

INITIAL DECISION RELEASE NO. 612
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING
FILE NO. 3-15885

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Before the
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

In the Matter of	:	
	:	
PRO-TECH INDUSTRIES, INC.,	:	INITIAL DECISION MAKING
VIDA LIFE INTERNATIONAL LTD.,	:	FINDINGS AND REVOKING
VITAVEA, INC.,	:	REGISTRATIONS BY DEFAULT
WESTERN POWER & EQUIPMENT CORP., and	:	June 16, 2014
WESTMONT RESOURCES, INC.	:	

APPEARANCE: David S. Frye for the Division of Enforcement,
Securities and Exchange Commission

BEFORE: Carol Fox Foelak, Administrative Law Judge

SUMMARY

This Initial Decision revokes the registrations of the registered securities of Pro-Tech Industries, Inc. (PTCK), Vida Life International Ltd. (VILF), Vitavea, Inc. (VVEA), Western Power & Equipment Corp. (WPEC), and Westmont Resources, Inc. (WMNS) (collectively, Respondents).¹ The revocations are based on Respondents' repeated failure to file required periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission).

I. BACKGROUND

The Commission initiated this proceeding on May 23, 2014, with an Order Instituting Proceedings (OIP), pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). The OIP alleges that each Respondent is a corporation with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act and that each has repeatedly failed to file with the Commission annual and quarterly reports in compliance with the Exchange Act. Each was served with the OIP in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii) by May 31, 2014.² To date, none has filed an Answer to the OIP, due ten days after service. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. §

¹ The short form of each issuer's name is also its stock symbol.

² Each Respondent was served with the OIP by USPS Express Mail delivery or attempted delivery at "the most recent address shown on [its] most recent filing with the Commission." 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii).

201.220(b). Thus, Respondents have failed to answer or otherwise to defend the proceeding within the meaning of 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(a)(2). Accordingly, Respondents are in default, and the undersigned finds that the allegations in the OIP are true as to them. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a), .220(f). Official notice has been taken of the Commission’s public official records concerning Respondents, pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 201.323.

II. FINDINGS OF FACT

PTCK (CIK No. 1402186)³ is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Sacramento, California, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). PTCK is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2011. As of May 20, 2014, the common stock of PTCK was quoted on OTC Link operated by OTC Markets Group Inc. (formerly “Pink Sheets”) (OTC Link), had six market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

VILF (CIK No. 1435055) is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Cameron Park, California, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). VILF is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009, which reported a net loss of \$379,818 for the prior nine months. As of May 20, 2014, the common stock of VILF was quoted on OTC Link, had six market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

VVEA (CIK No. 1324207) is a permanently revoked Nevada corporation located in Bellingham, Washington, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). VVEA is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-QSB⁴ for the period ended April 30, 2007, which reported a net loss of \$2,496,039 for the prior six months. As of May 20, 2014, the common stock of VVEA was quoted on OTC Link, had six market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

WPEC (CIK No. 939729) is a void Delaware corporation located in Vancouver, Washington, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). WPEC is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended April 30, 2008, which reported a net loss of \$6,726,000 for the prior nine months. As of May 20, 2014, the common stock of

³ The CIK number is a unique identifier for each corporation in the Commission’s EDGAR database. The user can retrieve filings of a corporation by using its CIK number.

⁴ Forms 10-KSB and 10-QSB could be filed, in lieu of Forms 10-K and 10-Q, by a “small business issuer,” pursuant to 17 C.F.R. §§ 228.10-.703 (Regulation S-B). These “SB” forms are no longer in use. See Smaller Reporting Company Regulatory Relief and Simplification, 73 Fed. Reg. 934 (Jan. 4, 2008) (eliminating Regulation S-B and phasing out the forms associated with it, while adopting a different reporting regime for “smaller reporting companies”).

WPEC was quoted on OTC Link, had six market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

WMNS (CIK No. 1377963) is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Bellevue, Washington, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). WMNS is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended February 28, 2011, which reported a net loss of \$1,436,544 for the prior nine months. As of May 20, 2014, the common stock of WMNS was quoted on OTC Link, had eight market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

By failing to file required annual and quarterly reports, Respondents violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13.

IV. SANCTION

Revocation of the registrations of the registered securities of Respondents will serve the public interest and the protection of investors, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Exchange Act. Revocation will help ensure that the corporate shell is not later put to an illicit use involving publicly traded securities manipulated to the detriment of market participants. Further, revocation accords with Commission sanction considerations set forth in Gateway Int’l Holdings, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 53907 (May 31, 2006), 88 SEC Docket 430, 438-39 (citing Steadman v. SEC, 603 F.2d 1126, 1139-40 (5th Cir. 1979)), and with the sanctions imposed in similar cases in which corporations violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) by failing to file required annual and quarterly reports. See Cobalis Corp., Exchange Act Release No. 64813 (July 6, 2011), 101 SEC Docket 43379; Nature’s Sunshine Prods., Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 59268 (Jan. 21, 2009), 95 SEC Docket 13488; Impax Labs., Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 57864 (May 23, 2008), 93 SEC Docket 6241; America’s Sports Voice, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 55511 (Mar. 22, 2007), 90 SEC Docket 879, recon. denied, Exchange Act Release No. 55867 (June 6, 2007), 90 SEC Docket 2419; Eagletech Commc’ns, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 54095 (July 5, 2006), 88 SEC Docket 1225. Respondents’ violations were recurrent, egregious, and deprived the investing public of current and accurate financial information on which to make informed decisions.

Failure to file periodic reports violates a crucial provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of the periodic reporting requirements is to publicly disclose current, accurate financial information about an issuer so that investors may make informed decisions:

The reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is the primary tool which Congress has fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations in the sale of stock and securities. Congress has extended the reporting requirements even to companies which are “relatively unknown and insubstantial.”

SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp., 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977) (quoting legislative history); accord e-Smart Techs., Inc., 57 S.E.C. 964, 968-69 (2004). The Commission has warned that “many publicly traded companies that fail to file on a timely basis are ‘shell companies’ and, as such,

attractive vehicles for fraudulent stock manipulation schemes.” e-Smart Techs., Inc., 57 S.E.C. at 968-69 n.14.

V. ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78l(j):

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Pro-Tech Industries, Inc., is REVOKED;

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Vida Life International Ltd. is REVOKED;

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Vitavea, Inc., is REVOKED;

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Western Power & Equipment Corp. is REVOKED; and

the REGISTRATION of the registered securities of Westmont Resources, Inc., is REVOKED.

This Initial Decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule 360 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 17 C.F.R. § 201.360. Pursuant to that Rule, a party may file a petition for review of this Initial Decision within twenty-one days after service of the Initial Decision. A party may also file a motion to correct a manifest error of fact within ten days of the Initial Decision, pursuant to Rule 111 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice, 17 C.F.R. § 201.111. If a motion to correct a manifest error of fact is filed by a party, then that party shall have twenty-one days to file a petition for review from the date of the undersigned’s order resolving such motion to correct a manifest error of fact. The Initial Decision will not become final until the Commission enters an order of finality. The Commission will enter an order of finality unless a party files a petition for review or a motion to correct a manifest error of fact or the Commission determines on its own initiative to review the Initial Decision as to a party. If any of these events occur, the Initial Decision shall not become final as to that party.⁵

Carol Fox Foelak
Administrative Law Judge

⁵ A respondent may also file a motion to set aside a default pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(b). See Alchemy Ventures, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 70708, 2013 SEC LEXIS 3459, at *5-6 (Oct. 17, 2013).