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

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
ZETU CREEK PROPERTY
Liard Mining Division, B.C.

(Revised)

for

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.
#1650 - 701 W. Georgia St
Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1C6
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: (604) 988-4653

27 March 1991

SUMMARY

Reliance Geological Services Inc carried out a preliminary geologic evaluation on the Zetu Creek Property for West Pride Industries Corp. during July and August 1990.

The Zetu Creek Property consists of 6 contiguous mineral claims totalling 106 units, and is situated in the North Iskut Mining Camp approximately 5.5 kilometers northeast of the Iskut Village and 50 kilometers south of Dease Lake, B.C.

The claims are underlain by a northwest trending assemblage of interbedded phyllite and greenstone of Permian(?) age. The phyllites are a light grey colour, weather rusty and are calcareous in a few places. The greenstones are generally very fine grained equigranular and probably represent flows of andesitic composition. Outcrops of a coarse grained hornblende diorite intrusive unit occur towards the top of Zechtoo Mountain.

Several old trenches on the Zech 2 claim have exposed copper, gold and silver mineralization over a strike length of at least 170 meters and an approximate average width of 5 meters. In these trenches, pyrite, chalcopyrite and secondary malachite are disseminated along a shear zone at the contact between a phyllite and greenstone unit. Propylitic alteration and brecciation is extensive along this zone.

Seventeen rock samples returned a range of values from trace up to 4,950 ppb gold with three values over 485 ppb. Silver values ranged up to 24.5 ppm, and copper ranged from 34 ppm to 8.98%, with five values over 0.49%, including three over 1.28%.

Sixteen silt samples, from a stream which has part of its drainage off the subject claims, returned values from trace to 270 ppb gold and from 50 to 188 ppm copper.

A first and second phase exploration program has been recommended.

Phase I of the recommended exploration program will consist of laying out approximately 80 km of grid, geological mapping and rock sampling, soil sampling at 50 m intervals, Magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysics (25 m intervals), and re-opening of existing trenches. Total estimated cost is $132,000.

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

ZETU - TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

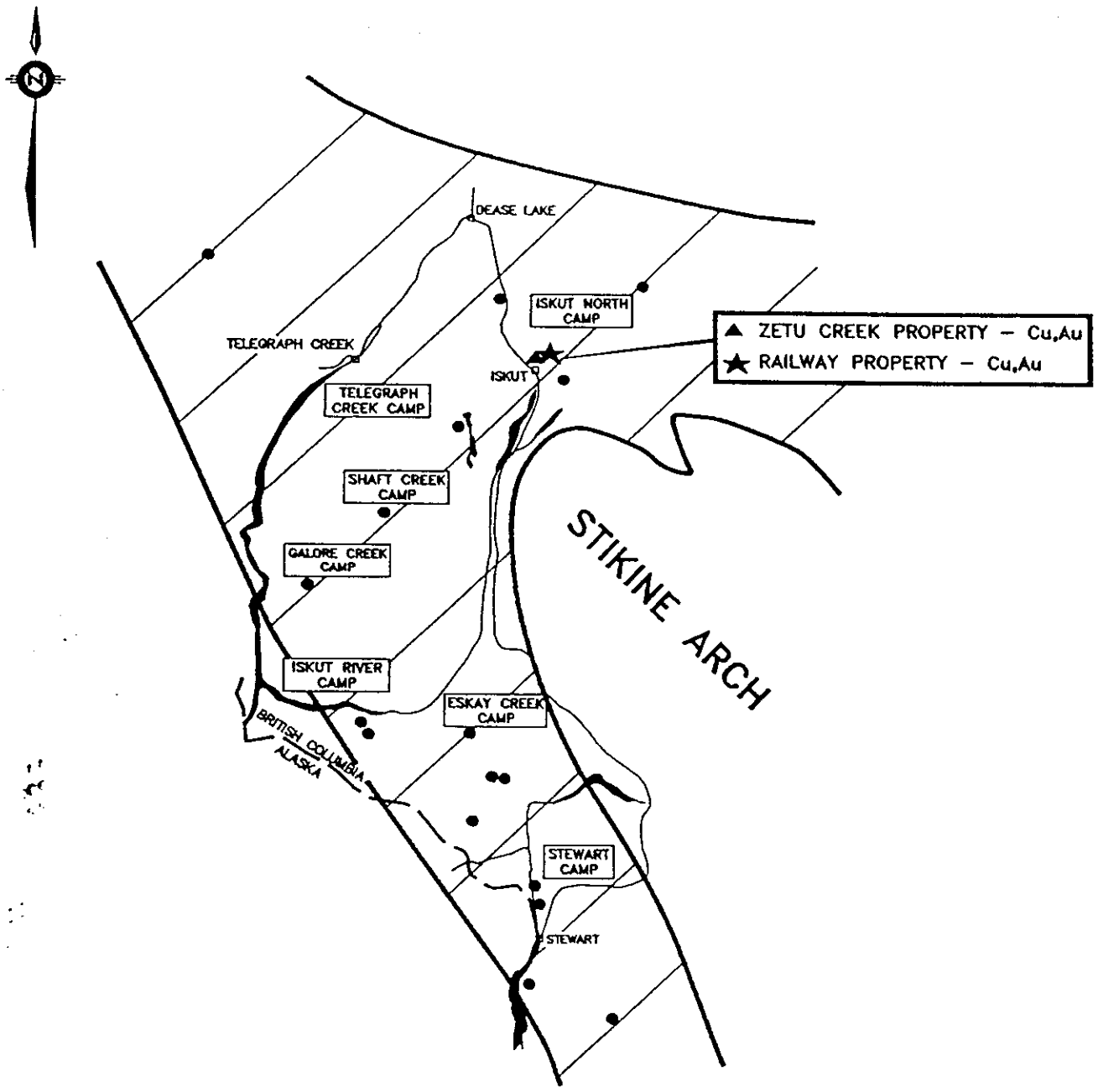
At the request of West Pride Industries Inc, Reliance Geological Services Inc undertook a preliminary geological evaluation of the Zetu Creek Property, located in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). The objective of this reconnaissance exploration program was to provide an initial evaluation of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

2. LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The Zetu Creek Property is located on Zechtoo Mountain, which lies 5.5 kilometers northeast of the Village of Iskut and approximately 55 kilometers south of Dease Lake in northwestern British Columbia. The property is centred about 57°53' North latitude and 129°47' West longitude.

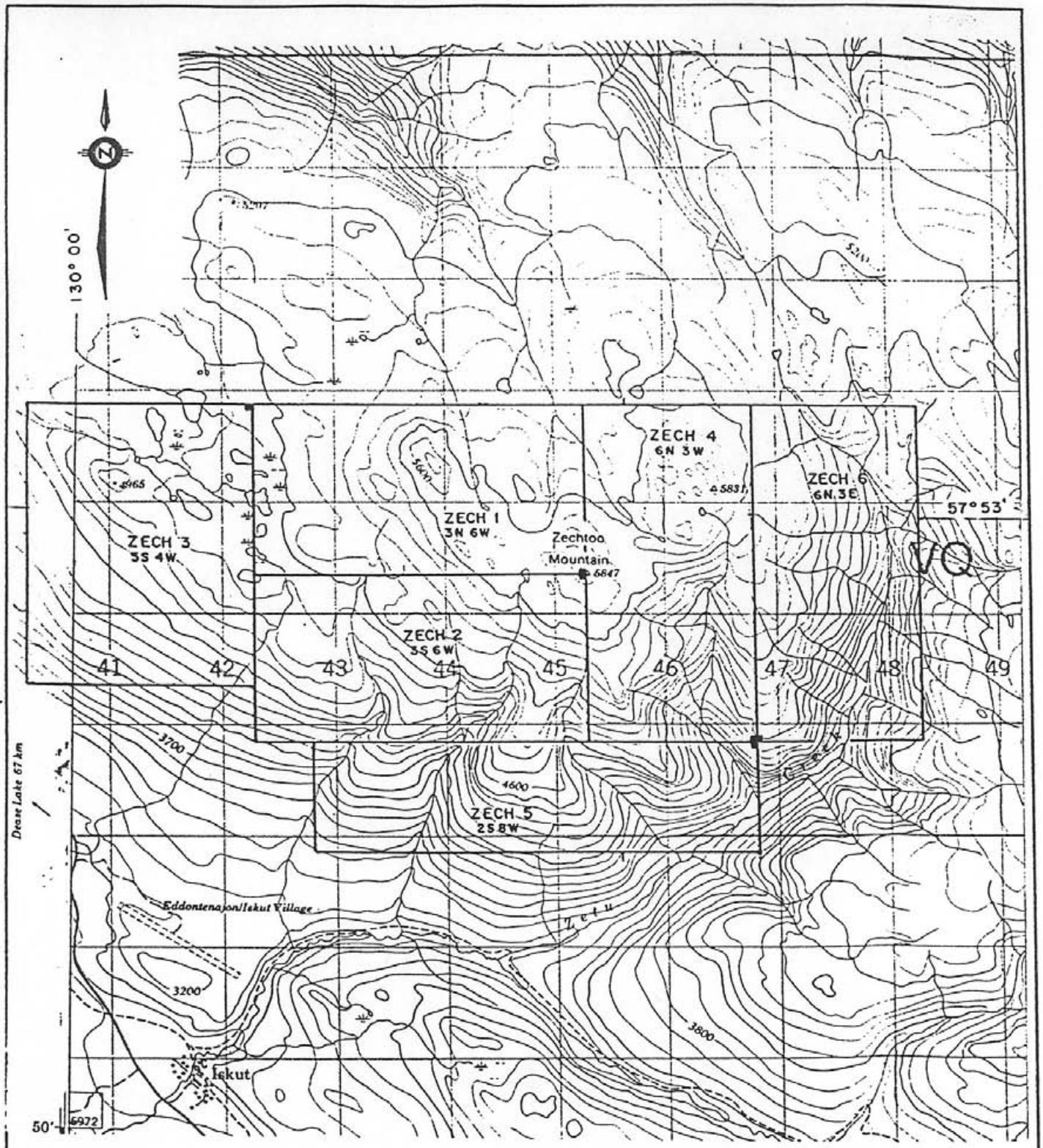
Zechtoo Mountain is relatively flat-topped and slopes moderately to the south and southeast. Elevations on the Zetu Creek Property range from 1,067 meters (3,500 ft) to 1,772 meters (5,814 ft).

Access to the property can be gained by helicopter from the Tatogga Lake Resort which lies approximately 17 kilometers south of the Iskut Village. A dirt road joins a microwave tower on Zechtoo Mountain with the Village. The condition of this road is not known.



● DEPOSITS WITH DEFINED RESERVES

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.	
ZETU CREEK & RAILWAY PROPERTIES	
ISKUT NORTH CAMP UARD 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.	



0 1 2
KILOMETRES

1b

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.	
ZETU CREEK 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.	

3. PROPERTY STATUS

The Zetu Creek Property consists of 6 contiguous claims totalling 106 units. It is located in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia (Figure 1) within NTS 104H/13E. The claims are currently registered in the name of John Fleishman, but are 100% owned by West Pride Industries Corp.

Details of the subject claims are:

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Assessment Due Date
Zech 1	7493	18	30 Jun 1991
Zech 2	7494	18	30 Jun 1991
Zech 3	7495	18	30 Jun 1991
Zech 4	7669	18	3 Aug 1991
Zech 5	7670	16	3 Aug 1991
Zech 6	7671	18	3 Aug 1991
Total		106	

The total area is 2650 hectares, or approximately 6548 acres.

4. PROPERTY HISTORY

GSC Open File Map 1080 shows a copper occurrence called the Kitty Fife showing (described as copper within veins) located 2.5 kilometers west of Zechtoo Mountain on the west part of the present Zech 1 and 2 claims.

While all of the trenching on the Zech claims was apparently completed prior to 1976, no work was reported on the properties until that time. 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.

5. AREA HISTORY

The most significant prospect in the immediate area is Falconbridge's porphyry copper-gold Red/Chris deposit (20 km to the southeast) which has a 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:

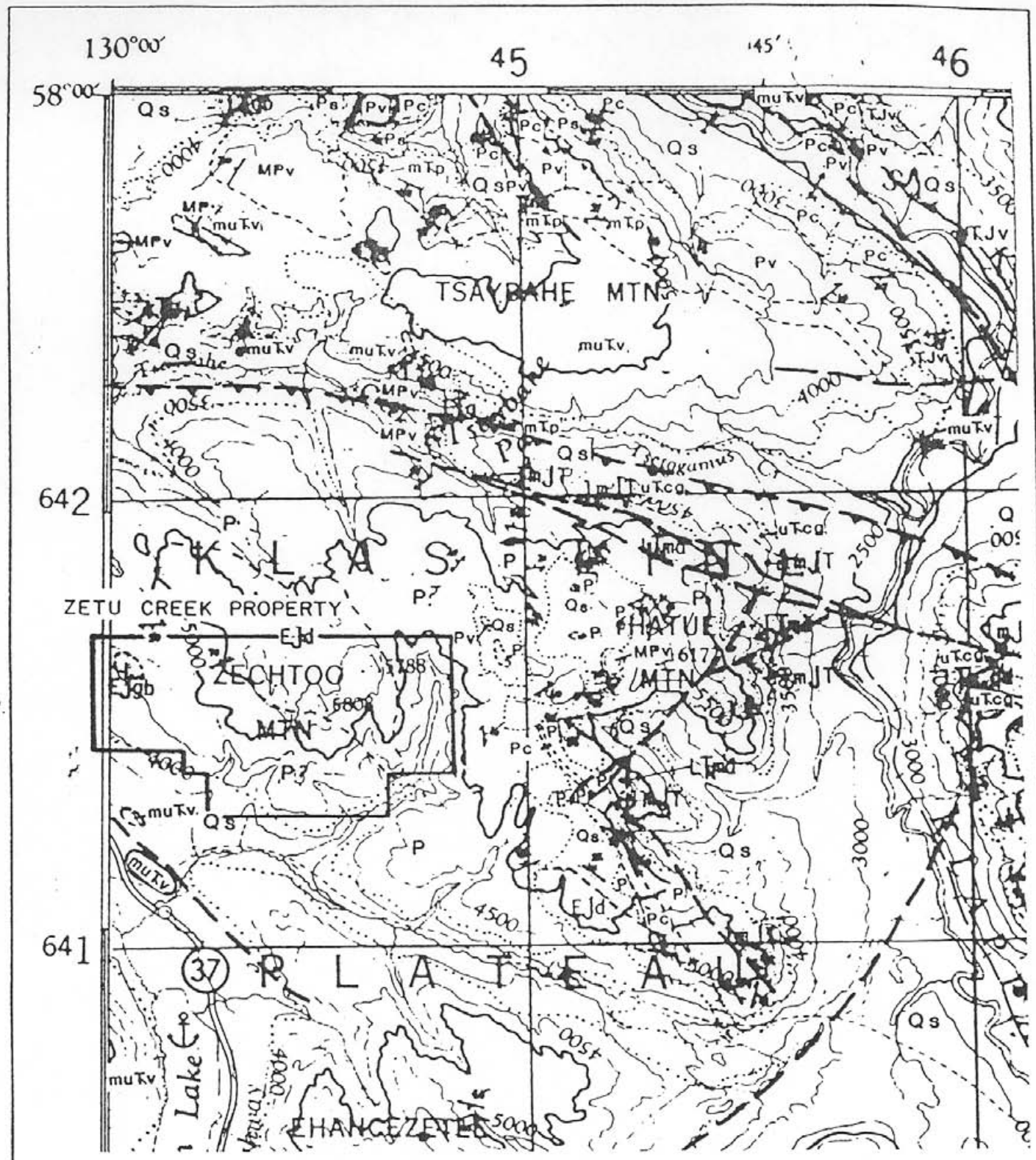
- a prospective Early Jurassic monzonite stock occurs in the northwestern part of the Eddon 1 claim;

- 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) 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) 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 prospective rocks and display very good potential for hosting porphyry or shear/vein copper/gold deposits."



from O.F. 1005 6a

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.	
ZETU CREEK 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.	

STRATIFIED ROCKS

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Q• — GLACIAL TILL, ALLUVIUM

MIOCENE AND PLIOCENE

MPv — OLIVINE BASALT FLOWS AND BRECCIAS

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

lmJT — **TOODOGGONE VOLCANICS** ANDESITE, RHYOLITIC, DACITIC, BASALTIC VARICOLOURED BRECCIAS, TUFFS, AND FLOWS; INTERBEDDED WATERLAIN TUFF, SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, LIMESTONE; MAY INCLUDE UPPER TRIASSIC VOLCANICS SOUTH OF EALUE LAKE

UPPER TRIASSIC

uTav — GREY-GREEN TUFFACEOUS ARGILLITE, GREY WACKE; GREY-GREEN AND MAROON META-ANDESITE FLOWS; MINOR LIGHT GREY LIMESTONE LENSES

uTcg — GRANITIC PEBBLE TO COBBLE CONGLOMERATE

MIDDLE AND/OR UPPER TRIASSIC

muTv — PORPHYRITIC AUGITE ANDESITE AND BASALT FLOWS, BRECCIA AND TUFF

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

mTp — GREY TO GREEN PHYLLITE AND ARGILLITE

PERMIAN AND (?) OLDER

Pc — MASSIVE WHITE AND GREY BEDDED LIMESTONE

Pv — DARK GREEN PHYLLITIC GREENSTONE

Ps — GREY PHYLLITE AND RIBBON CHERT

P — **UNDIVIDED PERMIAN ROCKS**

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

JURASSIC

EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

EMJgd — **MCBRIDE PLUTON**
HORNBLENDE BIOTITE GRANODIORITE OR TONALITE

EARLY JURASSIC

EJd — GREY-GREEN META-DIABASE INTRUSIONS

EJm,g — MONZONITE, GRANITE; BIOTITE HORNBLENDE LEUCOGRANITE, RARE QUARTZ MONZONITE

EJgb — GABBRO

TRIASSIC

LATE TRIASSIC

LTd,gb — **BEGGARLAY CREEK PLUTON**
HORNBLENDE AUGITE META-DIORITE AND META-GABBRO

LTmd — AUGITE BIOTITE META-MONZODIORITE

LTg — GRANITE

LTg,gd — GRANITE, GRANODIORITE

LTqmd — BIOTITE HORNBLENDE QUARTZ MONZODIORITE, HORNBLENDE AUGITE MONZODIORITE

LTgb — GABBRO

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP

ZETU CREEK PROPERTY

TABLE TO ACCOMPANY
REGIONAL and GENERAL GEOLOGY MAP

FIGURE 4

6. 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 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 palaeotologically 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 (7), 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 (2), Western (20) and Rose (21), have received attention (Cooper, 1978; Panteleyev, 1978), but none has produced. Many of the showings, except Coyote (#24), are apparently isolated veins with either no nearby intrusions, or fresh unaltered plutons spatially associated. Of these, the Dalvenie (7) has been most thoroughly explored."

7. 1990 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

7.1 OBJECTIVE and SCOPE

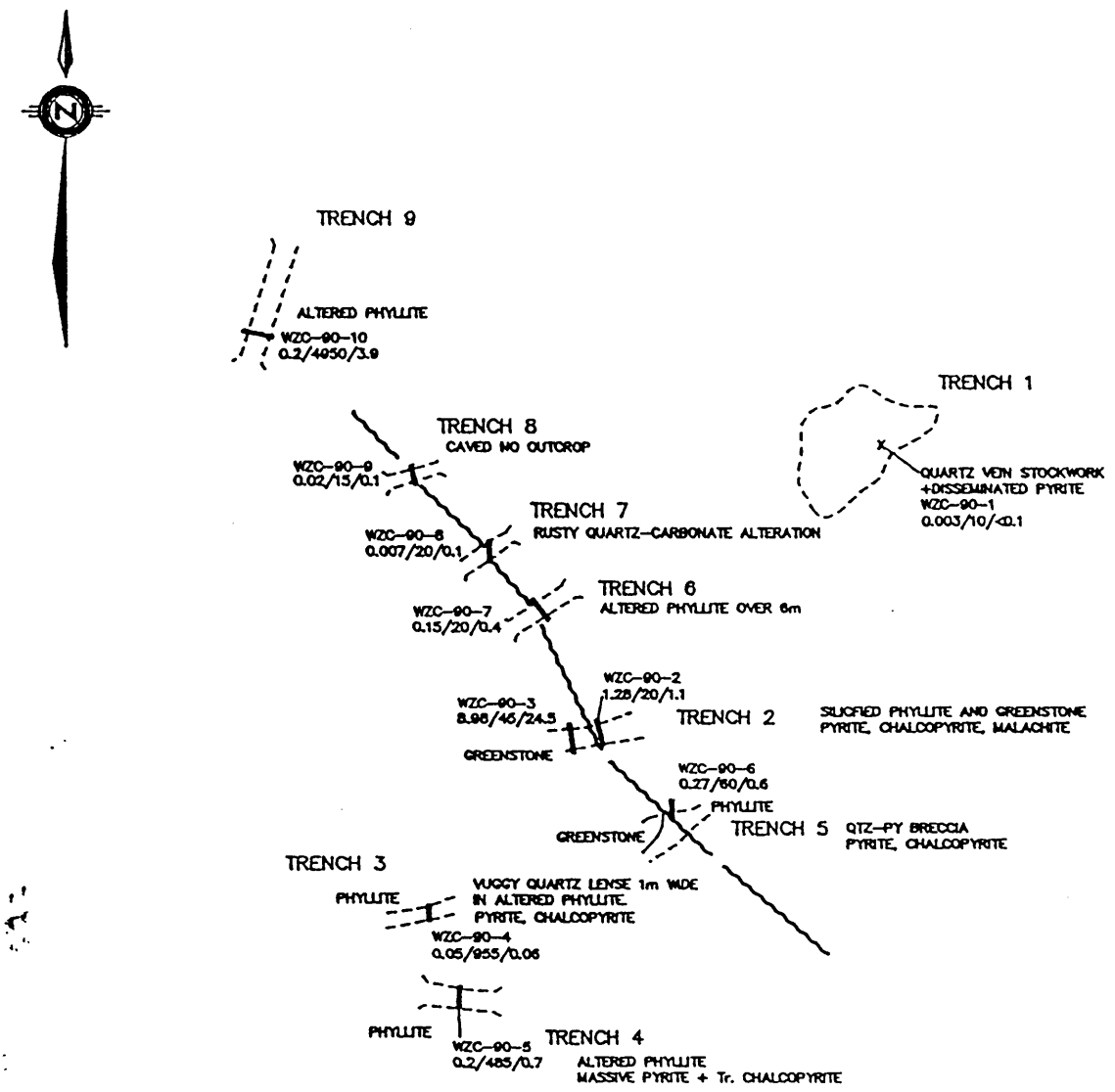
A preliminary geological evaluation of the property was undertaken to provide an initial evaluation of the porphyry copper-gold potential.

On July 9, the author and a prospector (John Fleishman) mapped the trenches and the author took ten rock samples. On August 2 and 3, the author carried out prospecting on the Zetu Creek property and took seven rock samples. Under the author's supervision, two geotechnicians collected sixteen silt samples.

7.2 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A compass and hipchain were used for control when mapping the trenches.

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.



LEGEND:

WZC-90-10
0.2/4650/3.9

SAMPLE SITE AND NUMBER
ASSAY RESULTS Cu%/Au ppb/Ag ppm

0 20 40 60 80 100 metres

SCALE

NOTE: TRENCHES DATE TO THE 1960's AND WERE BADLY CAVED IN AT TIME OF ABOVE SAMPLING

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.

ZETU CREEK PROPERTY

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

OLD TRENCH AREA

REVISED: MARCH 1991	DATE: AUGUST 1990
BY: D.G.I./rwr	DRAWING NUMBER: 5

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

8. RESULTS

8.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 7)

The claims are underlain by a northwest trending assemblage of interbedded phyllite and greenstone of Permian(?) age. The phyllites are a light grey colour, weather rusty and are calcareous in a few places. (Unit 2)

The greenstones are generally very fine grained equigranular and probably represent flows of andesitic composition.(Unit 2)

Outcrops of a coarse grained hornblende diorite intrusive unit occur towards the top of Zechtoo Mountain.(Unit 1)

MINERALIZATION

Main Showing:

Several old trenches on the Zech 2 claim have exposed copper, gold and silver mineralization over a strike length of at least 170 meters and an approximate average width of 5.0 meters. In the trenches, pyrite, chalcopyrite and secondary malachite are disseminated along a shear zone at the contact between a phyllite and greenstone unit. Propylitic alteration and brecciation is extensive along this zone.

8.2 DESCRIPTION OF TRENCHES (Figure 5)

A summary description of the trenches is as follows:

Trench 1 Small stockwork. Rusty quartz with disseminated pyrite.
WZC-90-1 select chip, composite sample.

Trench 2 Shattered and silicified phyllite and greenstone (at contact)

WZT-90-2 select chip, disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite along fractures.

WZC-90-3 high grade pod of quartz-pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite (10 cm width).

Trench 3 WZC-90-4 Select chip sample from a vuggy, rusty quartz lens (1.0 m wide) in an unaltered phyllite. Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Trench 4 WZC-90-5 Quartz lens, vuggy, massive pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.

Trench 5 WZC-90-6 Select chip. Pyrite & chalcopyrite in a quartz-carbonate breccia zone.

Trench 6 WZC-90-7 Select chip from alteration zone (6m wide)

Trench 7 WZC-90-8 Rusty quartz-carbonate alteration zone. Float, No outcrop.

Trench 8 WZC-90-9 Float. No outcrop.

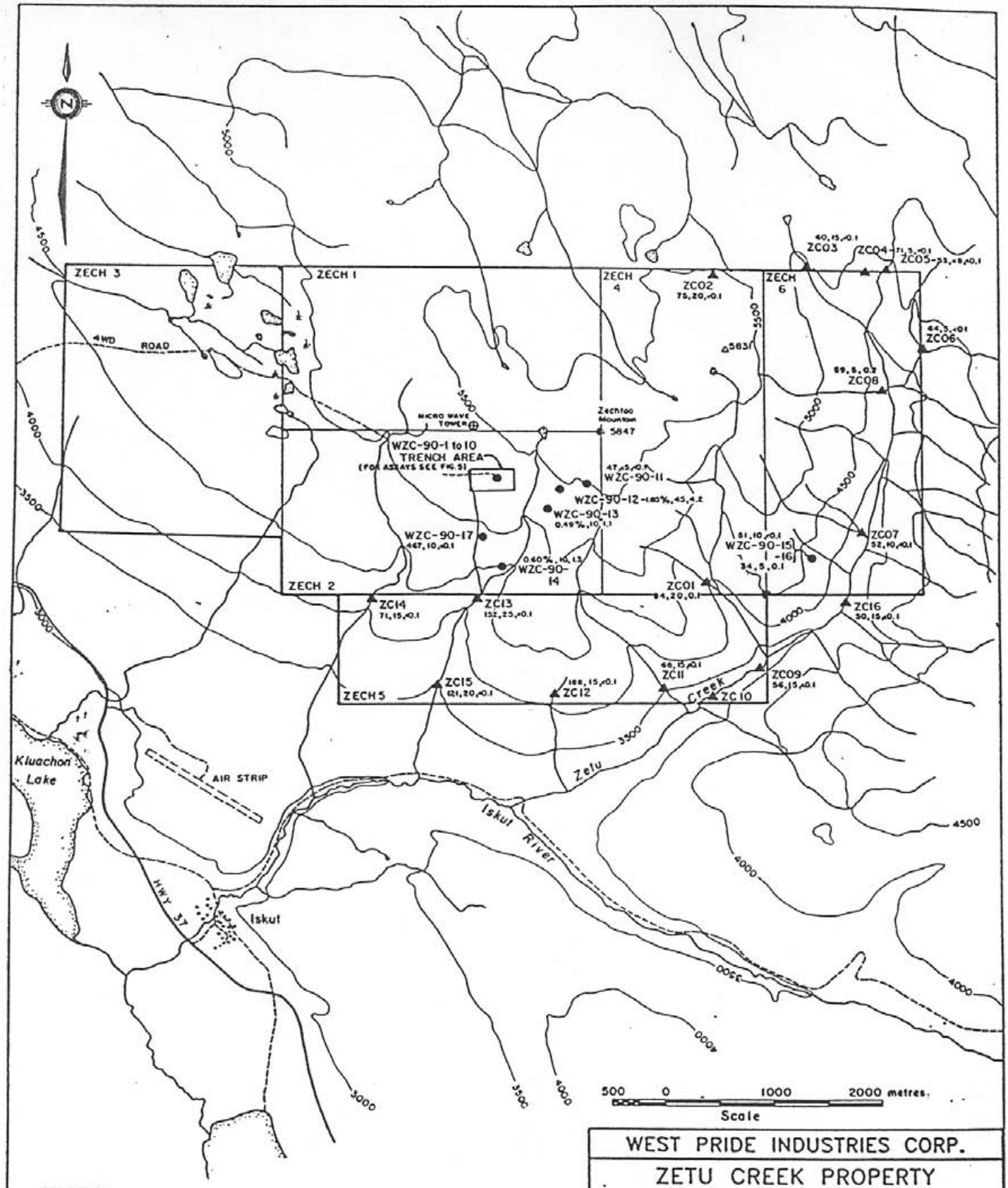
Trench 9 WZC-90-10 Float, altered phyllite. No outcrop.

8.3 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS (Figure 5&6)

Rock samples collected from the trenches returned the following values:

Sample Number	Width (m.)	Gold (ppb)	Silver (ppm)	Copper (ppm)
WZC-90-1	Not exposed	10	<0.1	34
90-2	" "	20	1.1	1.28%
90-3	" "	45	24.5	8.98%
90-4	" "	955	0.6	460
90-5	" "	485	0.7	1,950
90-6	5.0	60	0.6	2,700
90-7	6.0	20	0.4	1,470
90-8	Not exposed	20	<0.1	71
90-9	" "	15	0.1	210
90-10	" "	4,950	3.9	1,860

An area of mineralized float on a ridge located about 250 meters southeast of the trenches may be a faulted continuation of the main showing. Rock sample WZC-90-12 collected from the area of float returned values of 45 ppb gold, 4.2 ppm silver and 1.85% copper.



LEGEND:

- ● ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- ▲ SILT SAMPLE LOCATION

60, 15, 0.1 ASSAY RESULTS Cu ppm, Au ppb, Ag ppm

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

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.

ZETU CREEK PROPERTY

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

ROCK & SILT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

REV. MARCH 1991	DATE: AUGUST 1990
BY: /rwr	FIGURE: 6

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

8.4 SILT SAMPLING (Figure 6&7)

The following silt samples returned significant values:

Sample Number	Location	Values
ZC09	Zetu Creek, east boundary of Zech 5 claim	55 ppb gold
ZC10	Zetu Creek, southeast corner of Zech 5 claim	270 ppb gold
ZC12	Near head of small southerly flowing creek located along south boundary of Zech 5 claim	188 ppm copper
ZC14	From creek draining area of Main showing. Located along North boundary of Zech 5 claim.	152 ppm copper
ZC15	Same creek as BL05. Located along south boundary of Zech5 claim.	121 ppm copper

9. CONCLUSIONS

The Zetu Creek Property has good potential for hosting a porphyry copper-gold deposit for the following reasons:

a) The geological environment (quartz stockwork veining in close proximity to a mineralized shear zone) is considered favourable as it is similar to the nearby Red/Chris deposit.

b) Anomalous rock values in copper, gold and silver from the trenched area indicate a mineralized system with an estimated length of 170 meters and an average width of 5 meters.

Therefore, further exploration work is warranted and recommended.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

PHASE I

1) Lay out approximately 80 km of grid. The baseline should be cut, and should follow the strike of the Main Showing.
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.
5) All existing trenches should be re-opened by using an excavator or bulldozer.

PHASE II

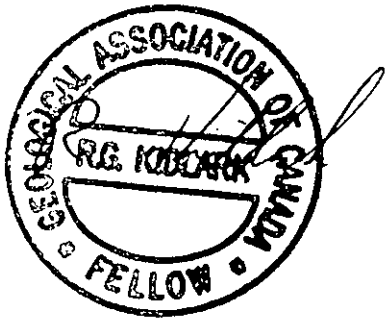
Phase II is contingent upon targets being established from Phase I. It would consist of Induced Polarization geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling to test surface mineralization at depth.

11.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

ZETU CREEK PROJECT

PHASE I

Project Preparation	$ 1,200
Mobilization & demobilization (includes freight, transportation, wages)	$ 4,920
Field Crew: 4 men @ 28 days - 80L km	$ 28,560
Field Costs:	$ 22,320
Assays & Analysis:	$ 23,250
Geophysical	$ 26,000
Excavator	$ 3,840
Reclamation	$ 1,000
Summary or Report:	$ 7,700
Sub-total	$ 118,790
Administration, incl. Overheads & Profit	$ 12,750
TOTAL	$ 131,540
Rounded to	$ 132,000



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 27th day of March 1991.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

ZECH 1, 2, and 3 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 9, Aug 2, 3/1990)					
Prospector	$ 250/day	x 1 days		$ 250	
(J Fleishman: Jul 9/1990)					
Geotechnician	$ 210/day	x 1 days		$ 210	$ 1,435
(C Gjendem: Aug 2/1990)					
Field Costs:					
Helicopter	4.2 hrs	@ $730/hr		$3,066	
Food & Accomm	$ 70/day	x 5 days		$ 350	
Communications	$ 48/day	x 3 days		$ 144	
Supplies & eqpt	$ 50/day	x 3 days		$ 150	
Vehicle:standby	$ 20/day	x 3 days		$ 60	$ 3,770
Assays & Analysis:					
6 silt samples @ $14/sample				$ 84	
15 rock samples @ $17/sample				$ 255	$ 339
(Au by FA/AA + multi ICP)					
Report:					
Drafting, map prep, writing, editing, word processing, copying, binding					$ 1,825
Administration, incl Overheads & Profit					$ 1,076
TOTAL					$11,840

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.

APPENDIX A

CONVERSION TABLE
of
ROCK SAMPLE NUMBERS

Rock Sample Number Used in Report	Equivalent Number Used in Analytical Report and Rock Description Report
WZC-90-1	ZH90KR01
WZC-90-2	ZH90KR02
WZC-90-3	ZH90KR03
WZC-90-4	KR04
WZC-90-5	KR05
WZC-90-6	KR06
WZC-90-7	KR07
WZC-90-8	KR08
WZC-90-9	KR09
WZC-90-10	KR10
WZC-90-11	KR11
WZC-90-12	KR12
WZC-90-13	KR13
WZC-90-14	KR14
WZC-90-15	KR15
WZC-90-16	KR16
WZC-90-17	KR17
ZC01	CL01
ZC02	CL02
ZC03	CL03
ZC04	CL04
ZC05	CL05
ZC06	CL06
ZC07	CL07
ZC08	CL08
ZC09	BL02
ZC10	BL01
ZC11	BL03
ZC12	BL04
ZC13	BL05
ZC14	BL06
ZC15	BL07

APPENDIX B

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Description	Width
ZH90 KR01	Composite chip sample from a quartz-pyrite vein stockwork within a rusty phyllite unit.	3.0 m
ZH90 KR02	Chip sample from an altered rusty phyllite unit. Malachite and pyrite are disseminated in the alteration zone.	3.0 m
ZH90 KR03	Chip sample from a massive sulphide pod in a fractured and silicified. The pod contains quartz, pyrite and chalcopyrite.	10 cm
ZH90 KR04	Chip sample from a vuggy and rusty quartz lens with traces of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite	1.0 m
ZH90 KR05	Chip sample from a vuggy, rusty quartz lens with massive pyrite and a trace of chalcopyrite.	1.0 m
ZH90 KR06	Chip from a quartz-carbonate breccia zone containing disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.	5.0 m
ZH90 KR07	Chip sample from a quartz-carbonate breccia zone. Small veinlets of quartz and pyrite.	6.0 m
ZH90 KR08	Chip sample from float from a quartz-carbonate alteration zone.	
ZH90 KR09	Chip sample from rusty weathering grey calcareous phyllite float.	10 cm

ZH90 KR10	Chip sample from rusty light greenish coloured phyllite float.	10 cm
ZH90 KR11	Chip sample from a rusty propylitic altered mafic dyke. Trace of fine grained disseminated pyrite.	3.0 m
ZH90 KR12	Chip sample from a large area of quartz-carbonate float. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite disseminated throughout.	5.0 m
ZH90 KR13	Chip sample from altered phyllite float along a 30m long trench. Traces or malachite in rusty float.	10 cm
ZH90 KR14	Chip sample from float below a phyllite outcrop. The float contains small quartz-malachite quartz veins.	2 cm
ZH90 KR15	Chip sample from a rusty fault breccia in a phyllite rock unit.	20 cm
ZH90 KR17	Chip sample from a boulder of float. The boulder contains a quartz vein with traces of disseminated pyrite and malachite.	15 cm

APPENDIX C

ANALYTICAL RESULTS and TECHNIQUES

iPL
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
ZHSO KR01	Rock	--	10	<0.1	34	3	26
ZHSO KR02	Rock	1.28	20	1.1	>10000	<1	38
ZHSO KR03	Rock	8.98	45	24.5	>10000	1	175
ZHSO KR04	Rock	--	955	0.6	460	4	7
ZHSO KR05	Rock	--	485	0.7	1950	3	6
ZHSO KR06	Rock	--	60	0.6	2700	2	9
ZHSO KR07	Rock	--	20	0.4	1470	2	14
ZHSO KR08	Rock	--	20	<0.1	71	1	6
ZH90 KR09	Rock	--	15	0.1	210	2	11
ZHSO 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

iPL
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 %
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

ipl
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 A - 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
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

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

iPL
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 [illegible] 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
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
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.

ZECH 3

ZECH 1

ZECH 4

ZECH 6

ZECH 2

ZECH 5

UNMAPPED

UNMAPPED

4WD ROAD

MICRO WAVE TOWER

Zechtoo Mountain 5847

WZC-90-1 to 10 TRENCH AREA (FOR ASSAYS SEE FIG 5)

WZC-90-11 47,<5,<0.1

WZC-90-12 -1.85%, 45, 4.2

WZC-90-13/ 0.49%, 10, 1.1

WZC-90-14 0.60%, 10, 1.3

WZC-90-15 51, 10, <0.1

WZC-90-16 34, 5, 0.1

WZC-90-17 467, 10, <0.1

ZC01 94, 20, 0.1

ZC02 75, 20, <0.1

ZC03 60, 15, <0.1

ZC04 - 71, 5, <0.1

ZC05 - 53, <5, <0.1

ZC06 64, 5, <0.1

ZC07 52, 10, <0.1

ZC08 59, 5, 0.2

ZC09 56, 15, <0.1

ZC10

ZC11 68, 15, <0.1

ZC12 188, 15, <0.1

ZC13 152, 25, <0.1

ZC14 71, 15, <0.1

ZC15 121, 20, <0.1

ZC16 50, 15, <0.1

△5831'

5500

5000

4500

4000

3500

3000

Creek

Zetu

Iskut River

Kluachon Lake

AIR STRIP

HWY 37

Iskut

-N-

LEGEND:

- ● ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- ▲ SILT SAMPLE LOCATION

68, 15, 0.1 ASSAY RESULTS Cu ppm, Au ppb, Ag ppm

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

1 Triassic diorite, gabbro

2 Carboniferous phyllite, greenstone

fault

assumed contact

outcrop

traverse line

0 200 400 600 800 1000

SCALE 1:12,000

WEST PRIDE INDUSTRIES CORP.

ZETU CREEK PROPERTY

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

GEOLOGY,
ROCK & SILT SAMPLE
LOCATION MAP

FIG. 7 | DATE: NOV., 1991

BY: P.L. rwr | DRAWING NUMBER

21416