AN INITIAL FIELD INVESTIGATION AND DATA COMPILATION ON

THE KLU PROPERTY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT,
YUKON TERRITORY
NTS 115G/2
61°10'N; 149°48'W

for

RESOLVE VENTURES

INCLUDING GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS
AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA REPROCESSING
ACCOMPLISHED BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 6, 2005
AND OCTOBER 17, 2005

CLAIMS

KLU1013-1014	KLU1818-1827	KLU3020-3027
KLU1112-1115	KLU1918-1927	KLU3120-3127
KLU1118-1127	KLU2018-2027	KLU3218-3227
KLU1310-1315	KLU2118-2127	KLU3318-3327
KLU1318-1327	KLU2218-2227	KLU3418-3427
KLU1410-1415	KLU2218-2227	KLU3518-3527
KLU1418-1427	KLU2318-2327	KLU3618-3627
KLU1510-1515	KLU2418-2427	KLU3718-3727
KLU1518-1527	KLU2520-2527	KLU3818-3827
KLU1610-1615	KLU2620-2627	KLU3918-3927
KLU1618-1627	KLU2720-2727	KLU4018-4027
KLU1710-1715	KLU2820-2827	KLU4118-4127
KLU1718-1727	KLU2920-2927	KLU4218-4227
KLU4318-4327	KLU4410-4425	KLU4510-4525
KLU4610-4625	KLU4710-4725	KLU4810-4825
KLU4910-4925	KLU5010-5025	KLU5112-5125
KLU5213-5225	KLU5314-5325	

By

J. M. LIARD
JAMIE LAVIGNE

February, 2006

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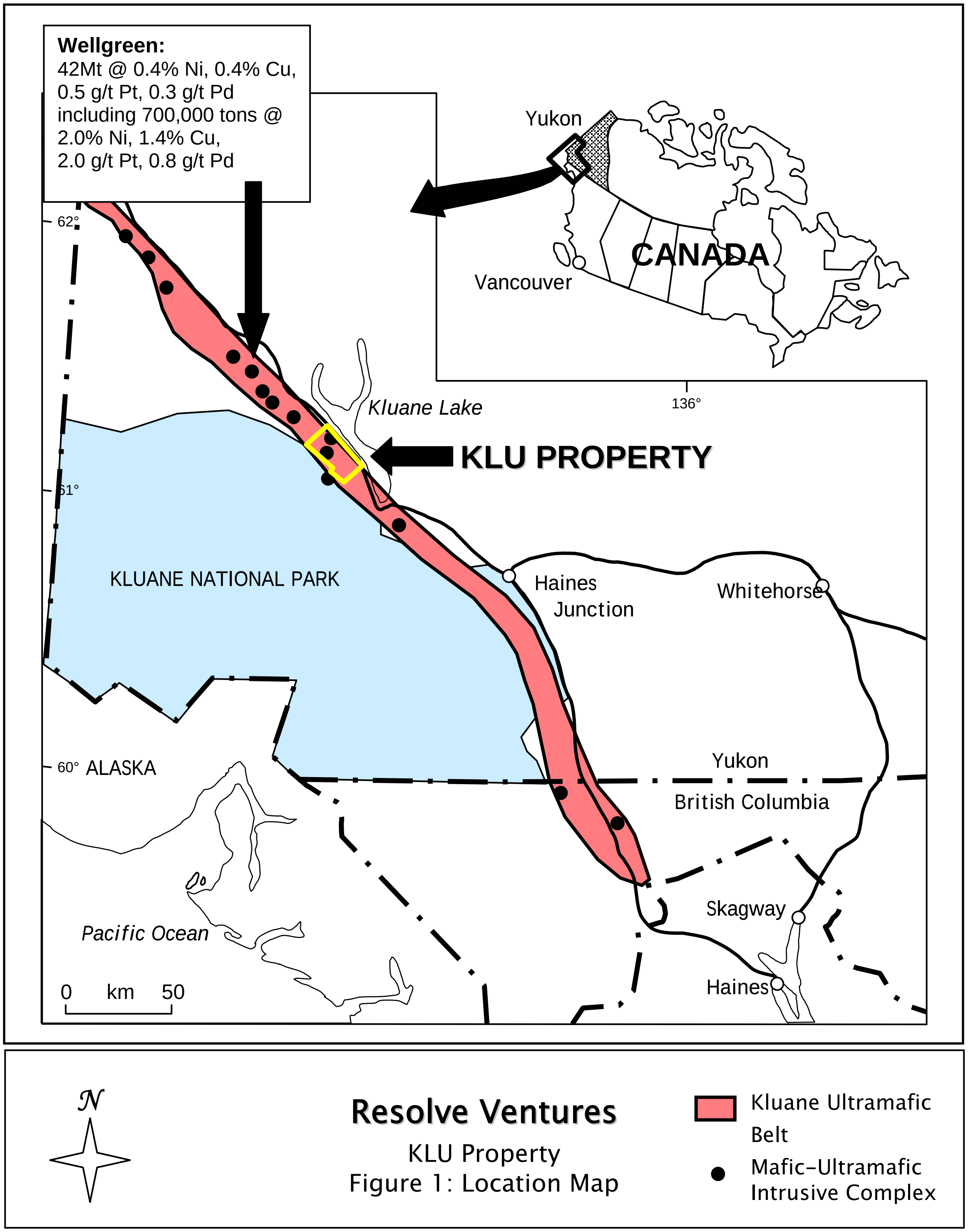
Introduction

This report covers the 2005 field program and data compilation completed by Resolve Ventures, Ltd. on their newly acquired Klu property.

The Klu claims constitute the southern extent of a belt of Ni – PGE bearing ultramafic intrusions paralleling the Denali fault in southwestern Yukon Territory. Much of the present claim group was staked by Inco in October, 1994 to cover the area of the newly discovered 'Spy' showings. These small sulphide lenses, which can carry very high precious metal grades, are similar in form, occurrence and grade to parts of the former Wellgreen mine 30 km to the north. After 4 field seasons of surface (primarily geochemical) work by Inco and Santoy Resources, the claims lay dormant until purchased in September, 2005 by Resolve Ventures, Ltd.

At the time of purchase, the bulk of the claims were within a month of expiry and required immediate assessment work. A field program, previously prepared by Resolve, was launched upon signing of the property transfer. The work was based on compiled geological and geochemical information along with a very effective reprocessing of an existing airborne magnetic & Dighem EM survey originally performed for Inco. The objectives of the program included:

- ground-truthing of the multiple geophysical anomalies and other geological and structural information arising from the improved resolution of the reprocessed airborne data,
- an attempt to relate the numerous mafic / ultramafic intrusions spatially and petrologically (and therefore genetically) through structural observations and lithological type-sampling,
- orientation over the property as a whole and over areas of interest in particular to allow an evaluation of logistics for further exploration.



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KLU Property

Figure 1: Location Map

1.1) Claims: Location, Access and Physiography

The Klu property consists of 526 contiguous 'quartz' claims (as differentiated from placer claims), within the Whitehorse Mining Division, NTS sheet 115G/02 (see figs. 1 & 2). The claims are 100% owned by Resolve Ventures, Ltd, subject to a 2% N.S.R. royalty to FNX Mining Inc. Details of the claims and their expiry dates (pending the filing of this report) are presented in appendix 1.

The property is centred approximately 8 km south of the village of Destruction Bay on the west shore of Kluane Lake, 70 air km north of Haines Junction or 260 highway km west of Whitehorse.

The Alaska Highway passes parallel to and approximately 5 km from the northeast boundary of the claims, with bush roads penetrating the river valleys to within 2 km; the valleys remain flat and traversable (on foot) well into the centre of the property. At present, practical access for exploration is by helicopter, from the Trans-North base at Haines Junction.

Topography on the west side of the Denali fault is extremely rugged. The relatively young mountains, often absent of foothills, are composed of knife-edge ridge lines above talus slopes which are almost exclusively at the angle of repose. On the property, river valley bottoms climb westward from 3700' up to 5000'; peaks range from 7000' to 8200'.

There are several glaciers on the property above 6800'; moraines and eskers fill cirques and the higher valleys. Vegetation is limited to rare moss and grasses outside the lowest elevations, valley bottoms harbour sparse shrubs and stunted conifers.

The south boundary at Congden Creek and the west extensions of the claims abut Kluane National Park. Since originally staked, approximately 85 of the northernmost claims have been included in the Kluane First Nations Settlement Lands; they are, however grandfathered to the claim holders for exploration.

1.2) Previous Work

There has been no drilling on the property, nor any excavation or trenching via mechanical means or explosives.

The Kluane area has been regionally mapped at a large scale by Muller (1967), by and Read & Monger (1976) and by Campbell & Dodds (1982). More detailed mapping with an eye toward economic geology was conducted by Hulbert (1997) of the GSC, who originally identified the contiguous Kluane Ultramafic Belt (and coined the name). The most recent mapping by Israel (2005) of the YGS, who spent three days on the property with the author during this project, includes updated structural detail.

In the course of a 1953 exploration program on the Halfbreed intrusion by J. R. Woodcock, a sample was taken from the present Klu property which assayed 2.8% Ni, 2.5% Cu, 6.5 g/T Pt and .29% Co. This came from a 20 cm X 50 cm sulphide lens on the south side of Lewis Creek.

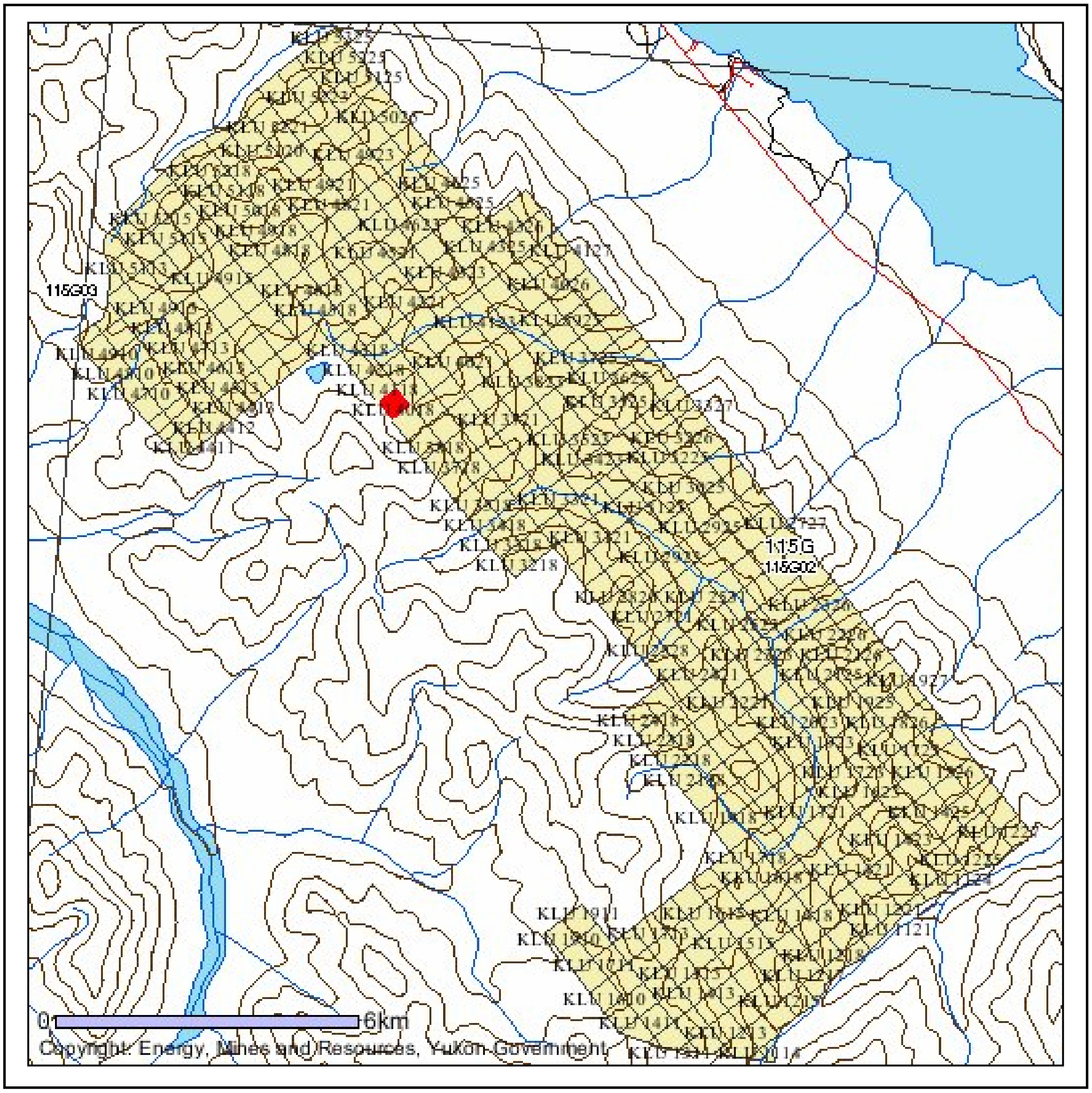

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Figure 2: Claim Map

Active Claims

The Duke Intrusion area, including the NW corner of the present property, was explored by Newmont in 1967. Work included prospecting and geochem. Further work in the Duke area was recorded in 1987 by Kluane Joint Venture (Chevron Minerals / All North Resources). The Duke 1 – 44 claims were optioned to Rockridge Mining, who located several mineral occurrences and soil geochem anomalies associated with mafic / ultramafic rocks. The work was not followed up.

Original recorded work in the Spy area was part of a 1972 -73 program by John S. Vincent Ltd, where mapping outlined a series of mafic/ultramafic sills. A sample assaying 1.47% Ni, .49% Cu, and others with lower values, were recovered from the base of the sill. In 1994, Inco personnel working in this area discovered small lenses of massive sulphide which carried high grade Ni/Cu/PGE values up to 2.6% Ni, 10.45% Cu, 75.8 g/t Pt, 7.9 g/t Pd and 7.0 g/t Au. In 1995, most of the present Klu claims were staked, and mapping, prospecting and extensive litho, soil and stream sediment geochemical surveys were performed. In 1996, further claims were staked, and Inco had Dighem fly a full-coverage airborne Mag and EM survey, with very limited ground-based follow-up in 1997. No significant anomalies were immediately apparent and in 2000, the claims were optioned to Santoy Resources, who extended the string of showings along the base of the Spy sill to 950 m. Further geochem work (primarily talus fines) was also conducted which outlined many anomalies concurrent with known and interpreted mafic / ultramafic sills.

No further work has been performed. The field days charged per program (including down time) on the present claim group previous its acquisition by Resolve totalled 57 days in 1995, 3 days in 1996, 12 days in 1997, and 20 days in 2000, or 91 days over 10 years.

2) 2005 / 2006 Property Investigation and Compilation

The Klu claims, along with most of the existing exploration records for the property, were acquired by Resolve Ventures in mid-September, 2005. At that time, the majority of the 526 claims in the group required assessment work before October 24 of that year. A parsing of the available data showed that an immediate reprocessing of the 1996 airborne survey, detailed in section 3 of this report, was advisable. The detail and clarity of the resulting presentations suggested a field investigation of the newly evident geophysical features to accompany the field orientation necessary to plan the 2006 exploration program. Neither mapping nor detailed prospecting were intended in this time frame and in this season.

The property was visited between September 30 and October 16, using a Bell 206 helicopter operated by Trans North, based in Haines Junction. The author was fortunate to be accompanied for the first days by Steve Israel of the Yukon Geological Survey, who had spent the 2004 and 2005 field seasons mapping in the Kluane Ranges, including the Klu Property. The remainder of the investigation was accomplished with the help of Ron Stack, a Whitehorse-based prospector.

The majority of the previously identified geophysical features were visited; contacts were noted where possible and lithological type samples were taken from those which constituted ultramafic rocks. 38 samples were chosen to be as fresh and representative as possible, though in some cases all the available outcrop was highly altered. 27 samples were analysed (see table 2, appendix 2).

It was planned to spend at least one day prospecting in the Spy area, but the precipitous north-facing slope was frozen and snow-covered; the day spent there during a blizzard was somewhat precarious.

In addition to field orientation, government and industry representatives and contractors in the Whitehorse area were visited, and contact was established with representatives of the Kluane First Nation in Burwash Landing.

During the follow-up to the field program and the preparation of this report, every page of available data and commentary on the Klu property has been consulted, with emphasis on the structural and geochemical data.

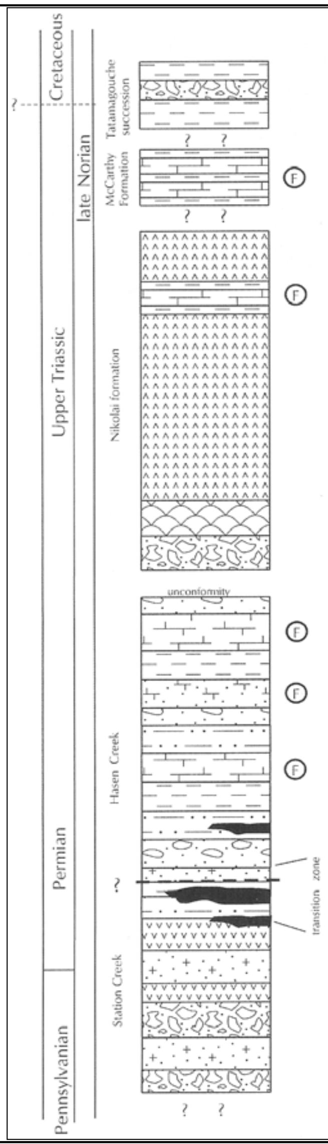
3.1) Regional Geology

The Klu property falls within the Wrangellia Terrane, a narrow, accreted, fault bounded Terrane which includes most of Vancouver Island, and extends north through coastal B.C. to central Alaska. It is characterized by a basement Pennsylvanian – Permian island arc sequence (Skolai group) consisting of pyroclastics and flows (Station Creek fm.) overlain by subsidence-related sediments and minor volcanics (Hasen Creek fm.).

The Permian basement is unconformably overlain by Upper Triassic flood basalts of great thickness and extent (Nikolai group), which have been likened to Siberian trap magmatism. The Nikolai group is characteristically overlain conformably by calcareous sediments (Chitistone, Nizina and McCarthy fms.). In the Kluane area, the whole is unconformably overlain by the relatively shallow dipping, Tertiary Amphitheatre Fm sediments and Wrangell Fm Basalts, the latter reaching several hundreds of metres in thickness.

Intrusive rocks within Wrangellia include the Triassic Kluane type ultramafic to mafic sills, and common dikes, sills and pods of Triassic Maple Creek Gabbro, all of which are intrusive into Skolai group rocks.

Kluane-type intrusions are most common within the Hasen Creek sediments, at or near the lower contact; on the property there is a rare, prominent sill within the Station Creek fm. The fullest exposures (at the Wellgreen deposit) show a crudely layered suite ranging from mesocratic gabbro through predominant peridotite (wehrlite), to dunite, with prominent marginal gabbro phases. The basal gabbro carries most of the high grade mineralization; it is supposed by many workers that the marginal gabbro is more widespread than is evident along the generally poorly exposed contacts.



Schematic Stratigraphic column of the rocks found within the Quill Creek map area.

- fossil
- mafic-ultramafic intrusions
- basalt to basaltic/andesitic flows
- pillow basalt
- chert, volcaniclastic rocks
- limestone
- siltstone turbidite, argilite, greywacke
- pebble to cobble conglomerate
- volcaniclastic sandstone; crystal tuff
- volcanic breccia

*Modified from Israel (2005)

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Figure 3: Stratigraphic Section

TABLE 1
Formations, Suites of Wrangellia

STRATIFIED ROCKS

Tertiary (Miocene - Pliocene)	**N**w	Wrangell Lava	Rusty red basalt to andesite flows, minor white to yellow felsic pyroclastics
Tertiary (Oligocene)	**O**s	Amphitheatre Fm.	Yellow-grey buff sandstone & polymictic conglomerate, black to brown carbonaceous shale & lignite
U. Triassic - Cretaceous	**uTrK**p	Tatamaguoche Succession	Grey phyllite, medium to coarse sandstone, minor greywacke & conglomerate
U. Triassic	**uTr**m	McCarthy Fm.	Buff coloured argillaceous limestone & limestone; grey shale & argillite
U. Triassic	**uTr**c	Chitistone Fm.	Massive light grey to beige, thickly bedded limestone & limestone bx; thinly bedded limey mudstone.
U. Triassic	**uTr**e	"	White to pale grey gypsum
U. Triassic	**uTr**n	Nikolai Fm. "Greenstone"	Dk green & maroon massive and amygdular basalt & andesitic flows, pillowed at fm base; intercalated tuffs & Bx, shale & argillite, limestone
L. Permian	**P**s	Hasen Creek Fm.	Thin bedded, light brown to green siliceous argillite, chert, siltstone with minor volcanic interbeds
L. Permian	**P**c	Hasen Creek Fm.	Buff to grey bioclastic & pebbly limestone
Pennsylvanian	**P**v	Station Creek Fm.	Light to dk green intermediate pyroclastics; minor amygdular flows

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Tertiary (Miocene)	**M**w	Wrangell Plutonic Suite	Buff to grey, fine to medium grained +/- hornblende +/- biotite diorite & granodiorite, pyroxene gabbro; in dikes, sills & plugs
Tertiary (Oligocene)	***O**fp	Tkope Suite	Equigranular quartz - feldspar porphyry +/- hornblende +/- biotite
Cretaceous	***K**d	Kluane Ranges Suite	Equigranular hornblende +/- pyroxene diorite & gabbro
U. Triassic	**uTr**mg	Maple Creek gabbro	Fine to coarse grained gabbro & diabase sills & dikes, locally columnar jointed
U. Triassic	**uTr**u	Kluane mafic / ultramafic Complex	Peridotite & feldspathic peridotite sills, minor dunite & pyroxenite, variably serpentinized and phlogopite - rich; minor marginal gabbro may be chilled, highly contaminated and rich in disseminated sulphides
U. Triassic	**uTr**g	Kluane gabbro	Phlogopite-bearing olivine gabbro, gabbro

* Rocks marked by an asterisk have not been observed on the Klu property

The texturally heterogeneous Maple Creek Gabbro suite has been interpreted to be part of the feeder system for the Nikolai flood basalts; field relations have shown it to intrude Kluane ultramafics. The relative timing of intrusive activity and its relation to Nikolai volcanism is currently under review due to some new data which conflicts somewhat with earlier interpretations.

Intermediate to felsic (dioritic) Kluane Range dikes and stocks are cretaceous, later felsic dikes are associated with Tertiary Wrangell volcanism.

In southern Yukon, Wrangellia forms a NNW trending wedge, narrowing to the south, between the continent-scale, transcurrent Denali (Shakwak) fault and the NE-verging Duke River thrust. On the large scale, much of the stratigraphy parallels the bounding faults, as 1st order folding (and associated normal, reverse and thrust faulting) is related to accretion. Superimposed on this is sub-parallel 2nd order folding, sub-orthogonal open folding, and complex block faulting arising from N to ENE dextral cross–faults which act as transforms between the Denali and Duke River faults.

3.2) Property Geology

The Klu claims are staked over the area of exploration interest for Ni-Cu-PGE occurrences, i.e. over the local surface extent of Skolai group rocks, which are the only known host to Kluane-type ultramafic / mafic intrusions. The embayment on the west boundary represents the eastern extent of Tertiary Amphitheatre and Wrangell fm cover.

The southeastern portion of the property is structurally simpler than the northwestern half, having a series of continuous, NNW trending units repeated by sub-parallel folding and lesser faulting. Limbs of 1st order folds appear to converge at shallow angles suggestive of large-scale, open cross folding. To the northwest and west, complex cross structure results in variable strike directions between fault-bounded blocks and often in the juxtaposition of units; this lack of continuity is evident on geophysical plots.

Though Kluane-type intrusive rocks on the property are often totally altered to massive, black serpentinite, some characteristics remain evident, including relatively high feldspar and phlogopite contents. Maple creek gabbro is generally much fresher.

Little magmatic sulphide was encountered, save samples from the Spy and Bock’s Brook areas which carried minor matrix (net-textured) sulphides. Scattered gossanous peridotitic talus gave evidence of possible mineralization in hidden bedrock.

Gabbro, at contacts, is often strongly contaminated, being largely fine to medium grained grey plagioclase, commonly with minor fine, acicular hornblende and 1 to 5% disseminated cubic, silvery pyrite and high-S pyrrhotite. Samples of this contact rock, some of which was Kluane marginal gabbro, are essentially barren of ore minerals, as are similar specimens observed in other ultramafic locales. This contact rock was encountered in the Duke, Spy and Stroke areas; its mineralization is considered to be independent

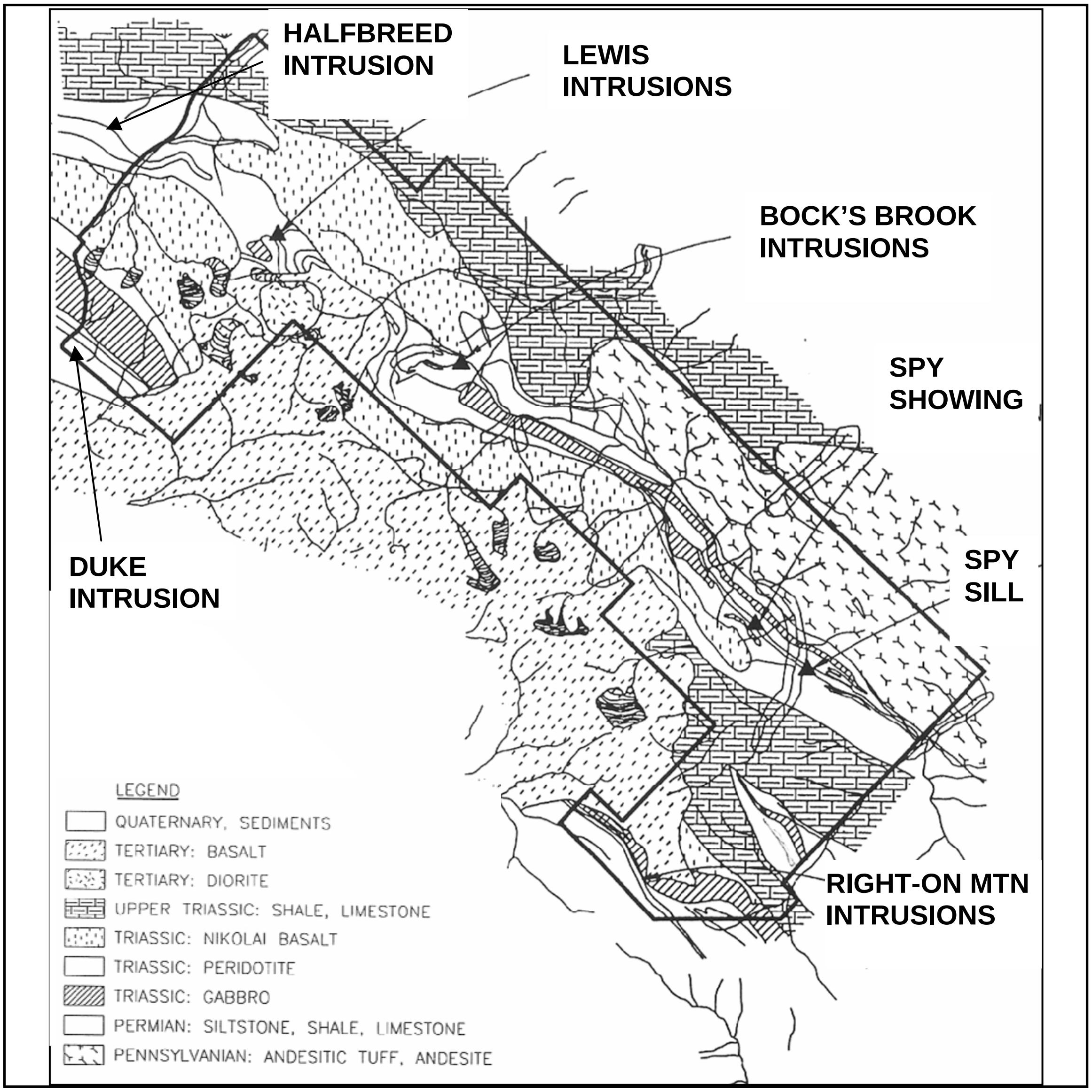

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Figure 4A: Generalized Geology Map

From INCO (1995)

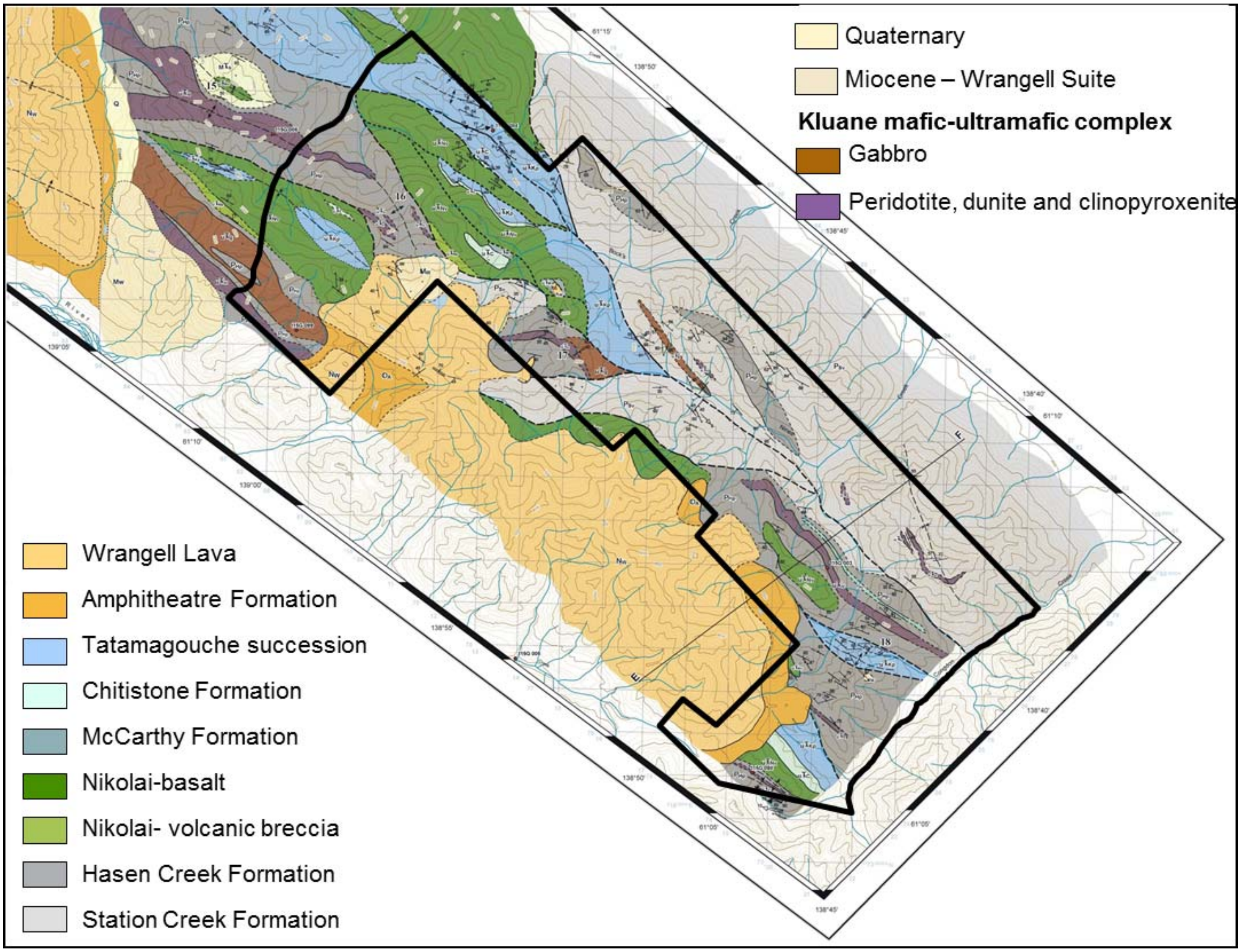

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Figure 4B: KLU Geology Map

From Israel, S., (2006)

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of any magmatic sulphide, and it is certainly unrelated to an ore-mineral bearing ‘anorthositic gabbro’ mapped by Tulk (2001) in the Spy area.

4) Airborne Geophysics: Identification of Anomalies

The original plots of airborne geophysics, with several flight lines missing, were obtained with the property title. The mag plots at 1:25000 were of poor resolution; the Dighem EM data, presented as profiles on the flight lines, required further filtering and dedicated presentation formats to maximize information and readability. A helicopter radar height-over-ground plot highlighted the potential problems with airborne EM surveys in this very rugged terrain.

Attempting to work with the digital data obtained along with the rest of the property information showed that the files were corrupt and incomplete, necessitating the purchase of the original, uncorrupted data from Fugro Airborne Surveys. From this data, Bob Lo Geophysics, of Mississauga, Ont. produced high resolution plots of resistivity, EM anomaly ‘picks’, total field and calculated gradient mag (figs. 5-8, in pocket).

As expected, the magnetic survey was not greatly affected by the variation in terrain clearance of the bird. Covered geological contacts and faults appear sharply and may be placed within 50 m. Many other previously obscured features are evident, particularly the heretofore unrealized strike continuity of the ultramafic intrusions, and the transform-like offsets of strike-parallel faults. Specific observations are enumerated in section 3.

The EM survey shows some moderate remaining line effect after filtering and is sensitive to topography and overburden, but nevertheless carries useful geological information. Though many of the anomalies shown are verifiable conductive zones, it is doubtful that airborne Dighem EM could delineate the collections of discrete small lenses and disseminated mineralization that would most likely constitute a target on this property. The known showings, for example, are conspicuously unresolved.

Some of the more prominent geophysical features (labeled on figs. 9-11) are discussed below:

4.1) Ultramafic / Mafic Intrusions:

Outcroppings of ultramafic rocks on the Klu property have so far been individually named and treated as limited, discrete intrusions. It is clear from the CVG mag that these sills are continuous along strike on a scale much greater than this property. This is important to exploration, as various sulphide-mineralized intrusive bodies in the Kluane belt (as elsewhere) have been shown to be characteristically ore-mineral bearing or barren, therefore the ability to trace positive horizons along strike is critical. It now follows to attempt to relate the multiple ultramafic horizons to their original stratigraphic position in order to distinguish between those which are structural

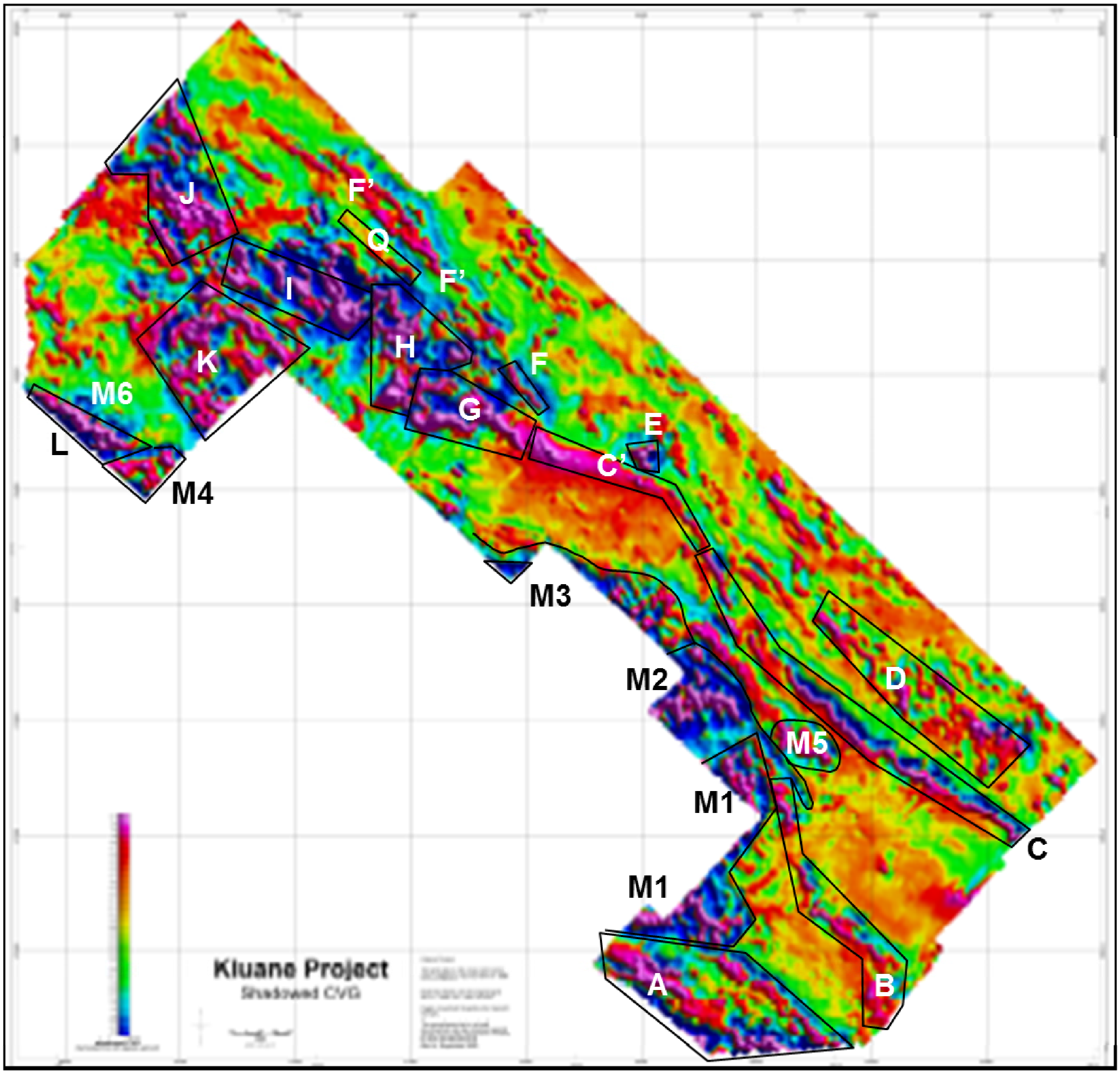

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Figure 9: CVG Magnetics

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repetitions of potentially ore-bearing sills (Spy, Halfbreed), and those which are stratigraphically (therefore perhaps temporally & genetically) separate. With this in mind, lithological samples were taken from ultramafic exposures both along strike and down section for geochemical testing (see section 5).

A) These sub-parallel, ~NW striking, narrow horizons were previously mapped as one complexly shaped, folded sill (the Right-On Mountain intrusion). The 2 major mag features appear to be separated by an anticline and likely represent fold-repetition. The westernmost sill can be seen to be trending under unconformable Tertiary cover to the NW. On a smaller scale, ground investigation around point A reveals multiple second order strike-parallel fold repetition controlling the slope to the NW. At least 2 separate sills (which may be a local bifurcation) can be seen dipping into the slope to the SW. It is evident that these sills are actually the SE strike extension of the Dickson Creek intrusion, which is known to carry Ni and PGE values (Hulbert 1997).

B) This narrow unit (the 'Stroke' sill) can be followed for approximately 4 km north of Congdon creek before trending under Tertiary cover, extending a mapped exposure of 2 km. This has been verified on outcrop. Unlike the sills at A, it appears, through multiple offsets, to be affected by the kink fold (feature Q1) which also affects the Spy sill directly to the north. On the ground some very narrow (10 m), parallel sub-units are seen which do not show on the mag. All the sills here appear to carry a marginal gabbro phase which elsewhere hosts the richest mineralization in the Kluane belt. It should be firmly established whether this is true marginal gabbro. This sill appears to be separated from the Spy sill by a SE plunging syncline cored by upper Triassic Tatamagouche sediments.

C) The extensively-mapped Spy sill appears as a ribbon-like, undeformed mag high which bends slightly north over its 5 km of strike from the SE boundary. The feature locally weakens and splits exactly as mapped (likely due to topography) at the kink-fold inflection (feature Q1) which runs up UTM line 820000E. The feature then becomes diffuse at C' (only gabbro has been mapped here) and bends W over 4km until it meets the 'Bock's Intrusions' (see area G). There is little doubt of continuity over the whole indicated strike length; from the air it is easily seen to continue far to the SE into Kluane Park.

D) The 'Station' Sill(s) are the only ultramafic rocks observed on the property to be wholly within Station Creek volcanics. The magnetic trace is partially fragmented and likely represents more than one sill. The strongest mag anomaly has a coincident resistivity low and several EM anomaly-picks along its 2 km length. Precipitous topography and heavy talus cover preclude mapping of this area; samples taken from various exposures are macroscopically heterogeneous. The possible northern extent of this unit to the SE of 820200E / 6784000N was not investigated due to snow conditions; there are sediments directly NW of this point.

The Station Sill(s) can be seen trending far into Kluane Park SE of Congdon Creek.

E) The ‘BLZ’ area is a ~350 m wide, L-shaped exposure of highly altered peridotite which appears to occupy the Station / Hasen contact, 300 to 500 m to the north of the gabbro portion of the Spy trend at C’. It is marked by a cryptic, isolated mag high and a strong, multi-element geochem anomaly. Whether it is a fault block, an erosional remnant or a plug-like discrete intrusion is unclear; the nearest mag anomaly or mapped ultramafics at this stratigraphic level are 2 km to the west.

F) There is a narrow mapped u/m exposure corresponding to the linear mag anomaly in the SE portion of this area, but the apparent western extension F’ is in fact underlain by upper-Triassic calcareous sediments, suggesting that the U/M sill is part of the strongly deformed locality (G, H, I and J) to the west, rather than part of a long, continuous intrusion.

G) Sharp mag resolution highlights the accuracy of the mapping in the ‘Bock’s intrusions’ area, while allowing for significant corrections of the interpolations between mapped exposures. Km-scale open folding and rugged topography complicate the dismembered sills.

H) There is no definitive reading of these features as yet. The convoluted mag high in the north of this area is largely covered by valley bottom till and talus. The high in the south has a small exposure of peridotite but is also mostly talus covered. The isolated high in the east has been visited: there are some very highly altered (almost unrecognizable) gabbro dikes to the SW and many Tertiary felsic dikes in the NE which parallel the narrow, sinuous lineation here.

I) Though the multiple ultramafic horizons of the ‘Lewis intrusions’ area appear on the ground to be stratigraphically distinct, the area is strongly deformed and in close proximity to the 2 km wide Bock’s Brook stock (K). The southern-most mag lineation is weak and appears discontinuous due to thick moraine cover. The 2 central features likely represent one faulted-off, probably composite u/m horizon; at least 3 u/m exposures can be seen here. From the ridge crest, these horizons appear continuous with the Halfbreed Intrusion at J. The large mag high at the east end of this area has not been mapped. There is Chitistone limestone in the area, which may make up some of the feature; more ultramafic rock is possible.

J) As at area G, the eastern extensions of the Halfbreed intrusion can be mapped in much more accurately by their magnetic expression, as surface mapping conclusively locates u/m rocks at several points with matching mag features.

K) The diagnostic, magnetite-rich rim of the Bock’s Brook diorite stock shows that the stock is much larger and somewhat further to the SW than previous mapping allowed. Much of the contact is under thick glacial deposits.

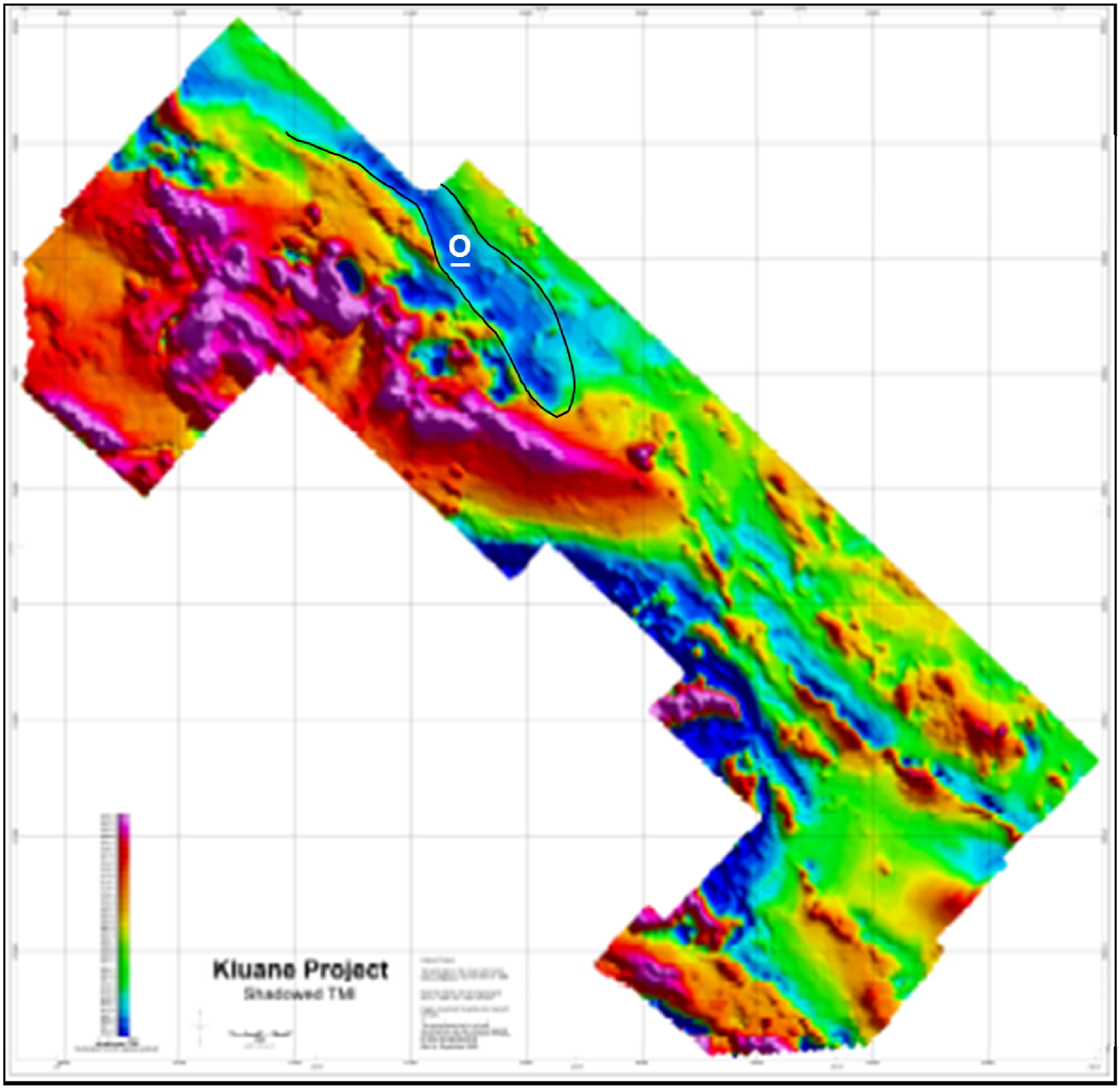

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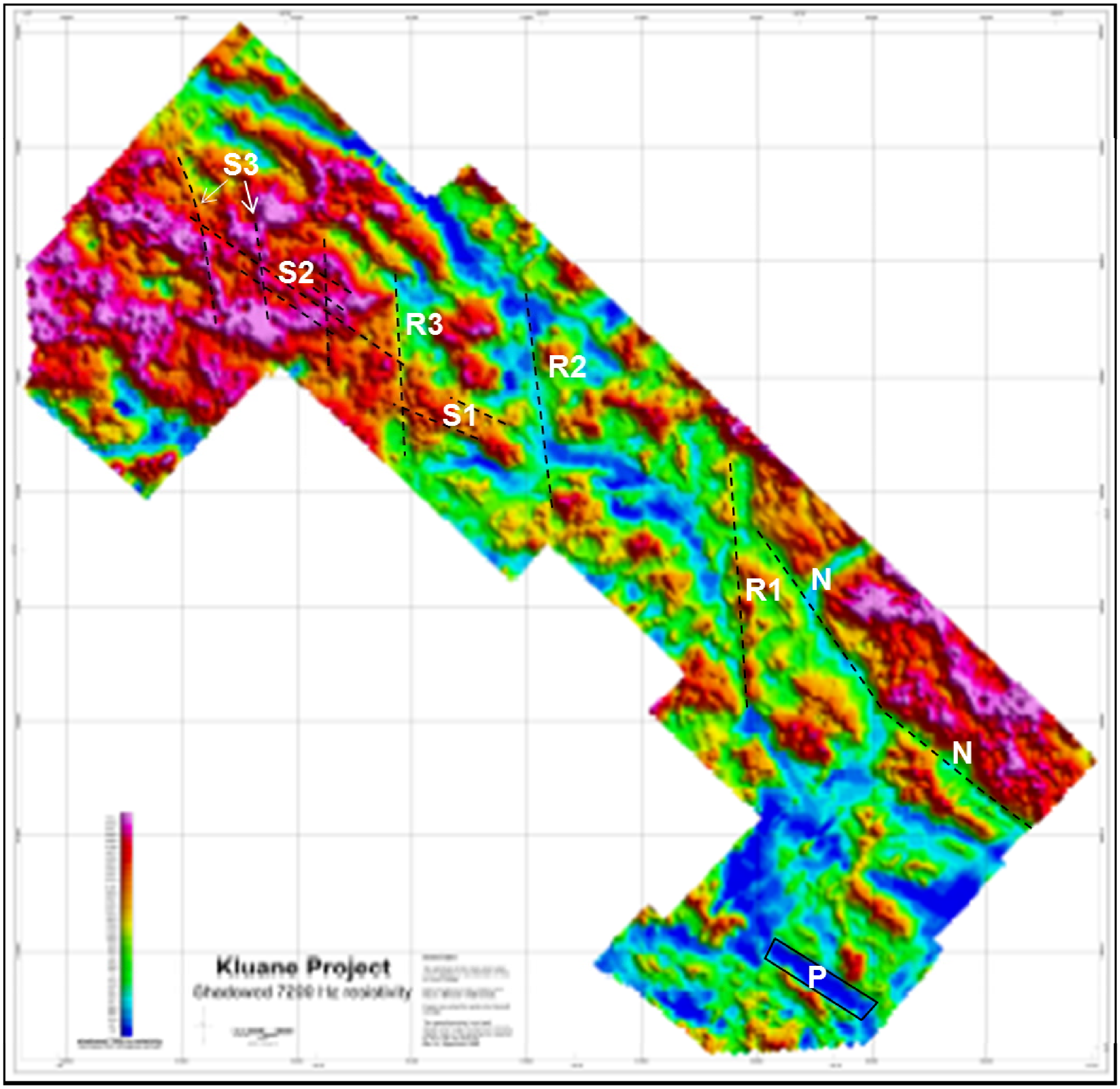
Figure 10: TMI Magnetics



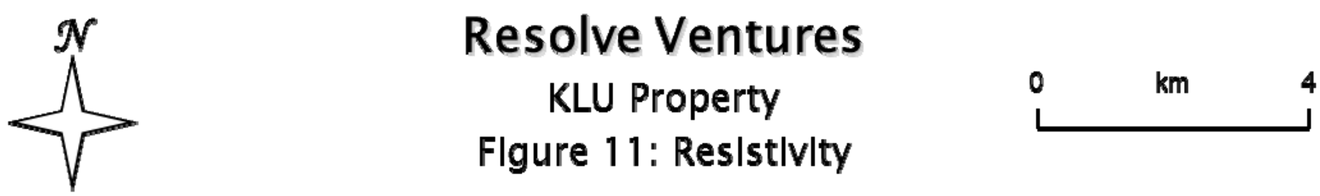


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Figure 11: Resistivity

L) The Duke Intrusion has been well described in Hulbert (1997). The somewhat linear features to the north are sedimentary horizons. The nearby, strong EM anomaly highlights Amphitheatre fm black shale.

4.2) Lithological Units and Contacts:

M) At M1 – M4, the highly magnetic Wrangell lavas are underlain by the contrasting sediments of the Amphitheatre fm. The unconformity forming the contact with basement Triassic rocks is very clear. There are some outlying Tertiary volcanics at M5. An area of conductive Amphitheatre shale and siltstone without Wrangell cover (M6) is easily seen on the resistivity plot.

N) In the NE of the property, the fault-bounded extent of the Station Creek fm and some of its internal stratigraphy is more readily seen on the resistivity plot.

O) A gently folded horizon composed of u-Triassic sediments can be distinguished on the TMI plot. These rocks have been weathered to a topographic depression which is likely responsible for much of the corresponding resistivity low. The east termination of the mag feature (~616500E, 6785000N) is sharp at the conformable intrusive C', while the valley continues (along with the resistivity low), confirming a fault contact at this location.

P) This resistivity low occurs in an area also mapped as u-Triassic sediments, and is largely independent of topography. This feature supports a consistent strike direction across the whole southeastern end of the property, further complicating the interpretation of mag feature B.

Q) Magnetite-bearing Chitistone fm (and possibly other) limestone can be seen in distinct strata as at mag feature Q, which follows an horizon mapped by Isreal (2005). Mag lineations to the NW of Q, in the F' area and much of the complexity the H area is likely due to carbonates.

4.3) Structure:

R) The resistivity plot shows 3 prominent N-S lineations marked R1 through R3. Though all related to topography, the topography here is likely related to structure. R1 marks the inflection point of a km-scale kink fold. There does not appear to be significant fault displacement resulting from this dextral shear strain, although offsets in the U/M intrusion B could be only partially related to topography. This feature is marked by both linear valleys and ridges. At R2, the thickest Kluane-type intrusion on the property is abruptly cut off to the east at a N-S river valley. At R3 there appears to be a ~1000m dextral offset in the Permian strata, which terminates at the fault contact with u-Triassic sediments (see feature O).

S) Many parallel lineaments can be seen within a general resistivity high at the NW end of the claims. These turn from WNW at S1 to NW at S2, and maintain a straight course through the convoluted shapes seen on the mag. These could represent later faulting and / or Tertiary felsic dikes. Several lineaments (S3) similar to S1-2 run sub-parallel to R1-3.

T) Feature R1 terminates abruptly between intrusions A and B, with a notable strike change to the south. This suggests the possibility of a NE verging thrust near the footwall of feature B, subparallel to the Dickson Creek and Duke River faults. Read and Monger (1976) mapped the terrane-bounding Duke River fault as following Dickson Creek and just cutting the southern corner of the Klu Claims.

5) Lithogeochemical Indications

Much study has attempted to relate the geochemistry of ultramafic intrusions, both regionally and locally, to their potential as ore-bearing systems, sometimes with ambiguous or contradictory results. Nevertheless, it is hoped that geochemical characteristics of various Kluane-type intrusions and of zones within them could aid in ranking areas for prospectivity, using known ore mineral-bearing lithologies from the Klu property and from elsewhere in the belt as an initial model.

A regional database already exists for comparison purposes, carefully analysed and presented, in Hulbert (1997). For this, the raw data is not available. In addition there is a database for Klu: consisting of more than 600 samples taken by 4 crews from 3 companies over 10 years, it is extensive in coverage but poorly controlled, therefore better considered as separate data sets:

- In 1995, Inco analysed 400 rock samples: the majority for whole rock by XRF/ICP and multi-element using a partial (AR) digestion ICP, the remainder with total digestion. Macroscopically sulphide-bearing samples were also fire assayed for Au/Pt/Pd. Some additional lab work, including REE, and other trace elements was done on a limited number of the 1995 Inco program samples; 25 samples for sulphur isotope work carry an unique number series for which no documentation can be found other than rock type.
- In the summer of 2000, Santoy Resources collected another 186 rock samples, which underwent multi-element, and where appropriate, precious metal analyses using a partial digestion. The results are available in a paper format only and have not yet been entered digitally.
- The 26 samples taken by Resolve in 2005 were selected for lithogeochem rather than assay, therefore all were prepared using a near total (3-acid) digestion to liberate metals in silicate lattice.

Selected data (mafic and ultramafic rocks only) illustrates some evident trends. The three data sets shown on the following scatter plots represent samples of peridotite (+ one of marginal gabbro) composition from the 2005 program (figs. 12–13), and of peridotite (fig. 14) and Kluane gabbro composition (fig. 15) from the 1995 program. 1995 samples are (save for fig. 14B) all from the partial digestion portion for contrast with the 2005 results; several samples, evidently mislabelled as peridotite, were discarded.

The partitioning of metals between silicate+oxide (specifically chromite) phases and sulphides is easily seen, as is the differing behaviour of sulphide-mineralized and barren rocks. The latter tend to uniformity, which can be seen in the clustering of values in all the plots. Note the similarity of the Ni-Cr total digestion result cluster in fig. 14B to that in fig. 12C (Cr was chosen for this illustration due to the resistant nature of chromite). The outlier values in figs. 12-13 labelled SPY and Bocks are from mineralized rocks; their scattering suggests metal mobility, which is common throughout the belt. The more anomalous of the SPY samples is marginal gabbro. The LEWIS samples show low Ni, $Cr_2 0_3$ and MgO, offset by slightly elevated SiO_2 and CaO (but not Al); these cm-scale laminated fine-grained rocks are olivine clinopyroxenite.

PGE's in all sets show a chalcophile character, having a closer correlation with Cu (figs. 13C, 15A&B) than with Ni (fig. 15D); PGE's are closely proportional in sulphide (figs. 14D, 15A). Ni appears to show 2 populations in sulphide: one with Cu+PGE, one without (figs. 13B, 14C, 15D).

PGE's can also be seen to be negatively correlated with MgO in ultramafics; the most PGE-rich rocks in the Kluane area are gabbroic rather than ultramafic.

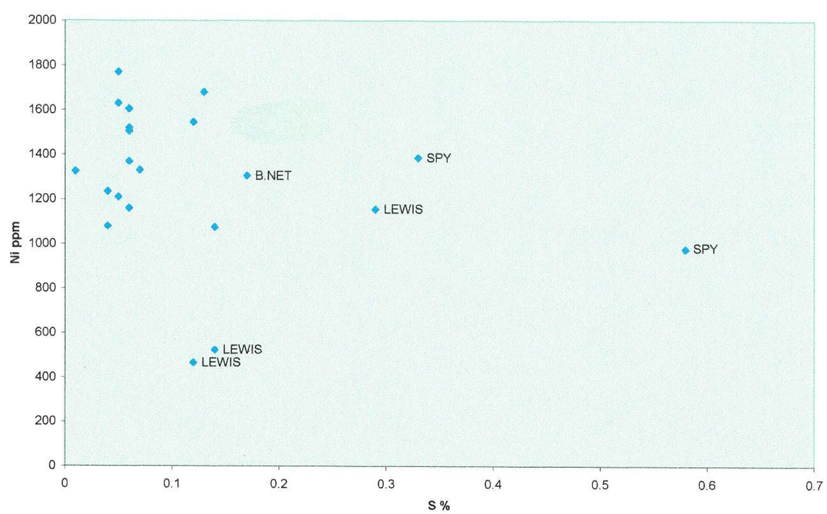
Figs. 14 (peridotite- partial digestion) and 15 (gabbro) should show only metals contained within sulphides, though weathered silicates and oxides likely contribute to the metal values in ultramafic rocks. This could partly explain why 1995 program samples marked as marginal gabbro (fig. 15) appear to carry the widest and most evenly distributed range of mineralization levels. This also leaves it difficult to obtain useful statistical information from this database of weathered surface samples. The 1995 (partial digestion) data would, with equivalent samples, be more tightly clustered than that of 2005. The opposite is true, however, as the 1995 samples would not have been chosen specifically for statistical purposes, but for also for assay and possibly to assess alteration and weathering effects, all of which by definition introduce noise.

Inco had sulphur isotope work done on 25 samples plus standards and replicates. This sample set was also analysed for whole rock using a total digestion, for precious metals and for S and Se. No documentation for these samples exists save a spreadsheet of the results which lists rock types and contains a column labelled 'height'. The height (range 0 to 203m) may refer to the sample's position above the starting point on a sample traverse, an assumption for which the rock types fit; it was probably on the spy sill. All the sample results (for As, S/Se and Del^{34}S involving Kluane intrusives fall within the positive range as defined by Hulbert (1997) for the region. None of these samples carried significant metal values.

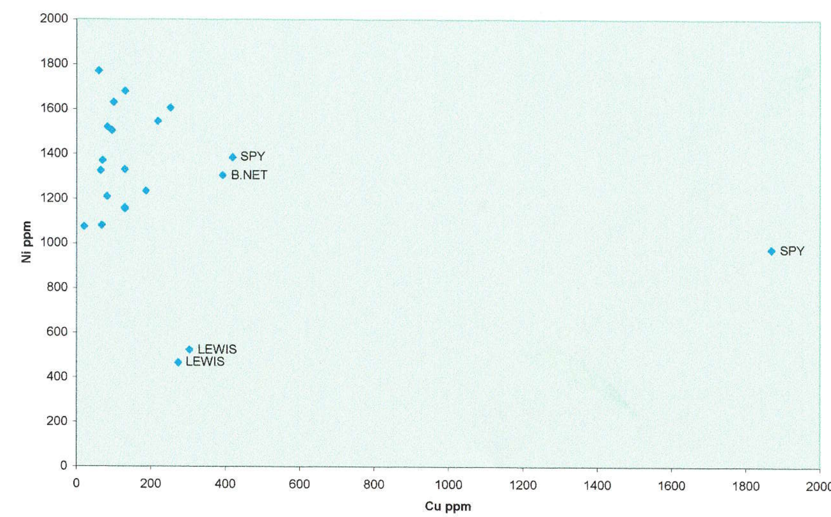
Work on the available geochem data and from new data as acquired will be ongoing.

Figure 12

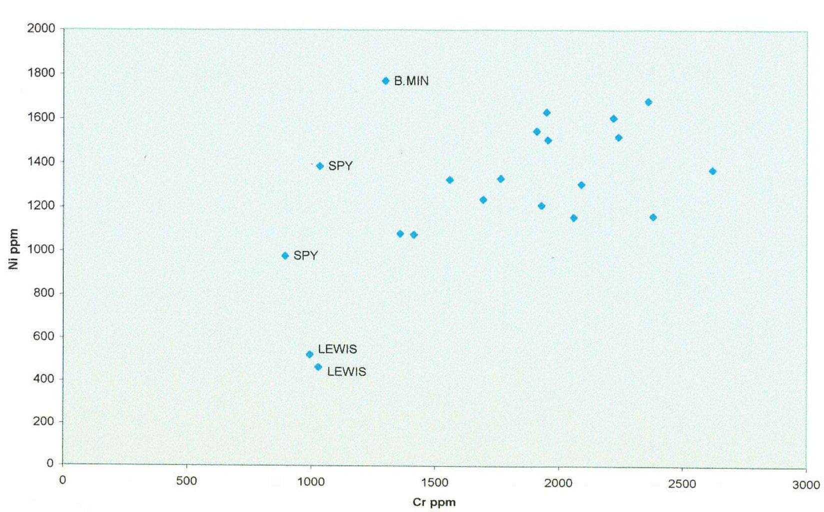
A) Ni vs S in Pdt (2005 Samples)



B) Ni vs Cu in Pdt (2005 Samples)



C) Ni vs Cr in Pdt (2005 Samples)



D) Ni vs Co in Pdt (2005 Samples)

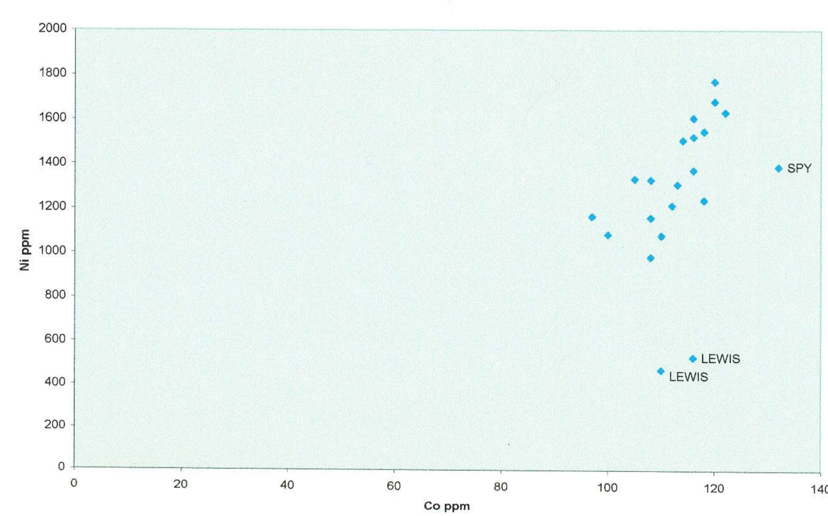
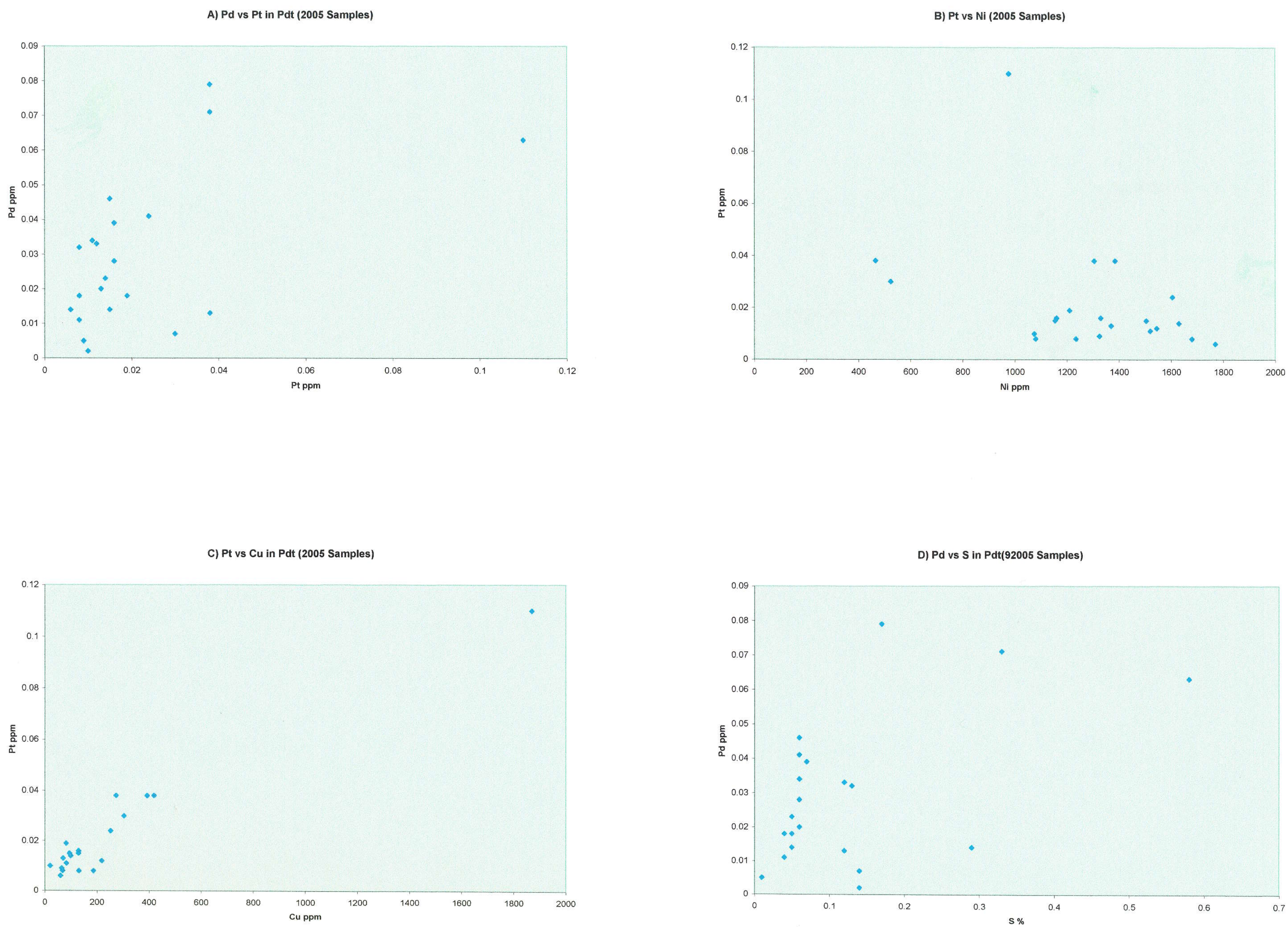
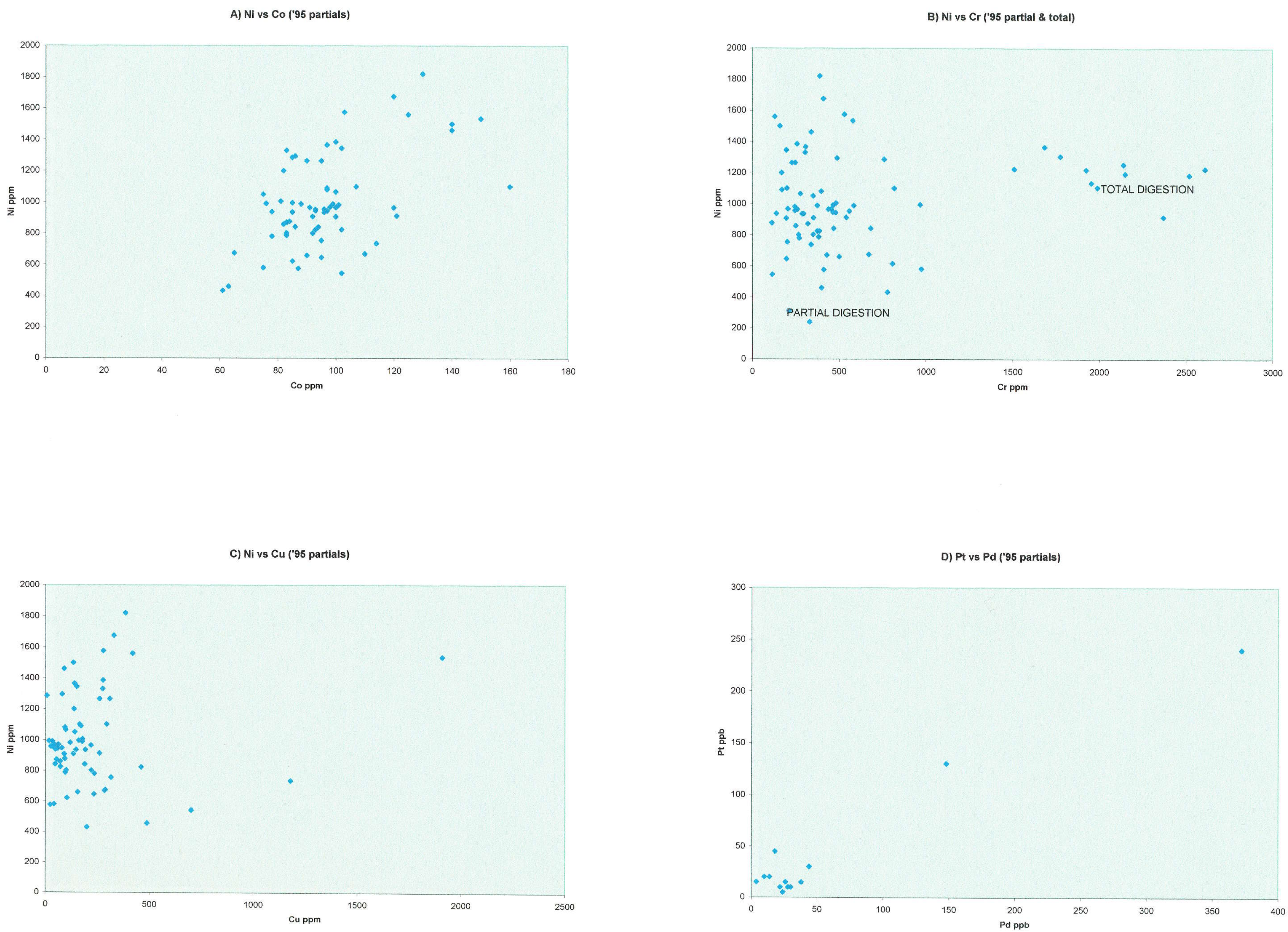


Figure 13



A) Pd vs Pt in Pdt (2005 Samples)
Pd ppm
Pt ppm
0.09
0.08
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.1
0.12
B) Pt vs Ni (2005 Samples)
Pt ppm
Ni ppm
0.12
0.1
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1600
1800
2000
C) Pt vs Cu in Pdt (2005 Samples)
Pt ppm
Cu ppm
D) Pd vs S in Pdt(92005 Samples)
Pd ppm
S %
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7

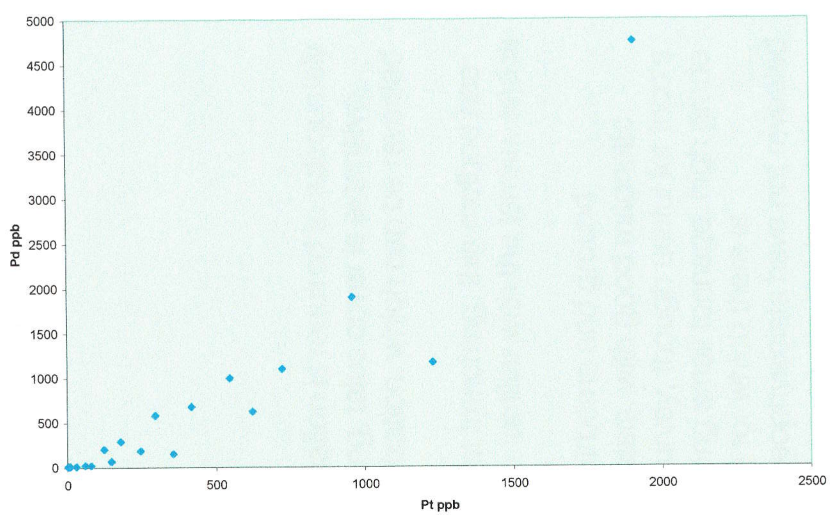
Figure 14



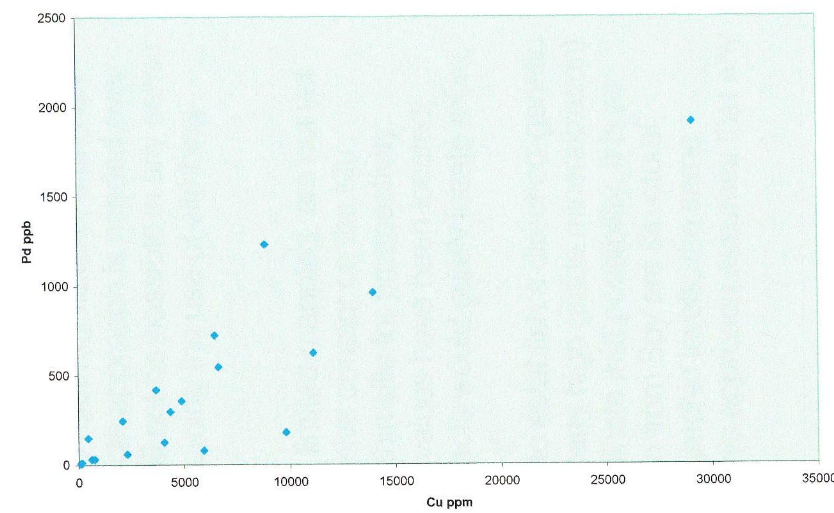
A) Ni vs Co ('95 partials)
Ni ppm
Co ppm
B) Ni vs Cr ('95 partial & total)
Ni ppm
Cr ppm
TOTAL DIGESTION
PARTIAL DIGESTION
C) Ni vs Cu ('95 partials)
Ni ppm
Cu ppm
D) Pt vs Pd ('95 partials)
Pt ppb
Pd ppb

Figure 15

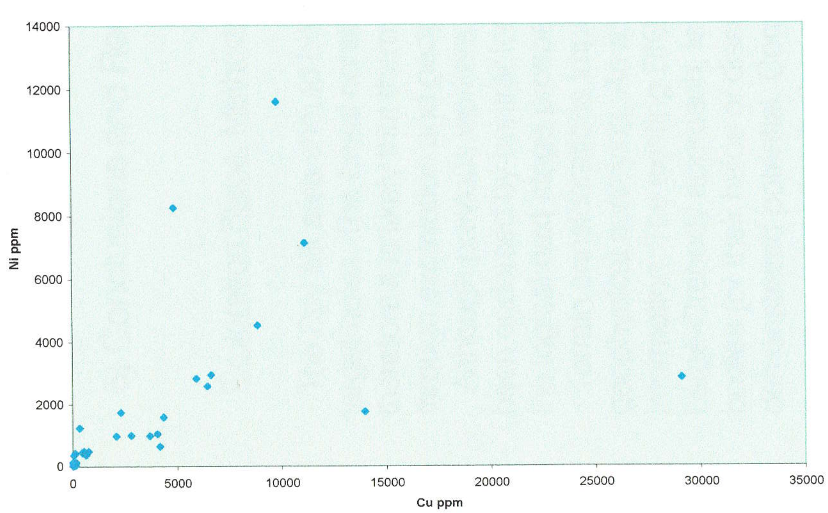
A) Pt vs Pd in Kluane Gabbro ('95)



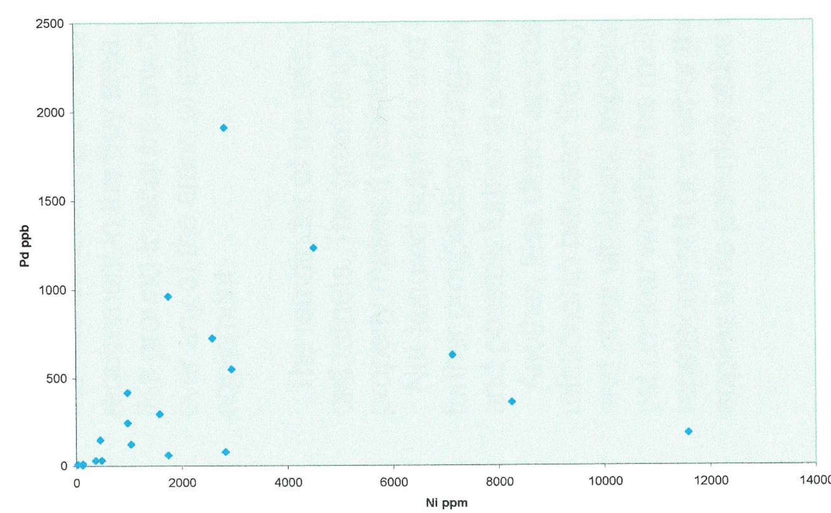
B) Pd vs Cu on Kluane Gabbro ('95)



C) Ni vs Cu in Kluane Gabbro (1995)



D) Pd vs Ni in Kluane Gabbro ('95)



6) Conclusions and Recommendations

Exploration Stage, Methodology:

The Spy sill area should be drilled, but more information is required to adequately target holes. The basal contact is recessive-weathering, talus cover is extensive, therefore it is likely that there is much hidden mineralization, which can be revealed through excavation and geophysics.

Although previous workers did not recommend blast trenching, this method has been endorsed by contractors in Whitehorse who are familiar with the terrain, and is the logical next-stage prospecting tool.

Terrain considerations impose limitations on both airborne and ground geophysical surveying. An airborne survey already exists, with good magnetic information. The existing DIGHEM electromagnetic survey, though useful for Inco's Large-Orebody approach, is inappropriate for detecting small tonnage, high grade bodies (or their halos of disseminated mineralization) for which there is demonstrated potential. Consultations with several geophysicists have not revealed a consensus as to whether or not modern airborne (or even ground-based) time domain methods could potentially resolve this type of target in this terrain. It is certain, however, that most of a full coverage survey would be superfluous; only ultramafic basal contacts and the vertically projected areas of their down-dip extensions require coverage. These contacts are closely located, through small-scale mapping and existing airborne magnetics. The Spy area at least warrants a ground geophysical survey; IP, though expensive, would likely be the most effective method considering the target type. IP arrays are also relatively flexible; a primary requirement in the Spy area. An unconventional, flexible approach is needed over this ground to acquire any data at all, for line grids will not be possible in any sense over any of the areas of interest on the Klu, even assuming the use of climbing equipment.

The remainder of the sills, having no showings and limited mapping, are not yet drill targets. The great length of basal ultramafic intrusive contact on the Klu property makes it desirable to rank sills and areas within sills for prospectivity.

Net-textured sulphide and highly anomalous metal values have been located; further prospecting along and down-slope from contacts would surely locate more, and possibly further showings.

Another, less direct approach would be to attempt to establish a direct co-genetic relationship between the Spy sill (which is known to carry high grade mineralization) and other ultramafic exposures, or conversely to eliminate that possibility. It is as yet unclear whether the multiple exposures up section from Spy are structural repetitions of it or whether they occur at higher stratigraphic levels; the same applies to its potential strike extensions to the NW. This approach assumes that any discrete ultramafic intrusion has its own quantifiable potential for hosting a mineral deposit. Positive results would validate greater efforts in problematic areas over known contacts which are talus covered or largely inaccessible.

Hulbert (1997) found that some (though not all) discrete intrusions have distinct geochemical signatures. Use of directed lithogeochemistry, which would require carefully controlled sampling, could hopefully distinguish between separate intrusive events at Klu. Some isotope work, though slow and very costly, could help establish the prospectivity of defined areas, assuming that a pattern could be found in the results which matches the theory. $^{32}S/^{34}S$ and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ could both be useful; Rb-Sr isotopes also give a dating component.

Locating various sills definitively within the stratigraphy would accomplish the same goal. The Hasen Creek fm is relatively heterogeneous up section; its argillites and turbidites should be laterally continuous. Careful mapping of the Hasen Creek, in particular the identification of marker horizons (even at point locations), would be invaluable for resolving structure and stratigraphy, and therefore the potential continuity and repetition of ultramafic sills.

Exploration Considerations:

The ruggedness of the terrain is best appreciated first-hand. It has proven difficult to emphasize this sufficiently to those not familiar with the ground. North facing slopes (such as at Spy) may have a significantly shorter exploration season than elsewhere.

The wide, flat river valleys which penetrate to the centre of the claims would allow a road to be constructed to the nearby Alaska Highway for a very reasonable cost; roads from the Highway already exist to the NE claim boundary. The potential and permitting requirements for a 4-wheel drive or ATV trail will be investigated during 2006, as this would preclude the need for helicopter support for a camp.

As one side of the property borders on Kluane National Park, another on the Kluane Game Reserve, and yet another onto Kluane First Nations land, claim boundaries must be carefully respected. The NW end of the property is actually within Kluane First Nation settlement land, and though the claims are grandfathered, this must be taken into consideration before and during any activity in this area. Every effort will be made to include the Kluane community in ongoing work on the property.

The Klu claims are home to much wildlife, including numerous grizzly bears, several of which were observed from the helicopter.

Recent Geology and Geochemistry:

Andrew Greene of UBC is presently engaged on a doctoral thesis which includes extensive isotope work on the Nikolai basalts and its presumed feeders: Kluane intrusives and Maple Creek gabbro. The results of this study will help clear up problems of relative timing and relations between these magmatic events. Interim results of this work have been released periodically.

Remobilized sulphides carry significant values over the whole of the Kluane Belt, including the Klu. These occurrences are generally lenses or massive veins in the footwall, though there are recent references to shear zone-hosted mineralization at the Onion property (now under option to Falconbridge) at the north end of the belt: a new deposit type. The notable characteristic of remobilized mineralization is its enrichment in PGE's.

Recent work by Israel (2006) has revealed an hitherto unrealized level of deformation in the Skolai group, much of which predated the insertion of Kluane intrusives. It follows that the intrusives would either have to cross-cut stratigraphy, or would be nothing like tabular in form (more likely somewhat of both). The implications of this finding could seriously complicate the exploration picture, as the basal contact would be untraceable via the host-rock stratigraphy, and would possibly take a very convoluted form. There could also be unexpected morphologies, such as strike-parallel ore shoots developed in linear embayments in the footwall, or drastic down-dip thickening and thinning of the intrusives. Further, the intrusives would not be strictly sills, but partially dikes and feeders as well. There is no direct proof of this situation; it must be considered in any further investigations however.

COST STATEMENT : KLU PROPERTY FIELD PROGRAM, SEPT. - OCT. 2005

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	AMOUNT	NOTES
TRANSPORT	AIRFARES	$ 2,661.83	M. Liard, Guy Allard. ** NOT ALLOWABLE
	TRANSFERS	$ 61.00	taxi, M. Liard, 2-way
	AUTO, km	$ -	
	CHARTERS	$ 18,628.27	Bell 206, Trans North, Haines Junction.
HOTELS		$ 1,766.57	whitehorse, haines junction, YT, 19 days
RENTALS	AUTO, TRUCK	$ 1,388.37	National, mid size, 19 days.
	BOAT, ATV		
	EQUIPMENT		
FUEL	AUTO, TRUCK	$ 99.35	2 tanks
	EQUIPMENT ETC		
FOOD	GROCERIES	$ 153.17	
	RESTAURANT	$ 772.51	
COMMUNICATIONS	MAIL, SHIPPING	$ 65.49	samples to sudbury
	PHONE, WEB	$ 36.93	phone cards, sat. air time
	EQUIP. RENTAL	$ 345.00	sat phone, 2-way radio on aircraft freq.
SUPPLIES	MAPS, REPORTS	$ 12.25	
	SAFETY	$ 388.06	heli kit, bear repellant, flares etc.
	MISC.		
PERSONNEL	GEOLOGIST	$ 7,600.00	M. Liard, 19 days
	HELPERS	$ 1,200.00	Guy Allard, 5 days
		$ 1,275.00	Ron Stack (YT) 5 days
FIELD TOTAL		**$ 33,730.97**	

ANALYTICAL WORK

airborne data reprocess	$ 2,000.00	Bob Lo Geophysics
assays	$ 2,300.00	whl. rock + tr. element + prec. metals
initial research etc.	$ 2,000.00	collect & analyse previous expl. data
compilation & report	$ 3,500.00	
	$ 43,530.97	
management 10%	$ 4,353.10	
PROGRAM TOTAL	$ 47,884.07	

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. Matthew Liard, declare that:

1. I have a business and residential address at Penetanguishene, Ont.

2. I completed the Geological Engineering (mineral exploration option) program at University of Toronto, Graduating in 1987.

3. I have been practising the profession of geology continuously since 1987.

4. I authored this report, and conducted the field work covered in it, under the supervision of Jamie Lavigne, P. Geo.

Dated this February 24, 2006, at Lively, Ont.

J. M. Liard,
Geologist

CERTIFICATION

I, Jamie Lavigne, certify that:

1. I live at 1796 Windle Dr, Sudbury, Ontario

2. I am a consulting geologist with offices at 131 Fielding Road, Lively, Ontario, P3Y 1L7

3. I am a Professional Geologist registered as a Licensee with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories.

4. I graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1986 and from the University of Ottawa with a Master of Science degree in geology in 1993.

5. I have practiced my profession of geologist continuously since 1987. I have been employed by the Geological Survey of Canada, major international mining companies, and junior mineral exploration companies.

6. The work described in this report was completed under my direct supervision.

Jamie Lavigne
February 24, 2006
Lively, Ontario

APPENDIX 1

KLU PROPERTY

LIST OF CLAIMS AND DETAILS OF STATUS

CLAIM NAME	GRANT #	EXPIRY DATE	$ ALLOCATED	YRS CREDITED	NEW EXPIRY
KLU1116	YB58152	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1117	YB58153	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1216	YB58154	OCT 24 2005	200	2	OCT 24 2007
KLU1217	YB58155	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1316	YB58156	OCT 24 2005	200	2	OCT 24 2007
KLU1317	YB58157	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1416	YB58158	OCT 24 2005	200	2	OCT 24 2006
KLU1417	YB58159	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1516	YB58160	OCT 24 2005	200	2	OCT 24 2006
KLU1517	YB58161	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1616	YB58162	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1617	YB58163	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1716	YB58164	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1717	YB58165	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1810	YB58166	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1811	YB58167	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1910	YB58168	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1911	YB58169	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1013	YB54767	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1014	YB54768	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1112	YB54769	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1113	YB54770	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1114	YB54771	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1115	YB54772	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1118	YB54773	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1119	YB54774	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1120	YB54775	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1121	YB54776	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1122	YB54777	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1123	YB54778	OCT 24 2005	400	4	OCT 24 2009
KLU1124	YB54779	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1125	YB54780	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1126	YB54781	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1127	YB54782	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
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KLU1212	YB54784	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
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KLU1214	YB54786	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1215	YB54787	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1218	YB54788	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1219	YB54789	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1220	YB54790	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1221	YB54791	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1222	YB54792	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
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KLU1224	YB54794	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1225	YB54795	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1226	YB54796	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006

KLU1227	YB54797	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1310	YB54798	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1311	YB54799	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1312	YB54800	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1313	YB54801	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1314	YB54802	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1315	YB54803	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1318	YB54804	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1319	YB54805	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1320	YB54806	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1321	YB54807	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
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KLU1421	YB54823	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU1422	YB54824	OCT 24 2005	400	4	OCT 24 2009
KLU1423	YB54825	OCT 24 2005	400	4	OCT 24 2009
KLU1424	YB54826	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
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KLU1426	YB54828	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
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KLU5324	YB55273	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
KLU5325	YB55274	OCT 24 2005	100	1	OCT 24 2006
			47700	477	

APPENDIX 2

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

2005 PROGRAM SAMPLES

KLU PROPERTY

Table 2: 2005 Samples

					PGM-ICP23	PGM-ICP23	PGM-ICP23	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE	ROCK	notes	area	UTM	Au	Pt	Pd	Ni	Co	Cr	Cu
#	TYPE				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KL05-1	MG	alt'd	coron	7 V 621538 6776302	0.002	-0.005	-0.001	27	38	44	4
KL05-2	Pxt??	amphblt	coron	7 V 621346 6776604	0.001	-0.005	0.003	520	63	1060	61
KL05-3	Pdt	dunitic	coron	7 V 621116 6776673	0.001	0.008	0.011	1080	100	1360	68
KL05-4	Pdt	tr py	bocks	7 V 614493 6785534	0.021	0.006	0.014	1770	120	1300	60
KL05-5	Pdt	tr Cu	bocks	7 V 614463 6785491	0.003	0.008	0.018	1235	118	1695	187
KL05-6	Pdt	u cntct	bocks	7 V 614404 6785368	0.002	0.014	0.023	1630	122	1950	100
KL05-7	Pxt	or mlGb	bocks	7 V 614708 6785756	0.003	0.016	0.028	1160	97	2380	130
KL05-8	Pdt	fp'ic, Po	bocks	7 V 614772 6785803	0.012	0.038	0.079	1305	113	2090	393
KL05-9	Pdt		dick	7 V 620327 6774417	0.004	0.015	0.046	1505	114	1955	95
KL05-10	Pxt	fp'ic	dick	7 V 620218 6774139	0.002	0.016	0.039	1330	105	1765	130
KL05-11	Pdt	dunitic	dick	7 V 620277 6774332	0.004	0.011	0.034	1520	116	2240	83
KL05-12	Gb	ml+ol	stn	7 V 622947 6780611	0.001	0.009	0.005	1325	108	1560	65
KL05-13	Pxt		stn	7 V 624172 6779748	-0.001	0.01	0.002	1075	110	1415	21
KL05-14	Gb	ml+ol	stn	7 V 621681 6781715	0.003	0.019	0.018	1210	112	1930	82
KL05-15	Pdt		bear	7 V 618166 6784795	0.008	0.024	0.041	1605	116	2220	253
KL05-16	MG	contamntd	spy	7 V 621087 6780385	0.007	-0.005	0.003	57	29	113	160
KL05-17	Pdt		spy	7 V 621077 6780372	0.011	0.038	0.071	1385	132	1035	420
KL05-18	Pdt	rusty	spy	7 V 621077 6780383	0.056	0.11	0.063	977	108	896	1870
KL05-19	Pxt	layrd	lewis	7 V 611096 6787671	0.014	0.03	0.007	524	116	996	304
KL05-20	Pdt		lewis	7 V 610754 6787819	0.003	0.015	0.014	1155	108	2060	130
KL05-21	Pdt		lewis	7 V 610609 6787967	0.016	0.038	0.013	466	110	1030	274
KL05-22	Pdt		duke	7 V 608143 6785415	0.004	0.008	0.032	1680	120	2360	131
KL05-23	Pdt		duke	7 V 608125 6785231	0.004	0.012	0.033	1545	118	1910	219
KL05-24	Pdt		duke	7 V 608135 6785421	0.004	0.013	0.02	1370	116	2620	70
KL05-25	MG	contamntd	duke	7 V 608137 6785413	-0.001	-0.005	-0.001	27	35	45	36
KL05-26	Gb	chill	duke	7 V 608240 6785512	-0.001	-0.005	-0.001	17	25	20	43
KL05-27	MG	contamntd	spy	7 V 621078 6780385	-0.001	-0.005	0.001	31	38	59	83

Table 2: 2005 Samples

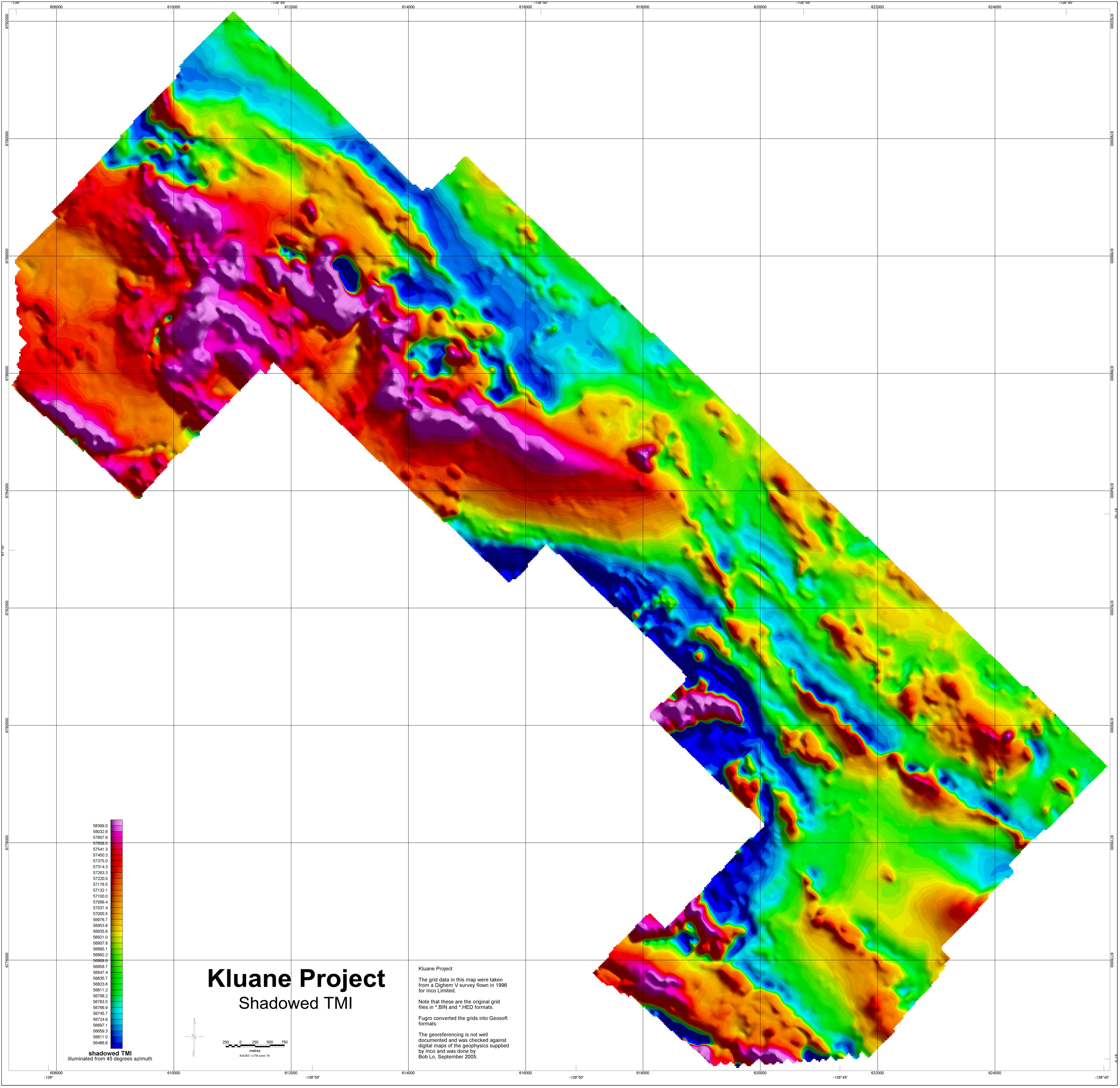
SAMPLE	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06	ME-XRF06
#	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SrO	BaO	LOI	Total
KL05-1	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
KL05-2	49.26	13.08	12.6	8.43	3.91	3.9	0.92	-0.01	2.18	0.12	0.24	0.02	0.03	3.73	98.41
KL05-3	41.39	9.31	12.51	10.26	18.19	1.42	0.61	0.21	1.54	0.15	0.51	0.04	0.02	3.22	99.38
KL05-4	39.75	4.93	15.17	5.45	26.58	0.37	0.33	0.29	0.44	0.21	0.03	-0.01	0.01	6.54	100.1
KL05-5	36.42	3.33	14.2	1.19	32.55	0.22	0.09	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	10.9	99.78
KL05-6	36.46	2.91	15.35	1.85	32.2	0.2	0.25	0.35	0.44	0.19	0.04	-0.01	0.01	9.72	99.98
KL05-7	36.4	3.6	14.58	3.38	29.18	0.17	0.16	0.39	0.43	0.16	0.05	-0.01	0.01	11.15	99.66
KL05-8	41.2	6.99	13.94	5.91	23.94	0.55	0.52	0.47	0.6	0.2	0.06	0.01	0.02	5.64	100.05
KL05-9	40.46	5.98	14.33	5.08	27.08	0.54	0.49	0.37	0.66	0.18	0.06	0.01	0.01	4.7	99.95
KL05-10	36.28	3.53	14.13	2.92	31.42	0.19	0.13	0.4	0.31	0.18	0.03	-0.01	0.01	9.98	99.51
KL05-11	37.72	5.84	13.58	3.02	28	0.2	0.44	0.34	0.33	0.17	0.04	-0.01	0.01	9.8	99.48
KL05-12	36.39	3.5	14.11	3.15	31.25	0.23	0.13	0.44	0.32	0.18	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	9.95	99.68
KL05-13	39.37	4.75	14.7	5.64	28.67	0.58	0.12	0.31	0.46	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.01	4.54	99.39
KL05-14	39.39	5.54	15.81	4.54	28.33	0.38	0.05	0.3	0.41	0.19	0.05	-0.01	-0.01	5	100
KL05-15	40.86	5.78	14.12	4.69	28.05	0.74	0.27	0.39	0.49	0.19	0.05	-0.01	0.01	4.09	99.71
KL05-16	32.42	2.84	14.65	3.92	29.38	0.2	0.09	0.47	0.28	0.2	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	14.7	99.18
KL05-17	56.49	14.93	8.56	6.12	4.8	3.3	1.74	0.02	0.91	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.08	2.53	99.77
KL05-18	38.98	4.59	15.92	4.28	27.8	0.38	0.16	0.22	0.49	0.18	0.06	0.01	0.01	6.47	99.55
KL05-19	46.67	7.26	12.82	7.91	17.77	0.42	0.64	0.2	0.43	0.24	0.06	-0.01	0.02	4.43	98.88
KL05-20	41.02	3.53	15.53	7.04	29.04	0.46	0.23	0.23	0.33	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.01	2.25	99.95
KL05-21	37.62	4.53	15	3.61	28.47	0.44	0.42	0.4	0.48	0.21	0.05	0.01	0.02	8.51	99.77
KL05-22	41.62	4.09	14.88	7.37	26.69	0.35	0.38	0.22	0.41	0.23	0.03	0.01	0.04	3.76	100.1
KL05-23	36.86	3.56	14.53	3.65	30.13	0.24	0.21	0.5	0.42	0.32	0.06	-0.01	0.02	9.5	100
KL05-24	36.52	3.66	14.59	2.98	32.42	0.18	0.12	0.43	0.26	0.2	0.05	-0.01	0.02	8.13	99.55
KL05-25	37.66	3.77	14.58	3.27	32.02	0.28	0.15	0.54	0.32	0.18	0.03	-0.01	0.01	7.16	99.97
KL05-26	50.47	14.52	11.33	6.07	5.45	5.06	0.24	0.01	1.5	0.21	0.17	0.02	0.03	2.96	98.04
KL05-27	52.54	14.34	10.9	5.44	5.17	5.58	0.09	-0.01	1.49	0.18	0.16	0.01	0.02	2.58	98.51
	50.67	14.45	12.1	5.24	5.03	5.28	0.08	0.01	1.36	0.17	0.16	0.01	0.02	3.55	98.11

Table 2: 2005 Samples

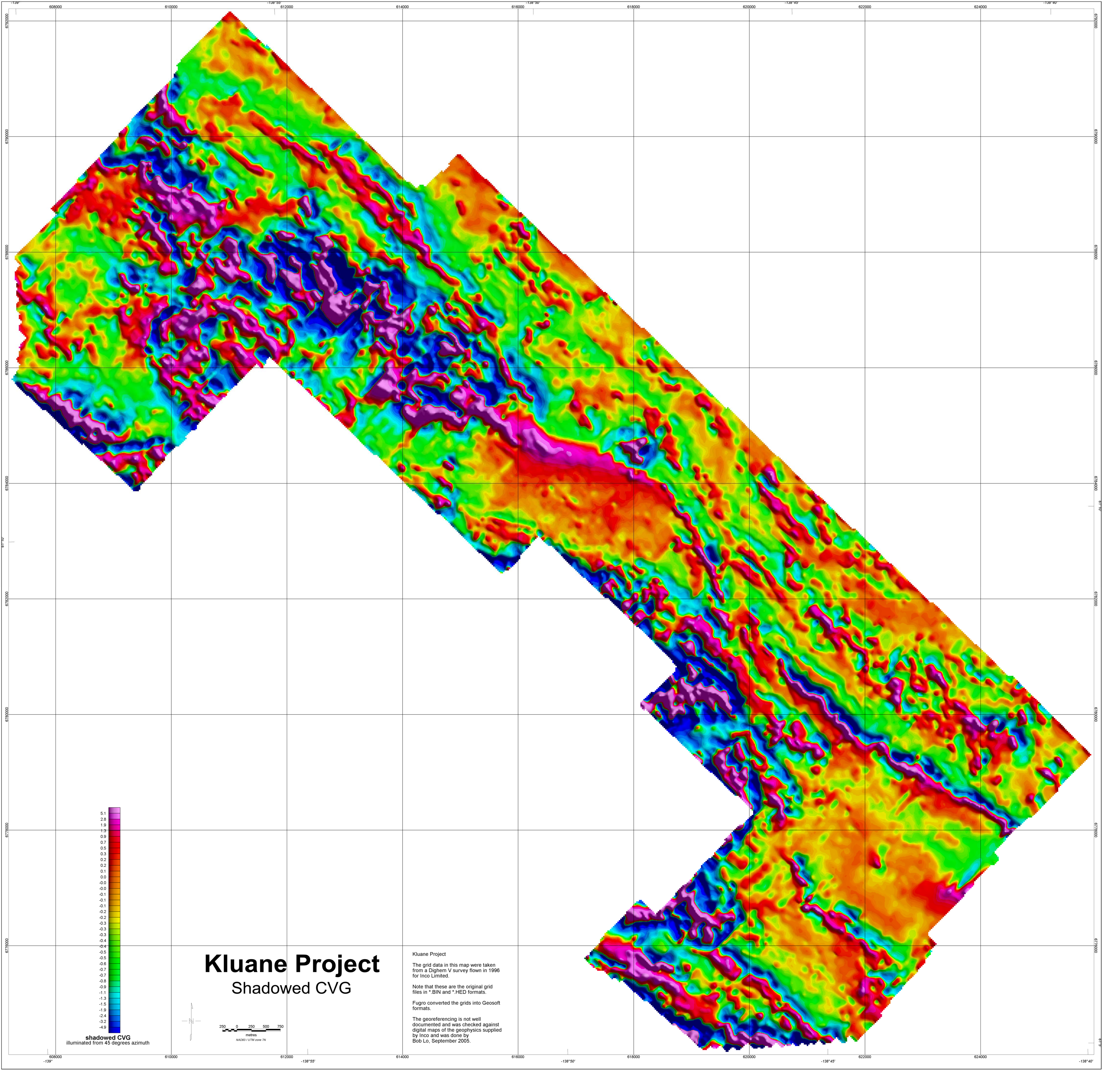
	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
#	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%
KL05-1	-0.5	7.18	21	290	0.9	-2	5.96	-0.5	8.27	0.72	2.29	957	-1	3.33
KL05-2	-0.5	5.51	5	210	0.8	-2	7.22	-0.5	8.03	0.51	11.05	1110	1	1.08
KL05-3	-0.5	2.77	-5	140	-0.5	-2	3.74	-0.5	8.82	0.25	14.7	1425	-1	0.14
KL05-4	-0.5	1.88	144	20	-0.5	-2	0.83	-0.5	8.1	0.06	18	1810	-1	0.03
KL05-5	-0.5	1.65	-5	60	-0.5	-2	1.26	-0.5	8.87	0.17	17.7	1310	-1	0.04
KL05-6	-0.5	2.06	-5	70	-0.5	-2	2.35	-0.5	8.61	0.1	16.15	1090	-1	0.04
KL05-7	-0.5	4.03	-5	140	-0.5	-2	4.31	-0.5	8.71	0.39	13.85	1425	-1	0.3
KL05-8	-0.5	3.57	-5	90	-0.5	-2	3.75	-0.5	9.04	0.38	15.4	1340	-1	0.26
KL05-9	-0.5	2.05	-5	90	-0.5	-2	2.07	-0.5	8.43	0.09	17.95	1250	-1	0.03
KL05-10	-0.5	3.35	-5	140	-0.5	-2	2.13	-0.5	8.09	0.32	16.1	1170	-1	0.06
KL05-11	-0.5	2.08	-5	70	-0.5	-2	2.28	-0.5	8.49	0.09	17.95	1255	-1	0.03
KL05-12	-0.5	2.78	-5	60	-0.5	-2	4.14	-0.5	9.06	0.08	16.7	1355	-1	0.35
KL05-13	-0.5	3.18	-5	10	-0.5	-2	3.2	-0.5	9.53	0.02	15.5	1345	-1	0.15
KL05-14	-0.5	3.32	7	70	-0.5	-2	3.37	-0.5	8.59	0.2	16	1315	-1	0.43
KL05-15	-0.5	1.68	-5	40	-0.5	-2	2.84	-0.5	8.72	0.06	17.25	1325	-1	0.01
KL05-16	-0.5	7.39	-5	740	0.8	-2	4.38	-0.5	5.47	1.36	2.69	1050	-1	2.52
KL05-17	-0.5	2.62	-5	40	-0.5	-2	3.06	-0.5	9.56	0.12	15.75	1280	-1	0.15
KL05-18	0.8	4.26	13	180	-0.5	-2	5.61	-0.5	8.18	0.5	10.25	1690	-1	0.24
KL05-19	-0.5	2.05	-5	200	-0.5	-2	4.91	-0.5	9.22	0.17	15.85	1630	-1	0.19
KL05-20	-0.5	2.64	55	140	-0.5	-2	2.64	-0.5	9.39	0.3	16.4	1520	-1	0.21
KL05-21	-0.5	2.34	-5	380	-0.5	-2	5.17	-0.5	8.98	0.29	14.8	1610	-1	0.13
KL05-22	0.5	1.98	-5	310	-0.5	-2	2.47	-0.5	8.26	0.14	16.45	2040	-1	0.05
KL05-23	-0.5	2.03	-5	180	-0.5	-2	1.98	-0.5	8.15	0.08	17.45	1290	-1	0.06
KL05-24	-0.5	2.13	-5	90	-0.5	-2	2.24	-0.5	8.35	0.09	17.2	1215	-1	0.09
KL05-25	-0.5	7.36	-5	240	0.6	-2	4.13	-0.5	7	0.16	3.02	1530	-1	3.89
KL05-26	-0.5	7.26	8	130	0.7	-2	3.72	-0.5	6.8	0.04	2.85	1415	-1	4.27
KL05-27	-0.5	7.79	5	140	0.9	-2	3.72	-0.5	7.81	0.05	2.92	1365	-1	4.31

Table 2: 2005 Samples

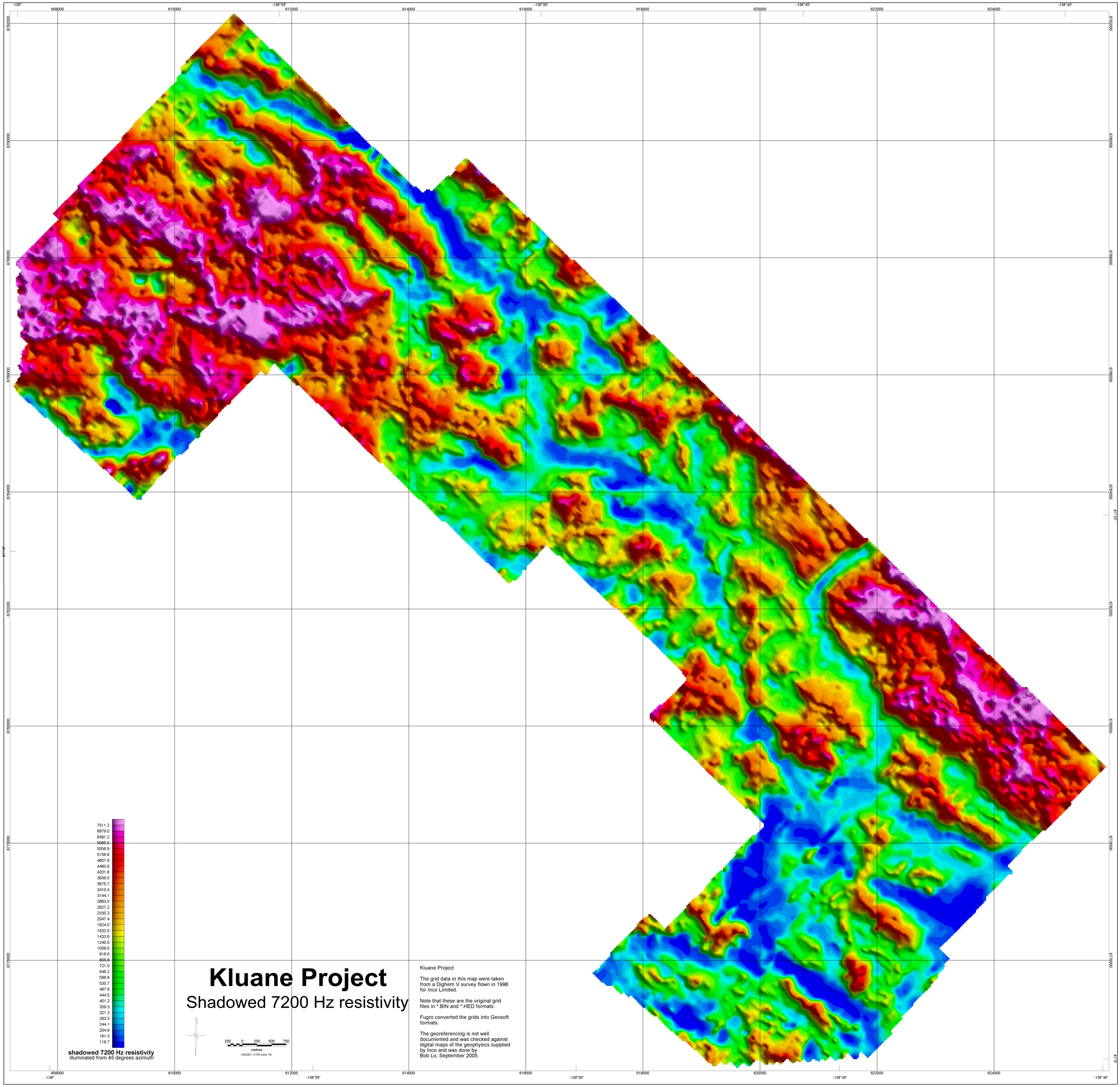
	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sr	Ti	V	W	Zn
#	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
KL05-1	1120	4	0.58	-5	196	1.24	371	10	27
KL05-2	2520	4	0.71	-5	572	0.91	207	-10	94
KL05-3	170	-2	0.04	-5	48	0.27	125	-10	98
KL05-4	160	4	0.05	-5	6	0.18	76	-10	76
KL05-5	210	2	0.04	-5	12	0.27	95	-10	86
KL05-6	210	-2	0.05	-5	42	0.25	97	-10	80
KL05-7	260	4	0.06	-5	148	0.36	161	-10	106
KL05-8	310	4	0.17	-5	128	0.4	155	-10	89
KL05-9	150	8	0.06	-5	15	0.19	91	-10	83
KL05-10	140	-2	0.07	-5	25	0.19	99	-10	78
KL05-11	150	2	0.06	-5	18	0.2	102	-10	82
KL05-12	170	-2	0.01	-5	163	0.27	143	-10	78
KL05-13	180	-2	0.14	-5	27	0.23	141	-10	81
KL05-14	190	-2	0.05	-5	98	0.3	153	-10	79
KL05-15	160	3	0.06	5	40	0.17	87	-10	78
KL05-16	540	7	0.58	-5	418	0.53	214	-10	78
KL05-17	280	4	0.33	-5	94	0.3	135	-10	85
KL05-18	270	9	0.58	-5	53	0.26	167	-10	113
KL05-19	130	3	0.14	-5	78	0.19	117	-10	105
KL05-20	240	3	0.29	-5	85	0.28	123	-10	103
KL05-21	160	4	0.12	-5	84	0.24	135	-10	102
KL05-22	230	5	0.13	-5	23	0.25	109	-10	88
KL05-23	120	4	0.12	-5	29	0.15	74	-10	80
KL05-24	150	3	0.06	5	32	0.17	90	-10	77
KL05-25	750	5	1.56	6	167	0.79	292	-10	62
KL05-26	740	5	0.92	6	90	0.8	291	-10	43
KL05-27	700	2	1.39	-5	127	0.78	297	-10	49



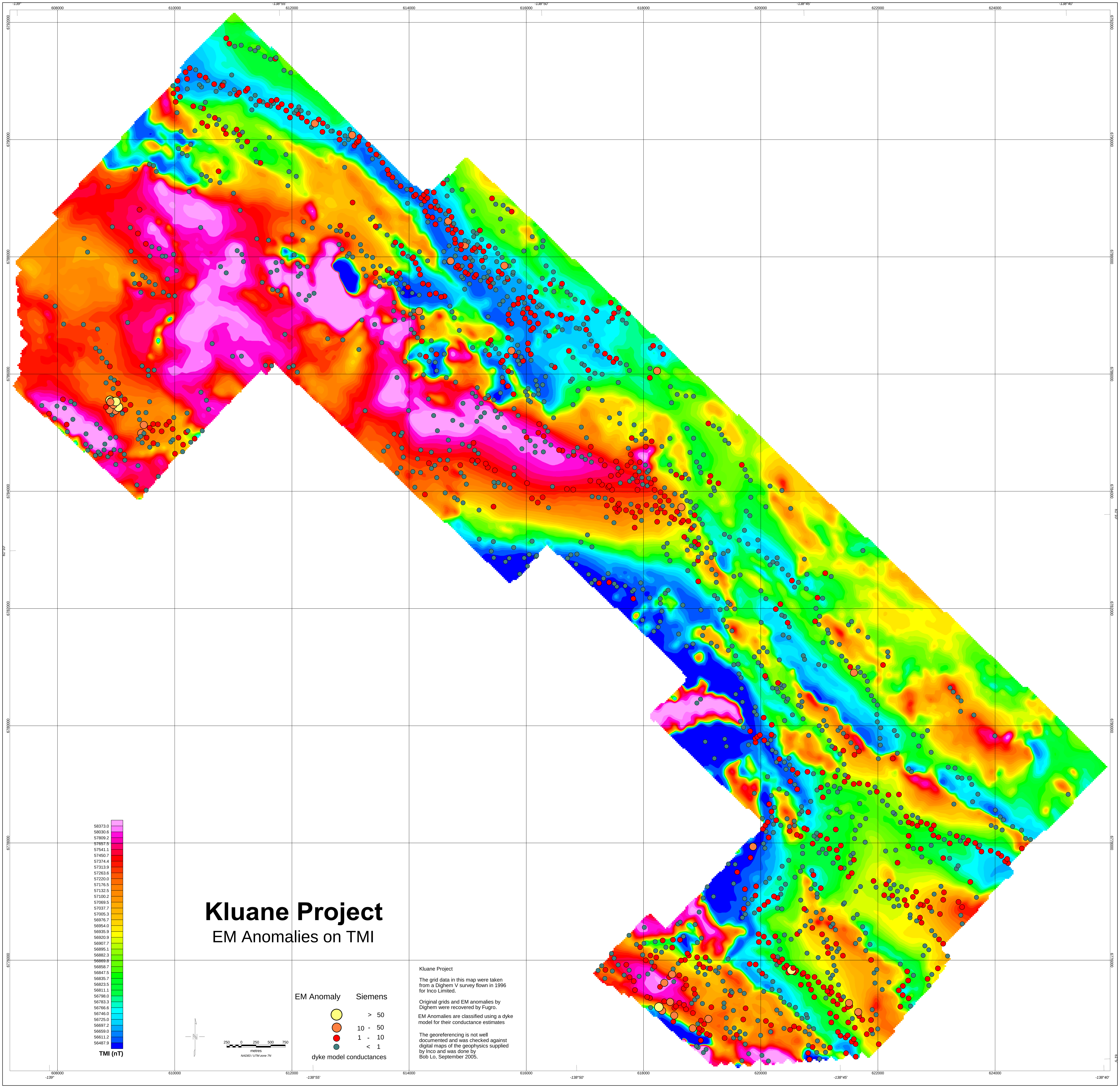
Kluane Project
Shadowed TMI
58369.0
58032.8
57807.9
57658.5
57541.3
57450.3
57375.0
57314.3
57263.3
57220.0
57176.5
57132.1
57100.0
57069.4
57037.4
57005.5
56976.7
56953.8
56935.6
56921.0
56907.8
56895.1
56882.2
56869.9
56858.7
56847.4
56835.7
56823.6
56811.2
56798.2
56783.5
56766.9
56745.7
56724.9
56697.1
56659.3
56611.0
56486.8
shadowed TMI
illuminated from 45 degrees azimuth
608000
610000
612000
614000
616000
618000
620000
622000
624000
metres
Kluane Project
The grid data in this map were taken from a Dighem V survey flown in 1996 for Inco Limited.
Note that these are the original grid files in *.BIN and *.HED formats.
Fugro converted the grids into Geosoft formats.
The georeferencing is not well documented and was checked against digital maps of the geophysics supplied by Inco and was done by Bob Lo, September 2005.



608000
610000
612000
614000
616000
618000
620000
622000
624000
-139°
-138°55'
-138°50'
-138°45'
-138°40'
5.1
2.8
1.9
1.3
0.9
0.7
0.5
0.3
0.2
0.2
0.1
0.0
-0.0
-0.0
-0.1
-0.1
-0.1
-0.2
-0.2
-0.3
-0.3
-0.3
-0.4
-0.4
-0.5
-0.5
-0.6
-0.7
-0.7
-0.8
-0.9
-1.1
-1.3
-1.5
-1.9
-2.4
-3.2
-4.9
shadowed CVG
illuminated from 45 degrees azimuth
Kluane Project
Shadowed CVG
250 0 250 500 750
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 7N
Kluane Project
The grid data in this map were taken from a Dighem V survey flown in 1996 for Inco Limited.
Note that these are the original grid files in *.BIN and *.HED formats.
Fugro converted the grids into Geosoft formats.
The georeferencing is not well documented and was checked against digital maps of the geophysics supplied by Inco and was done by Bob Lo, September 2005.



Kluane Project
Shadowed 7200 Hz resistivity
7511.2
6979.0
6491.2
5985.0
5556.9
5159.6
4807.9
4480.6
4201.8
3936.0
3675.7
3410.4
3144.1
2883.0
2627.2
2335.3
2047.4
1824.0
1632.0
1433.8
1240.0
1059.0
918.6
805.6
721.0
646.2
586.6
535.7
487.6
444.5
401.2
359.3
321.3
283.3
244.1
204.9
161.3
116.7
shadowed 7200 Hz resistivity
illuminated from 45 degrees azimuth
250 0 250 500 750
metres
608000
610000
612000
614000
616000
618000
620000
622000
624000
-139°
-138°55'
-138°50'
-138°45'
-138°40'
Kluane Project
The grid data in this map were taken from a Dighem V survey flown in 1996 for Inco Limited.
Note that these are the original grid files in *.BIN and *.HED formats.
Fugro converted the grids into Geosoft formats.
The georeferencing is not well documented and was checked against digital maps of the geophysics supplied by Inco and was done by Bob Lo, September 2005.



Kluane Project
EM Anomalies on TMI
58373.0
58030.6
57809.2
57657.5
57541.1
57450.7
57374.4
57313.9
57263.6
57220.0
57176.5
57132.5
57100.2
57069.5
57037.7
57005.3
56976.7
56954.0
56935.9
56920.9
56907.7
56895.1
56882.3
56869.8
56858.7
56847.5
56835.7
56823.5
56811.1
56798.0
56783.3
56766.6
56746.0
56725.0
56697.2
56659.0
56611.2
56487.9
TMI (nT)
EM Anomaly
Siemens
> 50
10 - 50
1 - 10
< 1
dyke model conductances
metres
Kluane Project
The grid data in this map were taken from a Dighem V survey flown in 1996 for Inco Limited.
Original grids and EM anomalies by Dighem were recovered by Fugro.
EM Anomalies are classified using a dyke model for their conductance estimates
The georeferencing is not well documented and was checked against digital maps of the geophysics supplied by Inco and was done by Bob Lo, September 2005.
608000
610000
612000
614000
616000
618000
620000
622000
624000