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CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

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REPORT ON

1987 EXPLORATION

CANALASK JOINT VENTURE

Latitude 61°57'N; Longitude 140°32'W

NTS 115F/15

Performed for

Rockridge Mining Corporation and

Kluane Joint Venture

R.J. Cathro, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

December 30, 1987

BOX 4127, 3125 THIRD AVENUE, WHITEHORSE, Y. T. Y1A 3S9

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INTRODUCTION

The Canalask Property, which has an extensive history of surface and underground exploration extending back to 1952, was optioned by Kluane Joint Venture (Chevron Minerals Ltd. and All-North Resources Ltd.) from its owners, prospectors P. Versluce and C. Gibbons, in December, 1986. Following a preliminary investigation and a review of previous results, a farm-out option was subsequently negotiated between Kluane Joint Venture and Rockridge Mining Corporation which funded the 1987 program.

Previous work had been directed toward the nickel-copper potential and had identified a small nickel deposit with measured reserves of 450,000 tonnes grading 1.68% Ni and 0.04% Cu. The 1987 program was stimulated by encouraging results at the former Wellgreen Mine, 80 km southeast by Kluane Joint Venture. It was directed toward the platinum potential of the property and drew on the extensive files in the possession of the owners, as well as consulting geologist J.S. Vincent, who had supervised the most recent program of substantial work in 1972-73. The 1987 field work, performed between May 19-29 and June 25-July 25, consisted of claim staking and location surveys, 10 km of grid linecutting and geophysical surveys, a small amount of soil and rock sampling, two km of bulldozer trail construction and diamond drilling (602.9 m in five holes). The work was supervised in the field by M. Boulding, assisted by K. Sax. Report preparation was directed by L. Cymbalisty. The program was conducted under the overall supervision of R.J. Cathro and R.C. Carne.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Canalask Property is located in southwest Yukon Territory on the east bank of the White River, 375 km northwest of Whitehorse (Figure 1), at latitude 61°57', longitude 140°32', within NTS claim map 115F/15. A 4 km all-weather gravel road in good condition connects the property with the Alaska Highway at km 1880. Meals, lodging, telephone service and fuel supplies are available within a few kilometres at White River Lodge and Koidern Motel.

Topography is typified by low rolling hills separated by swampy depressions. Slopes are forested by spruce interspersed with occasional birch and alder.

The property consists of 25 contiguous claims registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Expiry Date
Micro 1-2	86108-86109	October 10, 1991
Micro 3-4	86111-86112	October 10, 1991
Micro 6	86115	October 10, 1991
Micro 10-11	86367-86368	October 10, 1991
Micro 12	86360	October 10, 1991
Weng 1F-2F	YA96585-YA96586	October 10, 1992
Weng 3-10	YA96732-YA96739	October 10, 1992
Weng 11	YB06099	October 10, 1992
Cana 1-6	YA97083-YA97088	October 10, 1992

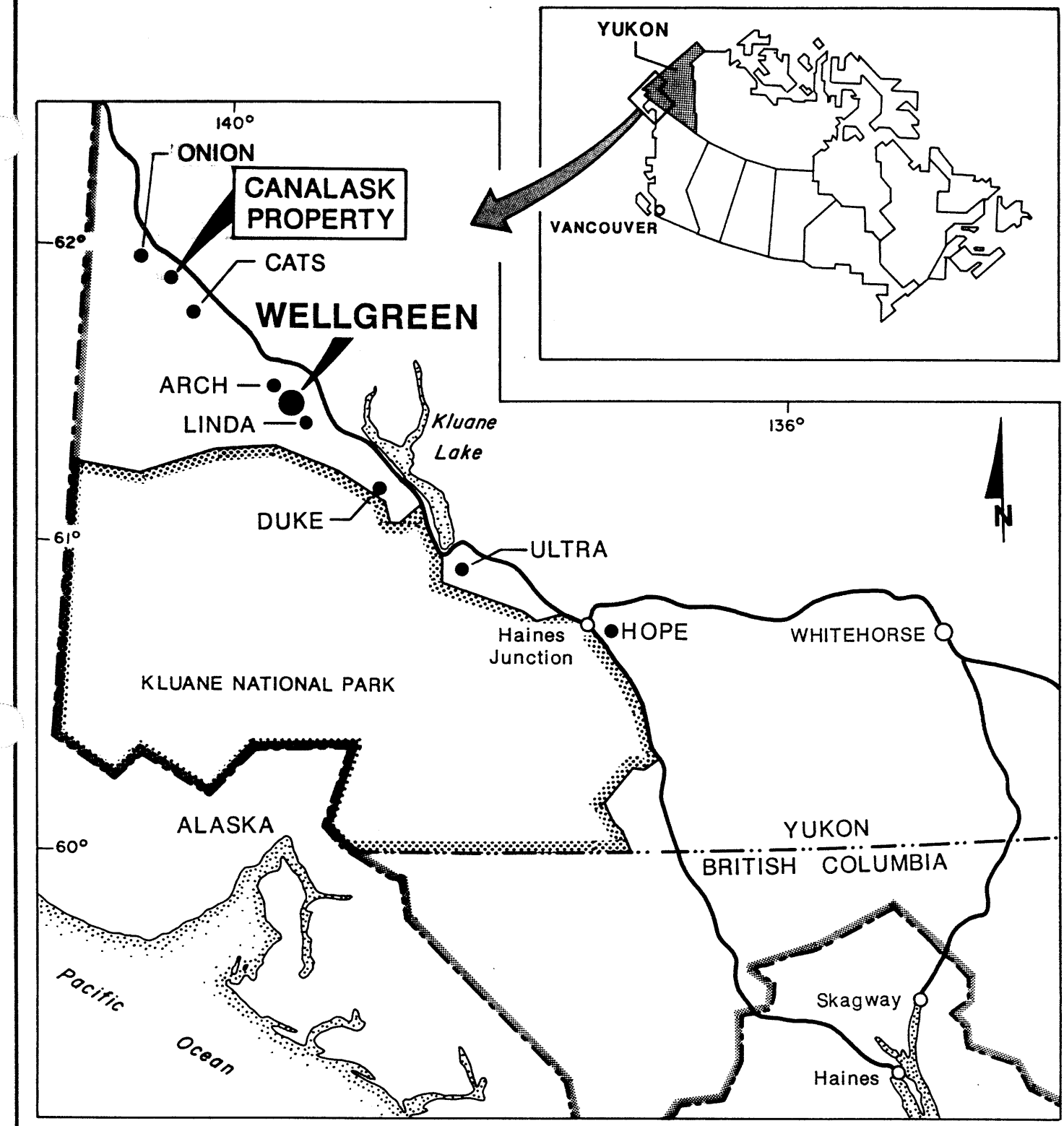


Figure 1

LOCATION
CANALASK PROPERTY

KLUANE DISTRICT, YUKON

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Nickel mineralization was discovered on the east bank of the White River in 1952 and staked by P. Eikland, W. Theriault and F. Hickey. The property was optioned by a syndicate composed of Prospectors Airways Ltd., Noranda Mines Ltd. and Kerr Addison Gold Mines Ltd., which drilled 1622 m in 4 holes during 1953 before dropping the option in March, 1954. In May of 1954, the property was optioned by Canalask Nickel Mines Ltd., a new company formed by Ontario Nickel Mines Ltd. and Frobisher Ltd. to develop the property. Frobisher's interest was later transferred to Quebec Metallurgical Industries Ltd. Between 1954 and 1958, Canalask completed 518 m of drifting on two levels connected by a 107 m winze and drilled 2677 m on surface and 463 m underground.

The claims were allowed to lapse before being restaked as the Micro claims in March, 1964 by P. Versluce, H. Versluce and C. Gibbons of Whitehorse. These were optioned by a syndicate composed of Discovery Mines Limited, Rayrock Mines Limited, and Consolidated Canadian Faraday Mines Limited, which conducted induced polarization, ground magnetometer and EM-16 geophysical surveys, bulldozer trenching, 400 m of surface diamond drilling and 371 m of underground drilling in 1967 and 1968.

The owners performed more trenching in 1970 before optioning the property in February, 1972 to the Nickel Syndicate (Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd., Aquitaine Co. Canada Ltd., Home Oil Limited and Getty Mines, Limited) which performed geological mapping, magnetometer and shootback EM geophysical surveys in 1972, and detailed magnetometer and EM-17 surveys and 5 holes (643 m) in 1973.

The property was then idle until it was briefly examined for its platinum potential in 1984 by Mammoth Resources Limited.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kluane ultramafic belt is bounded on the northeast by the Shakwak Fault, a major terrane boundary with latest movement in a right lateral sense. The southeast boundary of the belt is formed by the sinusoidal trace of a series of interconnected faults which roughly parallels the Shakwak Fault. All known ultramafic bodies in the Kluane Range lie within this 10 to 17 km wide belt.

Geology is summarized in Table I on the following page. Oldest exposed bedrock is Pennsylvanian to Permian Skolai Group andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks (Station Creek Fm) grading upward to clastic sedimentary rocks and limestone (Hasen Creek Fm). These are overlain unconformably by Upper Triassic Nikolai Group basalt and limestone with infrequent gypsum horizons. All are intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite plutons and Oligocene porphyritic latite to trachyte dykes and small stocks.

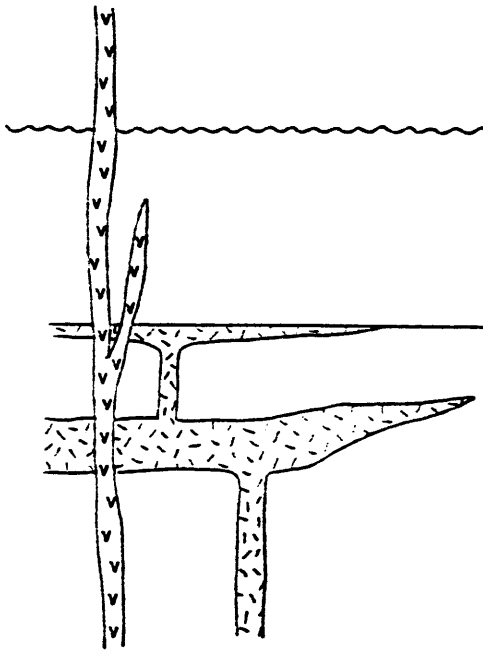
Two types of mafic and ultramafic intrusions are present:

i) the White River, Quill Creek and Tatamagouche Creek Ultramafic Complexes are differentiated Lower Triassic sills that intrude Station Creek Fm and Hasen Creek Fm sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks. They typically consist of strongly serpentinized dunite, peridotite and lesser marginal facies gabbro. The complexes are folded and dismembered by faults, reaching a maximum thickness of about 250 m and a length up to 25 km.

Mineral constituents in the ultramafic rocks are olivine, clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, biotite, plagioclase, amphibole and minor magnetite and sulphides. The gabbro phases consist of clinopyroxene, plagioclase, minor olivine and amphibole and trace amounts of magnetite and sulphides.

TABLE I

TABLE OF FORMATIONS - KLUANE ULTRAMAFIC BELT



Upper Triassic

Nikolai Group - dark green and maroon amygdaloidal basalt, volcanic breccia and conglomerate; minor thin-bedded limestone, chert and argillite

unconformity

Lower Permian

Hasen Creek Formation - siliceous argillite, sandstone, quartzite, limestone and conglomerate

Pennsylvanian and(?) Permian

Station Creek Formation - tuff, volcanic breccia, siliceous argillite, andesite and basalt flows

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

not shown — Oligocene

biotite quartz latite porphyry to trachyte dykes and small stocks

not shown — Cretaceous

biotite-hornblende granodiorite, biotite-hornblende diorite and hornblende-biotite quartz diorite stocks

Upper Triassic

medium-grained diabasic gabbro dykes and small stocks; probably feeders for Nikolai Group basalts

Lower Triassic

differentiated ultramafic sills consisting mainly of peridotite with lesser dunite and gabbro

Cumulate textures are common in the dunites and peridotite while gabbro phases are compact and massive. Most nickel-copper-platinum occurrences in the Kluane Ranges are spatially associated with the gabbroic marginal facies of the intrusion.

Chemically the mafic-ultramafic sills have high TiO2:MgO ratios, low Fe/Mg ratios and anomalously high MgO, Ni and Cr backgrounds. According to S. Campbell (1981 Ph.D. Thesis, University of British Columbia), the compositions fall very close to the fields for komatiites. Primary phlogopite biotite from the Quill Creek Complex yielded a potassium argon age determination of 224 $\pm$ 8 Ma (Lower Triassic); and,

ii) dykes and small stocks of medium-grained diabasic gabbro occur throughout Station Creek and Hasen Creek Fm and Nikolai Group. They consist of augite and plagioclase with minor orthopyroxene, hornblende and magnetite. Field evidence supports an Upper Triassic age for the gabbros as remnants of feeder systems for the Nikolai Group basaltic flows. No known nickel-copper-platinum mineralization is associated with the younger gabbros.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the property is plotted on Figures 2 and 3 (in pocket). The dominant rock unit is a steeply south-dipping, mafic-ultramafic sill of complex structure and composition, probably formed as a result of multiple intrusions. This body, which has an approximate thickness of about 110 m, intrudes the contact between deformed Pennsylvanian and Permian Station Creek Fm shale, chert, limestone, volcanic tuffs and volcanic breccias and overlying Lower Permian Hasen Creek Fm greywacke, argillite and chert. The ultramafic mass consists of a basal section of dunite that is overlain, in turn, by peridotite and a thin anorthositic gabbro phase. The section exposed on the Canalask property is the central part of the much larger White River Ultramafic Complex.

The northern (footwall) edge of the northwest-trending ultramafic complex is in contact with a sequence of very fine-grained rocks, mainly sedimentary in origin. Quartzite and chert predominate, with occasional bands of limestone and argillite. Some fine-grained tuffaceous material may be interbedded on occasion. Andesite and andesitic agglomerate outcrop along the east bank of the White River, north of the mineralized zones. A local open flexure east of the river has induced an easterly strike for a distance of approximately 750 m. The dip is steep at 80-85° to the south. This flexure has created a zone of fracturing, 120 m north of the peridotite contact, that hosts nickel and copper sulphides. Previous workers have interpreted the nickel-copper mineralization as being emplaced in conjunction with a later intrusive phase of discontinuous bodies of olivine gabbro.

The main emphasis in both 1973 and 1987 was toward exploration of the overburden-covered extension of the sill east of the Canalask deposit. Bedrock in this part of the property has only been exposed in trenches and drill holes. Core from three of the 1973 holes (1 to 3) was found at the drill sites while a fourth (hole 7) was found stored in the Bostock Core Library, Whitehorse. Core from 1973 holes 1 to 3 was moved with the 1987 core to the Wellgreen camp for storage, where it was logged by geologists M.P. Phillips and B. Fletcher. Hole 73-7 was relogged by Phillips in Whitehorse.

Where seen in holes 73-1 to 73-3, the ultramafic sill is a fairly uniform dunite. Postcumulus feldspar and clinopyroxene is very rare to absent. The dunite in the 1987 holes contains up to 20% postcumulus feldspar and minor phlogopite. Overall pervasive serpentinization is weak to fair in holes 73-1 to 73-3 and moderate in all the 1987 holes. Where fracturing is well developed, fracture serpentinization is moderately developed in holes 73-1 to 73-3 and strongly developed in the 1987 holes. The most common alteration in holes 73-1 to 73-3 is pervasive to intense carbonatization. Carbonatization, which often results in the decomposition of the dunite to an olivine sand, was not present in the 1987 holes. The sill is more complex in Hole 73-7, which is described on Page 10.

The footwall of the ultramafic sill in all the 1973 holes is a light to medium grey, usually calcareous volcaniclastic containing up to 7 m wide beds of white to grey limestone. The volcaniclastic is a coarse ash - small lapilli tuff. In holes 87-2 to 87-4, the sill is underlain by a light to medium grey, interbedded quartzite and argillite sequence. The quartzite and argillite are evenly fine grained. Hole 87-5 was stopped within the ultramafic sill.

About 1 m wide, light coloured porphyry dykes cut the dunite. The porphyry has chilled contacts and contains fine feldspar and mafic phenocrysts in a very fine-grained matrix. Some of the dykes are weakly amygdaloidal. In addition to the dykes, the dunite in hole 87-5 is cut by several 10 to 60 cm skarn bands composed of coarse-grained feldspar, diopside and phlogopite and trace amounts of magnetite and garnet.

MINERALIZATION

According to previous workers, mineralization in the discovery zone consists of fracture fillings and disseminated to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, marcasite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite in tuffaceous rocks in the footwall of the sill.

Disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite is widespread as bands of disseminated sulphides and as laminae or thin beds of massive sulphide within tuffaceous rocks of the Station Creek Fm. The stratiform nature of this mineralization led early workers to assume a syngenetic origin for the sulphides.

The Canalask deposit comprises two parallel and tabular shatter zones within intensely albitized and silicified tuffaceous rocks about 125 m north of the footwall contact of the mafic-ultramafic complex. It lies near the east bank of the White River and was explored with an adit collared on the river bank. The shatter zones plunge southwest at about 75 and were interpreted to intersect with the steeper-dipping sill at depth. Fractures are filled with pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and pentlandite and occasional magnetite. Similar mineralization also occurs as pods along shear zones. Only those sulphides that occur in fractures and shears are nickeliferous. Disseminated and laminar banded sulphides in the altered and fractured host rocks carry no nickel values and are probably part of a syngenetic suite of mineralization.

The two shatter zones provide the bulk of the mineral inventory, which was defined by surface and underground exploration as 450,000 tonnes with a grade of 1.68% Ni and 0.04% Cu. A bulk sample collected underground for

metallurgical testing returned a concentrate grade of 19.7% Ni, 0.030 opt Pt and 0.019 opt Pd, with a nickel recovery of 90%. Specimens of this type of mineralization assayed in 1986 gave very low platinum values although a palladium content of 0.047 opt was recorded from a composite sample of mineralization from the adit dump.

Mineralization encountered in the drill holes typically consists of weakly disseminated and fracture filling pyrrhotite. A wide interval at the top of hole 73-3 contains up to 2% finely disseminated chromite. The most interesting results were obtained in hole 73-7, where the sill is differentiated into upper and basal gabbros at the footwall margin of moderately to complexly serpentinized dunite containing 3 to 7% postcumulus feldspar, minor phlogopite and traces of clinopyroxene (augite). Mineralization consists of 0.5 to 2% coarse net texture pyrrhotite and minor fine disseminated chalcopyrite. Pyrrhotite content appears to increase towards the bottom contact. Between the upper gabbro and the dunite is a 9 m wide band of mottled, very weakly mineralized peridotite.

The 16 m wide upper gabbro is fine grained and diabase textured. Cutting the gabbro are up to 5 mm wide serpentine stockwork veinlets. Up to 1% pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite is present. Sulphide content appears to be slightly better developed in and around the serpentine veinlets. Separating the upper and basal gabbro is a 7 m wide section of weakly spotted harzburgite and feldspathic peridotite.

The 17 m wide basal gabbro consists of an upper 11 m section of olivine gabbro and lower 6 m wide band of gabbro. The gabbro is only weakly mineralized, except for a 3.05 m section near the base, which was assayed

previously and is now missing from the core box. The Nickel Syndicate log for this section indicated that mineralization, predominantly pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite, occurs in amounts estimated to average 35% and reach to 75%. Three samples from this strongly mineralized section assayed by the Nickel Syndicate averaged 0.76% Ni and 0.24% Cu over a 12 m width. A composite including these three samples and a 2.13 m section above this interval assayed 0.013 opt Pt and 0.04 opt Pd.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Test soil sampling was carried out between 480 m west and 2440 m east of 0+00 on the old baseline. Thirty-five soil samples were collected on high ground where glacial till was minimal. The area sampled lies at the westerly end of the grid and near the old mine workings, just east of the White River. Samples were collected at 50 m spacing on lines 120 m apart. Each sample location was marked with a 1/2 m lath picket with soil sample number and grid coordinates written on the picket.

Individual soil sample values are plotted at 1:2500 scale on Figure 4 (in pocket). All soil samples were sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. where they were prepared by crushing and pulverizing the entire sample to -150 mesh prior to fire assay preconcentration for atomic absorption (FA-AA) determination of platinum and palladium. No anomalous values were obtained.

GEOPHYSICS

A detailed grid VLF/EM and proton gradiometer survey was performed under contract by Delta Geoscience Ltd., whose report is appended. The results are summarized on Figures 2 and 3 (in pocket). Readings were collected at 20 m intervals on lines spaced about 120 m apart. To provide control, a previous grid was brushed out, picketed and slope chained where possible. Approximately 9 km of new lines was cut to extend the old grid. The Delta coverage consisted of about 10 km of survey.

TRENCHING

Trenching in 1987 was restricted to deepening two trenches dug in 1972. The trenches were situated at 0+75E 1+60S and 0+60W 2+00S (see Figures 5 and 6 in pocket). A Caterpillar D-6 bulldozer contracted from E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd., Whitehorse for moving the diamond drill was used for this work.

The trenches were resampled by collecting rock chips from a continuous channel in the floor of each trench. Samples were sent to Bondar-Clegg where they were crushed and pulverized to -150 mesh, then geochemically analyzed for nickel, cobalt and copper using a hot HNO3-HCl extraction and atomic absorption, and platinum, palladium by fire assay.

Both trenches straddled the footwall contact of the ultramafic sill. A sample taken in Trench 0+75E 1+60S returned assays of 0.009 opt Pt, 0.023 opt Pd, 0.12% Cu and 0.22% Ni over 3 m. Trench 0+60W 2+00S returned a weighted average of 0.006 opt Pt, 0.012 opt Pd, 0.05% Cu and 0.25% Ni over 42 m, within which the highest values were 0.012 opt Pt, 0.340 opt Pd, 0.11% Cu and 0.42% Ni from a 3 m long sample.

DRILLING

General

Drilling was contracted to E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse and was performed with a wireline-equipped, hydraulic Longyear Super 38 drill housed in a unitized drill shack and powered by a diesel engine. Work commenced on July 3 and was completed on July 25. Five NQ holes (602.9 m) were drilled with HWL casing installed to depths of 3 to 15 m. Hole 87-1 was abandoned at 18.3 m with 6 m of H casing, adapter and a tricone left in the hole because of difficult overburden. Recovery in the other holes averaged better than 95%. Drill water was obtained from the White River. Drill products consumed consisted of Maytex 2000 mud, Qwik-Gel and Qwik-Trol.

Mud, swamp and generally wet ground conditions severely hampered access to the drill sites and movement of the drill between sites. The 1987 and 1973 drill hole locations are shown on Figures 2 and 3 (in pocket). Several drill sites spotted further east were not drilled because of the difficult ground conditions. This part of the property should be drilled when the surface is frozen.

The drill was moved by a D-6 bulldozer contracted from E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. A total of 110 hours of D-6 and 12.5 hours of D-7 work was performed building access roads, preparing drill sites and trenching.

Sections of each hole are presented on Figures 7 to 14. Drill hole depths and coordinates for the 1987 holes are as follows:

Hole No.	Depth (m)	Grid Location
87-1	18.3	2+15W 3+15S
87-2	185.0	2+15W 3+05S
87-3	183.8	1+20W 3+30S
87-4	71.6	0+20W 2+70S
87-5	144.2	1+00E 3+00S
	602.9	

Split core was sent to Bondar-Clegg for geochemical analysis by the "Platinum + 4" technique, which consists of fire assay and direct coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy for platinum, palladium and gold and atomic absorption spectroscopy for nickel and copper.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration program consisting of five NQ drill holes (602.9 m), grid linecutting, a combined VLF/EM and proton gradiometer survey, and limited bulldozer trenching and geochemical sampling was conducted on the Canalask Property between May 19 and July 25, 1987. The work was funded by Rockridge Mining Corporation under a joint venture agreement with Chevron Minerals Ltd. and All-North Resources Ltd. (Kluane Joint Venture). The claims are held under an option from the owners, P. Versluce and C. Gibbons of Whitehorse.

The property hosts the Canalask mineral deposit, which is associated with White River Metamorphic Complex. It has received extensive exploration since the discovery of a mineral showing on the bank of White River in 1952. To the end of 1973, 518 m of drifting on two levels connected by a 107 m shaft, 6176 m of surface and underground drilling, construction of a road to the Alaska Highway and bulldozer trenching was performed. This work, which was directed toward the nickel-copper potential, identified measured reserves of 450,000 tonnes grading 1.68% Ni and 0.04% Cu that lie in volcaniclastic rocks in the footwall of an ultramafic sill. The only significant platinum assay obtained from the property was 0.013 opt Pt, 0.040 opt Pd with 0.94% Ni and 0.33% Cu across a 3.05 m interval in hole 73-7. This intersection, situated about 750 m east of the Canalask deposit, was obtained from a gabbro phase at the footwall (north) margin of the sill (see Figure 15).

The 1987 program was directed toward the platinum potential and drew on the extensive files in the possession of the owners and consulting geologist J.S. Vincent, who supervised the 1972-73 exploration. Initial emphasis was on defining the position of the ultramafic sill under extensive overburden to the

— 4+80 W — 3+60 W — 2+40 W — 1+20 W — 0+00 E — 1+20 E — 2+40 E — 3+70 E — 4+90E — 6+20 E — 7+40 E — 8+70 E — 10+00E — 11+20 E — 12+60 E — 13+80 E — 15+00 E — 16+30 E — 17+50 E — 18+70 E

N

CANALASK DEPOSIT
550,000 T 1.68% Ni, 0.04% Cu

B 0+00 N

B 1+75 S

ADIT

0.009 0.023 0.12 0.22
over 3 metres

.013 .040 .33 .94
over 3 metres

73-7

73-1

73-2

87-4

87-5

87-2
87-1

87-3

0.006 0.012 0.05 0.25
over 42 metres

73-3

73-4

WHITE RIVER

SCALE — 1:7500

0 100 200 300 m

LEGEND

- Claim boundary
- Limit of ultramafic body
- 1987 diamond drill hole
- 1973 diamond drill hole (Nickel Syndicate)
- Mineralized trench
- Underground workings
- Known ore reserves
- Mineralization — Pt, Pd (oz/T), Cu, Ni (%)

Figure 15

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COMPILATION MAP

CANALASK PROPERTY
WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

To accompany report dated November, 1987

east of the deposit, with geophysical surveys, carrying out a test geochemical survey to determine if it would detect bedrock response through the overburden, resampling some old bulldozer trenches, and drill testing the footwall of the sill.

The 1987 drilling tested a strike length of about 450 m east of the river. An interval another 400 m east to hole 73-7 is untested. From there to the east end of the property, which is over 2 km, the contact of the sill has only been tested twice in holes 73-1 (300 m east of hole 7) and 73-2 (500 m east of hole 7). The other two holes drilled in 1973 (3 and 4) tested geophysical targets inside the sill and were not extended far enough to reach the footwall contact.

Although the results of the 1987 trench sampling and drilling gave disappointment results, the 1973 intersection in hole 73-3 has shown that significant platinum-bearing nickel-copper mineralization is associated with a gabbro phase along the footwall of the ultramafic sill. This is not only the same geological setting that hosts the Wellgreen deposit 75 km to the southeast, it is significantly different from the non-platinumiferous deposit on the bank of the river, toward which most of the previous exploration was directed.

The footwall contact should be further explored with approximately 1000 m of shallow drilling (10 holes) spaced at roughly 200 m intervals. Three of these holes should be drilled in the vicinity of hole 73-7. Because this area is swampy, drilling should be performed when the ground is frozen (between late October and mid-May).

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

/mc

R.J. Cathro, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

140°30'W

WENG IF
YA 96585

WENG 3
YA 96732

WENG 5
YA 96734

WENG 7
YA 96736

WENG 9
YA 96738

WENG 4
YA 96733

WENG 6
YA 96735

WENG 8
YA 96737

WENG 10
YA 96739

6+20 E
7+40 E
8+70 E
10+00 E
11+20 E
12+60 E
13+80 E
15+00 E
16+30 E
17+50 E
18+70 E
19+80 E
21+00 E
21+70 E
23+40 E
24+70 E

10+00 N
11+75 S

4+00 S
5+00 S
6+00 S
7+20 S

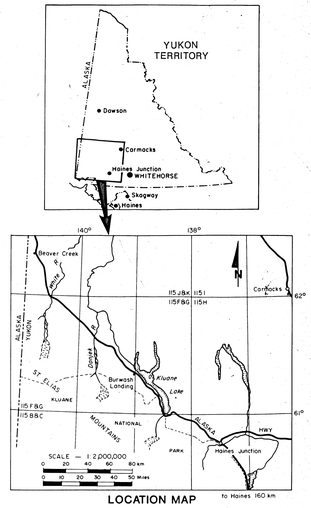
VQ1
VQ2
VQ3
VQ4

2500
2600
2700
2800
2900
3000
3100

HANGING WALL CONTACT (inferred from MAG data)

FOOTWALL CONTACT (inferred from MAG data)

N



LOCATION MAP

Approximate contact of ultramafic body

Diamond drill hole
(VQ 1 to 7 : 1972), (87-01 to 05 : 1987)

Bulldozer trench

VLF-EM anomaly with angle and dip direction of apparent conductor
(W=weak, M=moderate, S=strong)

Outline of Canalask Property

Claim boundary with located claim posts

Claim boundary with claim posts not located

Cut line

Bulldozer road

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

140° 30' W

Figure 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY AND CLAIM DATA

CANALASK PROPERTY - EAST

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

10005598 24

To accompany report dated November, 1987

CANA 6
YA 97088

CANA 4
YA 97086

CANA 2
YA 97084

MICRO 2
86109

MICRO 1
86108

MICRO 6
86115

MICRO 3
86111

MICRO 4
86112

MICRO 11
86368

MICRO 10
86367

MICRO 12
86360

WENG 1F
YA 96585

WENG 11
YB 06099

WENG 2F
YA 96586

WHITE RIVER

450 tonnes
1.68% Ni 0.04% Cu

GABBRO

DDH 87-01
DDH 87-02
DDH 87-03
DDH 87-04
DDH 87-05

FOOTWALL CONTACT (inferred from MAG. data)

HANGING WALL CONTACT (inferred from MAG. data)

2F

1+00N 4+80W
3+40W
2+00W
1+20W
0+00E
1+20E
2+40E
3+70E
5+10E
6+20E
10+00S
9+00S
4+00S
2+00S

3500
3000
2500
2600
2700

N

YUKON TERRITORY

ALASKA
Dawson
Carmacks
Haines Junction
WHITEHORSE
Skagway
Haines

LOCATION MAP

140°
138°
Beaver Creek
White R.
ALASKA YUKON
115J/8K 115I
115F/8G 115N
Carmacks
62°
N
St. Elias
Duke R.
Burwash Landing
Kluane Lake
115F/8G
115B/8C
KLUANE
NATIONAL MOUNTAINS
PARK
Alsek R.
HWY
Haines Junction
61°
SCALE — 1:2,000,000
0 20 40 60 80 km
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
to Haines 160 km

Approximate contact of ultramafic body

Diamond drill hole (VQ1 to 7-1972), (87-01 to 05-1987)

Bulldozer trench

VLF-EM anomaly with angle and dip direction of apparent conductor (W=weak, M=moderate, S=strong)

Outline of Canalask Property

Claim boundary with located claim posts

Claim boundary with claim posts not located

Cut line

Four-wheel drive road

Bulldozer road

Known ore reserves

Adit

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

Figure 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY AND CLAIM DATA

CANALASK PROPERTY – WEST

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

10005582V

To accompany report dated November, 1987

4+80 W

3+60 W

2+40 W

1+20 W

0+00 E

1+20 E

2+40 E

3+70 E

B.L. 0+00N

R 13454
44,42,17,10,<,<

R 13425
44,43,16,15,<,<

R 13426
64,56,19,15,<,<

R 13427
44,44,17,10,<,<

R 13428
46,28,13,10,<,<

R 13455
126,62,26,15,<,2

R 13429
50,32,11,10,<,<

R 13430
460,44,72,25,<,<

R 13431
100,50,22,10,<,<

R 13432
58,38,14,10,15,<

R 13433
73,37,15,15,15,<

R 13456
50,48,20,10,<,2

R 13434
70,56,20,10,<,<

R 13435
58,19,8,10,<,2

R 13436
34,50,22,15,<,<

R 13437
44,56,22,20,15,<

R 13438
38,52,18,10,<,<

R 13439
33,45,20,10,<,<

R 13440
52,50,20,20,<,<

R 13441
30,184,42,25,<,6

R 13457
40,22,9,10,<,<

R 13448
52,48,19,10,<,2

R 13447
53,48,16,15,<,<

R 13446
50,49,17,5,<,<

R 13445
44,45,17,15,<,<

R 13444
36,56,22,20,<,<

R 13443
109,60,22,15,<,2

R 13442
54,41,12,15,<,2

R 13460
116,35,26,10,<,2

R 13449
44,42,14,10,<,<

R 13450
35,46,19,10,<,<

R 13451
48,34,14,10,<,<

R 13452
28,23,15,10,<,2

R 13453
92,24,18,10,<,<

R 13461
60,48,16,20,<,<

LEGEND

● 44, 43, 16, 15, < < — Soil sample location — Cu (ppm), Ni(ppm), Co(ppm), Au(ppb), Pt(ppb), Pd(ppb)

< — 15 ppb or less Pt

< — 2 ppb or less Pd

Figure 4

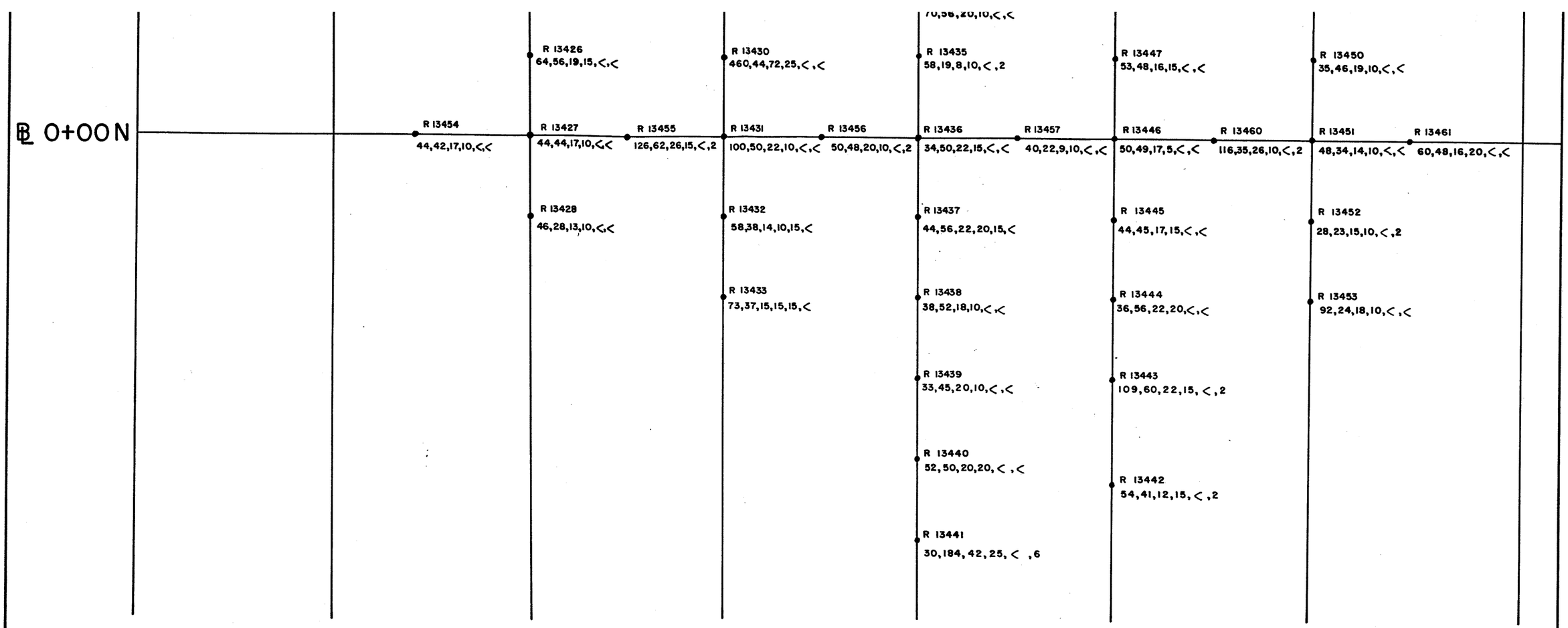
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

CANALASK PROPERTY

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKBRIDGE MINING CORPORATION



LEGEND

• 44, 43, 16, 15, < <	Soil sample location — Cu (ppm), Ni (ppm), Co (ppm), Au (ppb), Pt (ppb), Pd (ppb)
<	15 ppb or less Pt
<	2 ppb or less Pd

Figure 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

CANALASK PROPERTY

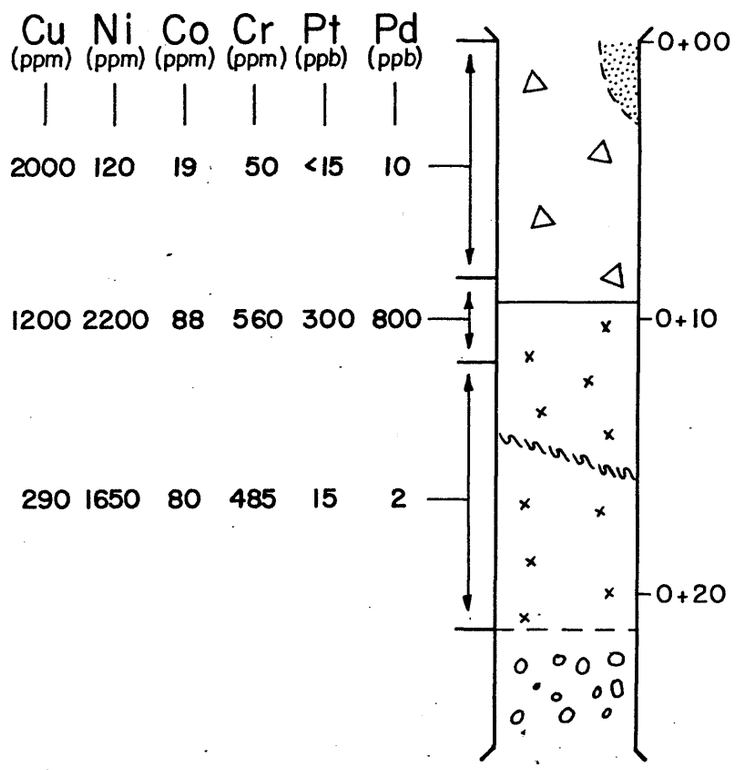
KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:2500

0 50 100 m

To accompany report dated November, 1987



LEGEND

- Tuffaceous rocks
- Chert
- Ultramafic rocks
- Fault gouge
- Overburden (glacial till)

Figure 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TRENCH 0+75E 1+60S

CANALASK PROPERTY

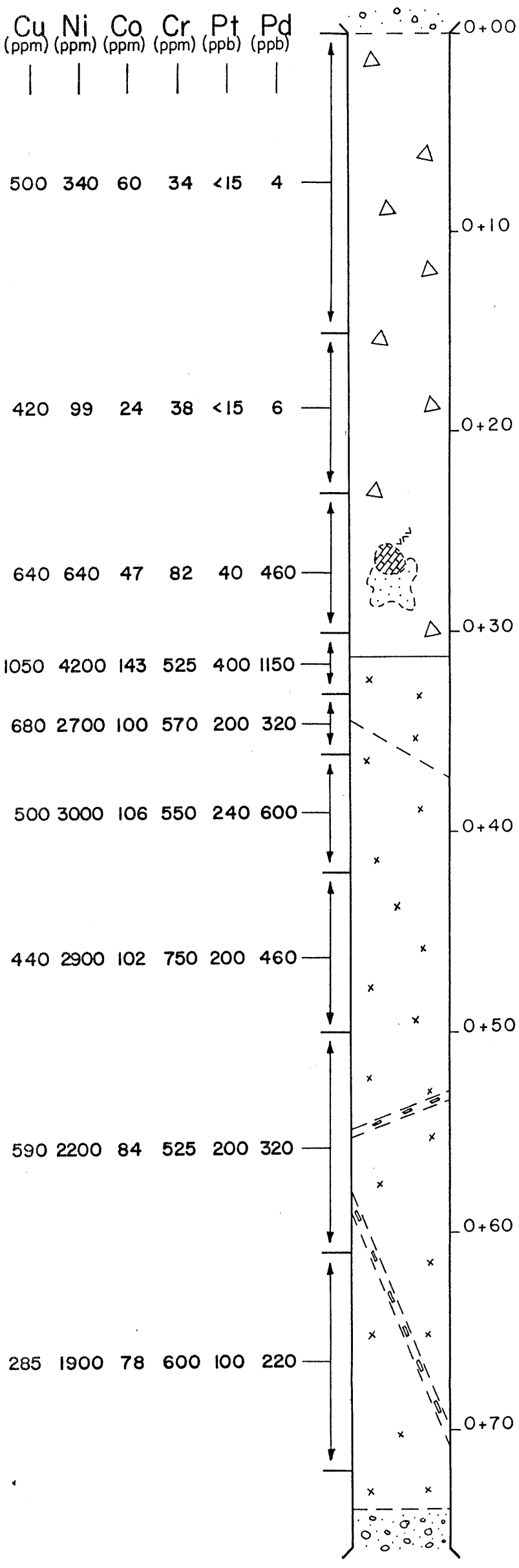
KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:250

0 5 10m

To accompany report dated November, 1987



LEGEND

- Overburden (glacial till)
- Chert
- Felsic dike
- Limestone
- Tuffaceous rocks
- Shear zone
- Ultramafic rocks

Figure 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TRENCH 0+60W 2+00S

CANALASK PROPERTY

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

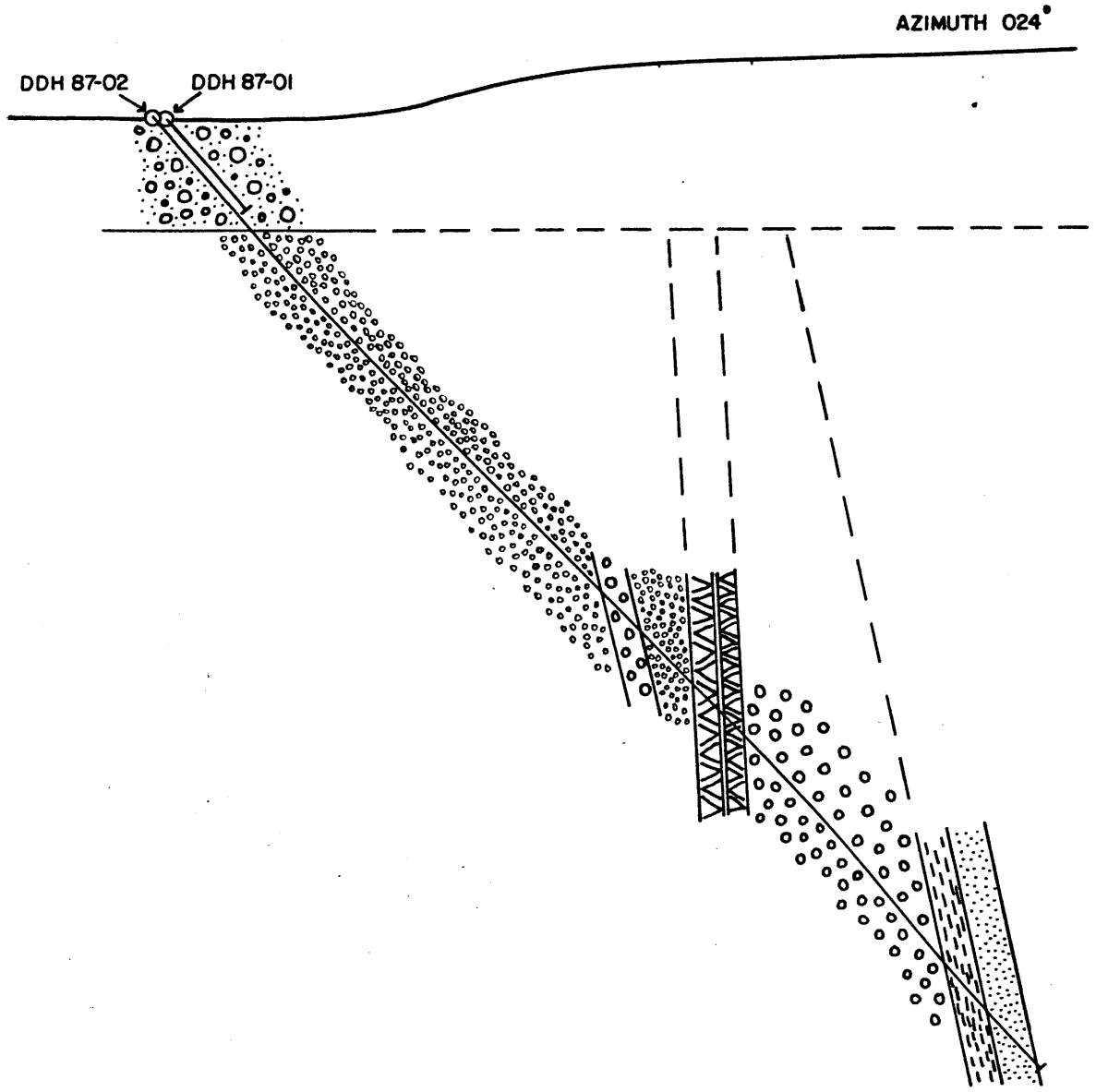
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:250

0 5 10 m

To accompany report dated November, 1987

10005 59824



LEGEND

- Argillite
- Quartzite
- Shear zone
- Peridotite
- Dunite
- Overburden

Figure 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH 87-01, 87-02

CANALASK PROPERTY

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

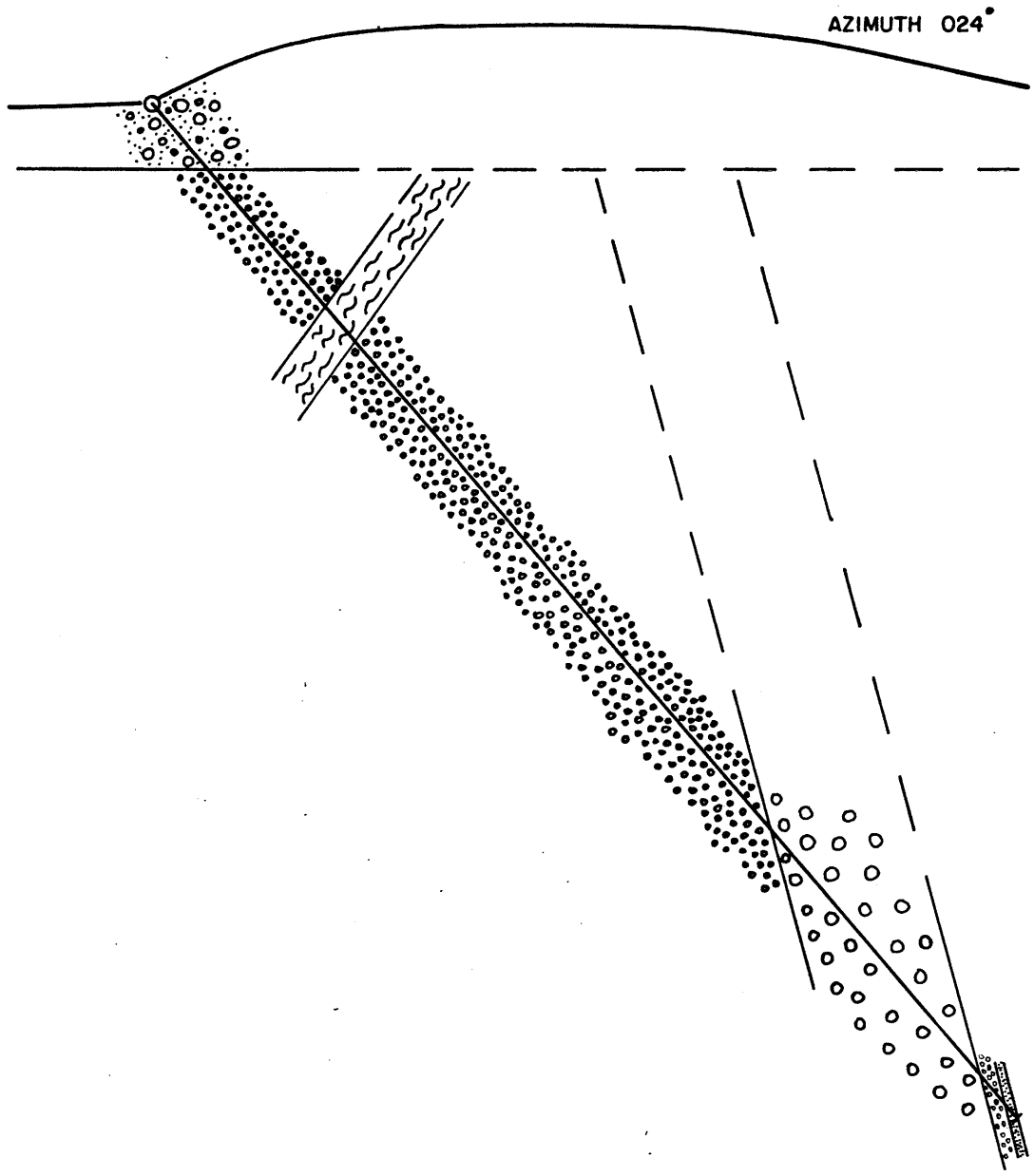
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50m

FACING GRID-WEST

1000559024



LEGEND

- Overburden
- Dunite
- Fracture zone
- Peridotite
- Quartzite

Figure 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH 87-03

CANALASK PROPERTY

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

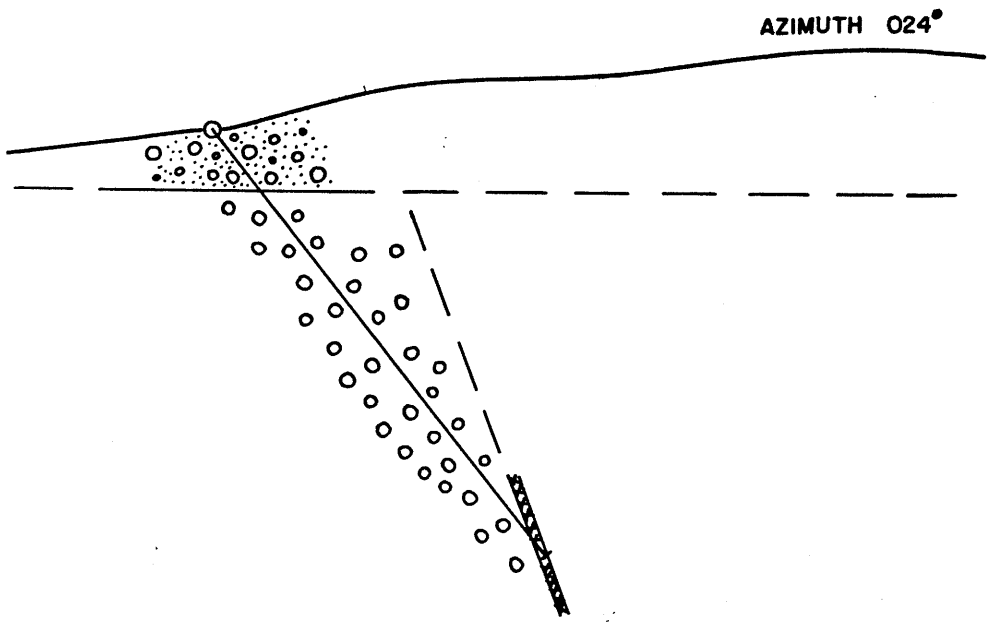
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

FACING GRID-WEST

10005598 24



LEGEND

- Skarn
- Peridotite
- Overburden

Figure 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH 87-04

CANALASK PROPERTY

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

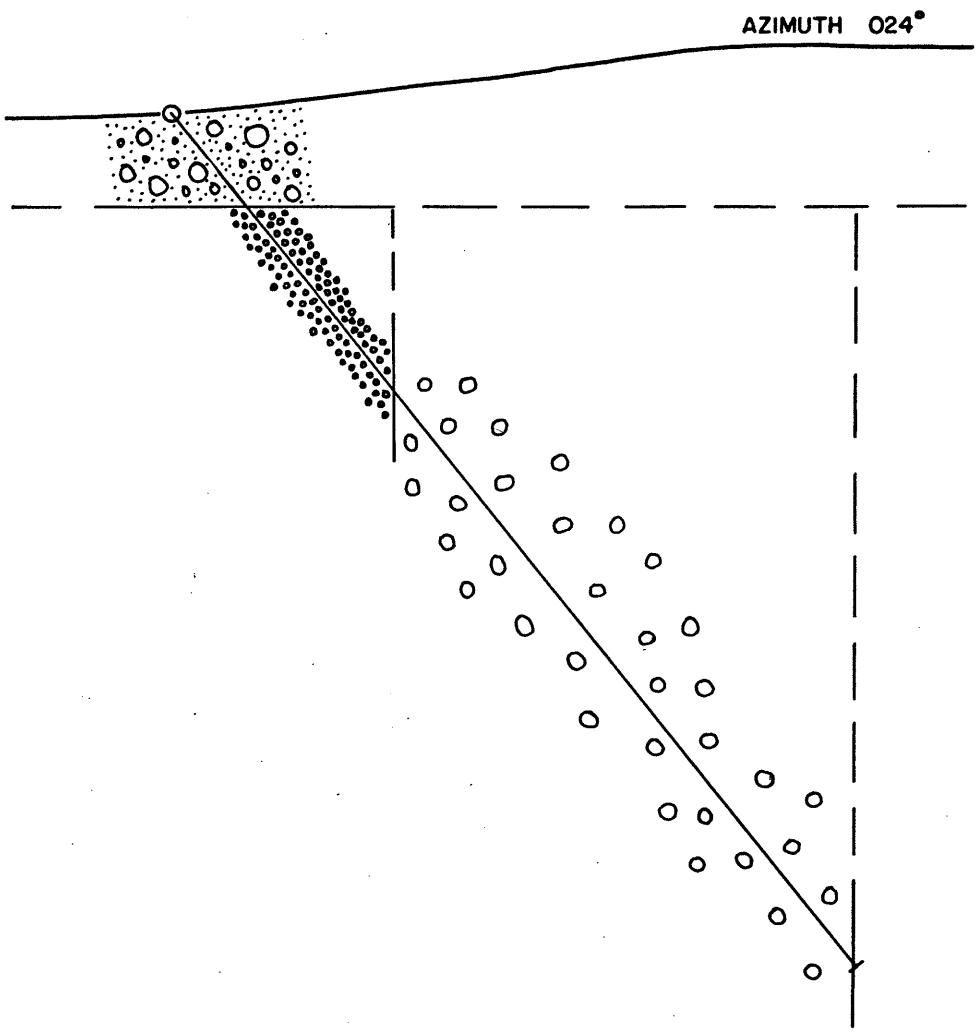
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

FACING GRID-WEST

100055982A



LEGEND

- Peridotite
- Dunite
- Overburden

Figure 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH 87-05

CANALASK PROPERTY

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

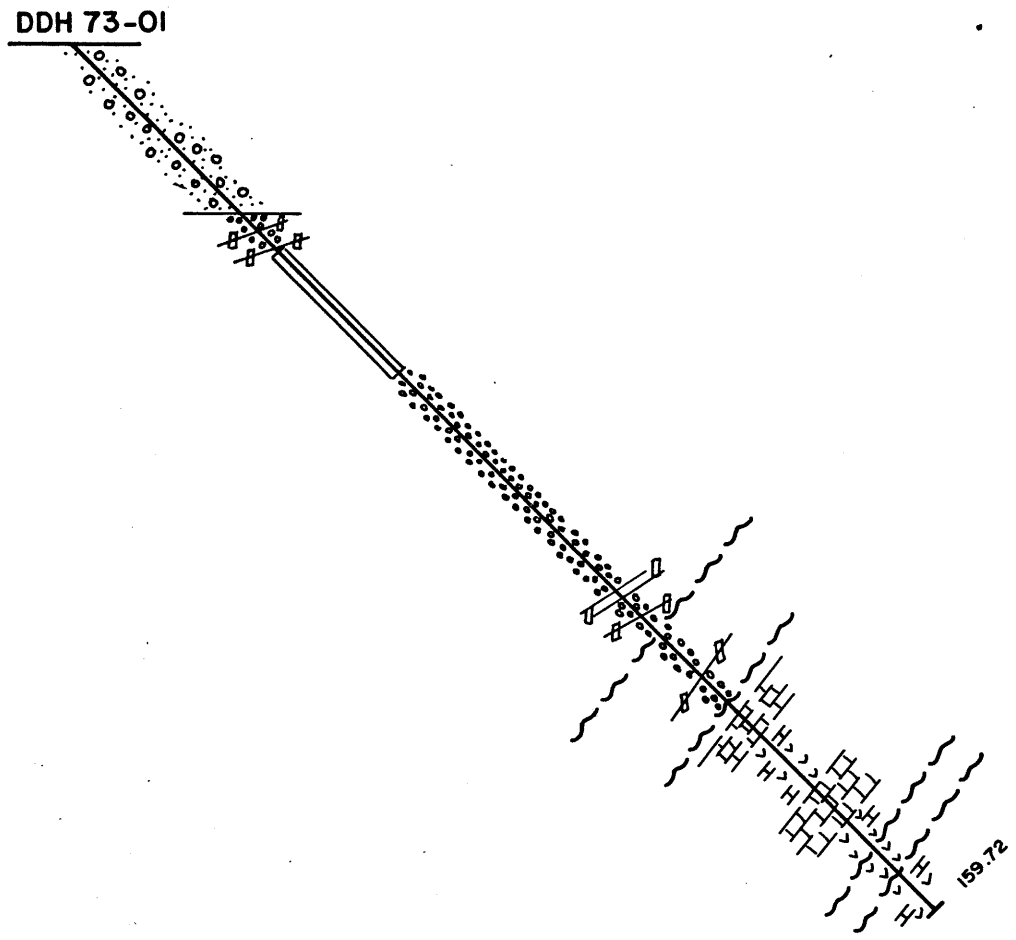
KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50m

FACING GRID-WEST



LEGEND

- Overburden
- Dunite
- Porphyry dyke
- Limestone
- Volcaniclastic
- Volcaniclastic – calcareous
- Core lost
- Fault

Figure 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH 73-01

CANALASK PROPERTY

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

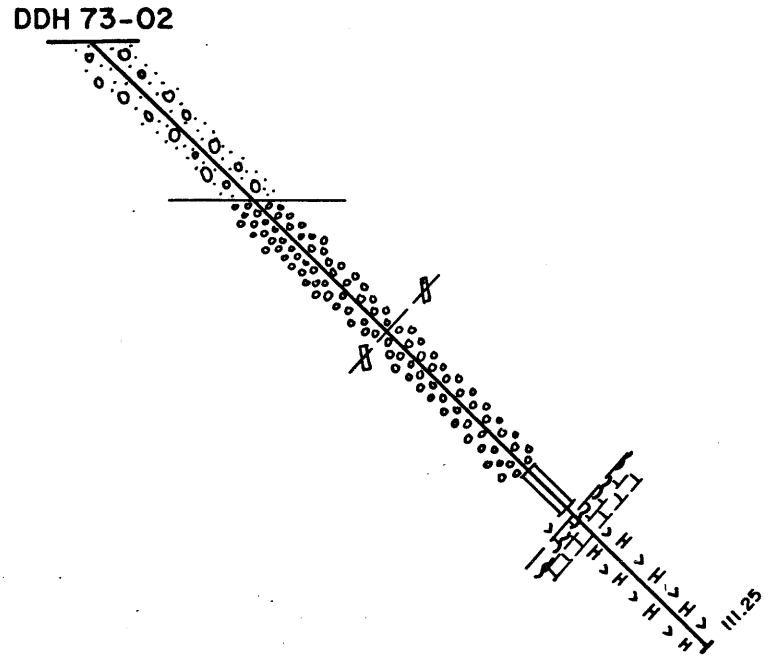
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

FACING GRID-WEST

10005598 24



LEGEND

- Overburden
- Dunite
- Limestone
- Volcaniclastic - calcareous
- Core lost
- Fault
- Porphyry dyke

Figure 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH 73-02

CANALASK PROPERTY

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

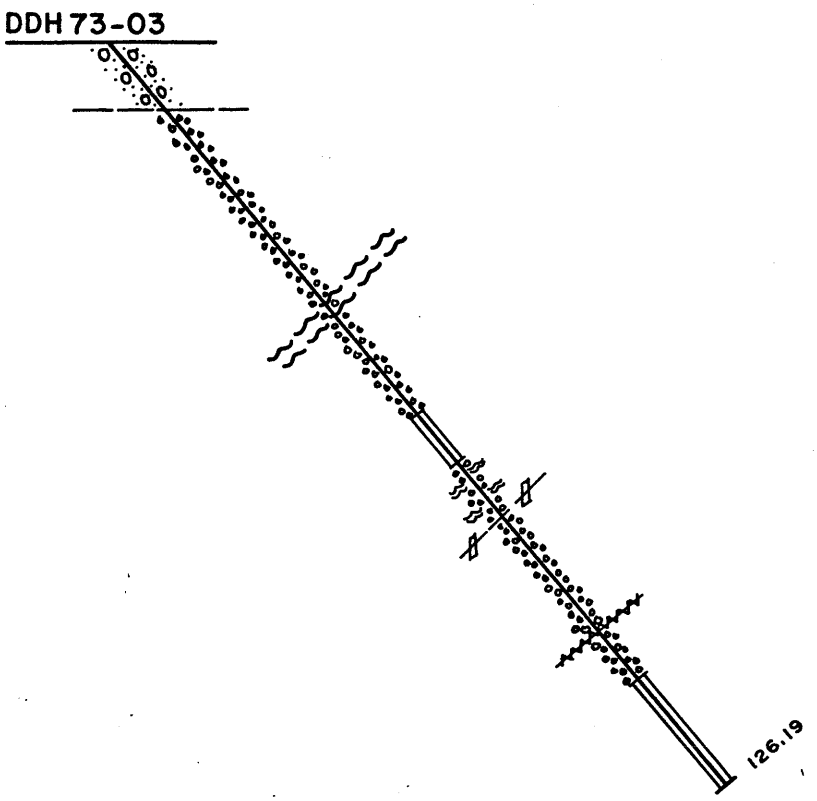
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

FACING GRID-WEST

1000559824



LEGEND

- Overburden
- Dunite
- Core lost
- Porphyry dyke
- Fault
- Skarn

Figure 13

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH 73-03

CANALASK PROPERTY

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

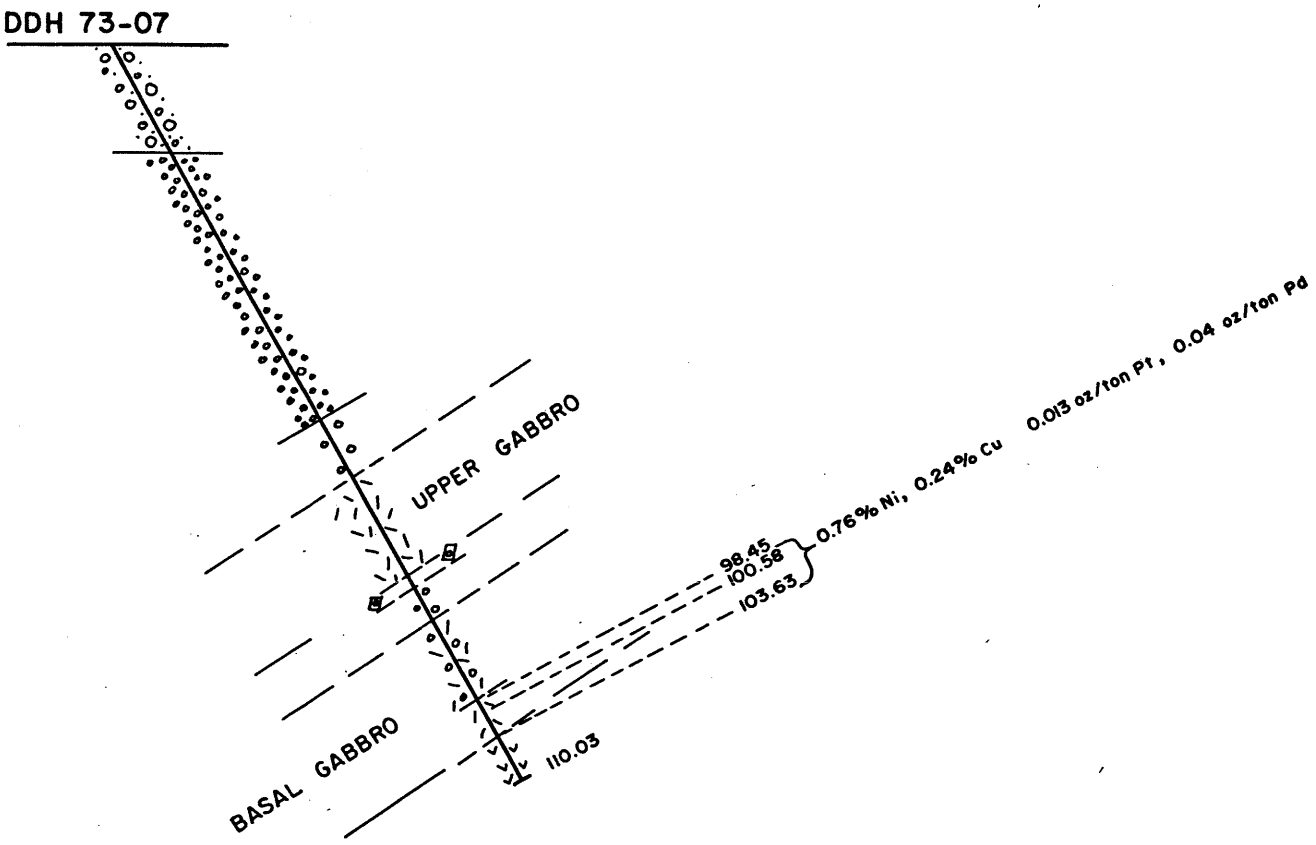
KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50m

FACING GRID-WEST



LEGEND

- Overburden
- Dunite
- Peridotite
- Harzburgite — spotted peridotite
- Olivine gabbro
- Gabbro
- Volcaniclastic

Figure 14

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH 73-07

CANALASK PROPERTY

WHITE RIVER AREA, YUKON

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

FACING GRID-WEST

1000559824