EIP87-023

A SUMMARY REPORT

on the

KLU PLATINUM - NICKEL PROSPECT
Yukon Territory

for

Rockridge Mining Corporation
and
2001 Resource Industries Ltd.

by

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Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, B.C. March 6, 1987.

John S. Vincent, P. Eng.

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Rockridge Mining Corporation and 2001 Resource Industries Ltd. have acquired an interest in the KLU Platinum-Nickel Prospect in the Kluane Ultramafic Belt located in the western Yukon Territory approximately 200 miles northwest of Whitehorse.

The Kluane District hosts an attractive association of ultramafic rocks and nickel-copper sulphides over a strike length of 100 miles, and previous work has demonstrated that there is also an important content of the platinum group elements (PGE).Production from the Wellgreen Mine 3 miles to the northwest included substantial credits in these metals. Recent work by the GSC confirms that the Wellgreen is a Komatiite-related deposit similar in metal composition to the PreCambrian Komatiite deposits which have demonstrated economic potential.

Work to date on the KLU Prospect over the period 1953 to 1987 has discovered platinum-bearing nickeliferous sulphides in massive segragations, and hosted by the gabbroic phase of the ultramafic complex. Three separate but related locations have been sampled. The material is similar to that found at the Wellgreen Mine, and previously mined by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting in 1972.

An aggressive exploration program is justified to evaluate the economic potential of the platinum group elements which are distributed through the sulphides. A 2-Phase work program is recommended with staged expenditures of $150,000 and $200,000 respectively.

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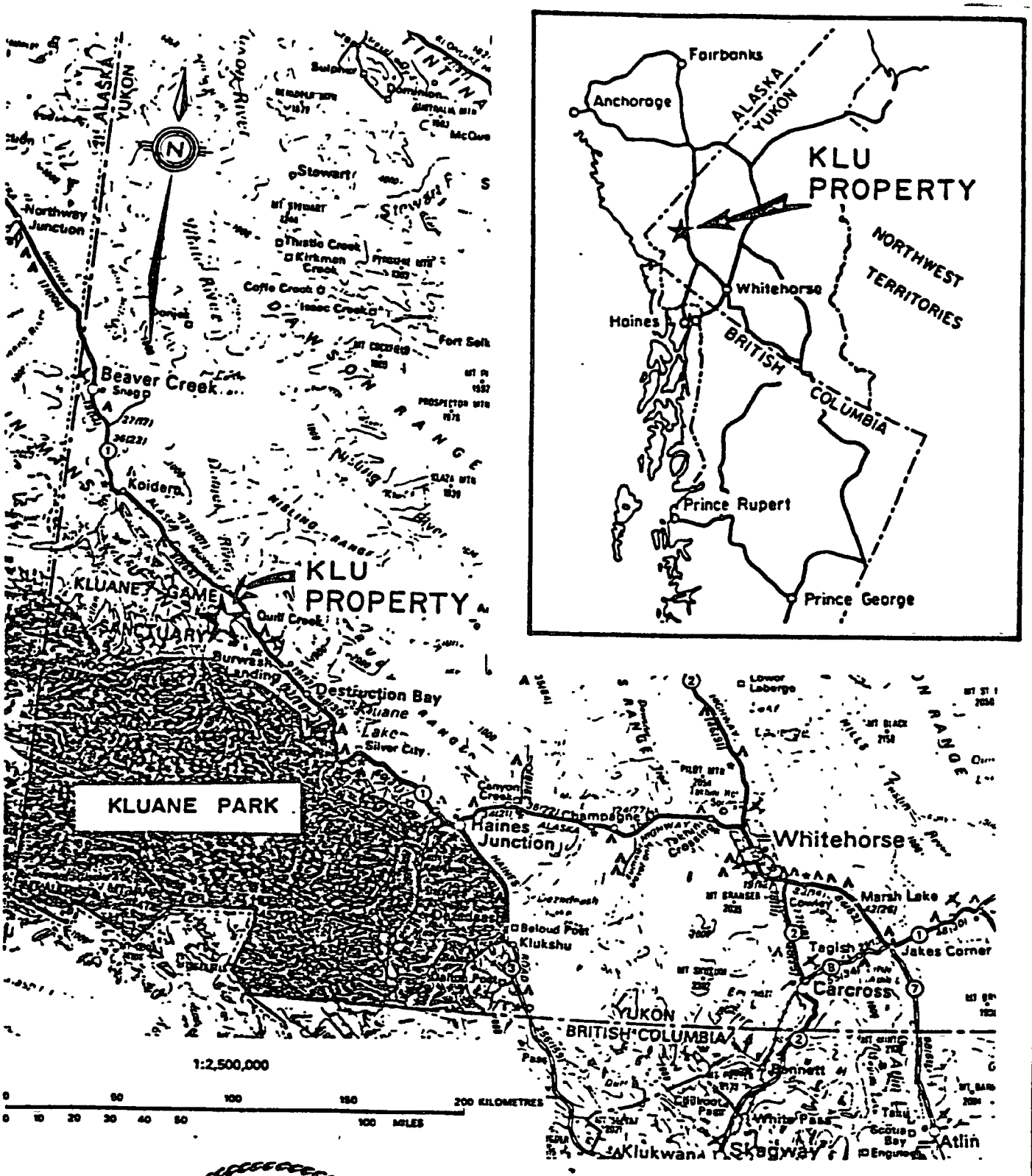

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KLU PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

Scale - 1" = 40 miles	Date.	N.T.S.	Figure
1 : 2,500,000	February 1987	115-G/5,6	1

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INTRODUCTION

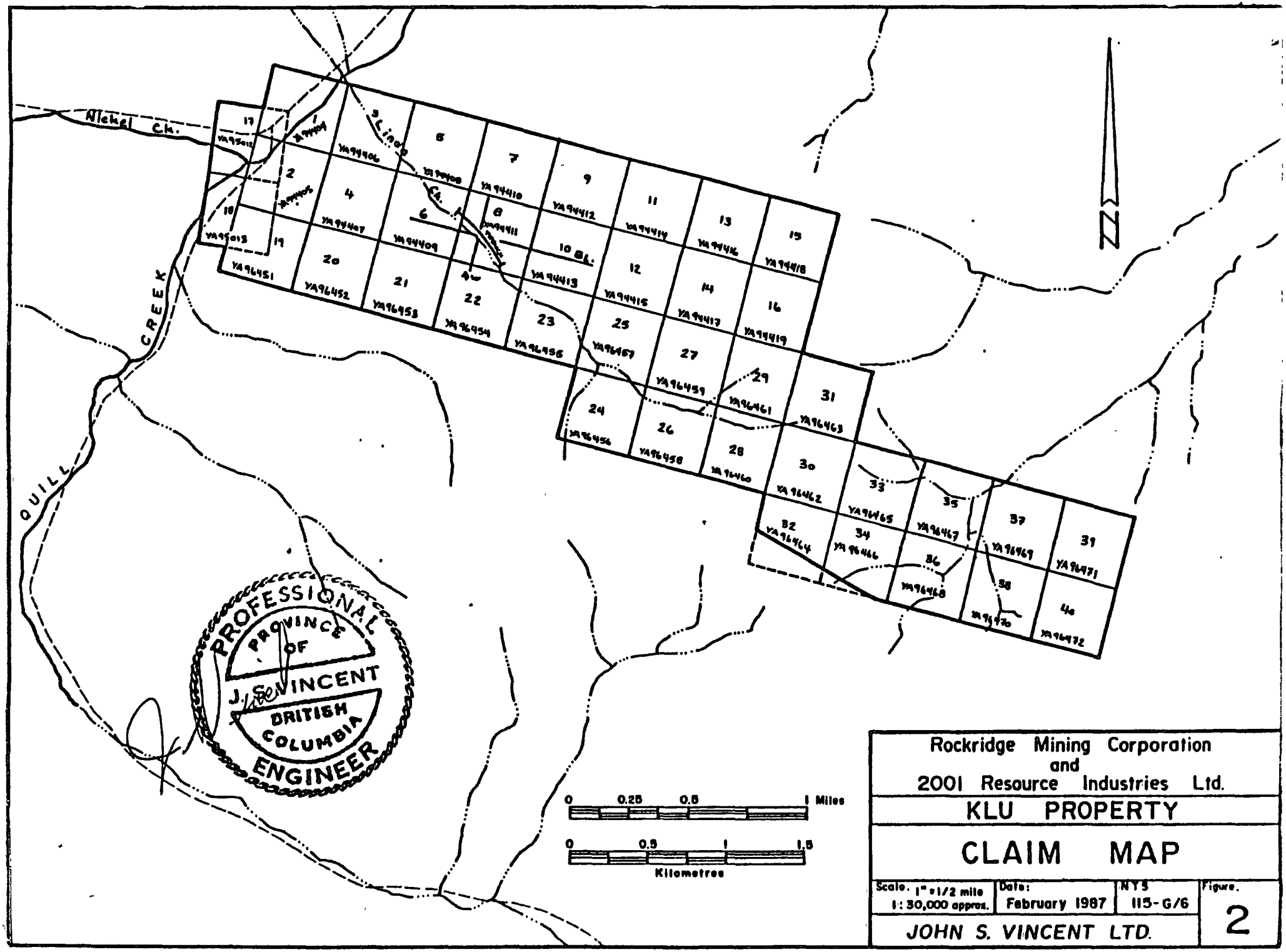
At the request of Mr. Ralph R. Brown, President of Rockridge Mining Corporation, and Mr. F. Marshall Smith, P.Eng., a Director of 2001 Resource Industries Ltd.,the writer has prepared a summary report on the Klu Platinum-Nickel Prospect which is located 3 miles southeast of the Wellgreen Mine. The study is based on a review of the compilation and field work carried out by the Kluane Joint Venture over the 1986 field season, and from data compiled in the area by the writer over the period 1970-1972. At that time the Wellgreen Mine was studied in detail and exploration was carried out over the claim blocks adjoining to the northwest and southeast. This work was carried out by the Nickel Syndicate under the writer's supervision.

The various claim holdings along the 10 mile belt were assembled by the Kluane Joint Venture over the 1986 season, and the KLU claims have been optioned to Rockridge Mining Corporation and 2001 Resource Industries Ltd. The Kluane Joint Venture consists of Chevron Minerals Ltd., 50%, and All-North Resources Ltd.,50%, and the latter is currently acting as the Operator.

The body of this report consists of a review of past work, a description of the claims, a description of the geology and distribution of metal values, and recommendations for the continued evaluation and exploration of the property.

PROPERTY, LOCATION & ACCESS

The KLU Prospect is located in the western Yukon Territory approximately 200 miles northwest of Whitehorse, and immediately west of Mile 1111 on the Alaska Highway; Figure 1. Road access is available using the Wellgreen Mine road which leaves the


Nickel Ck.
QUILL CREEK
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0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.5 1 1.5
Kilometres
Rockridge Mining Corporation and 2001 Resource Industries Ltd.
KLU PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
Scale. 1" = 1/2 mile 1:30,000 approx.
Date: February 1987
NTS 115-G/6
Figure. 2
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Alaska Highway at Mile 1111 and crosses the western end of the claim group. A tractor trail allows access up the valley of Linda Creek for approximately a mile. Although several washouts exist, the road could easily be made useable for 4 wheel drive vehicles.

The lower valley is forested with sparse evergreen which grades into buckbrush and grassed slopes above. The valley trends approximately 135°, draining to the northwest into Quill Creek which drains northeasterly. The Linda Creek valley is asymmetric in cross section with the southwestern slope fairly steep and the opposite side more rolling with scattered hummocks and ridges.

The claims are plotted on Sheet 115 G-6, and held by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of the Kluane Joint Venture. Rockridge and 2001 have acquired the property from the Joint Venture under the terms of an Option Agreement. The following tabulation is reproduced from Schedule "A" as attached to the Agreement dated December 17th, 1986.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date
KLU 1	YA 94404	May 2, 1987
KLU 2	YA 94405	"
KLU 3	YA 94406	"
KLU 4	YA 94407	"
KLU 5	YA 94408	"
KLU 6	YA 94409	"
KLU 7	YA 94410	"
KLU 8	YA 94411	"
KLU 9	YA 94412	"
KLU 10	YA 94413	"
KLU 11	YA 94414	"
KLU 12	YA 94415	"
KLU 13	YA 94416	"
KLU 14	YA 94417	"
KLU 15	YA 94418	"
KLU 16	YA 94419	"
KLU 17	YA 95012	June 10, 1987.

KLU 18	YA 95013	June 10, 1987.
KLU 19	YA 96451	Oct. 22, 1987.
KLU 20	YA 96452	"
KLU 21	YA 96453	"
KLU 22	YA 96454	
KLU 23	YA 96455	Oct. 22, 1987.
KLU 24	YA 96456	"
KLU 25	YA 96457	"
KLU 26	YA 96458	"
KLU 27	YA 96459	"
KLU 28	YA 96460	"
KLU 29	YA 96461	"
KLU 30	YA 96462	"
KLU 31	YA 96463	"
KLU 32	YA 96464	"
KLU 33	YA 96465	"
KLU 34	YA 96466	"
KLU 35	YA 96467	"
KLU 36	YA 96468	"
KLU 37	YA 96469	"
KLU 38	YA 96470	"
KLU 39	YA 96471	"
KLU 40	YA 96472	"

Although the writer has not had an opportunity to examine the claim posts, the work of Archer, Cathro and Associates is well regarded, and there is no hesitation in accepting their results.

HISTORY & WORK TO DATE

The Linda Creek showings were initially staked in 1952 by the Yukon Mining Company Limited and subsequently optioned to Hudson Bay Exploration and Development during their early phase of exploration activity on the Wellgreen Property immediately to the northwest. Four diamond drill holes were completed in 1953 and the claims were allowed to lapse.

The showings were restaked by Peter and Harry Versluce in 1965, and a new company called Quill Creek Copper Mines was formed in 1966 to explore and develop a copper prospect on claims adjoining to the south. Newmont carried out minor mapping and sampling of

the copper occurrences.
The Nickel Syndicate optioned the claim group from Peter Versluce in 1971 and, under the direction of the writer, carried out a program of geological mapping, trenching, and sampling. A bulldozer trench was cut and sampled for 1800 feet along the northeast side of the creek.
Over the 1986 field season reconnaissance mapping and sampling of the sulphide showings was accomplished by the Kluane Joint Venture.

GEOLOGY

Regional Setting:

The Wellgreen Belt, which includes the KLU Prospect, is located 4 miles south of the Shakwak Trench which separates the rugged St. Elias Mountains to the southwest from the Yukon Plateau to the northeast. The Trench is a major crustal break which trends northwesterly through the western Yukon.

The rocks of the St. Elias consist of an older core of metamorphic and granitic material and a folded and faulted sequence of mid-Paleozoic to lower Cretaceous volcanics and sediments. These sequences were intruded during the Triassic by Komatiitic ultramafic complexes of peridotite, gabbro, and dunite. In G.S.C. Memoir 340 Dr. Muller groups the sedimentary and volcanic rock types, and distinguishes three main volcanic packages: the Dezadeash being the oldest, the Cache Creek, and the Mush Lake as the youngest.

The structural fabric of lithology, thrust faults, and the traces of fold axis trend northwesterly at 110°-130°. Northerly-draining creeks reflect cross-cutting lineaments which dissect the Kluane Ranges along the northeast flank of the St. Elias

Mountains. Folding and faulting can be observed on a variety of scales. Figure 3 is a schematic sketch of the Wellgreen Belt which illustrates the relationship between the fault and fracture systems, and the broad distribution of ultramafic bodies between Arch Creek on the northwest, through the Wellgreen Mine area, to Linda Creek to the southeast. The latter block may be displaced a few hundred feet to the northeast relative to the Wellgreen block.

Nickel - copper occurrences are spread along a strike length of 100 miles through the Kluane District southwest of the Shakwak Trench. The Dickson Creek prospect in the southeast, the Wellgreen Mine in the center, and the Canalask property in the far northwest of the Kluane map sheet are of economic significance. These deposits are found in a similar geologic setting in association with peridotites, gabbros and strongly fractured and sheared sedimentary wall rock.

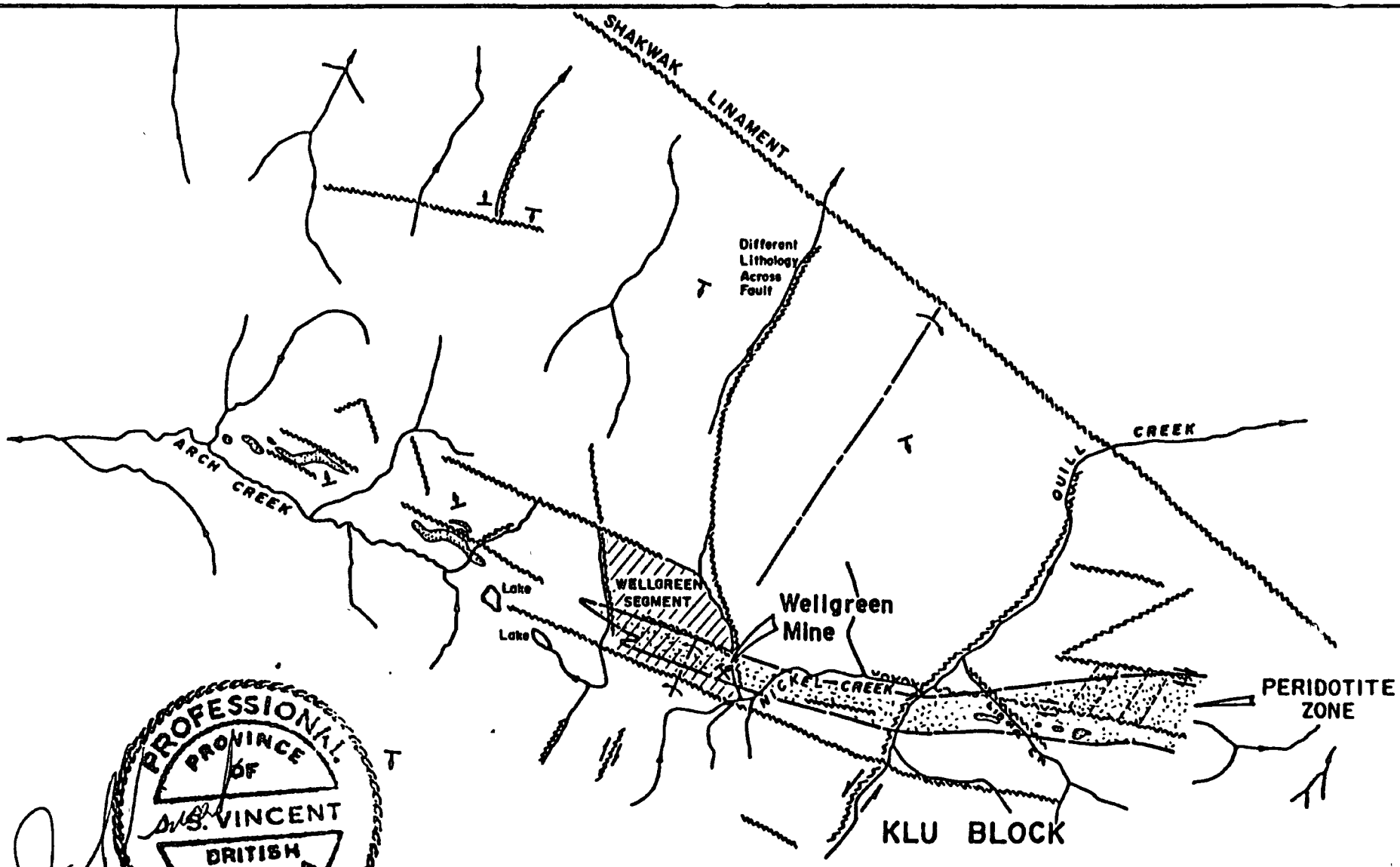
Within the area cover by Figure 3 several significant sulphide prospects occur along a 6 mile strike length. The Wellgreen Mine in the center is a former producer which shipped nickel-copper concentrates to Japan during 1972 and 1973. At the time of closure in 1973 the proven ore reserve hosted by heavy sulphide mineralization was calculated at 626,430 tons grading 2.04% nickel, 1.45% copper, 0.065% cobalt, and 0.030 ounces of platinum and 0.024 ounces of palladium per ton. Surface sampling in 1986 by the Kluane Joint Venture returned values ranging up to 0.193 ounces of platinum and 0.210 ounces of palladium per ton from stockwork sulphide stringers in a gabbroic host rock within the mine area. The other platinum group elements (PGE) are also present in very significant amounts. Recent work by the GSC whick confirms the Komatiite relationship and relative high PGE values is of particular significance because of the demonstrated

favourable economic potential. Typical occurrences which are well documented in the literature are the Kambalda deposits in Western Australia and the Langmuir deposit near Timmins, Ontario. (Cabri) The Kambalda area was initially of interest for its gold deposits, and the sulphides have an average gold content of 400 ppb in comparison to >200 ppb in comparative deposits. It is also very significant that placer gold has been mined from the Burwash Creek drainage at the southeast extremity of the Wellgreen Belt, approximately 6 miles southeast of the KLU claims. In addition, soil geochemistry on the Wellgreen demonstrates a good correlation between the gold signature and the underlying target areas of interest. The 40 ppb contour delineates local anomalies with strong spot-highs to 899 and 402 ppb at the east end of the 1986 Wellgreen survey grid. The latter value coincides with values of 380 ppb palladium and 870 ppb platinum.

Massive sulphide occurrences in a similar geologic setting to the Wellgreen occur to the northwest in the area drained by the upper reaches of Arch Creek. To the southeast, platiniferous sulphides hosted by the same Komatiitic ultramafic sequence have been sampled in the Linda Creek drainage.

KLU Property:

The KLU claims lie along the regional and district strike approximately 3 miles southeast of the Wellgreen Mine. As illustrated by Figure 4, the Linda Creek drainage cuts across a southwesterly-dipping sequence of sediments and volcanics which have been intruded by a Triassic ultramafic complex of peridotites and gabbros. Although the stratigraphic package is somewhat different than that at the Wellgreen, the peridotite-gabbro association and the relationship of sulphide mineralization is the same.



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KLU PROPERTY

STRUCTURAL BLOCKS

Scale: 1" = 1 3 miles 1 : 82,000 approx	Date: February 1987	NTS 115-G/5,6	Figure 3

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WELLGREEN BELT MAP

KLUANE DISTRICT, YUKON

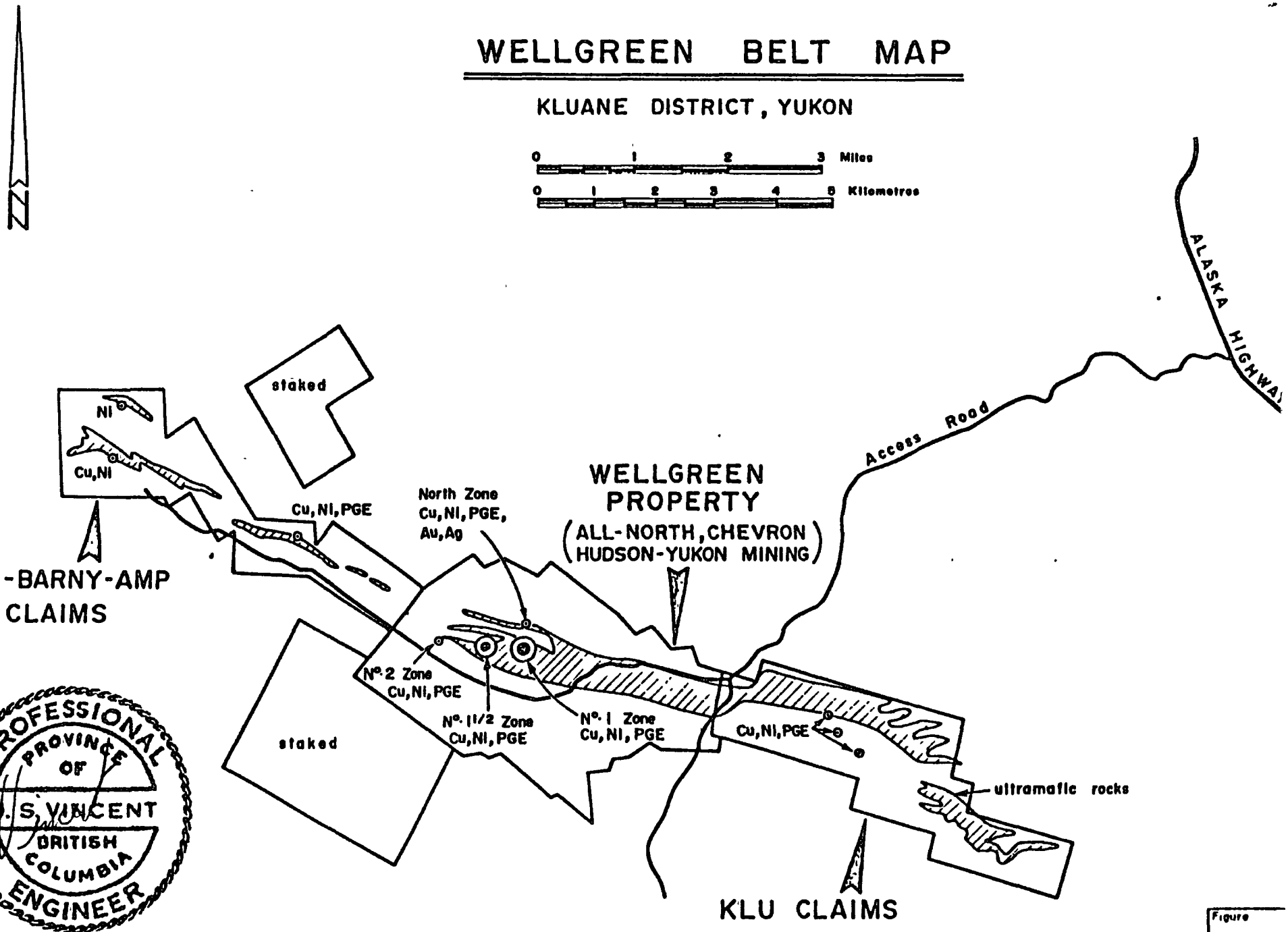

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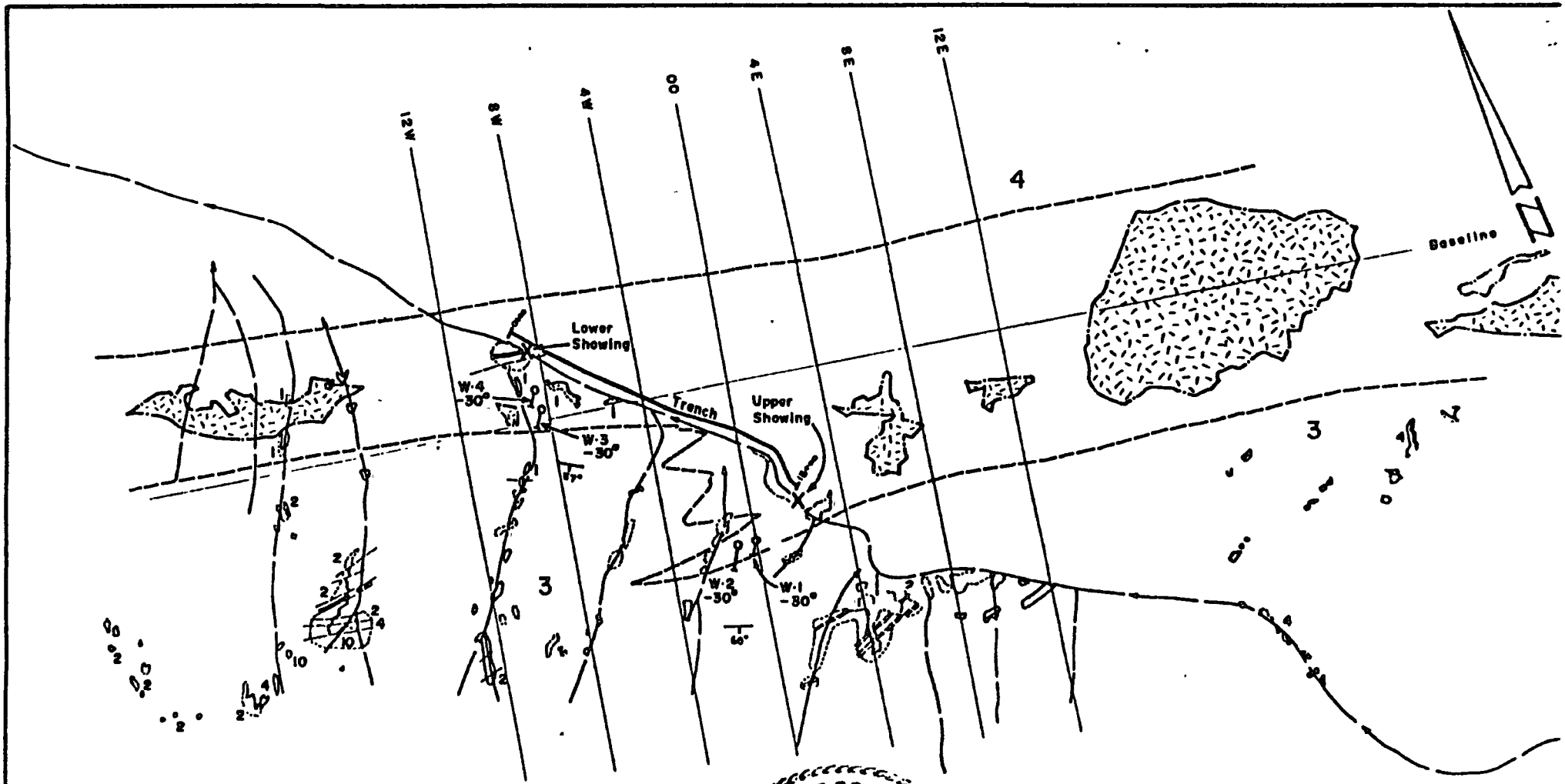
Figure 4

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

Figure 3 illustrates several directions of significant shearing and faulting. Strong shearing has been mapped at the bend in Linda Creek and correlated with a fault zone which cuts across the property at a low angle to run into the top end of Nickel Creek. Northeast-striking faults appear to divide the belt into structural blocks. The interpreted shift of the Linda block to the northeast perhaps accounts for the previously mentioned apparent stratigraphic differences relative to the Wellgreen block.

The ultramafic complex is represented by serpentinized peridotite, gabbro, and minor amounts of dunite. The body is roughly conformable, and work along the Kluane Belt over the years has shown the complex to be sill-like.
The peridotite is generally strongly serpentinized, dark greenish black and medium grained. It weathers dark green with brown limonite spots and frequent white to greenish-white coatings of calcite. Slickensided scaly fractures are common and are readily



Mineralization

1 Peridotite

2 Gabbro

3 - Station Ck Formation sediments, volc tuff, breccia

4 - Nikolai Basalts

Inferred contact zone

Outcrop boundary

Talus, poorly defined outcrop boundary

Mag traced Peridotite contact (+1000γ)

Stream

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0 200 400 600 800 1000 Feet

0 100 200 300 Metres

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KLU PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

Scale: 1" = 670' 1: 8000	Date: February 1987	NTS 115-G/6	Figure 5

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evident in the weathered material. The peridotite is usually strongly magnetic.

In thin section the rock consists of rounded masses and belted aggregates of small relict olivine crystals. Approximately 10% of the rock is made up of interstitial orthopyroxene,(Sinclair, 1971).

The gabbros resemble the varieties found at the Wellgreen. The rock is composed mainly of chloritized pyroxenes and altered plagioclase laths with occasional small patches of serpentine. At chilled margins the fine grained phases are easily confused with volcanic rocks. At the northeast edge of the claim group an outcrop area exposes several gabbroic dikes which intrude the peridotite. However, a mix of intrusive features between the peridotite and gabbro suggests a degree of contemporaniety. Quite likely the final intrusive stages involved a crystal mush which would allow the development of mutually intrusive and gradational contact relationships. Magmatic differentiation is evident in the sequence of events, and the sulphide components would also be part of the later phases of the process. Favourable sites for deposition would be found along faults and fractures, and the sulphides would also accumulate as an interstitial fraction in the gabbro. It is also likely that different ages of sulphides will be emplaced from the melt, probably with varying metal contents.

Observations made by the writer at the Wellgreen Mine support these thoughts, and also confirm an intimate association of interstitial platinum-bearing nickeliferous sulphides with this phase. Thus it is evident that these rocks are an economically important portion of the mafic-ultramafic complex along the Wellgreen Belt.

Mineralization:

Mineralization observed by Nickel Syndicate personnel in 1972 consisted of disseminated and stringer sulphide in the peridotite and gabbro, and in the altered and sheared rocks adjacent to their contacts. Table 1 is a compilation of analytical results extracted from the Syndicate reports.

The lower and upper showings in the banks of Linda Creek, and the section cut in the Hudson Bay drill hole W-1 are the most significant mineralization encountered to date.

The lower showing mapped in 1972 was observed across a thickness of 6 feet and along a strike length of 90 feet. Sulphides are concentrated within a limonitized zone in blebs and stringers which strike at 095° and dip 33° to the south. A polished section study by A. Sinclair revealed an interesting combination of sulphides in the following order of decreasing abundance: sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. The sphalerite occurs in anhedral grains and veinlets. Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are present as minor rounded inclusions, and galena is found in elongated masses containing small rounded inclusions of sphalerite. The host rock is a talc chlorite schist, and assay values ranged 0.18 - 0.43% nickel and 0.04 - 0.91% copper. The Syndicate analysis did not include the platinum group elements.

The portion of the lower showing which was examined and sampled by the Kluane Joint Venture in 1986 was described as a 10 meter section of disseminated sulphides hosted by a sheared complex of gabbro, altered tuff, and peridotite. A specimen of heavily disseminated sulphides in the gabbro is reported to have returned values of 4.20% nickel, 0.68% copper, 0.027 oz/ton platinum, 0.128 oz/ton palladium, 0.031 oz/ton iridium, 0.079 oz/ton osmium, 0.096 oz/ton ruthenium, and 0.029 oz/ton rhodium. A composite chip sample of nearby peridotite with visible disseminated sulphides assayed 0.22% nickel, 0.05% copper, 160

ppb platinum, and 245 ppb palladium.

The upper showing is located on the southern bank of Linda Creek about 1500 feet up-stream. In 1972 a mineralized zone 3 feet by 30 feet was exposed in an altered and fractured host regarded as a volcanic. Massive sulphide lenses and stringers returned values ranging from 0.04 - 3.60% nickel and 0.02 - 0.67% copper. The Kluane Joint Venture collected specimens which yielded 0.24% nickel, 0.33% copper, 0.021 oz/ton platinum, 0.057 oz/ton palladium 0.003 oz/ton iridium, 0.009 oz/ton osmium, 0.011 oz/ton ruthenium and 0.003 oz/ton rhodium.

Drill holes W-1 and W-2 were drilled by Hudson Bay in 1953 approximately 1000 feet south of the upper showing; Figure 4. Both collared at -30° to the south, and W-1 bottomed at 152 feet, W-2 at 301 feet. W-1 cut a section of sediments and basalt to 7 feet and then continued in peridotite and "diorite" with intermixed andesite to 113 feet. Varying amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are reported, and between 111.8 and 113.0 a section of "near solid pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite" (Hudson Bay drill log) was sampled which assayed 4.19% nickel, 1.80% copper, 0.03% cobalt, 0.12 oz/ton platinum, and 0.14 oz/ton palladium. Drill hole W-2 drilled through a stratigraphic package of predominantly sediments with interbedded andesite. Occasional short sections of "altered limey diorite" are noted which contain visible disseminated pyrite. No assays are reported. The drill logs are appended to this report for reference.

Drill holes W-3 and 4 were drilled just to the south of the lower showing and, although the logs are not available, assay sheets show trace amounts of gold, silver copper, lead, and zinc.

TABLE OF MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Ref. #	Location		Host Rock	Structural Control	Type	Associated Metallics	Assay Values Cu %	Ni %	Remarks
1	9.5W	3.5N	Talc chlorite schist	Fracture filling & impregnation of sheared rock	Cu-Ni-Zn-Pb-Sulphides in tabular irregular masses	Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, spotty pentlandite?traces of zinc and galena	0.04-0.91	0.18-0.43	"Lower Showing" limonitized zone, 6' wide, 90' long; small conc. of sulphide mineralization in sporadically occurring pockets or thin seams
2	2E	7S	Chloritized intermediate volcanics	Fracture filling segmented	Massive Fe-Cu-Ni sulphides	Pyrrhotite, pentlandite? chalcopyrite	0.02-1.85 Local sample 0.67	0.04-1.32 3.60	"Upper Showing" segmented, sill-like massive structure of averaging width of 1.5' & 10' length in a 3' x 30' limonitized zone
3	2.5E	5S	Serpentinized peridotite	Broken up rock	Disseminated Fe-Cu-Ni sulphides	Pyrrhotite, pentlandite? trace chalcopyrite	Leachable by Ascorbic acid 0.061	 0.12	30' long zone in peridotite
4	2E	4S	Serpentinized peridotite	Broken up rock	Disseminated Fe-Cu-Ni-sulphide	Pyrrhotite trace pentlandite?and chalcopyrite	Leachable by Ascorbic acid 0.14	 0.17	15' long zone in peridotite
5	2E	4S	Serpentinized peridotite	Broken up	Disseminated Fe-Cu-Ni sulphide	Pyrrhotite minor pentlandite?and chalcopyrite	Leachable by Ascorbic acid 0.21	 0.17	10' long zone in peridotite
6	22E	6.5S	Peridotite/ chert	Fracture filling	Fe-Cu-Ni sulphide	Pyrrhotite pentlandite? chalcopyrite	0.20	0.35	Exposure 3' x 10'

TABLE OF MINERAL OCCURRENCES (Cont'd)

Ref. #	Location	Host Rock	Structural Control	Type	Associated Metallics	Assay Values Cu %	Assay Values Ni %	Remarks
7	30.5E,7.5S	Intermediate volcancis	Fracture filling	Fe-Cu-Ni sulphide	Pyrrhotite, pentlandite? chalcopyrite	0.29	0.12	Exposure 30' x 60'
8	33E 6S	Volcanic/ gabbro	Fracture filling	Fe-Cu-Ni sulphide	Pyrrhotite, pentlandite? chalcopyrite	0.07	0.09	
9	Approx. 61°27'10"N 139°24'50"W	Peridotite	Fracture filling	Fe-Ni sulphide	Pyrrhotite, pentlandite? chalcopyrite	0.08	0.24	Exposure 3' x 10'
10	Approx. 61°27' 138°24'30"	Peridotite contact	Fracture filling	Fe-Cu-Ni sulphide	Pyrrhotite, pentlandite? chalcopyrite	0.21	0.1	Exposure 10" x 3'
11	Approx. 61°27'	Gabbro margin at peridotite	Fracture filling	Fe-Cu-Ni sulphide	Pyrrhotite, pentlandite? chalcopyrite	0.1	0.12	Exposure 2' x 8'
12	Close SW to #11	Chert	Fracture filling	Cu-sulphide	Malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite			Exposure 10' x 10'
13	17+10W 5+90S	Gabbro		Dissem. Fe-Cu-Ni sulphide	Pyrrhotite, pentlandite? chalcopyrite	0.27	0.23	Sporadic patches Exposure 6' x 100'
14	5W 4S	Argillite	Fracture filling close to andesite dyke	Fe-sulphide	Pyrite	0.02	0.03	Exposure 10' x 20'

Table 2.

Station	Width	Depth1	Depth2	Sample no.	ppm Aqua Regia Cu	ppm Aqua Regia Ni	ppm H_2O_2 Ascorbic Cu	ppm H_2O_2 Ascorbic Ni	Remarks	Cubic Yards
0+00	13	3	4	7142	160	260	70	60	peridotite rubble	103.09
1+00	13	4	5	7143	228	540	92	150		146.25
2+00	14	5	6	7144	725	2150	256	630	brown rubble	105.90
3+00	15	6	7	7145	320	800	225	240	peridotite	216.05
4+00	13	6	7	7146	655	1800	330	520	peridotite	216.05
5+00	16	6	7	7147	515	1700	30	550		152.78
5+75	15	7	8	7148	120	2000	675	1000	peridotite	71.60
6+00	17	7	8	7149	1690	3350	920	1400		768.83
7+00	20	19	20	7150	1410	3350	680	740	fault gouge	1213.27
8+00	17	16	17	7151	1240	3100	740	756		1017.9
9+00	17	16	17	7152	625	1250	530	580		1017.9
10+00	17	16	17	7153	410	65	335	280	peridotite	900.0
11+00	15	14	15	7154	205	415	95	115		787.06
12+00	15	14	15	7155	292	700	190	255		842.28
13+00	16	15	16	7156	496	2200	245	730		1108.02
14+00	19	18	19	7157	1180	3425	640	1150		1210.80
15+00	18	17	18	7158	2100	5750	1225	1630	Talc schist	1270.36
16+00	15	18	23	7159	1015	2875	820	1325	peridotite	1216.98
17+00	17	15	20	7160	520	1400	730	1100		865.52
18+00	14	13	15	7161	2770	4825	2525	3520		

TOTAL 13,322.00

LINDA GROUP

Trenching:

A bulldozer trench was cut in 1972 by the Nickel Syndicate along the north bank of the creek between the upper and lower showings; as located on Figure 4. A total of 13,322 cubic yards of material was excavated. Table 2 represents a compilation of the sample results from the trench, and has been taken from a Syndicate report. Copper and nickel values are reported in parts per million (ppm), and determinations were made using aqua-regia and hot ascorbic acid extractions. The latter extracts only sulphide-hosted nickel, whereas aqua-regia removes total nickel from both sulphides and silicate minerals.

The cut opened up pretty well continuous serpentinized peridotite, and the background metal values are strong along the 1800 foot length.

Analytical Work:

Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd. has carried out the analytical work for both the Nickel Syndicate and the Kluane Joint Venture, and their work is considered very reliable. Their services are widely accepted by the industry. Following a rigorous checking of their expertise and techniques, Chevron chose them to do the analytical work on their Stillwater Platinum project in Montana. Where all the PGE elements are to assayed for, the initial element collection phase of the procedure utilizes the nickel sulphide fusion technique developed in South Africa. With this method Iridium and Osmium losses are avoided. If only platinum and palladium analysis are required a lead collection method is used. In either case, neutron activation analysis (NAA) is used to determine the PGE content.

In summary, mapping and sampling carried out by various interests over the period 1953 to 1986 have found nickeliferous sulphides

with a very significant content of the platinum group elements. The mineralization favours the gabbroic phase of an ultramafic complex which has proven economic potential 3 miles along strike to the northwest at the Wellgreen Mine.

The discovery of the Wellgreen-type of sulphide mineralization on the KLU claims fully justifies an aggressive work program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a 2-Phase program be carried out to evaluate the economic potential of the platinum group elements which are distributed through the copper-nickel sulphide mineralization in the showings found to date. Soil sampling, geophysical surveying, trenching, and diamond drilling will be required. Although soil sampling is perhaps not generally regarded as effective for platinum, orientation surveys over the Wellgreen deposit have demonstrated that it is a useful tool for these local conditions. Soil profiles over the KLU zones can be sampled for orientation, and a proper survey initiated accordingly. The work should be planned as follows:

Phase 1:

Establish a survey grid, and collect soil samples to be analysed for copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, cobalt, chromium, gold, and silver. It may be possible to re-locate the Nickel Syndicate grid. Preliminary to this, examine and sample the soil profile at selected spots for orientation purposes. Carry out gradiometer-magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys, and follow-up anomalous signatures with induced polarization techniques. Soil sampling has proven effective over the Wellgreen deposit, and this combination of geophysical methods has responded favourably in orientation surveys carried out over selected areas of known mineralization.

Target areas will then be evaluated by bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling.

Phase 2:

Contingent on positive results from the initial phase, continued drilling will be required to assess the areas of mineralization and favourable geology.

COST ESTIMATE

Phase 1:

Personnel:			
Project Geologist: 2 mos @ $5000		$10,000	
Geochem Crew:		5,000	
Benefits @ 15%		2,250	$17,250
Personnel Costs:			
Camp Costs; Est. 150 man days @ $25			3,750
Transportation:			
a) Travel;		2,000	
b) 1 1/2 trucks mos @ $1,500		2,250	4,250
Grid:			
Estimate 40 Km @ $200			8,000
Geophysics:			
Estimate			$10,000
Analytical:			
a) Soils;	400 @ $15	$ 6,000	
b) Assay;	600 @ 25	15,000	
	100 @ 75	7,500	28,500
Bulldozer:			
Trenching and drill roads;			
Estimate 50 hours @ $120			6,000
Drilling:			
Allow for 400 meters of BQ @ $130 per meter, all in cost			52,000

Supplies:	
Allow	5,000
Consulting & Supervision:	5,000
O.H. & Administration:	10,000
Total	$149,750

Allow $150,000

Phase 2:

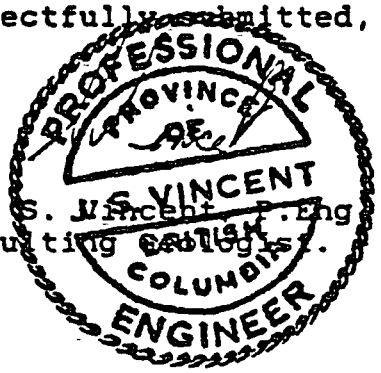
Personnel:	
Project Geologist; 2 mos @ $5,000	$10,000
Benefits @ 15%	1,500
Personnel Costs:	
Estimate 60 days @ $25	1,500
Transportation:	
Estimate 2 truck mos @ $1,500	3,000
Bulldozer:	
Estimate	5,000
Drilling:	
Allow for 1,000 meters of BQ @ $130 per meter, all in cost	130,000
Assays:	
Estimate 250 @ $75	$18,750
Supplies:	3,000
Reporting:	5,000

Supervision & Consulting:	7,500
O.H. & Administration:	15,000
Total	$ 200,250

Allow $ 200,000

Total Phase 1 and 2: $ 350,000

Respectfully submitted,



John S. Vincent, P.Eng
Consulting Geologist.

Vancouver, B.C.,
March 6, 1987.

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CERTIFICATE

I, John S. Vincent, P. Eng., of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with offices located at 530-800 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., B.Sc. 1959, and a graduate of McGill Univ. in Montreal, M.Sc. 1962. Both degrees being in Mining Geology.

3. I have practiced my profession continuously for 27 years. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. The data upon which this report has been prepared is based on a review of files compiled by the Kluane Joint Venture, and on the writer's direct field experience in the area over the period 1970-1973.

5. I have no interest direct or indirect in the securities or properties of All-North Resources Ltd., Rockridge Mining Corporation, or 2001 Resource Industries Ltd.

John S. Vincent, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. S. VINCENT

Vancouver, B.C.,
March 6, 1987.

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

1016 - 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
(604) 688-2568

March 3, 1987

Mr. J.S. Vincent,
530 - 800 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2V6

Dear Jack:

This letter will confirm that the KLU, Barny and MUS claims were staked by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited personnel according to the normal industry practice under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. Posts for those claims staked prior to September, 1986 were examined to ensure that they were clearly visible and standing up.

The Amp claims were staked by geologist Graham Davidson and we have not had the opportunity yet to check on their accuracy of location or quality of staking. However, we have no reason to doubt that they were staked correctly.

Yours truly,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

R.J. Cathro.

/mc

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

Hole No. W-1

0 - 4.3 Casing.

4.3 - 4.5 Quartzite.

4.5 - 5.5 Basalt.

5.5 - 6.6 Lost.

6.6 - 6.7 Carbonate stringer.

6.7 - 7.0 Red amygdaloidal basalt.

7.0 - 42.3 Peridotite with occasional visible pyrrhotite.

42.3 - 43.1 Calcite vein.

43.1 - 76.7 Peridotite with occasional visible pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, cut by calcite vein at 40.5'.

76.7 - 78.4 Lost.

78.4 - 80.0 Diorite very slightly mineralized with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.
Lost:

80.0 - 86.7 Altered very limy sheared diorite with very slight pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.
Lost: 82.1 - 83.2;

86.7 - 87.3 Andesite.

87.3 - 101.4 Sheared altered limy andesite, shearing at 15°.
Lost: 88.6-90.0; 90.7-93.0; 93.6-97.5; 100.0-100.3;

101.4 - 103.3 Very limy diorite.

103.3 - 104.4 Altered limy andesite.

104.4 - 110.3 Diorite slightly limy in parts.
Lost: 105.0-105.7;

110.3 - 111.8 Limy diorite with visible chalcopyrite.

111.3 - 113 0 Near solid pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

113.0 - 126.3 Slightly altered sheared, very limy andesite.

126.3 - 145.0 Argillite.
Lost: 123.1-129.2; 130.4-131.0; 132.3-133.0; 134.1-135.0; 137.3-138.0; 138.3-139.0; 139.5-140.0; 140.3-142.3; 142.7-145.0;

145.0 - 145.3 Very limy quartzite.

145.3 - 145.9 Argillite.

143.9 - 147.2 Lost.

147.2 - 147.4 Argillite.

147.4 - 147.7 Limy quartzite.

147.7 - 150.0 Lost.

150.0 - 152.0 Quartzite.
Lost: 150.6-151.7;

End

Wellgreen 2 Option

Hole No. 4-2

0 - 20.0 Casing.

20.0 - 24.8 Diorite.

24.8 - 30.7 Quartzite.

30.7 - 36.2 Diorite.

36.2 - 37.1 Argillite, slightly siliceous in parts.

37.1 - 38.5 Lost.38

38.5 - 56.3 Argillite.
Lost: 41.5-45.0; 45.3-46.7; 49.5-50.0; 53.3-55.0;

56.3 - 57.1 Brecciated argillite.

57.1 - 57.3 Limestone,

57.3 - 70.4 Argillite.
Lost: 57.4-60.3; 65.5-65.8; 68.4-70.0;

70.4 - 71.1 Lost.

71.1 - 73.5 Amygdaloidal andesite.

73.5 - 82.8 Argillite.
Lost: 75.0-76.5; 78.1-79.2; 80.0-81.2;

82.8 - 85.5 Altered limy amygdaloidal andesite.
Lost: 83.0-83.8; 84.5-85.0;

85.3 - 89.4 Argillite.
Lost: 86.5-87.0; 89.4-90.0;

89.4 - 91.7 Quartzite.

91.7 - 106.9 Argillite(Bedding at 70° at 95.0' and at 50° at 105.0')
Lost: 92.1-92.9; 94.5-95.0; 99.7-100.0; 104.0-105.4; 105.0-106.9;

106.9 - 111.5 Altered sheared limy diorite with visible pyrite. Contact with sediments at 60°.
Lost: 107.2-108.1; 109.2-110.0; 110.5-110.9;

111.5 - 112.5 Lost.

112.5 - 112.5 Lost:

112.5 - 113.2 Argillite.

113.2 - 117.5 Lost.

117.5 - 118.3 Limy quartzite.

118.8 - 120.0 Lost.

120.0 - 130.0 Limy siliceous argillite with very slight pyrite.
Lost: 121.4-122.2; 123.6-124.3; 127.2-128.5; 128.3-129.3;

130.0 - 131.6 Lost.

131.6 - 132.9 Quartzite.

132.9 - 139.9 Limy argillite.
Lost: 134.0-137.9;

139.9 - 142.1 Fine grained diorite with visible pyrite.

142.1 - 147.7 Limy argillite. (banding at 80°)

147.7 - 158.9 Slightly altered andesite.
Lost: 148.1-148.9; 157.0-157.7;

158.9 - 167.5 Altered diorite.
Lost: 161.2-162.0; 165.4-166.1;

167.5 - 171.1 Limy andesite (contact at 40°)

171.1 - 172.6 Limy altered diorite.

172.6 - 174.3 Argillite.

174.3 - 174.9 Lost.

174.9 - 179.1 Quartzite.

179.1 - 182.1 Limy diorite, sheared at 50°.
Lost: 179.3-180.3;

182.1 - 199.4 Argillite, (banding at 50°)
Lost: 183.2-183.9; 186.5-188.6; 190.1-191.5; 196.1-197.3;

199.4 - 238.4 Limy sheared diorite with occasional visible pyrite.
Lost 217.0-218.0; 227.3-227.3;

238.4 - 240.5 Lost.

240.5 - 243.0 Quartzite.
Lost: 242.0-243.0;

243.0 - 247.0 Quartzite.

247.0 - 260.0 Sheared fine grained diorite.

260.0 - 269.0 Sheared limy diorite.

269.0 - 292.0 Quartzite.
Lost: 271.4-272.0; 273.6-274.5; 275.0-275.4; 290.8-291.8;

292.0 - 297.2 Limy sheared diorite.

297.2 - 301.0 Quartzite.

End