

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on

VICTORY GROUP
SALMO AREA
NELSON MINING DIVISION

49° 07' N 117° 10' W 82F3

for

MENTOR EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

by

E. A. Lawrence, P. Eng.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

WESTBANK, BC
SEPTEMBER 1, 1982

11,063

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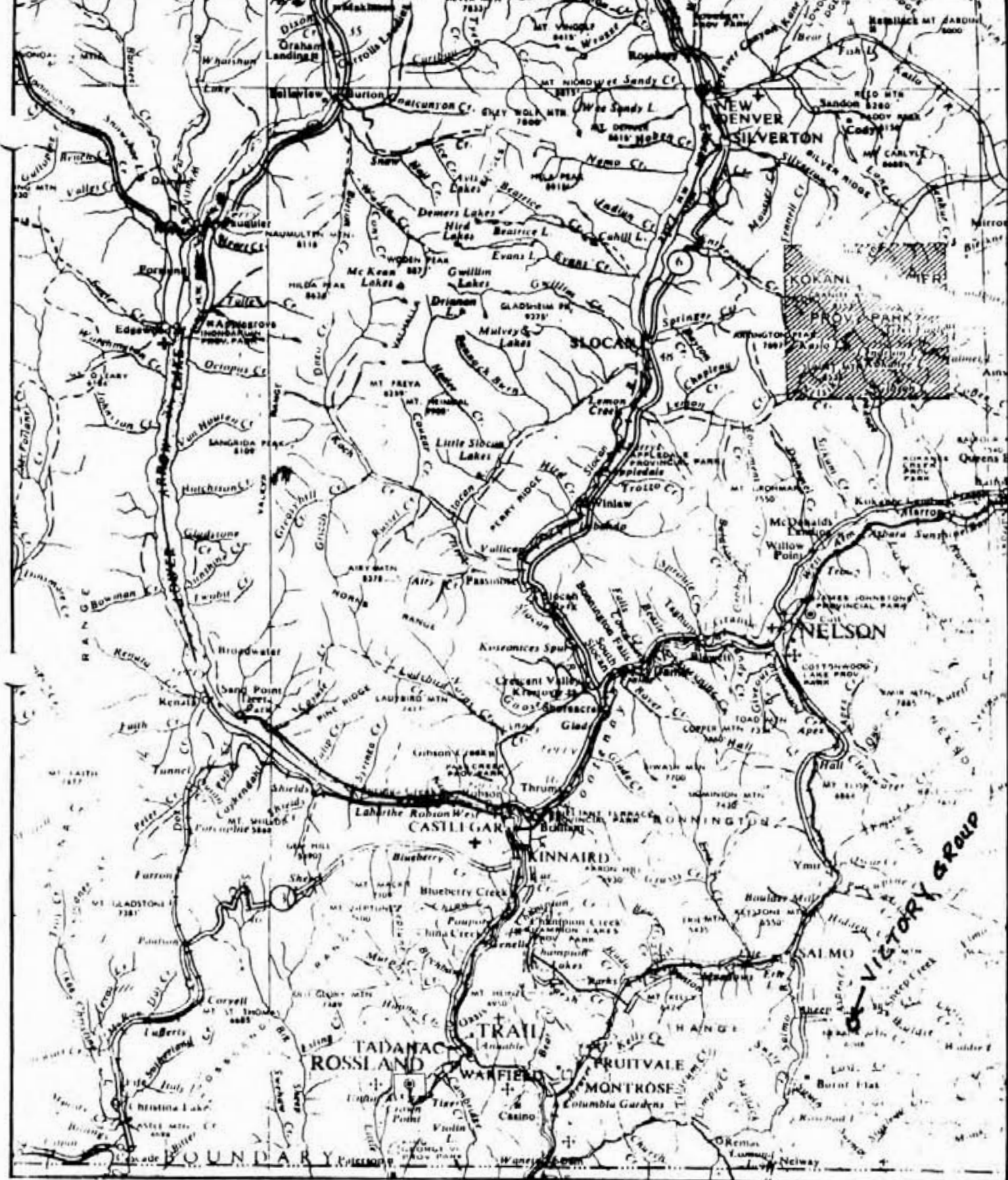
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to summarize the results of field work carried out from August 4th 1982 to August 15th 1982 on the Victory Group, a property known to have occurrences of Pb-Zn, WO_3 , and MoS_2 in various areas. This work consisted of using a dozer to clear undergrowth from the old access roads of the Victory and Udiville properties, and exposing bedrock along the road in the target areas determined by the known geology and geochemical survey completed in 1978. The objective was to obtain information on which to base a decision as to whether the property should be held, and if so, what future work is recommended.

Physical work was carried out with a D7E dozer owned and operated by Les Jensen of Salmo. Initially it was planned to utilize a backhoe after the mads had been cleared by the D7, however because of the possible difficulty in fording Sheep Creek-which was relatively high for this time of year-it was decided to use the ^{D7} conditions that existed, excellent exposures were achieved, and environmental disturbance was virtually nil.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Victory property has known occurrences of tungsten, molybdenum and lead-zinc-silver. The tungsten zone was outlined by 71 holes totalling about 17 000 feet in the 1950's, and calculated to contain 90 000 tons of 0.5% WO_3 . The molybdenum occurs near a granite contact in granite and skarn. Workings consist of a short drift, a short winze, and numerous surface pits. No reserve is known to have been calculated from this work. The lead-zinc is exposed on surface, and in a short drift on the Udiville claim.



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PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

VICTORY GROUP

1:443,000 1"=7miles
September 1, 1982

FIGURE 1

Following this recent work, the author believes that additional potential exists for the various mineral types already observed on the property. It is recommended that a program of geologic mapping be carried out to provide the data needed to establish diamond drill targets, or trenching sites. The program has been divided into three independent areas, the 'Victory', the 'W/W', and the 'Udville'. The Victory area has potential for additional Emerald-type tungsten, Dodger-type tungsten, and molybdenum, and thus is believed to have the greatest potential of the three areas. Figure 8 shows the definition of these areas.

The close proximity of the H.B Mill (1000 tpd), must be considered when evaluating the economics in this area.

PROPERTY

The Victory Group is part of a package included in an option agreement formed between Mentor Exploration and Development Co. Ltd., and Placer Development Ltd. in July, 1979. See Figure 2. This agreement included the Blackrock Group, the Truman Group, the Tungsten King Group and the Victory Group, and Placers' Emerald Group. Subsequently, the Tungsten King Group has been deleted; and W0/1 and W0/2 and the reverted Crown Grants Gold Crown, Gold Crown Fraction, and Amco 42 Fraction have been deleted. The current property (see Figure 3) as grouped in August 1982 is as follows:
(See listing on following page)

*After
1982 applying*

<u>BLANK</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Victory	354(15842)	Nov. 22/87
Udiville #1/Victory Fraction	355(15843)	
Last Chance	356(15844)	
Lucky Jim Fraction	357(15845)	
Lucky Jim	358(15846)	
Ed No. 1 Fraction	359(15847)	
Ed No. 2	360(15848)	
Ed No. 4	361(15849)	
Ed No. 2 Fraction	362(15850)	Nov. 22/88
Udiville	325(15851)	Oct. 11/88
Udiville No. 2	363(15852)	Nov. 22/88
Ed No. 2	364(15853)	Nov. 22/88
Ed No. 3	365(15854)	Nov. 22/88
Big Suluth	425(5626)	Mar. 1/88
Alice	426(5627)	
Hattie	427(5628)	
Amco No. 8	428(15402)	
Amco No. 10	429(15404)	
Amco No. 11	430(15640)	
Amco No. 12 Fraction	431(15640)	
Amco No. 24 Fraction	432(15645)	Mar. 1/88
Amco No. 1	524(15395)	Sept. 7/88
Amco No. 2 Fraction	525(15396)	
Amco No. 3 Fraction	526(15397)	
Amco No. 4	527(15398)	
Amco No. 5	528(15399)	
Amco No. 6	530(15400)	Sept. 7/88
100 (10 units)	536	Oct. 1/88

The Victory property is located approximately ten kilometers southeast of Salmo, immediately south of Sheep Creek. Road access is by way of the Sheep Creek road, six kilometers up the creek from the junction with the old Salmo-Nelway highway. See Figure 2. The H.B. mill site, formerly owned by Cominco, but now the property of David Minerals, is located approximately one and a half kilometers downstream from the Victory Claim.

The old access roads on the property are reached by fording Sheep Creek just below the junction with Bennett Creek. This year, due to high water, it was not feasible to ford with wheeled vehicles, however it was possible to cross on foot on a fortuitously placed log.

The old roads to the Victory and the Udiville areas are suitable to 4x4 vehicles. The access road to the Lucky Jim area is steep and the switchbacks are tight above the upper crossing of Bennett Creek. Consequently, access may be limited to periods of good weather. The Udiville workings are located across Bennett Creek, approximately 400 meters east of the Victory showings.

The history on this property dates to 1928, when the lead-zinc deposits of the Udiville property were being prospected. In 1938-39 Canadian Exploration optioned the Victory property to evaluate the molybdenite occurrences referred to as the Sapples Moly prospect. This option was dropped, but another option was taken in 1946 to further evaluate the tungsten and molybdenum potential. This was dropped in 1948. In 1952-53 Victory Tungsten drilled 71 holes totalling about 17 000 feet, outlining about 90 000 tons of $0.5\% \text{WO}_3$ in one of three 'structures'. The present property was acquired in 1976 and 1977 by staking and by application for reverted Crown Grants. Mentor Exploration carried out geochemical surveys in 1977 and 1978. This work is covered in reports by J.W. MacLeod.

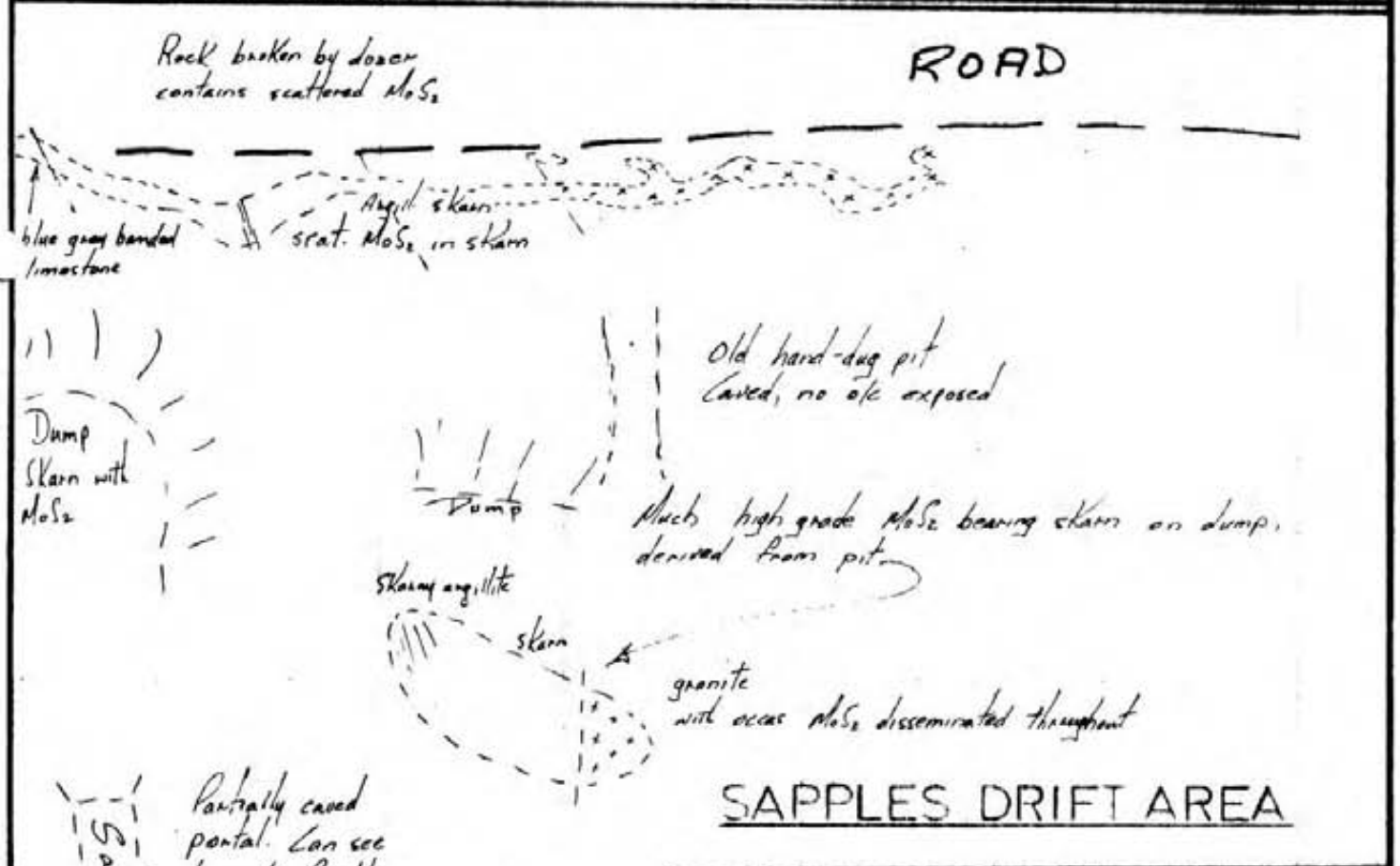
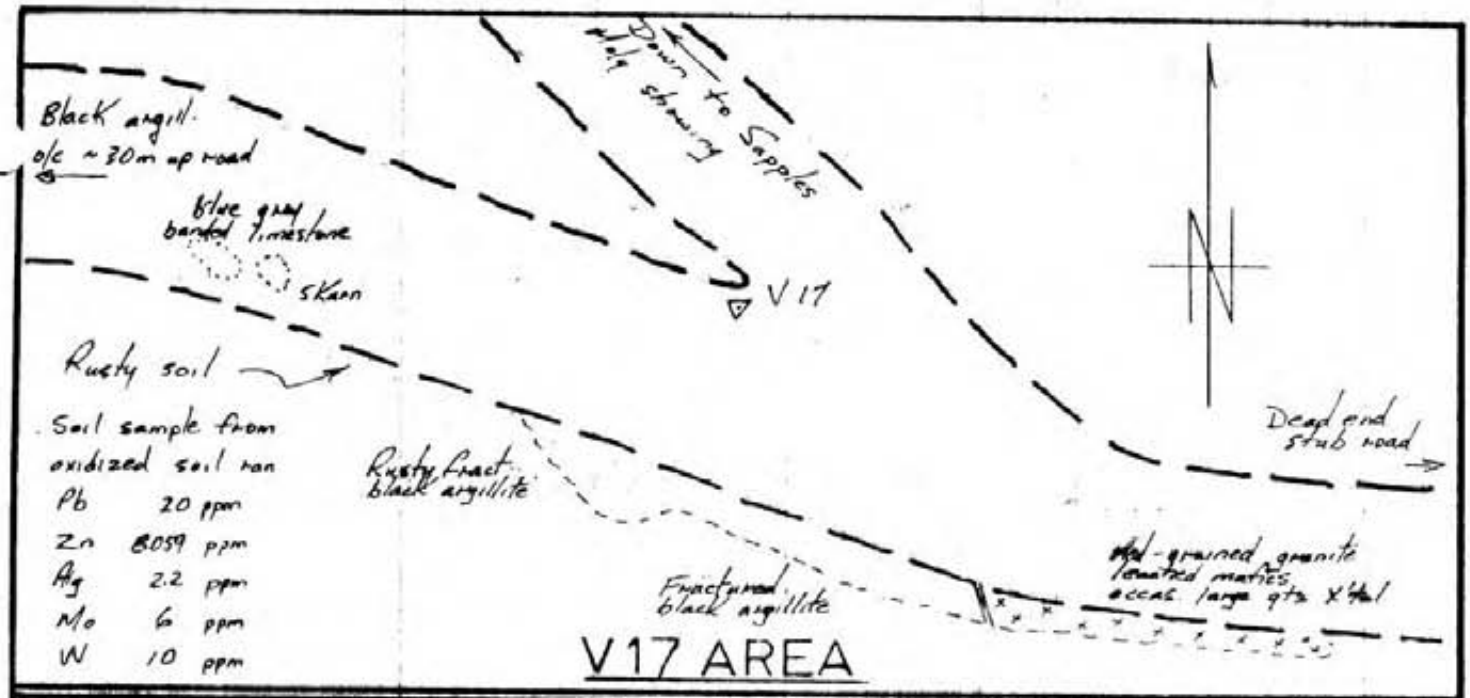
TRENCHING

As noted earlier a D7E dozer was employed from August 6th 1982 to August 13th 1982, to remove undergrowth that had grown up on the old roads, to repair washed sections, and to expose bedrock at crucial locations along the roads. Fortunately, the old roads cross the areas of interest, and it was possible to obtain good geologic information without disturbing new areas.

The roads that were brushed out are shown on Figure 4. These roads are passable by 4x4 vehicles, with the possible exception of the switchbacks near the Lucky Jim showing. In wet weather this section could be difficult.

Trenching was carried out mainly in the vicinity of the Samples Moly showing and the Victory showing, with a short exposure being opened up on the Lucky Jim claim. Figure 4 shows the location of this work. Figures 5 and 6 show the trenches in detail.

Bedrock was exposed by cutting into the upper bank of the road and casting the overburden and broken rock to the outside. In most cases the dozer was able to expose 1 to 2 meters of rock along the inside wall, resulting in a good continuous



VICTORY GROUP
 SHEEP CREEK SALMO, BC
 SAPPLES DRIFT and V17 AREA
 Scale 1: 250

Aug. 23/1982

Fig 6

exposure of rock. Except where limestone or granite was predominant, the rock was well weathered and broke into boulders up to 0.9 meters across.

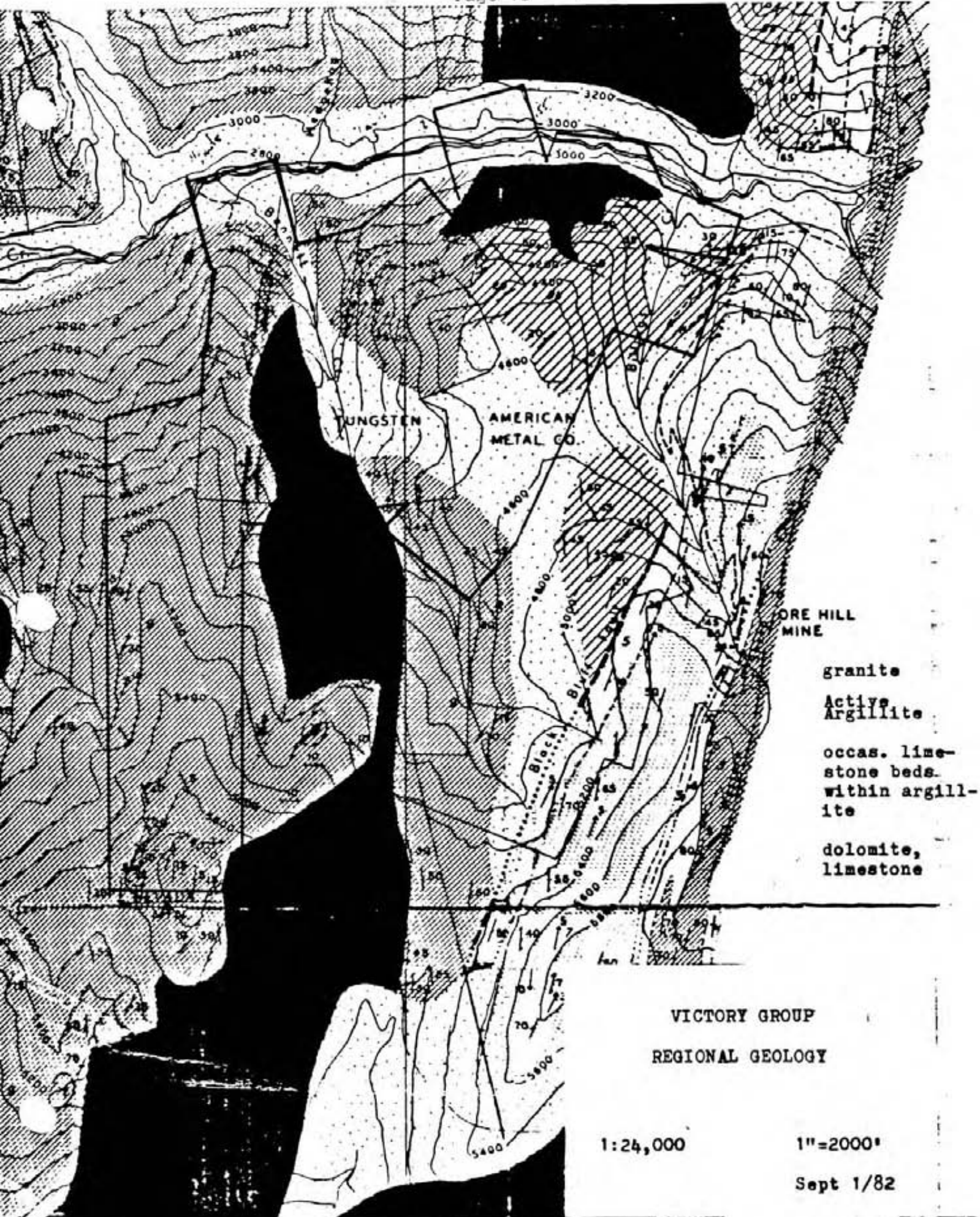
In the Sapples hole showing area, an old diamond drill hole was found that produced about three gallons per minute of water. By accumulating this in barrels and using a small portable pump, it was possible to wash the rubble and exposures along this trench.

SUMMARY

The area examined by the author was limited to outcrops along or near the roads, and the trenches. The Odville lead-zinc area was not examined due to time limitations, but it is felt that this area should be looked at more closely in the future. Figure 7, a photocopy from Bulletin 41, shows the regional distribution of rock-types.

In general the area is mainly underlain by sedimentary rocks, with a narrow exposure of granite of the Nelson batholith trending a northerly direction. The sediments are primarily black argillite, with narrow bands of limestone and diopside-garnet skarn.

One of the first observations one makes when examining the outcrops in the Sapples showing area, is the similarity to the environment and rocks in the vicinity of the old Canex property on Iron Mountain (Emerald, Jersey, Dodger, Invincible). The diopside-garnet skarn is very similar to that found in the Truman member of the Laib formation. The limestone bears similarities to the lower member. It with the Canex property, b-2a, c₂, and M₂ are all located fairly close together. And, similarly, granite underlies or is in contact on surface, with these sediments. At Canex, there are numerous areas where granite has



From B.C. Dept. of Mines Bull. #41

FIGURE 7

contacted the black argillite (Emerald member), but the author does not recall significant metamorphism of the argillite. Metamorphism to diopside and garnet was noted primarily in the Truman member. The similarity of the metamorphic rocks to those at Canex suggests that a similar chemistry and environment may exist here at the Victory. In addition, the occurrence of scheelite and molybdenite is very similar to the Canex situation. The tungsten deposits at Canex occur as two distinct types, the Emerald type and the Dodger type. The Emerald type occurs at direct contact between granite and Reeves limestone, and rarely extends beyond 50 meters from the contact. The contact zone is distinguished by a high concentration of pyrrhotite and pyrite (up to 75% by volume). The Dodger type of tungsten mineralization occurs in banded garnetiferous diopside skarn in the Truman member, conformable with bedding, not necessarily close to the granite. In some cases it is 100 to 150 meters away from the contact. Tungsten occurs as scheelite in a green diopside with red-brown garnets; and pyrrhotite and pyrite as minor constituents. Molybdenite occurrences are common in garnetiferous diopside skarn with coarse radiation actinolite as an accessory mineral.

The work just completed on the Victory did not reveal any Emerald-type scheelite occurrences. Only the Dodger-type was noted on the surface exposures. Specimens checked with ultra violet lamp indicated low-grade (less than 0.1% WO_3). The diamond drill logs of the drilling carried out by Victory Tungsten were not available to the writer at this time, but from other sources it is believed that the mineralization outlined is of the Emerald-type. No granite-limestone contacts were observed on surface, but from an observation of the regional geology, this type of environment is possible at relatively shallow depth in the Udiville area, on strike with the known Victory zone, and possibly in the

north west area. Fyles mapping shows a surface contact of carbonates (dolomite?) and granite immediately south of Sheep Creek. This contact should be thoroughly checked.

Irregular attitudes in the sediments suggest considerable local disturbance has occurred, particularly in the area immediately south of Sheep Creek. This may be due to the intrusion of the granite into the sediments, causing warping and distortion near the stock. (Fyles, 1959, P.43) The intrusives on the Victory property are referred to by Fyles as the Sheep Creek stock, which is part of the Nelson batholith. In this report, the granite near the Victory is referred to as the West stock. The granite in the Udville area is referred to as the East Stock.

Megascopic examination of a limited number of outcrops indicates at least four types of occurrence.

- a) Medium to coarse grained granite. Mafic poor.
- b) Granite porphyry with fine grained groundmass occasional quartz phenocryst. Mafic poor.
- c) Fine to medium grained granite with possible graphic? texture. (Specimen was badly weathered).
- d) Medium to coarse grained granite with relatively fresh coarse biotite.

The medium to coarse grained granites were found on the east end of the Sapples area trench and in the V17 area. The 'porphyry' was located in the Sapples Holy pit as a single small outcrop. Its distribution is unknown at this time. The fine to medium grained granite (C), was found as a single small outcrop on the Lucky Jim trench. It may be a late dyke. Examination of rocks in the creek bed suggests that the medium to coarse grained granite is the predominant type. In the hand-specimen these rocks are similar to the granite intrusives of the Emerald and Dodger stocks. More

extensive work may reveal additional types and their relationships to each other. No lamprophyre dykes were observed in this current work.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary then, because of the known occurrences of tungsten, molybdenum and lead-zinc on the Victory property, and because of the similarity in environment and mineralization to the former Canadian Exploration property of Placer Development on Iron Mountain, approximately six kilometers to the southwest, the Victory must be considered worthy of further work.

These are four distinct targets that require additional exploration and evaluation:

- 1) Emerald-type tungsten potential
- 2) Molybdenum potential
- 3) Dodger-type tungsten potential
- 4) Lead-zinc-silver potential

Emerald-type tungsten potential

The 90 000 tons of 0.5% WO_3 outlined by Victory Tungsten in the 1950's, indicates that a suitable environment exists to produce mineralization of commercial grade.. The size is small, but the possibility of extension or the existence of additional pods has not been ruled out to the writers knowledge. Therefore, if the old diamond drill data and/or reports are available, this material should be thoroughly evaluated.

Molybdenum potential

The area in the vicinity of the Sapples Moly showing deserves additional work in an attempt to determine the extent of the known mineralization and to determine what controls exist here. Improving the exposure of the known showing by removing

underbrush, overburden, weathered rock may be desirable. At present, insufficient exposures are available to adequately understand continuity and structural relationships. The old drift portal should be scaled to enable safe entry for sampling and mapping. (All available old reports should be carefully examined and evaluated. These may be available from Placer Development Ltd. files.) In addition, any work carried out on the other areas of potential would be helpful to locate other possible occurrences. Additional geochemistry follow-up may be justified.

Dodger-type tungsten potential

The typical banded garnetiferous-diopside skarn of the Dodger-type tungsten deposit occurs along the west side of the West Stock. Additional prospecting and mapping, and ultra-violet examination of specimens, and checking of geochemical highs should be carried out along this belt.

Lead-zinc-silver potential

Lead zinc potential appears to be limited to the eastern areas of the property. Geological work combined with some geochemistry should be adequate as a first phase to decide if further work is justified. Again, if data is available from previous work these should be examined, summarized and evaluated. Also, in the region, the possibility of silver occurring in carbonate rocks as was discovered at the Aspen property (about 5 km north), should always be kept in mind.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted earlier, there are four types of known mineralization types on the Victory property. These are Emerald-type tungsten, molybdenite, Dodger-type tungsten, and lead-zinc-silver.

For exploration purposes, because there is an overlapping of types, targets can be divided into three areas. These have been designated the Victory, WOW, and Udiville areas. See figure 8 for the definition of these areas.

Victory

This area is essentially the west contact of the granite stock (referred to as the West stock) within the old Brown grant claims, ranging from the Lucky Jim in the south to the Victory in the north. This area includes the Victory deposit drilled in the '50's, the Sapples molybdenum workings and possible Dodger-type tungsten. The scope of work here would be primarily geological, obtaining more detail on the limestone bands, and the attitude and location of the West stock contacts. Geochem follow-up may be warranted here also. The purpose would be to determine if additional tungsten zones similar to the 'Victory' exist to the south; and simultaneously to obtain more information on possible Dodger-type tungsten, and possible extensions or repetitions of the Sapples molybdenum showing.

This program would comprise the following work:

- review of existing data (may be available from J.W. MacLeod and Placer Dev. Ltd.)
- detailed geological mapping utilizing old geochem grid if possible
- sampling and specimen collection
- plan and report preparation

It is estimated that the field work would take two to three weeks for a geologist and one assistant, with a total cost of \$7500.00, including transportation, meals and accommodation, other relevant expenses and report writing.

WOW

With the present scanty information, it appears that the favourable environment that produced the Victory zone, continues south along the west contact of the West stock. The geochem survey suggests this also. Therefore it is proposed that this area should be mapped to establish the continuity and attitude of the known limestone beds, and the attitude, location, and composition of the West granite stock in this area. The purpose being to confirm targets based on geological data. Simultaneously, possible Dodger-type tungsten and molybdenite mineralization can be checked during the course of this program. It is estimated that this work (including plans) would cost approximately \$1500.00. This cost assumes that the Victory program proceeds, thus much of the overhead expenses are carried by that program.

Udiville

This is primarily considered a lead-zinc -silver target because of the existing showings and workings that were developed on lead-zinc mineralization. However, in addition, there are Emerald-type tungsten possibilities because of the proximity of the East granite stock. Therefore the work proposed would be directed at extending the known lead-zinc showings, obtaining more detailed data on the attitude and extent of the carbonates, particularly where they contact the granite on surface, and differentiating the granites of the East stock and comparing these with the West stock.

It is estimated that the field work could take two to three weeks for a geologist and one assistant, with a total cost including report writing, of approximately \$7 000.00 .

VICTORY COST ESTIMATE

Geologist(Field)	\$3 000
Research	500
Office, report	500
Assistant (15 days @ \$60)	900
Accomodation, meals (18 days @ \$45)	810
Assays	500
Vehicle (18 days @ \$30)	540
Sample freight, misc. supplies	80
Photocopies, prints	70
Telephone	150
Contingency	600
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$7 550</u>

WOW COST ESTIMATE

Geologist (4 days)	\$900
Assistant (4 days)	250
Assays	200
Accomodation, meals	200
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$1 550</u>

UDIVILLE COST ESTIMATE

Geologist	\$3 000
Assistant	900
Office, report	500
Accomodation, meals	900
Assays	500
Vehicle	550
Sample freight, misc. supplies	100
Photocopies, prints	75
Telephone	150
Contingency	325
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$7 000</u>

Detailed Cost Summary for Report Preparation

Preparation of data, plans, report	5 5/8 days @ \$225	\$1265.62
Typing		53.00
Assays (follow-up on field sampling)	5 @ \$11	55.00
Telephone		143.30
Transportation		15.00
Photocopies, prints		<u>87.25</u>
Total		\$1619.17

Detailed Cost Summary for Physical Work

Supervision of trenching, roadwork	3 days @ \$225/day	\$ 675.00
Trenching, roadwork	23 hours @ \$70/hr	1610.00
Lowbed rental		160.00
Pump rental for washing exposures	4 days @ \$20/day	80.00
Surveying, sampling - geologist	4 days @ \$225/day	900.00
- helper	5 days @ \$60/day	300.00
Accommodation, meals	2 men 9 days	414.00
Transportation	9days @ \$25/day plus 1130 miles @ 10.25/ mile	507.00
Assays	28 @ \$8.40 (average)	235.00
Miscellaneous supplies		<u>32.00</u>
Total		\$4913.00

Detailed Cost Summary for Report Preparation

Preparation of data, plans, report 5 5/8 days @ \$225	\$1265.62
Typing	53.00
Assays (follow-up on field sampling) 5 @ \$11	55.00
Telephone	143.30
Transportation	15.00
Photocopies, prints	<u>87.25</u>
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Assays 28 @ \$8.40 (average)	235.00
Miscellaneous supplies	<u>32.00</u>
Total	\$4913.00

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Mentor Exploration
c/- Mr. E. A. Lawrence
S13, C 17, R.R. 1,
Green Bay Rd.,
Westbank, B.C. VOH 2A0

DATE August 26, 1982
ANALYST LW
FILE NO. G 727


KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Mo	ppm Ag	ppm W			
1	7109	-	-	-	4	-	4			
2	7110	10	-	-	228	-	20			
3	7111	25	-	-	28	-	35			
4	7112	-	-	-	9	-	4			
5	7113	-	-	-	6	-	6			
6	7114	-	-	-	13	-	6			
7	7115	15	-	-	9	-	6			
8	7116	-	-	-	6	-	7			
9	7117	-	-	-	15	-	7			
10	7118	-	-	-	23	-	8			
11	7119	-	-	-	19	-	10			
12	7120	-	-	-	7	-	2			
13	7121	-	-	-	20	-	4			
14	7122	-	-	-	20	-	4			
15	7123	-	-	-	6	-	5			
16	7124	-	25	148	10	1.5	50			
17	7125	-	35	23	6	1.6	4			
18	7126	-	23	69	4	1.3	6			
19	7127	-	14	178	8	1.9	4			
20	7128	-	12	107	7	1.5	4			
21	7129	-	-	-	9	-	6			
22	7130	20	-	-	11	-	4			
23	7131	-	-	-	8	-	6			
24	7132	-	-	-	6	-	4			
25	7133	-	20	8059	6	2.2	10			
26	7134	-	-	-	7	-	10			
27	7135	-	-	-	7	-	10			
28	7136	-	14	35	6	.5	10			

CERTIFICATE

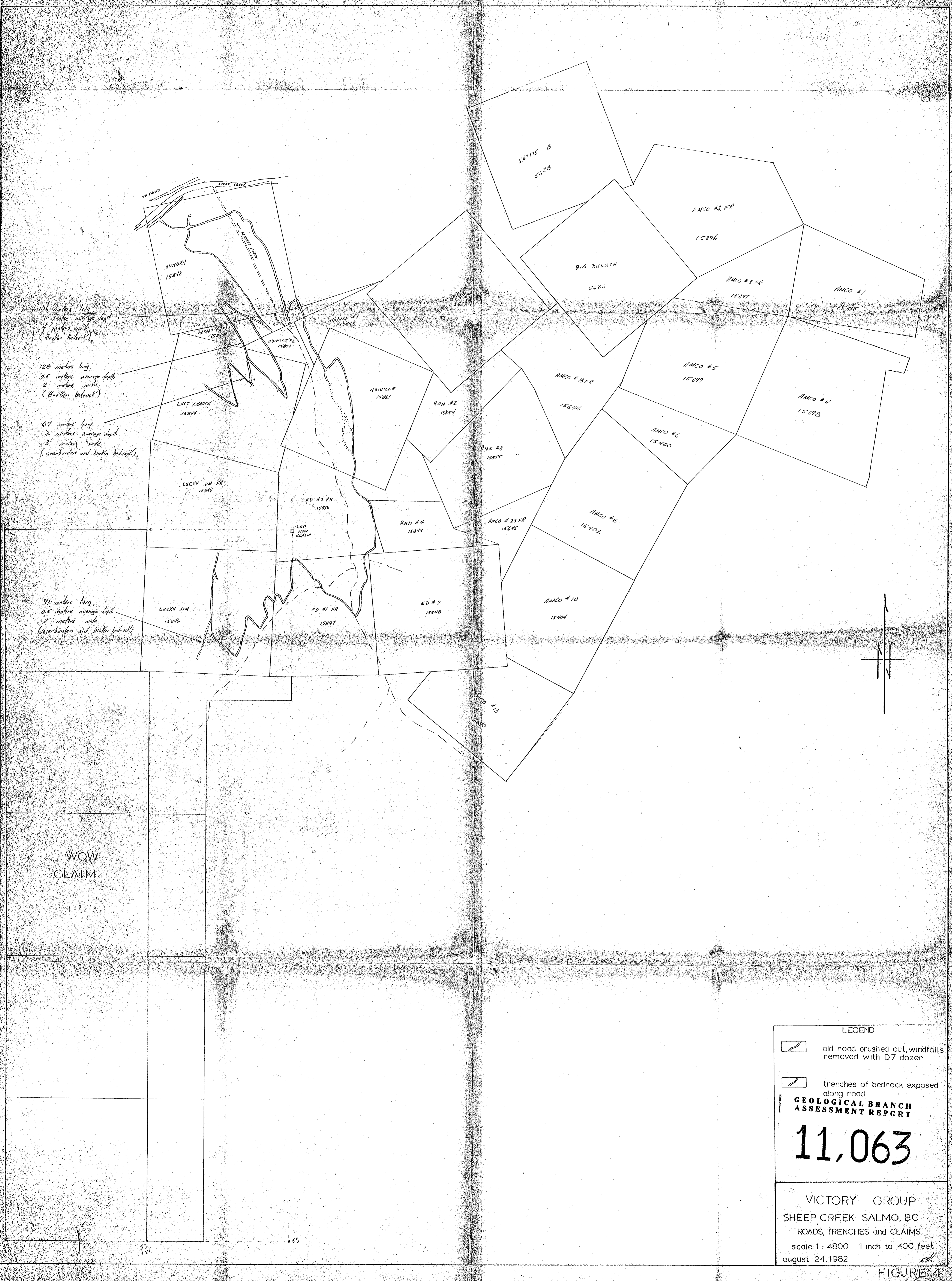
I, Edward A. Lawrence OF R.R.#1 S13-C17, Greenbay Road,
Westbank, in the Province of British Columbia

DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a Consulting Engineer, with a business address at R.R.#1, S13-C17, Greenbay Road, in the town of Westbank, in the province of British Columbia.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with the degree of B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering.
3. That I have actively practiced my profession in mineral production or mineral exploration since graduation in 1959.
4. That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.
5. That I hold no interest, directly or indirectly in Kentor Exploration and Development Company Limited.


E.A. Lawrence, B.A.Sc.,
Professional Engineer

Dated at Westbank,
Province of British Columbia,
This 16th day of October, 1982.




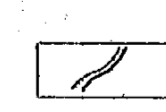
106 meters long
1 meter average depth
4 meters wide
(Broken bedrock)

128 meters long
0.5 meters average depth
2 meters wide
(Broken bedrock)

67 meters long
2 meters average depth
3 meters wide
(overburden and broken bedrock)

91 meters long
0.5 meters average depth
2 meters wide
(overburden and broken bedrock)

LEGEND

-  old road brushed out, windfalls removed with D7 dozer
-  trenches of bedrock exposed along road

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

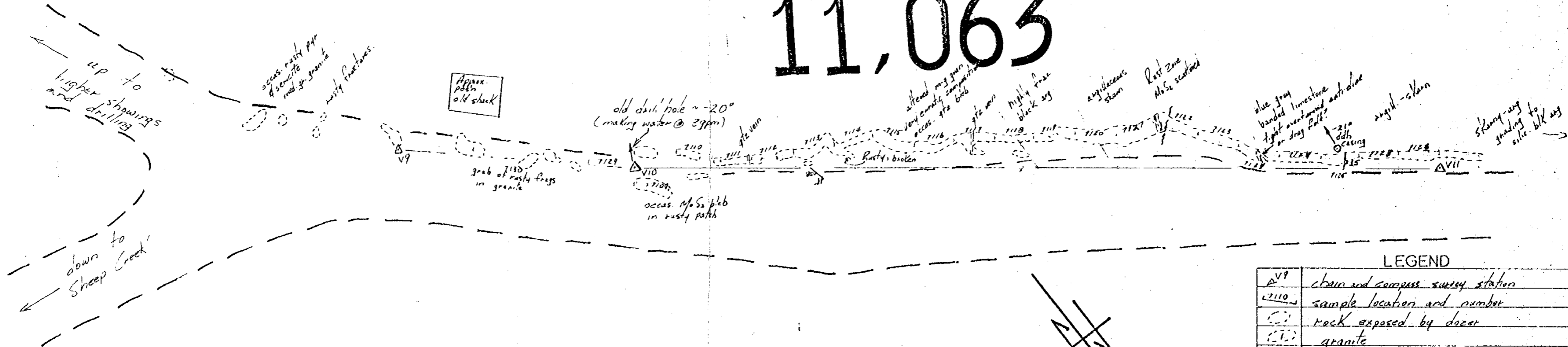
11,063

VICTORY GROUP
SHEEP CREEK SALMO, BC
ROADS, TRENCHES and CLAIMS
scale: 1:4800 1 inch to 400 feet
august 24, 1982

FIGURE 4

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,063



Sample No.	Au ppb	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm
7109					4	4
7110	10				228	20
7111	25				28	35
7112					9	4
7113					6	6
7114					13	6
7115	15				9	6
7116					6	7
7117					15	7
7118					23	3
7119					19	10

Sample No.	Au ppb	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm
7120					7	2
7121					20	4
7122					20	4
7123					6	5
7124		25	148	1.5	10	50
7125		35	23	1.6	6	4
7126		23	69	1.3	4	6
7127		14	178	1.9	8	4
7128		12	107	1.5	7	4
7129					9	6
7130	20				11	4

LEGEND

AV9	chain and compass survey station
7110	sample location and number
(1)	rock exposed by dozer
(2)	granite
(3)	black argillite
(4)	skarn
(5)	limestone
-	joint in granite; bedding in sediments

VICTORY GROUP

SHEEP CREEK SALMO, B.C.
SAPPLES SHOWING AREA

Scale 1 : 250

Aug. 23/82

Figure 5

VICTORY AREA

JUDVILLE AREA

WOW AREA

AREAS OF POTENTIAL TO BE EXAMINED TO DETERMINE IF DRILL TARGETS EXIST

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,063

LEGEND	
1	GRANITE
2	BLACK ARGILLITE
3	SKARN
4	LIME STONE
5	DOLOMITE

VICTORY GROUP SHEEP CREEK SALMO, BC

scale: 1:4800 1 inch to 400 feet august 24, 1982