NTS 104H/13E W
Lat 57°53'N
Long 129°55'W 47'

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the
RAILWAY PROPERTY
Liard Mining Division, B.C.

for

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP
1030 - 800 W. Pender
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6
Tel: (604) 688-4850 Fax: 688-5175

by
Roger G. Kidlark, B.Sc.,F.G.A.C.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
241 East 1st Street
North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1B4
Tel: (604) 984-3663 Fax: 988-4653

14 September 1990

SUMMARY

Reliance Geological Services Inc. carried out a field program consisting of prospecting and silt sampling on the Railway Property for West Pride Industries Corp. during July 1990.

The Railway Property consists of 8 contiguous mineral claims totalling 160 units, and is situated in the North Iskut Mining Camp approximately 12.6 kilometers northeast of the Iskut Village and 50 km south of Dease Lake, B.C.

The property is underlain by a Carboniferous to Permian sequence of interbedded phyllite, greenstone and limestone. The Carboniferous rocks are in fault contact with Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks which consist of interbedded plagioclase porphyry flows, grey-green tuffaceous wacke and breccia and chert pebble conglomerate. The Railway Monzodiorite pluton is in fault contact with all other units in the eastern part of the map area.

Copper, gold and silver mineralization are associated with quartz veins and shear zones, and copper mineralization is disseminated in the Railway Pluton, volcanic tuffs and breccias.

Potential economic grade values in copper, gold and silver are indicated in an extensive mineralized system.

A first and second phase program has been recommended.

Phase I will consist of laying out a detailed grid (100 m spacing), geological mapping, soil sampling at 50 m intervals, and Magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysics (25 m intervals) at a total estimated cost of $110,000.

Phase II would be contingent upon favourable results from Phase I and would consist of trenching and diamond drilling.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of West Pride Industries Corp., Reliance Geological Services Inc. undertook a preliminary geological evaluation of the Railway Property, located in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). The objective of this reconnaissance exploration program was to provide an initial evaluation of the porphyry copper-gold potential of this property.

2. LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

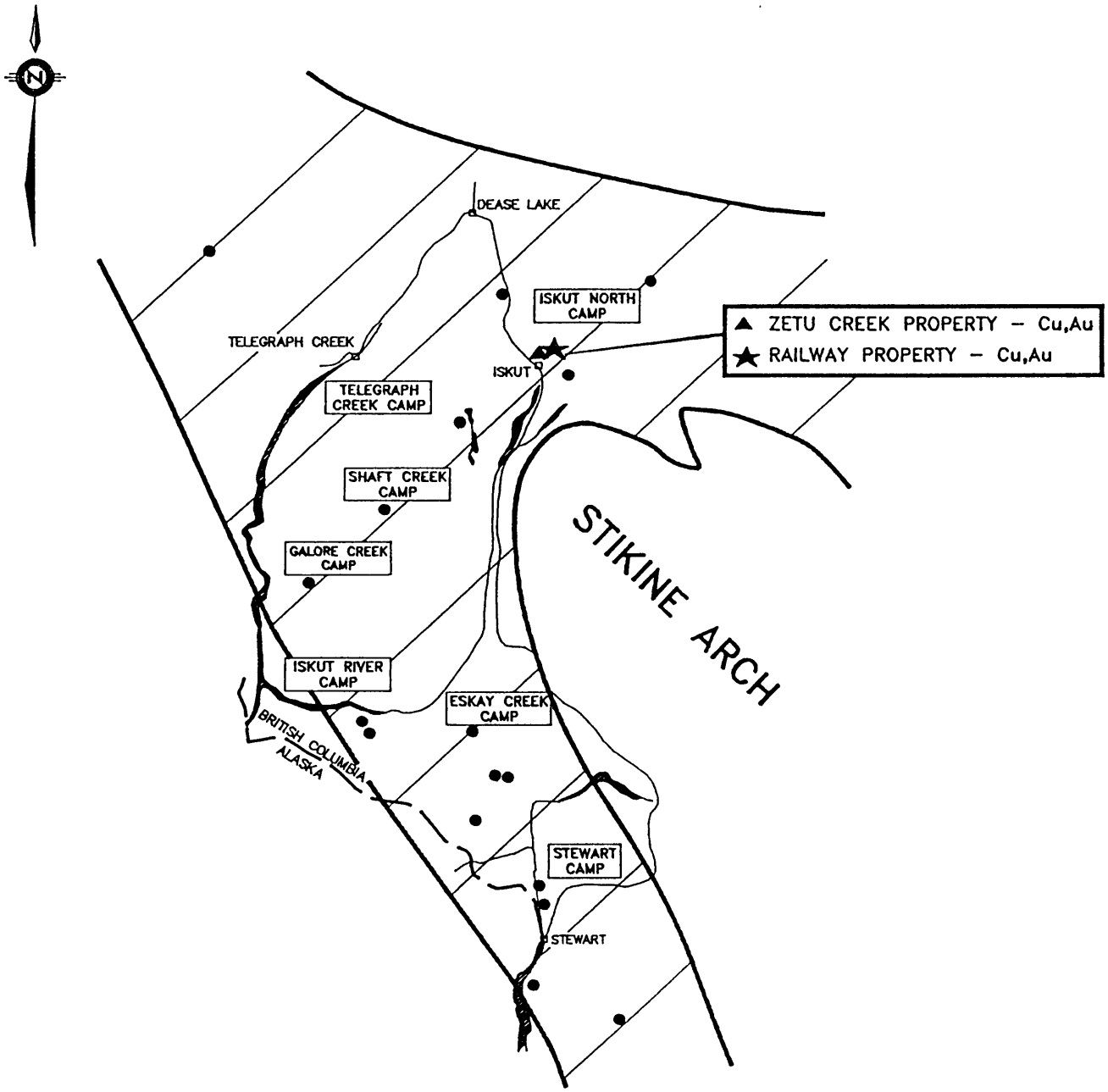
The Railway Property is located 50 km south of Dease Lake and 12.6 km northeast of the Iskut Village, B.C. Access to the property can be gained by helicopter from the Tatogga Lake Resort which lies approximately 17 km south of the Iskut Village.

A possible alternative is a dirt road of unknown condition which joins Iskut Village with a microwave tower on Zechtoo Mountain. If this road is passable, the Railway claims could then be accessed from the microwave tower by a 4WD all-terrain vehicle.

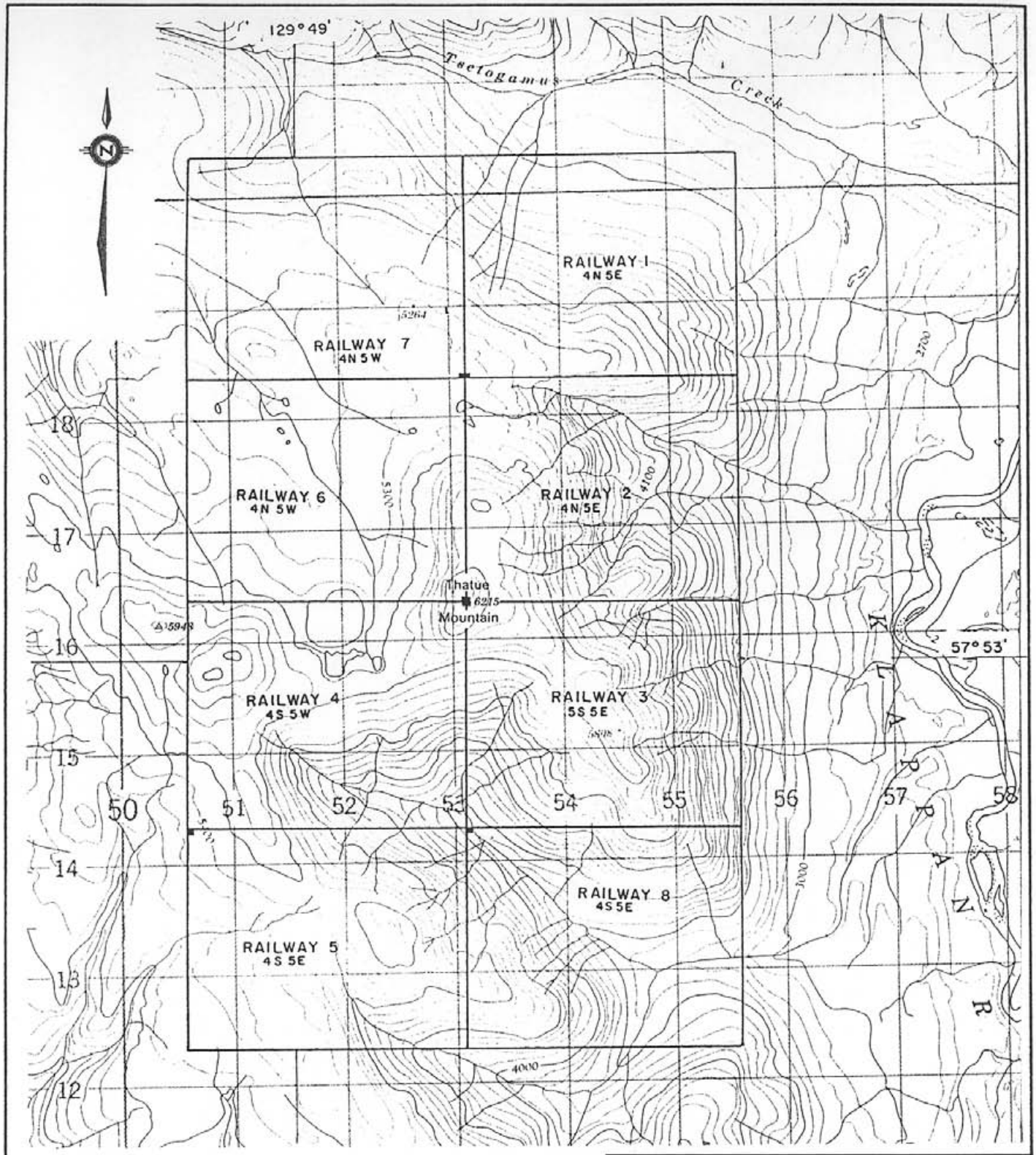
The claims are centered at about 57°53' North latitude and 129°55' West longitude. Elevations on the Railway Property range from 1,067 m (3,500 ft) to 1,883 m (6,215 ft) at the peak of Thatue Mountain, located in the center of the claims. Thatue Mountain is relatively flat topped and slopes moderately to the east and to the west.

3. PROPERTY STATUS

The Railway Property consists of 8 contiguous claims totalling 160 units. It is located in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia (Figure 2), within NTS 104H/13E. The claims are currently registered in the name of John Fleishman, but are 100% owned by West Pride Industries Corp.



WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.	
ZETU CREEK & RAILWAY PROPERTIES	
ISKUT NORTH CAMP LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 H/13E BRITISH COLUMBIA	
LOCATION MAP	
	DATE: AUGUST 1990
BY: D.G.I./rwr	FIGURE: 1
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.	



WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.	
RAILWAY PROPERTY	
ISKUT NORTH CAMP LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 H/13E BRITISH COLUMBIA	
CLAIM MAP	
	DATE: AUGUST 1990
BY: /rwr	FIGURE: 2
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.	

Details of the subject claims are:

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Assessment Due Date
Railway 1	7487	20	2 July 1991
Railway 2	7488	20	2 July 1991
Railway 3	7489	20	3 July 1991
Railway 4	7490	20	2 July 1991
Railway 5	7491	20	3 July 1991
Railway 6	7492	20	3 July 1991
Railway 7	7672	20	30 July 1991
Railway 8	7673	20	31 July 1991
Total		160	

The total area is 4000 hectares or approximately 9884 acres.

4. AREA HISTORY

To date, no work has been reported on the Railway property.

On the neighboring Zech property, trenching was apparently completed prior to 1976. During 1976, the Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. carried out work on the Drum and Kitty and Fife claims. The Drum claim was located midway between Zechtoo Mountain and Thatue Mountain. The Kitty and Fife claims were located on the south and west side of Zechtoo Mountain. Subsequently, prospecting was carried out on the Drum claim and geological mapping was carried out on the Kitty and Fife claims: (CMEMPR, 1977). To date, no further work has been reported.

The porphyry copper-gold Red/Chris deposit (20 km to the southeast) has reported probable reserves of 45.2 million tons grading 0.56% copper and 0.01 opt gold.

During the 1970's the Stikine River area was explored for porphyry copper deposits by a number of companies. Several of the alkaline plutons in the 170 m.y. to 200 m.y. age range were found to contain important copper/gold reserves (DuPre, D.G., 1990).

The most significant deposits are:

	m.tons	% Cu	g/t Au	g/t Ag	% MoS_2
Schaft Creek	900	0.30	0.137		0.034
Galore Creek/ Stikine Copper	25	1.06	0.4	7.7	
Red/Chris	39.7	0.56	0.33		
Kutcho Creek	20-25	2.0		68	

These occurrences belong to a group of gold-rich porphyry copper deposits which are commonly hosted by alkaline intrusions (Sillitoe, 1979). Empirical factors common to many of these deposits are an abundance of magnetite and replacement quartz in feldspar-stable assemblages.

The ROK property is located on Ehahcezetle Mountain, about 10 km southwest of Thatue Mountain and 9 km south of Zechtoo Mountain.

A brief history of exploration is as follows: (DuPre, D.G., 1990).

> "During the 1960's, a prominent iron-stained zone on Ehahcezetle Mountain, above Eddontenajon Lake, was examined by a number of companies. TexasGulf Inc. staked most of the massif in 1975 (including the area now covered by the ROK claim) and explored the area from 1975 to 1980. Their work included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical (magnetometer and I.P.) surveying, trenching and approximately 700 m of diamond drilling in 10 holes.
>
> In April 1987, Manchester Resources Corp. staked the ROK claim. During August 1987, a four-man crew spent 12 days on the ROK property carrying out detailed geological mapping, magnetometer surveying, and soil geochemical

sampling. The TexasGulf grid was re-established (60 m line spacing with 20 m station intervals) in the western part of the property. This grid was extended by hip chain and compass control over the northeastern part of the claim."

DuPre concluded the following:

"The ROK property is underlain predominantly by andesitic volcanic rocks which have been intruded by several small coeval alkaline stocks. A number of copper/gold occurrences have been discovered on the property. These are associated with abundant quartz veining and fracturing accompanied by magnetite in intensely altered zones. The best mineralization occurs at the faulted and fractured contact between the intrusive stocks and the volcanics.

TexasGulf evaluated the "East" Zone with several trenches and six drill holes. The best drill intercepts were:

DDH #	Length	% Cu	g/t Au
1	15 m	1.07	0.04
2	25 m	0.92	0.037

The prominent control of the mineralization appears to be a major northeast-southwest trending fracture zone. The geological, geochemical, and magnetic data suggest that the previous drilling did not test the mineralized zone in the optimum orientation. This zone warrants further drilling to test the best coincident soil geochemical and magnetic anomalies.

The "West" Zone lies predominantly on the Falconbridge claims and exhibits strong soil geochemical Au/Cu, I.P., and magnetic anomalies. The I.P. anomalies in part of this zone exhibit resistivity lows and changeability highs suggesting the possibility of high-grade sulphides. These I.P. anomalies extend onto the ROK property but do not exhibit coincident strong copper gold soil geochemical anomalies.

The "North" Zone exhibits a strong magnetic anomaly and numerous high-order Cu/Au soil geochemical values. The best geochemical results (maximum 808 ppb Au) are localized along the eastern contact of the altered syenite plug. These anomalies are open to the east and definitely warrant further investigation by prospecting, additional soil sampling and drilling. The anomalies

could be related to porphyry-style Cu/Au mineralization or quartz vein-shear zone occurrences.

The magnetic and soil geochemical techniques have proven to be very effective exploration techniques and should be used in future exploration programs.

Manchester's Eddon claims (which almost surround the ROK property) are underlain by prospective rocks and host two showings. The favourable features known from the Eddon claims are tabulated below:

- a prospective Early Jurassic monzonite stock occurs in the northwestern part of the Eddon 1 claim;

- a favourable, lenticular body of "rusty weathering felsite" has been mapped on the Eddon 3, 4 and 5 claims. These "felsites" could actually be volcanic extrusive rocks;

- The Coyote showing (Minfile #12 on Figure 4) is described as comprising small amounts of molybdenite, chalcopyrite and pyrite as disseminations and associated with quartz veinlets. This mineralization is hosted by a large monzonite dyke which cuts monzodiorite rocks and is, in turn, cut by a Tertiary rhyolite. No assay results are given in the report;

- The RD showing (Minfile #14 on Figure 4) is described as chalcocite and malachite associated with fractures in a fine grained diorite which intrudes predominantly volcanic rocks.

In summary, the ROK and Eddon properties are underlain by highly perspective rocks and display very good potential for hosting porphyry or shear/vein copper/gold deposits."

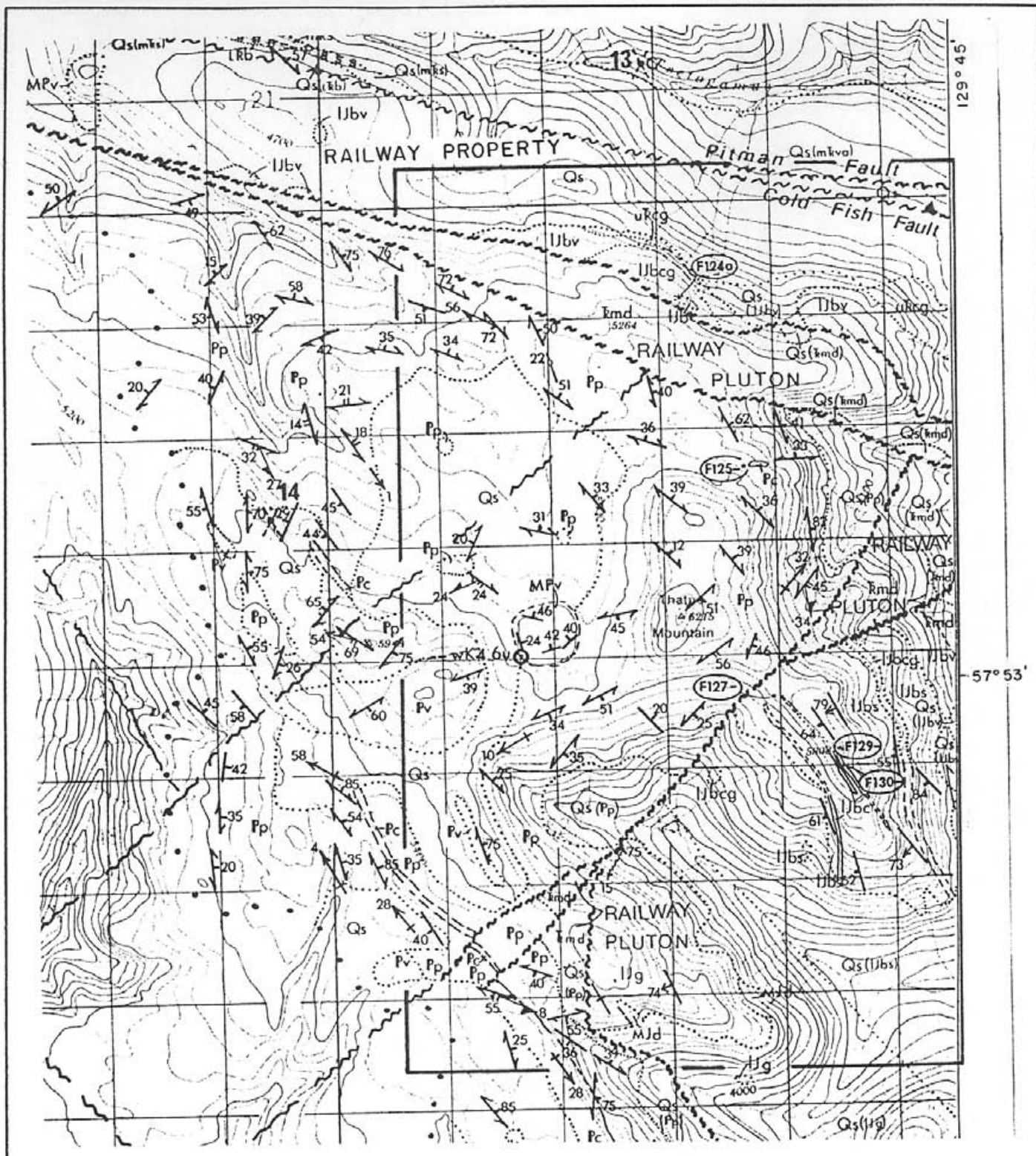
5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The region lies within the Lower Triassic to Middle Jurassic Whitehorse Trough of the Intermontane Belt which consists of volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Fig. 3). The trough lies between plutonic and metamorphic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex on the west and those of the Omineca Crystalline Belt on the east. The northern end of the sediment-filled Bowser Basin of Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age lies south of the map area. The northern end of the Lower to Upper Cretaceous Sustut Basin contains continental clastic rocks which underlie the swampy lowlands of the Klastline Plateau. The easterly trending Stikine Arch crosses the area, contains large intrusions such as the Kaketsa and Hotailuh batholiths and related plutons, and forms the northern margin of the Bowser Basin.

A number of regional maps have been published on the area, (Geological Survey of Canada, 1957; Souther, 1972; Gabrielse, 1979; Gabrielse and Tipper, 1984, O.F. 1080).

Open File 1080 summarizes the regional geology as follows:

> "In the map area, the oldest rocks, assigned to an unnamed Carboniferous and(?) older sequence, lie on both sides of the westerly striking Pitman Fault in the eastern half of the map area. North of the fault, massive light grey limestone (**Pc**) is the most extensive rock type and intervenes between the structurally overlying basic metavolcanic rocks (**Pv**) and green phyllite (**Pp**), and underlying grey phyllite (**Ps**). These rocks outcrop along the Stikine valley in the core of Tsenaglode Lake Anticline. South of Pitman Fault, green phyllite (**Pp**) and greenstone (**Pv**), less limestone (**Pc**), and minor grey phyllite (**Ps**) form a northwesterly trending sequence. On both sides of Pitman Fault, the Carboniferous and(?) older rocks lack the ribbon chert present in the Permian and(?) older rocks about 25 km west of the map area. The "Tsaybahe group" underlies much of the area north of Pitman Fault. On the uplands north of Tsaybahe Mountain, the "Tsaybahe group" of Middle Triassic age, unconformably overlies the Carboniferous(?) and older rocks along the southern flank of Tsenaglode Lake Anticline. A "Basal Sedimentary unit" (**mTAp**), up to 250 m thick, lies on various



from O.F. 1080

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.	
RAILWAY PROPERTY	
ISKUT NORTH CAMP LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 H/13E BRITISH COLUMBIA	
REGIONAL AND GENERAL GEOLOGY MAP	
	DATE: AUGUST 1990
BY: D.G.I./rwr	FIGURE: 3
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.	

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qs(mb) — Unconsolidated sediments: mainly glacial deposits; minor colluvium and alluvium; few if any outcrops. Probable subcrop unit within parentheses

LOWER JURASSIC

lJgv — "TOODOGGONE VOLCANICS" Green and grey-green, plagioclase porphyry flows and breccia

lJgs — Green tuffaceous wacke and argillite

lJgc — Grey bioclastic limestone

lJrv — Interbedded maroon and grey, plagioclase porphyry flows, breccia; minor tuff

lJvr — Pink layered rhyodacite flows; minor breccia and welded tuff

lJrs — Interbedded maroon and green tuffaceous wacke, argillite; minor cobble and boulder conglomerate

lJg — Green and grey-green aphanitic and plagioclase porphyry andesite and basalt flows, breccia, and minor tuff

lJc — Light grey bioclastic limestone

lJbvr — Rhyolite breccia and welded tuff

lJbs — Grey-green and locally maroon tuffaceous wacke, siltstone, shale, volcanic breccia

lJbc — Medium grey or maroon limestone

lJbcg — Chert pebble conglomerate; minor sandstone

lJbv — Interbedded grey-green and maroon plagioclase porphyry flows, breccia, tuff

lJbvt — Grey and maroon plagioclase porphyry tuff

EARLY JURASSIC

εJmd — Porphyritic (plagioclase, hornblende) monzodiorite

εJqm — "ROSE" AND "EDON" PLUTONS AND SATELLITIC INTRUSIONS Hornblende quartz monzonite

TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC

LATE TRIASSIC OR EARLY JURASSIC

HOTAILUH BATHOLITH

εJadi — BEGGERLAY CREEK PLUTON (εJadi, εJay) Hornblende augite meta-diorite and meta-gabbro

εJay — Biotite meta-syenite

TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC

ĖJrv — Maroon and grey, aphyric and porphyritic (plagioclase) breccia, tuff, and flows

ĖJs — Maroon, grey and green tuffaceous wacke, siltstone and argillite; rare thin limestone lenses

ĖJvr — Pink layered rhyodacite flows; minor breccia and welded tuff

ĖJgv — Grey-green and green, aphyric to porphyritic (plagioclase and locally augite) breccia, tuff and flows

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

STUHINI GROUP (uĖw to uĖc)

uĖw — Green tuffaceous wacke and siltstone; basal breccia and conglomerate

uĖs — Olive green to grey tuffaceous argillite, siltstone and wacke

uĖgv — Green, aphanitic plagioclase ± augite-phyric breccia, tuff, flows; patterned where breccia contains Permian limestone clasts

uĖtf — Grey-green, vaguely bedded, tuffaceous argillite, some greywacke; minor aphyric, grey-green and maroon meta-andesite flows; rare augite porphyry flows

uĖcg — Granitic pebble to cobble conglomerate

uĖc — Light grey limestone

LATE TRIASSIC

HOTAILUH BATHOLITH

CAKE HILL PLUTON

εĖcqmd — Biotite hornblende quartz monzondiorite; some monzodiorite and leucogranodiorites; rare augite hornblende diorite

"LATHAM CREEK PLUTON"

εĖqmd — Biotite hornblende quartz monzodiorite, hornblende augite monzodiorite; rare diorite and quartz diorite; all locally foliated

εĖqd — Quartz diorite porphyry

εĖb — "CARIBOO MEADOWS PLUTON" AND MINOR INTRUSIONS (εĖb ,εĖhb) Augite meta-gabbro

εĖhb — Hornblendite; minor meta-gabbro

GNAT LAKES ULTRAMAFITE

εĖpx — Hornblende pyroxenite, hornblende augite gabbro

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

"TSAYBAHE GROUP" (Ėvo to mĖp)

"Upper Volcanic Unit" (Ėvo to Ėvp)

Ėvo — Porphyritic (augite) meta-andesite and meta-basalt breccia, tuff and flows

Ės — Grey to green tuffaceous greywacke, siltstone and argillite

Ėvp — Porphyritic (plagioclase) meta-andesite pillow lava, flows; some breccia

"Middle Sedimentary Unit"

mĖs — Grey, bedded argillite, siliceous argillite, phyllite, tuffaceous greywacke; olive nonbedded tuffaceous argillite; rare chert and dark grey limestone

"Lower Volcanic Unit" (mĖvo , mĖvp)

mĖvo — Porphyritic (augite) meta-andesite and meta-basalt breccia, tuff and flows

mĖvp — Porphyritic (plagioclase) meta-andesite pillow lavas and flows; some breccia

LOWER AND MIDDLE TRIASSIC

"Basal Sedimentary Unit"

mĖp — Grey to green phyllite and argillite; rare chert

TRIASSIC

EARLY TO LATE TRIASSIC

"RAILWAY PLUTON"

Ėmd — Biotite augite meta-monzodiorite

PERMIAN AND(?) OLDER

LOWER PERMIAN AND(?) OLDER

Ps — Grey phyllite and ribbon chert

Pc — Massive white and grey bedded limestone

Pgyp — Buff to light grey alabaster

Pp — Rusty weathering, light green phyllite, phyllitic greenstone; minor chert; rare limestone

Pv — Dark green phyllitic greenstone

CARBONIFEROUS OR OLDER

Pg — Mylonitic to massive biotite muscovite leucogranite and leucogranodiorite

Pqd — Biotite hornblende quartz diorite and tonalite; minor hornblende augite gabbro

CARBONIFEROUS(?) AND OLDER

Ps — Grey phyllite and ribbon chert

Pc — Massive white and grey bedded limestone

Pp — Rusty weathering, light green phyllite, phyllitic greenstone; minor chert; rare limestone

Pv — Dark green phyllitic greenstone

rock units of the Carboniferous and (?) older sequence. Thick, coarse augite porphyry meta-basalt and meta-andesite of the "Lower" and "Upper Volcanic" units (**mTAva** and **TAva**) dominate the overlying stratigraphy. Along the western edge of the map area, plagioclase porphyry meta-andesite pillow lava (**mTAvp** and **TAvp**) form two lenses up to 1000 m thick and 6 km long. Within the volcanic rocks are volcanogenic sediments, and grey phyllite and chert (**mTAs**) of the "Middle Sedimentary Unit" which ranges up to hundreds of meters in thickness.

North of Pitman Fault, all Triassic phases of the Hotailuh Batholith intrude the "Tsaybahe group". Both Cake Hill (**LTAHqmd**) and Latham Creek (**LTALqmd**) plutons have a marginal foliation which is most prominent at and east of Gnat lakes. A new radiometric date of 212 ± 7 Ma comes from the western margin of Cake Hill pluton where it clearly intrudes the "Tsaybahe group". South of Pitman Fault, preliminary radiometric data from zircons east of the map area indicate a Triassic age for "Railway pluton" which forms fault slices along the eastern edge of the map area. Two kilometers east of Thatue Mountain, Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks (**IJbv**) nonconformably overlie the pluton; 4 km east of the map area, Upper Triassic conglomerate (**uTAcg**) and limestone (**uTAc**) nonconformably overlie the pluton.

South of Pitman Fault and northwest of Ealue Lake is a siltstone (**uTAs**), 200 m thick, with minor limestone (**uTAc**), conglomerate and greywacke layers and lenses.

The sedimentary succession is part of the Stuhini Group.

Green andesite, with plagioclase and some augite phenocrysts, forms breccia and tuff (**TAJgv**) sequences above and below **uTAs**, and hosts "Edon" and "Rose" plutons. On Ehahceztle Mountain, purple andesite volcanic breccia, conglomerate and flows (**TAJrv**) are interbedded with the green andesite (**TAJgv**). Northwest of Ealue Lake, units **TAJgv** and **TAJrv** may well be part of the Stuhini Group, but because they cannot be excluded from the Lower Jurassic "Toodoggone volcanics", they are placed in unnamed Upper Triassic and/or Lower Jurassic rock units.

South of Cold Fish Fault, lies the fault-slivered western end of a belt of Lower Jurassic "Toodoggone volcanics" which extends over 40 km eastward from the map area. The southwesterly dipping and facing sequence of green and maroon sedimentary and volcanic rocks (**IJbv** to **IJg**) is similar to and correlated with a palaeontologically dated sequence 10 km east of the map area (Smith et al., 1984). North of

Pitman fault and east of Tsenaglode Lake, a remnant of maroon and grey-green plagioclase phyric flows, tuff and breccia (**IJbv, IJbvt**) topped by a few hundred meters of rhyolite breccia (**IJbvr**) lies unconformably on the "Tsaybahe group". Although the rocks lack diagnostic fossils, they are lithologically similar to and contain a thick rhyolite sequence which is typical of Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks.

Early and/or Middle Jurassic intrusions include the part of Pallen Creek pluton (**EJqm**) in the northwest corner of the map area and "Rose" and "Edon" plutons (**EJqm**) in the southeast corner. The small, hydrothermal altered and mineralized "Edon" and "Rose" plutons clearly intrude the green andesite (**TAJgv**) but may be nonconformably overlain by some of the maroon andesite (**IJbv**) which locally contains a few clasts of the plutons (Cooper 1978, p.20). In the northeast corner of the map area, the potassic marginal phase (**Jrsg**) of the Middle Jurassic Three Sisters plutons intrudes the "Tsaybahe group", Cake Hill Pluton, and "Toodoggone volcanics". Quartz monzodiorite (**Jrsqmd**), diorite and gabbro (**Jrsdi**) locally developed along the edges of the potassic marginal phase.

Sandstone and shale (**lKs**), and local lenses of basal breccia (**lKbx**) of the Tango Creek Formation outcrop along the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Stikine from upstream of Latham Creek to and beyond the western edge of the map area. Rocks of the Sustut Group probably underlie the swampy Klastline Plateau west of Morchuea Lake to as far south as Pitman Fault. Along the Grand Canyon, they form a gentle southerly dipping sequence that laps onto the steep northern margin of the Sustut Basin (Wainwright, 1983).

Several remnants of olivine basalt with lherzolite inclusions belong to the "Nido formation" (**MPv**) (Souther, et al, 1984) of Miocene to Pliocene age (5.7 ± 0.2 Ma to 4.6 ± 0.2 Ma). They lie between 2 km northeast of Ehahceztle Mountain and 6 km north of the highway bridge across the Stikine River. Because they are most extensively preserved and extend to their lowest elevation (3300') along the Stikine valley, the locally outline a Miocene/Pliocene ancestral Stikine valley extending from the eastern edge of the map area to about 4

km west of the highway bridge across the Stikine, with bordering uplands to at least 5300' west of Thatue Mountain and over 5500' north of the northwest corner of the map sheet.

Two remnants of olivine basalt, which lack lherzolite inclusions, belong to the "Klastline formation" (**Pv**) of Pleistocene age (0.5 ± 0.07 and 0.19 ± 0.06). One forms the left bank of the Stikine River near the head of the canyon,

and indicates that at 0.5 Ma the Stikine River had downcut to below its present level. Parts of an ancestral course of the Stikine River remain as sediment-filled, hanging bypasses (**Pal**), of which three of the nine bypasses between the mouth of the Klastline River and Bridge Bypass, lie within the map area. Several of these bypasses are parts of an ancestral course of the Stikine River which may be as old as 0.5 Ma.

In the map area, the rocks retain evidence of four phases of folding and two periods of low grade regional metamorphism. In the core of Tsenaglode Lake Anticline, Carboniferous and(?) older rocks contain two phases of mesoscopic folding, a well developed foliation, and a lower greenschist facies metamorphism which developed before the Early to Middle Triassic. The foliation in the Carboniferous and(?) older rocks outlines the anticline. In contrast, the overlying Lower and Middle Triassic rocks of the "Tsaybahe group" lack foliation and tight mesoscopic folds. From evidence here and 20 km west of the map area (Read et al., 1983; Read, 1983), the deformation and metamorphism present in the Carboniferous and(?) older rocks resulted from the Permo Triassic "Tahltanian Orogeny". In the northern half of the map area, the Late Triassic Latham Creek and Cake Hill plutons and Gnat Lakes Ultramafite seem to intrude Beggerlay Rapids and Gnat Pass faults, and Tsenaglode Lake Anticline. The Late Triassic intrusions apparently cut folds and faults developed in rocks as young as Early to Middle Triassic. No metamorphism or mesoscopic folds developed during the faulting and open to closed folding. In the northern part of the map area, gently dipping "Toodoggone volcanics" unconformably overlie more steeply dipping sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the "Tsaybahe Group". This deformation may have occurred between Middle and Late Triassic or between Late Triassic and middle Early Jurassic.

Along the western half of the Grand Canyon, gentle southwesterly dipping and unmetamorphosed sediments of the Sustut Group overlie moderate to steep dipping volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the "Tsaybahe group" metamorphosed to a maximum of lower greenschist facies. This second phase of deformation and metamorphism, restricted to the interval between Late Triassic and Early Cretaceous, affects Triassic and older rocks throughout the map area. North of the Stikine River, upright folds change attitude and die out quickly along trend. At least two sets of Jurassic to late Early Cretaceous faults developed with intervening folding. An early set, represented by Z fault at the western edge of the map area and Tanzilla Fault over 20 km farther west, was originally composed of gently dipping faults which were later folded about a northeasterly trending axis. A high angle,

late fault set trends north-northwesterly, offsets Z Fault and has minor strike-slip displacement.

The lack of exposures of the Sustut Group obscures the nature and extent of the fault dominated Cenozoic deformation. East and/or west of the map area, Cold Fish and Pitman faults cut the Cretaceous Sustut Group. Both are steep dipping with the older Cold Fish a suspected reverse fault with the northeast side up, and the younger Pitman Fault a possible left lateral strike-slip fault. Pitman Fault is the longest, approximately 140 km, and most important of a few westerly trending faults on the southern flank of the Stikine Arch. Within the map area, it forms the southern limit of the "Tsaybahe" and Sustut groups.

Although mineralization was discovered early, 1899 at Dalvenie, inaccessibility of the area hindered exploration. With the completion of Highway 37 and an anticipated railroad access, the area has been extensively prospected since the mid-1960's. Copper is the main commodity, and chalcopyrite-bearing veins are widely scattered in the "Tsaybahe" and Stuhini groups and "Toodoggone volcanics". Those developed as a stockwork that is spatially associated with small, hydrothermally altered, calc-alkalic intrusions, such as those at the June, Western and Rose, have received attention (Cooper, 1978; Panteleyev, 1978), but none has produced. Many of the showings are apparently isolated veins with either no nearby intrusions, or fresh unaltered plutons spatially associated."

6. 1990 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

On 10 July 1990, the author and John Fleishman carried out prospecting on the Railway Property. On 31 July 1990, the author, assisted by 2 geotechnicians (Carl Gjendem, Brian Doubt) carried out silt sampling and prospecting on the Railway property. On 1 August 1990, the author carried out prospecting on the Railway Property.

7. METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Silt samples were collected from major streams draining the claim area. A compass and hipchain were used for control. A total of 14 rock samples and 14 silt samples were collected.

All samples were analyzed for gold and multi-element ICP by International Plasma Laboratory Ltd. See Appendix B for rock sample description, and Appendix C for analytical results and techniques. Appendix A is a conversion table of rock sample numbers.

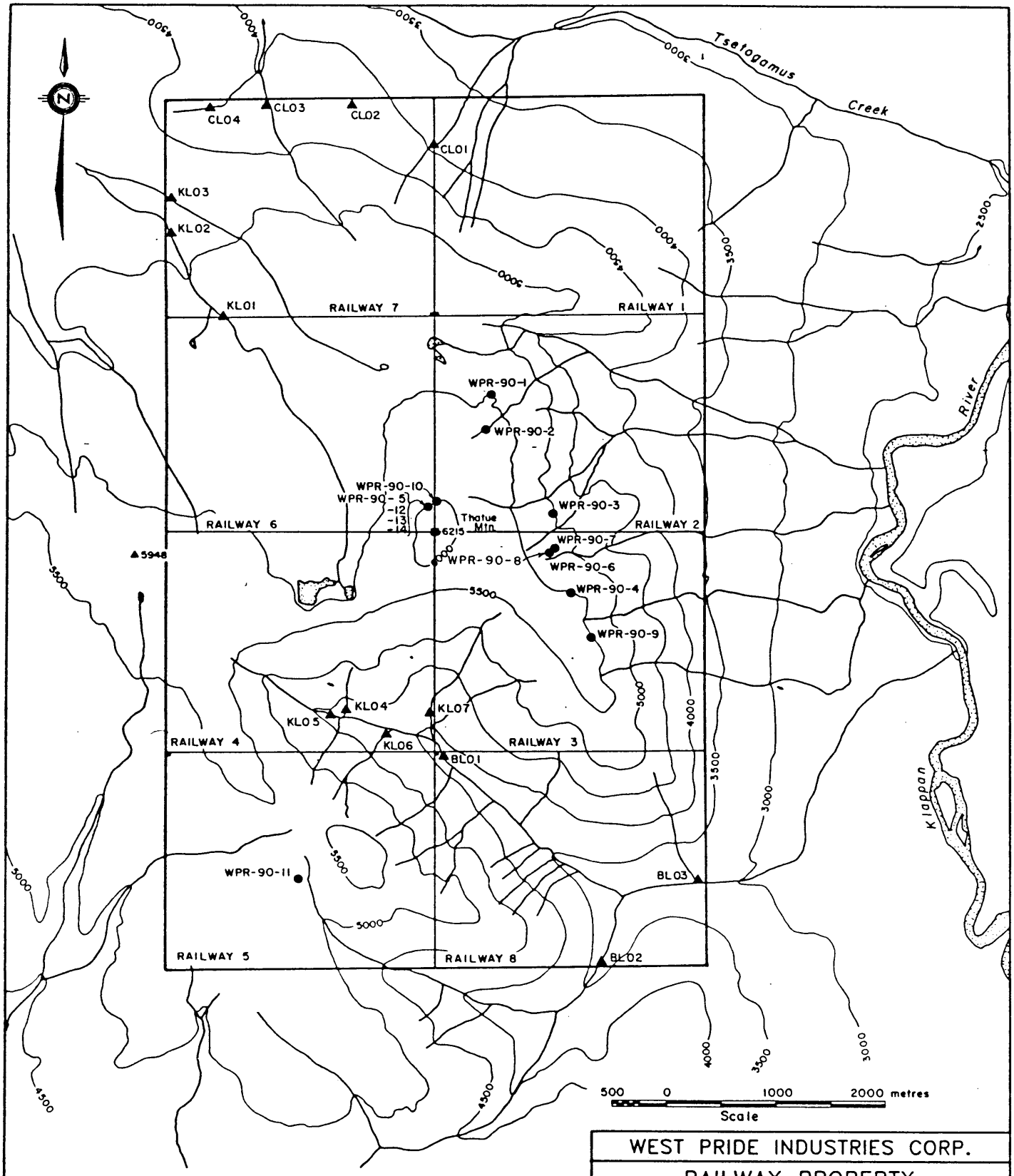
8. PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 5)

The oldest and most extensive lithological unit consists of an interbedded Carboniferous(?) phyllite, greenstone and limestone sequence (Fig. 3). The majority of the sequence consists of rusty weathering light green phyllite, grey phyllite and phyllitic greenstone. (Unit 3)

The unit trends northwesterly across the map area and is in fault contact with the Railway Pluton along the north, southeast and southwest edges of the property and is in fault contact with Lower Jurassic volcanics on the central south side.

The Lower Jurassic volcanics consist of interbedded grey-green and maroon plagioclase porphyry flows, grey-green tuffaceous wacke and breccia and chert pebble conglomerate.(Unit 1)

The Railway Pluton is in fault contact with all other units and has been mapped as a Triassic biotite augite meta-monzodiorite. The pluton is generally coarse grained, equigranular and has a variable composition indicative of a multiphased intrusive event. Locally the intrusive has been intensely altered. Feldspar crystals have undergone potassic alteration, and mafic minerals have been altered to chlorite and epidote.(Unit 2)



LEGEND:

- ● ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- ▲ SILT SAMPLE LOCATION

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.

RAILWAY PROPERTY

ISKUT NORTH CAMP
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 H/13E
BRITISH COLUMBIA

ROCK & SILT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

	DATE: AUGUST 1990
BY: /rwr	FIGURE: 4
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.	

A circular body of grey coloured porphyritic basalt of Tertiary Age occurs near the central portion of the property.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization has three modes of occurrence on the Railway Property:

i) Copper, gold and silver values are associated with quartz veins and shear zones;

ii) Copper and gold values are associated with disseminated chalcopyrite in the Railway Pluton near fault zones;

iii) Copper values are associated with disseminated chalcopyrite in volcanic tuffs and breccias.

The following rock samples are considered significant:

(Fig. 4&5)

a) Main Showing:

On a steep talus slope. not well exposed. The main showing consists of an alteration zone in a phyllite unit. Alteration is intense and consists of quartz-carbonate with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite and secondary malachite. Zone is approximately 3 meters wide.

Samples of subcrop from this Main Showing returned the following values:

Sample #	Comments	Values Gold (ppb)	Silver (ppm)	Copper %
WPR-90-10	Select chip sample	300	55.5	6.75
WPR-90-12	Select chip sample	45	5.9	3.13
WPR-90-13	Select chip sample	320	20.5	3.82
WPR-90-14	Select chip sample	120	57.0	6.92
WPR-90-05	Chip sample across 3 meter width	75	8.4	3.41

b) Rock sample WPR-90-1 from a pyritic, rusty quartz float boulder (30cm diameter) returned values of 810 ppb gold, 1.1 ppm silver and 260 ppm copper.

c) Rock sample WPR-90-7 from monzodiorite float (15cm diameter) returned values of 400 ppb gold, 0.3 ppm silver and 2.02% copper. The float occurs along a northeast facing slope and contains disseminated fine grained malachite.

d) Disseminated fine grained chalcopyrite occurs in green and maroon coloured tuff-breccia volcanic rocks along a ridge trending southeast from Thatue Mountain. Two such samples collected from this unit returned the following values:

Sample #	Comments	Copper (ppm)
WPR-90-4	Maroon coloured volcanic tuff with fine grained disseminated malachite	3,150
WPR-90-9	Banded, very fine grained tuff with disseminated malachite	6,308

SILT SAMPLING

Silt sample BL03 collected from a stream draining the central portion of the Railway 7 claim returned a value of 275 ppb gold. (Fig.4) No other silt samples returned significant values.

9. CONCLUSIONS

The Railway property has good potential for hosting an economic porphyry copper-gold deposit for the following reasons:

- The geological environment (mineralized intrusives in fault contact with metasediments and volcanics and mineralized shear zones), is favourable for hosting an economic porphyry copper-gold deposit similar to the nearby Red Chris deposit.

- Anomalous rock values in copper, gold and silver over a widespread area indicate an extensive mineralized system.

Therefore, further exploration work on the property is warranted and recommended.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

PHASE I

1) A base line should be cut and approximately 75 km of grid should be laid out at 100 meter line spacings.

2) Soil sample all grid lines at 50 m spacings.

3) Perform VLF-EM and Magnetometer geophysics along the grid lines.

4) Geologically map and rock sample all grids in detail.

PHASE II

Phase II would be contingent upon targets being established from Phase I. It would consist of trenching and diamond drilling to test the surface mineralization at depth.

11. PROPOSED BUDGET

RAILWAY PROJECT

PHASE I

Project Preparation	$ 1,200
Mobilization & demobilization (includes freight, transportation, and wages and assumes 4x4 access)	$ 4,920
Field Crew: 4 men @ 24 days - 74L km	$ 24,480
Field Costs:	$ 19,560
Assays & Analysis:	$ 20,450
Geophysics	$ 24,375
Summary or Report:	$ 7,700
Sub-total	$ 97,765
Administration, incl. Overheads & Profit	$ 11,675
TOTAL	$ 109,440
Rounded to	$ 110,000

CERTIFICATE

I, **ROGER G. KIDLARK**, of 303 - 9110 Halston Court, Burnaby, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1974.

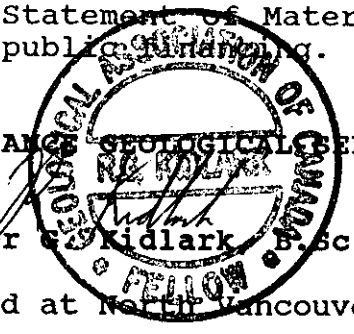
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I have practised my profession as a geologist for fourteen years in British Columbia, Ontario, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, and Montana.

4. The information, opinions and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out under my direction and on published and unpublished literature. I was present on the subject property during 1990.

5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims or the securities of West Pride Industries Corp.

6. I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public financing.



RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Roger G. Kidlark, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Dated at North Vancouver, this 14th day of September 1990.

REFERENCES

Anderson, R.G.

1978: Preliminary report on the Hotailuh Batholith: its distribution, age, and contact relationships in the Cry Lake, Spatsizi and Dease Lake map-areas, north-central British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 78-1A, p. 29-31.

1979: Distribution and emplacement history of plutons within the Hotailuh Batholith in the Cry Lake and Spatsizi map areas, north-central British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-1A, p. 393-395.

1980: Satellitic stocks, volcanic and sedimentary stratigraphy, and structure around the northern and western margins of the Hotailuh Batholith, north-central British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 80-1A, p.37-40.

1983: Geology of the Hotailuh Batholith and surrounding volcanic and sedimentary rocks, north-central British Columbia; Carleton University, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, 669 pp.

Cooper, M.F.J.

1978: Geology of the Rose Property porphyry copper occurrence, northwestern British Columbia; Queen's University, unpublished M.Sc. thesis, 220 pp.

DuPre, D.G.

1990 Geological report on the ROK property. Private company report for Carina Mineral Resources Corp.

Gabrielse, H.

1979: Geology, Cry Lake, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 610.

1980: Geology, Dease Lake, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 707.

Gabrielse, H. and Tipper, H.W.

1984: Bedrock geology of Spatsizi map area (104H); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1005.

Geological Survey of Canada
1957: Stikine River area, Cassiar District, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 9-1957.

Panteleyev, A.
1978: Gnat Pass deposit; in Geological Fieldwork 1977, British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, p. 43-45.

Read, P.B.
1983: Geology, Classy Creek (104J/2E) and Stikine Canyon (104J1W); British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 940.

Read, P.B., Psutka, J.F., Brown, R.L., and Orchard, M.J.
1983: "Tahltanian" Orogeny and younger deformations, Grand Canyon of the Stikine, British Columbia; Geological Association of Canada, Joint Annual General Meeting, Program with Abstracts, v. 8, p.A57.

Smith, P.L., Thomson, R.C., and Tipper, H.W.
1984: Lower and Middle Jurassic sediments and volcanics of the Spatsizi map area, British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 84-1A, p. 117-120.

Souther, J.G.
1972: Telegraph Creek map-area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 71-44, pp. 38.

Souther, J.G., Armstrong, R.L., and Karakal, J.
1984: Age of peralkaline, Late Cenozoic Mount Edziza Volcanic Complex, northern British Columbia, Canada; Geological Society of America, Bulletin, v. 95, p. 337-349.

Stevens, R.D., Delabio, R.N. and Lachance, G.R.
1982: Age determinations and geological studies: K-Ar isotopic ages, Report 16, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 82-2, p. 4-12.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

RAILWAY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 PROJECT
for
WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP

Project Preparation					$ 200
Mobilization & demobilization: (includes food & acc, transp, & wages)					$ 3,195
Field Crew:					
Project Geologist	$ 325/day	x 3 days	$ 975		
(R Kidlark: Jul 10,31, Aug 1/1990)					
Prospector	$ 250/day	x 1 days	$ 250		
(J Fleishman: Jul 10/1990)					
Geotechnicians (2)	$ 210/day	x 2 days	$ 420		$ 1,645
(C Gjendem, B Doubt: Jul 31/1990)					
Field Costs:					
Helicopter	4.2 hrs @	$730/hr	$3,066		
Food & Accomm	$ 70/day	x 6 days	$ 420		
Communications	$ 48/day	x 3 days	$ 144		
Supplies & eqpt	$ 50/day	x 3 days	$ 150		
Vehicle:standby	$ 20/day	x 3 days	$ 60		$ 3,840
Assays & Analysis:					
14 silt samples @ $14/sample				$ 196	
14 rock samples @ $17/sample				$ 238	$ 434
(Au by FA/AA + multi ICP)					
Report:					
Drafting, map prep, writing, editing, word processing, copying, binding					$ 1,825
Administration, incl Overheads & Profit					$ 1,113
TOTAL					$12,252

APPENDIX A

CONVERSION TABLE of ROCK SAMPLE NUMBERS

Rock Sample Number Used in Report	Equivalent Number Used in Analytical Report and Rock Description Report
WPR-90- 1	TH90 JFR 01
WPR-90- 2	R 90 BR 1
WPR-90- 3	R 90 BR 2
WPR-90- 4	R 90 BR 3
WPR-90- 5	R 90 BR 4
WPR-90- 6	RW90 XR 01
WPR-90- 7	RW90 XR 02
WPR-90- 8	RW90 XR 03
WPR-90- 9	RW90 XR 04
WPR-90-10	Rail90 RK 1
WPR-90-11	JF90 Rail 1
WPR-90-12	JF90 Rail 2
WPR-90-13	JF90 Rail 3
WPR-90-14	JF90 Rail 4

APPENDIX B

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Description	Width (cm)
JF90 Rail1	Select chip sample from a rusty, silicified alteration zone.	?
JF90 Rail2	Select chip sample from Main Showing. Pyrite, Chalcopyrite and malachite are disseminated in a quartz-carbonate breccia.	?
JF90 Rail3	Select chip sample from Main Showing.	?
JF90 Rail4	Select chip sample from Main Showing.	?
R90 BR1	Grab chip sample from a massive white quartz vein in a phyllite unit.	10m
R90 BR2	Float. Select chip sample from a rusty quartz boulder. Trace of fine disseminated pyrite.	15
R90 BR3	Select chip sample from float boulders. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur along dry fractures in a maroon coloured volcanic breccia and tuff unit. Minor quartz-carbonate veining (up to 15 cm wide) in a few places.	15
R90 BR4	Chip samples across the Main Showing. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite are disseminated in a quartz-carbonate breccia.	2.0m
RAIL 90 RK1	Select chip sample from Main Showing.	?
TH90 JFR01	Select chip sample from a rusty quartz boulder of float.	30
RW90XR01	Select chip from float on a talus slope. Coarse grained monzodiorite with veinlets of pyrite and carbonate.	15

Sample No.	Description	Width (cm)
RW90XR02	Select chip from float on a talus slope. Monzodiorite with traces of pyrite and malachite. Pyrite and malachite in quartz carbonate veinlets up to 15 cm wide.	15
RW90XR03	Select chip from a monzodiorite outcrop. A 0.3 cm wide quartz vein contains disseminated pyrite and malachite.	10
RW90XR04	Select chip from a very fine grained to banded grey coloured volcanic rock. Traces of disseminated pyrite and malachite.	60

APPENDIX C

ANALYTICAL RESULTS and TECHNIQUES

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

R E P O R T S U M M A R Y Report:[9000619 R]

A N A L Y T I C A L R E P O R T

Origin Inception Date:[Jul 16, 1990]

Client:[	200	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.	]
Contact:[		Mr. Peter Leriche	]
Project:[	0	642	]
Amount/Type:[	20	Rock -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon	]
[		-Soil Reject Discarded	]

Analytical Requisition

Geochemical:[	Ag Cu Pb Zn	]	
Assay:[	Au (FA/AAS 20g)	]	ICP:[0]
Comments:[	Assay overlimits		]

Delivery Information Reporting Date:[Jul 19, 1990]

Principal Destination (Hardcopy,Fascimile,Invoice)

Company:[	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.]
Address:[	241 East 1st Street]
City/Province:[	North Vancouver, B.C.]
Country/Postal:[	V7L 1B4]
Attention:[	Mr. Peter Leriche]
Facsimile:[	(604)986-6150]

Secondary Destination (Hardcopy)

Company:[	]
Address:[	]
City/Province:[	]
Country/Postal:[	]
Attention:[	]
Facsimile:[	]

1 data pages in this report. Approved by: _____

B.C. Certified Assayers

IPL CODE: 900719-10:55:43

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Report: 9000619 R Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Project: 642

Sample Name	Type	Cu %	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
JF90 Rail 1	Rock	--	<5	<0.1	36	3	15
JF90 Rail 2	Rock	3.13	45	5.9	>10000	2	54
JF90 Rail 3	Rock	3.82	320	20.5	>10000	2	60
JF90 Rail 4	Rock	6.92	120	57.0	>10000	4	157
R 90 BR1	Rock	--	15	<0.1	39	2	6
R 90 BR2	Rock	--	10	<0.1	18	1	22
R 90 BR3	Rock	--	5	0.1	3150	1	22
R 90 BR4	Rock	3.41	75	8.4	>10000	3	63
Rail 90 RK1	Rock	6.75	300	55.5	>10000	5	151
TH90 JFR01	Rock	--	810	1.1	260	55	10
ZH90 KR01	Rock	--	10	<0.1	34	3	26
ZH90 KR02	Rock	1.28	20	1.1	>10000	<1	38
ZH90 KR03	Rock	8.98	45	24.5	>10000	1	175
ZH90 KR04	Rock	--	955	0.6	460	4	7
ZH90 KR05	Rock	--	485	0.7	1950	3	6
ZH90 KR06	Rock	--	60	0.6	2700	2	9
ZH90 KR07	Rock	--	20	0.4	1470	2	14
ZH90 KR08	Rock	--	20	<0.1	71	1	6
ZH90 KR09	Rock	--	15	0.1	210	2	11
ZH90 KR10	Rock	--	4950	3.9	1860	13	5
Minimum Detection		0.01	5	0.1	1	1	1
Maximum Detection		100.00	10000	100.0	10000	10000	10000
Method		Assay	FA/AAS	Geo	Geo	Geo	Geo

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

R E P O R T S U M M A R Y Report:[9000717 R]

A N A L Y T I C A L R E P O R T

Origin Inception Date:[Aug 07, 1990]

Client:[	200	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.	]
Contact:[		Roger Kidlark	]
Project:[	0	654	]
Amount/Type:[	11	Rock -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon	]
[		-Soil Reject Discarded	]

Analytical Requisition

Geochemical:[	ICP(AqR)30	]	
Assay:[	Au(FA/AAS 20g)	]	ICP:[30]
Comments:[	Fax ASAP		]

Delivery Information Reporting Date:[Aug 15, 1990]

Principal Destination (Hardcopy,Fascimile,Invoice)

Company:[	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.]
Address:[	241 East 1st Street]
City/Province:[	North Vancouver, B.C.]
Country/Postal:[	V7L 1B4]
Attention:[	Roger Kidlark]
Fascimile:[	(604)986-6150]

Secondary Destination (Hardcopy)

Company:[	]
Address:[	]
City/Province:[	]
Country/Postal:[	]
Attention:[	]
Fascimile:[	]

1 data pages in this report. Approved by: _____

B.C. Certified Assayers

iPL CODE: 900815-15:08:24

Report: 9000717 R Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Project: 654 Page 1 of 1 Section 1 of 2

Sample Name	Type	Cu %	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %
RW90XR 01	Rock	0.14	10	<0.1	0.74	20	17	<2	9.44	<0.1	13	18	1382	4.20	<3	0.08
RW90XR 02	Rock	2.02	400	0.3	1.15	<5	106	<2	1.70	<0.1	38	50	>20000	>5.00	<3	0.07
RW90XR 03	Rock	0.80	15	0.4	2.15	<5	<2	<2	2.87	<0.1	20	18	7801	>5.00	<3	0.02
RW90XR 04	Rock	0.61	<5	<0.1	0.61	<5	46	<2	0.69	<0.1	7	28	6308	2.44	<3	0.05
ZH90KR 11	Rock	--	<5	<0.1	0.96	7	23	<2	7.29	<0.1	19	81	47	3.95	<3	0.13
ZH90KR 12	Rock	1.85	45	4.2	0.33	51	25	<2	4.11	<0.1	38	41	18985	>5.00	<3	0.14
ZH90KR 13	Rock	0.49	10	1.1	0.27	22	20	<2	>10.00	<0.1	25	63	5062	>5.00	<3	0.06
ZH90KR 14	Rock	0.60	10	1.3	1.01	<5	33	<2	>10.00	<0.1	9	65	5919	2.99	<3	0.08
ZH90KR 15	Rock	--	10	<0.1	0.53	42	55	<2	>10.00	<0.1	9	36	51	>5.00	<3	0.21
ZH90KR 16	Rock	--	5	0.1	0.58	9	46	<2	9.28	<0.1	7	75	34	>5.00	<3	0.12
ZH90KR 17	Rock	--	10	<0.1	0.26	<5	20	<2	>10.00	<0.1	16	19	467	>5.00	<3	0.12
Minimum Detection		0.01	5	0.1	0.01	5	2	2	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	3	0.01
Maximum Detection		100.00	10000	100.0	5.00	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10000.0	10000	10000	20000	5.00	10000	10.00
Method		Assay	FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.
2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Report: 9000717 R Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Project: 654 Page 1 of 1 Section 2 of 2

Sample Name	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
RW90XR 01	7	3.78	4489	5	0.04	6	0.16	2	<5	14	62	<10	<0.01	47	<5	19	<1
RW90XR 02	13	0.77	1294	3	0.06	21	0.28	<2	<5	12	17	<10	0.01	104	<5	31	2
RW90XR 03	10	2.85	1040	2	0.04	9	0.20	2	<5	11	28	<10	0.07	189	<5	77	<1
RW90XR 04	7	0.46	291	1	0.10	4	0.12	<2	<5	5	8	<10	0.08	66	<5	19	6
ZH90KR 11	13	3.48	1238	3	0.05	24	0.06	3	<5	10	93	<10	<0.01	41	<5	8	2
ZH90KR 12	5	0.36	1707	2	0.03	31	0.15	3	<5	11	22	<10	<0.01	24	<5	36	4
ZH90KR 13	2	3.42	2573	4	0.03	22	0.07	3	<5	20	104	<10	<0.01	34	<5	8	<1
ZH90KR 14	7	0.58	1169	4	0.02	10	0.07	3	<5	9	210	<10	<0.01	21	<5	34	1
ZH90KR 15	10	0.25	2349	5	0.01	9	0.13	2	<5	8	44	<10	<0.01	34	<5	5	3
ZH90KR 16	17	0.37	2247	5	0.02	10	0.09	2	<5	9	56	<10	<0.01	37	<5	7	4
ZH90KR 17	3	6.25	2362	4	0.01	8	0.02	2	<5	15	67	<10	<0.01	18	<5	<1	1
Minimum Detection	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	5	1	1	10	0.01	5	5	1	1
Maximum Detection	10000	10.00	10000	1000	5.00	10000	5.00	20000	1000	10000	10000	1000	1.00	10000	1000	20000	10000
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD
2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

R E P O R T S U M M A R Y Report:[9000718 R]

A N A L Y T I C A L R E P O R T

Origin Inception Date:[Aug 07, 1990]

Client:[	200	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.]
Contact:[		Roger Kidlark]
Project:[	0	654]
Amount/Type:[	30	Silt -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon]
[		-Soil Reject Discarded]

Analytical Requisition

Geochemical:[	ICP(AqR)30]	
Assay:[	Au(FA/AAS 20g)]	ICP:[30]
Comments:[	Fax ASAP	]

Delivery Information Reporting Date:[Aug 13, 1990]

Principal Destination (Hardcopy,Fascimile,Invoice)

Company:[	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.]
Address:[	241 East 1st Street]
City/Province:[	North Vancouver, B.C.]
Country/Postal:[	V7L 1B4]
Attention:[	Roger Kidlark]
Fascimile:[	(604)986-6150]

Secondary Destination (Hardcopy)

Company:[	]
Address:[	]
City/Province:[	]
Country/Postal:[	]
Attention:[	]
Fascimile:[	]

1 data pages in this report. Approved by: _____

B.C. Certified Assayers

iPL CODE: 900817-11:51:28

Report: 9000718 R Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Project: 654 Page 1 of 1 Section 1 of 2

Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm
RW90BL 01	Silt	5	<0.1	2.20	18	176	<2	0.76	<0.1	20	53	41	4.34	<3	0.06	11
RW90BL 02	Silt	15	<0.1	2.20	13	89	<2	1.27	<0.1	24	69	39	4.69	<3	0.07	8
RW90BL 03	Silt	275	<0.1	1.79	15	78	<2	0.90	<0.1	25	62	28	>5.00	<3	0.06	7
RW90CL 01	Silt	10	<0.1	1.72	13	300	<2	1.12	<0.1	16	22	79	4.22	<3	0.12	17
RW90CL 02	Silt	10	<0.1	1.94	14	326	<2	1.42	1.4	18	22	94	4.36	<3	0.13	19
RW90CL 03	Silt	10	<0.1	1.55	15	192	<2	0.59	<0.1	20	29	53	4.78	<3	0.09	12
RW90CL 04	Silt	20	<0.1	1.64	10	164	<2	0.65	<0.1	17	25	70	4.00	<3	0.09	13
RW90KL 01	Silt	20	0.2	2.39	40	131	<2	0.46	0.5	25	35	61	4.91	<3	0.08	14
RW90KL 02	Silt	20	<0.1	2.50	35	151	<2	0.47	0.5	26	42	64	>5.00	<3	0.07	15
RW90KL 03	Silt	10	<0.1	2.10	14	205	<2	0.61	<0.1	27	53	85	>5.00	<3	0.07	13
RW90KL 04	Silt	5	0.1	2.50	18	160	<2	0.88	<0.1	22	68	71	4.25	<3	0.07	13
RW90KL 05	Silt	5	<0.1	2.47	14	92	<2	0.55	<0.1	20	58	44	4.32	<3	0.07	12
RW90KL 06	Silt	10	<0.1	1.90	18	69	<2	0.75	<0.1	16	66	34	4.10	<3	0.07	9
RW90KL 07	Silt	5	<0.1	2.21	12	181	<2	0.73	<0.1	18	47	38	4.14	<3	0.08	11
ZH90BL 01	Silt	270	<0.1	2.28	10	72	<2	0.78	<0.1	16	38	56	4.74	<3	0.07	11
ZH90BL 02	Silt	55	<0.1	2.13	20	78	<2	0.57	<0.1	22	38	72	4.81	<3	0.07	11
ZH90BL 03	Silt	15	<0.1	2.10	17	73	<2	0.53	<0.1	21	44	68	4.82	<3	0.09	16
ZH90BL 04	Silt	15	<0.1	0.54	<5	80	<2	>10.00	1.0	4	7	188	0.76	<3	0.04	5
ZH90BL 05	Silt	25	<0.1	1.85	42	46	<2	2.05	0.1	31	12	152	>5.00	<3	0.07	18
ZH90BL 06	Silt	15	<0.1	2.33	18	191	<2	0.89	<0.1	30	55	71	>5.00	<3	0.11	14
ZH90BL 07	Silt	20	<0.1	1.82	29	43	<2	1.89	<0.1	20	14	121	4.58	<3	0.05	14
ZH90BL 08	Silt	15	<0.1	2.32	14	57	<2	0.82	<0.1	19	44	50	4.72	<3	0.07	11
ZH90CL 01	Silt	20	0.1	2.31	24	114	<2	0.66	<0.1	27	65	94	>5.00	<3	0.07	11
ZH90CL 02	Silt	20	<0.1	3.68	17	176	<2	0.58	<0.1	29	60	75	>5.00	<3	0.12	25
ZH90CL 03	Silt	15	<0.1	2.75	19	65	<2	0.35	<0.1	18	29	60	>5.00	<3	0.06	9
ZH90CL 04	Silt	5	<0.1	2.69	24	89	<2	0.72	<0.1	29	36	71	>5.00	<3	0.09	19
ZH90CL 05	Silt	<5	<0.1	2.67	24	57	<2	0.66	<0.1	19	33	53	>5.00	<3	0.07	13
ZH90CL 06	Silt	5	<0.1	2.39	35	99	<2	0.60	<0.1	27	43	64	>5.00	<3	0.08	17
ZH90CL 07	Silt	10	<0.1	2.55	13	85	<2	0.42	<0.1	22	47	52	>5.00	<3	0.07	11
ZH90CL 08	Silt	5	0.2	2.70	15	50	<2	0.33	<0.1	19	40	59	>5.00	<3	0.08	12
Minimum Detection		5	0.1	0.01	5	2	2	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	3	0.01	2
Maximum Detection		10000	100.0	5.00	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10000.0	10000	10000	20000	5.00	10000	10.00	10000
Method		FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

ipl
INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.
2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Report: 9000718 R Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Project: 654 Page 1 of 1 Section 2 of 2

Sample Name	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
RW90BL 01	2.44	1026	4	0.02	41	0.10	9	<5	7	54	<10	0.06	72	<5	73	1
RW90BL 02	2.89	762	2	0.01	56	0.10	5	<5	7	33	<10	0.10	78	<5	70	2
RW90BL 03	2.55	673	3	0.01	56	0.10	5	<5	6	29	<10	0.11	100	<5	64	3
RW90CL 01	1.15	875	2	0.01	28	0.12	12	<5	6	69	<10	0.05	91	<5	97	1
RW90CL 02	1.48	933	1	0.02	29	0.18	9	<5	9	82	<10	0.06	96	<5	128	3
RW90CL 03	1.50	1030	2	0.02	39	0.13	9	<5	7	29	<10	0.08	107	<5	73	1
RW90CL 04	1.49	866	2	0.01	27	0.14	4	<5	7	31	<10	0.05	82	<5	68	2
RW90KL 01	1.85	1189	4	0.02	41	0.09	10	<5	5	28	<10	0.09	67	<5	143	3
RW90KL 02	2.17	1036	4	0.02	57	0.09	10	<5	6	30	<10	0.13	74	<5	152	4
RW90KL 03	2.08	1445	2	0.01	60	0.11	8	<5	8	35	<10	0.07	68	<5	109	1
RW90KL 04	2.55	894	2	0.01	63	0.12	4	<5	6	51	<10	0.06	63	<5	97	<1
RW90KL 05	2.88	803	2	0.01	47	0.12	3	<5	6	25	<10	0.04	61	<5	79	1
RW90KL 06	2.00	907	3	0.02	32	0.10	3	<5	15	43	<10	0.02	87	<5	56	1
RW90KL 07	2.07	1270	3	0.01	29	0.10	5	<5	5	35	<10	0.03	57	<5	79	1
ZH90BL 01	2.08	794	2	0.02	31	0.10	2	<5	6	33	<10	0.04	83	<5	81	2
ZH90BL 02	1.89	822	2	0.02	40	0.10	5	<5	6	29	<10	0.06	70	<5	94	3
ZH90BL 03	1.75	896	3	0.03	42	0.10	5	<5	6	30	<10	0.07	65	<5	83	3
ZH90BL 04	0.49	214	3	0.02	8	0.07	5	<5	2	180	<10	0.01	9	<5	64	3
ZH90BL 05	1.25	875	4	0.01	27	0.13	13	<5	5	48	<10	<0.01	44	<5	88	2
ZH90BL 06	2.04	1116	2	0.03	75	0.10	4	<5	10	49	<10	0.16	79	<5	107	5
ZH90BL 07	1.30	704	3	0.01	22	0.11	6	<5	4	45	<10	<0.01	44	<5	78	2
ZH90BL 08	2.21	794	2	0.02	32	0.11	3	<5	6	29	<10	0.06	87	<5	81	2
ZH90CL 01	2.17	920	3	0.02	69	0.11	4	<5	7	33	<10	0.08	68	<5	96	2
ZH90CL 02	1.17	1326	3	0.03	67	0.14	9	<5	10	33	<10	0.30	96	<5	132	19
ZH90CL 03	2.21	640	3	0.01	27	0.09	4	<5	5	14	<10	0.01	70	<5	95	2
ZH90CL 04	2.18	1266	3	0.02	37	0.14	7	<5	9	46	<10	0.08	125	<5	118	2
ZH90CL 05	2.14	829	3	0.02	28	0.10	4	<5	6	21	<10	0.05	91	<5	105	1
ZH90CL 06	1.99	1193	4	0.03	49	0.09	7	<5	7	34	<10	0.15	92	<5	130	4
ZH90CL 07	2.21	792	3	0.02	43	0.10	5	<5	6	22	<10	0.06	76	<5	103	2
ZH90CL 08	2.25	812	3	0.02	31	0.09	4	<5	5	17	<10	0.05	74	<5	104	3
Minimum Detection	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	5	1	1	10	0.01	5	5	1	1
Maximum Detection	10.00	10000	1000	5.00	10000	5.00	20000	1000	10000	10000	1000	1.00	10000	1000	20000	10000
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

ipl
INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD
2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Method of Gold analysis by Fire Assay / AAS

(a) 20.0 to 30.0 grams of sample is mixed with a combination of fluxes in a fusion pot. The sample is then fused at high temperature to form a lead "button".

(b) The precious metals are extracted by cupellation. Any Silver is dissolved by nitric acid and decanted. The gold bead is then dissolved in boiling concentrated aqua regia solution heated by a hot water bath.

(c) The gold in solution is determined with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. The gold value, in parts per billion, is calculated by comparision with a set of known gold standards.

QUALITY CONTROL

Every fusion of 24 pots contains 22 samples, one internal standard or blank, and a random reweigh of one of the samples. Samples with anomalous gold values greater than 500 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/AA methods. Samples with gold values greater than 10000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/Gravimetric methods.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Method of Silver & Gold Analyses by Fire Assay

(a) 1/4 to 1 assay tonne of the pulp sample is mixed with a combination of fluxes in a fusion pot and fused at a high temperature to form a lead "button".

(b) The precious metals are extracted by cupellation and weighed as a dore bead. The silver is then dissolved with diluted nitric acid and decanted.

(c) The resulting gold bead is annealed and weighed using a Sartorius micro-balance. The weight lost from the original bead is used to calculate the silver content. Both the silver and the gold are reported in Ounces per short tonne (OPT).

QUALITY CONTROL

- Every fusion of 24 pots contains 22 samples, one internal standard or blank, and a random reweigh of one of the samples.
- Anomalous gold values greater than 0.2 OPT and silver values greater than 1.0 OPT are automatically checked.
- Any indication of other precious metals is noted on the final report.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Method of ICP Multi-element Analyses

(a) 0.50 grams of sample is digested with diluted aqua regia solution by heating in a hot water bath for 90 minutes, then cooled, bulked up to a fixed volume with demineralized water, and thoroughly mixed.

(b) The specific elements are determined using an Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma spectrophotometer. All elements are corrected for inter-element interference. All data are subsequently stored onto computer diskette.

* Aqua regia leaching is partial for Al Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sn, Sr and W.

QUALITY CONTROL

The machine is calibrated using six known standards and a blank. Another blank, which was digested with the samples, and a standard are tested before any samples to confirm the calibration. A maximum of 20 samples are analysed, and then a standard, also digested with the samples, is run. A known standard with characteristics best matching the samples is chosen and tested. Another 20 samples are analysed, with the last one being a random reweigh of one of the samples. The standard used at the beginning is rerun. This procedure is repeated for all of the samples.

CL04
70,20,<0.1

CL03
53,10,<0.1

CL02
94,10,<0.1

CL01
79,10,<0.1

KL03
85,10,<0.1

KL02
64,20,<0.1

KL01
61,20,0.2

UNMAPPED

RAILWAY 7

RAILWAY 1

RAILWAY 6

RAILWAY 2

RAILWAY 4

RAILWAY 3

RAILWAY 5

RAILWAY 8

5000

4500

4000

3500

2500

5500

6000

6215

△5948

NO o/c

WPR-90-1
260,810,1.1

WPR-90-2
39,15,<0.1

6.75%, 300, 55.5

WPR-90-10

3.41%, 75, 8.4 → WPR-90-5
3.13%, 95, 5.9 → -12
3.82%, 320, 20.5 → -13
6.92%, 120, 57.0 → -14

Triple Mtn

WPR-90-3
18,10,<0.1

WPR-90-7
2.02%, 400, 0.3

WPR-90-8
0.80%, 15, 0.4

WPR-90-6
0.14%, 10, <0.1

WPR-90-4
3150, 5, 0.1

WPR-90-9
0.61%, <5, <0.1

KL04
71,5,0.1

KL05
44,5,<0.1

KL06
34,10,<0.1

KL07
38,5,<0.1

BL01
41,5,<0.1

BL03
28,275,<0.1

BL02
39,15,<0.1

WPR-90-11
36/<5, <0.1

1 2 3

Creek

River

Klappan

-N-

LEGEND

- ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- SILT SAMPLE LOCATION

68,15,01 ASSAY RESULTS Cu ppm, Au ppb, Ag ppm

NOTE: WHERE Cu IS HIGH - THE VALUE IS SHOWN IN PERCENT (%)

1 Lower Jurassic
Toodoggone volcanics
maroon tuffs + flows, conglomerate

2 Triassic - Railway Pluton
biotite, augite monzodiorite

3 Carboniferous - phyllite, greenstone

fault (inferred)

outcrop

traverse line

0 200 400 600 800 1000
SCALE 1:12,000

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.

RAILWAY PROPERTY

ISKUT NORTH CAMP
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 H/13 E

GEOLOGY,
ROCK & SILT SAMPLE
LOCATION MAP

FIG. 5 | DATE: NOV, 1991

BY: P.L./rwr | DRAWING NUMBER

21415