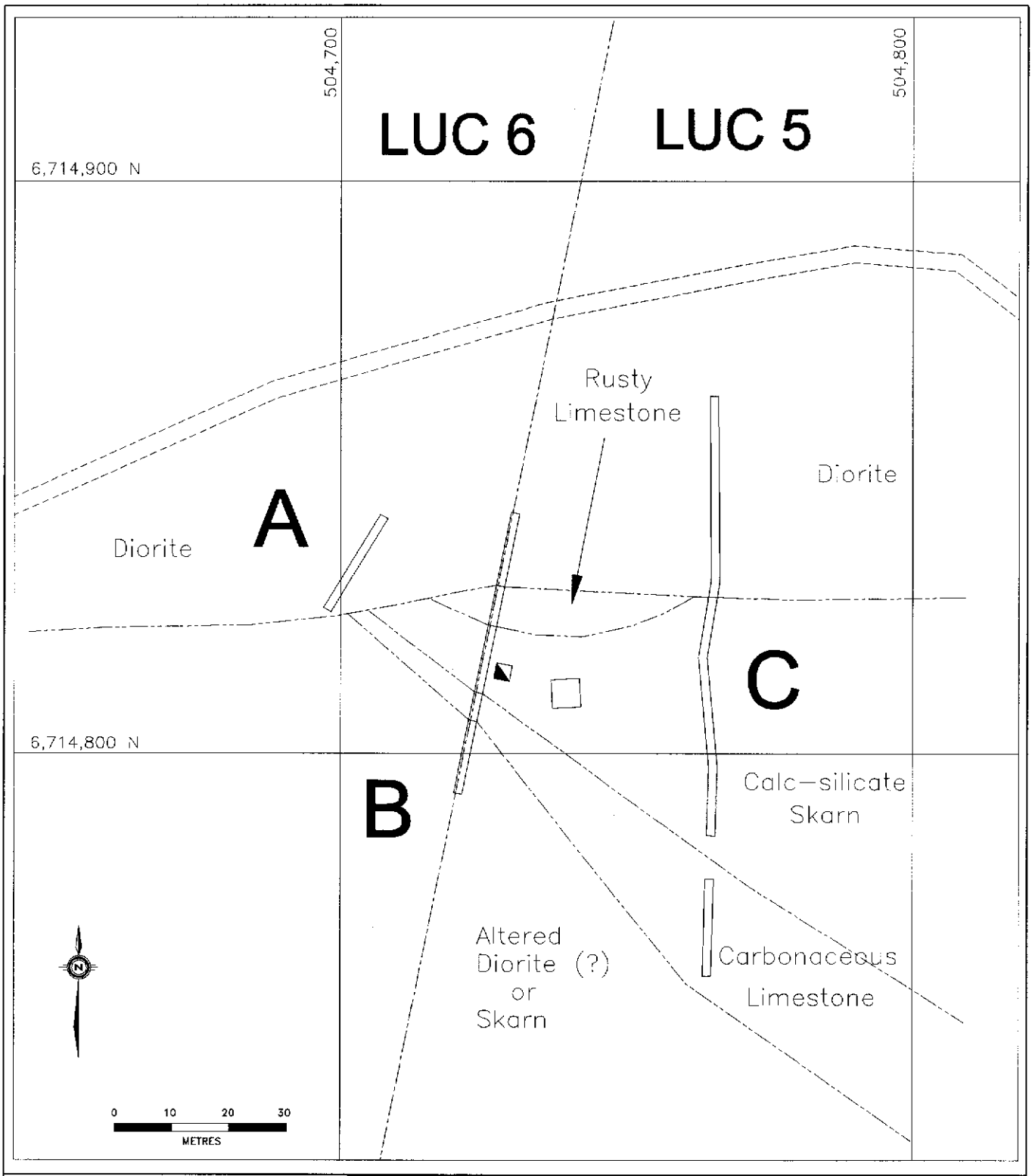
NORWEST ENTERPRISES INC.

FIGURE 6

TRENCH C
LUC CLAIMS

L.C. PIGAGE CONSULTING

SCALE: 1:600	FILE:TRENCH_C_LUC.DWG	
DRAWN: LCP	PROJ: LUC	DATE: 10/12/1997



Cribbed shaft

Claim line

1997 trench

Geological contact

NORWEST ENTERPRISES INC.

FIGURE 7

TRENCH GEOLOGY
LUC CLAIMS

L.C. PIGAGE CONSULTING

SCALE: 1:1,000	FILE:TRENCH_GEOLOGY_LUC	
DRAWN: LCP	PROJ: LUC	DATE: 10/12/1997

plagioclase matrix. Plagioclase grains are partly replaced by pale green epidote. Thin fractures are typically infilled with dark green chlorite. Some fractures have a dark reddish brown limonitic surface coating which may be slightly friable. Trace amounts of fine pyrite can be noted in the diorite locally.

A 1.0 metre interval in the floor of trench A consists of a dark orange brown limonitic soil. The soil is friable and locally magnetic. Scattered through the soil in minor amounts are small chunks of the intrusive diorite. The protolith for this interval is uncertain. It may be a strongly weathered mineralized zone within the diorite which was rich in sulphides and contained minor magnetite. Sample 1399 was taken of the rusty soil. Samples 1398 and 1400 consist of diorite immediately adjacent to the rusty soil interval.

TRENCH B

Trench B is located on the claim line between Luc 5 and Luc 6 (Figure 3). Figure 5 is a plan map of the trench. An old cribbed shaft in overburden and a small log cabin are located immediately east of the trench. Total length of the trench is 50 metres. Overburden consists of a thin layer of unsorted gravel till overlain locally by finely laminated, unconsolidated fine sand to silt. Overall the trench is approximately 2.5metres deep; at the southernmost end the trench is closer to 4 metres deep.

Bedrock in the floor at the north end of the trench consists of a medium grained, unfoliated, equigranular, hornblende diorite to quartz diorite. Hornblende forms subhedral dark green grains disseminated in a pale grey plagioclase or plagioclase-quartz matrix. Locally the intrusive is slightly magnetic. Fine fractures are infilled with dark green chlorite. At 13 metres the intrusive is soft and rust stained immediately adjacent to the contact with the next unit.

Exposed in the floor of the trench from 13 to 19 metres is an orange-brown rusty zone consisting of coarsely crystalline white limestone. The rusty colour comes from abundant orange-brown limonitic soil which coats the limestone pieces in the bottom of the trench. It is uncertain if the limonite is a basal soil immediately overlying the bedrock or a highly weathered fracture infilling within the limestone. Locally the limonite forms small pockets in the limestone. Fracture surfaces in the limestone contain minor manganese oxide dendrites locally.

From 19 to 32 metres the floor of the trench consists of fine grained, pale to dark green calc-silicate skarn. Apple green epidote is disseminated in a medium green, fine grained matrix (diopside?). The cribbed shaft immediately east of the trench was completed through overburden down to this unit. The unit is not magnetic. Garnets were not noted in the samples examined in the field. At its northern contact the skarn contains a rust orange brown surface coating on fractures.

Dark grey, fine grained, moderately carbonaceous limestone forms the floor of the trench from 32 to 37 metres. This unit breaks into angular fragments along fractures. It is poorly exposed in the floor of the trench.

From 37 to 50 metres the trench deepens to 4.2 metres at the extreme south end. Overburden consists of 0.7 metres of basal gravel overlain by finely laminated, unconsolidated sand. Immediately beneath the gravel is a dark greyish green, soft, slightly magnetic, fine grained, massive unit. The protolith for this unit is not readily apparent. It has an equigranular texture which looks intrusive. The unit could possibly be a an altered intrusive diorite(?) or a serpentinized skarn(?).

In summary, the north end of the trench contains hornblende diorite to quartz diorite. Immediately south of the intrusive at 13-19 metres is a coarsely crystalline, white limestone with a rusty orange brown stain coating the limestone pieces in the bottom of the trench. South of the rusty limestone, the bedrock in the trench consists of calc-silicate skarn (19-32 metres), carbonaceous limestone (32-37 metres) and a slightly magnetic altered diorite or serpentinized skarn (37-50 metres).

Grab samples were taken from the floor of the trench at 13.8 metres (sampe 1401), 17.4 metres (sample 1402), 20.4 metres (sample 1403), and 50 metres (sample 1404). Samples 1401 and 1402 consist of strongly rust stained white limestone. Sample 1403 is a rust stained epidote-diopside calc-silicate skarn. Sample 1404 is the slightly magnetic unit which may be either an altered diorite or a serpentinized skarn.

TRENCH C

Trench C has a total length of 87 metres in two sections (Figure 3). The northern part is 77 metres long and the southern part is 10 metres long. Overburden consists of an unsorted gravel (glacial till) overlain by finely laminated, unconsolidated sand. On average the northern trench is 1.8 to 2.1 metres deep with bedrock being exposed for 0.7 to 1.0 metres in the trench walls. The southern trench is deeper, with an average depth of 3.5 to 4.0 metres.

Bedrock exposures in the northern trench from 7 to 35 metres (measured from the north end of the trench) consist of fine to medium grained, medium greenish grey, unfoliated hornblende diorite. At 7 metres the diorite is porphyritic with white plagioclase phenocrysts up to 1 cm across. Further south the diorite is equigranular.

The interval 35 to 72 metres consists of fine to medium grained, unfoliated, massive, lime green to dark green, calc-silicate skarn. The dominant mineral is epidote with lesser calcite. It is uncertain if the protolith is intrusive diorite or limestone. Locally

the unit is slightly magnetic. Exposures of skarn are discontinuous through this entire interval.

At the southern extent of the bedrock exposures in the northern trench (71 metres), the skarn contains scattered reddish brown garnet. Pockets within the skarn up to 5cm across consist of rusty brown weathering pyrite aggregates. Magnetite is locally present with this assemblage as well.

Grab samples within the calc-silicate skarn were collected at 35 metres (1405), 46 metres (1406), 59 metres (1407) and 71 metres (1408).

Bedrock exposures in the southern trench C consist entirely of dark grey, fine grained, carbonaceous limestone. No skarn minerals were noted.

SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

Three trenches to bedrock on the Luc 5 and Luc 6 claims were completed for a total length of 156 metres. The trenches were completed using a Caterpillar 225 excavator during the time interval November 19-21, 1997. They were viewed and mapped geologically on December 02, 1997.

All three trenches were successfully excavated to bedrock. Figure 7 illustrates the geological interpretation resulting from the geologic trench mapping. Trench A was entirely within hornblende diorite of the Whitehorse Batholith. The intrusive contact of the hornblende diorite to the north with the metasediments to the south extends approximately east-west through trenches B and C.

The hornblende diorite has intruded limestones belonging to the Triassic Lewes River Group. Immediately south of the hornblende diorite the limestones consist of coarsely crystalline, rusty white limestone and epidote-rich calc-silicate skarn. The skarn is locally slightly magnetic and contains aggregates of rusty brown weathering pyrite. No other sulphides were noted during the trench mapping. The coarsely crystalline limestone was only noted in trench B.

Both trenches B and C contain a carbonaceous limestone unit. Correlation of this unit between the two trenches results in a northwest strike to the metasediments. The intrusive contact exposed in the trenches crosscuts the structural trend indicated by the carbonaceous limestone.

Trenches B and C have successfully intersected the southern contact between the Whitehorse Batholith and the Lewes River limestone. The limestone near this

intrusive contact contains epidote-rich skarns with pyrite aggregates. These results are encouraging, and further work in the area of the trenches is warranted.

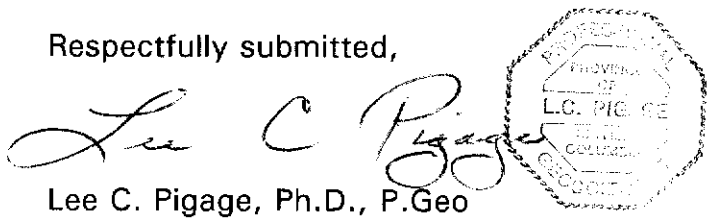
Weather conditions were not ideal during the geologic mapping of the trenches on December 2, 1997. It was snowing for the entire interval and the bedrock surface had to be cleaned several times for viewing. Before the trenches are reclaimed, the bedrock exposures in the trenches should be cleaned by hand and detailed geologic mapping completed in the intervals of the skarns. Attention should be given to identifying possible disseminated sulphides.

Eleven grab samples were collected from the trenches on December 2, 1997. These samples should be submitted for analysis. I would recommend an ICP-AES multi-element package that guarantees total digestion. Chemex, for example, offers a 24 element package for $10.50 + sample preparation costs which includes Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn, Mo, and Ag. Any anomalous results from the grab samples should be aggressively followed up with detailed geologic mapping and more systematic trench interval sampling.

Previous mapping by Kindle (1964) at 1:63,360 scale placed the intrusive contact between the Whitehorse Batholith and the limestones slightly further south than the 1997 trenches (see Figure 3). He also discussed the Black and Brown Cub mineral showing as occurring along this intrusive contact. Detailed geologic field mapping should be completed on the Luc claims to verify the locations of this intrusive contact and mineral showing relative to the 1997 trenches. If possible, the precise location of key features during this mapping should be confirmed using a hand-held GPS unit. The showing, if verified, would prove the occurrence of high grade copper mineralization with skarn on the Luc claims and provide a possible drill target during futher exploration.

This report has started a process of compilation of geographic features such as roads and streams with claim lines and trench locations. Compilation is being completed within Autocad. This has the advantage of allowing for the combining of different types of features from maps at several different scales to a common map at a common scale. This process should be continued with the historic information from the assessment reports as they become available. This common scale compilation will help in the selection of areas for further trenching and/or drilling exploration.

Respectfully submitted,



Lee C. Pigage, Ph.D., P.Geo
December 11, 1997

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STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Lee C. Pigage, am a resident of the Yukon Territory, living at 2 Rosewood Place, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 4X3.

I graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1970 with a B.Sc. in Geological Sciences.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1973 with a M.Sc. in Geological Sciences.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1979 with a Ph.D. in Geological Sciences.

I have worked in economic geology and the mining industry continuously since 1979.

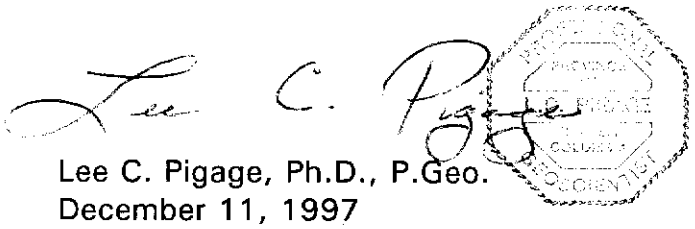
I am a Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada.

I am a Professional Geoscientist (#21130) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (APEGBC).

I completed the geological work for this report and subsequently wrote the report.

I do not have any investment interest in any of the quartz claims covered in this report.

Respectfully submitted,



Lee C. Pigage, Ph.D., P.Geo.
December 11, 1997

STATEMENT of COSTS

Mobilization of excavator (2 hours @ $85/hour)	$ 170.00
Trenching on Luc claims (14 hours @ $135/hour)	$1,890.00
total length trenched 156 metres	
Trench A 19 metres	
Trench B 50 metres	
Trench C 87 metres	
Luc 5 claim 70%	
Luc 6 claim 30%	
Demobilization of excavator (2 hours @ $85/hour)	$170.00
4x4 pickup for fuel and servicing of excavator (2 days @$45/day)	$90.00
Geology and mapping of trenches (1 day @ $350/day)	$350.00
Report writing (3.75 days @ $350/day)	$1,312.50
TOTAL	$3,982.50

Luc 5 claim	$2,787.75
Luc 6 claim	$1,194.75