MAP NO.			
	ASSESSMENT REPORT	X	DOCUMENT NO.: 091995
	PROSPECTUS		MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
115 F 15	CONFIDENTIAL	X	TYPE OF WORK: Geological Survey
115 K 2	OPEN FILE		

REPORT FILED UNDER: Rexford Minerals Ltd.; Kluane Joint Venture

DATE PERFORMED: Aug. 9-15, 1987 DATE FILED: January 13, 1988

LOCATION: LAT.: 62°00'N AREA: White River

LONG.: 140°37'W VALUE $: 10,025.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: ONION 1-13 YA96595-607

14-25 YA97913-924

WORK DONE BY: R.J. Cathro

WORK DONE FOR: Rexford Minerals Ltd.; Kluane Joint Venture

DATE TO GOOD STANDING		REMARKS: #69 ONION

ARCHER, CATHRO
& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

1016 - 510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1L8
(604) 688-2568

REPORT ON

MAPPING AND SAMPLING

ONION 1-25 CLAIMS

YA96595-YA96607 and YA97913-YA97924

NTS 115F/15 and 115K/2

Latitude 62°00'N; Longitude 140°37'W

Performed for

REXFORD MINERALS LTD AND

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

091995

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

December, 1987

BOX 4127, 3125 THIRD AVENUE, WHITEHORSE, Y.T. Y1A 3S9 (403) 667-4415

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 10025.00 .

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

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LIST OF FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

The Onion property was staked in December, 1986 by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Kluane Joint Venture (Chevron Minerals Ltd. and All-North Resources Ltd.) to cover an ultramafic sill known from previous work to host a minor nickel occurrence. The property was restaked because of its untested platinum group element (PGE) potential. In May, 1987, the Joint Venture entered an option agreement with Rexford Minerals Ltd., which subsequently funded a program of preliminary mapping and sampling that was performed by Archer, Cathro.

The 1987 program was conducted between August 9 and 15 by geologists K. Sax and M. Maidment from a fly camp established on the property by helicopter. It consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, soil and rock geochemical sampling and a claim location survey. The work was supervised by the writer.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Onion property consists of a contiguous 25 claim block that is registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Expiry Date
Onion 1-13	YA96595-YA96607	December 19, 1987
14-25	YA97913-YA97924	June 23, 1988

The expiry dates do not include assessment credits for the 1987 work.

The claims are bounded along strike by the IV claim group of Polestar Exploration Inc. to the southeast and a proposed Native Land Claim Area (which is excluded from staking) to the northwest.

The property is situated on Miles Ridge, about 2 km west of the White River and 2 km southwest of the Alaska Highway, at latitude 62°00'N and longitude 140°37'W. It straddles the boundary between NTS claim maps 115F/15 and 115K/2. The mineralized area lies at an elevation of about 1220 m (4000 feet), or about 450 m above the highway. The crest of Miles Ridge lies at about 1650 m (5400 feet). Access is either by helicopter or on foot from the highway. Meals, lodging, telephone service and fuel are available within a few kilometres at White River Lodge and Koidern Motel, which are situated about 320 km by road from Whitehorse (see Figure 1).

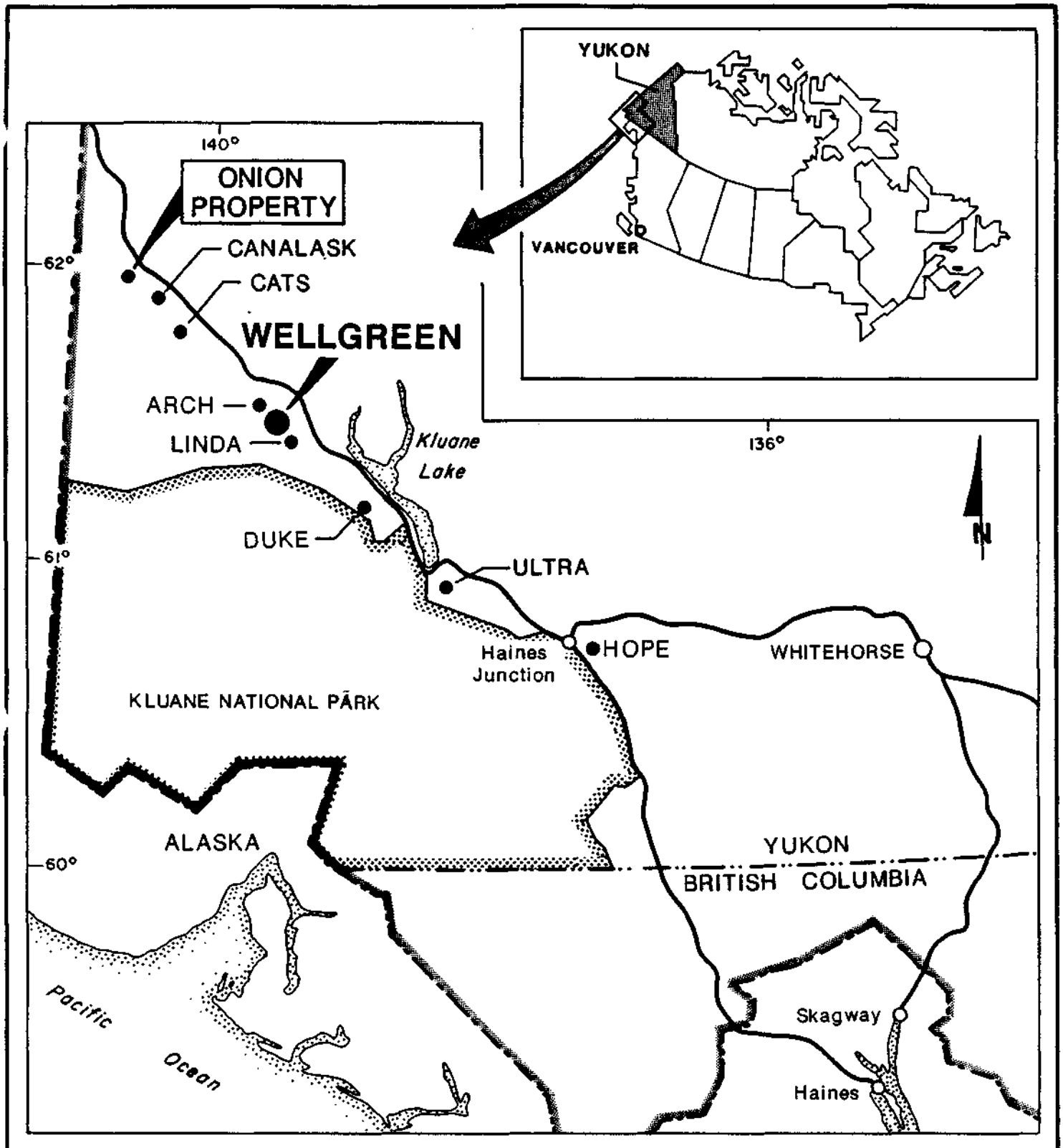


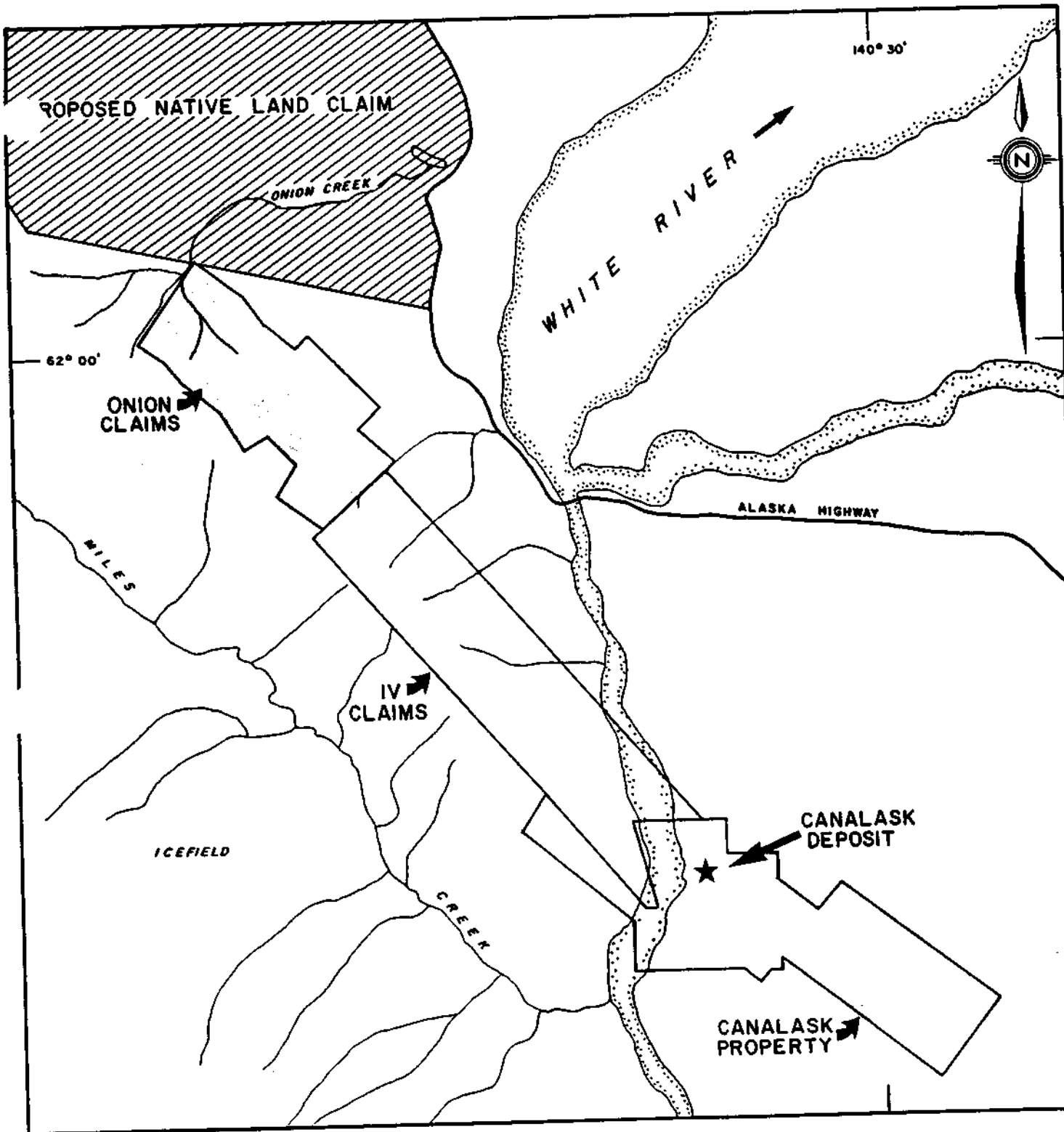
Figure 1

LOCATION
ONION PROPERTY

KLUANE DISTRICT, YUKON

REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE



SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 3 Km

0 1 2 Miles

Figure 2

LOCATION MAP

ONION PROPERTY

KLUANE DISTRICT, YUKON

REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Onion claims were staked to cover the west end of the White River Ultramafic Complex, where nickel-copper occurrences were originally staked as the Beth claims by Prospectors Airways Ltd. in July, 1952. The showings were subsequently held by P. Johnson and W. Abraham in 1956 (Ellik, Glacier and Possible claims), G. Harris in 1957 (Success claims), Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. in 1960 (Onion claims), Cominco Ltd. in 1966 (Hawk, etc. option), J. Enoch in 1967 (Porky claims), D. Backstrom in 1968 (Sparky claims) and by P. Versluce and C. Gibbons in 1969 as part of the neighboring Canalask property (Micro claims).

Previous work, which consisted only of prospecting, mapping, hand trenching and sampling, has been directed primarily at testing the nickel potential.

1987 WORK PROGRAM

A chain and compass survey was performed to locate the Onion claim posts in relation to topography. After geological mapping and prospecting had identified the position of the ultramafic intrusion, 12 additional claims were staked and 154 soil and 23 rock samples were collected on reconnaissance sample lines oriented uphill and normal to the strike of the intrusion. The claim and sample locations are plotted on Figure 3 (in pocket).

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.

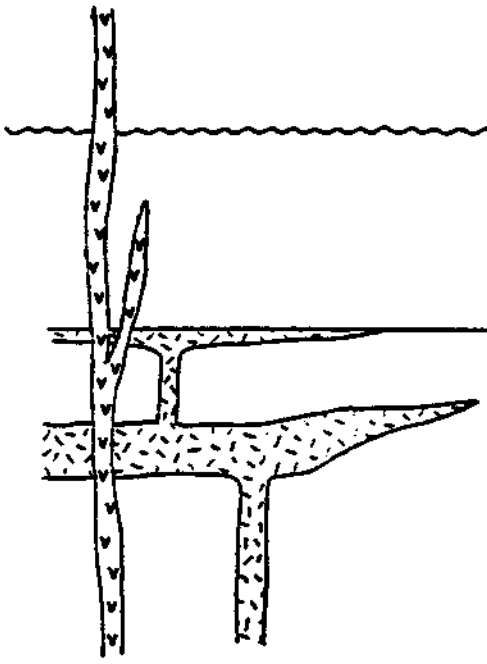
Two types of mafic and ultramafic intrusions are present:

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

Oligocene

not shown — 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-PGE 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-PGE mineralization is associated with the younger gabbros.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The only public records of previous work are (a) an undated report by T.W. Muraro for Cominco Ltd. describing the results of a mapping program conducted in June and July, 1966, which was filed for assessment credit on the 24 Hawk, Owl, Ice and Jumbo claims; and, (b) a brief mineralogical report by V.S. Papezik, published in the July-August, 1955 issue of The American Mineralogist, Vol. 40, No. 7-8. Additional prior information used in the preparation of this report includes assay data from the 1956 program on the Ellick, Glacier, Possible and Libby claims, which was kindly provided by Glen Harris, and a private report on the geology of Miles Ridge dated June 1973 by V. Ahlborn for the Nickel Syndicate (Aquitaine Company of Canada Ltd., Canadian Superior Exploration Limited, Getty Mining, Limited and Home Oil Company Limited).

The geology of Miles Ridge consists of Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian Station Creek Fm volcanic breccias and tuffs that are overlain, in turn, by conformable Hasen Creek Fm clastic sedimentary rocks and limestones and unconformable Upper Triassic Nikolai Group amygdaloidal andesite and basalt flows. Medium-grained hornblende diorite bodies intrude Station Creek and Hasen Creek rocks and are probably subvolcanic equivalents of the younger Nikolai volcanics.

The geology of the Onion property is shown on Figure 4 (in pocket). The White River Ultramafic Complex consists of a vertical to steeply southwest-dipping sheet of largely serpentinized mafic to ultramafic rocks that intrude the upper parts of the Station Creek Fm. This sill-like body is exposed intermittently along Miles Ridge to the southeast as far as the Canalask

deposit, a distance of about 5 km. Least serpentinized exposures suggest that the sill is composed of peridotite, dunite, pyroxenite and hornblende gabbro phases. The mafic-ultramafic complex, which is about 100 to 150 m thick, grades abruptly into extensive zones of quartz-carbonate alteration on both the footwall and the hanging wall contacts. Irregular zones of albitization occur peripheral to the sill in the volcanic rocks and in diorite bodies.

The quartz-carbonate zone consists of buff to orange weathering, cream ankerite laced with white quartz veins that form conspicuous zones at both contacts of the ultramafic. Spots of manganese oxide occur on unexposed fracture planes and traces of malachite and pyrite are common.

MINERALIZATION

Nickel-copper-PGE mineralization has been noted at four locations within the ultramafic sill. These are situated within a 500 m length of the contact at the head of Onion Creek (referred to herein as the Onion Zone) while the fourth (Sax Zone) lies 1500 m southeast.

Within the Onion Zone, the central occurrence is the Discovery Showing, which has received most of the prior prospecting and trenching. The old trenches are now sloughed in and this showing was poorly exposed in 1987. According to the Cominco report (1966), pieces of near-massive, foliated pyrrhotite up to 10 cm thick were found here, as well as at the northwesterly occurrence.

The study by Papezik (1955) showed that, in addition to pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite, the showings contain magnetite, pentlandite ([Fe,Ni]9S8), heazlewoodite (NiS2) and niccolite (NiAs). A stringer of massive amucherite (Ni11As8) reportedly occurs with minor magnetite and millerite (NiS) about 1.5 km northwest.

An undated claim sketch map and list of assays from twelve samples obtained from the files of Glen Harris apparently represent the results of prospecting and hand sampling by Johnson and Abraham in 1956. Although locations are only crudely related with respect to Onion Creek, these appear to lie in the vicinity of the Discovery Showing trenches. The names of the samples and assayer are not given. The best values are tabulated below.

TABLE II

1956 ASSAYS FROM ONION PROPERTY

Sample No.	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Other Metals	Thickness (cm)
Possible 1	tr	22.2	1.3 opt Ag	40
Possible 2	16.9	18.9	11.9% Mo	60
Possible 3	tr	0.9	15.1% Mo	75
Possible 4a	17.1	tr	0.16% Co	45
Possible 4b	0.41	tr	---	105
Glacier 5/7	tr	23.9	---	75
Glacier 6/8	tr	18.9	1.0 opt Ag tr Au	60

The presence of high molybdenum values in nickel-copper mineralization is unusual and should be treated with suspicion. The unusual combination of metals present in some samples suggest that they consisted of mixtures of several types of mineralization collected from the mineral claim that the sampling is named after.

The only likely source of molybdenum values on this property is from low grade porphyry-type occurrences that are present in the hornblende-diorite intrusion lying downhill from the ultramafic body. The Cominco report noted that minor chalcopyrite and a trace of molybdenite was seen in vuggy quartz stringers within a 30 cm wide fracture zone in a small pit on the east bank at the forks of Onion Creek. Similar occurrences were also found in the diorite intrusion near the ultramafic body about 2 to 3 km southeast. The latter location lies outside the Onion claim block.

Three other types of mineralization were noted by previous owners.

(1) Tetrahedrite was found in a zone 15 m long and 1.2 m wide on the Ellik 8 claim, according to the 1956 assay records. No assays were given but this is presumably from a silver-lead bearing vein that lies uphill from the ultramafic body.

(2) The same report noted the presence of a 1 m wide zone containing 18% scheelite and 4% fluorite on the Libby 7 claim, which was apparently situated uphill from the ultramafic body at the head of Onion Creek. If it can be substantiated, this appears to represent a skarn or greisen-type occurrence that is probably associated with a limestone-diorite contact. There are no other tungsten occurrences known in this vicinity.

(3) According to Ahlborn (1973), galena is associated with barite and chalcopyrite in a 30 m thick quartz vein which strikes N18E and dips 50°E. Barite was also noted with disseminated chalcopyrite and quartz and calcite veinlets but probably lies off the Onion property toward the White River at the southeast end of the ridge.

Assay results from sampling in 1987 are discussed later under geochemistry.

GEOCHEMISTRY

An orientation survey consisting of 154 soil and 23 rock samples was collected on sample lines laid out across the strike of the ultramafic sill, or roughly uphill. The results are plotted on Figures 5 and 6.

Samples were collected in kraft paper bags and shipped to Bondar-Clegg & Company, North Vancouver, B.C., where they were sieved to -35 mesh and pulverized. After preparation, one-half assay ton was tested for platinum, palladium, gold, copper and nickel 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).

The soil results show that anomalous platinum is concentrated in two areas, each about 600 m long. One is associated with the Onion Zone and all others with the Sax Zone. Background levels in soil are about 30 ppb Pt, 40 ppb Pd, 150 ppm Cu and 30 ppb Au. Nickel background is approximately 1200 ppm from the ultramafic sill and 500 ppm from the wallrocks. Anomalous platinum and palladium values are generally coincident with anomalous nickel response but are more localized. Highest soil values are 150 ppb Pt, 190 ppb Pd and 2800 ppm Ni.

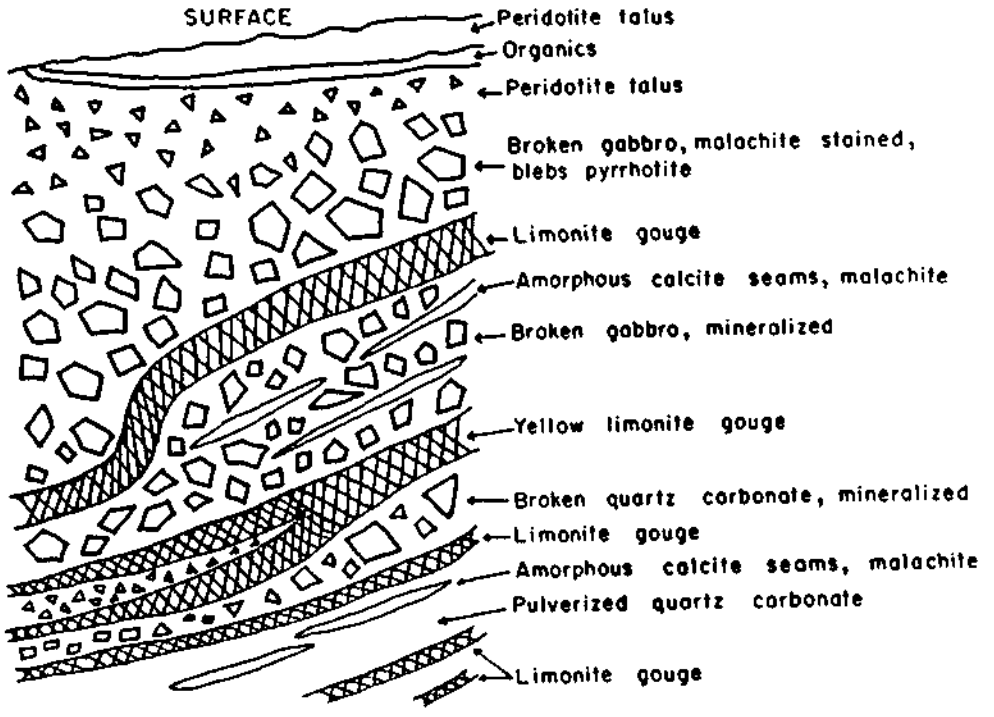
The highest copper response in soil is associated with the northeasterly contact between the sill and quartz-carbonate, which agrees with prospecting observations that chalcopyrite is more common downhill from the sill than within it. Highest values are in the range 1500 to 2200 ppm. Copper response is fairly low in the vicinity of the nickel-platinum anomalies, generally less than 150 ppm but occasionally as high as 335 ppm.

Assays of rock samples collected away from mineral showings indicate that background levels in peridotite or dunite containing only a trace of disseminated pyrrhotite are < 15 ppb Pt, and approximately 10 to 20 ppb Pd, 1500 ppm Ni, 100 ppm Cu and < 5 ppb Au. Rock backgrounds in volcanic rocks beside the sill average < 15 ppb Pt, 10 ppb Pd, 700 ppm Ni, 70 ppm Cu and < 5 ppb Au.

The highest rock assays were obtained from two locations in the Onion Zone. A limonitic specimen of float containing this veinlet of sulphides, collected from the vicinity of the old Discovery Showing hand trenches, assayed 440 ppb Pt (0.014 opt), 1050 ppb Pd (0.031 opt), 3.2% Ni, 0.65% Cu and 35 ppb Au. Three other float specimens of peridotite and gabbro containing traces of disseminated pyrrhotite returned values ranging from 15 to 150 ppb Pt to 10 to 280 ppb Pd, 0.12 to 0.25% Ni, up to 0.06% Cu and up to 55 ppb Au. A 2 m deep hand pit was dug at this location in 1987 to provide an assay profile of overburden. The assay results are shown on Figure 7 on the following pages. The pit intersected layers of fine peridotite and gabbro talus interlayered with limonitic quartz-carbonate fragments and soil samples of rocky soil collected at 0.5 m intervals from the pit wall returned values of 240 to 820 ppb Pt (up to 0.023 opt), 520 to 1200 ppb Pd (up to 0.035 opt), 0.28 to 0.68% Ni, 0.15 to 0.30% Cu and 25 to 160 ppb Au (up to 0.005 opt).

Encouraging assays were also obtained 300 m along strike to the southeast from what appears to be a new occurrence. A specimen of heavy, strongly sheared and altered, brown to dark green ultramafic rock with malachite and minor limonite stains but no visible sulphides assayed 4100 ppb Au (0.012 opt), 19.2% Ni, 0.02% Cu but only 50 ppb Pt and 100 ppb Pd.

	ASSAYS				
Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	
240	520	2800	1500	40	R19625 0.5m
280	520	5200	1450	35	R19624 0.5m
820	1200	4100	3000	160	R19623 0.5m
440	1000	6800	1700	45	R19622 0.5m



SCALE 1:25

0 .25 .50 1 1.5 2 m

FACING SOUTHWEST

Figure 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SAMPLE PROFILE

ONION PROPERTY

KLUANE DISTRICT, YUKON

REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

To accompany report dated December, 1987

The only other significant rock sample assay was obtained from the Sax Zone, 1500 m farther southeast. A specimen of fine-grained, limonitic gabbro float containing a trace of disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite returned values of 140 ppb Pt (0.004 opt), 440 ppb Pd (0.013 opt), 0.44% Ni, 0.22% Cu and 35 ppb Au. This is also a previously unrecognized occurrence.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration program consisting of claim staking, tagging and surveying, soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting was performed on the Onion property in August, 1987. The work was funded by Rexford Minerals Ltd. under an agreement with the claim owners, Chevron Minerals Ltd. and All-North Resources Ltd. (Kluane Joint Venture).

The property, which is situated on Miles Ridge, about 3 km west of the White River and 75 km northwest of the former Wellgreen Mine, covers part of the White River Ultramafic Complex. A small sulphide occurrence on the property was discovered in 1952 and was subsequently restaked and explored with prospecting, mapping, hand trenching and sampling on at least seven occasions. That work was directed toward its nickel potential.

The 1987 program was directed toward the platinum potential and was prompted by encouraging results from the Wellgreen property and elsewhere in the Kluane district where geological conditions are similar. Initial emphasis was on confirming that the Onion's nickel mineralization contains significant amounts of platinum and in determining the position and nature of the mineralization. The program included a careful review of the results of previous exploration, most of which was not publicly available.

Mineralization is associated with the margins of an ultramafic sill about 100 to 150 m thick, which is bounded for the most part by quartz-carbonate contact zones. Prospecting and sampling have outlined two mineralized areas about 1.5 km apart named the Onion and Sax Zones. The Onion Zone is the site of the Discovery Showing and has received most of the attention in the past. The Sax Zone was first indicated by the 1987 geochemical sampling. Initial assaying of float specimens gave encouraging values for platinum and nickel.

The Onion Zone consists of poorly exposed and strongly leached sulphide mineralization that was partially explored with shallow hand trenches that are now caved. The mineral assemblage consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and pentlandite plus minor amounts of heazlewoodite and niccolite. Minor amounts of maucherite and millerite have been reported nearby. Other types of mineralization reported from this vicinity by previous owners include low grade porphyry-type copper-molybdenum in a diorite intrusion, silver-lead and lead-copper-barite veins, and tungsten-fluorite (possibly a skarn?). Only the nickel-platinum mineralization is thought to have any economic potential.

At the Onion Zone, sampling and test pitting at the old Discovery Showing gave an assay of 0.013 opt Pt, 0.031 opt Pd, 2.3% Ni and 0.65% Cu from a specimen of mineralized float. The hand pit showed that overburden is weakly mineralized and at least 2 m thick. Encouraging results were also obtained 300 m along strike to the southeast, where a specimen without visible sulphides assayed 0.12 opt Au and 19.2% Ni with low PGE and copper values.

At the Sax Zone, a specimen containing minor amounts of disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite assayed 0.004 opt Pt, 0.013 opt Pd, 0.44% Ni and 0.22% Cu. This specimen occurs in a weak platinum-nickel soil anomaly.

The initial results from the Onion property are sufficiently encouraging to justify a larger program of trenching and drilling, preceded by grid geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys in the immediate vicinity of the ultramafic sill. Bulldozer trenching is the preferred method of trenching but because of the steepness of the mountain between the target and the Alaska Highway, heavy construction costs make that option impractical. Hand trenching

with drilling and blasting should be performed wherever practical. If the results warrant further work, trenching should be followed with short drill holes to determine the grade and extent of the mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

/mc

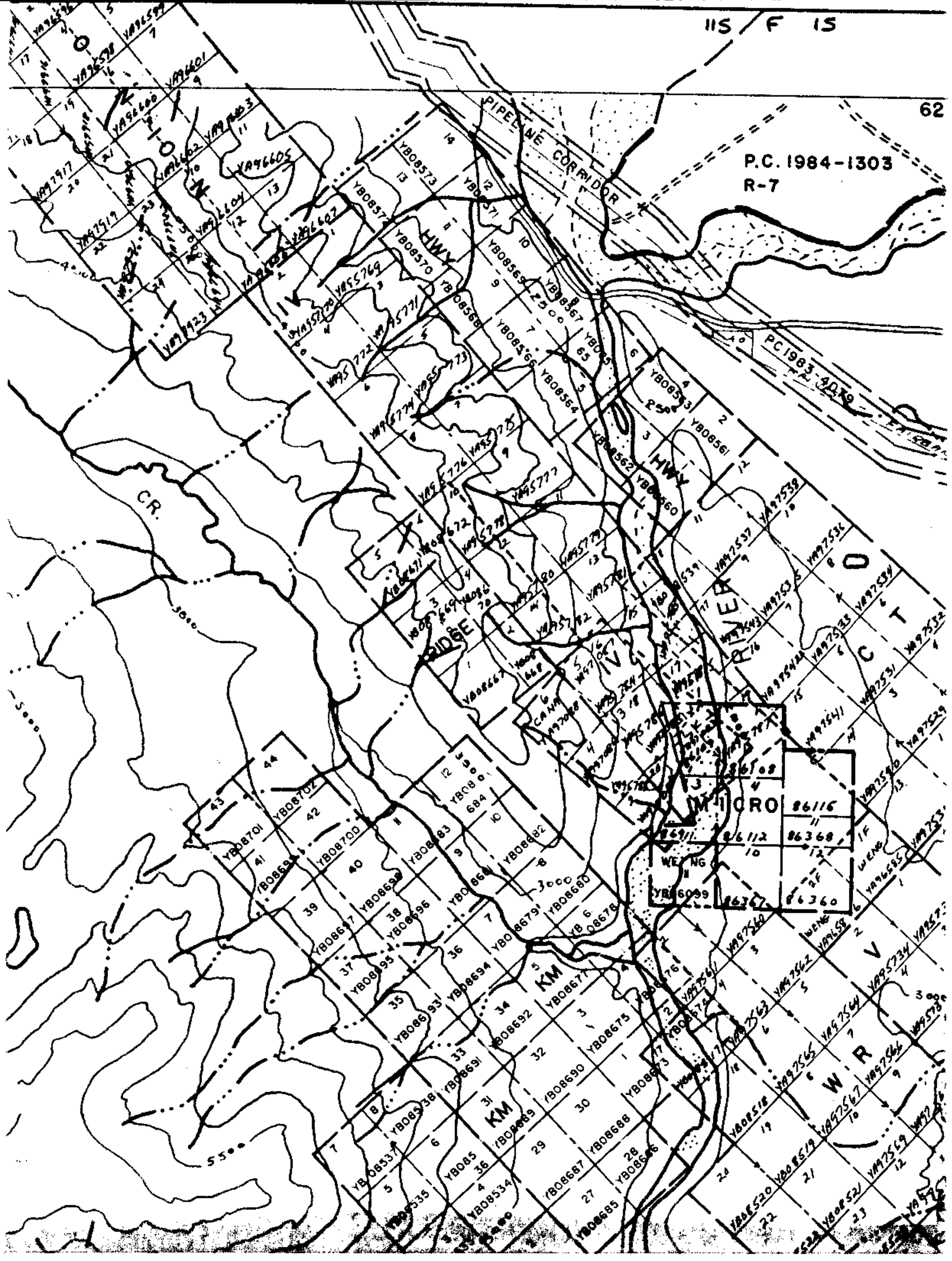
R.J. Cathro, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert J. Cathro, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia, and residential address in West Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby declare:

1. I am a 1959 graduate of the University of British Columbia in geological engineering.
2. I have been engaged in geological engineering for over 25 years, of which the past 20 have been as a consultant.
3. I am a registered professional engineer in British Columbia and in Yukon Territory.
4. I have supervised the work described in this report.

Robert J. Cathro, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.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CR.
RIDGE
MICRO
WENG
KM
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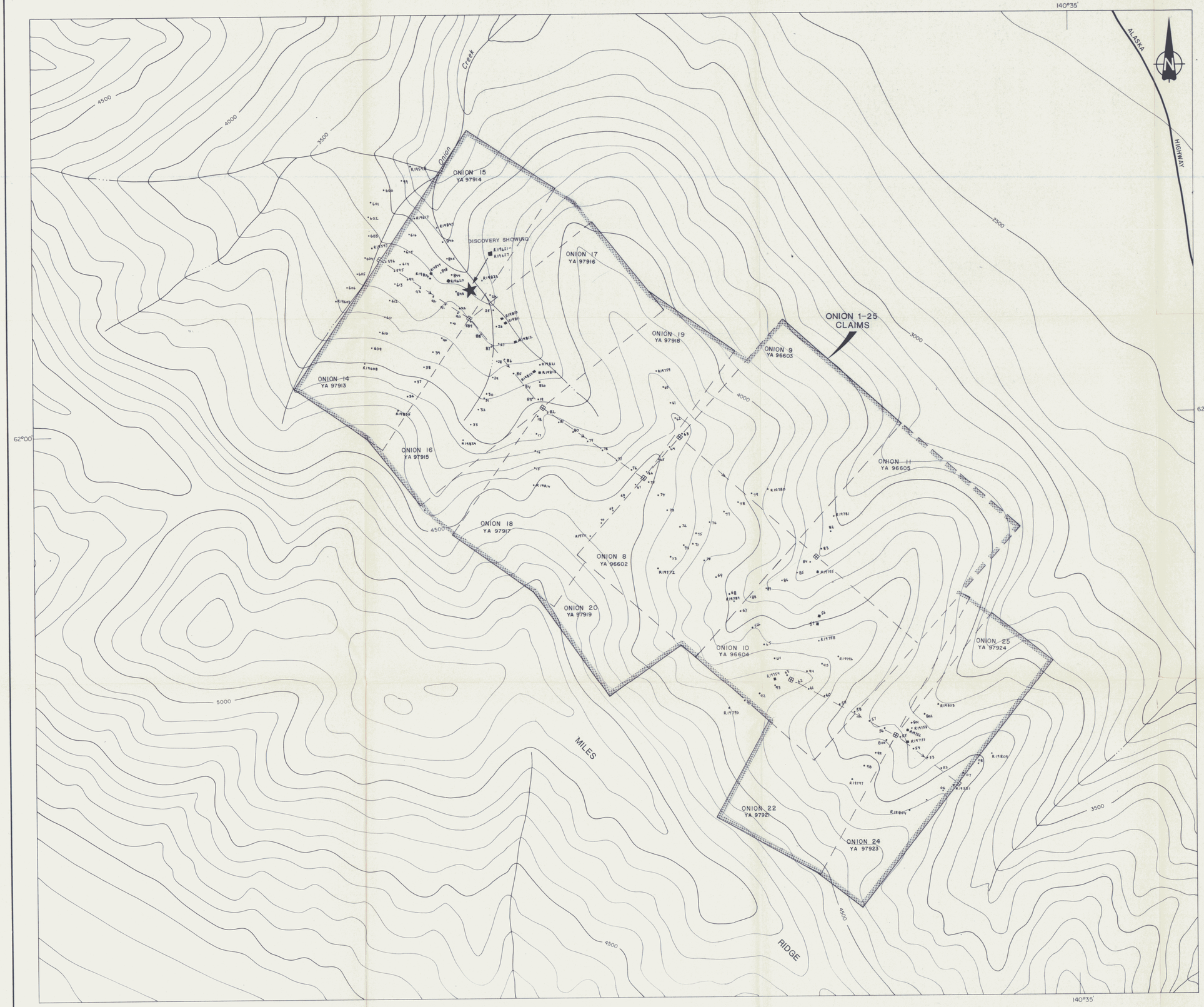
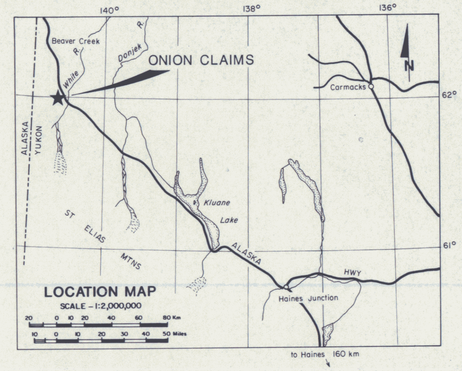




MAP SYMBOLS

- Claim boundary
- • R19551 Soil sample location
- ■ R19751 Rock sample location

Figure 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

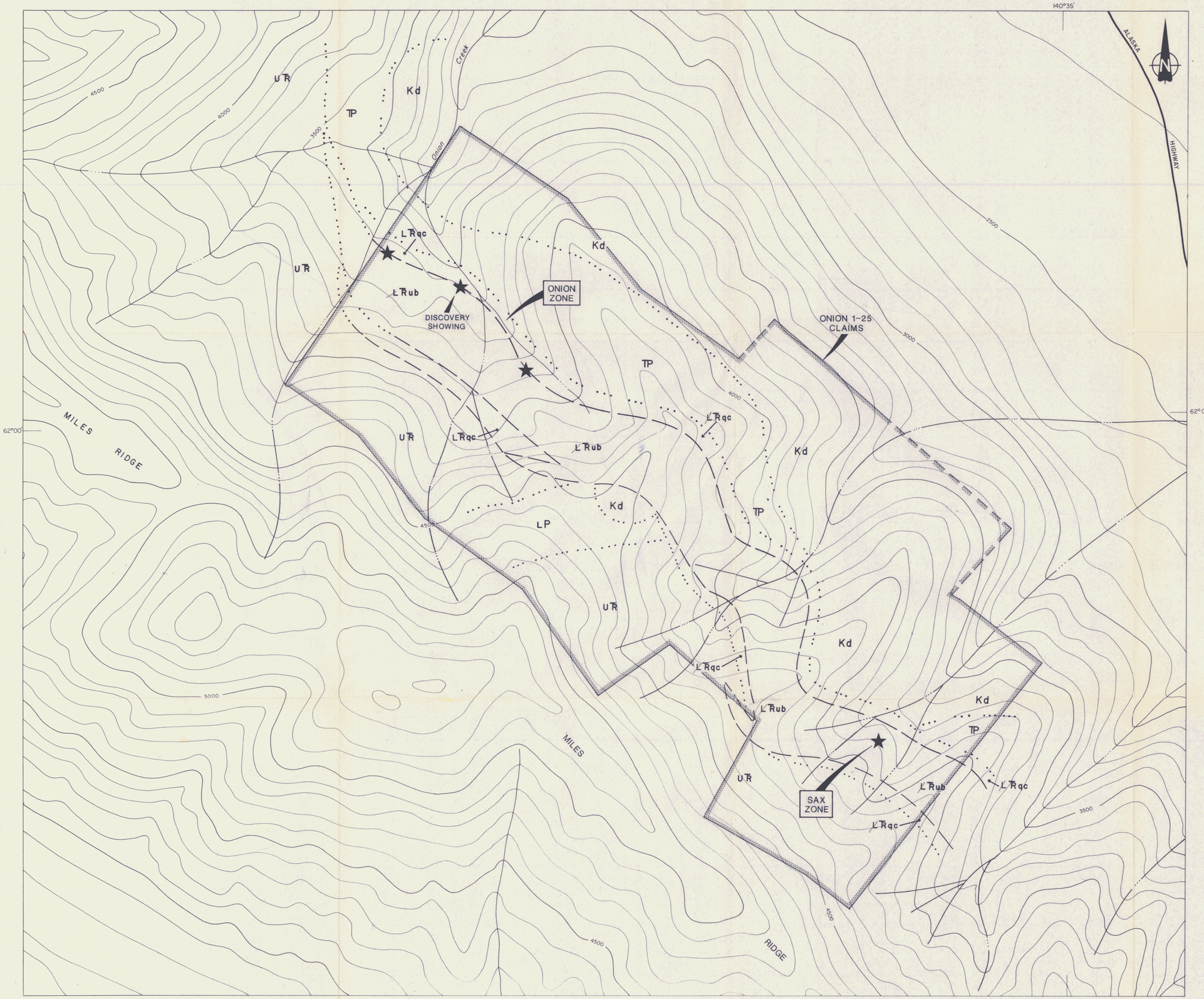
CLAIM AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

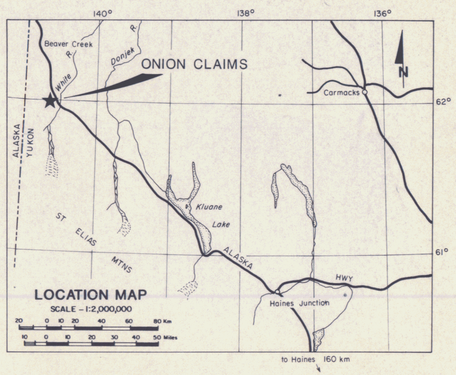
ONION PROPERTY
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.
KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

SCALE 1:5000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
0 100 500 1000 1500 Feet

1134

To accompany report dated December, 1987





LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

Cretaceous

Kd — hornblende diorite

Triassic

UR — Nikolai Group

green and purple amygdaloidal basalt

unconformity

LR — White River Ultramafic Complex

ub — peridotite, gabbro, dunite

qc — quartz carbonate

Permian

LP — Hasen Creek Formation

limestone, argillite, siltstone

Pennsylvanian

TP — Station Creek Formation

andesite, basalt, tuff, breccia

MAP SYMBOLS

geological contact (mapped)

geological contact (inferred)

mineralization

ONION PROPERTY
GEOLOGY
FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT
09/1985 BY R.J. CATHRO.

Figure 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY

ONION PROPERTY
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.
KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

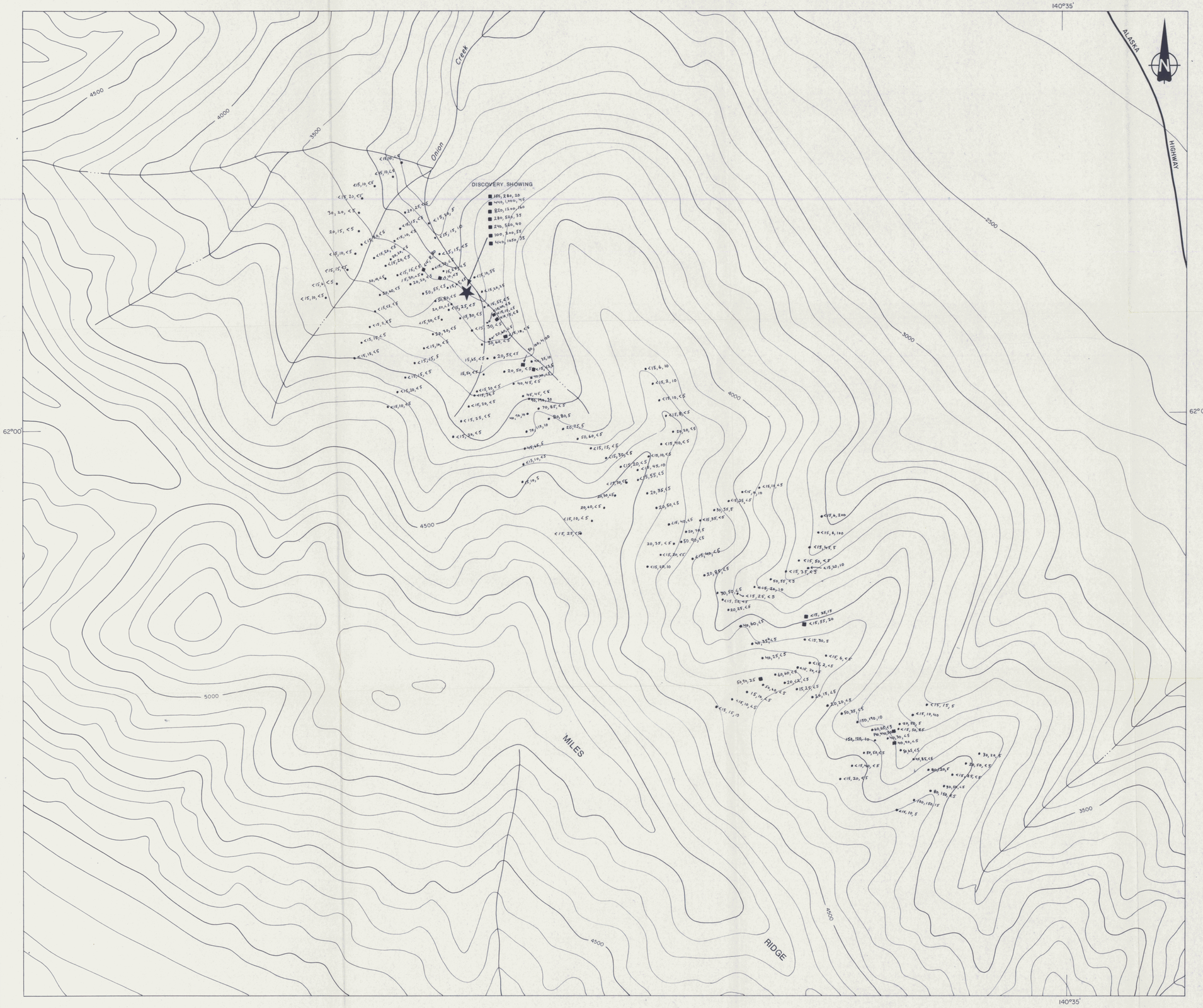
SCALE 1:5000

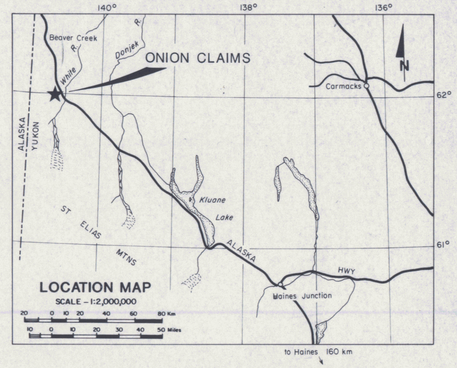
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

0 100 500 1000 1500 Feet

135

To accompany report dated **December, 1987**





● 15,10,5 Soil sample location— Pt(ppb), Pd(ppb), Au(ppb)

Figure 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

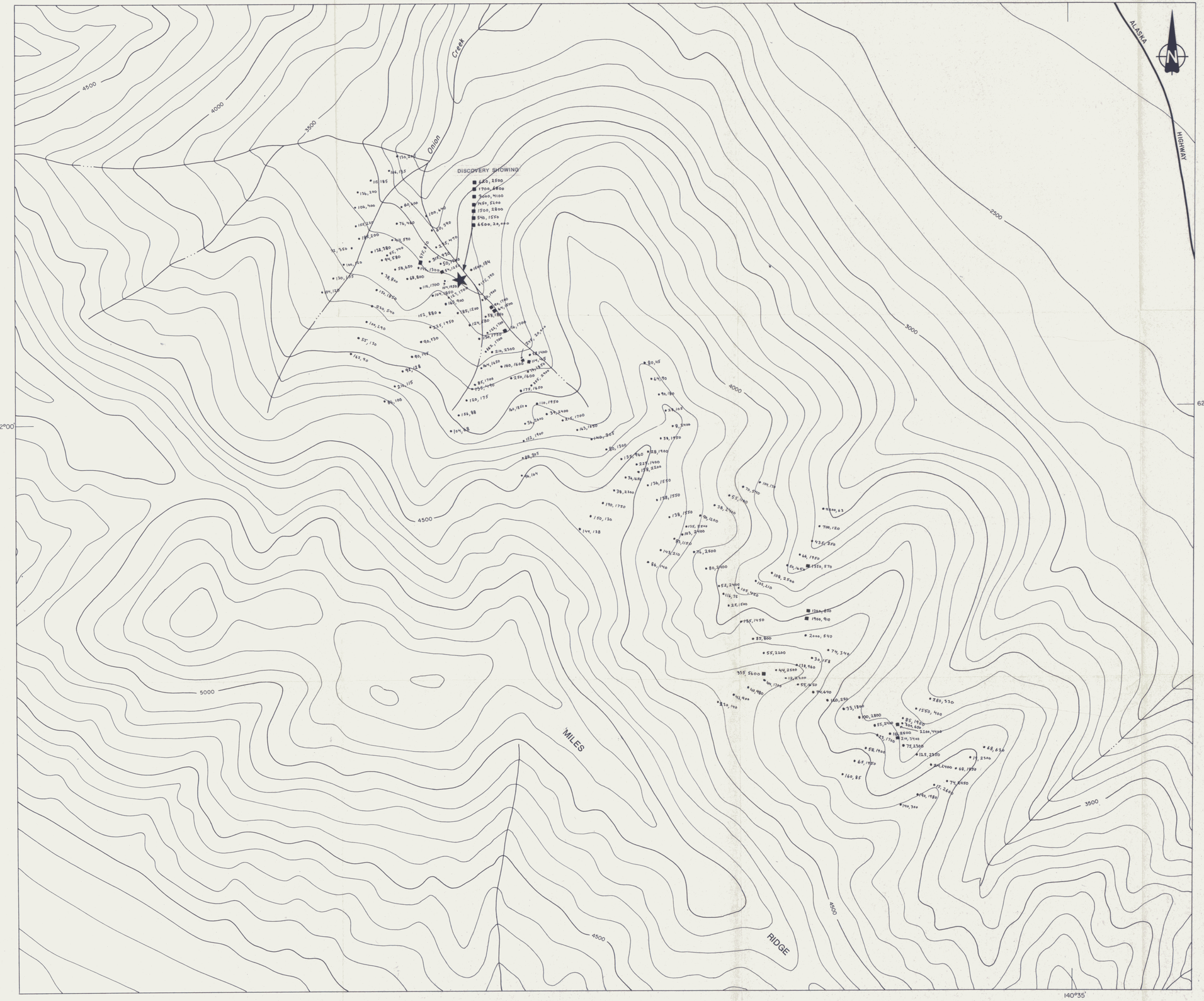
PLATINUM, PALLADIUM AND GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

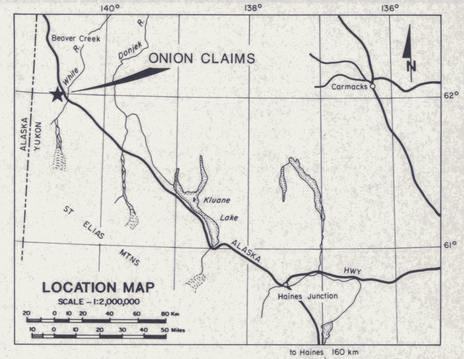
ONION PROPERTY
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.
KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

SCALE 1:5000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
0 100 500 1000 1500 Feet

(136)

To accompany report dated December, 1987





● 140,300 Soil sample location— Cu(ppm), Ni(ppm)

Figure 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER AND NICKEL GEOCHEMISTRY

ONION PROPERTY
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.
KLUANE JOINT VENTURE

SCALE 1:5000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
0 100 500 1000 1500 Feet

(137)

To accompany report dated December, 1987