010412

Lorwes → Vimy

Merger Clearer

Lorens Mining

5/1 rollback for Clearer

636 000 shares left

for curb listing

REPORT

on the

VIMY 100 TO VIMY 800 MINERAL CLAIMS

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

Lat. 50° 20'; Long. 120° 51';

NTS 92I/7W

For

LAWRENCE MINING CORPORATION

By

T.E. LISLE, P. Eng.
R.H. SERAPHIM, Ph.D., P.Eng.

R.H. SERAPHIM ENGINEERING LIMITED

April 7, 1980

VIMY CLAIMS Chataway Lakes area

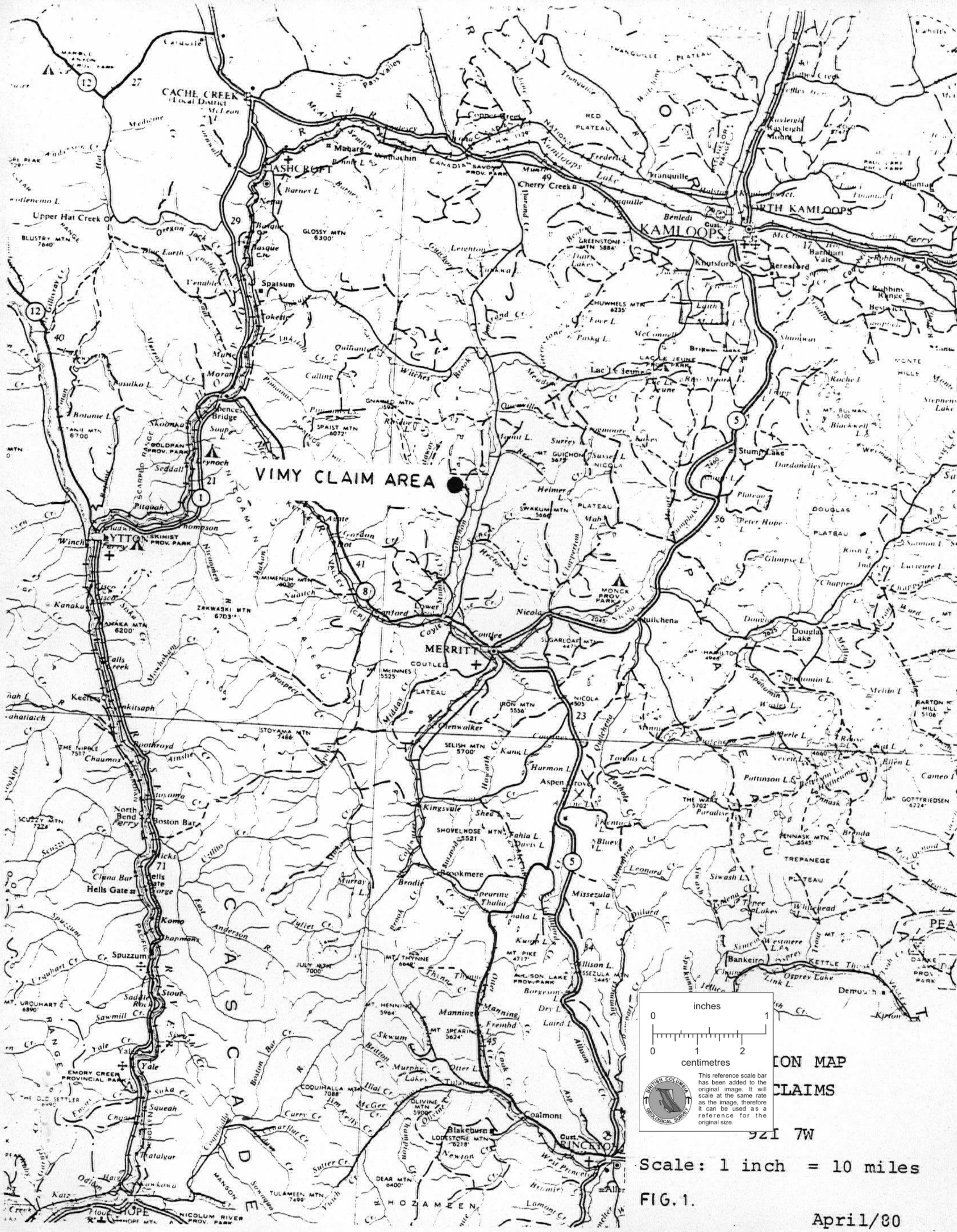
C O N T E N T S

MAPS

Continued ....

CONTENTS -- Continued

APPENDICES



...ION MAP
...CLAIMS
92I 7W
Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles
FIG. 1.
April/80

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Vimy 100 to 800 claims are located in the southeastern sections of the Guichon Creek batholith in south central British Columbia. The batholith is host to a number of large porphyry copper and copper-molybdenum deposits. The Vimy claims cover mainly the intermediate phases of the batholith. A number of mineral deposits within the claims have been tested by geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and by trenching and drilling.

The claims cover a large area mapped as fine grained Guichon granodiorite. Mineralization at one of the prospects, the Lower Vimy, is present where fine grained granodiorite apparently intrudes an older, coarser grained intrusion. Consequently, the determination regarding whether other mappable fine grained units are present within the larger complex is important.

The Vimy prospect is adjacent to a northeasterly trending structural lineament that is marked in part by a zone of magnetic lows. Younger porphyry intrusions may also be present. Mineralization is fracture controlled mainly in northerly, northeasterly and west-northwest fractures. The rocks are strongly altered. Drill holes in the area of the workings, and to the south of the workings, showed evidence of mineralization. A number of holes to the east failed to reach bedrock. The intensity of alteration is comparable to or greater than that at the several mines in the district.

Our preliminary review of the available data, coupled with detailed geology of the trenches, indicate that data available regarding this prospect should be re-evaluated. Explored areas should then be extended by a combination of surveys and drilling.

Previous work on the Zone 4 prospect has resulted in determining a reserve of approximately 294,000 tonnes. grading 1.26% Copper. Mineralization occurs in a shear zone in Guichon granodiorite. Detailed mapping indicates that the shear zone, trending north to north-northeast, is segmented by a number of faults including some trending west-northwest. Offsetting is either northwest or southeast. The data on this zone should be reviewed also and further detailed geological surveys completed to determine the course of further exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of continued data compilation and evaluation, followed by further geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys is recommended. The available geophysical and geochemical coverage should act as a guide to areas where the further detailed surveys are required. Geochemical surveys might be completed for copper and molybdenum.

At least three exploratory drill holes at the Vimy should be completed. One hole should be drilled N50^{o}W @ - 45^{o} to test the shaft area at Upper Vimy. (Figure 4A). A second

hole at the Lower Vimy should be drilled N30°E @ - 50° to intersect the main fracture system about 200 feet below the surface. (Figure 4c) A third hole should be drilled (vertically?) in the area where the two main fracture systems intersect.

A number of percussion holes drilled in the Vimy east area did not reach bedrock. Further drilling in this area should be based on detailed survey and an assessment of previous exploration.

Data on Zone 4 should be obtained and re-evaluated in light of the recently completed detailed mapping. Some further bulldozing at the extensions of this zone may be desirable.

Data from the Wiz 47, Wiz 3 and 5 and Twilight Lake area also should be evaluated and detailed geological surveys completed.

COST ESTIMATES

Stage 1

Compilation & Re-evaluation of all exploration data	$10,000.00
Geological mapping & supervision of ongoing exploration work	15,000.00
Linecutting - if necessary	15,000.00
Geochemical surveys for Cu. Mo.	5,000.00
Magnetic & I.P. Surveys	15,000.00
Bulldozer Trenching - Allow	10,000.00
Assaying, Sampling Expediting, Overhead	10,000.00
Diamond Drilling - Vimy Area B.Q. Wireline 500M @ $82.00/M	41,000.00
Percussion Drilling - say 1500M @ $23.00/M (all in)	34,500.00
	$155,500.00
Contingency	19,500.00
Total of Stage 1	$175,000.00

Stage 2

Contingent on the delineation of favourable targets in Stage 1 work.

Zone 4

Allow 2000 feet B.Q. drilling @ $25.00/ft.	$50,000.00
Diamond and Percussion Drilling in other areas of claims	125,000.00
Sampling, Assaying, Expediting	15,000.00
Engineering, Supervision, Data Compilation	25,000.00
Total Stage 2	$215,000.00
* Total Stage 1 and 2	$390,000.00

Note: These costs do not include provision for head office and management.

INTRODUCTION

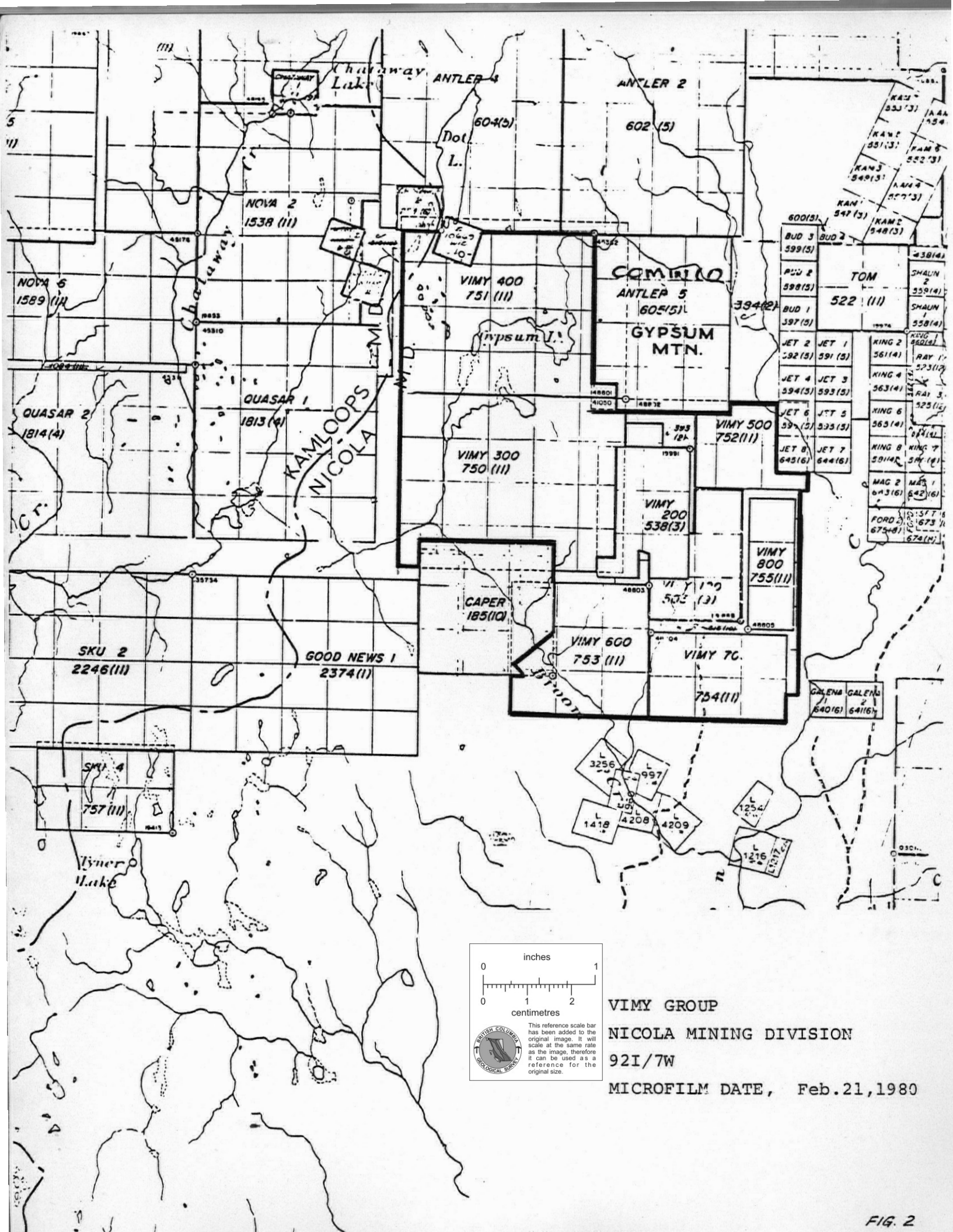
Lawrence Mining carried out a program of road building and trenching on the Vimy group of claims in January and February, 1980. T.E. Lisle examined and mapped the trenches excavated on the old Vimy prospect, and on the No. 4 Zone, both of which contain important concentrations of copper mineralization. Lisle mapped from March 4 - 8, 12, 18, 1980. R.H. Seraphim examined the prospects and aided in mapping on March 8, 1980.

The readily available data on the claim area was compiled subsequently as a base for further exploration. A number of reports of public record; i.e., Assessment Reports, were acquired. However, some private records of the more important drilling on most of the prospects covered by the Vimy claims have not been obtained. These records should be evaluated, if available, prior to outlays for additional drilling in areas already drilled.

This report discusses the geology of the trench areas, draws on the available references, and recommends a phased approach to exploring claims.

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The Vimy claims are centered approximately at Lat. 50° 20', Long. 120° 51' in NTS 92I/7W, about 24 kilometers slightly west of north from Merritt, British Columbia.



VIMY GROUP
NICOLA MINING DIVISION
92I/7W
MICROFILM DATE, Feb.21,1980

FIG. 2

Access is by paved road to Craigmont Mine, thence by secondary road northerly along the west side of Guichon Creek. The area has been explored intermitantly over several years, consequently road access to most of the claims is good.

The claims cover mainly the western slopes of the Guichon Creek Valley, and relief varies from approximately 900 to 1500 meters above sea-level.

CLAIMS

The Vimy claims partly adjoin the Lem Nova claims of Lawrence Mining Corporation on the east. Pertinent data regarding the claims follow:

NAME	UNIT	RECORD	EXPIRY	LOCATOR
Vimy 100 *	6	503	Sept. 7/82 (?)	Fred Klages
Vimy 200 *	6	538	March 8/83 (?)	Fred Klages
Vimy 300	20	750	Nov. 1/80	M. Mathieu
Vimy 400	20	751	Nov. 1/80	M. Mathieu
Vimy 500	8	752	Nov. 1/80	M. Mathieu
Vimy 600	9	753	Nov. 1/80	F. Klages
Vimy 700	6	754	Nov. 1/80	F. Klages
Vimy 800	3	755	Nov. 1/80	M. Mathieu

The claim posts observed in the field were: L.C.P. Vimy 600; Vimy 200, post 1S-2W; Vimy 700 post 1E and 2E.

A number of perimeter lines were observed also. The claims appear to be staked in accordance with the requirements of the Minerl Act of British Columbia. On March 31, 1980 the claims are still recorded in the names listed above.

* Survey Pending

HISTORY

The Vimy prospect was located around the turn of the century. A 155 foot shaft and two short adits were completed and some high-grade copper ore shipped prior to 1927. Kennco Explorations Ltd. (Northwestern Explorations) conducted surface surveys, trenching and 11,983 feet of drilling in 30 holes, over a group of 159 claims including the Vimy and Aberdeen in 1956-57.

The Vimy prospect and the No. 4 Zone were acquired by Chataway Exploration in 1965. The Number 4 Zone was optioned to Bralorne-Pioneer Mines and Pacific Petroleums Ltd. This zone was tested prior to 1967 by 20 percussion holes and 10 diamond drill holes. The B.C. MINDEP file and a private report indicate a mineral reserve of 324,000 tons of 1.26% Cu. (293,932.8 tonnes).

Between 1965 and 1973 a large amount of exploration was completed and is summarized as follows. Much of the work is also summarized on Figure 8.

Linecutting & Surveys:

Chataway and Bralorne-Pioneer Mines

Magnetic Surveys:

Chataway and Bralorne-Pioneer Mines

Induced Polarization:

Bralorne (Seigal)
King Resources
Aselo Industries (1972)
Lawrence Mining (1979)

Geochemical Surveys:

Bralorne-Pioneer Mines
King Resources

Trenching:

Chataway
Bralorne
King Resources
Asarco

Diamond Drilling:

Chataway - Approx. 50 holes (12,000 feet) between 1960-67. Several stopped in overburden. Most drilled on showings as SHO 11 and Zone 4.

Bralorne - 7 holes attempted, 4 holes aggregating 1118 feet reached bedrock.

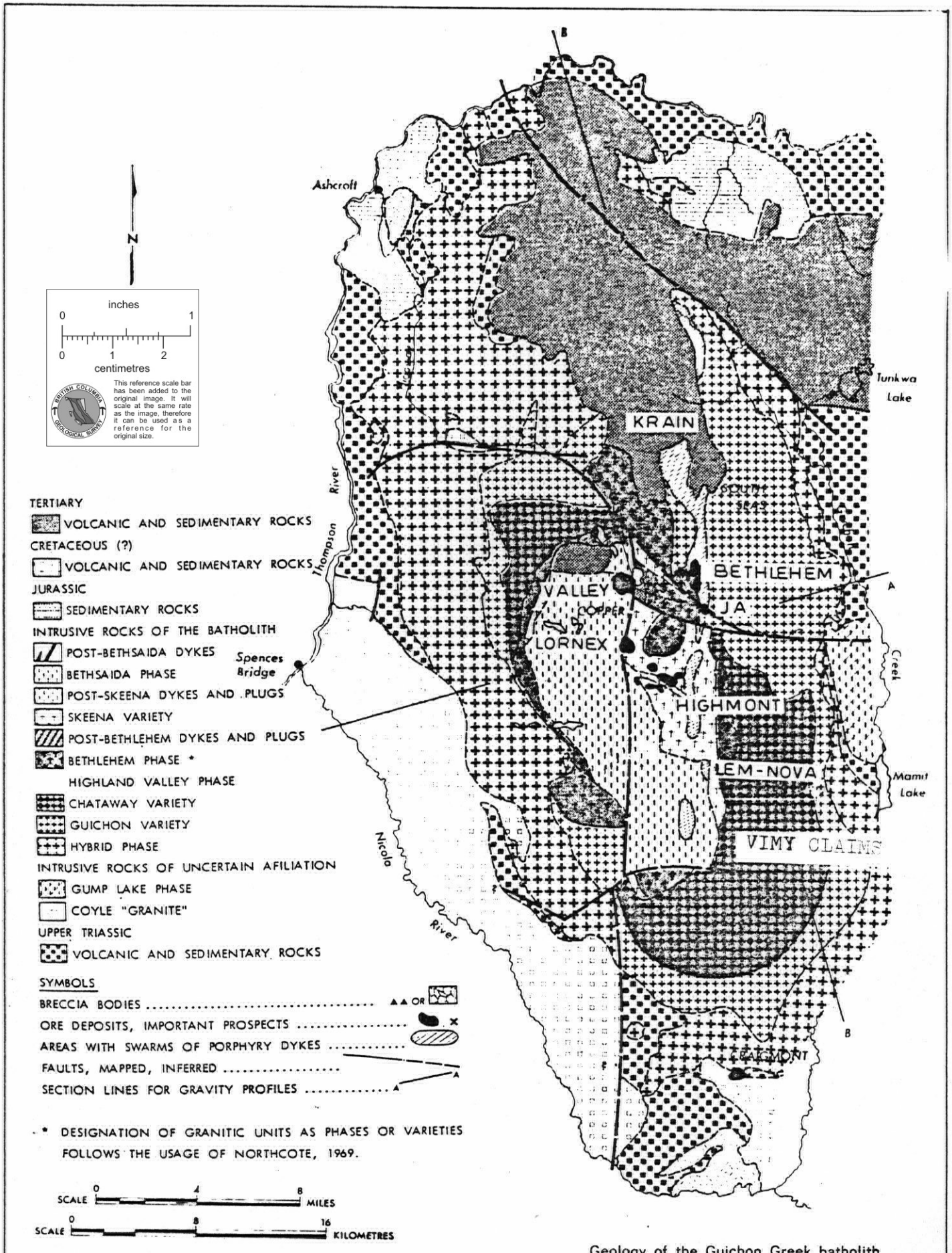
Percussion Drilling:

Bralorne - 1965-67 - 20 holes (4448 feet) in Zone 4 and 8 reconnaisance holes in southeast aggregating 1185 feet. (Several of these lost or abandoned in overburden.)

Asarco - January to October, 1970 - 148 holes (16,950 feet) drilled. 32 holes did not reach bedrock. Majority of holes drilled on 2000 foot grid to a maximum depth of 250 feet. Majority of holes averaged 100 feet and were designed to test bedrock to a minimum depth of 80 feet.

Geology:

Chataway and King Resources, 1":1000' mapping with more detailed mapping on showings.



Geology of the Guichon Greek batholith.

Miscellaneous Work:

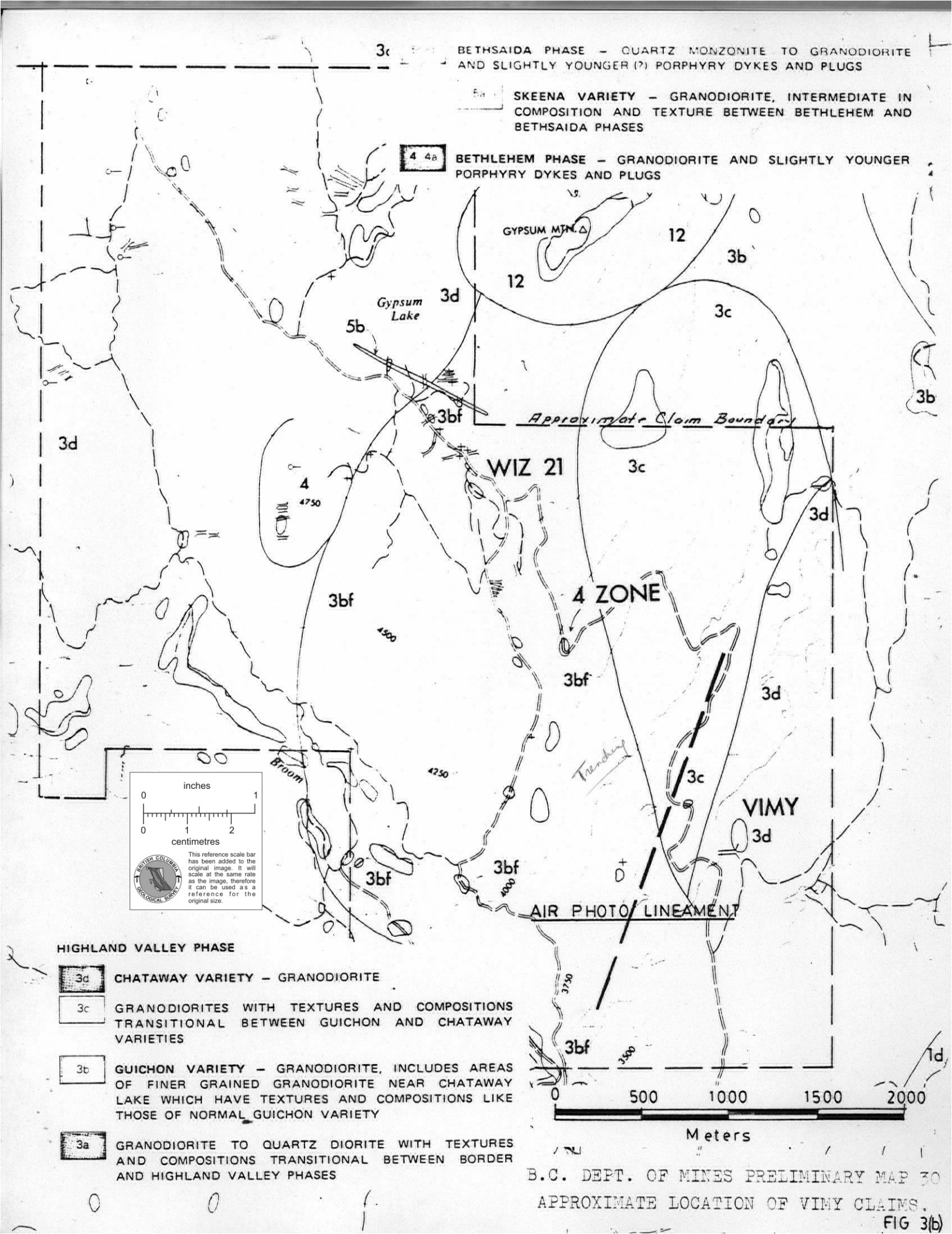
King Resources - Photo mosaic, topographic map, infrared photography, photo interpretation and fracture density study.

In 1980 Lawrence Mining trenched on the Number 4 Zone and near the Vimy workings.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Guichon Creek batholith is a Triassic ($198^{+}_{-}8$ Ma.) intrusion measuring approximately 65 by 20 km. It trends slightly west of north. It is comprised of a number of intrusive phases which range from diorite and quartz diorite near the periphery to younger quartz monzonite at the core. The batholith hosts a number of porphyry copper and copper-molybdenum deposits that comprise British Columbia's most important porphyry copper district. (Figure 3a).

The most recent description of the geology of the batholith is by W.J. McMillan (1978). He deduces that the large copper-molybdenum deposits (Highmont, Lornex, Valley, J.A.) adjacent to the Bethsaida quartz-monzonite core are younger than Bethsaida phase rocks. Those deposits without significant molybdenum lying north of the Highland Valley, associated with dike swarms thought to be late differentiates of Bethlehem phase, are deduced to be post-Bethlehem, pre-Bethsaida in age.



B.C. DEPT. OF MINES PRELIMINARY MAP 30

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF VIMY CLAIMS.

FIG 3(b)

His description of faults and other structural features is important and is quoted in part as follows:

" The batholith is also internally divided into segments by northerly and northwest to westerly striking faults. The major northerly structures are the Lornex and Guichon Creek faults and, from north to south, the major northwesterly structures are the Barnes Creek, Highland Valley, and Skuhun Creek faults. Both fault sets played important roles in localizing mineralization. There are also large-scale tension features which have orientations similar to those of the faults. The most striking of these are the northwesterly striking Gnawed Mountain dyke and the northerly striking zone of porphyry dykes which extends from just north of the Skuhun Creek fault to the Barnes Creek fault. These tensional features are closely associated with mineralization at the Highmont, JA, Bethlehem, Krain, and South Seas deposits. "

The Vimy claims are situated in the southeast section of the batholith and cover rocks mainly of the intermediate phases (Bethlehem, Guichon, Chataway, etc. Figure 3b). A west-northwest trending Bethsaida quartz monzonite dike is present on the Vimy 400 claim. However, mineralization within the claims is generally molybdenum poor and in view of the setting is likely related to the earlier Bethlehem type.

Contacts and faults are of primary importance in that many of the larger mineral deposits are found near contacts disrupted by faults and brecciation. Southeast trending glaciation covers much of the terrane with till, consequently, much of the contact areas and faults is obscured.

An air-photo mosaic (1968)? by Lockwood Survey Corporation covering the southeast sections of the batholith, indicates a number of lineaments trending northerly, northeasterly and northwesterly. Some of these lineaments are

suspected to reflect faults as a number of northwest and northeast faults are known to be present in this area. The available data also indicates that mineralization is present on fracture systems of diverse attitudes in the Vimy claim area. These zones form good exploration targets and become extremely important where they intersect.

DESCRIPTION OF PROSPECTS:

VIMY

The Vimy prospect has two sets of workings, both near the southeast corner of the Vimy 100 claim. The Upper Vimy (westerly workings) is approximately 350 meters distant from the Lower. Previous exploration has included surface surveys, drilling, trenching and early shaft and tunnel work. The March 25, 1966 I.P. report (Assessment Report 764) by H.O. Seigal in descriptions of I.P. anomaly "E" states, "In addition there is known copper mineralization reputedly of up to 2 million tons of 0.25% copper located in the vicinity of lines 420N to 424N at about 539 E."

The Upper Vimy is located on a prominent northeast ($\pm$ N25^{o}E) topographic lineament. Recent trenching at this prospect has shown coincident northeast trending faults and fractures. Magnetic surveys (Assessment reports 737 and 4056) show that the Vimy prospects also occur in a zone of low magnetic intensity also trending approximately N25^{o}E. A

number of I.P. anomalies scattered near the eastern limits of the 1966 survey grid (Assessment Report 764) may also be related to this prominent trend.

Mineralization at the Upper Vimy occurs in a northeasterly trending shatter zone in medium grained granodiorite. A younger porphyry is reported at depth. Mineralization consists of bornite, specularite, chalcocite, and abundant malachite, azurite and tenorite (?). Only minor amounts of chalcopyrite were noted with bornite. The mineralization occurs on three fracture sets. These strike at N25°E, -35° to -50° S.E; N65°E, -30° S.E. and N8°E, -70°E. In areas of faults the dips are diverse. The granodiorite is hydrothermally altered by abundant chlorite, sericite and kaolin, and is strongly weathered and oxidized. Pink altered granodiorite fragments (hematite stained or potassic altered) are locally engulfed as breccia fragments in green chloritic alteration. A narrow dark volcanic dike fragment is present in the northeast trench. This trench shows strongly shattered rocks locally veined by networks of a dark volcanic? material locally containing hematite.

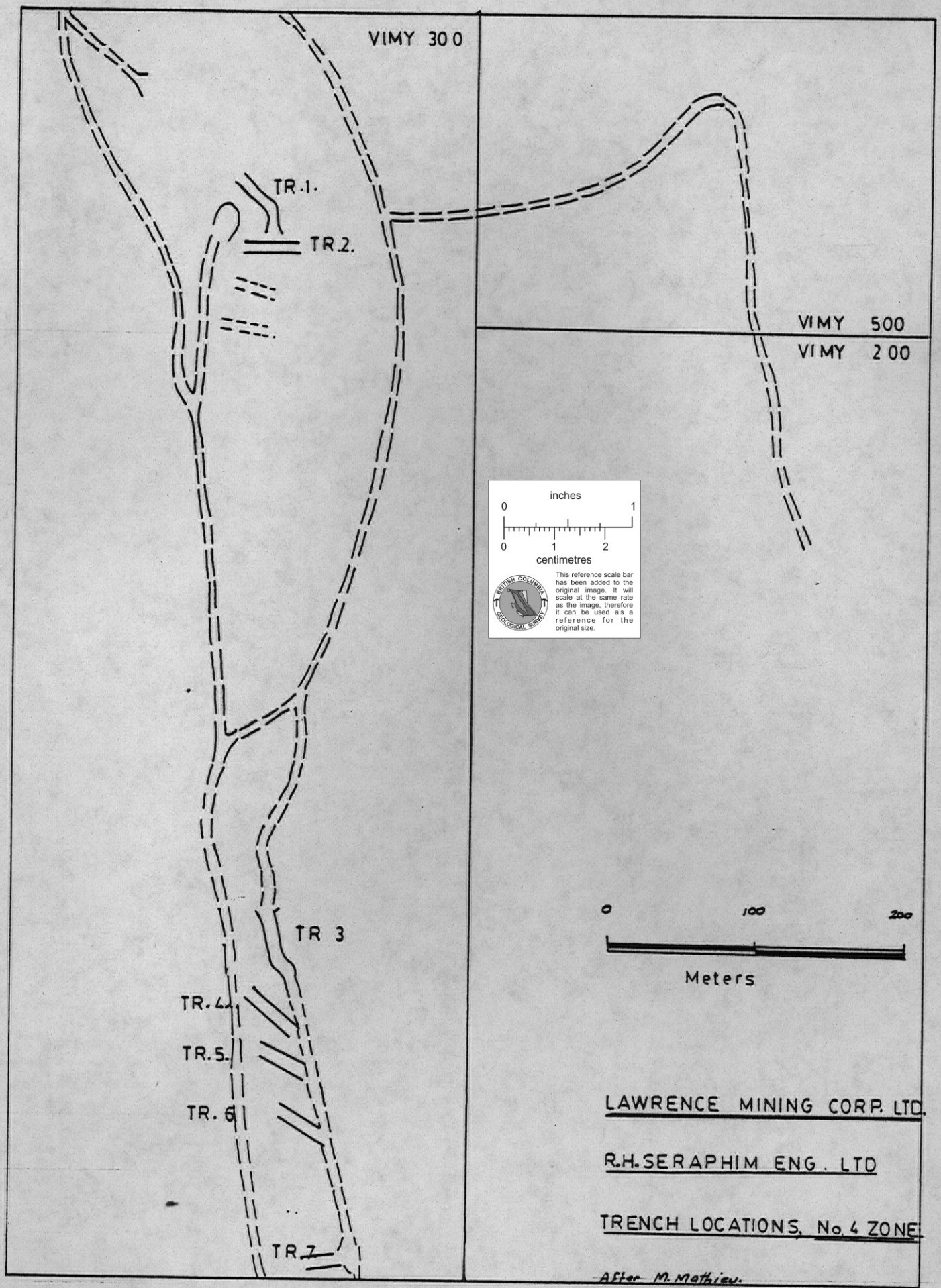
Thirteen samples were collected from the trench area by M. Mathieu (Figure 4b). These samples showed a range of assays as follows:

Copper: 0.05% to 2.27%. Silver: Trace to 0.42 oz./ton.
Gold: 0.001 to 0.016oz./ton.

Trenching at the Lower Vimy has shown the better mineralization to occur in fracture zones trending approximately N65°W, dipping -73°S.W. Some mineralization is also present in late? fractures with calcite and zeolite? which trend about N15°W and dip -30° to -50°S.W. The better mineralization occurs in a mass of fine grained granodiorite of unknown size which intrudes coarser, dark granodiorite tentatively mapped as mafic granodiorite (Figure 4c). Stringers and fractures of pink alteration, locally with secondary coppper minerals are present in the mafic granodiorite. Lower Vimy mineralization differs from that at Upper Vimy in that chalcopyrite is the main sulphide with lesser bornite. It is locally associated with quartz. Malachite, azurite and limonite are also present. Sericitic, clay, and some chloritic alteration are evident, and thin section reports (Assessment Report 1790) indicate the presence of magnetite.

Six samples collected by M. Mathieu and shown on Figure 4c showed a range of assays: 0.03% Cu to 0.80% Copper; Trace to 0.20 oz/ton Silver; and 0.002 to 0.03 oz./ton Gold.

A summary map dated February 18, 1971 prepared by Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. for Chataway shows three percussion drill holes at the Lower Vimy and south of the Lower Vimy (V-3, V-4) with adjacent numbers of 338 ppm, 1297 ppm and 2252 ppm. These presumably refer to copper content. Most of the holes east of this area did not reach bedrock. One hole along trend to the norheast Q-168? shows moderate sericitic alteration.



LAWRENCE MINING CORP. LTD.

R.H. SERAPHIM ENG. LTD

TRENCH LOCATIONS, No. 4 ZONE

After M. Mathieu.

Fig. 5.

ZONE 4

Drilling and trenching, following magnetic, I.P. and geological and geochemical surveys resulted in drill indicated reserves of 293,932.8 tonnes of 1.26% Copper according to MINDEP file. Reserves, according to other reports vary from 342,000 tons grading 2.5% Copper, to 1,232,000 tons grading 0.866% Copper.

The data on which these reserves are based should be obtained and reviewed prior to commencement of further exploration in the vicinity.

A large number of samples collected by M. Mathieu from the recent bulldozer program showed a range of assays as follows: (Figures 6b and 7)
0.01% Cu. to 3.34% Cu.; Trace to 0.31 oz./ton Silver and 0.002 to 0.01 oz./ton Gold.

Mineralization occurs in a highly altered shear zone in Guichon granodiorite. The general trend of the zone is northerly. Mineralization is commonly associated with quartz veins up to 2/3 meters in width (trench 3). Bornite and minor pyrite are present in the northern trenches, but chalcopyrite is the main sulphide. Chalcocite, malachite, azurite, tenorite and pyrolusite are also present.

The better mineralization occurs in strongly sheared zones three to five meters wide that contain abundant chlorite, sericite and clay alteration. The adjacent rocks are commonly

crushed and shattered over greater widths, are locally pink altered or contain abundant fractures with pink (zeolite)?. Stringers of copper mineralization are present in the hanging-wall rocks in the southern trenches. However, only in trench 3 do these appear to approach ore grade mineralization. In trench 1, a quartz-chalcopyrite stringer occurs in footwall rocks some distance from the main shear.

Mineralized veins and shears trend mainly 5° to 20° east of north. Mineralized veins and faults in the northern trenches dip 50° to 70°N.W. Veins dip at 45°N.W. in trench 3 and at 26° to 30°N.W. in trenches 5 and 6 where mineralization is incompletely exposed.

The mineralized zone is apparently offset to the southeast or northwest by a set of gouqy chloritic west-northwest faults dipping southwest at $\pm 70^{\circ}$. Strong northwesterly striking, southwesterly dipping faults are also present. Northeast trending, northwest dipping faults appear in trench 7 to the south.

WIZ 47 (Vimy 100-200)

Three caved adits are present in a northwest trending shear zone between the Vimy prospects and Zone 4. Chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and MoS_2(?) occur in quartz veins in sericitic altered zones within sheared Guichon granodiorite.

TWILIGHT LAKE (Vimy 300-400)

Malachite and chalcopyrite occur in narrow altered zones near a small outlier of Bethlehem granodiorite. Coincident I.P. anomalies have been tested partly by trenching and percussion drilling.

WIZ 3-5 (Vimy 400)

Weak bornite mineralization occurs in a northwest trending crowded prophyry dike 3000 feet south of Dot Lake. Bulldozer trenching and 3 DDHS were completed to trace the dike.

MISCELLANEOUS (Strike & Rich)

These prospects occur near the south boundary of Vimy 300 and are believed to be on the Caper claim. They are included only for completeness. Bornite, chalcocite and malachite occur on west-northwest, southerly dipping fractures and shear zones. Northeasterly faults are apparently unmineralized. The zones have been probed by 5 drill holes (1471 feet) and short shafts.

GEOCHEMISTRY

A geochemical survey using the rubeanic acid method was completed for Bralorne-Pioneer Mines in 1966. (Assessment Report 749) This survey showed some correlation with known showings like the Vimy prospect.

A survey using more conventional assaying procedures

would likely produce more useful data. However, in view of the glaciated nature of the terrain and the large areas of thick surficial cover, there is some doubt about the advisability of conducting a full scale survey. Tests could be undertaken in select areas and correlated with the data on hand to determine whether such a survey is warranted.

T.E. LISLE, P.Eng.

R.H. SERAPHIM, Ph.D., P.Eng.

APPENDIX 1

CERTIFICATION

I, Thomas E. Lisle, of the District of North Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a geologist residing at 145 West Rockland Road, North Vancouver B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, 1964, with a Bachelor of Science degree, and a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
3. I have practiced my profession since graduation and was engaged in exploration geology for several years prior to 1964.
4. This report is based on field mapping carried out March 4-8, March 12 and 18, 1980. It is also based on a number of the available reports listed in the Reference section.
5. I have no interest , directly or indirectly in the properties described in this report, nor in the securities of Lawrence Mining Corporation, and I do not expect to receive or acquire any interest. I am however, a member of a syndicate that has acquired claims elsewhere in the Guichon Creek batholith.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C. this day of April, 1980.

T.E.Lisle, P. Eng.

APPENDIX 2

Telephone: Office 685-2914
Res. 224-7309

R. H. SERAPHIM ENGINEERING LIMITED
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

316 - 470 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C1V5

CERTIFICATION

I, Dr. R.H. Seraphim, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follow

1. I am a Geological Engineer residing at 4636 West 3rd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., and with office at #316, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a registered Professional Engineer of British Columbia. I graduated with a Master of Applied Science from the University of British Columbia in 1948, and with a Doctor of Philosophy in geology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951.

3. I have practiced my profession continually since graduation.

4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Vimy 100 to Vimy 800 claims or in the securities of Lawrence Mining Corp. or its affiliates, and I do not expect to receive any interest. I am, however, a member of a syndicate that has acquired claims elsewhere in the Guichon Creek batholith.

5. The attached report is based on an examination and mapping carried out on March 8, 1980. It is also based on a study of the maps and reports listed in the reference section, and on extensive experience gained on mineral prospects and deposits in the Guichon Creek batholith between 1965 and 1980.

6. I consent to the use of this report in or in connection with the prospectus or in a statement of material facts relating to the raising of funds for this project.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this day of April, 1980.

R.H. SERAPHIM, Ph.D., P.Eng.

APPENDIX 3

REFERENCES

Kelly, S.F. December 7, 1979 - Report on the Vimy Claims Numbers 100 to 800, Nicola M.D. to Lawrence Mining Corporation Limited

Sanguinetti, M.H. & J.W. Stollery, P.Eng.
February 18, 1971 - Report on the Geology and mineralization of Chataway Highland Valley property for Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. by Cordilleran Engineering Ltd.

Sanguinetti, M.H. & Reeve, A.F., P.Eng.
November 30, 1972, Geophysical Report on the Chataway-Bethlehem option, Highland Valley area, Nicola M.D. for Aselo Industries Ltd. Assessment Report 4056.

Sanguinetti, M.H.
April 4, 1972 - Geochemical Report on the Cu. Fr. and TDM claims, Highland Valley area, Nicola M.D. for Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.) Assessment Report 3591.

Weeks, J.P., P.Eng.
March 18, 1966 (?) - Geochemical Report on the Chataway property for Bralorne-Pioneer Mines Ltd. Assessment Report No. 749.

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April 20, 1966 - Geophysical Report on the southwest, southeast, mideast, north and south groups of claims, Gypsum Lake 50° 120° S.W. Assessment Report 764

Meyer, W. December, 1968 - Report on Geological Survey of Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. property, Chataway Lake, B.C., Nicola and Kamloops M.D., under supervision of M.C. Robinson, P.Eng., White Rock, B.C. Assessment Report 1790.

Seigel, H.O., P.Eng.
March 25, 1966 - Report on I.P. Survey - Chataway property on behalf of Bralorne-Pioneer Mines Ltd. Harold O. Seigel and Associates Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

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August 18, 1972 - Report on the Induced Polarization and Resistivity Surveys on southeast portion, Chataway option claim group, Nicola M.D. for Aselo Industries Ltd. - McPhar Geophysics Ltd. Assessment Report 4043.

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McMillan, W.J.
October, 1978 - Preliminary Map 30 and notes to accompany on "Geology of the Guichon Creek Batholith". NTS 92 I.

Northcote, K.E.
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Miscellaneous Annual Reports.

Mathieu, J. March, 1980 - Base maps showing claims and sample data.

APPENDIX 4

Additional Sources of Information that should provide valuable background data if available. List compiled from assessment and file reports.

Baird, J.G.

1967 Report on the I.P. Survey on the Chataway Claim Group, Highland Valley Area, B.C. on behalf of Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.) Company Report.

Bayley, E.P.

1970 - Summary Report of Pecussion Drilling Program, Asarco, Company Report.

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1956 - Progress Report for 1956, Guichon Creek Area, Nicola M.D., British Columbia. Northwestern Exploration Ltd. - Private Report.
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1968 - Summary Report on Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys of the Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. Property. King Resources Co. Private Report.

Miller, D.C.

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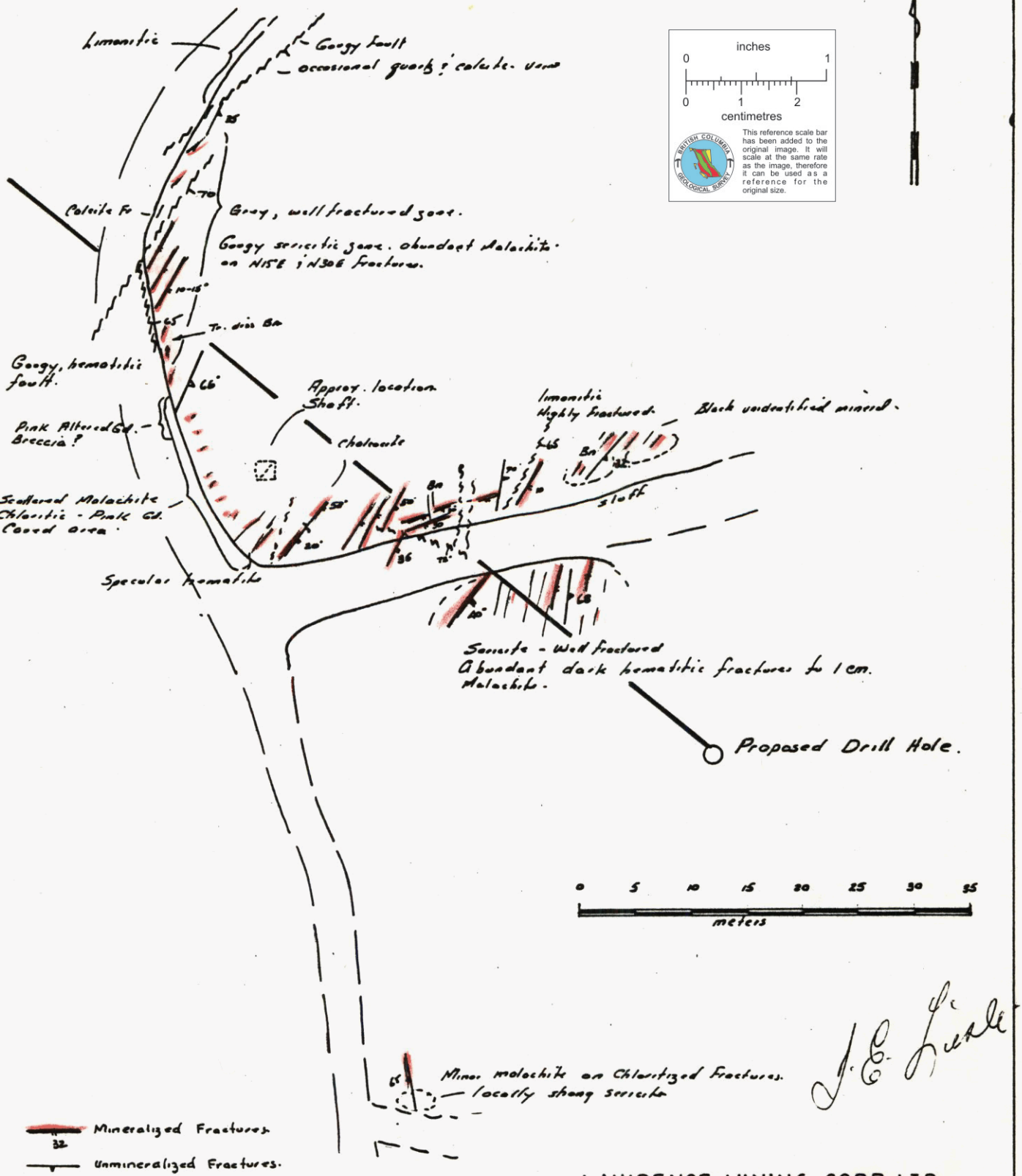

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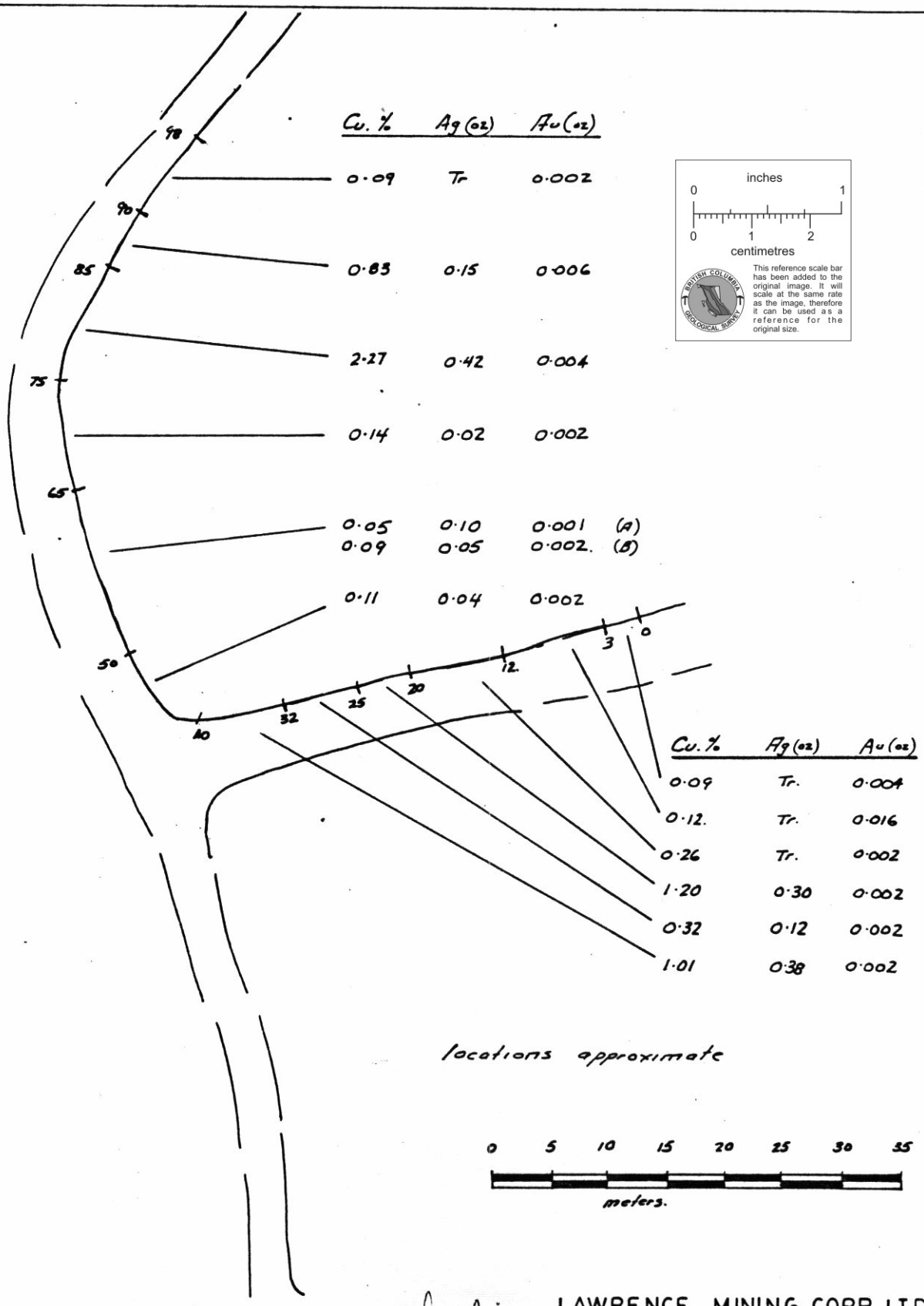
GEOLOGY - UPPER VIMY PROSPECT

92I-7W.

March / 80

FIG. 4(a)



V. E. Liebe

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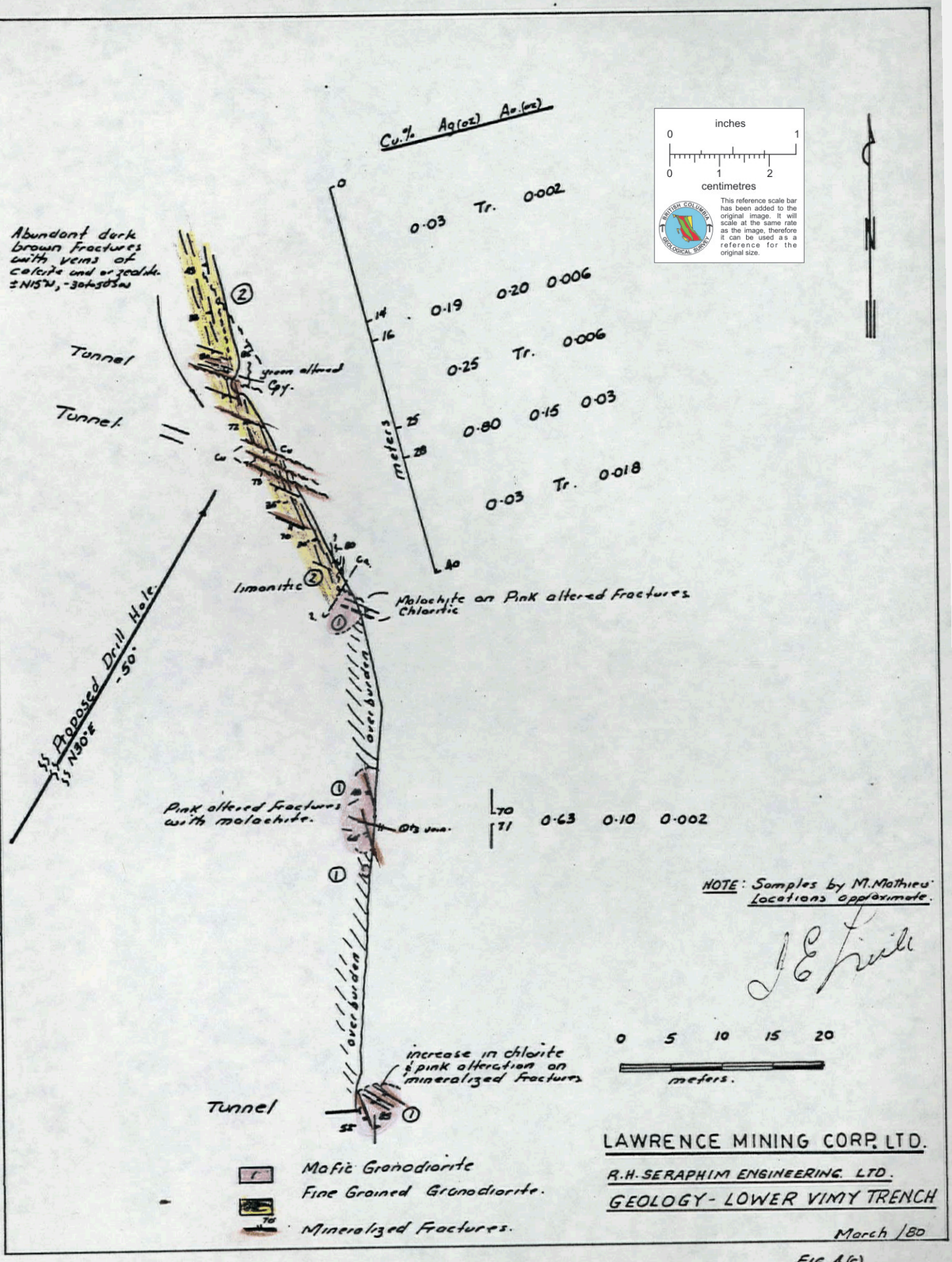
UPPER VIMY - ASSAY PLAN.

Samples by M. Mathieu, Feb/80.

FIG 4(b)


Cu.% Ag(oz) Au.(oz)
0 0.03 Tr. 0.002
14 0.19 0.20 0.006
16
25 0.25 Tr. 0.006
28 0.80 0.15 0.03
40 0.03 Tr. 0.018
meters
Abundant dark brown fractures with veins of calcite and zeolite. ±N15W, -30to50SW
Tunnel
Tunnel
green altered Qzy.
Cu
Limonitic
Malachite on Pink altered Fractures Chloritic
Proposed Drill Hole -50°
N30°E
Overburden
Pink altered fractures with malachite.
Qtz vein.
70 71 0.63 0.10 0.002
Overburden
increase in chlorite & pink alteration on mineralized fractures
Tunnel
Mafic Granodiorite
Fine Grained Granodiorite.
Mineralized Fractures.
NOTE: Samples by M. Mathieu. Locations approximate.
0 5 10 15 20
meters.
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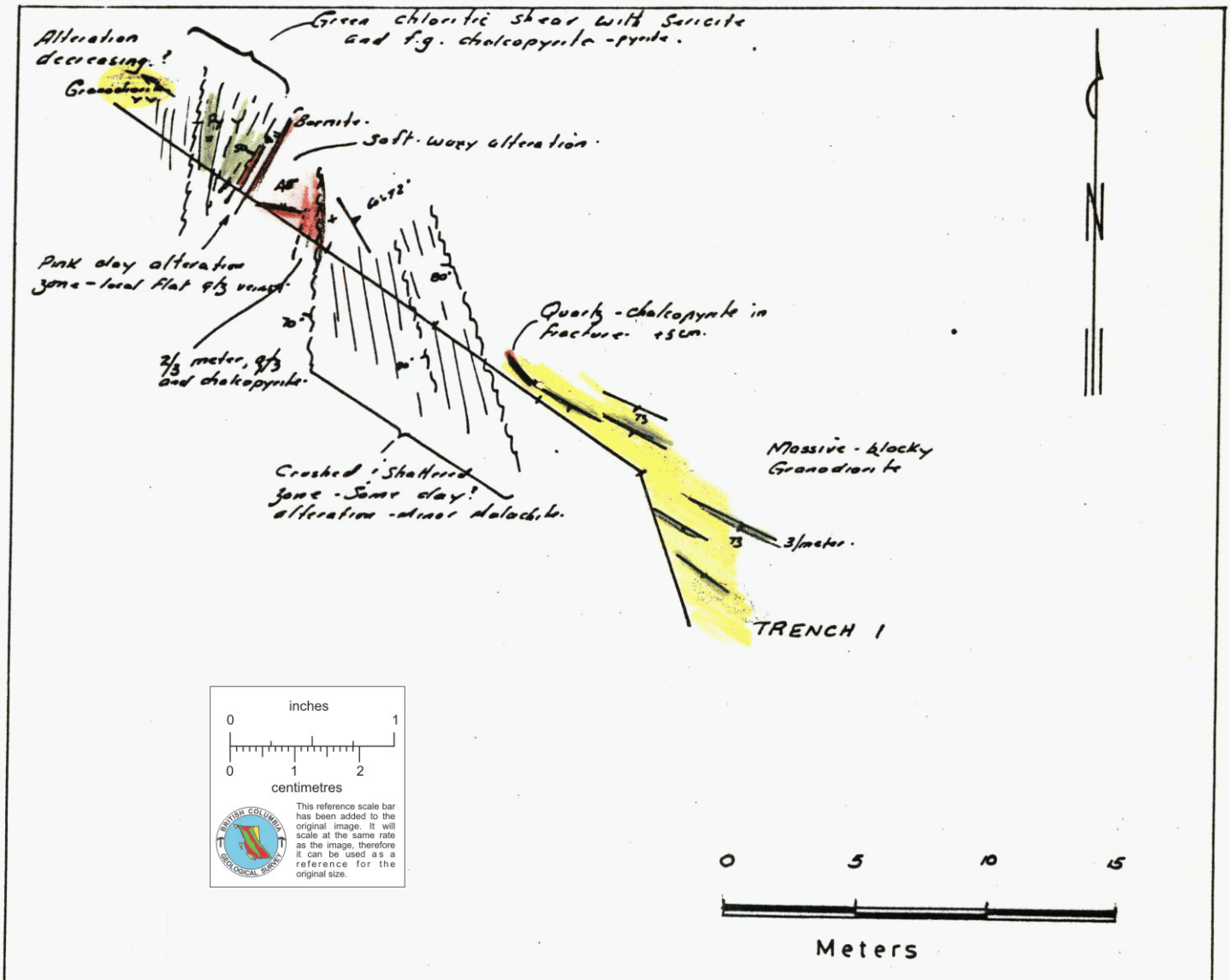
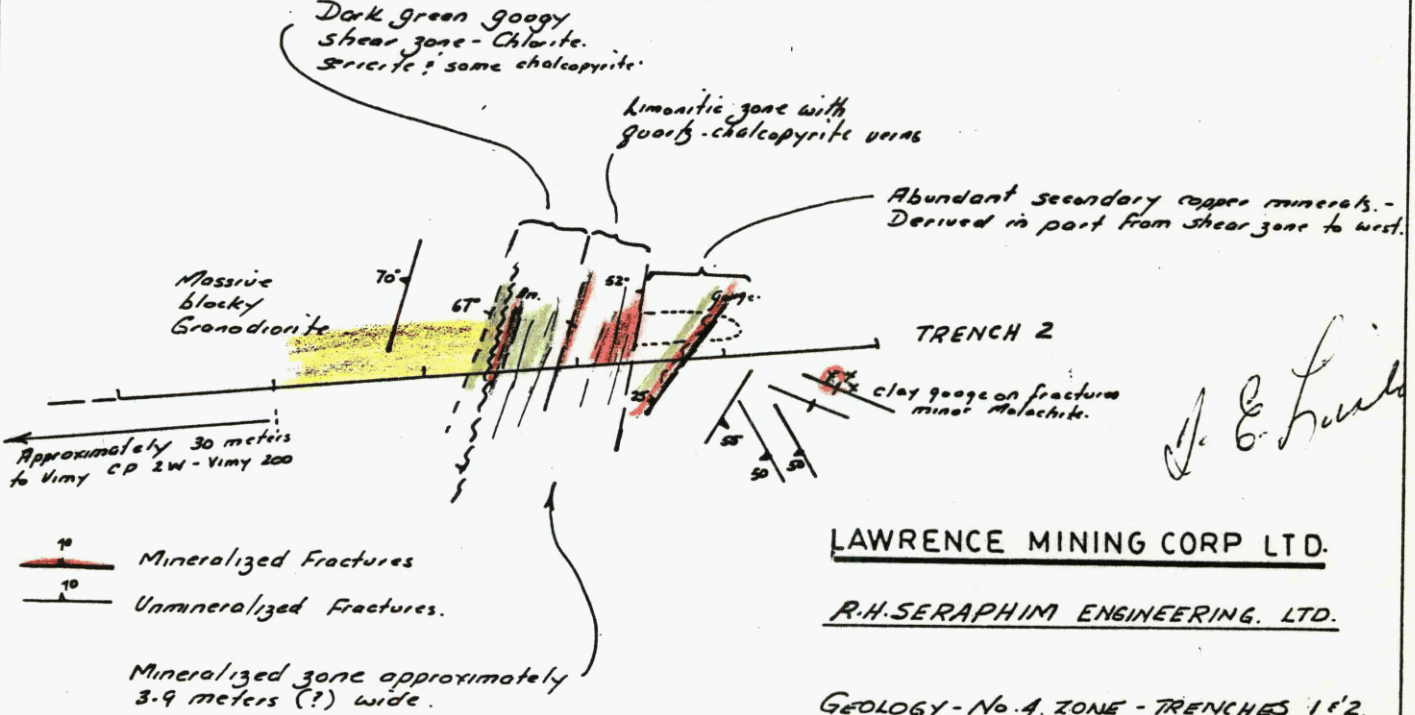
GEOLOGY - LOWER VIMY TRENCH
March 1980
FIG. 4(c)





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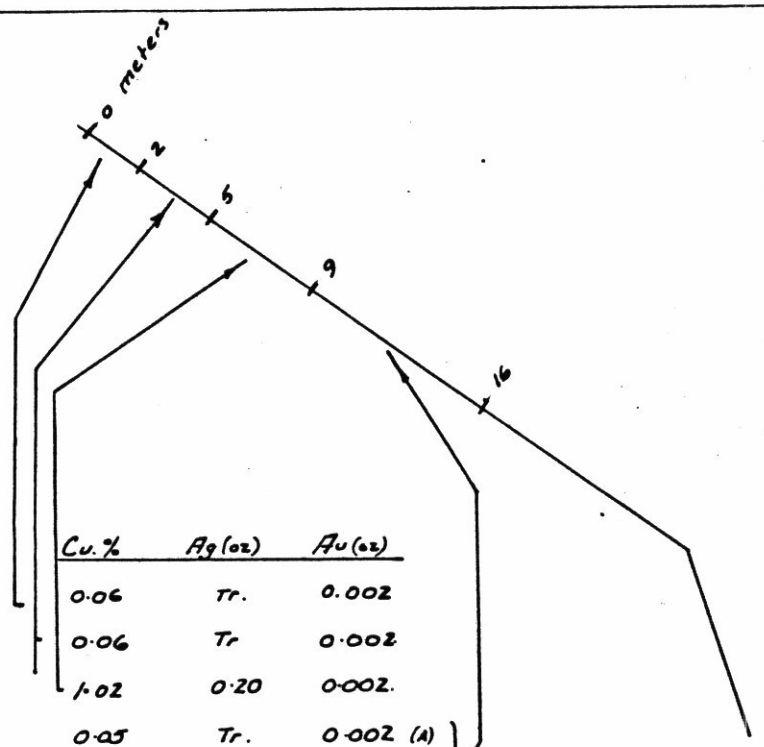
GEOLOGY - No. 4. ZONE - TRENCHES 1 & 2.

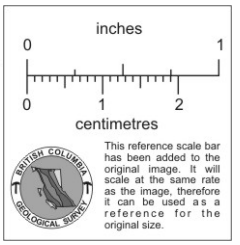
March /80

FIG. 6(a)



Cu. %	Ag (oz)	Au (oz)
0.06	Tr.	0.002
0.06	Tr	0.002
1.02	0.20	0.002.
0.05	Tr.	0.002 (A)
0.19	Tr	0.002. (B)

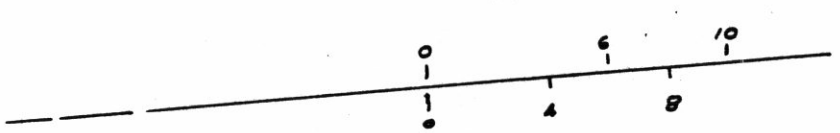
TRENCH 1.



NOTE: Samples by M. Mathieu.
Locations approximate.

	Meters	Cu. %	Ag (oz)	Au (oz)
North wall	0-6	2.42	0.25	0.01
	6-10	1.16	0.10	0.002
	10-16	0.58	0.31	0.003
South wall	0-4	0.68	0.17	0.002
	4-8	0.16	0.05	0.006

M. E. Lirette



16 North wall
TRENCH 2.
South wall.

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No 4. ZONE - ASSAYS, TRENCHES 1 & 2

FIG. 6(b)