

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30747

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Owner & Operator)

ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event Number 4262662)

on a

DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

(Work done on Tenure 506602)

(Work Dates: May 15, 2008 to September 20, 2008)

(Centre of Work 689126E 5533442N)

on the

TOE CLAIM GROUP

(Tenures 551397, 551399, 551400, 506602, 506604, 506605, 506606, 506609)

Nicola Mining Division NTS 092H.099

(NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.**

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SUMMARY

Victory Resource Corporation is the 100% owner of a nine claim, 1,560 hectare mineral property referred to herein as the TOE claim group which is a portion of the TONI property.

From historic exploration on ground covered by the Property in 1968 a "...major copper anomaly, with a gross strike length of 11,500 feet and an average width of 3,000 feet has been delineated (1968 Cu anomaly) but not completely evaluated by profiling or other follow-up geochemical methods. Individual soil-samples range from an arbitrary minimum 40 ppm to 735 ppm. A coincident "mercury fringe" suggests a hydrothermal, or local bedrock source for the copper anomaly." IP surveys within the disclosed a number of significant anomalies ranging up to 40 m/s with a local IP anomaly reportedly increasing in IP response to depth; others reportedly correlate with low resistivity

The geology of the Property indicates that the south contact of the Pennask 'granodiorite' body generally traverses northerly portions of the Toe claim group; however, a distinct southerly bulge has been noted between the easterly Echo and westerly Toe claims. The major Toe geochemically-anomalous (Cu) zones lie closely east of this 'bulge'. The 2006 & 2007 MMI soil surveys completed by the Company, which were generally within the 1968 Cu anomaly, indicated specific anomalous MMI soil geochem zones, some of which correlate with 1968 IP anomalies.

Two 2007 diamond drill holes (VRT 07-1 & VRT 07-2) completed to test correlative IP/MMI anomalies were successful in that the results indicated a potential mineral zone to depth; the drill core revealed a consistent propylitically altered zone with minimal alteration variations and elevated mineral values at the bottom of the drill holes, which may be an indication of a progressive alteration sequence to a potential intrusive hosting copper-gold mineralization.

A 2008 drill hole (VRT 08-2A) completed to test the geology below the depth of the VRT 07-2, 2007 drill hole, revealed a continuation of the propylitically altered zone with minimal alteration variations.

The three 2008 diamond drill holes, VRT 08-3, VRT 08-4, and VRT 08-5, the subject of this assessment report, which were spotted to test for skarn mineral zones along the indicated Intrusive/Nicola contact were not successful in locating the contact.

INTRODUCTION

From May 15, 2008 to September 20, 2008 a diamond drill program consisting of three diamond drill holes totaling of 160 metres was completed on the TOE claim group of the TONI property. The purpose of the drill hole (VRT 07-1) was to test an intrusive/Nicola contact for skarn zones.

This report describes the nature of, and the results of the work program, and was prepared as a final requirement for the assessment work applied (Event No. 4262662) to the claims of the TOE claim group of the TONI property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the supervision of the drill program as reported on herein.

PROPERTY

The Property consists of nine contiguous claim blocks totaling 1,560.177 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
506602	Mineral		20111115	83.209
506604	Mineral		20111115	41.61
506605	Mineral		20111115	41.605
506606	Mineral		20111115	20.805
506607	Mineral		20111115	41.609
506609	Mineral		20111115	20.805
551397	Mineral	ENY	20091115	499.172
551399	Mineral	MEANY	20091115	499.321
551400	Mineral	MINY	20091115	312.041

Total Area: 1560.177 ha

The nine claims are 100% owned by Victory Resources Corporation. The claims are in good standing to the dates as detailed above.

LOCATION & ACCESS

The TOE Claim Group is located within NTS M092H099 in the Nicola Mining Division, 250 air kilometres from Vancouver, 39 air kilometres at 123.6 degrees from Merritt and 18 air kilometres at 092 degrees from the historic Aspen Grove copper camp.

Access is southward from Merritt via the Coquihalla connector Highway for 42 kilometres to the Loon Lake road exit, thence northeastward via a graveled logging road for 13 kilometres to the drill project site.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10° and averaging 8°. On the Property snow cover on the ground could be from December to April which should not hamper a year-round exploration program.

WATER & POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program should be available from the many lakes and creeks, which are located within the confines of the property. Water may be scarce during the summer months and any water required for exploratory purposes, would be transported.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

1966: The TOE claims were staked by Albert Boettger for Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.);

1967: Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) completed an Airborne Geophysical Survey and preliminary geochemical surveys over an area including the TOE claims. (*The surveys in part covered an area included in the present TOE Claim Group*). Sharp (1968) reports on the results of these surveys as follows (AR 1,089):

“Interim results and interpretations of this and other data have indicated where additional staking and/or geochemical reconnaissance work is necessary. The following are interpretations of the accumulated data: A distinct copper anomaly occupies the central, easterly part of the claim block; it extends for some two claim lengths east-northeast of the east boundary of this area. The extensions of this, plus sporadically anomalous areas to the north and south have been covered by additional staking. From geochemical data at hand, it appears that this anomaly (and possible zone of mineralization) occurs entirely within the Nicola rocks, on a trend which is about normal to that of the local granite-volcanic contact.

The general or composite anomaly has an apparent width of between 700 and 1,800 feet. Over this area total CU concentrations range from 20 to a local high of 140 ppm.; the average, excluding “threshold” occurrences, being about 60 ppm. The local geochemical “background” averages about 12 ppm. Within the anomaly and along the “0” base-line the corresponding rubenic values range from 1 to 3 on this scale.

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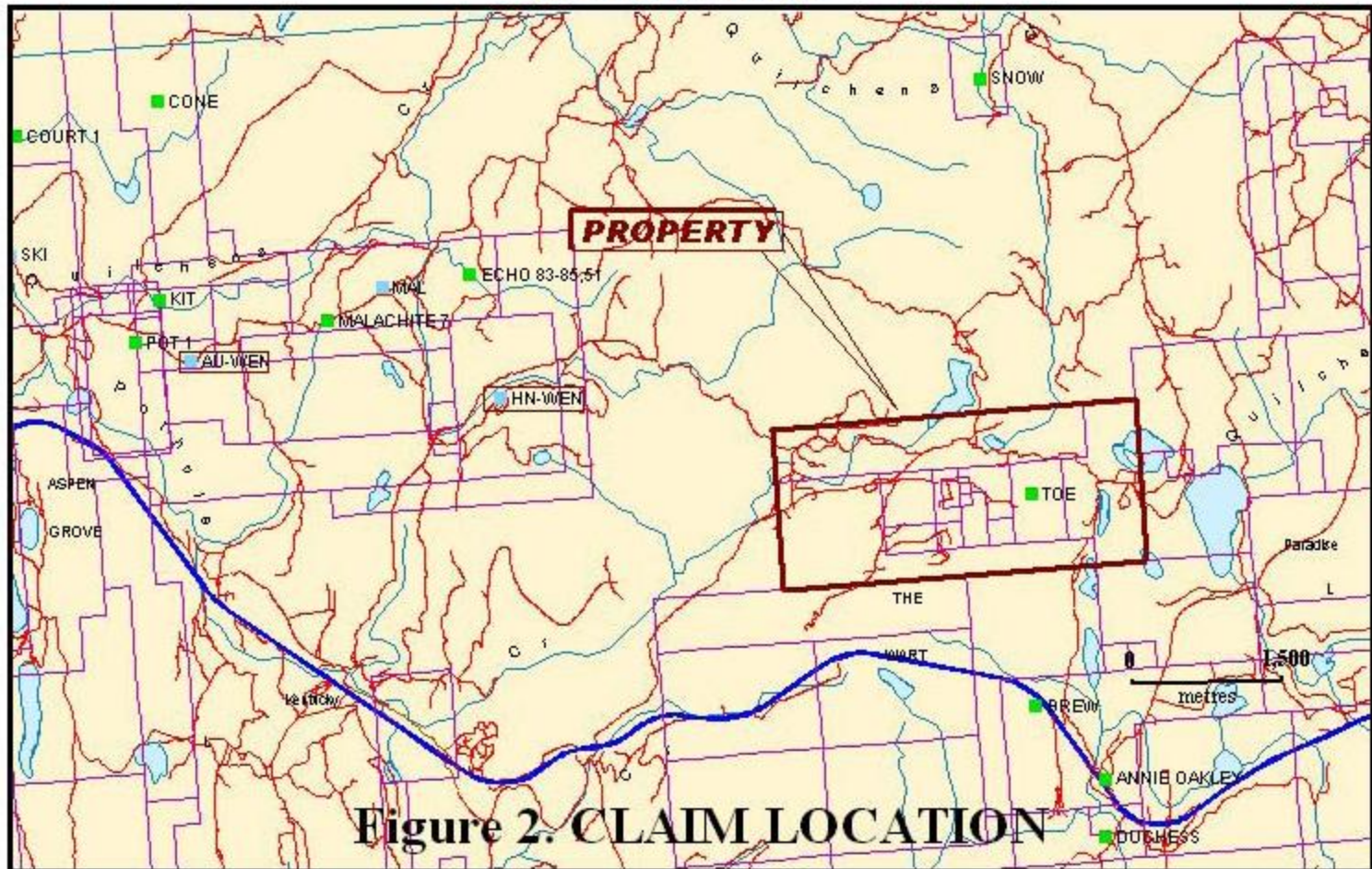


Figure 2. CLAIM LOCATION

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK (cont'd)

The indicated occurrence of anomalous concentrations of Hg in fringe relationship to easterly part of the copper anomaly suggests the presence of a mercury halo. Although the rather widely spread pattern of the individual occurrences does not permit conclusive interpretations, the general distribution of these with respect to the copper anomaly suggests a hydrothermal halo relationship and, therefore, some degree of probability that the copper anomaly is related to actual occurrences of copper mineralization within the underlying bedrock.

Extended reconnaissance soil sampling has partly indicated other Cu anomalous areas within the expanded Toe claim group. Geological-Geophysical Interpretations (Sharp, 1967):

(a) **Radioactivity:** This is inferred to be due to the presence of a variety of K/Feldspar; this may be a normal primary constituent of the local granite, or related to younger pegmatitic differentiates and/or hydrothermal agencies. The major occurrences of radioactivity follow a general zone sub-parallel to the general granite/volcanic contact. With respect to the Toe #1 - #23 claims, the principal occurrences of radioactivity lie closely west and south of the claim block. These may, or may not be indicators of pegmatitic-hydrothermal zones of mineralization; however, their spatial relationship to the major magnetic anomaly and indicated geochemical anomaly may be significant. In any case, a general ground-check by scintillometer would be necessary before making specific geological inferences of the importance of the currently indicated radioactive areas.

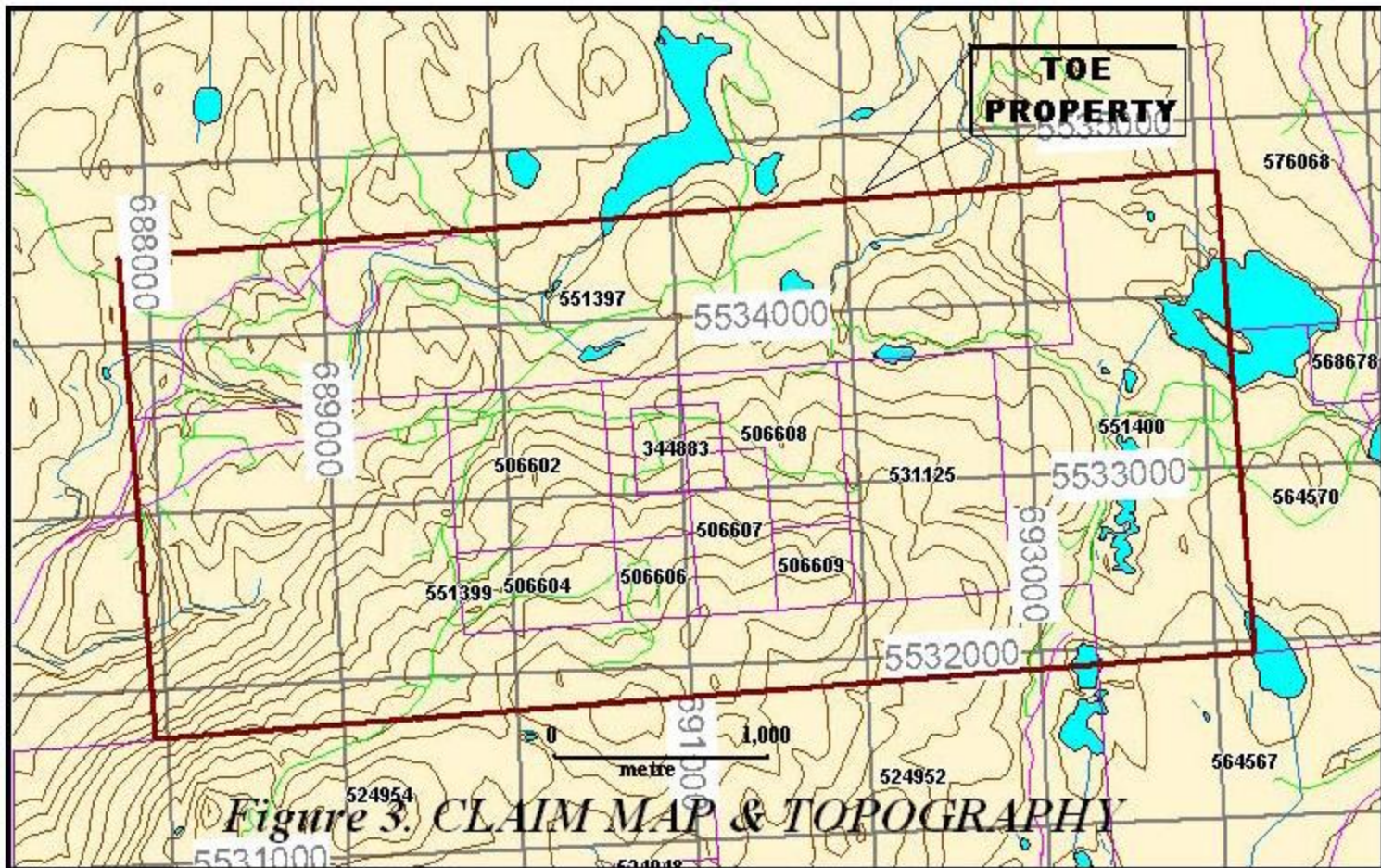
(b) **Electromagnetic Anomalies:** These anomalies appear to be most generally associated with the Nicola rocks, and also appear to occur on trends more-or less parallel to the granite-volcanic contact. In this context they probably indicate the relatively more conducting transversely-trending bedding sections, or zones of similarly-trending graphitic shears. Within the general Toe claims area they may be related to zones of disseminated pyrite, etc. occurring in fairly close proximity to the local magnetic-geochemical anomaly. As such, the mineral could represent metasomatic reconstitutions of iron and sculpture or, perhaps, be of hydrothermal origin.

(c) **Magnetic Anomalies:** The principal + anomalies lie within Nicola rocks, and altered, dioritized sections of these; they also lie within a general zone paralleling the granite-volcanic contact. The plotted anomalies have an intensity of 1000-plus gammas; they are probably composites of local groups of weaker and stronger anomalies. The more significant anomalies, or parts of these, are those which appear in close spatial relationship to (1) geochemical anomalies (2) electromagnetic anomalies (3) occurrences of radioactivity. This combination occurs within, on the projected trend, and marginally to the indicated geochemically-anomalous areas. The larger negative magnetic anomaly lies within the main granite body. It may be due to hydrothermal alteration of the granite, or to an exceptionally thick accumulation of overburden. The probable cause might be determined by direct observation of available outcrops, supplemented by ground-magnetometer surveys; the latter possibility may be substantiated or negated by topographic studies.”

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HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK (cont'd)

1967-1968: Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) completed Geological, Geochemical, & Geophysical surveys over the TOE claims. (*The surveys in part covered an area included in the present TOE Claim Group as indicated on Figure 5*). Sharp (1968) reports on the results of these surveys as follows (AR 1,586):

“**Geology:** The south contact of the Pennask 'granodiorite' body generally traverses northerly portions of the Mal-Chal, Echo, and Toe claim groups; however, a distinct southerly bulge has been noted between the easterly Echo and westerly Toe claims.

The major Toe geochemically-anomalous (Cu) zones lie closely east of this 'bulge'. Nicola rocks underlying the general claims areas comprise augite andesite (locally basaltic) flows and fragmentals, feldspar porphyries, argillites, and various (limey) gradations of these. Intrusive rocks, where infrequently exposed, are mainly quartz diorite and/or closely affiliated types. The aforementioned bulge, or prong appears to terminate at the presently-inferred E. N. E. trending 'Wart' lineament.

Geochemistry Toe and Boot claims: A major Cu anomaly, with a gross strike length of 11,500 feet and an average width of 3,000 feet has been delineated but not completely evaluated by profiling or other follow-up geochemical methods.

Individual soil-samples range from an arbitrary minimum 40 ppm to 735 ppm. A coincident "mercury fringe" suggests a hydrothermal, or local bedrock source for the copper anomaly. Other lesser anomalies have been delineated within the Toe and Boot claims areas; some of these warrant further exploration by geochemical and/or geophysical methods.

Magnetic Survey: The general background is about 500 gammas. There is very little difference in magnetic intensity over the general survey grid; however, a zone of slightly higher (1500 gammas) magnetic intensity is indicated for the inferred quartz diorite-volcanic contact region within the group. The major geochemically anomalous area apparently coincides with an area of relative magnetic 'lows'. This suggests hydrothermal leaching of the local volcanic assemblage, and/or a general absence of metasomatic magnetite-except within areas fringing the anomaly. The most prominent feature of the magnetic interpretation is the general E.N.E. 'magnetic grain' of the area which corresponds with the inferred formational and mineral trends.”

1968: An IP survey was completed over the TOE claims (AR 1,703). The survey covered a small portion of the western part of the present TOE Claim Group. There were no significant IP anomalies on the TOE Claim Group ground.

1968: Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. completed Induced Polarization, resistivity, and self potential surveys on the Toe Claims. Cochrane (1968) reports on the results of the surveys as: “The area designated IP Anomaly 1 (A) is situated around 6+00 North on line 0+00. Anomaly 1 exhibits a coincident resistivity low (Resistivity Anomaly #2) and was the only area in which a perceptible frequency effect was observed (the latter often indicative of sulphides) .Depth probing in the area revealed the IP response increased with depth (maximum of 21.0 m/s at 100 feet, to 24.3 at 200 feet). IP Anomaly 1 (B) exhibits many of the characteristics of 1(A), however distinct frequency effect was not observed.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK (cont'd)

1968: IP Anomaly 2 is centered immediately south of the base line between lines 37+50 and 45+00 East. Although the resistivity is moderately high, the maximum IP response (40.0 m/s) was the highest obtained on the property. IP Anomaly 3, centered near the south end of line 7+50 East contains three IP values above 20 milliseconds. The shape of this IP high is similar to the shape of a relative resistivity low. The highest IP value in Anomaly 3 (30.0 m/s) is coincident with the lowest resistivity value in the general area (1571 ohm feet). A self potential anomaly is situated immediately north.

IP Anomaly #4 is centered near 35+00 South on line 60+00 East. The coincident resistivity is moderately low and a self potential low flanks the IP high to the south. IP Anomaly #5 is situated north of the base line on lines 37+50 East and 45+00 East. Maximum IP response (26.5 m/s) corresponds with minimum resistivity, (1616 ohm feet).”

2005: Victory Resources Corporation optioned the Au/Wen property, which included the 2 unit TOE claim group, from Commerce Resources Corp. **2005:** Verzosa (2005) completed a 43-101 report on the Au/Wen property.

2006: Victory Resources Corporation completed an MMI soil survey over an area of the TOE claim group which included the Minfile documented TOE mineral showing. The field work was performed from June 10, 2006 to August 29, 2006.

The author reported (Sookochoff, 2007) that the 2006 MMI soil survey results indicated two anomalous zones; Zone A of the East Grid and Zone B of the West Grid. Zone A contains 1969 anomalous copper values but no correlative 1968 IP anomalies which may indicate a potential minor mineralized zone. Zone B is correlative with 1968 anomalous soil copper values and correlative in part with an adjacent 1968 resistivity and IP anomaly, all of which may indicate potentially porphyry associated mineralization.

The survey results also indicated that the two lines of the West Grid enter the 1968 soil geochem zone approximately from 300 metres west or at 46+00E to the end of the line at 34+00E, a distance of some 1,200 metres. Approximately 400 metres of the westernmost section of 2006 line 47+00N is anomalous with MMI values of up to 30 times background Cu with a positive correlation of up to 78 times background Zn. This 1,200 metre section, open-ended to the west, is designated as Zone B where total 1968 copper values are indicated as up to 250 ppm Cu.

2007: Victory Resources Corporation completed an MMI soil survey on the TOE claim group overlapping and west of the Zone B 2006 MMI soil survey. The field work was performed from June 8, 2007 to June 13, 2007.

The MMI survey results revealed that the 2006 anomalous zone strikes northerly with a strike length of 600 meters and a width of up to 400 meters, though on one line the anomaly is open to the east. The anomaly is highly anomalous in copper and in zinc with the copper being up to 89 times background and the zinc up to 182 times background. The copper-zinc zone was also anomalous in cobalt, gold, and silver.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK (cont'd)

2007: Victory Resources Corporation completed two diamond drill holes to test 2006 and 2007 correlative MMI soil geochem/1968 IP anomalies (Sookochoff, 2007)

2008: Victory Resources Corporation completed four diamond drill holes; one as an extension to VRT 07-8, (Sookochoff, 2008) and three (subject of this report) to test the Intrusive/Nicola contact

GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Pleistocene to Recent

PIR_{al}

Unnamed alluvial till

PIR_{vk}

Unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic

Eastern Volcanic Facies

uTr_{NE}

lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

uTt_{Nsf}

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uTr_{NMI}

basaltic volcanic rocks

uTr_{Jum}

unnamed ultramafic rocks

Central Volcanic Facies

uTr_{Nc}

andesitic volcanic rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTr_{Jgd}

Pennask Batholith: granodiorite intrusive rocks

LTr_{Jdr}

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Aspen Grove geological district is located within the regional Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60, km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border and containing the important copper deposits of Highland Valley, Craigmont, Copper Mountain, Afton, Brenda, in addition to the historic Hedley gold camp.

The Nicola Group has been divided into western, central, and eastern belts on the basis of lithology and litho-geochemistry and by major fault systems. Variation from calc-alkaline to shoshinitic compositions from west to east has been interpreted to reflect eastward dipping subduction in the Nicola arc.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The TOE Claim Group is adjacent to a northeasterly trending contact between biotite/hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Pennask Batholith (LTrJgd) and volcanics related to the eastern belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (uTrNE), which regionally consists of alkalic and calc-alkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin, and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia. This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization. The Nicola rocks in the TOE Claim Group area form a northeasterly-closing embayment largely surrounded by the Early Jurassic Pennask batholith, a large intrusion of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite. The volcanics have been contact metamorphosed and hydrothermally altered by the intrusive activity, resulting in the formation of “metadiorite” locally (Assessment Report 1,586). These altered rocks locally contain significant disseminated magnetite and/or pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite in places.

MINERALIZATION

A reported 1967 major copper anomaly occurs in part within the TOE Claim Group, measuring 3,500 by 900 metres; a mercury anomaly is associated). The highest soil anomaly was 0.0735 per cent (735 ppm) copper (Assessment Reports 1,049, 1,586). The 2006 & 2007 MMI soil surveys indicated many anomalous mineral soil geochem values some of which correlate with previous IP (Geophysical) anomalies as reported on in Section 8.0.

The 2007 diamond drill (VRT 07-1) results disclosed anomalous mineral values at the bottom of the drill hole.

2008 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

The particulars of one of the three diamond drill holes completed on Tenure 506602 of the TOE claim group is as follows.

Diamond Drill Hole VRT 08-3

Location: 5533315N 688950E.

Purpose: To test an Intrusive/Nicola contact.

Azimuth: 030°

Dip: -70°

Length: 75.0 metres

Results: The hole was entirely in overburden/till.

Diamond Drill Hole VRT 08-4

Location: 5533622N 689287E.

Purpose: To test an Intrusive/Nicola contact.

Azimuth: 130°

Dip: -70°

Length: 59.74 metres

Results: The hole was entirely in an unaltered granodiorite intrusive. A one metre sample of drill core from the end of the drill hole returned an assay of 14.5 ppm Cu, 1.0 ppm As, <0.05 ppb Au, and <0.01 ppm Hg, which are all background values.

Diamond Drill Hole VRT 08-5

Location: 5533570N 689303E.

Purpose: To test an Intrusive/Nicola contact.

Azimuth: 150°

Dip: -70°

Length: 166.1 metres

Results: The hole was entirely in an unaltered granodiorite intrusive. A one metre sample of drill core from the end of the drill hole returned an assay of 5.1 ppm Cu, <0.05 ppm As, <0.05 ppb Au, and <0.01 ppm Hg, which are all background values.

Acme Analytical report VAN08007304 on the assay results is attached as Appendix I.

The core is stored at the respective sites of drill holes VRT 08-4 (5533622N, 689287E) and VRT 08-5 (5533570N; 689303E).

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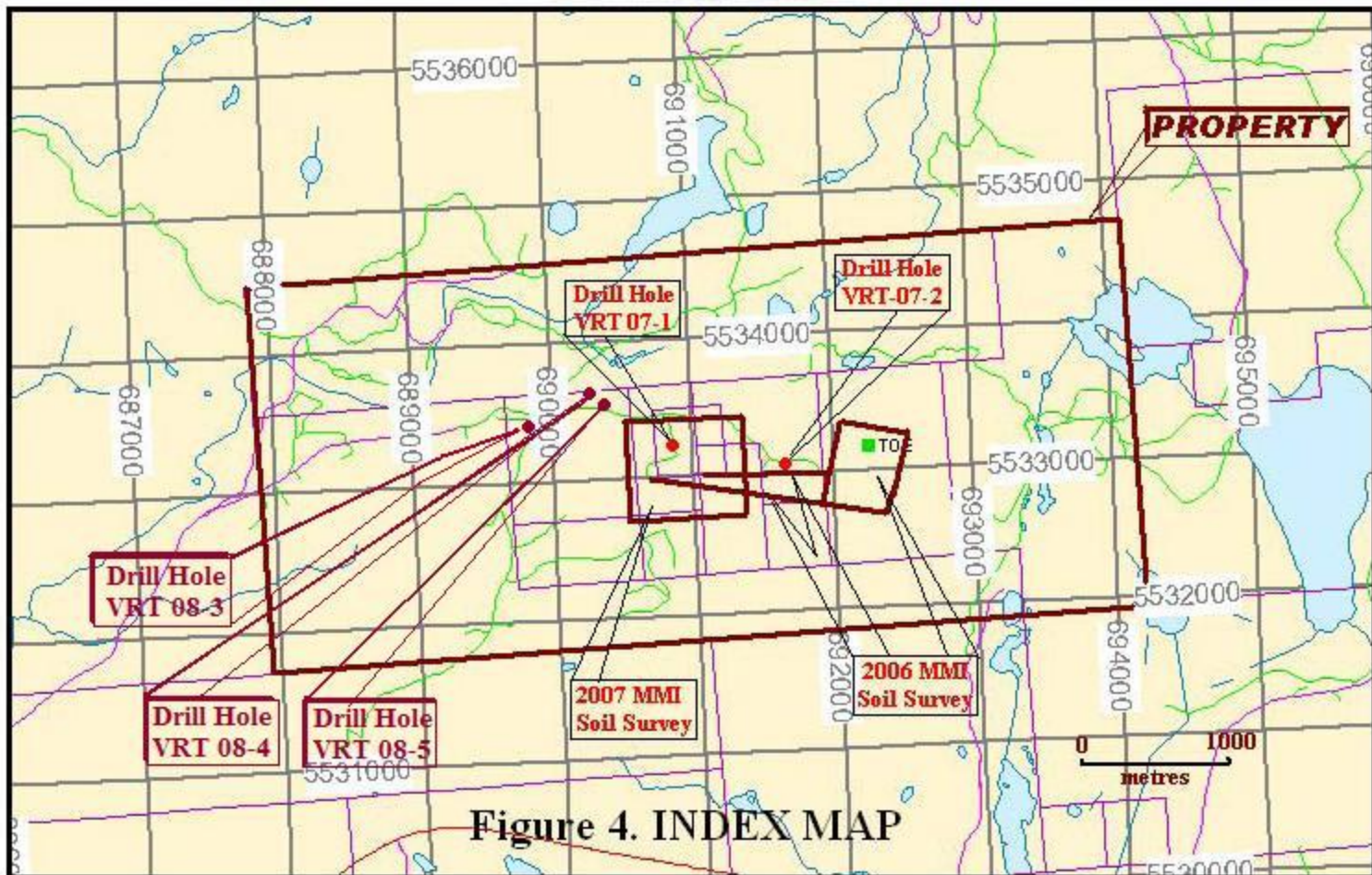


Figure 4. INDEX MAP

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2008 three diamond drill hole program was not successful in achieving its objective. Although the drill holes were spotted at a location that should have intersected the Intrusive/Nicola contact indicated from available geological maps, the contact was not located.

The intersection of 75 metres of overburden/till in DDHVRT 08-3, which was spotted to intersect the intrusive from the indicated Nicola rocks, possibly indicated a deeply incised or weathered fault zone along the contact. As a result, DDH VRT-08-4 and DDH VRT-08-5 were spotted to intersect the Nicola rocks from local outcroppings of granodiorite in an overburdened area adjacent to the indicated contact. These two drill holes, limited in depth (maximum 166.1 metres) due to budget constraints, failed to reach the indicated contact and/or the Nicola rocks.

Respectfully submitted,
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

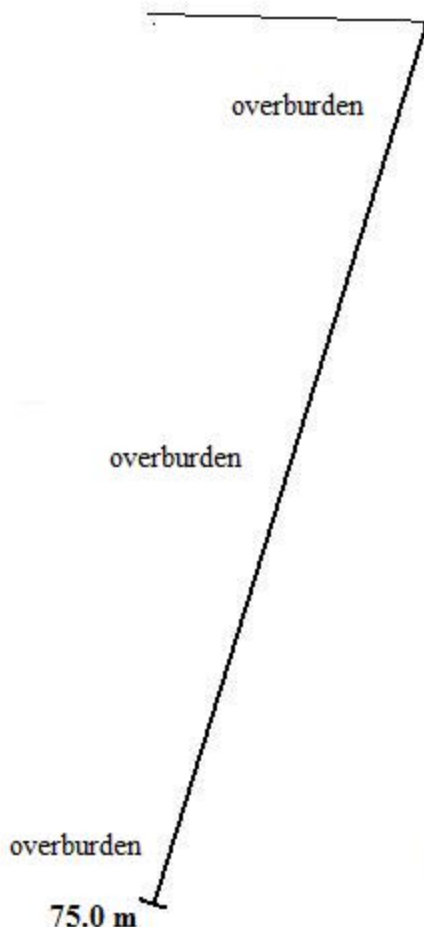
VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

TONI PROPERTY / TOE PROJECT

NTS 92H.099

Event No. 4262662

**Collar @
5533315N
688950E**



* see drill logs for details
of the drill hole

0 12
—————
metres

Section: DDH VRT 08-3
Azimuth: 030
Dip: -70

Figure 5

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

TONI PROPERTY / TOE PROJECT

NTS 92H.099

Event No. 4262662

Collar @

5533622N

689287E

granodiorite

* see drill logs for details
of the drill hole

0 14

metres

granodiorite

Section: DDH VRT 08-4

Azimuth: 130

Dip: -70

59.74 m 14.5 ppm Cu

Figure 6

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

TONI PROPERTY / TOE PROJECT

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Event No. 4262662

Collar @

5533570N

689303E

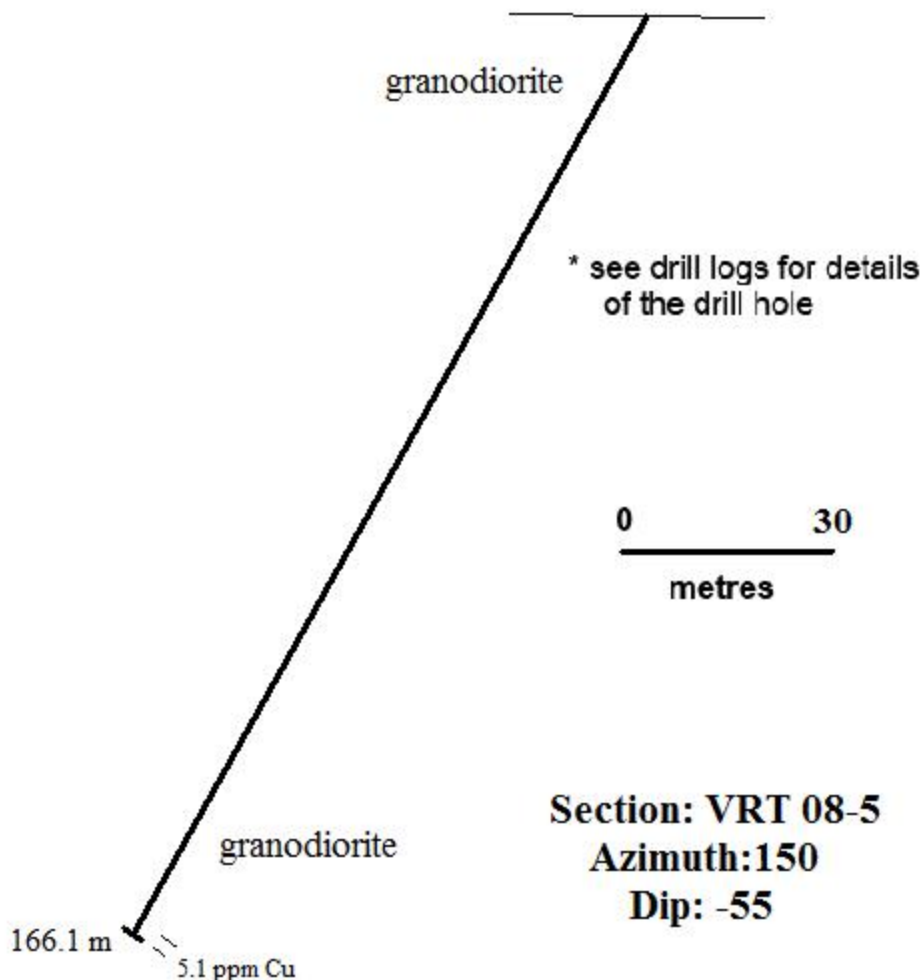


Figure 7

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The diamond drill program on the TOE claim group was carried out between May 15, 2008 and September 20, 2008 to the value as follows:

Diamond Drilling (Delorme Drilling)

DH VRT 07-3, DH VRT 07-4, DH VRT 07-5.

300.84 metres @ \$93.00 per metre (Contract) ----- \$ 23,978.12

Expenses:

Auto rental: 14 days @ \$75.00 plus gas ----- \$ 1,050.00

Motel: 12 days @ \$61.60 ----- 732.00

Meals: 12 days @ \$55.00 ----- 660.00

Plus related field expenses ----- 1,000.00

Assays ----- 42.28

Report & associated costs: 2 days @ \$1,000.00 ----- 2,000.00 3,484.28

\$ 27,462.38
 =====

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-three years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from the supervision and management of the exploration program as reported on herein on the TOE claim group.
- 5) I have no interest in the TOE claim group as described herein.
- 6) I am a director, and have an option as to 150,000 shares, of Victory Resources Corporation.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC

SELECTED REFERENCES

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- MapPlace –** Map data downloads.
- Mark, D.G. –** Maps and information on the results of the MMI soil survey on the TOE Claim Group.
- MtOnline -** MINFILE downloads.
- Sharp, W.M. 1968:** Summary Report on Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Investigations. Tommy Lake, Paradise Lake Property for Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd (N.P.L.). AR 1,586.
- 1967:** Report Airborne Geophysical Survey and Preliminary Geochemical Survey over the TOE#1 to TOE#23 Claim Block. AR 1,089.
- Sookochoff, L. 2007:** Geochemical Assessment Report on a MMI Soil Geochemistry Survey on the Toe claim group for Victory Resources Corporation. April 30, 2007. AR 29,156.
- Sookochoff, L. 2008:** Diamond Drilling Assessment Report for Victory Resources Corporation on the Toe claim group of the TONI property. October 2, 2008.
- Sookochoff, L. 2008:** Diamond Drilling Assessment Report for Victory Resources Corporation on the Toe claim group of the TONI property. May 11, 2008.
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- Verley, C.G. 2002:** Preliminary Assessment Report on the AU/WEN and TOE Claim Groups for Commerce Resources Corp.

Appendix I

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Appendix II

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

VICTORY RESOURCES CORPORATION

Project: TOE Drill Hole: DDH VRT 08-4

Depth (m)		Fractures	Lithological Description	Mineralization (0-10)		Sampling			Assay			
Feet	Metres			Py	Cpy	From (m)	To (m)	Sample #	Cu	As	Au	Hg
			Casing 3.7 m, 12'						ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm
22.96	7	80, 20, 45	Biotite Augite Granodiorite: Augite phenocrysts, rusty fractures									
32.8	10		carb, ep also on fractures									
42.64	13											
52.48	16											
62.32	19		gouged with ep, hem, and chlor									
72.16	22											
82	25											
91.84	28											
101.68	31											
111.52	34											
121.36	37											
131.2	40											
141.04	43											
150.88	46											
160.72	49											
170.56	52											
180.4	55											
190.24	58		EOH = 59.74 m			58.74	59.74	827526	14.5	1	<0.05	<0.01

Project: TOE Drill Hole: DDH 08-5												
Depth (m)		Lithological Description		Mineralization (0-10)		Sampling			Assay			
Feet	Metres	Fractures		PY	Cpy	From (m)	To (m)	Sample #	Cu	As	Au	Hg
			Casing 16.8m, 55'						ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm
55.76	17	80, 20, 45	Biotite Augite Granodiorite: rusty fractures throughout									
65.6	20											
75.44	23		Qtz Carbonate vein ~ 1 cm									
85.28	26		Heavy fractures but not gouged, has ep and ~ 3 cm vein									
95.12	29		"									
104.96	32											
114.8	35											
124.64	38											
134.48	41		Kspar and Kspar xeno									
144.32	44											
154.16	47											
164	50		fract but not gouged, no ep									
173.84	53											
183.68	56		Thick vein ~ 1 - 2 cm and kspar vein w/ purple mineral									
193.52	59		Gouged									
203.36	62		Inclusions of greenstone, not porphyry	3								
213.2	65											
223.04	68											
232.88	71		Stringers									
242.72	74											
252.56	77											
262.4	80		~ 1 cm thick carbonate									
272.24	83		Stringers									
282.08	86											
291.92	89											
301.76	92		Stringers									
311.6	95											
321.44	98		Gouged w/ ep									
331.28	101		" " + herr									
341.12	104		Stringers									
350.96	107											
360.8	110		Ep alt, stringers and hem									
370.64	113		Stringers									
380.48	116		Basalt Xenolith									
390.32	119		" "									
400.16	122		thick ~5 cm qtz carbo vein w/ kspar									
410	125											
419.84	128		Fault, not heavily gouged									
429.68	131											
439.52	134		Hem staining									
449.36	137											
459.2	140		Thick ~15 cm qtz carb, hem, ep, faulted									
469.04	143		Vertical fractures									
478.88	146											
488.72	149		Vertical fractures									
498.56	152											
508.4	155											
518.24	158											
528.08	161											
537.92	164		EOH = 166.1 m			165.1	166.1	827527	5.1 <0.5	<0.05	<0.01	