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SUMMARY REPORT

on

1987 EXPLORATION

LINDA PROPERTY

(KLU 1-71 CLAIMS)

Performed for

2001 Resource Industries Ltd.

Rockridge Mining Corporation and

Kluane Joint Venture

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INTRODUCTION

The Linda Creek Property was staked as the Klu claims in May, 1986 by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Kluane Joint Venture (Chevron Minerals Ltd. and All-North Resources Ltd.) to cover the extension of the Quill Creek Ultramafic Complex east of the Wellgreen Property. Additional claims were added during the 1987 field season. In December, 1986 the Joint Venture entered into an option agreement with 2001 Resource Industries Ltd. and Rockridge Mining Corporation, which subsequently funded an exploration program for platinum group elements (PGE), nickel and copper consisting of grid layout, mapping, geochemical soil sampling, rock sampling, geophysical surveys and road construction. The 1987 program extended from mid-June to early October and was performed by an Archer, Cathro crew based at the Wellgreen camp.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The 71 claim Linda Property is located in southwestern Yukon, 320 km northwest of Whitehorse at latitude 60°27' and longitude 139°25' on NTS claim map 115G/6 (see Figures 1 and 2 on the following pages). It is centered on Linda Creek, a tributary of Quill Creek, and adjoins the east end of the Wellgreen Property. Elevations range from about 1070 m (3500 feet) at Quill Creek to 1980 m (6500 feet) at the head of Linda Creek.

The access road to the former Wellgreen Mine crosses the west end of the Linda Property at a point about 10 km from the Alaska Highway. A bulldozer road was built about 2.5 km up Linda Creek in 1972 to the west-central part of the claim group. Road work in 1987 upgraded this into a good four-wheel drive access road.

The claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder as follows:

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Expiry Date
Klu 1-16	YA94404-YA94419	February 2, 1993
Klu 17-18	YA95012-YA95013	February 2, 1993
Klu 19-40	YA96451-YA96472	February 2, 1993
Klu 41-56	YA96881-YA96896	February 2, 1993
Klu 57F-61F	YA97925-YA97929	February 2, 1993
Klu 62, 63F, 64-71	YB08272-YB08281	September 29, 1988

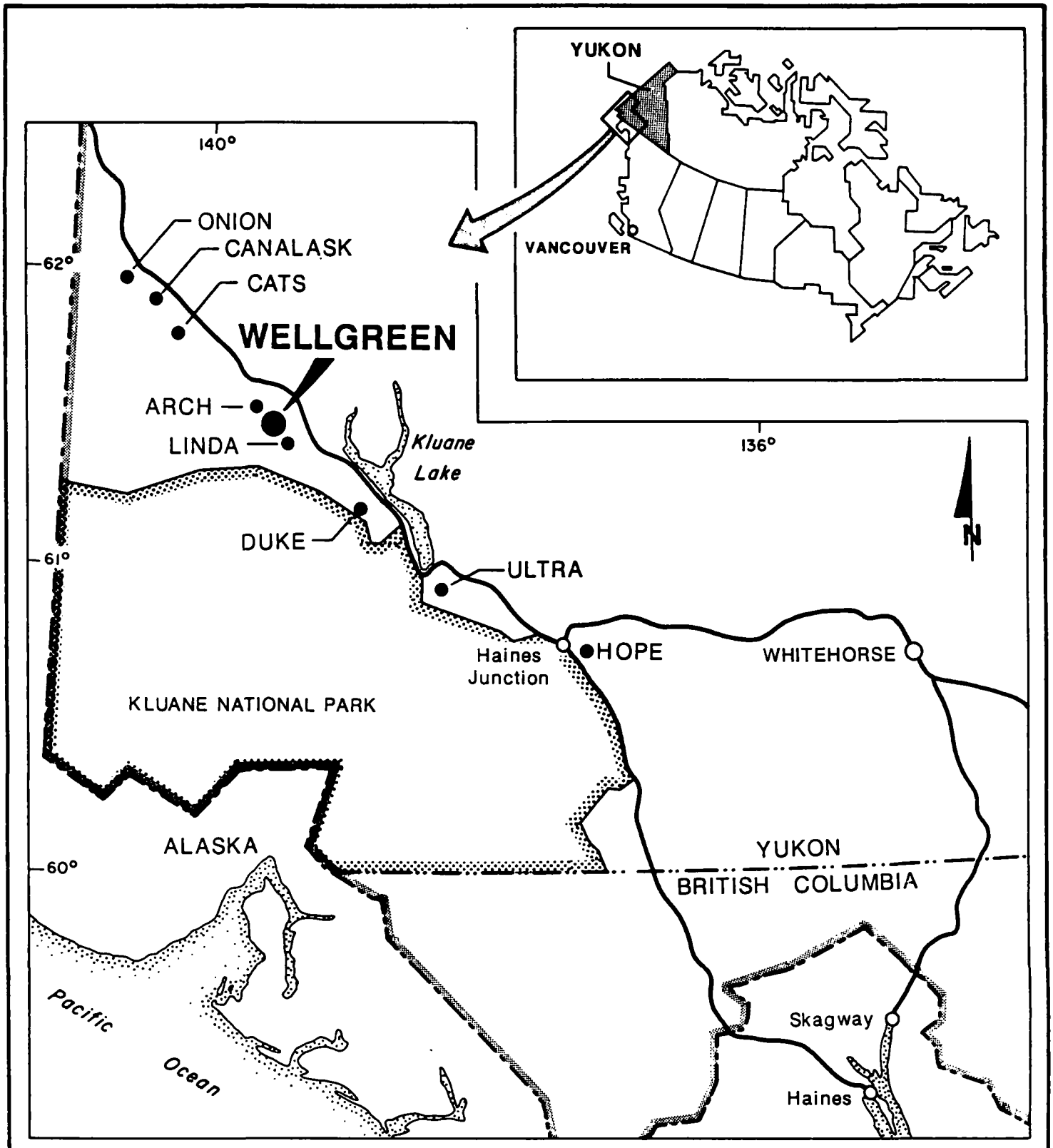


Figure 1

LOCATION
KLUANE PLATINUM BELT

YUKON, CANADA

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

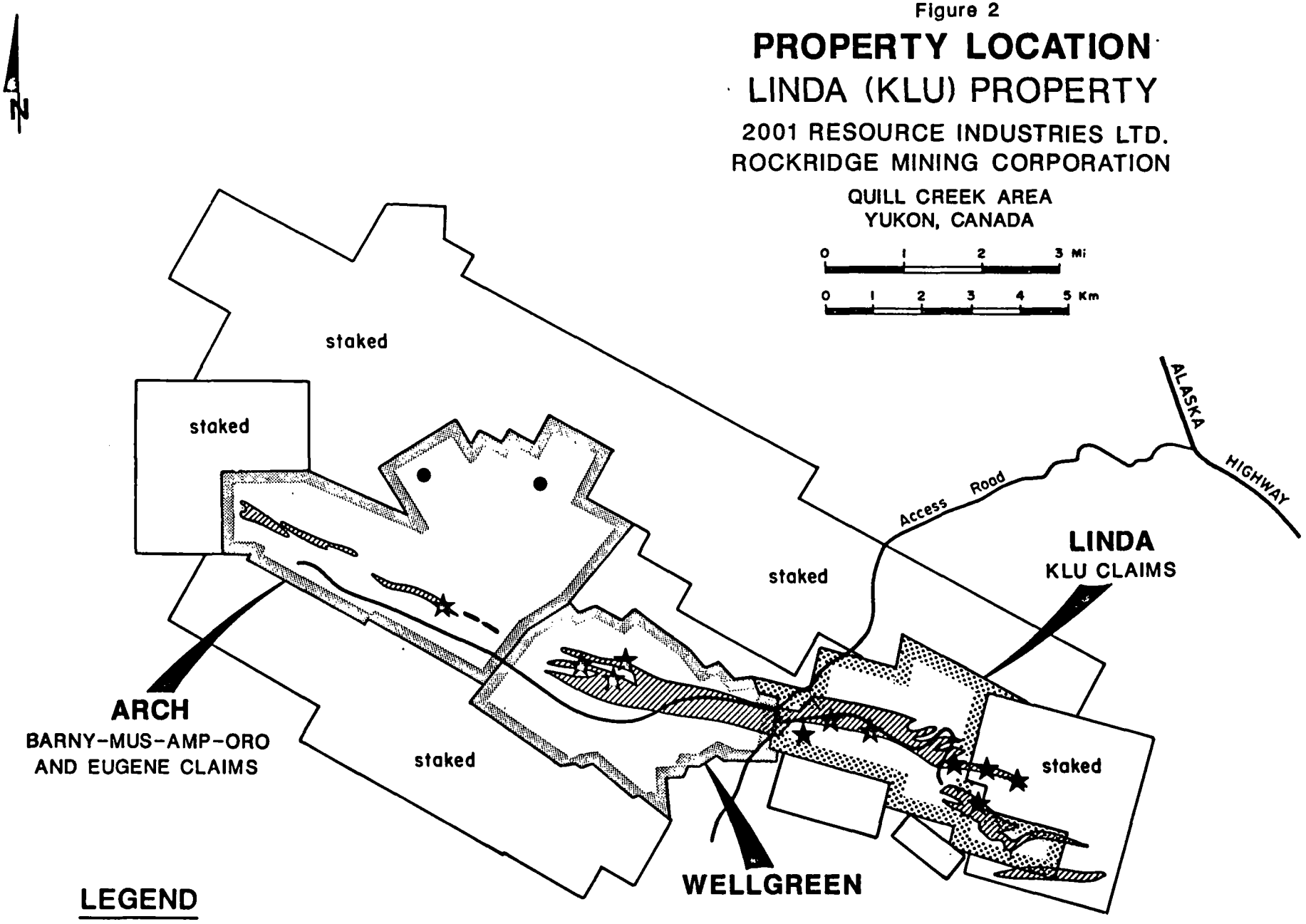
Figure 2

PROPERTY LOCATION

LINDA (KLU) PROPERTY

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

QUILL CREEK AREA
YUKON, CANADA



HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Linda Creek drainage was originally staked as the Jeep group in October, 1952 by Yukon Mining Company Limited and optioned to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, which explored it in conjunction with the Wellgreen Property. After prospecting, geological and geophysical surveys were carried out during 1953, four holes were drilled in 1953-54 and the claims were allowed to lapse.

The area was restaked in October, 1965 by P. and H. Versluce, who prospected and sampled. In 1966 a new company, Quill Creek Copper Mines Limited, was formed to develop the property in conjunction with a copper showing in Triassic volcanics on adjoining claims to the south. Quill Creek optioned the property to Newmont, which performed mapping and sampling in 1967-68. The claims were again optioned in 1972 by the Nickel Syndicate (Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd., Aquitaine Co. Canada Ltd., Home Oil Limited and Getty Mines, Limited) which carried out mapping, sampling and bulldozer trenching later in the year.

1987 WORK PROGRAM

Field work was performed between mid-June and early October and included claim location and tagging, staking 15 additional claims, grid layout and linecutting, geophysical and geochemical surveys, road repair and construction, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, and a control survey. The program, which was managed by M. Boulding under the supervision of the writer and R.C. Carne, was restricted to the western half of the property, where approximately two-thirds of the favourable rocks are situated.

GRIDWORK

Four new east-trending baselines were established 400 m apart. These were joined by crosslines at 100 m intervals. All lines were slope chained and picketed every 20 m with 0.5 m wooden lath pickets bearing grid coordinates on an aluminum tag. The new grid was then tied into the Wellgreen grid, the Wellgreen property boundary and all important geographical and geological features.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Results from the geochemical survey are summarized in Figures 7 to 16 in pocket. A total of 633 soil samples was collected at 50 m intervals on baselines and crosslines. Whenever possible, a B horizon or mixed B+C horizon was sampled. Samples were shipped by air express to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C., where they were sieved to -35 mesh and pulverized. After sample preparation, one-half assay ton was tested for platinum, palladium, gold, nickel and copper by means of the "Platinum + 4" package, in which the three precious metals were analyzed by means of D.C. Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (DCP-AES) and the other metals were analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS).

GEOPHYSICS

A detailed VLF-EM and proton gradiometer survey was performed under contract by Delta Geoscience Ltd., whose report is included as Appendix I. The results are summarized on Figures 17 and 18 in pocket. Readings were taken at 20 m intervals over the entire grid.

ROAD WORK

Road work was undertaken with D-7 and D-6 bulldozers contracted from E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse. The existing road up Linda Creek was upgraded and extended. A new road was pushed toward the Tex Showing but did not reach the target before the end of the program. Total machine usage was 194.5 hours with a D-7 and 17 hours with a D-6.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING

Geological mapping is plotted on Figures 5 and 6 in pocket. Geological mapping and prospecting was carried out on the northwest and central areas of the claim group, some use being made of the Nickel Syndicate detailed geology map. Showings were chip sampled and assayed for gold, platinum, palladium, nickel, copper and cobalt.

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.

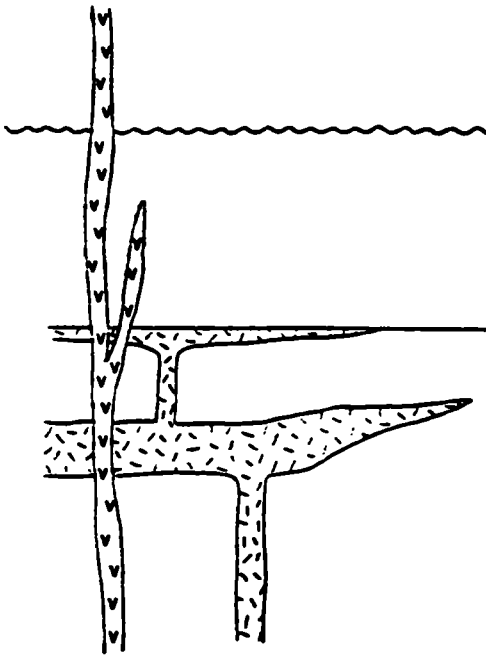
Geology is summarized in Table I on the following page. Oldest exposed bedrock is Pennsylvanian to Permian Skolai Group andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks (Station Creek Fm) grading upward to clastic sedimentary rocks and limestone (Hasen Creek Fm). These are overlain unconformably by Upper 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 dunite and peridotite while gabbro phases are generally compact and massive. Most nickel-copper-PGE occurrences in the Kluane Ranges are spatially associated with the gabbroic marginal facies of the intrusions.

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);

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-PGE mineralization is associated with the younger gabbros.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Klu claims lie along the regional and district strike, approximately 5 km southeast of the Wellgreen Mine. The Linda Creek drainage cuts a southwesterly-dipping sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks that have been intruded by a Triassic ultramafic complex of peridotite and gabbro. Although the stratigraphic package is somewhat different than that at Wellgreen, the peridotite-gabbro association and the relationship of sulphide mineralization is the same.

The southwest side of the claim block is underlain by Pennsylvanian-Permian Station Creek Fm, which consists of volcanic tuffs and breccias, intermixed siliceous argillite, and andesite and basalt flows. These are overlain by the Lower Permian Hasen Creek Fm, which has a dominant sedimentary component comprised of siliceous argillite, sandstone, limestone and conglomerate with varying amounts of pillow basalt. To the northeast, the Permian rocks are overlain by the Upper Triassic Nikolai Group which consists of amygdaloidal basalt, volcanic breccia and varying amounts of interbedded conglomerate, limestone, chert and argillite.

Strong shearing has been mapped at the bend in Linda Creek and correlated with a fault zone which cuts across the property at a low angle to run into the top end of Nickel Creek. A northeast-striking fault that follows the Quill Creek Valley offsets the Linda section from the Wellgreen section.

The ultramafic complex is represented by serpentinized peridotite, gabbro and minor amounts of dunite. The body is roughly conformable and extends discontinuously in a west-northwest direction through the Wellgreen Property, almost to the Donjek River, a distance of 20 km. The sill appears to terminate

to the east near the Klu-Wash claim boundary as interdigited subsidiary sills or apophyses injected along bedding into the country rock.

The peridotite is generally strongly serpentinized, dark greenish-black and medium grained. It weathers dark green with brown limonite spots and frequent white to greenish-white coatings of calcite. Slickensided scaly fractures are common and readily evident in the weathered material. The peridotite is generally strongly magnetic.

The gabbro resembles the varieties found at Wellgreen. The rock is composed mainly of chloritized pyroxenes and altered plagioclase laths with occasional small patches of serpentine. At chilled margins, the fine-grained phases are easily confused with volcanic rocks. At the northeast edge of the claim group, several gabbroic bodies are exposed that appear to intrude the peridotite. However, intrusive features between the peridotite and gabbro suggest that they were intruded at almost the same time.

MINERALIZATION

To date, six showings have been found on the Linda Property. Two of these, the Upper and Lower, were discovered by Hudson Bay in 1953. Suicide Hill, Cherf and SK were inferred from the 1972 Nickel Syndicate data although they were not explored at that time. The sixth showing (Tex) was discovered by geochemical sampling and prospecting in 1987.

Nickel-copper-platinum mineralization exposed on surface falls into two general categories. Massive to disseminated mineralization occurs in faulted or fractured zones within wallrocks near the contact with ultramafic rocks. Examples include the Upper and Suicide Hill Showings. The other four showings consist of disseminated sulphides, often clotty, within the ultramafic sill. These tend to occur within apophyses, rather than in the main part of the sill and to lie near the margins of thinner bodies. Descriptions of the individual showings follow and Table II on the following page summarizes the significant assays.

A landslide occupies the central portion of the 1987 grid. This unconsolidated material is composed largely of peridotite, some of which is significantly mineralized, which produces moderately anomalous geochemical and geophysical response. A sample consisting of representative specimens of mineralized float collected from Linda Creek at the toe of the slide returned values of 0.010 opt Pt, 0.018 opt Pd, 0.27% Ni and 0.12% Cu. The distribution of mineralization within the slide has not been determined and the source of the slide has not been investigated.

The Lower Showing, situated approximately 1 km up Linda Creek on the southwest bank, is a mineralized shear zone in a talc-chlorite schist at the contact with a silicified mudstone. Intensely sheared peridotite without

TABLE II

SIGNIFICANT 1987 ASSAYS
LINDA (KLU) PROPERTY

Showing	Sample No.	Width	Copper (%)	Nickel (%)	Gold (opt)	Platinum (opt)	Palladium (opt)	Pt+Pd (opt)
Lower	P25748	1.1 m	0.25	0.37	0.004	0.016	0.029	0.045
	P25749	1.0 m	0.19	0.25	0.001	0.032	0.054	0.086
	P25068	grab	8.15	0.09	0.008	0.338	0.857	1.195
	P25069	grab	0.19	0.26	0.002	0.038	0.079	0.117
	P25077	grab	0.32	0.27	0.002	0.034	0.076	0.110
	P25079	grab	0.72	0.26	0.001	0.032	0.088	0.120
	P25080	grab	6.25	0.11	0.003	0.541	0.397	0.938
	P25096	grab	0.01	0.12	0.001	0.076	0.038	0.114
	P25018	grab	1.05	6.12	Tr	0.061	0.187	0.248
Upper	P25746	1.3 m	1.02	1.80	0.006	0.064	0.047	0.111
	P25747	1.1 m	0.41	0.66	0.006	0.029	0.021	0.050
	R17994	grab	0.92	2.64	0.001	0.039	0.021	0.060
	R17996	grab	2.55	2.52	0.011	0.076	0.035	0.111
	R17997	grab	0.60	0.43	0.007	0.035	0.021	0.056
	P25750	grab	3.05	0.57	0.009	0.108	0.058	0.166
SK	P12942	grab	0.32	0.29	0.004	0.025	0.038	0.063
	P12943	grab	0.10	0.06	0.001	0.010	0.013	0.023
	P25094	grab	0.25	0.23	0.003	0.016	0.026	0.042
	P25095	grab	0.11	0.04	0.001	0.020	0.025	0.045
Tex	P25650	grab	0.36	0.40	0.003	0.026	0.013	0.039
	P25495	grab	0.31	0.16	0.003	0.022	0.007	0.031
	P25496	grab	0.33	0.18	0.001	0.029	0.007	0.036
Cherf	P17990	grab	0.22	0.16	0.001	0.027	0.029	0.056
Suicide Hill	P25082	grab	0.39	0.07	0.015	0.045	0.014	0.059

visible mineralization outcrops 20 m upslope. A specimen returned values of 0.076 opt Pt, 0.038 opt Pd, 0.12% Ni and 0.008% Cu but resampling gave much lower values. At the showing, mineralization has been found intermittently over a strike length of 25 m and a maximum true width of 1.1 m. Sulphides occur as blebs and stringers within a limonitized zone that strikes east and dips moderately to the south. Disseminated and massive mineralization consists predominantly of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite while galena and sphalerite have been identified under the microscope. A specimen of heavily disseminated sulphide from the 1986 program returned values of 0.027 opt Pt, 0.128 opt Pd, 4.1% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 0.031 opt iridium, 0.079 opt osmium, 0.096 opt ruthenium and 0.029 opt rhodium. Chip sampling in 1987 gave assays of 0.016 opt Pt, 0.029 opt Pd, 0.37% Ni and 0.025% Cu over a true width of 1.1 m. A second chip sample across a 1.0 m thickness collected 4 m along strike returned 0.032 opt Pt, 0.054 opt Pd, 0.25% Ni and 0.19% Cu.

The Upper Showing, situated roughly 500 m upstream and also on the southwest bank, consists of a well mineralized shear zone in metamorphosed siltstones and an altered, slightly carbonitized rock tentatively identified as a gabbro. The mineralized zone is exposed over a length of 12 m, is up to 1.3 m wide, trends approximately east and is generally vertical. Limonite staining is prominent over the shear zone with patchy azurite and malachite also present. Massive mineralization occurs along fracture planes in three lenses up to 1.0 m in length. Disseminated mineralization is also present throughout the shear zone and is occasionally found in the hanging wall and footwall rocks. Pyrrhotite is the dominant sulphide mineral but significant amounts

of chalcopyrite are also present. Specimens collected in 1986 yielded 0.021 opt Pt, 0.057 opt Pd, 0.24% Ni, 0.33% Cu, 0.003 opt iridium, 0.009 opt osmium, 0.011 opt ruthenium and 0.003 opt rhodium. Two chip samples 3 m apart collected in 1987 returned 0.064 opt Pt, 0.047 opt Pd, 1.80% Ni and 1.02% Cu over a true width of 1.3 m and 0.029 opt Pt, 0.021 opt Pd, 0.66% Ni and 0.41% Cu over 1.1 m.

A 1954 drill hole (W-1) was drilled to the south at -30° about 40 m west of the Lower Showing. The hole intersected an ultramafic sequence that is not exposed on surface, consisting of a 21 m intercept of peridotite on the north edge of a 30 m wide gabbro sill containing disseminated sulphides. A 36 cm wide massive sulphide zone at the contact between the gabbro body and a quartzite-diopside sequence assayed 0.12 opt Pt, 0.14 opt Pd, 4.19% Ni and 1.80% Cu. The disseminated mineralization was not assayed.

Midway between the Upper and Lower Showings, an impressive gossan produced by the weathering of a pyritic shear zone in metasediments is exposed in the creek bank. A thirty-four element ICP analysis returned no significant values. Drill Hole W-2 is thought to have been situated about 50 m downstream. It intersected no ultramafics and no assays were reported.

The SK Showing, situated on the steep hillside southwest of the creek, consists of a moderately to slightly mineralized gabbro that intrudes a sequence of intermediate ash or lapilli tuffs that grade to the south into siltstone and argillite. The gabbro is a fine- to medium-grained clinopyroxene-rich rock similar in most respects to the mineralized gabbro at the Wellgreen Property. This unit has an exposed strike length of approximately 80 m with apparent widths of up to 10 m. The east end contains up to about 10%

disseminated pyrrhotite and 3 to 4% chalcopyrite. The best specimen collected during 1987 analyzed 0.025 opt Pt, 0.038 opt Pd, 0.29% Ni and 0.32% Cu.

The Tex Zone is a new showing at the head of the creek, near the eastern edge of the grid. It was located by following up a 400 ppb Pt soil geochem anomaly. A mineralized and altered peridotite intrudes a sequence of intermediate volcanics and tuffs adjacent to two small gabbro units. The ultramafic body shows evidence of intense shearing and strong quartz carbonate alteration in places. Mineralization occurs as sulphides (dominantly pyrrhotite) concentrated on minor shear planes, or as patchy disseminations in the less altered rock. A specimen from the zone yielded values of 0.029 opt Pt, 0.027 opt Pd, 0.18% Ni and 0.33% Cu. Because it was found late in the program and was only accessible by helicopter, little prospecting was accomplished in 1987.

The Cherf Showing lies roughly in the centre of the grid within a well defined sequence consisting of limestone and silicified limestone overlain by a gabbro body. The gabbro contact strikes east and dips 40°N. This unit is severely fractured and sheared, heavily carbonitized and serpentinized. Limonite staining is prominent throughout the unit. Mineralization, dominantly pyrrhotite, occurs as small pods and stringers concentrated mainly in the footwall contact with the silicified limestone. A grab sample from the Cherf Showing returned assays of 0.027 opt Pt, 0.029 opt Pd, 0.16% Ni and 0.22% Cu.

The Suicide Hill Zone, approximately 200 m southeast of Cherf, is a small near-vertical exposure with strong secondary copper straining on a sheared, quartz-carbonate-altered volcanic near a gabbro-peridotite sill. Sulphides

appear as patchy disseminations or mineralized shears. A specimen ran 0.045 opt Pt, 0.059 opt Pd, 0.07% Ni and 0.39% Cu.

Neither the Cherf or Suicide Hill Showings produced any significant response from the geochemical or geophysical surveys. Consequently, they received little attention until late in the season, when weather conditions precluded any extensive work in these areas.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The 1987 soil sample survey results are plotted on Figures 7 to 16 (in pocket). Approximately one-third of the Klu claim group was sampled at 50 m intervals along grid lines spaced 100 m apart, resulting in coverage of over two-thirds of that portion of the property known to be underlain by the favourable ultramafic rocks.

Sampling conditions varied from good to poor, with the better samples collected on unfrozen south-facing slopes above the vegetation line, mainly toward the east end of the grid. The worst conditions occur on north-facing slopes covered with extensive blankets of moss and shrubs. These areas are underlain by permanently frozen organic-rich overburden. A typical example of this condition is the steep south side of Linda Creek in the southwestern portion of the grid.

Approximately background response in soil for the various metals is shown below:

Metal	Ultramafic Rocks	Other Rocks
Pt	50 ppb	15 ppb
Pd	50 ppb	15 ppb
Ni	400 ppm	100 ppm
Cu	200 ppm	200 ppm

Soil response from ultramafic rocks is considered anomalous when it exceeds 100 ppb Pt or Pd, 800 ppm Ni or 400 ppm Cu and strongly anomalous above 200 ppb Pt or Pd, 1600 ppm Ni or 800 ppm Cu.

The distribution of anomalous and strongly anomalous platinum and palladium response in soil is generally coincident with high nickel and copper values, which agrees with prospecting observations on the type of mineralization present. The anomalies are also coincident with known mineral

showings and the mineralized landslide material, although not all the showings show a well defined anomalous pattern. In addition, some of the stronger anomalies trend off the east and northeast edge of the grid and require more definition.

The strongest and largest anomaly occurs at the east end of the grid and resulted in the discovery of a new area of mineralized float named the Tex Showing. Another large anomaly is underlain by the landslide, which appears to be transported from a partially defined anomaly at the northeast corner of the grid. Anomalous response from the showings along and south of Linda Creek is weak to poor, which could be a result of the poor sampling conditions referred to earlier or could indicate that the source occurs erratically and is limited in size.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration program consisting of claim staking and tagging, grid layout and linecutting, control survey, geochemical and geophysical surveys, road repair and construction, geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling was performed on the Linda Property between mid-June and early October, 1987. The work was funded by 2001 Resource Industries Ltd. and Rockridge Mining Corporation under an agreement with the claim owners, Chevron Minerals Ltd. and All-North Resources Ltd. (Kluane Joint Venture).

The property, which is situated on Linda Creek, a tributary of Quill Creek, covers the southeast extension of the ultramafic complex that hosts the former Wellgreen Mine. The Linda Property has a long history of exploration dating from its original staking in October, 1952 and subsequent option by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting which explored the area as part of the Wellgreen Property. This work consisted of geological and geophysical surveys in 1953-54, 1966-68 and 1972 and four drill holes in 1953 or 1954. A later operator carried out bulldozer trenching in 1972. The previous work, which was directed toward the nickel-copper potential, identified two small showings along Linda Creek (Upper and Lower) and inferred the presence of several others. A hole drilled near the Upper Showing in 1954 showed that the sulphide mineralization contains an unusually high platinum content, with an assay of 0.12 opt Pt, 0.14 opt Pd, 4.19% Ni and 1.80% Cu across 36 cm. Those grades compare favourably with metal ratios from the nearby Wellgreen deposit.

The 1987 program was directed toward the platinum potential. Initial emphasis was on defining the position of the ultramafic rocks using grid controlled mapping and geophysical surveys, on determining the location and

extent of mineralization using geochemical soil and rock sampling and prospecting, and gaining road access from the Wellgreen Mine road to the heart of the property. This work, which was restricted to the western half of the property, was successful in delineating six separate mineralized zones containing unusually high values of platinum and palladium in association with nickel and copper mineralization. Mineralization is associated with the margins of small apophyses of the main sill and occurs both in the ultramafic rocks and in the older sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

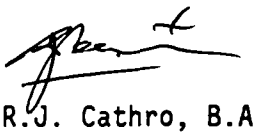
The best exposures of mineralization occur in old hand trenches on the Upper and Lower Showings, situated on the southwest bank of Linda Creek. At the former, two chip samples about 3 m apart averaged 0.048 opt Pt, 0.035 opt Pd, 1.28% Ni and 0.74% Cu across 1.2 m. Two chip samples 4 m apart across the Lower Showing averaged 0.024 opt Pt, 0.041 opt Pd, 0.31% Ni and 0.22% Cu. The other four showings are only exposed as float and have merely been grab sampled. Mineralized specimens have returned assays that range from 0.02 to 0.045 opt Pt, 0.007 to 0.038 opt Pd, 0.04 to 0.40% Ni and 0.10 to 0.39% Cu. These are unusually high values in platinum and palladium in relation to such low nickel and copper content, suggesting that most of the base metal content has been leached away during weathering. Mineralization in which platinum values equal or exceed palladium content are relatively common the property and, since platinum price is roughly five times palladium price, this is considered quite significant.

The Linda Property warrants an extensive program of road building, trenching and drilling to delineate size and grade of the known showings and explore anomalous areas for additional targets. A good start was made in 1987

on extending a road from Linda Creek to the showings situated at the east end of the grid. This should be completed early in the 1988 field season so that the program can proceed as soon as the targets are free of snow.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



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

APPENDIX

RESULTS OF VLF-EM AND PROTON GRADIOMETER SURVEY

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

LINDA PROJECT

YUKON TERRITORY

CANADA

NTS 115G/5

LAT 61° 28'N, LONG 139° 32'

Owner: ALL NORTH RESOURCES LTD.

Operator: ALL NORTH RESOURCES LTD.

Field Management: ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

DECEMBER 14, 1987. G.A. HENDRICKSON, P.GEOPH.

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Survey Procedure .. .. Pages 5 & 6.

Discussion of the Data .. .. .. Page 7.

Conclusion and Recommendations .. .. Page 8.

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APPENDIX:

Filtered V.L.F. Plans (Fig. #2A & 2B)

Magnetic Plans (Fig. #3A & 3B)

INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the geophysical work carried out by Delta Geoscience Ltd. on the Linda Project during the period July 25 to August 16, 1987. The Linda property is owned and operated by All North Resources, however project management was contracted out to Archer, Cathro & Associates. The claims are in the southwest Yukon, approximately 317 kms. west of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

The project was initiated to explore mineral showings related to an ultramafic complex. This ultramafic complex hosts along strike the wellknown Wellgreen deposit, a 738,000 ton nickel copper deposit. The exploration target is platinum group metals, associated with nickel and copper mineralization within the complex.

Archer, Cathro & Associates contracted the geophysical program to Delta Geoscience Ltd. G. Hendrickson, the author of this report and Senior Geophysicist for Delta Geoscience Ltd., planned the geophysical work in consultation with Bob Cathro, Project Manager, and Rob Carne, Senior Project Geologist for Archer, Cathro & Associates.

Approximately 25 kilometres each of VLF/MAG/GRAD surveys were completed. Surveys were designed to study the magnetic susceptibility and conductivity variations of the host rock and related mineralized zones. Orientation geophysical surveys conducted the previous year had indicated the combined VLF/MAG/GRAD survey was the most cost effective geophysical technique to use.

Access to the survey area is by a 14 km access road from Kilometre 1788 of the Alaska Highway. Accommodation for the Delta Geoscience Ltd. crew was provided by Archer, Cathro & Associates in their camp at the Wellgreen deposit.

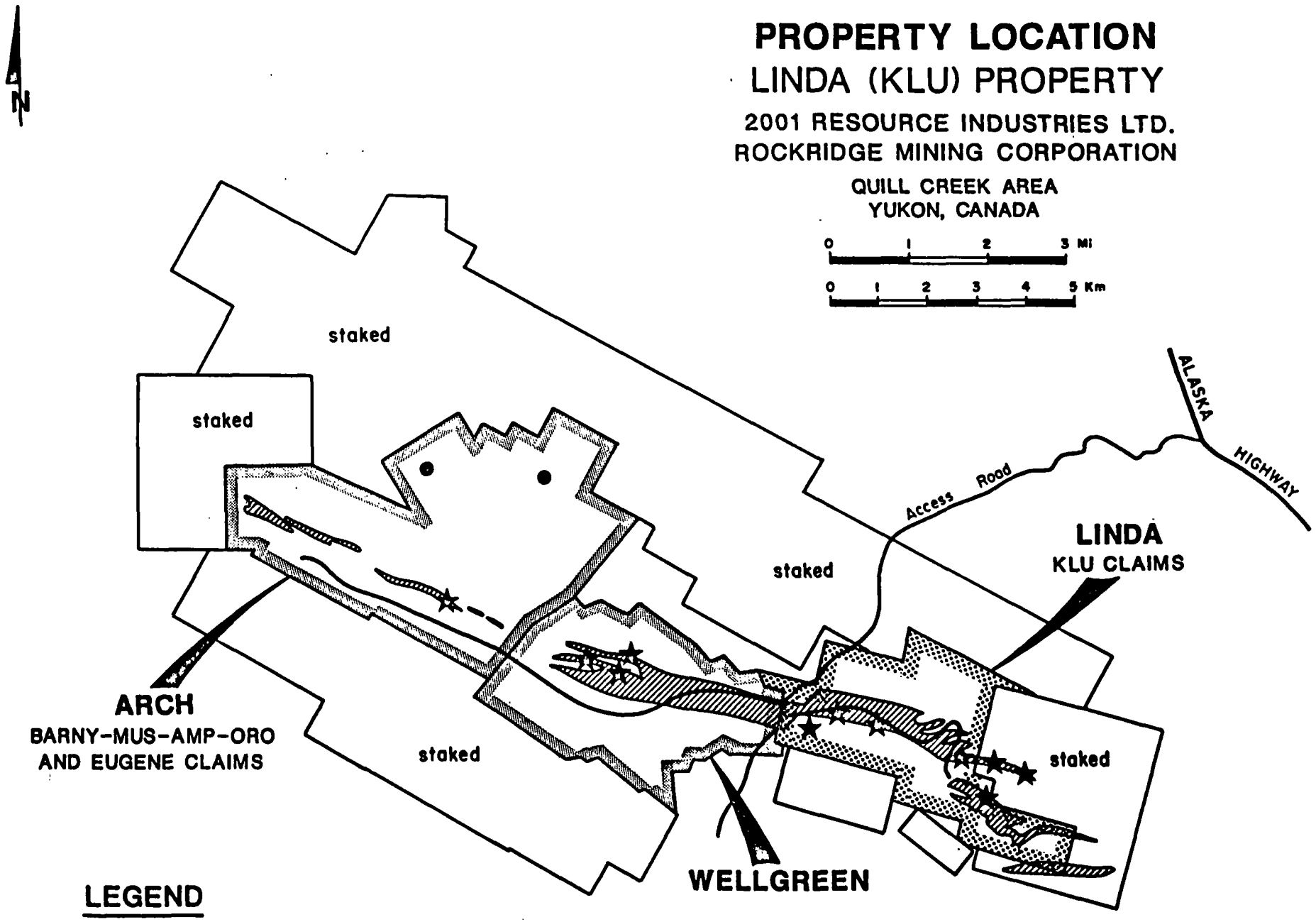

Figure 1
Location Map.

PERSONNEL - Delta Geoscience Ltd.

Grant Hendrickson	- Senior Geophysicist/Supervisor
Eric Hards	- Junior Geophysicist
Scott Cosman	- Junior Geophysicist

EQUIPMENT

1 - Scintrex I.G.S.II System, configured as a VLF/MAG/ GRADIOMETER.
1 - Scintrex MP-3 Base Station Magnetometer.
1 - Hewlett Packard Quietjet Printer.
1 - Toshiba T3100 Computer.

DATA PRESENTATION

The Magnetics and filtered V.L.F. data is presented in a contoured plan format, at a scale of 1:2500.

Stacked profile plans of the filtered V.L.F., Magnetics and Gradiometer data have also been prepared at a scale of 1:2500.

The profile plans are not included with this report, since they were supplied earlier and are not pertinant to this discussion of the data.

Profiles aid in interpretation, whereas contoured plans give a good spatial view of the data. Profile data was presented increasing to the right from a base level (value at the line position).

Fig. #1 - Location Map.
Fig. #2A & 2B - Filtered V.L.F. Plan.
Fig. #3A & 3B - Magnetic Plan.

Separate profile sections of the V.L.F. data were also prepared earlier with the Fraser and Hjelt filtered values posted below the V.L.F. inphase and quadrature profiles. The scale of these sections is 1:2500. The V.L.F. filtering procedures used are referenced at the back of this report.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Archer, Cathro & Associates ensured that the lines were cut and accurately chained prior to the arrival of the Delta Geoscience Ltd. crew. Station interval was set at 20 metres horizontal, thus the chaining crews had to correct for the slope. Lines were spaced 100 metres apart.

Surveys as mentioned earlier were designed to evaluate the magnetic susceptibility and conductivity of mineralized zones and their host rocks.

The combined VLF/MAG/GRAD survey is a very cost effective method to achieve the above goals, particularly in the rough terrain of the survey area.

The V.L.F. survey was expected to respond equally well to both sulphides and/or structures. The Magnetics were expected to respond primarily to the lithology and any near surface pyrrhotite/magnetite mineralization.

V.L.F:

The magnetic and V.L.F. surveys were performed simultaneously. V.L.F. measurements were taken every 20 metres along grid lines. The Seattle V.L.F. station, NLK, transmitting at 24.8 khz and the Annapolis station, NSS, transmitting at 21.4 khz were chosen as the transmitters. These stations are only approximately 15° off strike with the expected strike of the geology, thus still provided good electromagnetic coupling for any conformable conductors. Note, that for optimum electromagnetic coupling, the conductor should strike toward the V.L.F. station. The primary field strength, although weak due to the distance from the transmitters, was adequate. The Seattle station was preferable in terms of primary field strength, however the transmitter was off for extended periods of maintenance during the survey period.

Three components of the V.L.F. electromagnetic field were measured: the horizontal field strength, vertical in-phase and vertical quadrature. All of the vertical in-phase V.L.F. data was subsequently filtered using the Fraser and Hjelt filters. This filtering helps to understand the spatial position of conductors, both along strike and downdip. These filtering techniques are referenced at the back of this report.

An important parameter of V.L.F. surveying should be noted - the skin depth. Skin depth is a useful parameter for describing the depth of penetration of V.L.F. signals. A good conductor buried at one skin depth will produce a signal at the surface with an amplitude equal to approximately 10% of the incident field. Detection of this weak signal would be difficult in the presence of any noise. Skin depth decreases with an increase in frequency and decrease of the resistivity of the bedrock and/or overburden. Skin depth for the survey area is estimated to be approximately 125 metres.

Magnetics:

As mentioned earlier, measurements of the total magnetic field strength were taken every 10 metres along grid lines, simultaneously with the V.L.F. survey. Accuracy of the portable magnetometer readings is ± 1 nanotesla. An aluminium staff was used to keep the sensors approximately 2.5 and 3.0 metres above the ground.

Magnetic field measurements were corrected for any diurnal variations, through the use of the MP-3 base station magnetometer located in the Archer, Cathro camp at the Wellgreen deposit. A base station standard of 56,400 nanotesla was assumed for this project.

Gradiometer Survey:

The magnetic gradiometer survey is a useful adjunct to magnetic surveying. The gradiometer acts like a filter, in that it enhances local near surface anomalies at the expense of long wavelength regional anomalies. The rate of fall-off of the magnetic field with height is much higher for local sources than for regional sources and therefore a higher gradient (rate of change) can be recorded over local sources using sensors 0.5 metres vertically apart.

Erratic concentrations of near surface magnetite (both within the bedrock and overburden) can create noise for the gradiometer and thus lessen its effectiveness.

A useful feature of the gradiometer data is that it allows a simple calculation to be made for the depth of an anomaly (assuming a dipole field):

$$d = \frac{-3 \text{ (total field anomaly)(in nanotesla)}}{\text{Gradient Anomaly (in nanotesla/metre)}}$$

The gradiometer can also help to accurately distinguish the contact area between rocks of different magnetic susceptibility.

DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

This discussion is written without any detailed knowledge of the grid geology. A perusal of the geophysical data does however suggest the following general comments about the geology. Individual anomalies of interest could be interpreted further, if necessary.

The accompanying maps illustrate the magnetic susceptibility and conductivity variations within the geology of the grid.

Magnetic highs represent the most mafic rock (magnetite rich), whereas magnetic lows may represent either the more felsic horizons or metasediments. Linear cross cutting magnetic lows likely represent major faults where alteration along the fault has destroyed the magnetic susceptibility. These lows generally have a northeast orientation and offset the general eastwest trend of magnetic anomalies.

Information from the previous years' orientation survey indicated that smaller magnetic anomalies on the flanks of the big magnetic anomalies will be most significant in terms of sulphide mineralization.

The V.L.F. conductor plan likely represents the major eastwest trending structures that cross the property. Isolated conductors or portions of the longer conductors may be due to sulphide mineralization, either massive or disseminated. Relatively short strike length conductors coincident with narrow modest magnetic responses, are likely the best bet for sulphide mineralization.

Overburden thickness generally appears minimal (less than 10 metres). Dip appears steep, but variable in direction.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The magnetic survey, as expected, is an excellent method for mapping the distribution of ultramafic rocks. These ultramafic rocks have complex magnetic patterns either due to erratically distributed magnetite or zoning of magnetic minerals within the body.

The V.L.F. survey is an excellent method to map the spatial distribution of structures and sulphide zones, however lacks the ability to discriminate between conductivity due to unmineralized structures and sulphide zones. Geochemistry results will often provide this needed discrimination. In key areas however the Induced Polarization technique would also help discriminate, particularly if the overburden is thicker.

G. Hendrickson

Grant A. Hendrickson, P.Geoph.

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Fraser, D.C., 1969: Contouring of VLF-EM data: Geophysics 34. 958-967.

Karous, M., and Hjelt, S.E., 1983: Linear Filtering of V.L.F. Dip-Angle Measurements: Geophysical Prospecting.

Hendrickson, G.A., 1986: Report on Geophysical Test Surveys, Wellgreen Property, N.W. Yukon.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

Grant A. Hendrickson

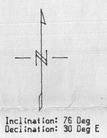
- B.Science, U.B.C. 1971, Geophysics option.
- For the past 17 years, I have been actively involved in mineral exploration projects throughout Canada and the United States.
- I am a registered Professional Geophysicist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
- I am an active member of the S.E.G., E.A.E.G., and B.C.G.S.

G. Hendrickson

Grant A. Hendrickson, P.Geoph.

3400 E 3500 E 3600 E 3700 E 3800 E 3900 E 4000 E 4100 E 4200 E 4300 E 4400 E 4500 E

1800 N
1700 N
1600 N
1500 N
1400 N
1300 N
1200 N
1100 N
1000 N
900 N
800 N



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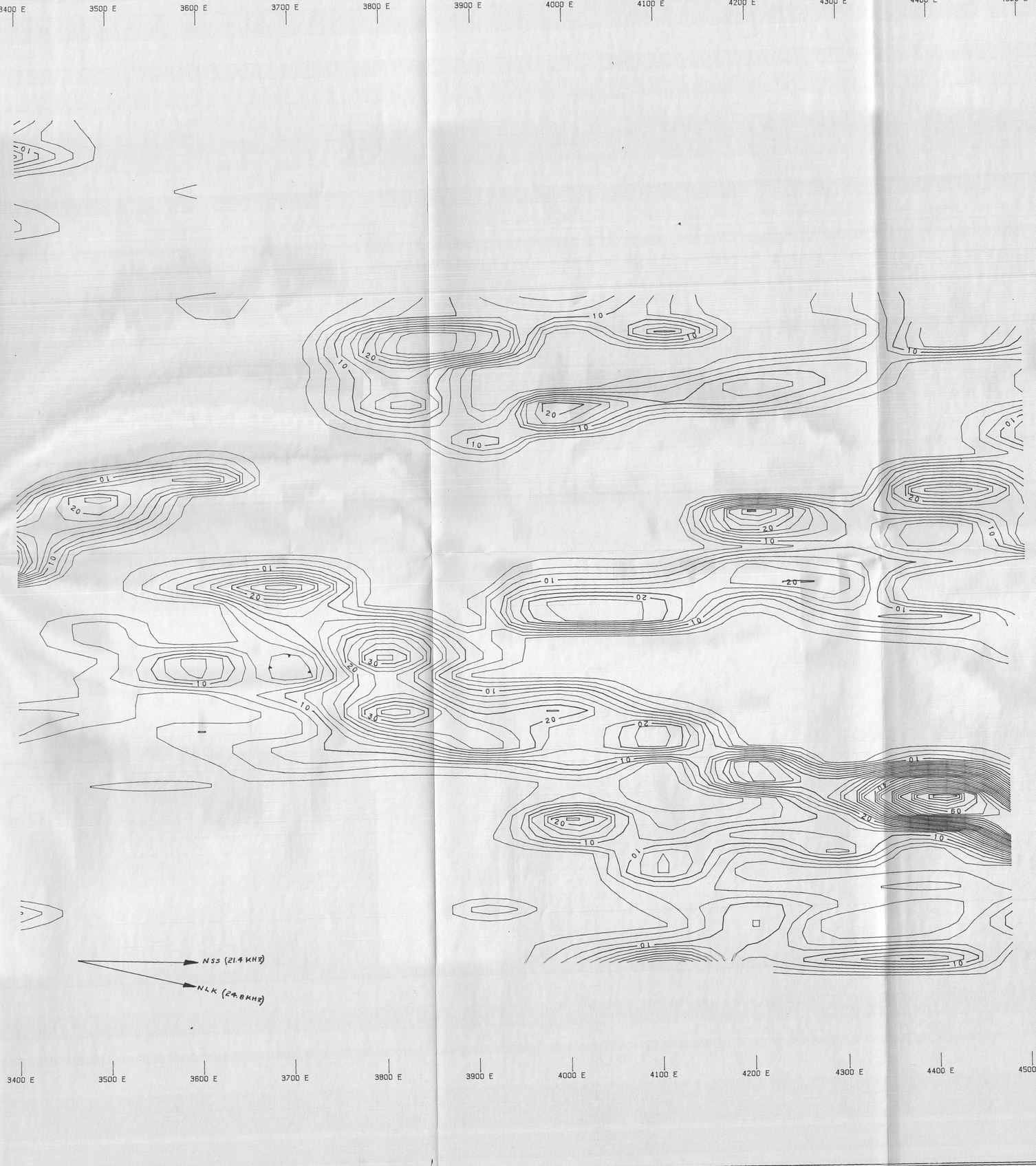
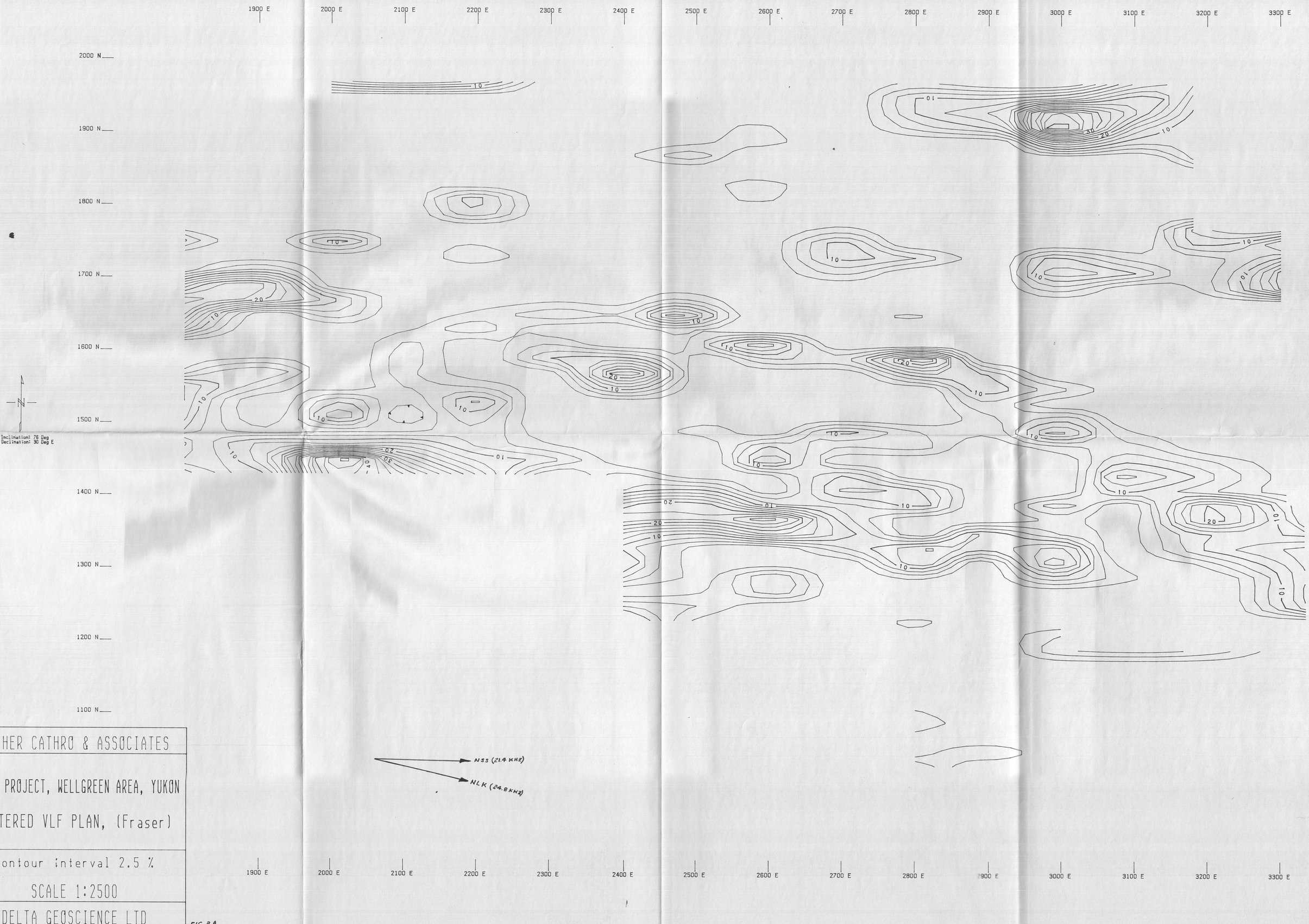
Declination: 30 Deg E



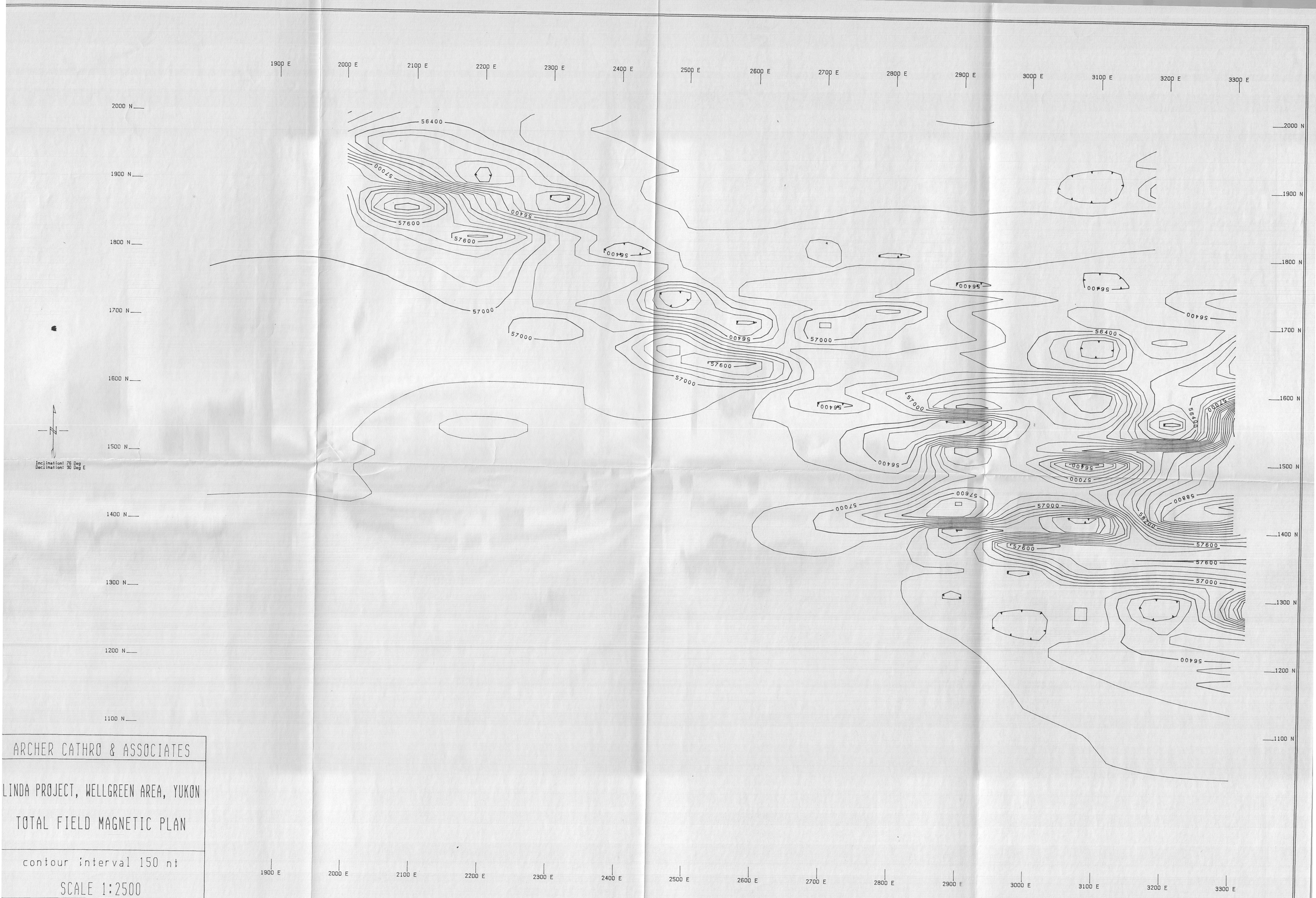
ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOCIATES
LINDA PROJECT, WELLGREEN AREA, YUKON
FILTERED VLF PLAN, (Fraser)
contour interval 2.5 %
SCALE 1:2500
DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

FIG. 2B



ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOCIATES
LINDA PROJECT, WELLGREEN AREA, YUKON
FILTERED VLF PLAN, (Fraser)
contour interval 2.5 %
SCALE 1:2500
DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

FIG. 2A



ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOCIATES

LINDA PROJECT, WELLGREEN AREA, YUKON

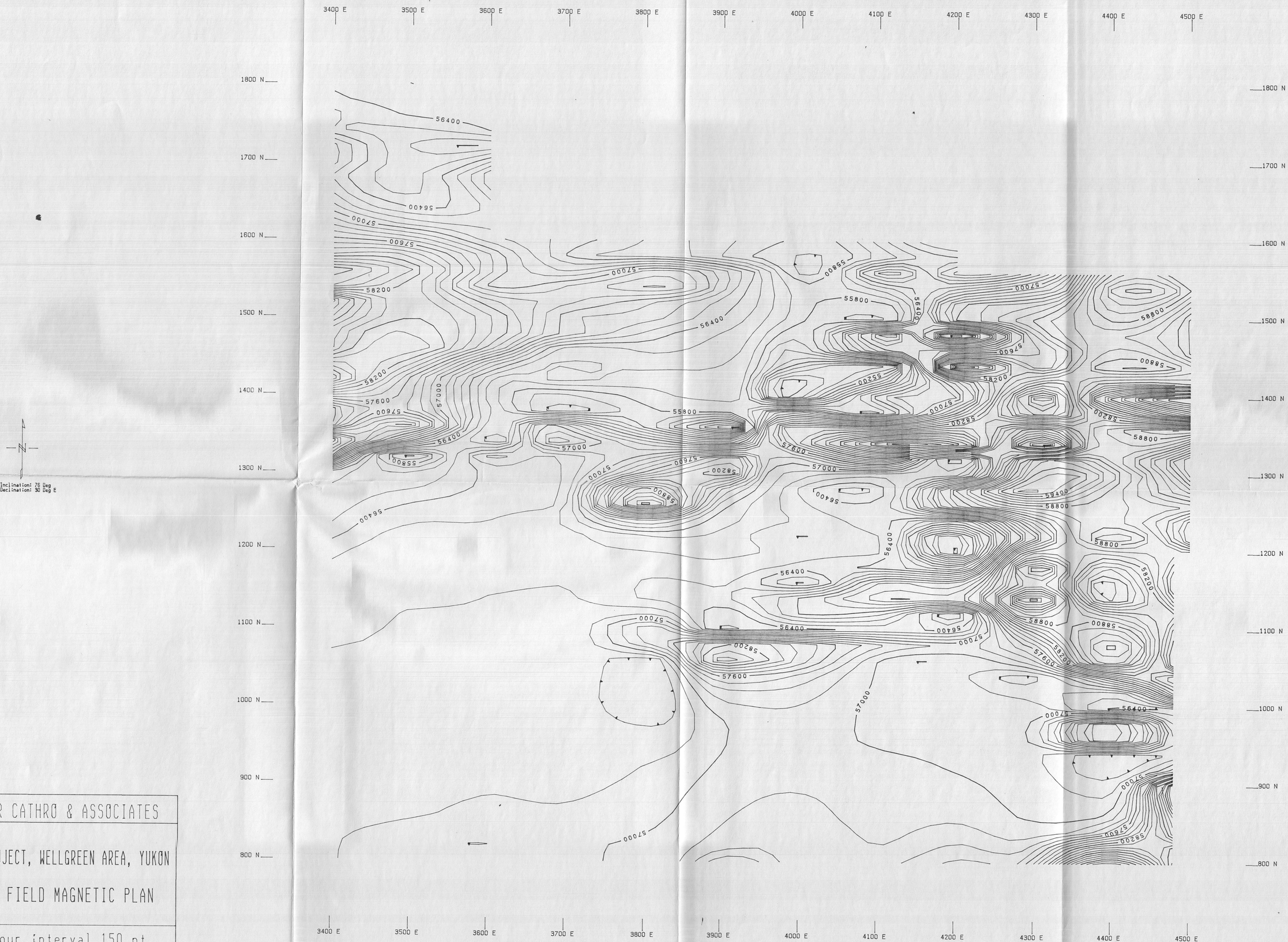
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PLAN

contour interval 150 nt

SCALE 1:2500

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

FIG 3A



ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOCIATES

LINDA PROJECT, WELLGREEN AREA, YUKON

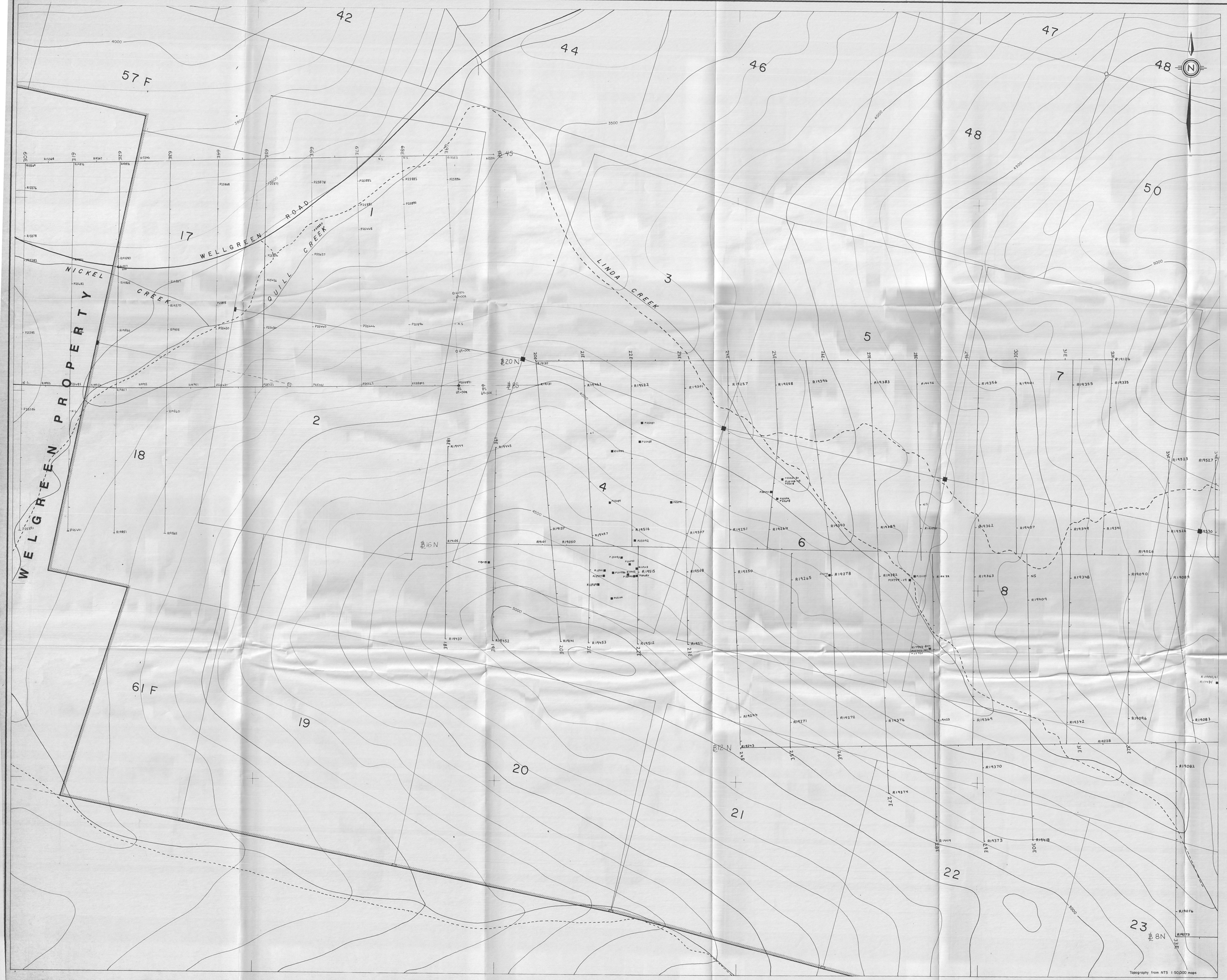
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PLAN

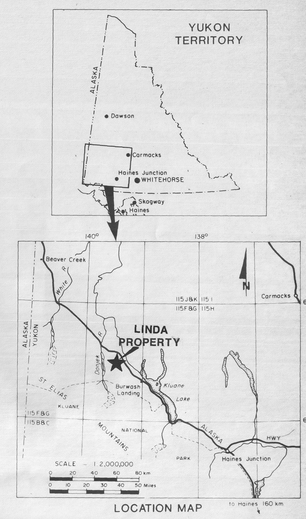
contour interval 150 nt

SCALE 1:2500

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

FIG 3B





LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- 12 — KLU claim number
- ■ — KLU claim post-tagged, surveyed
- □ — KLU claim post-tagged
- ○ — KLU claim post-not located
- – — soil sample location
- • — soil sample location(off grid)
- ▪ — rock sample location
- property boundary
- road- 2 wheel drive, 4 wheel drive

Figure 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM AND SAMPLE LOCATION

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)
KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

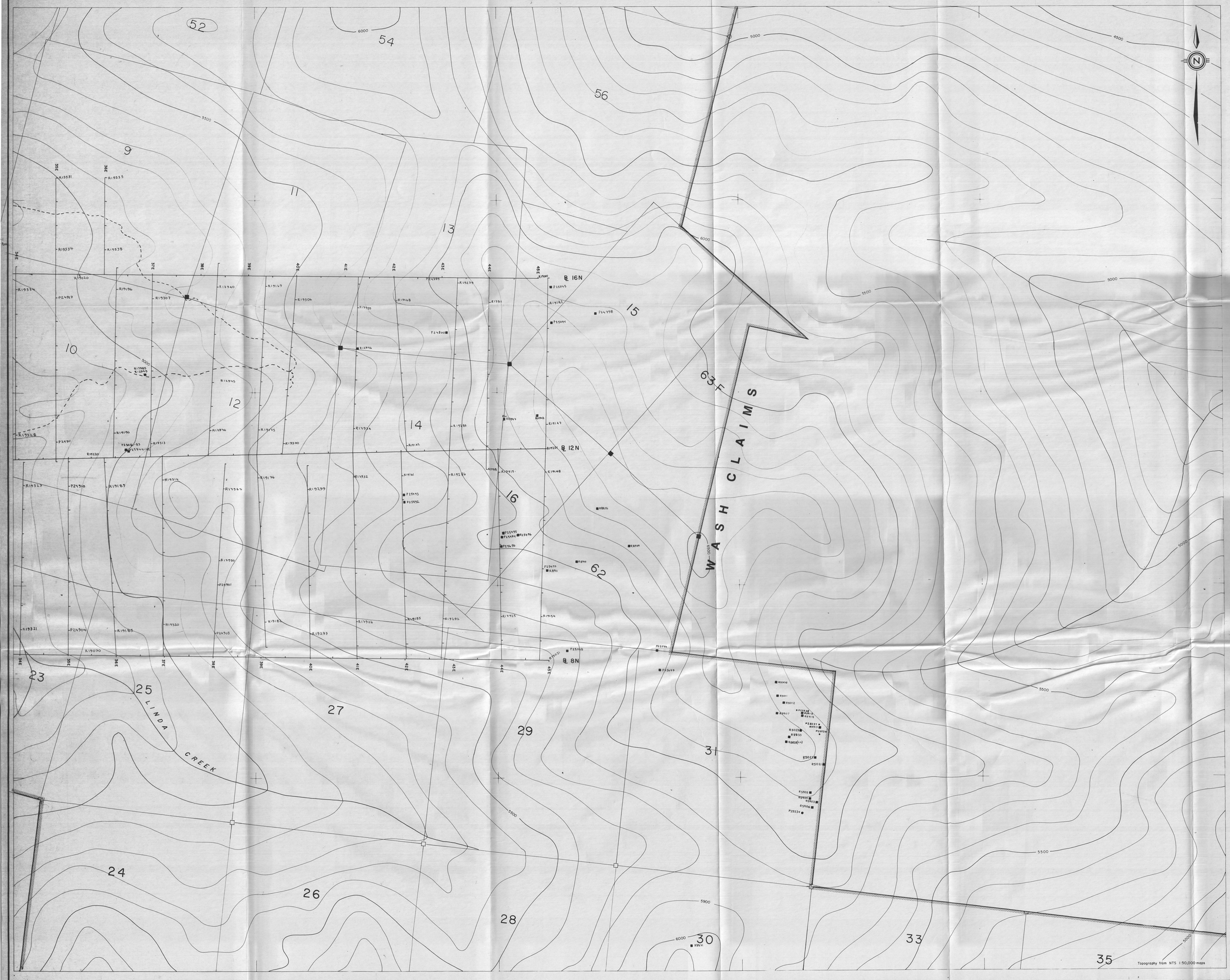
2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

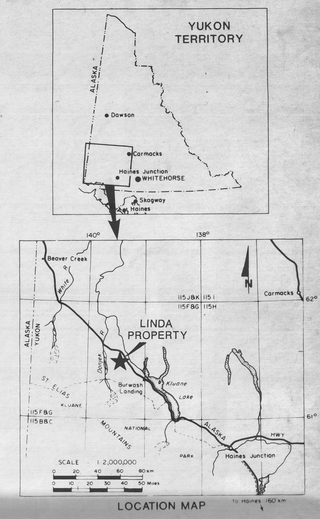
NORTHWEST

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987





LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- 12 — KLU claim number
- ■ — KLU claim post-tagged, surveyed
- □ — KLU claim post-tagged
- o — KLU claim post-not located
- – — soil sample location
- • — soil sample location(off grid)
- ▪ — rock sample location
- ▨ — property boundary
- ——— — road- 2 wheel drive, 4 wheel drive

Figure 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM AND SAMPLE LOCATION

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)
KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

CENTRAL

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987

WELLGREEN PROPERTY

WELLGREEN ROAD

NICKLE CREEK

QUILL CREEK

LINDA CREEK

DRAGLINE

LOWER SHOWING

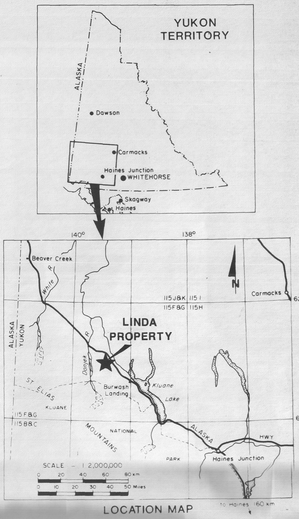
SK SHOWING

UPPER SHOWING

CHERF SHOWING

DDH W-1

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps



LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

Permian

Hasen Creek Formation

- argillite (black to gray)
- siltstone / siliceous argillite (olive green)
- quartzite (brown to gray)
- limestone (white to gray)
- tuffs / tuffaceous quartzites (dark green to lt. b

Pennsylvanian

Station Creek Formation

- agglomerate / volcanic breccia (green)
- andesitic flows or subvolcanic intrusions

Triassic

Nikolai Group

- green and purple amygdaloidal basalts

unconformity

- olivine and feldspar porphyritic dykes (white t

Quill Creek Ultramafic Complex

- peridotite
- gabbro / gabbro - norite
- mafic skarn

(not all units present)

■ 0.36 rock sample location with Cu(%) Ni(%) Au(oz/T) Pt(oz/T) Pd(oz/T)

road-2 wheel, 4 wheel drive

Klu claims

Figure 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

NORTHWEST

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

To accompany report dated DE

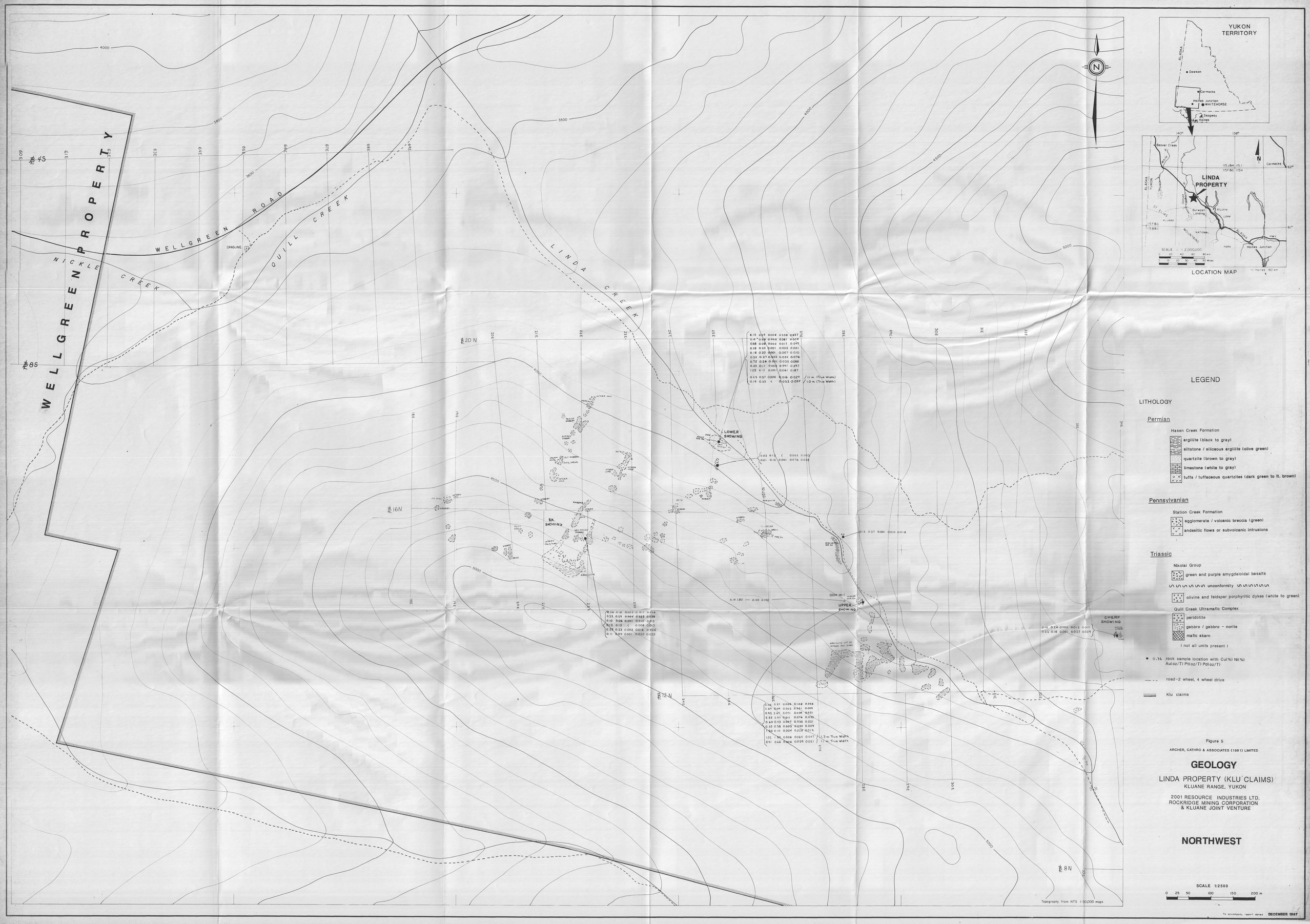


Figure 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

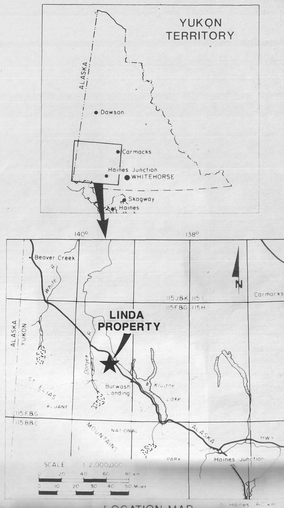
GEOLOGY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)
KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

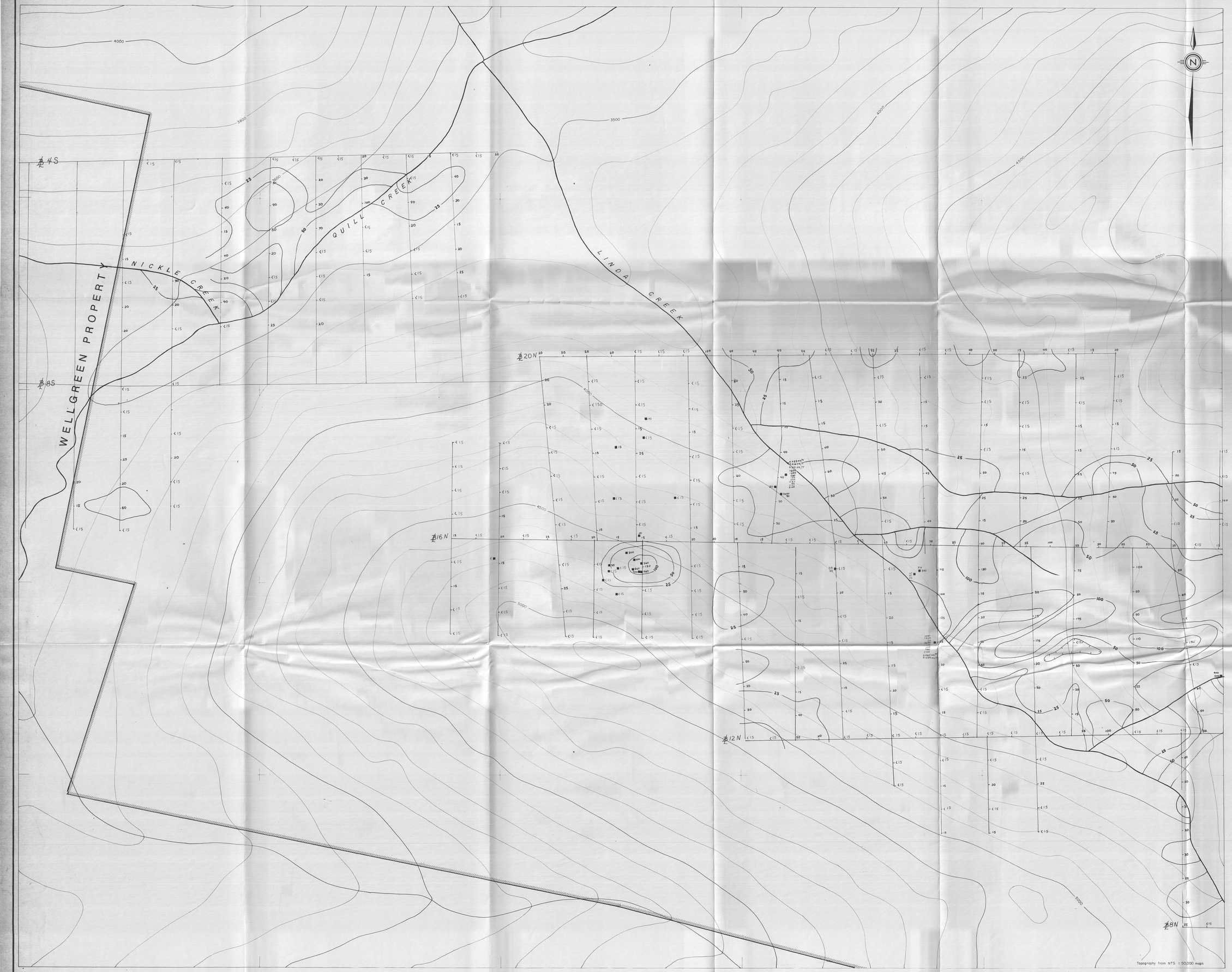
2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

NORTHWEST

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987



LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

- 25 — contour intervals at 25, 50, 100 and 250 ppb Pt
- 50 — soil sample locations with Pt in ppb
- 150 — rock sample locations with Pt in ppm
- KLU claims

Figure 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PLATINUM GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

NORTHWEST

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER

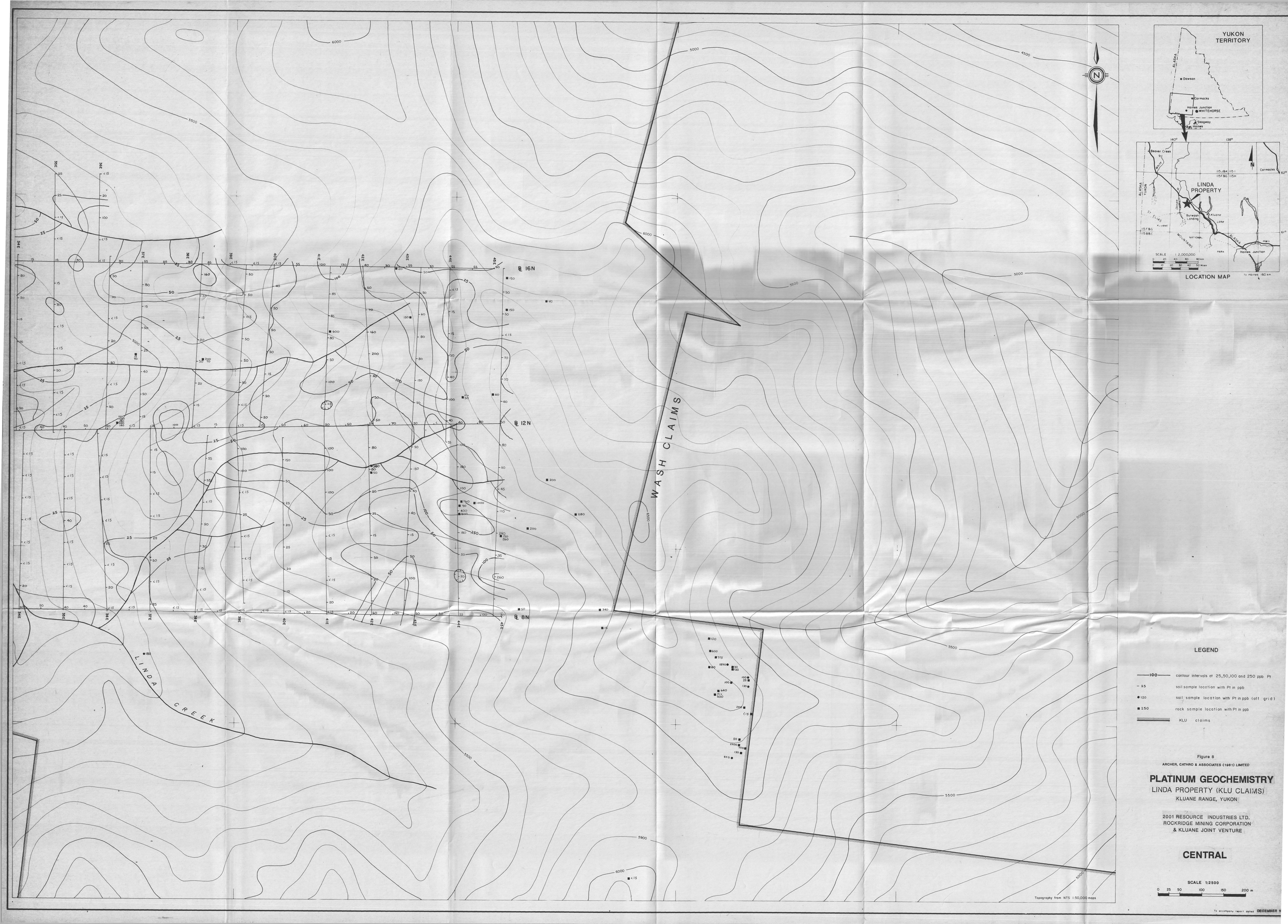


Figure 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PLATINUM GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

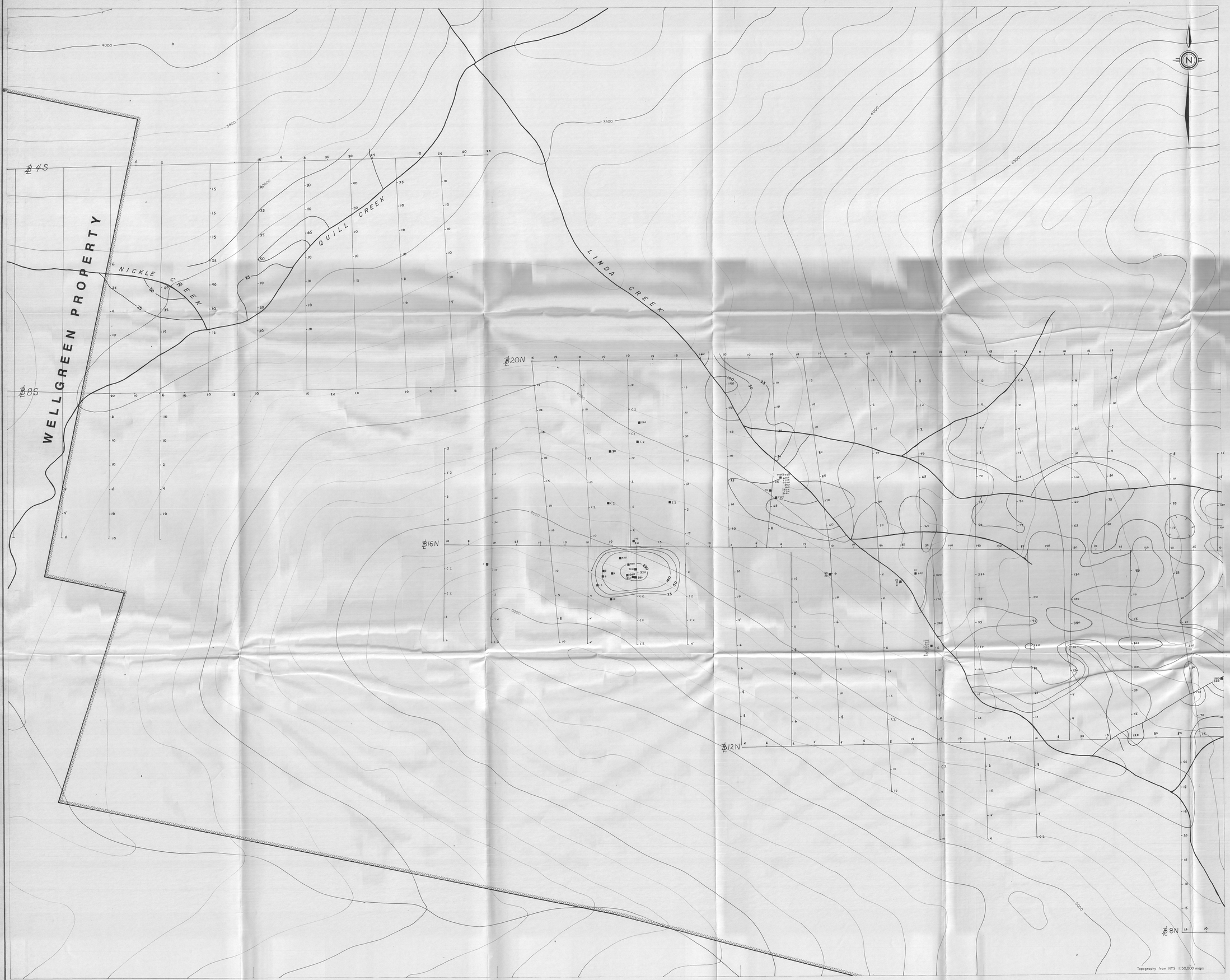
2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

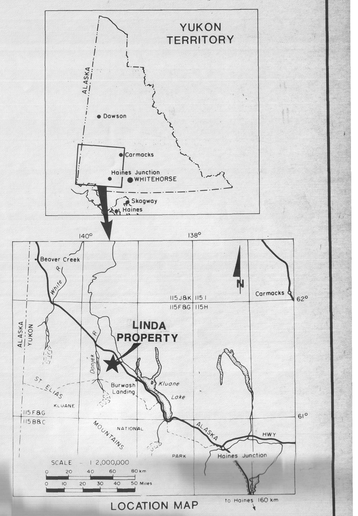
CENTRAL

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1





LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- 25 — contour intervals at 25,50,100 and 250 ppb Pd
- 50 soil sample locations with Pd in ppb
- ■ 150 rock sample locations with Pd in ppb
- KLU claims

Figure 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PALLADIUM GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

NORTHWEST

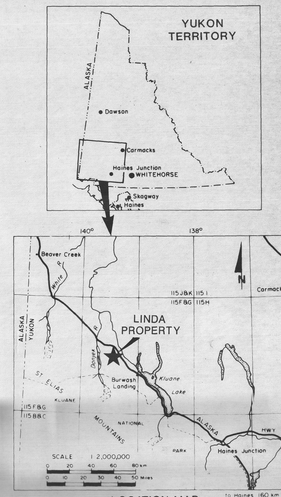
SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987





LEGEND

- 100 — contour intervals at 25, 50, 100 and 250 ppb Pd
- ▪ 25 soil sample location with Pd in ppb
- ● 150 soil sample location with Pd in ppb (off grid)
- ■ 250 rock sample location with Pd in ppb
- KLU claims

Figure 10

APCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PALLADIUM GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

CENTRAL

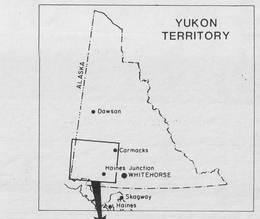
SCALE 1:2500

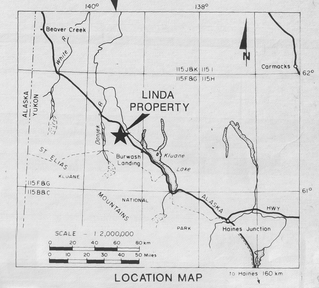
0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987







LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- 25 — contour intervals at 100, 300 and 600 ppm Cu
- 80 soil sample locations with Cu in ppm
- 150 rock sample locations with Cu in ppm
- KLU claims

Figure 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)
KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

NORTHWEST

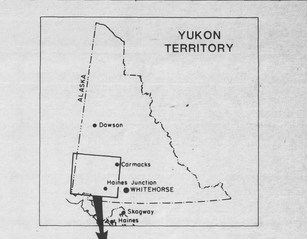
SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987





LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- 100 — contour intervals at 100, 300 and 600 ppm Cu
- 25 — soil sample location with Cu in ppm
- ●120 — soil sample location with Cu in ppm (off grid)
- ■250 — rock sample location with Cu in ppm
- KLU claims

Figure 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

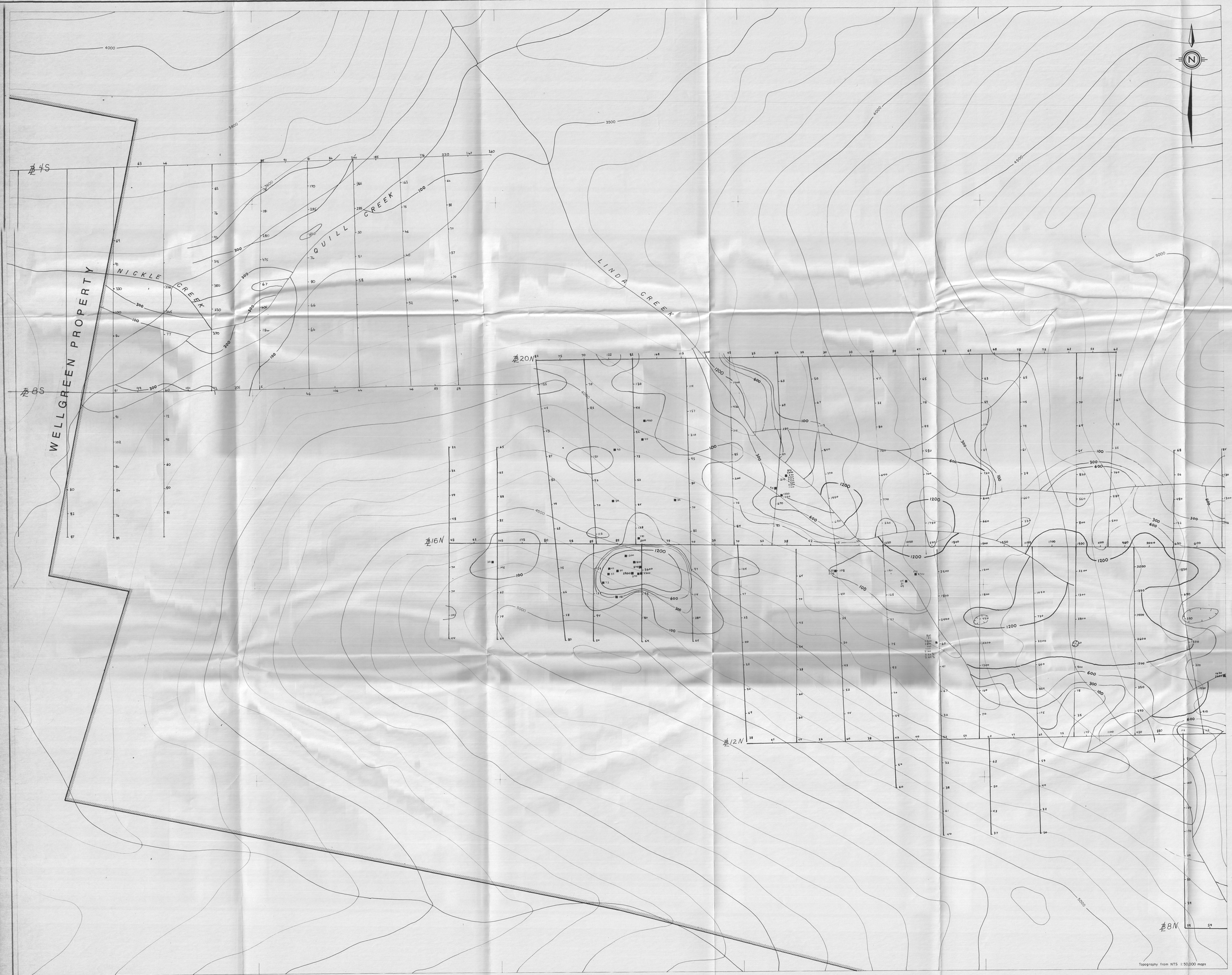
CENTRAL

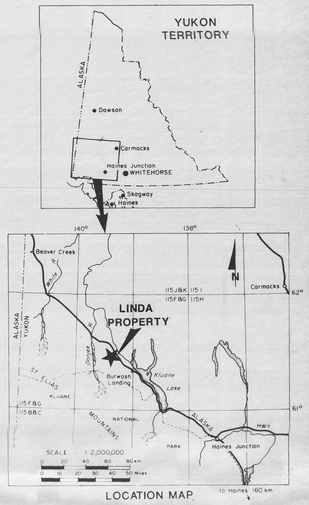
SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987





LEGEND

25	contour intervals at 100, 300, 600 and 1200 ppm Ni
50	soil sample locations with Ni in ppm
150	rock sample locations with Ni in ppm
	KLU claims

Figure 13

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

NICKEL GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

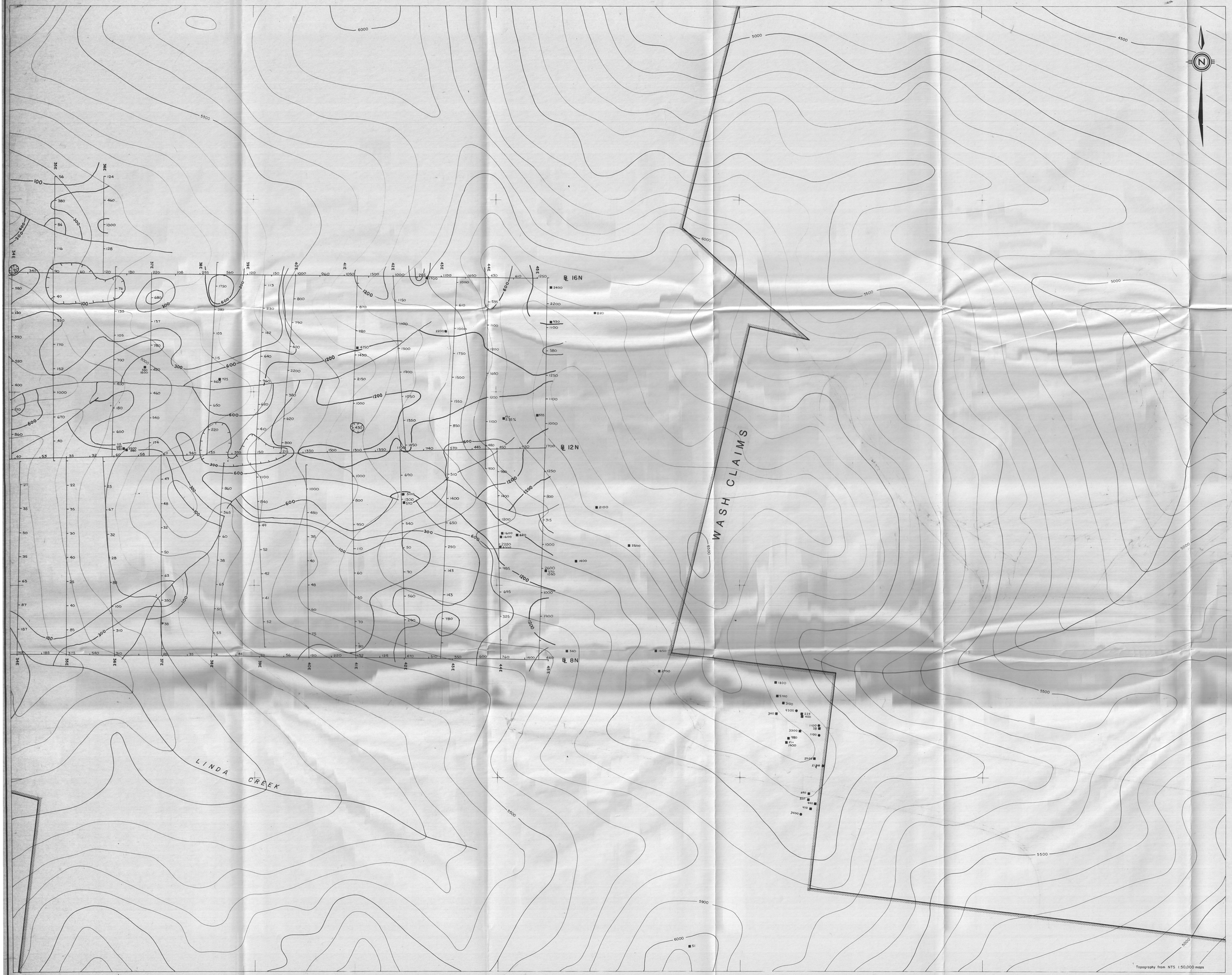
2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

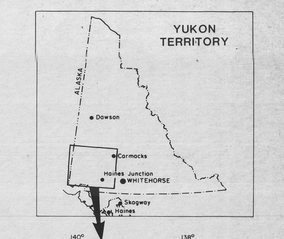
NORTHWEST

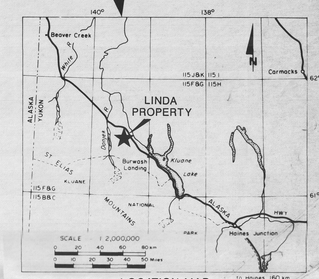
SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987







LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- 100 — contour intervals at 100, 300, 600 and 1200 ppm Ni
- 25 — soil sample location with Ni in ppm
- 120 — soil sample location with Ni in ppm (off grid)
- 250 — rock sample location with Ni in ppm
- KLU claims

Figure 14

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

NICKEL GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

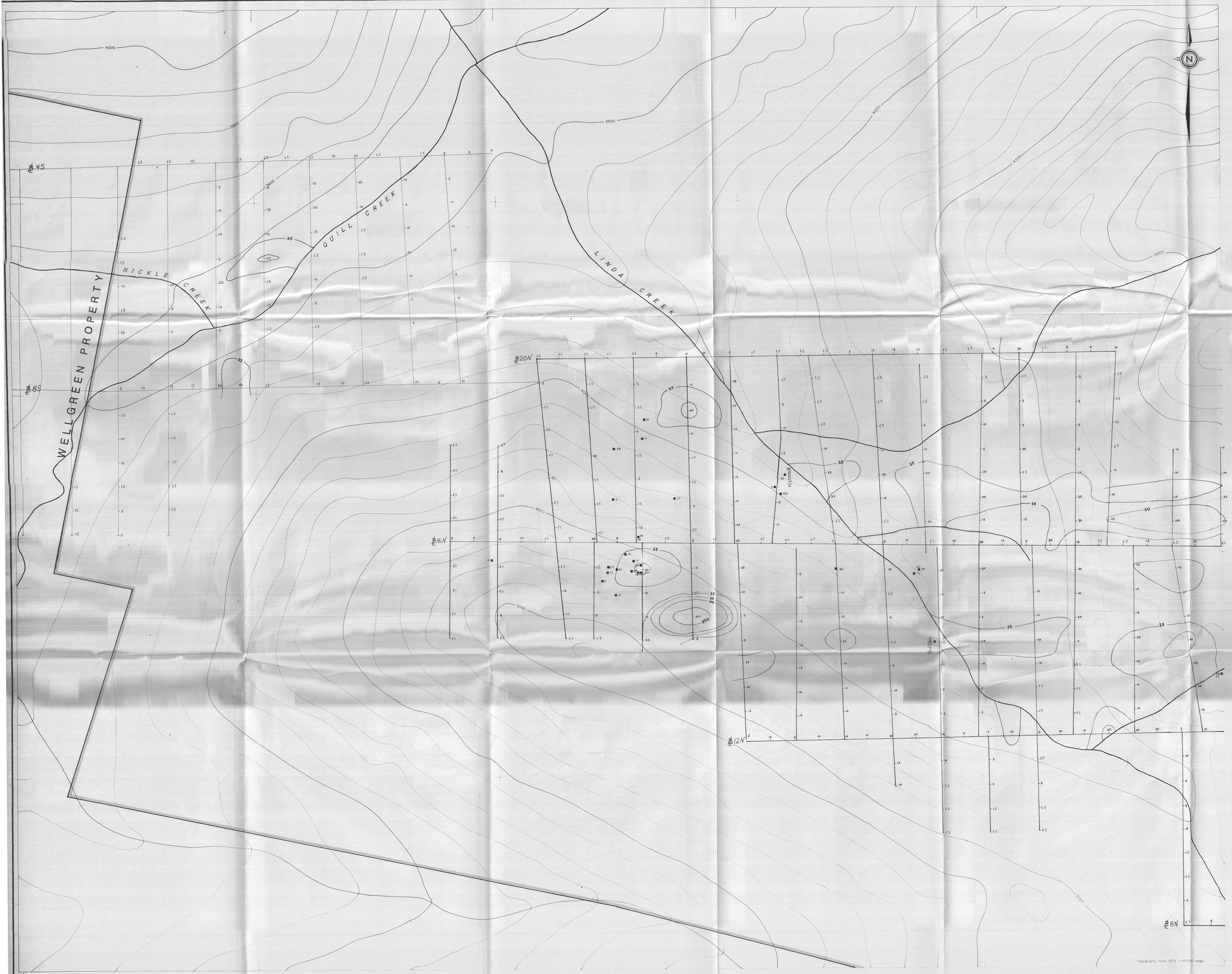
CENTRAL

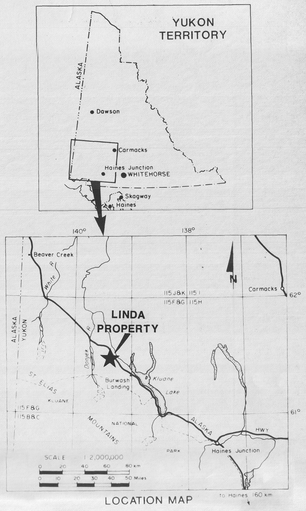
SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987





LEGEND

25 — contour intervals at 25, 50, 100 and 250 ppb Au

50 soil sample locations with Au in ppb

150 rock sample locations with Au in ppb

K L U claims

Figure 15

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

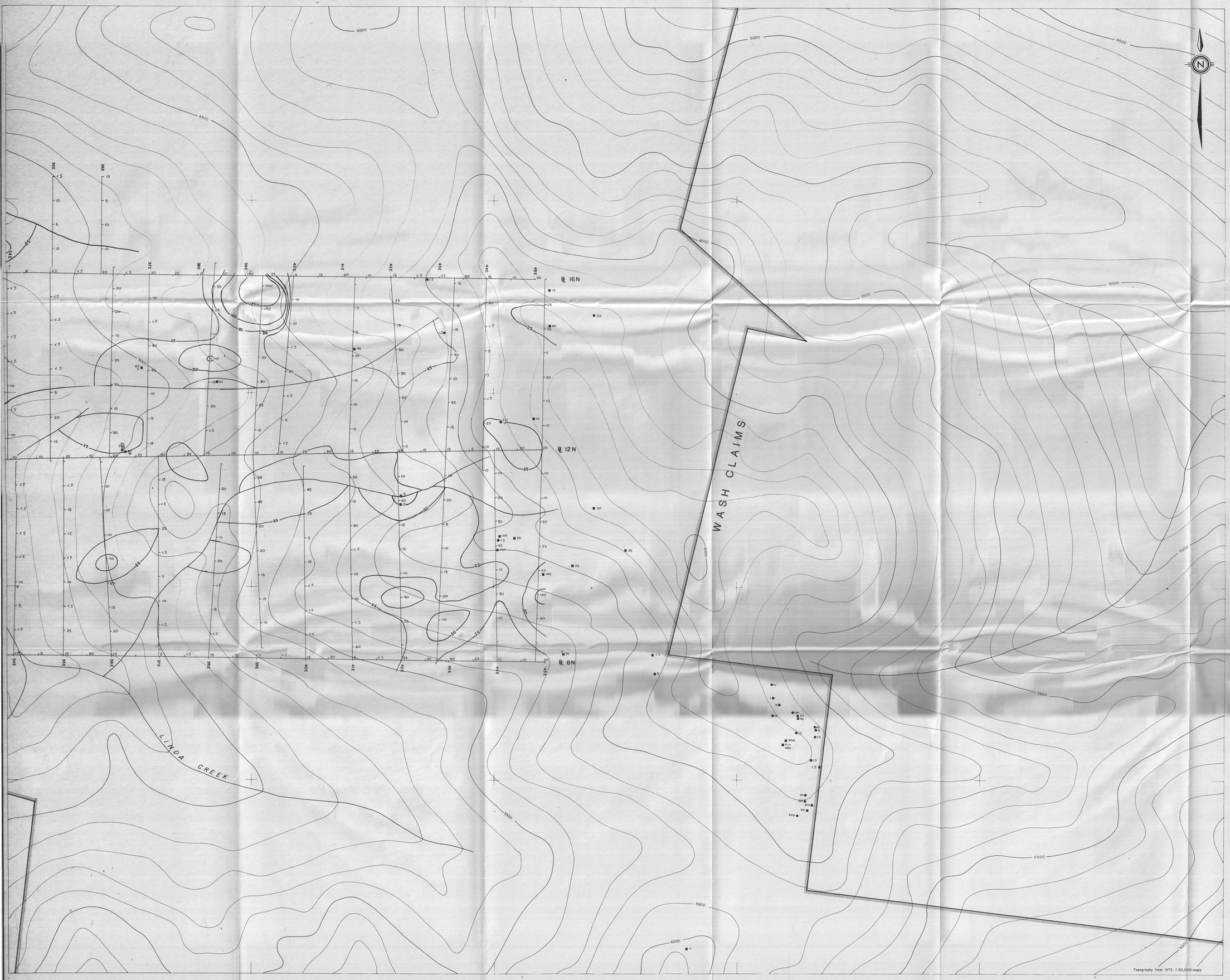
NORTHWEST

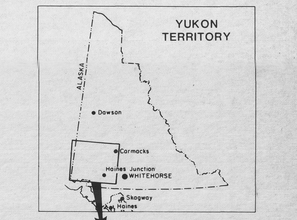
SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

DECEMBER 1987





LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- 100 — contour intervals at 25,50,100 and 250 ppb Au
- 25 — soil sample location with Au in ppb
- 120 — soil sample location with Au in ppb (off grid)
- 250 — rock sample location with Au in ppb
- KLU claims

Figure 16

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

CENTRAL

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987

WELLGREEN PROPERTY

NICKLE CREEK

QUILL CREEK

LINDA CREEK

DRAGLINE

4000

3600

3500

4000

4500

5000

4S

8S

20N

16N

12N

8N

20E

21E

22E

23E

24E

25E

26E

27E

28E

29E

30E

31E

32E

$8000

$7000

57000

59000

5000

N

YUKON TERRITORY

ALASKA

Dawson

Carmacks

Haines Junction

WHITEHORSE

Skagway

Haines

LINDA PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

VLF anomaly (weak, moderate, strong)

57000 magnetic response (in nanoteslas)

KLU claims

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

Figure 17

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)
KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

NORTHWEST

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

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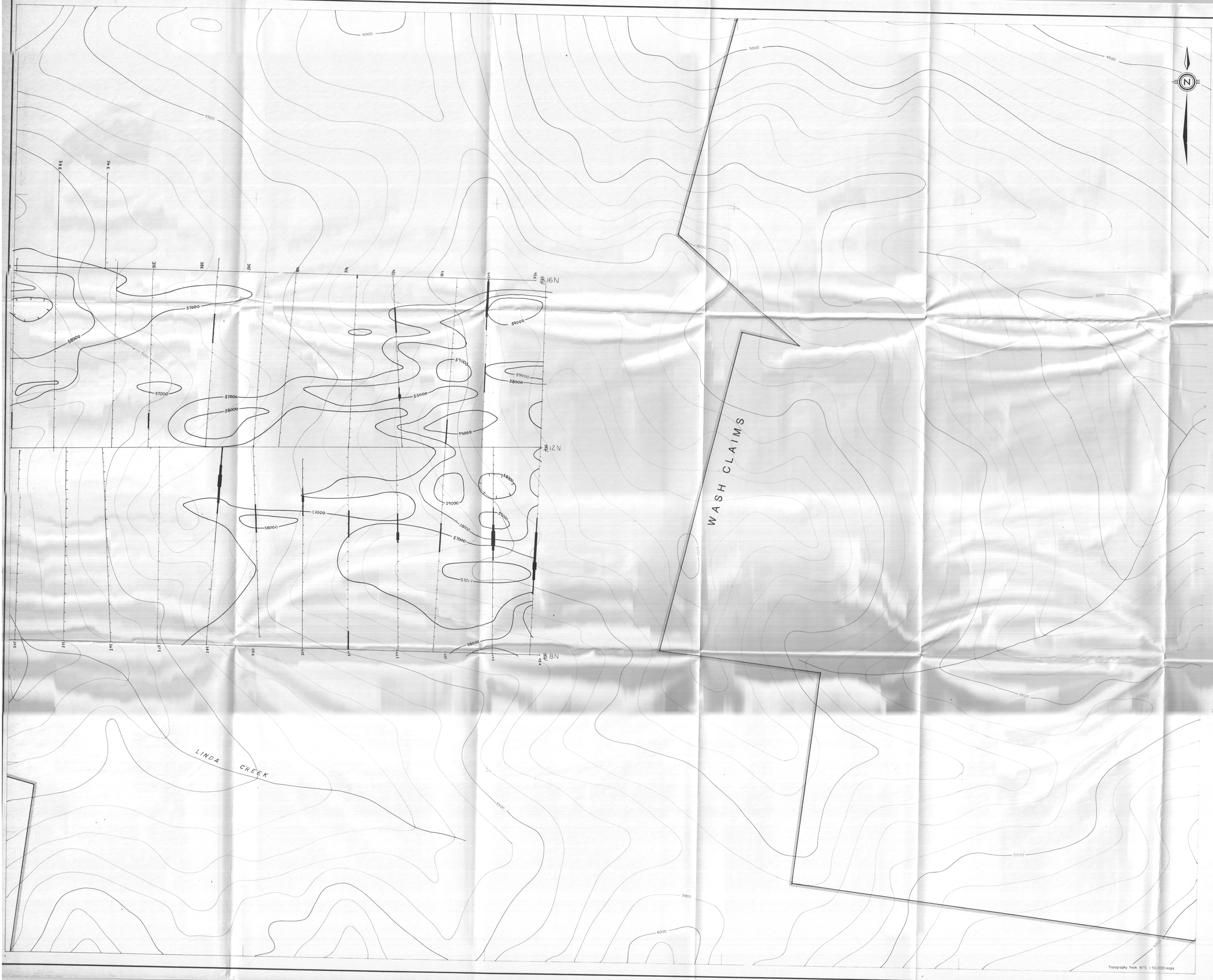

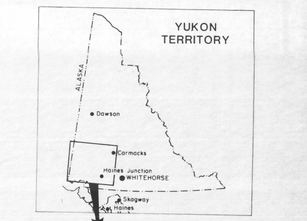



LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

VLF anomaly (weak, moderate, strong)

51000 magnetic response in nanotesias

KLU claims

Figure 18

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION

LINDA PROPERTY (KLU CLAIMS)

KLUANE RANGE, YUKON

2001 RESOURCE INDUSTRIES LTD.
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
& KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

CENTRAL

SCALE 1:2500

0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Topography from NTS 1:50,000 maps

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987