GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on

VICTORY GROUP

SALMO AREA

NELSON MINING DIVISION

49° 07' N 117° 10' W

82F/3E

for

MENTOR EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

by

E. A. LAWRENCE, P.ENG.

WESTBANK, B. C.
SEPTEMBER 1983

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
Location and Access	1
Property Description	1
History	5
Economic Assessment	5
Geological Work Summary	6
GEOLOGY	7
Objective	7
Tungsten West of Bennett Creek	7
Granitic Rocks	10
Udiville Area	11
Recommendations	13
COST SUMMARY	16
ENGINEERS CERTIFICATE	17

APPENDIX I Udiville Sample and Assay Summary

APPENDIX II Assay Reports

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		Page
1	GENERAL LOCATION MAP	2
2	PROPERTY LOCATION MAP 1:50000	4
3	PROPERTY PLAN 1:9600	In pocket
4	LUCKY JIM - WOW GEOLOGY 1:4800	" "
5	UDIVILLE - VICTORY GEOLOGY 1:2400	" "
6	UDIVILLE ADIT GEOLOGY and ASSAYS 1:100	" "
7	VERTICAL SECTION UDIVILLE 1:2400	" "

INTRODUCTION

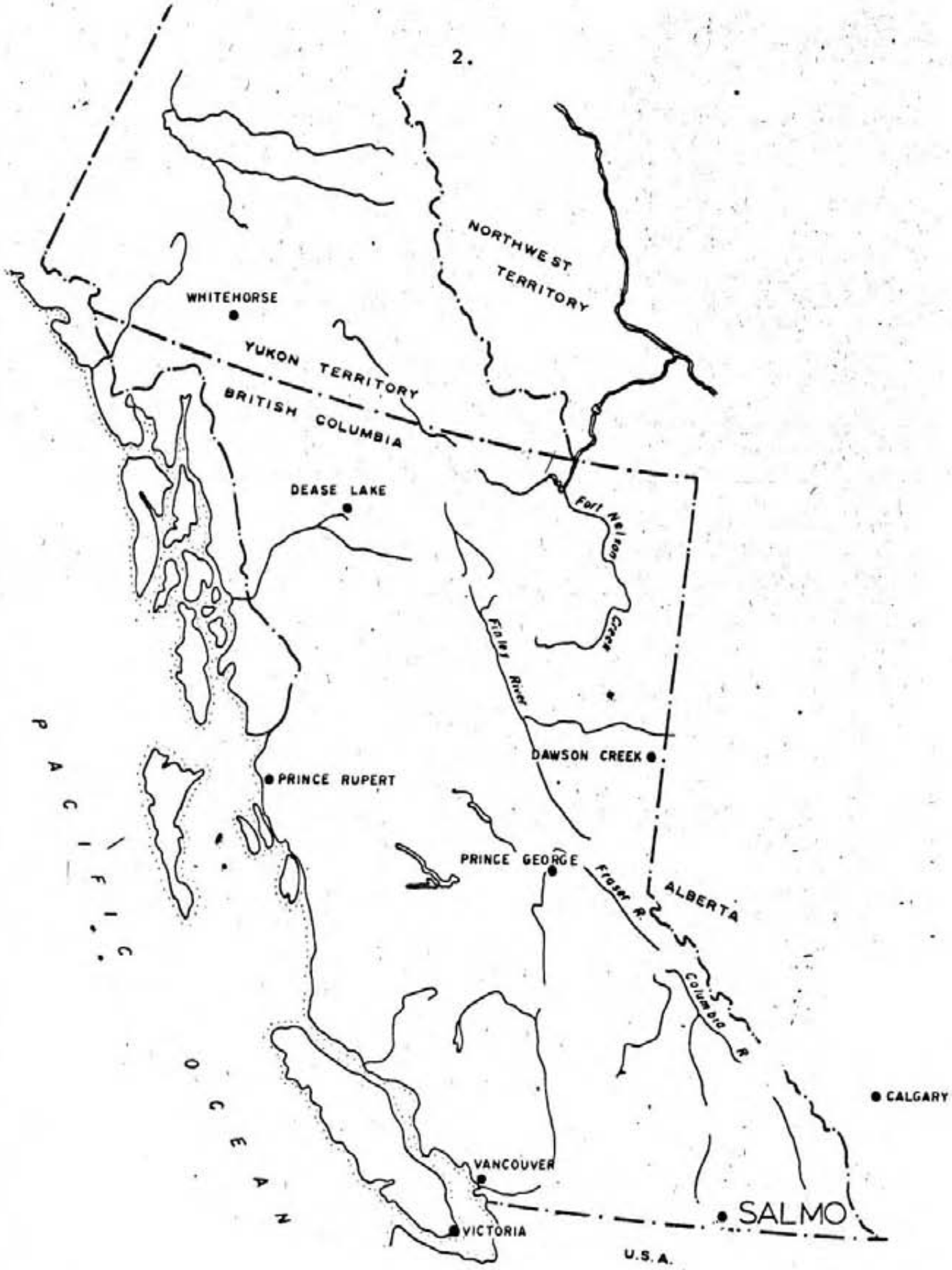
Location and Access

The Victory Group is located approximately ten kilometers southeast of Salmo, B.C., near the junction of Sheep Creek and Bennett Creek. See Figure 1 & Figure 2. Road access is by way of the Sheep Creek road, commencing at the junction with the old Nelway highway (near Louisiana-Pacific (BC) Sawmill), thence six kilometers up Sheep Creek to the Sheep Creek - Bennett Creek confluence. The HB Mill site, formerly owned and operated by Cominco, but now the property of David Minerals Ltd., is located one and a half kilometers downstream. The Victory Group is located south of Sheep Creek, and generally covers the area from Billings Creek to the west drainage of Bennett Creek, south to Nevada Mountain. See Figure 2.

Property Description

The Victory Group was originally part of a package included in an option agreement between Mentor Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. and Placer Development Ltd. in July 1979. In mid-1983 the agreement with Placer was terminated, but Mentor retained its interest in the Victory Group. The Victory Group consisted of twenty-seven reverted Crown Grants and an eight unit mineral claim. Prior to 6 September 1983, the WOW claim consisted of 10 units. Two units have been dropped from the south end of the claim since that time. The current property (see Figure 3) is summarized as follows:

(See listing on following page)



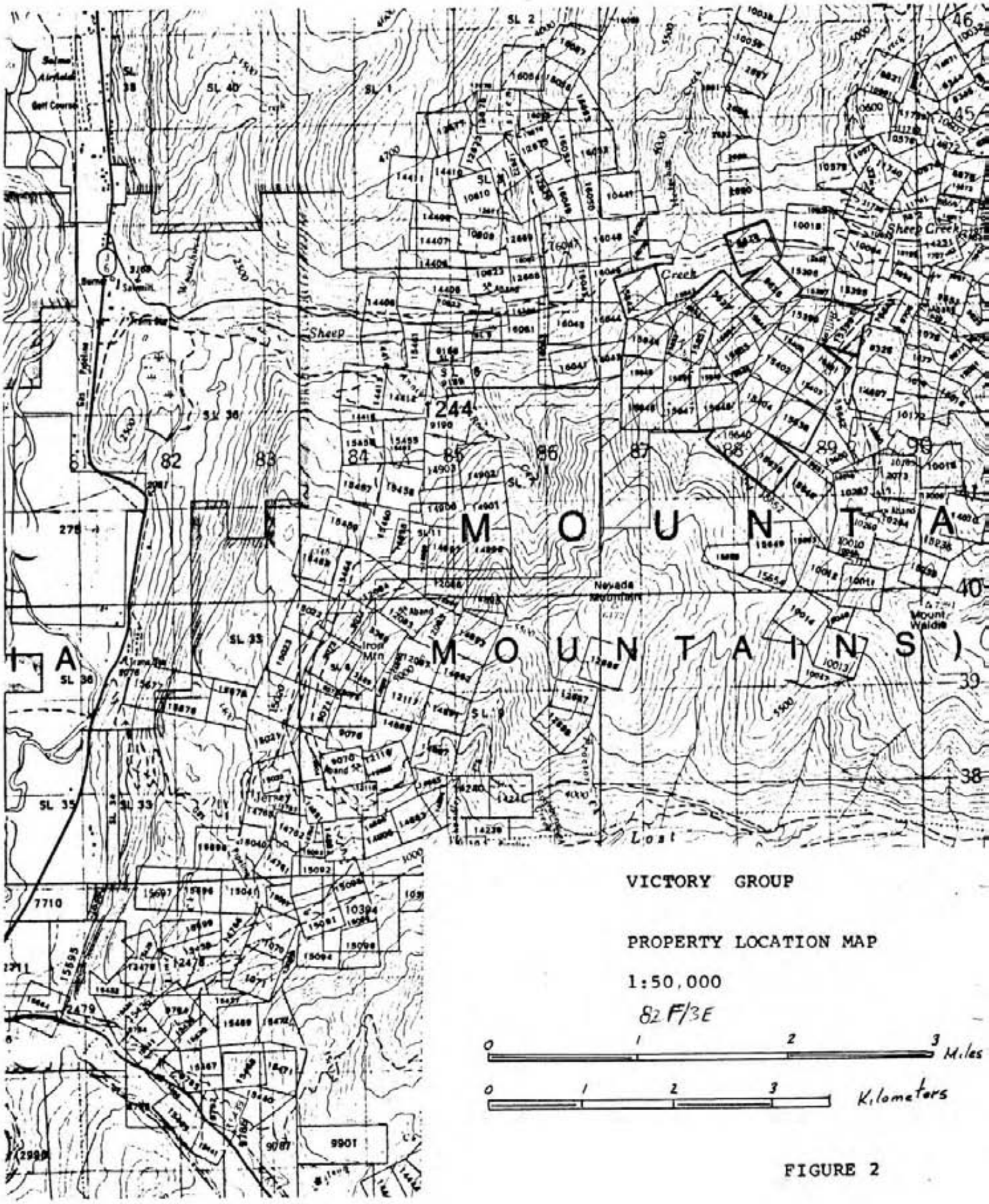
LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1" = 140 MILES APPROX.

Miles 100 0 100 200 300 Miles

FIGURE 1

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	ANNIV. DATE
Victory	354(15842)	Nov. 22/86
Udiville #1/Victory Fraction	355(15843)	Nov. 22/86
Last Chance	356(15844)	Nov. 22/86
Lucky Jim Fraction	357(15845)	Nov. 22/86
Lucky Jim	358(15846)	Nov. 22/86
Ed No. 1 Fraction	359(15847)	Nov. 22/85
Ed No. 2	360(15848)	Nov. 22/85
RMM No. 4	361(15849)	Nov. 22/85
Ed No. 2 Fraction	362(15850)	Nov. 22/86
Udiville	325(15851)	Oct. 11/86
Udiville No. 2	363(15852)	Nov. 22/86
RMM No. 2	364(15853)	Nov. 22/85
RMM No. 3	365(15854)	Nov. 22/85
Big Duluth	425(5626)	Mar. 1/86
Alice	426(5627)	Mar. 1/86
Hattie B	427(5628)	Mar. 1/86
Amco No. 8	428(15402)	Mar. 1/84
Amco No. 10	429(15404)	Mar. 1/84
Amco No. 13	430(15640)	Mar. 1/84
Amco No. 18 Fraction	431(15644)	Mar. 1/86
Amco No. 23 Fraction	432(15645)	Mar. 1/84
Amco No. 1	524(15395)	Sept. 7/84
Amco No. 2 Fraction	523(15396)	Sept. 7/84
Amco No. 3 Fraction	526(15397)	Sept. 7/84
Amco No. 4	527(15398)	Sept. 7/84
Amco No. 5	528(15399)	Sept. 7/84
Amco No. 6	530(15400)	Sept. 7/84
WOW (8 units)	536	Oct. 18/84



VICTORY GROUP

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

1:50,000

82 F/3E

0 1 2 3 Miles

0 1 2 3 Kilometers

FIGURE 2

History

The recorded history on this property dates back 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 molydenite 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 molydeum potential. This was dropped in 1948. In 1952-53, Victory Tungsten drilled 73 holes totalling about 17,000 feet, outlining about 90,000 tons of 0.5% 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.

A trenching and mapping program was carried out on the Victory, Victory Fr, Last Chance and Lucky Jim claims in the fall of 1982. The mapping results indicated that more geological mapping was warranted to determine more accurately the relationship of the stratigraphic units with the granitic intrusions, and to differentiate these granitics.

Economic Assessment

Tungsten, molydenum and lead-zinc are the minerals of interest on this property. Tungsten is located west of Bennett Creek in a 90,000 ton deposit grading 0.5% WO_3 outlined by drilling in 1952-53, and in showings on the Lucky Jim claim. Lead-zinc occurs on the Udiville claim in a limestone-dolomite bed east of Bennett Creek. This area was not examined during the 1982 program. There is a marked similarity of the

Udiville showings to some of the zones of the Jersey lead-zinc property to the south-west, which was a substantial producer from 1947 to 1970. A strong lead-zinc anomaly was detected in this area by the geochemical survey conducted by Mentor in 1978. This, combined with the surface occurrences of lead-zinc discovered in the 1920's, indicate that this area is worthy of additional exploration. Also, with the excellent location of the property with respect to roads, power, water supply and a recently functional lead-zinc concentrator only one mile away, the economics with respect to pre-production capital costs are greatly enhanced. This means that a deposit here could be viable at lower grade and tonnage than in most other areas.

Potential for tungsten exists east of Bennett Creek where the limestones contact the granite stock at depth. This could be evaluated only by diamond drilling.

Molydenum occurs west of Bennett Creek, north of the Victory tungsten deposit, in a garnet-diopside bedded skarn and argillite area, cut by a granite dyke and near the north tip of the granite stock. Minerlization is erratic and relatively high grade. This is the only known area of molybdenite occurrence on the property. See Figure 4. Potential is limited due to the erratic distribution of mineralization.

Geological Work Summary

Mapping was on a scale of 1 : 4800 on the traverses, and on a scale of 1 : 100 on the Udiville showings. The Udiville adit was also mapped at a scale of 1 : 100. The areas covered were the Victory, Victory Fr, Last Chance, Lucky Jim Fraction, Lucky Jim, WOW units to the top of Nevada Mtn, Udiville, RMM #4, RMM #3, Amco #18 Fr, Alice, Udiville #1 and Udiville #2 claims. All roads were traversed also, but with the exception of those on the Victory Tungsten area, they are mainly in overburden.

GEOLOGY

The objectives of this program were as follows:

i) to obtain additional information on tungsten potential along the west side of the granite stock west of Bennett Creek by tracing the known limestone beds located on the Victory claim in the north, and the Lucky Jim claim in the central area of the claim group.

ii) to differentiate the intrusives.

iii) to obtain additional information on the carbonate sediments east of Bennett Creek as they relate to lead-zinc and/or tungsten occurrences.

iv) to obtain additional information on the MoS_2 potential.

See Figures 4 & 5 for the general geology of the property. This consists of a compilation of previous work plus the additional detail obtained during the 1983 program.

Tungsten West of Bennett Creek

The objective was to try to extend the known surface trace of the limestone beds that were found on the Victory showing, and the limestone bed that was uncovered during the 1982 seasons trenching on the south branch of the Lucky Jim road. The contact of this limestone with the granite is considered a favourable area for 'Emerald-type' tungsten potential. 'Emerald-type' mineralization occurs typically at a granite-Reeves limestone contact, and is characterized by a high percentage of pyrrhotite in a coarse-grained calcite matrix. Production from the Emerald and Invincible Mines at the Canex property was from this environment. The presently outlined Victory tungsten deposit (90,000 tons @ 0.5% WO_3) is also in this geologic setting.

One traverse was run northerly from the most northerly exposure of limestone on the Victory workings in an attempt to trace the possible extension of this bed. This traverse

commenced on the Shack road showing and continued northerly into Bennett Creek. Unfortunately, due to overburden, no limestone was observed in this area.

Another traverse was commenced from the switchback near the center of the Last Chance claim. It was intended to check for limestone extending southerly from the bed exposed near the intersection of roads at the north end of the Last Chance claim. However, no limestone was detected in this area either. Overburden may have obscured it, if it in fact exists here. This traverse located and followed the granite-argillite contact, and also located a 10-15 meter wide, east-west trending, fine-grained granite dyke.

Two traverses were carried westerly from the Lucky Jim north road. One went as far as the steep west facing bluffs, thence southerly up the ridge, thence returning to the road. The other commenced further south on the same road, carried to the west and thence back to the road. The purpose was to determine if the limestone horizan located on the Lucky Jim south road, continues into this area, what its attitude is, and also to determine the general attitude of other sediments in this area. Unfortunately, no limestone was found. Overburden is relatively light here, so it is believed that no limestone bed exists through the area of these traverses.

A short traverse was run to the east from this same general area of the Lucky Jim north road, which located the contact of the granite with garnet-diopside skarn. An old hand pit was found here, specimens from which showed scheelite under the ultraviolet lamp.

A traverse was carried from the limestone outcrop on the Lucky Jim south road southwesterly to the main ridge, thence

southerly for 2 kilometers to the top of Nevada Mountain. The return route was to the east and down the draw leading to Lucky Jim Creek. No limestone was observed along this traverse. Rock exposures are abundant along the ridge leading to Nevada Mountain. Few exposures were found on the return leg on the eastern slope and in the heavily-brushed draw leading to Lucky Jim Creek. Boulders in the draw were predominantly granite, with black argillite next in abundance.

In general, the mapping in this area of the Victory group failed to locate a consistent, continuous limestone horizon on surface. From this it may be concluded that a) the limestone is discontinuous or b) overburden may have obscured its surface expression.

It is the authors belief that if the overburden was removed in the areas adjacent to the presently known occurrences of limestone, extension of these occurrences would be possible, but only for relatively short distances. Therefore, it is concluded that the limestone horizon is relatively discontinuous, and therefore the favourable granite-limestone contact would also be discontinuous, substantially reducing the potential for tungsten mineralization. Another negative feature in the Lucky Jim area is that the regional dip of the sedimaents is mainly westerly and the granite stock lies east of the known limestone occurrence. Therefore, the granite-limestone contact no longer exists, having been eroded. As can be seen on Figure 4, the best potential exists in the relatively small area north of the above limestone occurrence on the Lucky Jim south road, to the projected intersection with the granite. Garnet-diopside skarn with associated scheelite, and minor pyrrhotite, has been found in various locations. This is similar to the 'Dodger-type' mineralization that was mined at

Placer Development's Canex property in the 1950's and early 1970's. At Canex, the type occurrence of 'Dodger-type' mineralization occurs within the Truman formation which is overlain by the Reeves formation, and is not necessarily directly related to a granite contact. Mineralized zones are conformable to bedding. Generally, the 'Dodger-type' mineralization was lower grade than 'Emerald-type' mineralization . 'Emerald-type' mineralization was observed only in one location on the surface at the Victory property. A highly-oxidized specimen taken from near the junction of the access roads near the north end of the Last Chance claim, may represent oxidized 'Emerald-type' mineralization. Its proximity to a limestone bed suggests that it was probably an 'Emerald-type' specimen. As noted earlier, the zone outlined by drilling is within an 'Emerald-type' environment. The potential for 'Dodger-type' mineralization cannot be evaluated with the data available at this time. A detailed review of the 1952-53 drill program would show whether this work adequately tested the potential for 'Dodger-type' tungsten.

Granitic Rocks

Only two traverses crossed granitic rocks. In general, only three types could be distinguished. These are the coarse-grained granite that forms the bulk of the stock on the west side of Bennett Creek; a medium-grained granite observed on the Victory road in the north-central area of the Last Chance claim (this may be a dyke), and a fine-grained granite dyke observed on the Lucky Jim Fraction. In general, the granites were unremarkable, with no evidence of brecciation or shearing, alteration to chlorite and muscovite was evident near the Sapples moly showing where occasional quartz-veining existed.

Part of this apparent uniformity in the granite may be due to the lack of outcrop. However, the general impression, with respect to MoS_2 potential, is that it occurs mainly near the contact with the limey argillite (Truman?), in the vicinity of the Sapples showing. No MoS_2 was observed within the granite away from the Sapples moly showing.

Udiville Area

The objective here was to obtain structural information on the carbonate rocks to determine what potential exists for lead-zinc and/or tungsten mineralization. Work done here involved a traverse to the top of Udiville Mountain; several traverses near the Udiville drift; mapping and sampling of the Udiville drift; mapping and sampling of the known Udiville hand pits. See Figure 5 and Figure 6.

The tungsten potential for this area exists where the limestone horizon contacts the granite stock. This contact is not visible on surface to the writers knowledge. Theoretically the surface contact should be in the Bennett Creek area, southwest of the Udiville workings. Figure 7 is a vertical section at North 70° East, looking northerly, showing the possible projected location of the favourable contact. See Figure 5 for location of this section. The only way for this potential to be tested would be by diamond drilling.

One result of the recent mapping indicates that the carbonate beds dip steeply northerly, rather than southerly as shown on the published maps. This significantly alters the projected granite-limestone contact zone.

The lead-zinc potential of the Udiville area is located within a 100 - 150 meter thick horizon of limestone and/or dolomite (Reeves equivalent?), trending 40 degrees east of north and dipping 60 - 80 degrees westerly in the vicinity of the

Udiville workings. Figure 5 shows the location of this structure and its projection from outcrops. Known mineralization consists primarily of sphalerite with minor galena, and silver, occurring as bands conformable with bedding in the dolomite. Mineralization has been exposed in several stratigraphically separate areas, with wide, apparently barren, areas. The location of the Udiville adit appears to be in the highest grade area exposed on surface. Figure 6 shows the mapping and sampling of the Udiville adit. No significant mineralization was noted underground. However, a vuggy, oxidized zone between station UU3 and UU4 is probably the location of the mineralized beds seen in the trench. Several crossfaults complicate the structure in this part of the drift. It is believed that this drift was intended to follow the most southerly of two narrow bands of mineralization exposed in the trench. These bands are separated by about one meter of waste in this location.

Near the north boundary of the Udiville claim, approximately 200 meters north of the Udiville adit, several old hand dug open cuts were found. The mineralization noted in the most southerly cut ran Tr% Pb 3.71% Zn over a width of about 0.2 meters. The next pit to the north exposed a 0.2 meter oxidized zone trending northeasterly and dipping north. A sample here carried low Pb, Zn, Au and Cu values, but ran 1.02 oz Ag/ton.

The Minister of Mines report of 1928, reports as follows for this area: "The limestone striking northerly up the hillside, is irregularly mineralized in places with sparsely disseminated sulphides of iron, lead and zinc over widths up to 6 feet wide. A sample taken across 3 feet in an open-cut at 3,450 feet elevation assayed: gold, 0.01 oz. to the ton; silver, 0.3 oz. to the ton; lead, 0.5 per cent; zinc, 7.7 per cent. Another sample taken across a 4½ foot section of

rock exposed in a slide just below the cabin assayed: gold, 0.01 oz. to the ton; silver, 0.4 oz. to the ton; lead, 0.4 per cent; zinc, 10.8 per cent. A sample of selected material assayed: gold, 0.02 oz. to the ton; silver, 0.6 oz. to the ton; lead, 6.9 per cent; zinc, 4.8 per cent."

It is believed that several short diamond drill holes were drilled in the Udiville area many years ago. However, due to the lack of time, it has not been possible to locate this data, and to correlate it with this recent mapping.

The geochemical survey conducted by Mentor in 1978 revealed lead and zinc anomalies for approximately 500 meters along the limestone beds in which the Udiville showings are located. These anomalies commence near the central area of the Udiville claim and continue northeasterly to the central area of the Alice claim.

Recommendations

It wasn't feasible to review the results of the Victory drilling program carried out in 1951-52, due to shortness of time as noted earlier. Any further work on the Victory tungsten would be dependent on evaluating the diamond drill data and combining this with the current mapping data. If this work suggets additional potential, then further exploration effort in this area may be justified. If no additional potential is indicated, then the only recourse is to wait for tungsten prices to improve to the point where production from the indicated reserve of 90,000 tons of 0.5% WO_3 is feasible.

The molybdenite potential is very limited, being primarily a contact-type deposit. The occurrences observed were not amenable to efficient mining, being narrow and erratic, which would result in considerable dilution. If molybdenum prices were favourable, it might be feasible for a very small scale

operation (eg 4 to 5 men), to successfully exploit the higher grade zones, hand picking to reduce dilution.

No favourable environment for a porphyry molybdenite occurrence was observed during examination of the granites exposed in this area.

The limestone and dolomite beds of the Udiville area are worthy of additional work with respect to lead-zinc potential. This conclusion is based on the following:

i) the limestones and dolomites bear a close resemblance to the Reeves formation in which the Remac, Canex (Jersey and Emerald lead-zinc mines), and H B deposits were located.

ii) the mineralization observed in the open cuts resemble the surface exposures of the Jersey deposits.

iii) mineralization is not confined to one horizon, being observed in the Udiville adit area and also near the claim boundary. The 1928 Minister of Mines report indicated other occurrences which were not found by the writer.

iv) a strong geochemical anomaly exists over the limestone-dolomite beds which are considered to have potential.

v) favourable economic factors such as - low cost for exploration and development - access, power, water are available with minimal capital expense - skilled manpower available in nearby community - suitable lead-zinc concentrator within trucking distance and smelter within 46 kilometers (28 miles).

Therefore, it is recommended that follow-up work be carried out that would provide access and data to enable a diamond drill program to be done in a subsequent program.

Roads exist over much of the property, but are inaccessible at present because the bridge across Sheep Creek was washed

out many years ago. The old abutments still exist however, and with relatively little work could be used to support a simple log bridge as constructed routinely by local loggers. This bridge would be strong enough for light trucks and equipment. Dozers and heavier equipment can easily ford the creek as is presently done.

Access roads totalling about 500 meters would be required to open up existing showings better, and to provide access for future diamond drilling. These roads can be located so as to expose as much rock as possible, thus permitting more detailed stratigraphy and sampling across the favourable limestone-dolomite beds.

While this work is in progress, a survey to tie the workings to the old legal claim survey would be carried out. This would correctly locate the old workings and all pertinent outcrops. Also, additional detailed geological mapping and prospecting would be done over the favourable areas.

Following this program, recommendations for a future diamond drill program would be possible.

COST SUMMARY

For period 3 August to 5 September 1983

Geological services	16 5/8	days @$250 per day	4156.25
Field assistant 1)	9	days @$ 60 per day	540.00
2)	6½	days @$ 50 per day	325.00
Transportation	17	days @$ 25 per day	425.00
	672	miles @$0.25 per mile	168.00
Honda ATC rental	11	days @$ 40 per day	440.00
Chainsaw rental	6	days @$ 20 per day	120.00
Accommodation	30	days @$26.50 per day	768.00
Meals, groceries			237.29
Misc supplies, sample freight			47.52
Assays			182.00
Prints, photocopies, postage			14.40
Total *			$7423.46
			2723.25
			10146.71

* This does not include costs incurred after 5 September 1983 - to complete the field work and to write the report.

STATEMENT

To: Kenlow Exploration and Development Co. Ltd., in account with E. A. Lawrence Consulting for services rendered for the period 9 September 1983 to 30 September 1983, re field work, report preparation, and assessment filing for Victory Group, near Salmo, B. C.

Balance at 10 September 1983 (after deducting $3000 field expense advance)	$5365.68	
Less: payment	5265.68	
Balance	Nil	

Current Period - 9 September - 30 September 1983

		Expenses incurred from 6 Sept to 8 Sept incls.	
Geological services - 7 days @ $250.00	1750.00	½ day	218.75
Truck (field use) - 2 days @ $25.00	50.00		
Truck mileage - 272 miles @ $0.25	68.00		
Honda rental - 2 days @ $40.00	80.00	1 day	40.00
Accomodation - Office rental - 3 days @ $25.00	75.00	1 day	25.00
Prints, photocopies	23.45		
Supplies, Assays	2.75	Assays	182.00
		Shovel	14.50
Typing	65.00		
Meals, groceries	101.50	Groc	9.47
Telephone	17.05		
Net Balance	$2233.53	plus →	$489.72
Less: error in accomodation charge on 10 Sept 83 invoice	-100.00	Total	$2723.25
	$2133.53		

E.A. Lawrence, P.Eng.
25 October 1983

83-2

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward A. Lawrence of R.R.#1, S13 - C17, Green Bay 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, Green Bay Road, in the town of Westbank, in the Province of British Columbia.
2. That I am 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 Mentor Exploration and Development Company Limited.

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

Dated at Westbank
Province of British Columbia
This 23rd day of September, 1983

UDIVILLE SAMPLE SUMMARY

Date	Description	Number	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Cu
			%	%	ppm	ppb	ppm
Aug. 20/83	Udiville Adit. UU4 +0m to UU4 + 4m Random wall chip	7188	.01	.06	2.2		
"	" " UU4 + 4m to UU4 + 10m " " "	7189	.09	.13	2.2		
"	" " UU3 to UU4 " " "	7190	.01	.04	1.7		
"	" " UU2 + 6m Chip of broken zone	7191	.01	.16	1.3		
"	" " UU2 to UU3 Random wall chip	7192	.01	.02	1.6		
"	" " UU2 to UU2a " " "	7193	.08	.09	1.9		
"	" " UU1 to UU2 " " "	7194	.01	.09	1.6		
"	" " UU1 to UU2 (east wall) " " "	7195	.01	.02	1.4		
Aug. 22/83	Udiville surface trench (ox. band, see Figure 6)	7196	15.2	3.89	4.0		
"	" " " (high Pb band, 0.1m)	7197	3.41	5.67	1.02 oz/t		
"	Udiville trail. U40 open cut. Grab of mineralization	7198	L.01	3.71	1.5	L5	19
"	" " U41 " " Quartz vein	7199	L.01	.01	0.7	L5	7
"	" " U41 " " Oxidized material	7200	.23	.28	1.02 oz/t	5	510

APPENDIX II

ASSAY REPORTS

Member
Canadian Testing
Association

KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Mr. E. A. Lawrence

Site 13, Comp. 17, R.R. #1

Westbank, B.C. V0H 2A0

Certificate No. K-5837

Date August 31, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Pb	Zn
		percent	percent
1	7188	.01	.06
2	7189	.09	.13
3	7190	.01	.04
4	7191	.01	.16
5	7192	.01	.02
6	7193	.08	.09
7	7194	.01	.09
8	7195	.01	.02
9	7196	15.2	3.89
10	7197	3.41	5.67
11	7198	L.01	3.71
12	7199	L.01	.01
13	7200	.23	.28
	L means "Less than"		

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

E. A. Lawrence
Site 13, Comp. 17, R.R. #1
Westbank, B.C.
V0H 2A0

FILE NO. _____

DATE September 2, 1983

ANALYST _____

FILE NO. G-894

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm Cu	ppm Ag	
1	7188	-	-	2.2	
2	7189	-	-	2.2	
3	7190	-	-	1.7	
4	7191	-	-	1.3	
5	7192	-	-	1.6	
	7193	-	-	1.9	
7	7194	-	-	1.6	
8	7195	-	-	1.4	
9	7196	-	-	4.0	
10	7197	-	-	G20.0	Subsequent assay - 1.02 oz Ag/ton
11	7198	L5	19	1.5	
12	7199	L5	7	.7	
13	7200	5	510	G20.0	Subsequent assay - 1.02 oz Ag/ton

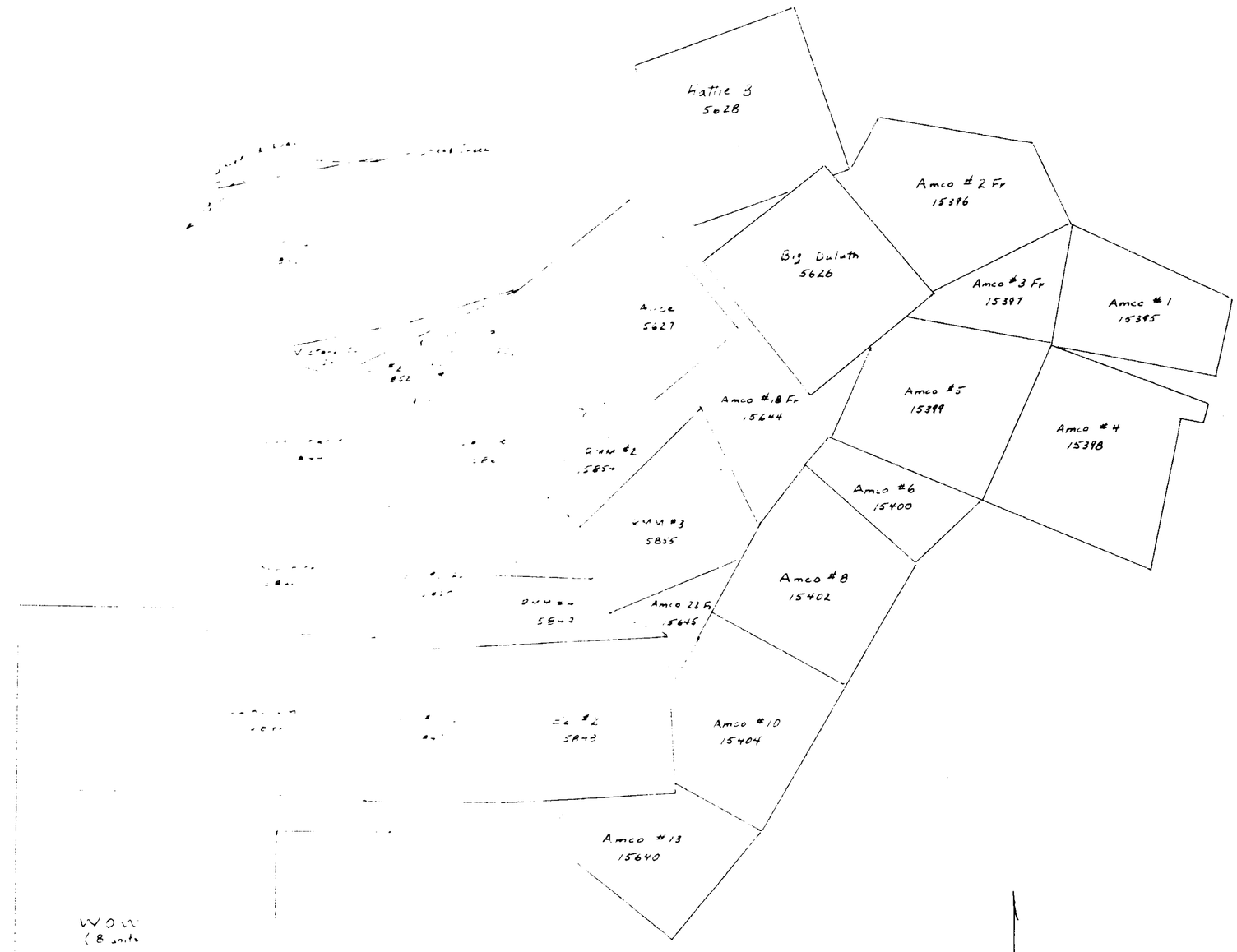
G means "Greater than"

L means "Less than"

Rock Geochem: Crush entire sample, subsample if necessary,
Pulverize in ring grinder to approximately -100 mesh

Au Method: Fire Assay
Atomic Absorption

Cu, Ag Method: Hot Acid Extraction
Atomic Absorption



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,662

0 800 1600 Feet

0 200 400 500 Meters

VICTORY GROUP		
SCALE	APPROVED BY	DRAWN BY EAK
DATE SEPT 83		REVISED
PROPERTY PLAN		
		DRAWING NUMBER FIGURE 3

LUCKY JIM

ED 1 Fr

ED 2

WOW

Lucky Jim north road

Lucky Jim Creek

Bennett Creek

Lucky Jim South Road

is bed at least 1m true width

no O/C found in this area

South traverse ended on Nevada Mountain Returned North on route east of ascent route

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,662

LEGEND

- gr — granite
- sh-arg — shiny argillite
- sh — shale
- ba — black argillite
- is — limestone
- p60
- ——
- .....
- — — —

0 400 800 Feet

0 100 200 300 Meters

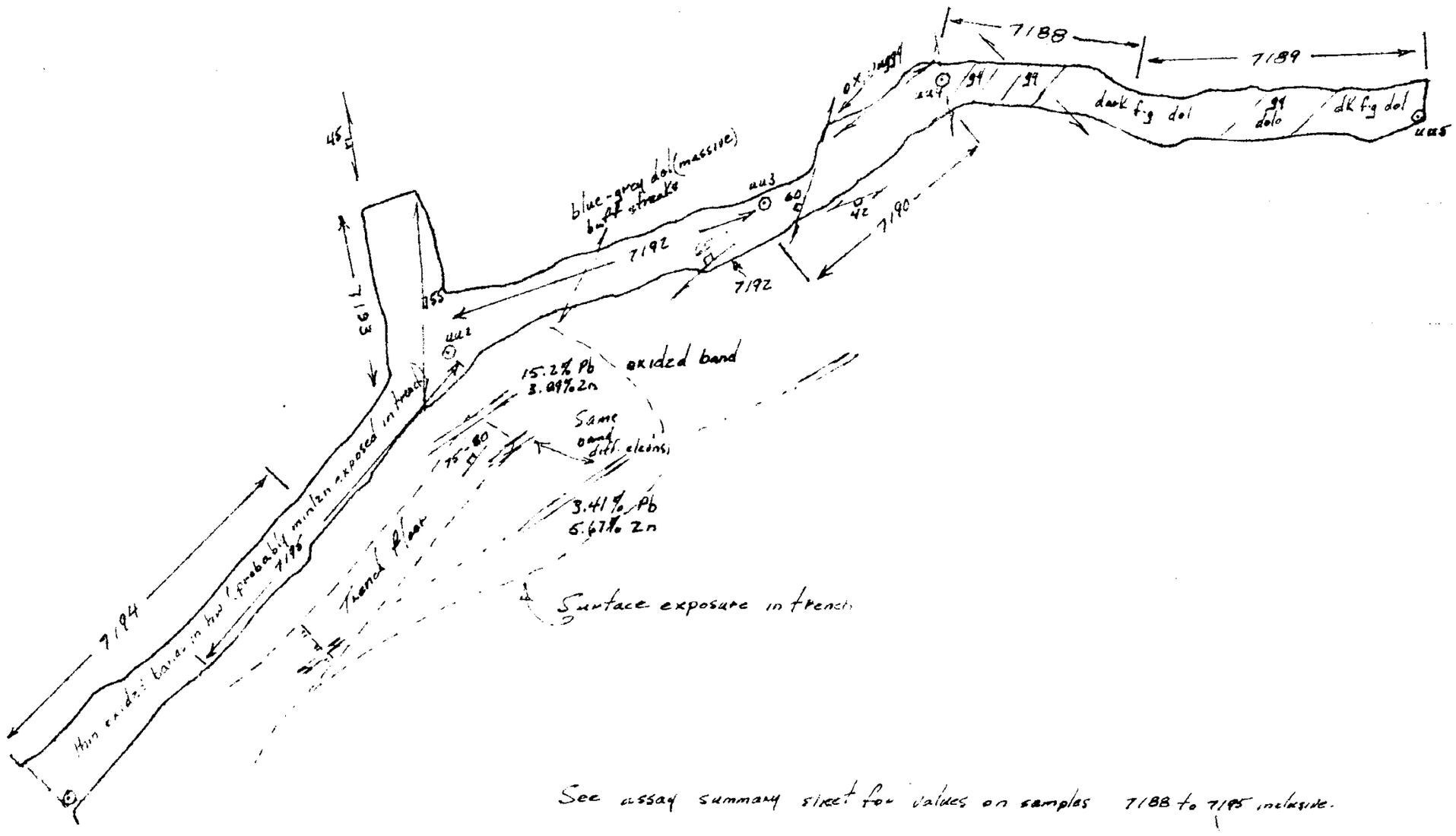
VICTORY GROUP

SCALE: 1 : 4800	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY EAK.
DATE: SEPT 83		REVISED

GEOLOGY – LUCKY JIM - WOW

DRAWING NUMBER
FIGURE 4

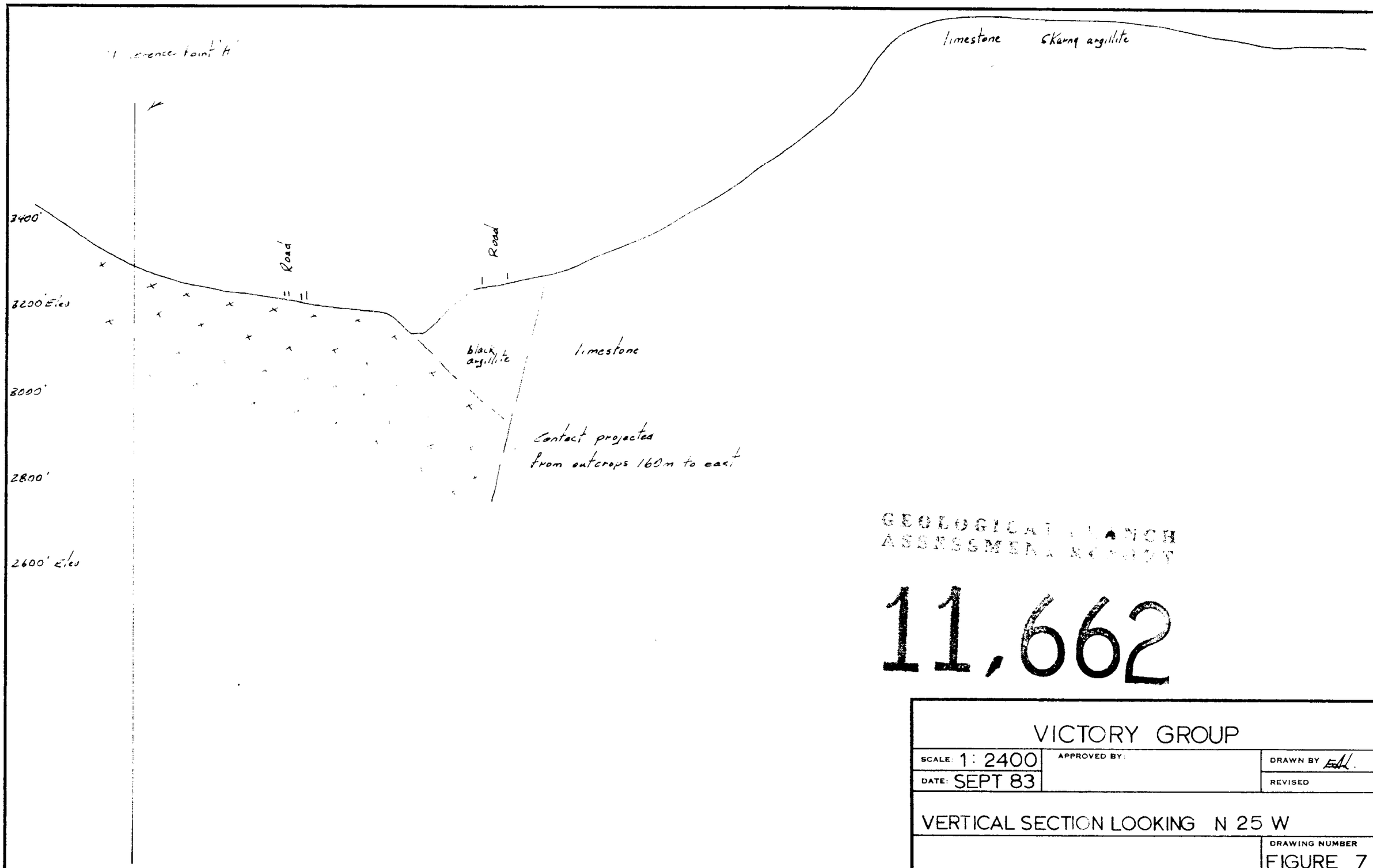

VICTORY
ALICE
Stock outline from Fyles 1969
Udiville Road
Bennett Creek
Approx. location Victory Tungsten Deposit
old survey line found
Claim lines found
LAST CHANCE
UDIVILLE
udiville adit
from Lakes (1946)
RMM 3
Post found
LUCKY JIM FR
ED 2 FR
North Lucky Jim Road
LCP
WOW
LUCKY JIM
Lucky Jim Creek
LEGEND
granite Sheep Creek Stock
sk-arg skarny argillite
sk skarn
ba black argillite
ls, dol limestone, or dolomite
bedding attitude
confirmed contact
inferred contact
topographic break
Feet
Meters
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
11,662
VICTORY GROUP - SALMO, B.C.
SCALE: 1: 2400
DATE: SEPT 83
APPROVED BY:
DRAWN BY EL
REVISED
GEOLOGY - SURFACE, OLD WORKINGS
DRAWING NUMBER
FIGURE 5



See assay summary sheet for values on samples 7188 to 7195 inclusive.

U35 D
dump

VICTORY GROUP		
1:100 SEPT 83		EAL.
UDIVILLE ADIT		
		FIGURE 6



VICTORY GROUP

SCALE: 1 : 2400	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY EAL.
DATE: SEPT 83		REVISED

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING N 25 W

DRAWING NUMBER
FIGURE 7