EXPLORATION REPORT

on an

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

and an

MMI SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY

ON THE

SNOW ZONE

within the

BEATON PROPERTY

BEATON CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATED: 17 km due west of the city of Kamloops

50° 40'North Latitude, and 120°36' West Longitude

NTS: 92I/10E

WRITTEN FOR:

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Note: Scale of actual map within hardcopy report may be different due "Fit to Page" printing.

SUMMARY

Induced polarization (IP) and resistivity surveys along three lines were carried out on May 12th to 19th, 2008, over the Snow Zone, which occurs within the western part of the property. A fourth line was carried out from October 27th to 30th, 2009. In addition, MMI soil sampling was carried out along the center line of the southern three lines. The Beaton Claim Group is located on Beaton Creek about 5 km west of the Afton Mine within the Kamloops Mining Division of B.C.

The main purpose of the geophysical and geochemical surveys was to locate mineralization similar to that of the nearby Afton Mine, which occurs within the Iron Mask intrusive, as well as to locate any other possible deposits that may occur within other rock types. The Afton mineralization consists of disseminated native copper and copper sulphides as well as other disseminated sulphides with associated gold, silver, and palladium values. The more specific purpose was to follow up on diamond drilling carried out in 2003 where sub-grade gold, copper, and silver mineralization was encountered. This indicated the possibility of economic-type mineralization occurring nearby.

The resistivity and IP surveys were carried out using a BRGM Elrec-6 multi-channel receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The transmitter used was a BRGM VIP 4000 powered by a 6.5-kilowatt motor generator. The dipole length and reading interval chosen was 50 meters read up to 12 levels. Four lines of IP/resistivity surveying were carried out over the Snow Zone for a total survey length of 5,650 meters. The results were plotted both in pseudosection, and contoured. A 2-D inversion interpretation using Geotomo software, a least squares method, was also carried out along each of the IP lines and the results plotted and contoured.

The MMI sampling was carried out on line 1400S with the purpose of determining the reliability of the 2000 sampling, which was done with different field and lab processes and covered a wide grid area consisting of 203 samples. The 2008 samples were picked up every 50 meters and the sample taken at a 10-to 25-cm depth. The total number of samples was 28. These were bagged and sent to SGS Laboratories in Toronto, Ontario for analysis where they were tested for 46 elements.

Ten elements were chosen out of the 46 reported on and these were gold, silver, copper, arsenic, cobalt, molybdenum, zinc, lead, nickel, and cerium. Two stacked histograms were then made to show the correlation of the results with each other and with the 2000 results. Because the correlation between the 2008 and 2000 survey results were positive, stacked histograms were also made for the 2000 survey data. In addition, nine contour plan maps were made for gold, copper, silver, nickel, lead, cobalt, zinc, cadmium, and palladium, respectively. In addition, the IP anomalies were placed on each of the plan maps.

CONCLUSIONS

1. A hole was diamond-drilled in 2003 on a gold copper MMI soil anomaly within the Snow Zone and encountered sub-grade gold, silver, and copper mineralization. It was concluded at the time that the geology of the hole indicated economic-grade mineralization nearby. Part of this geology includes encountering a zone of picrite which is known to occur near mineralization in the Afton area.

2. IP and resistivity surveying, carried out in May, 2008 and October, 2009, revealed four strong, northerly-striking anomalies that have been labeled by the upper case letters A to D, inclusive. These correlate with MMI soil anomalies and strongly indicate economic-type sulphide mineralization. Two of these, anomalies A and B, occur close to the above-mentioned drill hole and thus could very possibly reflect

3. Anomaly A is centered at about 200W with an average width of 160 meters and a minimum strike length of 450 meters being open to the north and south. It correlates with gold, silver, and palladium MMI soil anomalies and some correlation with copper, lead, nickel, and zinc MMI anomalous results.

4. Anomaly B is centered at about 200E, has an average width of 125 meters, and a minimum strike length of 450 meters being open to the south. It correlates with an MMI soil anomaly consisting of gold, copper, and palladium. It also has some correlation with cobalt, lead, zinc, and nickel MMI soil results.
   A strong IP anomaly occurs to the immediate east of B on line 1100S and thus could be an eastern extension of B. This would bring the minimum width of B to 525 meters with it being open to the east.

5. Anomaly C is centered at 500W, has an average width of 190 meters, and a minimum strike length of 300 meters being open mainly to the south. It correlates with an MMI gold, copper, cobalt, and lead anomaly and also correlates with some anomalous results in silver, palladium, zinc, nickel and cadmium.

6. Anomaly D is centered at about 725W, has an average width of 150 meters, and a minimum strike length of 150 meters being open to the south as well. It correlates with gold, copper, cobalt, and nickel anomalous MMI results from the 2008 survey which was only done on line 1400S. (It is west of the 2000 survey area.)

7. The 2008 MMI survey results have very high backgrounds in copper and gold indicating that the survey area was not large enough and that the MMI anomalous areas may be larger than indicated.

8. The SP survey revealed five anomalies some of which correlate with MMI anomalies and IP anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The positive results from the previous drilling, the MMI soil sampling, and the current IP/resistivity surveying strongly warrant further work within the Snow Zone as follows:

1. **1.** Test IP/MMI anomalies A, B, and C by a program of diamond drilling. It is recommended to test with nine drill holes at -90° to an average depth of 300 meters (1,000 feet). The recommended location of the collars are as follows and as shown on the claim map, fig #2:
   (i) line 1400S, station 250W
   (ii) line 1550S, station 250W
   (iii) line 1400S, station 500W
   (iv) line 1550S, station 450W
   (v) line 1250S, station 150W
   (vi) line 1400S, station 100E
   (vii) line 1400S, station 150E
   (vii) line 1700S, station 200W
   (ix) line 1700S, station 300W

2. Geologically map within and around the Snow Zone. This can be done by the geologist overseeing the drilling as it is progressing.

3. Continue the IP/resistivity survey for at least one line to the north and at least two lines to the south. The line spacing should also be reduced to 75 meters in order to optimize future drill hole locations.

4. Continue the 2008 MMI soil sampling over the rest of the IP grid area in order to reveal further target areas and to more accurately determine the background.

BUDGET

The budget for the above-noted work is as follows:

1.	Diamond drilling		
	(a) actual drilling - 9,000 feet @ $25/foot	$225,000.00	
	(b) drilling associated costs, such as geologist, assaying, etc. 9,000 feet @ $25/foot	$225,000.00	
	Sub-total		$450,000.00
2.	IP/resistivity surveying		
	Mob-demob	$2,000.00	
	Field, 10 days @ $3,000/day (all-inclusive field costs)	$30,000.00	
	Data reduction and report	$5,000.00	
	Sub-total		$37,000.00
3.	MMI soil sampling		
	Mob-demob	$1,000.00	
	6 days @ $2,000/day (all-inclusive field costs)	$12,000.00	
	Data reduction and report	$3,000.00	
	Sub-total		$16,000.00
4.	Miscellaneous		$47,000.00
GRAND TOTAL			**$550,000.00**

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses survey procedure, compilation of data, interpretation methods, and the results of induced polarization (IP) and resistivity surveying as well as MMI soil sampling carried out on the Snow Zone within the Beaton Property belonging to Green Valley Mine Incorporated. The property is located on Beaton Creek about 5 km west of the Afton Mine within the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia.

The IP and resistivity surveys on three lines were carried out by a Geotronics crew of six men, over four days during May 12th to 19th, 2008. This includes one day of mob/demob. The MMI soil sampling was carried out by a two-man crew on May 15th, 2008. A report dated August 18, 2009 was then completed on this work.

Subsequently, a fourth line of IP and resistivity surveying, located to the north of the other three lines, was carried out from October 27th to 30th, 2009. This report is therefore an update of the previous report.

The general purpose of exploration on this property is to locate sulphide mineralization similar to that of the nearby Afton Mine, which occurs within the Iron Mask intrusive, as well as to locate any other possible deposits that may occur within the Nicola volcanics. The Afton mineralization consists of disseminated native copper and copper sulphides as well as other disseminated sulphides with associated gold, silver, and palladium values.

This work is a follow-up to exploration carried out in the years 2000 to 2003 over the Snow Zone (See History of Previous Work). The work started with MMI soil sampling in 2000 resulting in a number of anomalies. One of these was drilled in 2002 and encountered sub-grade mineralization as shown in the drill log in Appendix I. The project geologist at the time, Laurence Stephenson, stated the following:

"The second hole intersected close to 150 metres of diorite (Sugar Loaf Diorite) with visible chalcopyrite (copper values above 200 ppm and one above 400 ppm). Most significantly 4 zones (all sample lengths were 5 metre) were anomalous in gold and silver reporting 360 ppb gold and 0.5 ppm silver; 800 ppb gold and 0.4 ppm silver (434 ppm copper); 720 ppb gold and 0.2 ppm silver ; and 1.08 grams gold and 1.0 ppm silver. The significance of the association of copper and gold with the Sugar Loaf Diorite is encouraging in that it is the primary association at the Pothook deposit to the east.

"In my opinion the Beaton #2 Property is a significant property of merit and provides a very attractive exploration prospect for copper and precious metal mineralization."

In other words, Stephenson concluded that they were in the right area for the occurrence of an economic grade mineralized body. He recommended down-hole IP in order to help locate this possible mineral body. This work was carried out later that year but, unfortunately, a highly conductive zone was encountered which prevented effective readings of IP. In a further attempt to locate gold-copper mineralization, which the drill hole seemed to indicate that it was close to, Green Valley contracted with Geotronics to carry out two lines of IP/resistivity close to the drill hole. These were north-south lines 100 meters apart, namely lines 0 and 100W (The drill hole was collared to the immediate northeast of line 0, 1550S.). The same highly conductive zone was encountered that the down hole IP encountered, which the writer concluded to be caused by picrite as was logged in the drill hole. Picrite is considered to be important since it is associated with known mineralization in the Afton area. Also a low level IP anomaly was encountered to the north of the drill hole and was concluded to possibly reflect mineralization.

It was determined that the Snow Zone warranted further exploration because of the encouraging mineralization within the drill hole and because of the MMI anomalies. Therefore, it was decided to carry out further IP/resistivity surveying, but instead of along north-south lines as was done previously, along the same east-west lines that the MMI sampling was done. Line 1400S was surveyed first and encountered strong IP anomalies. Because of the very positive results, lines 1250S and 1550S were surveyed. In addition, MMI sampling was redone along line 1400S in order to verify the 2000 results, since recommended field techniques have changed and the lab analysis is different (Most samples are now tested with a multi-element package instead of the previous base metal and precious metal packages.).

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

Green Valley's Beaton Property is comprised of 5 mineral claims totaling 24 units described as follows and as shown on the Claim Map figure 2.

Claim Name	Tenure #	Expiry Date	No. Units
Beaton #2	217821	June 15, 2012	20
Snow #1	385243	March 21, 2012	1
Snow #2	385244	March 21, 2012	1
Snow #3	385245	March 21, 2012	1
Snow #4	385246	March 21, 2012	1

The claims are owned by Green Valley Mine Incorporated with office in Langley, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Beaton Property is located 17 km due west of the city of downtown Kamloops on the northern slope of Greenstone Mountain.

The geographical coordinates for the center of the property are 50° 40’ north latitude and 120° 36’ west longitude with the UTM coordinates being 5616500 m N and 670000 m E. The NTS index is 92I/10E, and the BCGS index is 92I067.

Access is gained by traveling about 19 km west from downtown Kamloops along the Trans Canada Highway to a turnoff that runs southerly. About 3 km southerly and then westerly along this road, which is gravel, is the eastern boundary of the Beaton 2 Claim. The total road distance from Kamloops is 22 km. Roads varying from gravel to dirt occur throughout the Beaton Claims giving it excellent access for any 4-wheel drive vehicle.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Beaton Property is found within the Thomson Plateau, which is a physiographic unit of the Interior Plateau System. The Thompson Plateau consists of gently rolling upland of low relief for the most part. On the Beaton Property the elevations vary from 640 meters (2100 feet) within the northeastern corner of the Beaton 2 claim to 900 meters (2,950 feet) at the western edge of the Snow 2 and 3 claims. Steep to moderate slopes to gently rolling hills with variable soil cover blanket much of the property. The steep slopes occur mostly within the southern part of the property.

The main water sources are Beaton Creek, which flows northerly through the western portion of the claims, and Pendleton Creek, which flows northerly through the eastern portion of the claims.

Tree cover is generally that of open forest with grasslands as well as some thick second growth.

Glaciers occupied the Thompson Plateau and thus much of the claim area is covered by glacial drift, which can become quite deep over the flatter areas.

The climate in the Kamloops area is semi-arid, and thus the precipitation is low, about 25 to 28 centimeters (10 to 11 inches). Temperatures vary from the high extreme in summer of around 40°C to the low in winter of around –30°C, though the usual temperature during the summer days would be 15°C to 25°C and that in winter would be –10°C to 5°C.

PREVIOUS WORK

Work was done on the property during and after the Afton staking rush of the '70's. It consisted mainly of magnetic, IP, and resistivity survey work.

Since the property was staked, the main work of interest has been MMI soil sampling carried out during 2000 and consisting of 270 samples. The samples were tested for copper, zinc, cadmium, lead, gold, cobalt, nickel, palladium, and silver. This resulted in soil anomalies mainly in copper, gold, silver, palladium, nickel, and zinc on the Snow Zone.

Diamond drill hole BC2-02-02 was put down in 2002 on one of the Snow Zone MMI anomalies to the immediate northeast of (0+00, 1500S), and encountered minor mineralization. Stephenson, geologist on the property at that time, concluded that the drill hole was close to significant mineralization and thus recommended down hole IP/resistivity logging to help locate it. The down hole logging was carried out later the same year but a highly conductive zone within the hole resulted in inconclusive results.

IP/resistivity surveying was then carried out by the writer in 2003 on lines 0 and 100W in a north-south direction in an attempt to locate the larger body of sulphide mineralization that the drill hole seemed to be close to. The resistivity survey revealed a strong low that, correlating with the drill hole geologic log, appeared to be reflecting a zone of picrite. This is significant since it has been concluded that mineralization in the Afton area occurs close to occurrences of picrite. The IP survey revealed low amplitude high to the north of the hole that correlate with MMI soil anomalies in copper, gold, silver, and palladium indicating that sulphides of economic interest are the causative source of the IP anomaly.

GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks of the area are those on the property being of the Nicola Group, which is of Upper Triassic Age. The rock types composing this group are greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, breccia, tuff, minor argillite, limestone and conglomerate.

The next rock group in decreasing age sequence is the Jurassic Coast Intrusives that outcrop throughout the Nicola volcanics. The rock types are granite, granodiorite, and gabbro; or syenite, monzonite, diorite, and gabbro of the Iron Mask Batholith. The Iron Mask Batholith trends northwesterly across the northeastern part of the property.

The Tertiary volcanics, mainly basalt, of the Kamloops Group are the youngest rocks occurring on the property

Mineralization

The many copper occurrences in the general area are found both within the Iron Mask Batholith and the older, intruded Nicola rocks close to the batholith. Generally, they occur with veins, impregnations, stockworks, and mineralized shear zones in the country rock with the principle copper minerals being chalcopyrite and bornite as well as some chalcocite, cuprite, azurite and malachite. Additional minerals that often occur with the copper are magnetite and pyrite. There have been shipments of ore, though small, from many of the prospects. The largest producer of these was the Iron Mask Mine, which shipped a total of 189,230 tons of ore. Another small producer was the Copper King, located about four kilometers north of the Beaton #2 Claim. Its values ran about 4.4 % copper and 0.8 oz/ton gold.

The area became the center of one of the hottest staking rushes in Canada when significant mineralization was discovered on the Afton property in the early '70's. Eventually, the discovery became an ore deposit that was mined from 1977 to 1988 by Teck. At the beginning of production, Afton had drill-proven ore reserves of 30.84 million tonnes grading 1.0% copper, 0.58 ppm gold, and 4.19 ppm silver. The main mineral form was native copper and chalcocite with minor covellite and chalcopyrite found within an intrusive breccia at the contact of the Nicola volcanics. The pit is located about 5 km east of the Beaton #2 Claim.

Currently, New Gold has discovered a new mineral body that has a combined size of measured and estimated 68.7 million tonnes, grading 1.68% copper equivalent using copper at $0.85/lb, gold at $375/oz, silver at $5.25/oz, and palladium at $200/oz, all US prices. The mineralization occurs below the old Afton Pit and extends in a southwesterly direction for over 1000 meters.

Known mineralization on the Beaton Property to date has been encountered through the diamond drilling. Hole # BC2-02-02 (see drill log in Appendix I) encountered visible chalcopyrite throughout a diorite porphyry, probably of the Sugar Loaf Intrusive. Laurence Stephenson, P.Eng, who reported on the results, stated "Most significantly 4 zones (all sample lengths were 5 meter) were anomalous in gold and silver reporting 360 ppb gold and 0.5 ppm silver; 800 ppb gold and 0.4 ppm silver (434 ppm copper); 720 ppb gold and 0.2 ppm silver; and 1.08 grams gold and 1.0 ppm silver."

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

(a) Instrumentation

The transmitter used was a BRGM model VIP 4000. It was powered by a Honda 6.5 kW motor generator. The receiver used was a six-channel BRGM model Elrec-6. This is state-of -the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through a keyboard located on the front of the instrument. It can measure up to 6 chargeability windows and store up to 2,500 measurements within the internal memory.

(b) Theory

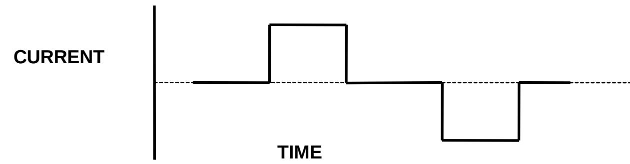
When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (mostly sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to induced polarization effects even in the absence of metallic-type conductors.

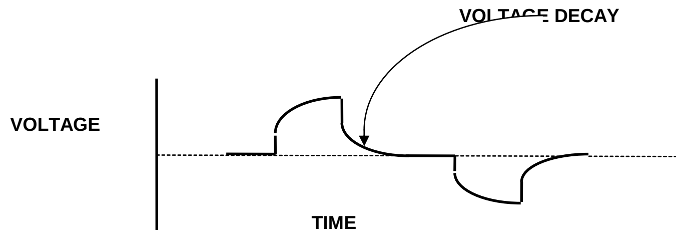
Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the “time-domain” or the “frequency-domain”.

Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless parameter, the chargeability “M”, which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency domain are based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between apparent resistivity readings at a high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, or “PFE”.

The quantity, apparent resistivity, ρ_a , computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogenous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they almost always will, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading, therefore, cannot be attributed to a particular depth.



TRANSMITTED WAVEFORM



RECORDED VOLTAGE

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely dependent on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$R_o = O^{-2} R_w$$

Where: R_o is formation resistivity
R_w is pore water resistivity
O is porosity

(c) Survey Procedure

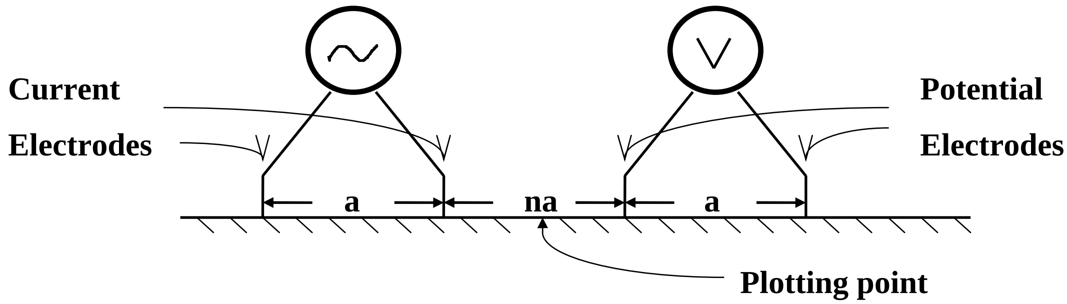
Three IP/resistivity survey lines were carried out during May, 2008, on the previously established grid on which the soil sampling was carried out, and across the MMI soil sample anomalies The survey lines, namely 1250S, 1400S, and 1550S, run in a due east-west direction and are 150 meters apart. The survey length for each line was 1,350 meters for a total of 4,050 meters.

The fourth IP line, 1100S, was carried out during October, 2009 and consists of 1,600 meters of surveying to bring the total to 5,650 meters.

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off). The delay time used after the charge shuts off was 80 milliseconds and the integration time used was 1,760 milliseconds divided into 10 windows.

The array chosen was the dipole-dipole, shown as follows:

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



The electrode separation, or 'a' spacing, and reading interval was chosen to be 50 meters read to 12 separations, which is the 'na' in the above diagram, for all three lines. The 12 separations give a theoretical depth penetration of about 330 meters, or 1,100 feet.

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes as well as for the potential electrodes.

(d) Compilation of Data

All the data were reduced by a computer software program developed by Geosoft Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. Parts of this program have been modified by Geotronics Surveys Inc. for its own applications. The computerized data reduction included the resistivity calculations, pseudosection plotting, survey plan plotting and contouring.

The chargeability (IP) values are read directly from the instrument and no data processing is therefore required prior to plotting. However, the data is edited for errors and for reliability. The reliability is usually dependant on the strength of the signal, which weakens at greater dipole separations.

The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometrical factor appropriate for the dipole-dipole array to compute the apparent resistivity. The resistivity data were relatively reliable to the 12 separations.

All the data have been plotted in pseudosection form at a scale of 1:10,000. One map has been plotted for each of the three pseudosections, as shown on the above table and in the Table of Contents. The pseudosection is formed by each value being plotted at a point formed from the intersection of a line drawn from the mid-point of each of the two dipoles. The result of this method of plotting is that the farther the dipoles are separated, the deeper the reading is plotted. The resistivity pseudosection is plotted on the upper part of the map for each of the lines, and the chargeability pseudosection is plotted on the lower part.

All chargeability and resistivity pseudosections were contoured at a logarithmic interval to the base 10.

The self-potential (SP) data from the IP and resistivity surveys were plotted and profiled above the two pseudosections for each line at a scale of 1 cm = 100 millivolts with a base of zero millivolts. It is not expected that the SP data will be important in the exploration of the property, especially with the dipole length used, but considering that the data was taken, it was plotted and profiled for its possible usefulness.

(e) Inversion Interpretation

A 2-D inversion interpretation was carried out on the IP and resistivity data using computer software produced by Geotomo Software. This purpose of inversion interpretation is to eliminate the electrode effect that is endemic with IP and resistivity data and thus locate the causative sources more accurately. The Geotomo inversion is a rapid method that uses the least squares interpretation.

MMI SOIL SAMPLING

(a) Sampling Procedure

The samples were picked up every 50 meters along line 1400S from 400E to 950W, which is the same section that the IP/resistivity surveying was done along. The total number of MMI samples was 28. The main purpose was to verify the results of the MMI soil sampling carried out in the year 2000.

The sampling procedure was to first remove the organic material from the sample site (A_0 layer) and then dig a pit over 25 cm deep with a shovel. Sample material was then scraped from the sides of the pit over the measured depth interval of 10 centimeters to 25 centimeters. About 250 grams of sample material was collected and then placed into a plastic Zip-loc sandwich bag with the sample location marked thereon. The 354 samples were then packaged and sent to SGS Minerals located at 1885 Leslie Street, Toronto, Ontario. (This is only one of two labs in the world that do MMI analysis, the other being in Perth, Australia where the MMI method was developed.)

(b) Analytical Methods

At SGS Minerals, the testing procedure begins with weighing 50 grams of the sample into a plastic vial fitted with a screw cap. Next is added 50 ml of the MMI-M solution to the sample, which is then placed in trays and put into a shaker for 20 minutes. (The MMI-M solution is a neutral mixture of reagents that are used to detach loosely bound ions of any of the 46 elements from the soil substrate and formulated to keep the ions in solution.) These are allowed to sit overnight and subsequently centrifuged for 10 minutes. The solution is then diluted 20 times for a total dilution factor of 200 times and then transferred into plastic test tubes, which are then analyzed on ICP-MS instruments.

Results from the instruments for the 46 elements are processed automatically, loaded into the LIMS (laboratory information management system which is computer software used by laboratories) where the quality control parameters are checked before final reporting.

(c) Compilation of Data

Ten elements were chosen out of the 46 reported on and these were gold, silver, copper, arsenic, cobalt, molybdenum, zinc, lead, nickel, and cerium. The mean background value was calculated for each of these 10 elements and this number was then divided into the reported value to obtain a figure called the response ratio. Two sets of stacked histograms were then made for each of the eight lines of samples of the response ratios as shown on figures #5 through to #19, respectively. The one stacked histogram set consisted of the following elements, in order, copper, gold, arsenic, silver, cobalt, and molybdenum, and the second stacked histogram consisted of copper, nickel, lead, zinc, and cerium.

The 2008 sample results were correlated with the 2000 sample results along line 1400S. There was reasonably good correlation and therefore it was decided to use the 2000 results especially since it covers a much wider grid area and there was correlation with the IP results. Therefore, all the 2000 results were input into an Excel spreadsheet and two sets of stacked histograms were then made similarly to those made for the 2008 results. The first stacked histogram set consisted of the results for copper, gold, silver, cobalt, and palladium and the second, copper, nickel, lead zinc, and cadmium.

In addition, a plan map was made for each of nine metals, being gold, copper, silver, nickel, lead, cobalt, zinc, cadmium, and palladium on maps GC-1 to GC-9, respectively. On each map, the original data were plotted and contoured at a logarithmic interval.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The IP survey revealed four anomalous zones that have been labeled by the upper case letters A to D, respectively. All IP anomalies correlate with moderate resistivity highs indicating the causative sources are sulphide mineralization occurring within intrusives or a silica-rich and/or a carbonate-rich environment. Sulphide mineralization can occur within zones of silica and carbonate flooding.

Anomaly A occurs within the middle of the survey area striking in a north-south direction. Its minimum strike length is 450 meters with it being open both to the north and to the south, and it’s width varies from 140 meters to 175 meters. Its main feature for exploration interest is its direct correlation with gold, silver and palladium MMI results. There is also some correlation with copper, lead, nickel, and zinc MMI results.

The eastern edge of this anomaly occurs 125 meters west of Drill Hole BC2-02-02 which encountered visible chalcopyrite as well as gold and silver values.

<u>Anomaly B</u> occurs to east of the base line centered at about 200E. It also strikes in a north-south direction, has a minimum strike length of 450 meters and is open to the south. Anomaly B, however, is not seen on line 1250S.

The width varies from 100 to 150 meters. However, line 1100S shows strong IP anomalous results to the immediate east of B suggesting therefore the possibility that it is the eastern extension of B. (This possible extension of B was not seen on the southern three lines since their eastern extent was 300 meters shorter than that of line 1100S.) As a result, the width of anomaly B may be much wider having a minimum width of 525 meters with it being open to the east. If this extension is not part of B, than it becomes a fifth IP anomaly. Further work in this area would be needed to determine this.

This anomaly correlates with gold, copper, palladium, and to a lesser degree with cobalt, lead, zinc, and nickel MMI soil results. The western edge of this anomaly occurs 150 meters east of Drill Hole BC2-02-02.

<u>Anomaly C</u> occurs west of anomaly A centered at about 500W striking in a northerly direction. It also has a minimum strike length of 300 meters. However, its occurrence on line 1250S is very weak and thus it is mainly open to the south with its extent to the north being doubtful (Further work to the north would need to be done to verify this.). Also verifying its extent to the south is that the strongest part of this anomaly occurs on the southernmost line being 1550S. Its width varies from 150 to 225 meters.

This anomaly occurs on the western edge of the 2000 MMI sampling with only the eastern part of anomaly C covered by the MMI sampling. In other words, the 2000 sampling MMI anomaly is open to the west. However, the 2008 sampling on line 1400S indicates the soil anomaly extends to the west with the IP anomaly.

Anomaly C also correlates virtually with all elements that were tested for in the 2000 survey. The main ones are gold, copper, cobalt and lead, with the lesser correlations being silver, palladium, zinc, nickel and cadmium.

<u>Anomaly D</u> occurs to the west of anomaly C and thus also to the west of the 2000 MMI soil sampling survey. It is centered at 700 to 750W, strikes southerly and is open to the south with a minimum strike length of 150 meters. Its strongest occurrence is also on line 1550S where its width is 200 meters.

Though it occurs to the west of the 2000 sampling, the 2008 sampling covered anomaly D. There is some correlation with gold, copper, cobalt, and nickel results. There is also direct correlation with strong cerium results indicating that the possible causative source is a mineralized acidic intrusive.

Other Comments

The 2000 MMI results show a strong nickel anomaly striking in a northeasterly direction from (1925S, 50E) to (1250S, 650E). While it may be reflecting nickel mineralization, it is more likely reflecting a basic or ultra-basic rock type, perhaps an intrusive.

An important point to note about the 2008 results is that the background for gold and copper is very high at 0.357 ppb and 1501 ppb, respectively, and somewhat high for nickel at 254 ppb. Normal background for gold is 0.05 ppb, and for copper and nickel, say about 100 ppb. In other words, it appears that the 2008 sampling was not done over a wide enough area in order to more accurately calculate the background. The anomalies for these three elements then could be considered to be larger and stronger than they appear to be.

However, the 2000 MMI sampling was done over a wide area but the sampling was done differently mainly in the depth of the sample hole with the sample being taken in the top 10 cm. With an increase in the knowledge of MMI techniques, the recommended sampling procedure is now to take the sample from the 10-to 25-cm depth. This usually means more consistent results with higher readings over a wider area. In other words, what has been found is that the ions occurring at that depth more accurately reflect the underlying mineralization. But where there are anomalies, no matter what depth the sample was taken, indicates mineralization. Thus the 2000 sample results are considered valid and reliable because of (1) their correlation with the 2008 sampling on line 1400S, (2) the trend of the anomalies from line to line, and (3) their correlation with the IP anomalies.

The IP/resistivity survey also revealed five SP anomalies. The first and most distinctive one occurs at (1250S, 760W). It correlates with the edge of a resistivity high but no IP high. It may be reflecting a sulphide vein.

The second SP anomaly occurs at (1400S, 700W) and thus may be the southern extension of the first one. This one correlates with a small IP anomaly as well as a resistivity high (A correlating cerium anomaly indicates this to be an acidic intrusive dyke). The SP anomaly also correlates with the edge of a gold and silver MMI anomaly indicating the causative source of the SP anomaly, as well as the IP anomaly, to be sulphides.

The third and fourth SP anomalies occur at the eastern end of line 1550S 160 meters apart, the third one being at 40E and the fourth one at 200E. The third one correlates with the edge of a resistivity high as well as a strong gold and copper MMI anomaly with additional anomalous values in silver, palladium, cobalt, and lead. The SP anomaly indicates the possible causative source to be a sulphide vein. The fourth SP anomaly correlates with IP anomaly B and a lead and nickel MMI anomaly again suggesting the causative source to be sulphides.

The fifth SP anomaly also correlates with IP anomaly B occurring on line 1100S at 140E. No MMI soil sampling was done on this line.

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GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Consulting Inc, with offices at 6204 – 125th Street, Surrey, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 42 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 45 years.

3. This report is compiled from data obtained from IP and resistivity surveys carried out by a crew of Geotronics Consulting headed by me over a grid on the Snow Zone within the western part of the Beaton Property during two periods, the first from May 12th to 19th, 2008 and the second from October 27th to 30th, 2009.

4. I am a director of Green Valley Mine Incorporated and I hold options for 200,000 shares. However, I will not be receiving any interest as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark, P.Geo. March 22, 2010
Geophysicist

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES - 2008

IP and resistivity surveying was carried out over a portion of Beaton Claim Group, which occurs on and around Beaton Creek and on the north slope of Greenstone Mountain, located 17 km due west of the city of Kamloops, B.C, from May 12th to the 19th, 2008, to the value of the following:

FIELD:

Mob/demob, Green Valley's share	$2,240.00	
IP/resistivity survey, 6-man crew, 3 days @ $3,200/day	9,600.00	
MMI Sampling and Grid Emplacement,		
2-man crew, all-inclusive,1 day @ $900/day	900.00	
Shipping costs	……70.00	
TOTAL	$12,740.00	$12,740.00

LABORATORY:

Testing of 28 samples @ $37/sample	$1,036.00	$1,036.00

DATA REDUCTION:

Senior geophysicist, 39 hrs @ $60/hr	$2,340.00	
Geophysical technician, 30 hours @ $40/hour	1,200.00	
Report compilation and photocopying	110.00	
	$3,650.00	$3,650.00

GRAND TOTAL **$17,426.00**

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

August 18, 2008

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES - 2009

One line of IP and resistivity surveying was carried out over a portion of Beaton Claim Group, which occurs on and around Beaton Creek and on the north slope of Greenstone Mountain, located 17 km due west of the city of Kamloops, B.C, from October 27th to the 30th, 2009, to the value of the following:

FIELD:

Mob/demob	$2,240.00	
IP/resistivity survey, 5-man crew, 1.5 day @ $2,750/day	4,125.00	
TOTAL	$6,365.00	$6,365.00

DATA REDUCTION:

Senior geophysicist, 12 hrs @ $60/hr	$720.00	
Geophysical technician, 15 hours @ $40/hour	600.00	
Report compilation and photocopying	100.00	
TOTAL	$1,420.00	$1,420.00
GRAND TOTAL		**$7,785.00**

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

March 22, 2010

APPENDIX I–

DRILL

LOG

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED **DRILL HOLE RECORD**

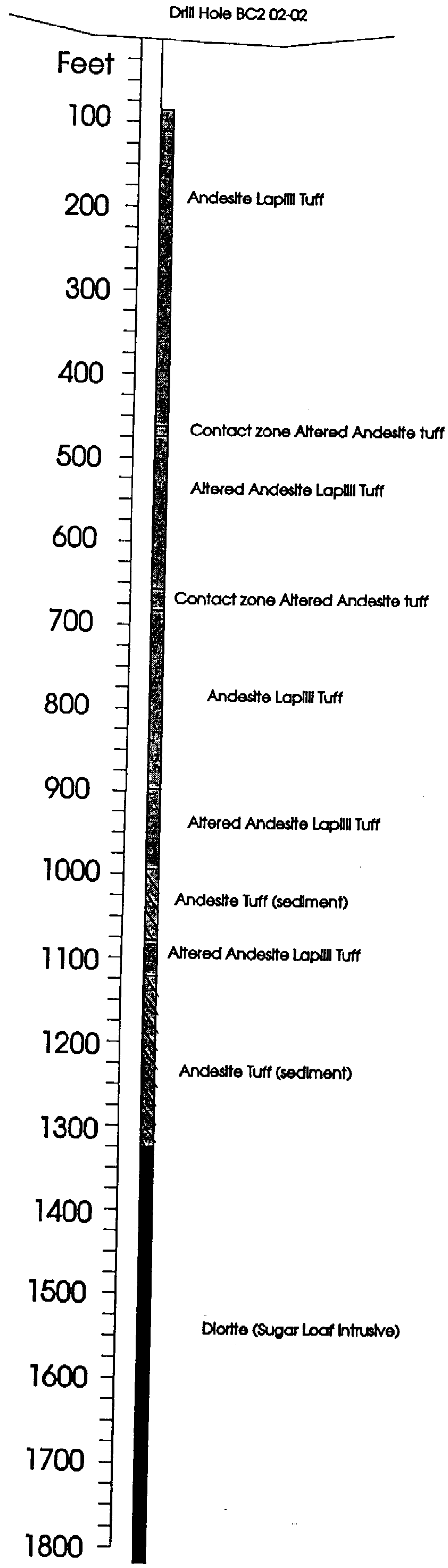
Name of Property: BEATON #2 CLAIM, Kamloops, BC
Hole Number: BC2-02
Location: 1550S - 25E
Core Size: NQ to 1247 ft.; BQ to 1817 ft. (E.O.H.)

Collar Dip: - 90 (vertical)
Length: 1817 ft.
Azimuth: N/A

FOOTAGE From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE Et #.	Tag #	From	To	Interval	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
0	90	Casing													
85	463	ANDESITIC LAPILLI TUFF: red to dark green to brown with brown	1	11151	458	463	5	5	<0.2	4	64	92	35	10	<5
		to maroon to purplish mottling. 50% angular to slightly rounded lithic	2	11152	463	468	5	5	<0.2	4	50	74	23	15	<5
		and plagicoclase feldspar clasts size to 3 cm in grey matrix.	3	11153	468	473	5	5	0.2	10	55	66	27	5	<5
		Quartz/calcite veinlet density: 2-5/ft.	4	11154	473	478	5	<5	0.2	6	37	17	19	<5	<5
		377 FAULT GOUGE: grey clay	5	11155	478	483	5	10	<0.2	8	39	9	19	<5	<5
463	475	CONTACT ZONE: composed of volcanic tuffaceous sandstone	6	11156	893	898	5	5	0.2	<2	78	133	31	10	<5
		horizons, grey to black argillaceous sandstone and clay	7	11157	898	903	5	5	<0.2	10	39	14	23	<5	<5
			8	11158	903	908	5	5	<0.2	6	32	14	22	<5	<5
475	659	ALTERED LAPILLI TUFF: 50% subrounded clasts in the 1-2 cm	9	11159	908	913	5	5	<0.2	6	41	10	24	<5	<5
		range, light brown to buff-cream to red coloured clasts in a light	10	11160	913	918	5	<5	<0.2	10	45	15	26	<5	<5
		brown matrix. Moderately fractured.													
		480 minor pyrite (s) on fracture planes and small blebs													
659	688	CONTACT ZONE: as per 463-475													
688	898	ANDESITIC LAPILLI TUFF: as per 85-463													
		807-827 minor breccia zone													
898	992	ALTERED LAPILLI TUFF: as per 475-659 with feldspathic clasts to	11	11161	918	923	5	<5	<0.2	10	40	13	28	<5	<5
		1-5 cm and quartz calsts to 2-3 cm with light green to buff-cream	12	11162	923	928	5	<5	<0.2	8	46	17	31	<5	<5
		coloured clasts.	13	11163	1142	1147	5	<5	<0.2	6	51	50	434	<5	<5
			14	11164	1147	1152	5	15	<0.2	2	26	40	219	10	10
992	1079	ANDESITIC VOLCANIC SEDIMENTS: maroon, dark green to black	15	11165	1232	1237	5	15	<0.2	4	38	45	292	5	5
		argillaceous sandstone interbedded with tuffaceous grit and clay													
		tuffaceous clasts to 5 cm.	16	11166	1237	1242	5	<5	<0.2	6	78	77	699	5	10
		apparent dip -15deg.	17	11167	1277	1282	5	<5	0.2	12	118	233	279	5	<5
			18	11168	1282	1287	5	<5	0.2	18	46	151	153	<5	<5
1079	1121	ALTERED LAPILLI TUFF: as per 898-992	19	11169	1287	1292	5	10	<0.2	6	314	153	64	<5	<5
			20	11170	1292	1297	5	<5	<0.2	6	351	139	147	<5	<5
1121	1326	ANDESITIC VOLCANIC SEDIMENTS: as per 992-1079 more dark													
		green colour, greasy soapstone like texture (serpentinized).	21	11171	1316	1321	5	<5	<0.2	4	59	39	333	<5	<5
			22	11172	1321	1326	5	5	<0.2	6	50	11	304	<5	<5

FOOTAGE From	To	DESCRIPTION	Et #.	Tag #	From	To	Interval	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
			23	11173	1326	1331	5	5	<0.2	4	67	130	134	5	5
			24	11174	1331	1336	5	10	<0.2	6	73	286	31	10	<5
			25	11175	1336	1341	5	10	<0.2	6	76	251	24	5	<5
1326	1817	DIORITE: light grey to green fine grained matrix, black pyroxene clast to 5 mm, quartz clasts to 5 cm with epidote. Quartz veinlet density: 1-3/ft. 1389-1405 epidote alteration	26	11176	1341	1346	5	10	<0.2	8	69	120	30	5	<5
			27	11177	1346	1351	5	20	<0.2	6	73	217	23	10	<5
			28	11178	1351	1356	5	20	0.2	6	66	361	19	10	<5
			29	11179	1356	1361	5	5	<0.2	6	73	163	20	5	<5
			30	11180	1467	1472	5	5	0.4	6	58	138	30	5	5
			31	11181	1472	1477	5	360	0.5	8	55	125	38	<5	<5
			32	11182	1517	1522	5	<5	0.4	6	60	105	52	15	<5
			33	11183	1522	1527	5	800	0.4	10	37	434	46	10	<5
			34	11184	1527	1532	5	20	0.2	10	59	113	58	20	<5
			35	11185	1567	1572	5	10	<0.2	8	38	140	31	20	<5
			36	11186	1572	1577	5	<5	<0.2	10	39	129	32	15	<5
			37	11187	1607	1612	5	720	0.2	8	57	116	34	70	5
			38	11188	1612	1617	5	<5	0.2	8	43	126	31	10	<5
			39	11189	1667	1672	5	5	0.4	6	43	100	19	5	<5
			40	11190	1672	1677	5	5	0.4	12	58	171	30	10	5
			41	11191	1707	1712	5	<5	0.4	10	36	139	19	10	<5
			42	11192	1727	1732	5	15	0.2	12	38	122	13	10	<5
			43	11193	1747	1752	5	25	0.2	10	57	135	18	5	<5
			44	11194	1767	1772	5	25	0.4	10	48	176	10	<5	<5
			45	11195	1787	1792	5	>1000*	1.0	8	47	160	27	<5	<5
1817		END OF HOLE BC2-02	46	11196	1807	1812	5	<5	0.6	10	45	158	14	10	<5

* NOTE: fire assay sample no.	11195	1.08g/t Au


Drill Hole BC2 02-02
Feet
100
200
300
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1200
1300
1400
1500
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1700
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Andesite Lapilli Tuff
Contact zone Altered Andesite tuff
Altered Andesite Lapilli Tuff
Contact zone Altered Andesite tuff
Andesite Lapilli Tuff
Altered Andesite Lapilli Tuff
Andesite Tuff (sediment)
Altered Andesite Lapilli Tuff
Andesite Tuff (sediment)
Diorite (Sugar Loaf Intrusive)

APPENDIX II–

MMI

CERTIFICATES

OF

ANALYSIS

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: TO100401

To: Geotronics Consulting Inc.
Attn: David G.Mark
6204 - 125th Street
SURREY
BC V3X 2E1

Date: Jun 24, 2008

P.O. No. :	
Project No. :	BEATON
No. Of Samples	28
Date Submitted	May 22, 2008
Report Comprises	Pages 1 to 6 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:

STORE: 28 Soils

Certified By :

Gavin McGill
Operations Manager

ISO 17025 Accredited for Specific Tests. SCC No. 456

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with an ampersand (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

Final : TO100401 Order:

Element	Ag	Al	As	Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	10	0.1	10	1	10	1	5	5
Units	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB
L-14+00S-4+00E	24	10	10	1.1	4250	<1	930	10	<5	36
*Dup L-14+00S-4+00E	25	11	10	1.3	4510	<1	980	11	<5	41
L-14+00S-3+50E	51	12	<10	3.7	3980	<1	820	7	<5	38
L-14+00S-3+00E	13	15	<10	0.5	10200	<1	880	5	57	156
L-14+00S-2+50E	9	16	<10	0.3	8160	<1	740	5	82	31
L-14+00S-2+00E	12	26	<10	1.3	6250	<1	830	13	34	165
L-14+00S-1+50E	24	17	<10	1.9	9780	<1	910	6	9	98
L-14+00S-1+00E	51	16	<10	3.4	7340	<1	850	11	<5	148
L-14+00S-0+50E	35	28	<10	1.4	6940	<1	910	10	16	68
L-14+00S-BL	20	33	<10	0.7	9320	<1	730	10	223	68
L-14+00S-0+50W	7	34	<10	0.6	9290	<1	760	14	189	92
L-14+00S-1+00W	19	21	<10	2.0	7210	<1	880	10	10	136
L-14+00S-1+50W	26	26	<10	1.5	5290	<1	860	6	9	43
L-14+00S-2+00W	6	51	<10	0.2	7020	<1	770	5	168	18
*Dup L-14+00S-2+00W	6	49	<10	0.2	6960	<1	740	5	171	16
L-14+00S-2+50W	12	16	<10	0.5	5880	<1	720	10	36	82
L-14+00S-3+00W	32	15	20	2.5	3630	<1	790	11	<5	92
L-14+00S-3+50W	49	17	40	3.0	1990	<1	840	10	<5	109
L-14+00S-4+00W	15	25	10	2.2	6990	<1	800	7	59	71
L-14+00S-4+50W	47	12	60	1.9	2170	<1	830	10	<5	130
L-14+00S-5+00W	28	10	<10	0.2	6770	<1	580	9	20	60
L-14+00S-5+50W	22	18	<10	1.8	7520	<1	820	8	8	258
L-14+00S-6+00W	20	20	<10	2.9	5690	<1	790	8	<5	102
L-14+00S-6+50W	37	12	<10	2.9	4630	<1	800	9	<5	53
L-14+00S-7+00W	17	20	<10	0.6	8230	<1	820	9	147	129
L-14+00S-7+50W	19	42	<10	0.4	7250	<1	730	6	619	56
L-14+00S-8+00W	22	13	<10	0.5	6900	<1	720	5	16	53
*Dup L-14+00S-8+00W	23	13	<10	0.6	6540	<1	720	7	9	60
L-14+00S-8+50W	15	20	<10	1.8	6900	<1	870	9	21	107
L-14+00S-9+00W	19	17	<10	1.5	2330	<1	810	6	<5	114
L-14+00S-9+50W	12	39	<10	0.4	6350	<1	640	7	185	31
*Std MMISRM16	14	33	10	21.4	70	<1	200	3	21	43
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<10	<0.1	<10	<1	<10	<1	<5	<5

Final : TO100401 Order:

Element	Cr	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Gd	La	Li	Mg
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	100	10	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	5	1
Units	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM
L-14+00S-4+00E	<100	1800	<1	0.8	<0.5	4	<1	<1	11	106
*Dup L-14+00S-4+00E	<100	2030	<1	1.1	<0.5	5	<1	<1	13	122
L-14+00S-3+50E	<100	3390	2	1.5	<0.5	5	1	<1	15	157
L-14+00S-3+00E	<100	1940	104	62.0	21.0	8	105	15	14	363
L-14+00S-2+50E	<100	1560	76	39.5	20.8	16	92	50	13	220
L-14+00S-2+00E	<100	2410	63	46.3	10.5	7	54	13	34	258
L-14+00S-1+50E	<100	3610	32	23.9	4.2	6	27	6	21	222
L-14+00S-1+00E	<100	5580	4	3.8	<0.5	5	3	<1	18	210
L-14+00S-0+50E	<100	3060	34	23.1	5.5	11	31	6	68	259
L-14+00S-BL	<100	2760	170	99.5	42.1	23	188	124	28	226
L-14+00S-0+50W	<100	2090	125	74.3	30.8	14	136	81	37	224
L-14+00S-1+00W	<100	4650	25	19.4	3.3	8	19	4	38	220
L-14+00S-1+50W	<100	4970	17	11.3	3.1	12	17	5	10	214
L-14+00S-2+00W	<100	1920	42	24.1	12.7	31	56	59	<5	132
*Dup L-14+00S-2+00W	<100	1800	40	22.5	12.4	31	53	62	<5	127
L-14+00S-2+50W	<100	2030	56	33.7	11.2	7	57	15	51	291
L-14+00S-3+00W	<100	3220	3	3.4	<0.5	4	2	<1	27	233
L-14+00S-3+50W	<100	3150	3	1.9	<0.5	9	2	<1	14	154
L-14+00S-4+00W	<100	2210	85	52.4	18.6	8	88	27	24	268
L-14+00S-4+50W	<100	3160	2	1.4	<0.5	9	2	<1	18	141
L-14+00S-5+00W	<100	1120	22	14.7	3.6	7	21	8	21	196
L-14+00S-5+50W	<100	2400	27	21.5	3.0	6	21	3	37	237
L-14+00S-6+00W	<100	2590	11	10.9	0.9	6	8	1	26	237
L-14+00S-6+50W	<100	3010	2	2.2	<0.5	4	2	<1	19	212
L-14+00S-7+00W	<100	2870	78	47.5	18.3	10	86	35	19	244
L-14+00S-7+50W	<100	1320	186	105	48.1	16	215	184	29	226
L-14+00S-8+00W	<100	2260	42	26.4	7.4	6	42	12	11	294
*Dup L-14+00S-8+00W	<100	2270	32	22.3	4.8	6	30	6	10	294
L-14+00S-8+50W	<100	2530	54	35.2	10.3	8	53	9	18	295
L-14+00S-9+00W	<100	2060	15	12.7	1.4	4	10	<1	20	317
L-14+00S-9+50W	<100	850	139	82.7	31.4	17	147	83	17	204
*Std MMISRM16	<100	470	2	0.7	0.9	2	4	5	<5	36
*Blk BLANK	<100	<10	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<5	<1

SGS

Final : TO100401 Order:

Element	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Rb	Sb
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	0.5	1	5	10	1	1	1	5	1
Units	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB
L-14+00S-4+00E	<5	<0.5	<1	218	<10	<1	<1	<1	31	<1
*Dup L-14+00S-4+00E	<5	<0.5	<1	256	<10	<1	<1	<1	31	<1
L-14+00S-3+50E	<5	<0.5	<1	201	<10	1	<1	<1	10	<1
L-14+00S-3+00E	<5	<0.5	103	760	40	<1	14	<1	12	<1
L-14+00S-2+50E	6	<0.5	167	456	20	<1	27	<1	14	<1
L-14+00S-2+00E	<5	<0.5	48	794	40	<1	8	<1	28	<1
L-14+00S-1+50E	<5	<0.5	19	329	20	<1	3	<1	14	<1
L-14+00S-1+00E	5	<0.5	2	452	<10	2	<1	<1	18	<1
L-14+00S-0+50E	<5	<0.5	25	675	30	<1	4	<1	40	<1
L-14+00S-BL	5	<0.5	337	807	30	<1	62	<1	41	<1
L-14+00S-0+50W	<5	<0.5	235	833	50	<1	41	<1	48	<1
L-14+00S-1+00W	5	<0.5	14	987	30	<1	2	<1	29	<1
L-14+00S-1+50W	<5	<0.5	17	222	20	<1	2	<1	15	<1
L-14+00S-2+00W	<5	0.6	143	108	40	<1	28	<1	29	<1
*Dup L-14+00S-2+00W	<5	0.5	143	104	40	<1	28	<1	28	<1
L-14+00S-2+50W	<5	<0.5	61	1260	40	<1	9	<1	53	<1
L-14+00S-3+00W	5	<0.5	1	624	20	<1	<1	<1	28	<1
L-14+00S-3+50W	5	<0.5	2	569	10	2	<1	<1	20	<1
L-14+00S-4+00W	<5	<0.5	110	629	50	<1	17	<1	21	<1
L-14+00S-4+50W	6	<0.5	2	530	<10	1	<1	<1	15	1
L-14+00S-5+00W	<5	<0.5	23	367	20	<1	4	<1	48	<1
L-14+00S-5+50W	<5	<0.5	10	1110	40	<1	1	<1	18	<1
L-14+00S-6+00W	6	<0.5	4	813	30	<1	<1	<1	17	<1
L-14+00S-6+50W	<5	<0.5	1	338	<10	1	<1	<1	21	<1
L-14+00S-7+00W	<5	<0.5	134	1090	30	<1	22	<1	18	<1
L-14+00S-7+50W	<5	<0.5	468	783	50	<1	87	<1	38	<1
L-14+00S-8+00W	<5	<0.5	39	519	20	<1	6	<1	14	<1
*Dup L-14+00S-8+00W	5	<0.5	20	530	20	<1	3	<1	14	<1
L-14+00S-8+50W	6	<0.5	46	1060	30	<1	6	<1	16	<1
L-14+00S-9+00W	<5	<0.5	4	645	30	<1	<1	<1	18	<1
L-14+00S-9+50W	5	<0.5	252	718	60	<1	44	<1	42	<1
*Std MMISRM16	38	<0.5	16	178	70	18	3	<1	308	<1
*Blk BLANK	<5	<0.5	<1	<5	<10	<1	<1	<1	<5	<1

SGS

Final : TO100401 Order:

Element	Sc	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	1	1	10	1	1	10	0.5	3	0.5
Units	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB
L-14+00S-4+00E	5	<1	<1	2670	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
*Dup L-14+00S-4+00E	7	<1	<1	2860	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-3+50E	<5	<1	<1	2670	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-3+00E	24	55	<1	5280	<1	17	<10	9.8	6	<0.5
L-14+00S-2+50E	20	60	<1	3010	<1	14	<10	8.6	10	<0.5
L-14+00S-2+00E	9	24	<1	3610	<1	10	<10	3.4	5	<0.5
L-14+00S-1+50E	12	10	<1	3740	<1	5	<10	1.2	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-1+00E	8	1	<1	3190	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-0+50E	13	14	<1	5180	<1	5	<10	1.9	7	<0.5
L-14+00S-BL	45	120	<1	3480	<1	29	<10	8.6	5	<0.5
L-14+00S-0+50W	19	85	<1	3880	<1	21	<10	9.1	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-1+00W	8	8	<1	3890	<1	4	<10	1.0	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-1+50W	8	8	<1	2810	<1	3	<10	1.2	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-2+00W	19	41	<1	2480	<1	8	<10	7.1	8	<0.5
*Dup L-14+00S-2+00W	18	40	<1	2390	<1	7	<10	7.0	8	<0.5
L-14+00S-2+50W	11	31	<1	3780	<1	9	<10	4.8	6	<0.5
L-14+00S-3+00W	<5	<1	<1	3240	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-3+50W	<5	<1	<1	1700	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-4+00W	16	48	<1	2750	<1	14	<10	5.6	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-4+50W	<5	<1	<1	1930	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-5+00W	6	10	<1	3090	<1	3	<10	1.4	7	<0.5
L-14+00S-5+50W	7	7	<1	3160	<1	4	<10	1.2	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-6+00W	6	2	<1	2990	<1	1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-6+50W	<5	<1	<1	2760	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-7+00W	15	51	<1	3480	<1	13	<10	9.5	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-7+50W	35	155	<1	3400	<1	33	<10	15.3	6	<0.5
L-14+00S-8+00W	9	20	<1	3180	<1	7	<10	2.4	<3	<0.5
*Dup L-14+00S-8+00W	8	12	<1	3160	<1	5	<10	1.6	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-8+50W	13	26	<1	3230	<1	9	<10	2.2	<3	<0.5
L-14+00S-9+00W	6	3	<1	2660	<1	2	<10	<0.5	3	<0.5
L-14+00S-9+50W	31	92	<1	2980	<1	24	<10	6.5	6	<0.5
*Std MMISRM16	8	4	<1	490	<1	<1	<10	20.0	<3	<0.5
*Blk BLANK	<5	<1	<1	<10	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	<3	<0.5

Final : TO100401 Order:

Element	U	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	5	1	20	5
Units	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB
L-14+00S-4+00E	2	1	<5	2	100	<5
*Dup L-14+00S-4+00E	2	<1	5	2	110	6
L-14+00S-3+50E	2	<1	10	2	80	<5
L-14+00S-3+00E	35	<1	561	49	110	33
L-14+00S-2+50E	11	<1	431	30	300	30
L-14+00S-2+00E	8	<1	344	41	390	18
L-14+00S-1+50E	7	<1	182	22	170	8
L-14+00S-1+00E	3	<1	23	4	110	<5
L-14+00S-0+50E	18	<1	206	20	350	22
L-14+00S-BL	21	<1	966	77	160	65
L-14+00S-0+50W	10	<1	699	57	590	40
L-14+00S-1+00W	6	<1	134	20	120	9
L-14+00S-1+50W	7	<1	96	10	190	11
L-14+00S-2+00W	8	<1	274	19	330	31
*Dup L-14+00S-2+00W	7	<1	261	18	360	30
L-14+00S-2+50W	16	<1	300	27	200	20
L-14+00S-3+00W	7	<1	16	4	160	6
L-14+00S-3+50W	3	<1	14	2	190	<5
L-14+00S-4+00W	6	<1	474	41	380	16
L-14+00S-4+50W	2	<1	12	1	140	5
L-14+00S-5+00W	6	<1	123	12	740	11
L-14+00S-5+50W	10	<1	145	20	130	9
L-14+00S-6+00W	10	<1	60	12	150	8
L-14+00S-6+50W	5	<1	13	3	90	5
L-14+00S-7+00W	21	<1	447	37	270	23
L-14+00S-7+50W	23	<1	961	78	320	54
L-14+00S-8+00W	16	<1	234	21	170	20
*Dup L-14+00S-8+00W	18	1	182	18	170	17
L-14+00S-8+50W	12	<1	299	28	330	12
L-14+00S-9+00W	10	<1	79	12	240	11
L-14+00S-9+50W	20	<1	725	64	800	50
*Std MMISRM16	36	<1	9	<1	210	16
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<5	<1	<20	<5

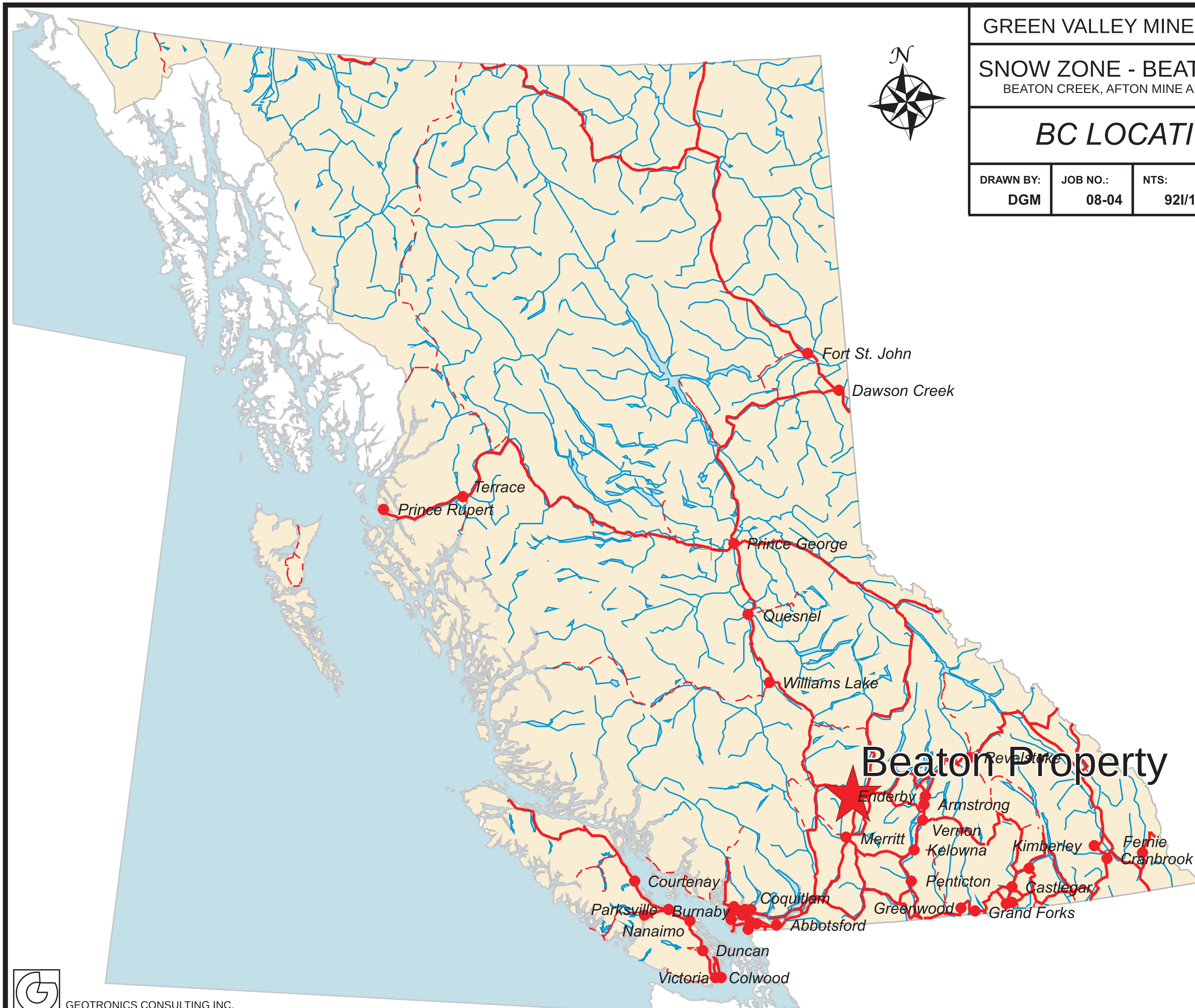
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

SNOW ZONE - BEATON PROPERTY

BEATON CREEK, AFTON MINE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

BC LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	08-04	92I/10	AUG 08	1



Geotronics

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

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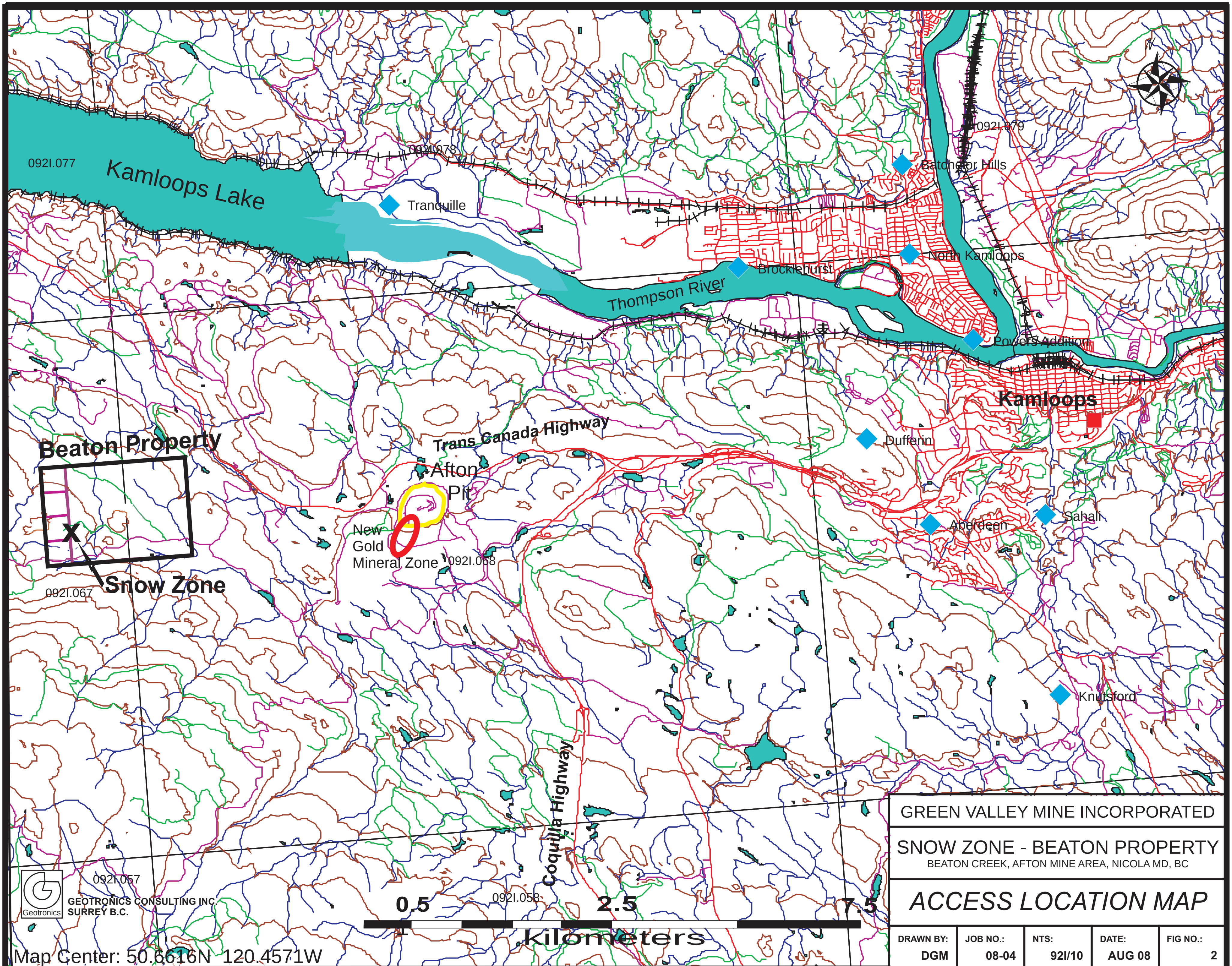
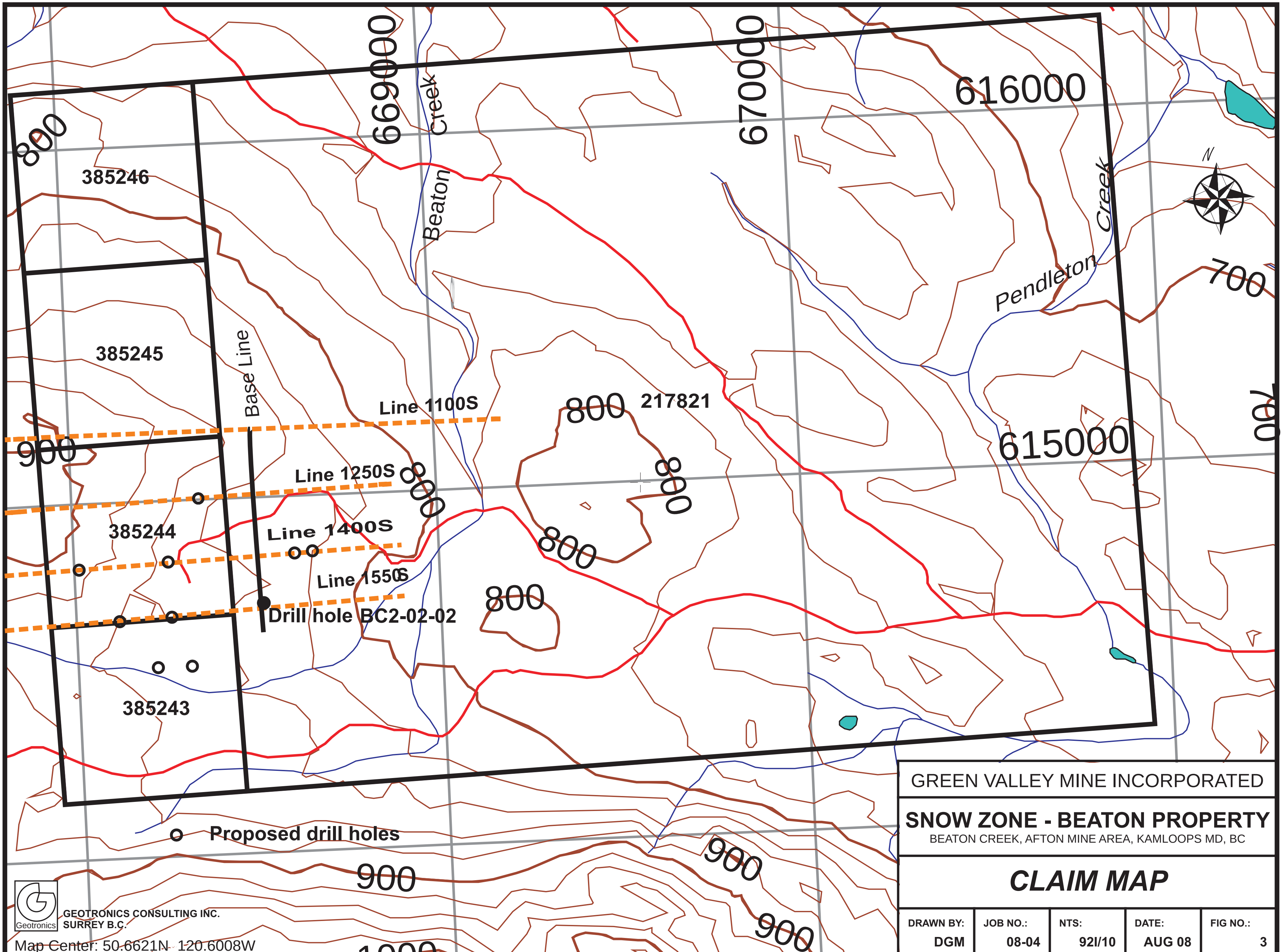


Kamloops Lake
092I.077
092I.078
092I.079
Tranquille
Batchelor Hills
North Kamloops
Brocklehurst
Thompson River
Powers Addition
Kamloops
Dufferin
Trans Canada Highway
Beaton Property
Afton Pit
New Gold Mineral Zone
092I.068
X
Snow Zone
092I.067
Aberdeen
Sahali
Knutsford
Coquihalla Highway
092I.057
092I.058
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.
Geotronics
0.5
2.5
7.5
Kilometers
Map Center: 50.6616N 120.4571W
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
SNOW ZONE - BEATON PROPERTY
BEATON CREEK, AFTON MINE AREA, NICOLA MD, BC
ACCESS LOCATION MAP
DRAWN BY: DGM
JOB NO.: 08-04
NTS: 92I/10
DATE: AUG 08
FIG NO.: 2



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

SNOW ZONE - BEATON PROPERTY

BEATON CREEK, AFTON MINE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
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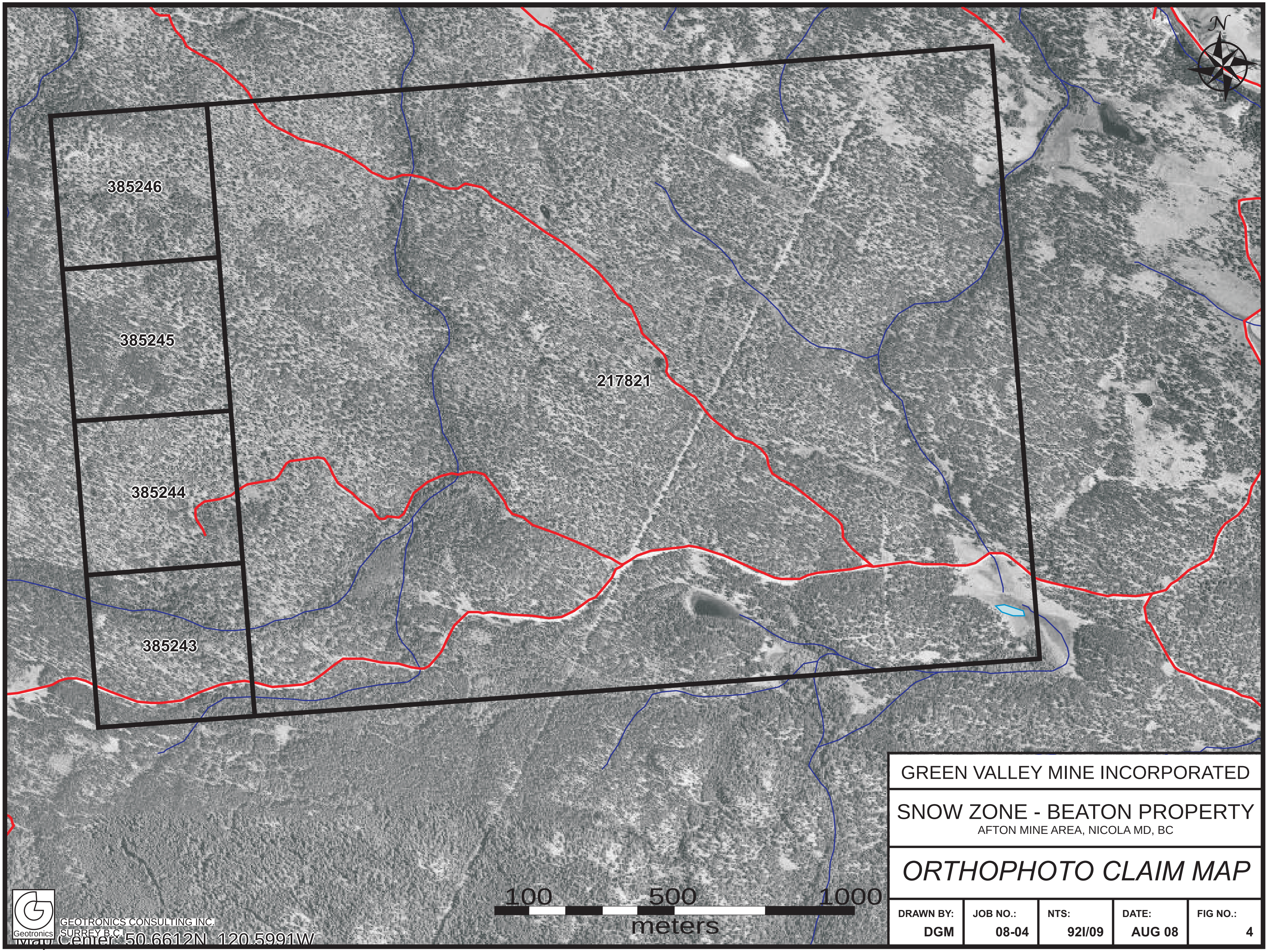

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

SNOW ZONE - BEATON PROPERTY
AFTON MINE AREA, NICOLA MD, BC

ORTHOPHOTO CLAIM MAP

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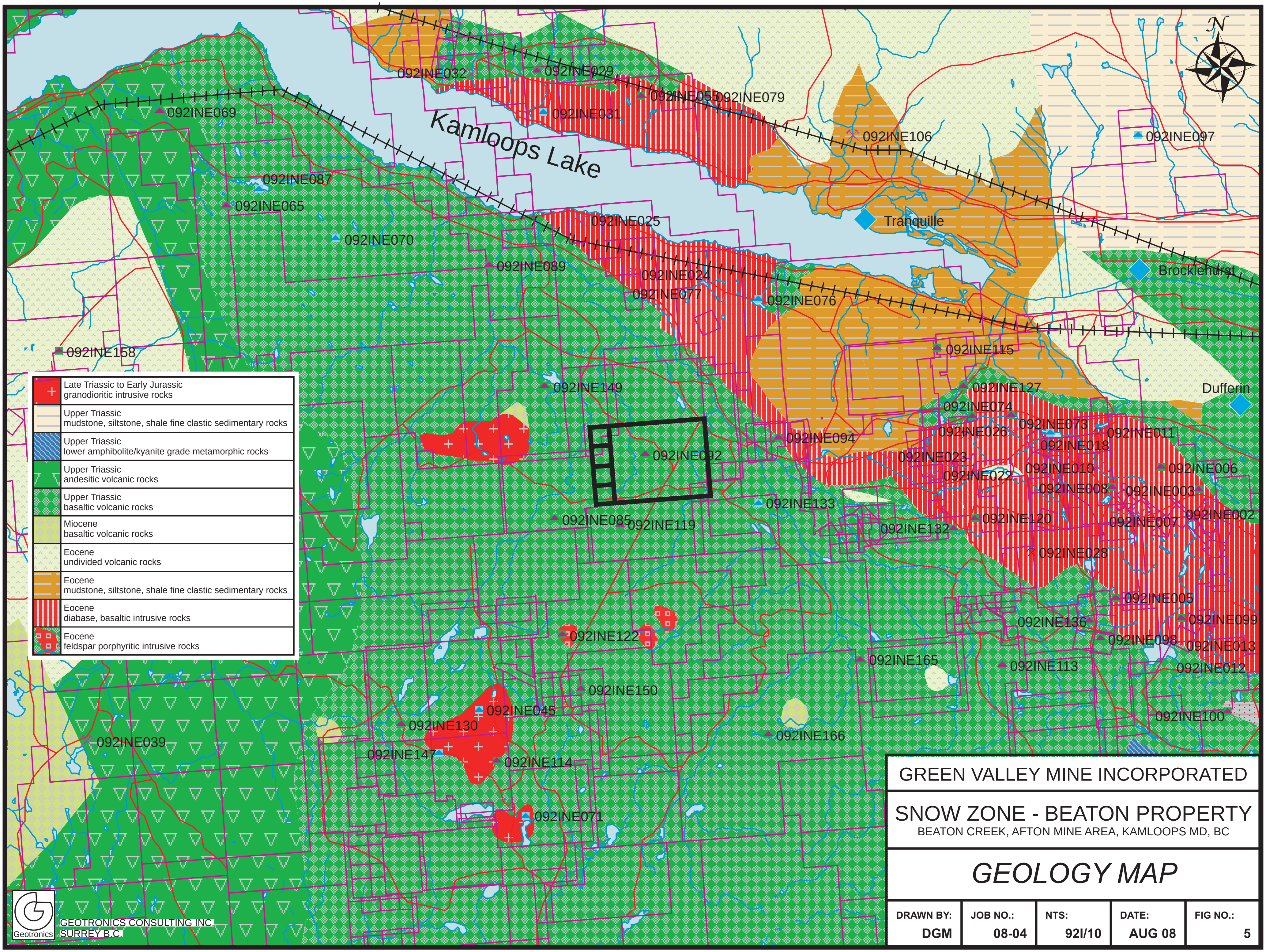

Kamloops Lake
Tranquille
Brocklehurst
Dufferin
092INE032
092INE029
092INE031
092INE055
092INE079
092INE069
092INE106
092INE097
092INE087
092INE065
092INE070
092INE025
092INE089
092INE024
092INE077
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092INE074
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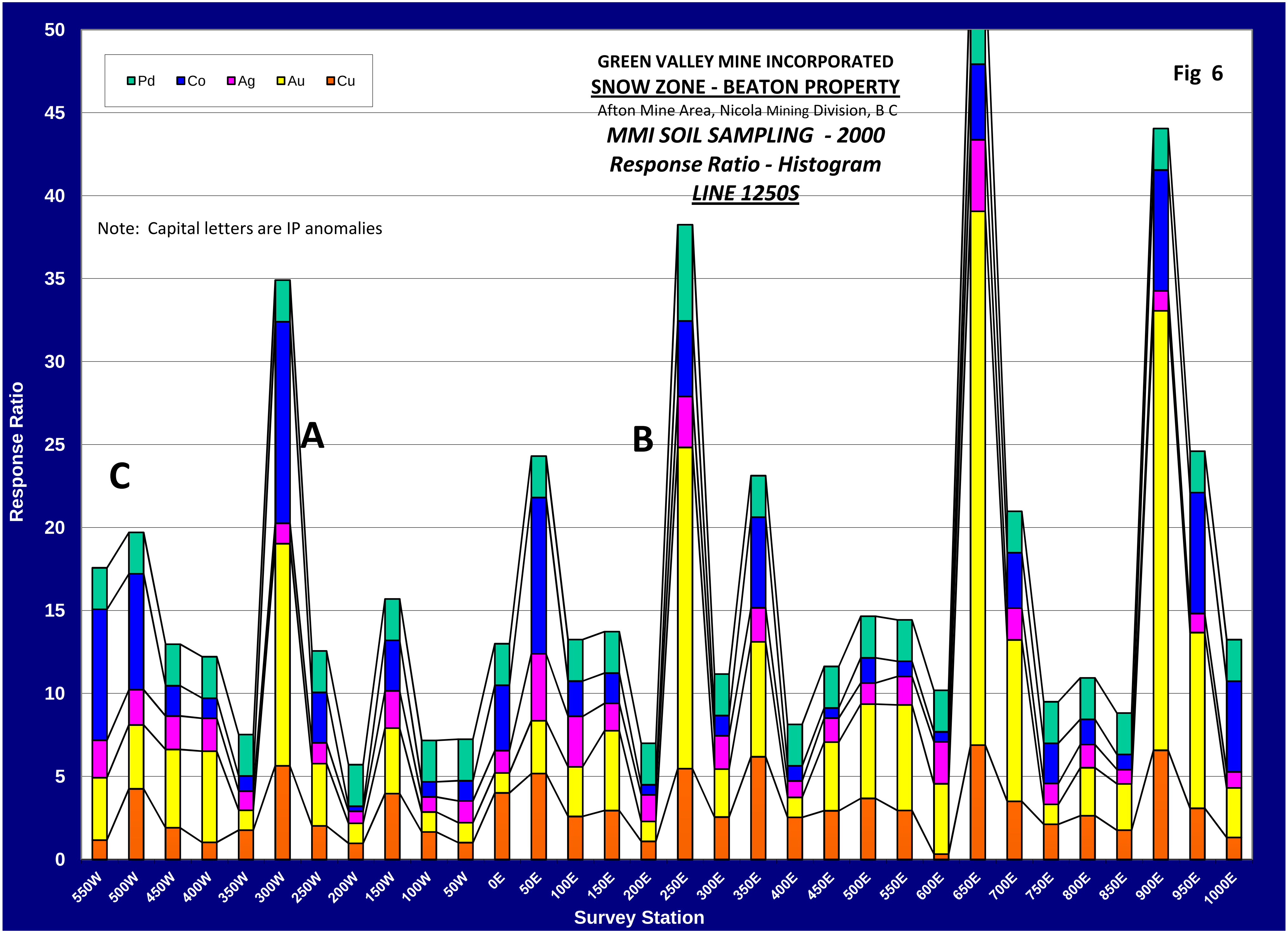
092INE113
092INE012
092INE150
092INE045
092INE100
092INE130
092INE166
092INE039
092INE147
092INE114
092INE071
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic granodioritic intrusive rocks
Upper Triassic mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
Upper Triassic lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks
Upper Triassic andesitic volcanic rocks
Upper Triassic basaltic volcanic rocks
Miocene basaltic volcanic rocks
Eocene undivided volcanic rocks
Eocene mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
Eocene diabase, basaltic intrusive rocks
Eocene feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
Geotronics
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
SNOW ZONE - BEATON PROPERTY
BEATON CREEK, AFTON MINE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC
GEOLOGY MAP
DRAWN BY: DGM
JOB NO.: 08-04
NTS: 92I/10
DATE: AUG 08
FIG NO.: 5



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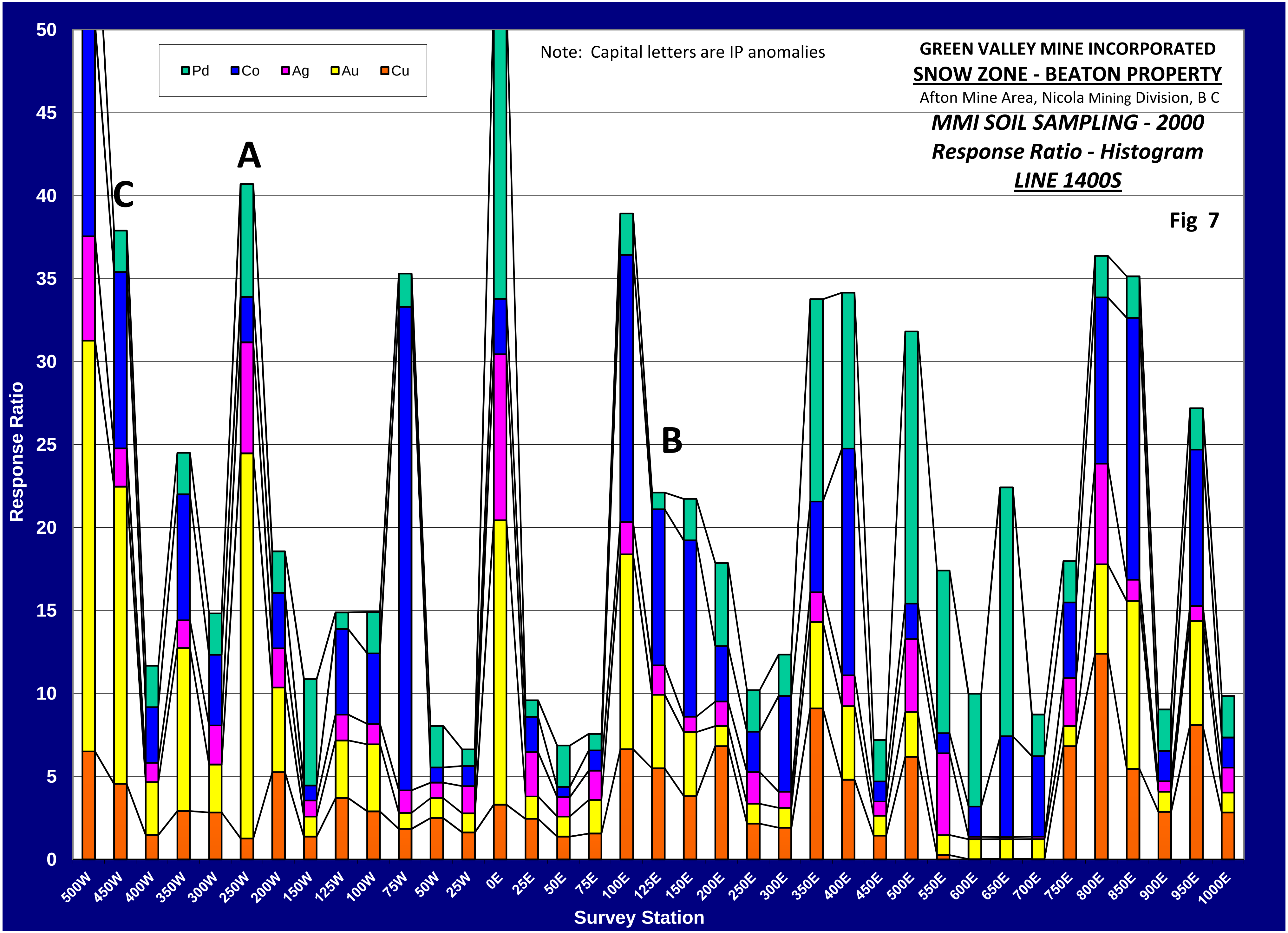

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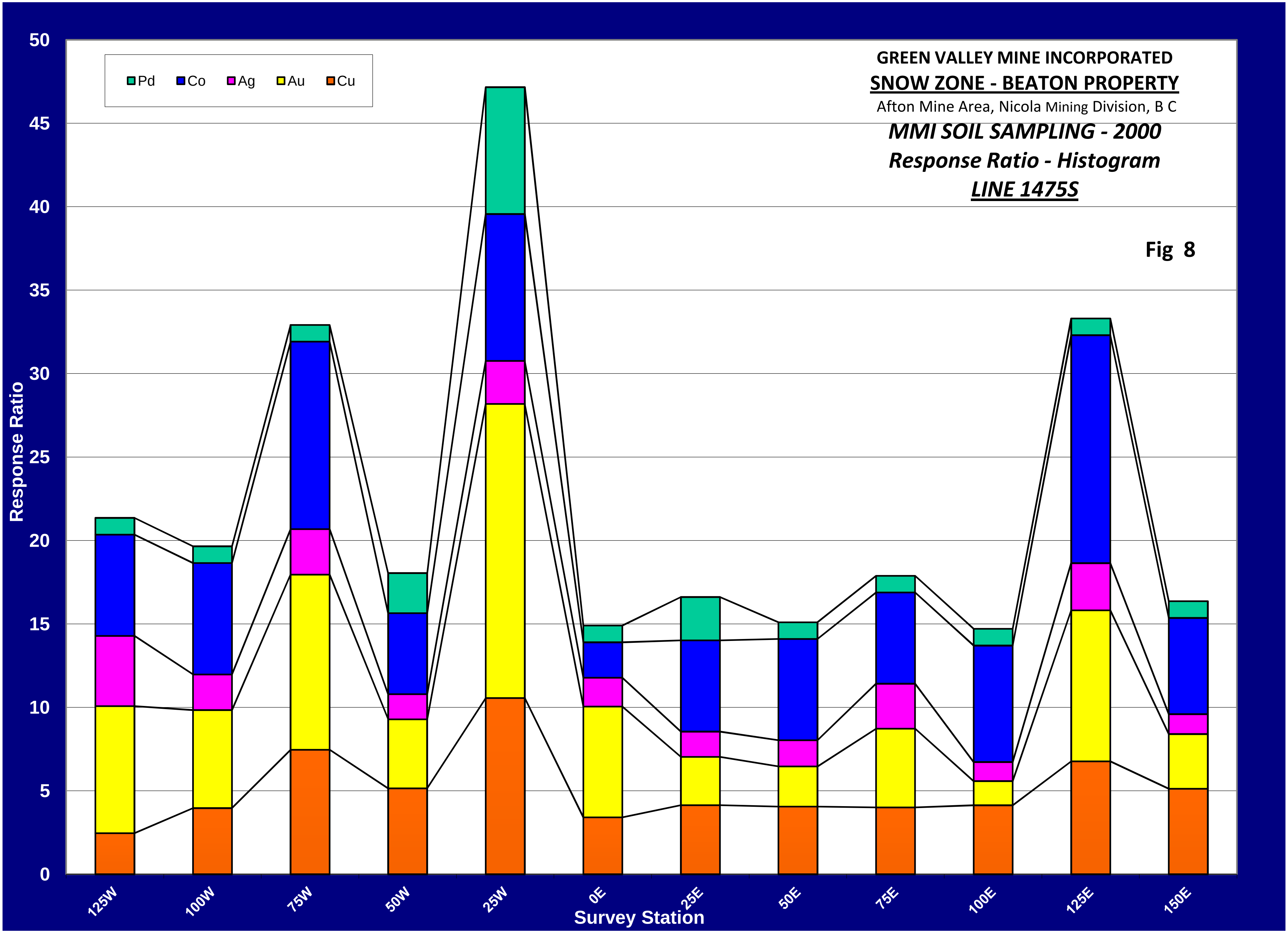

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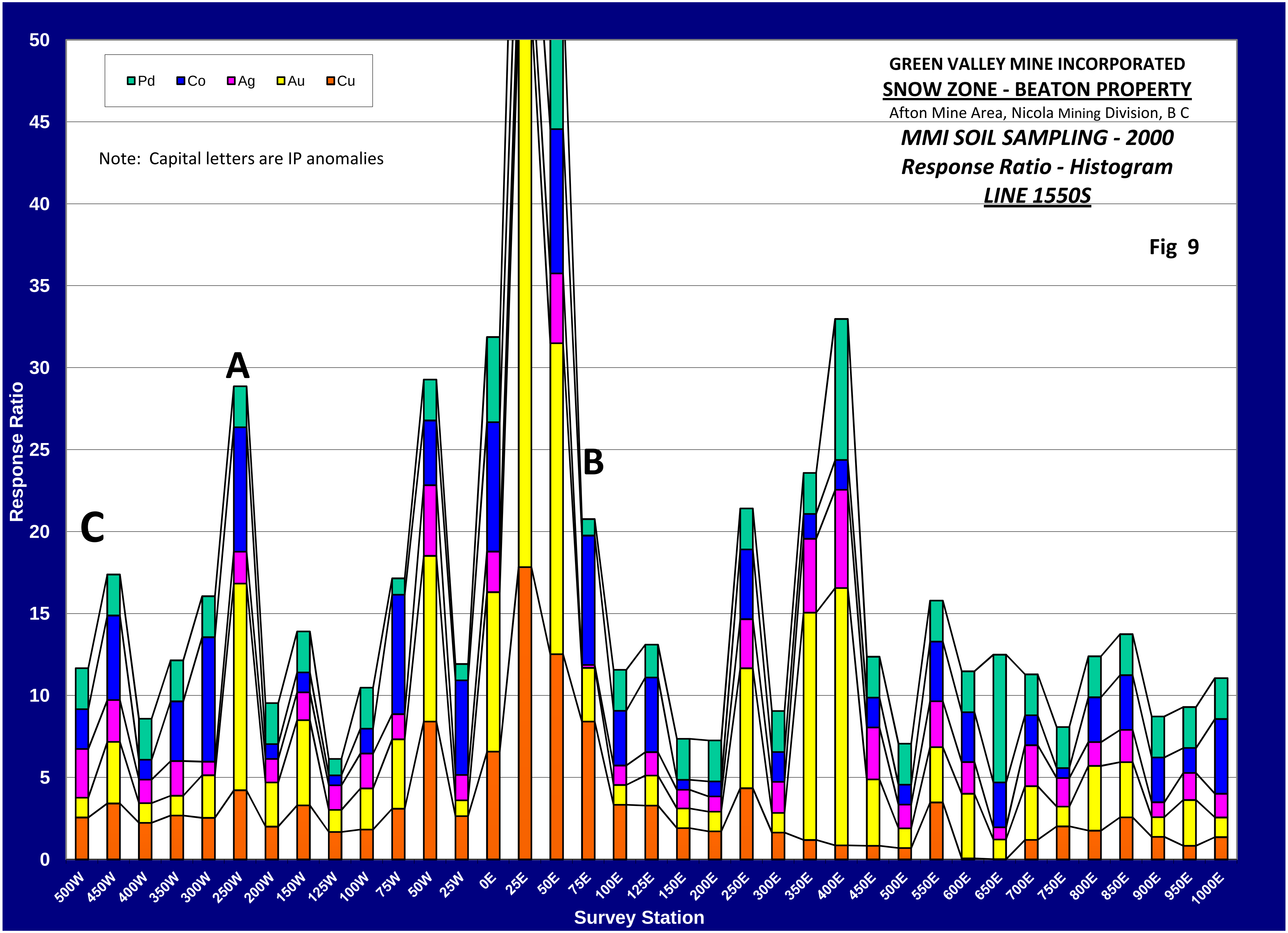

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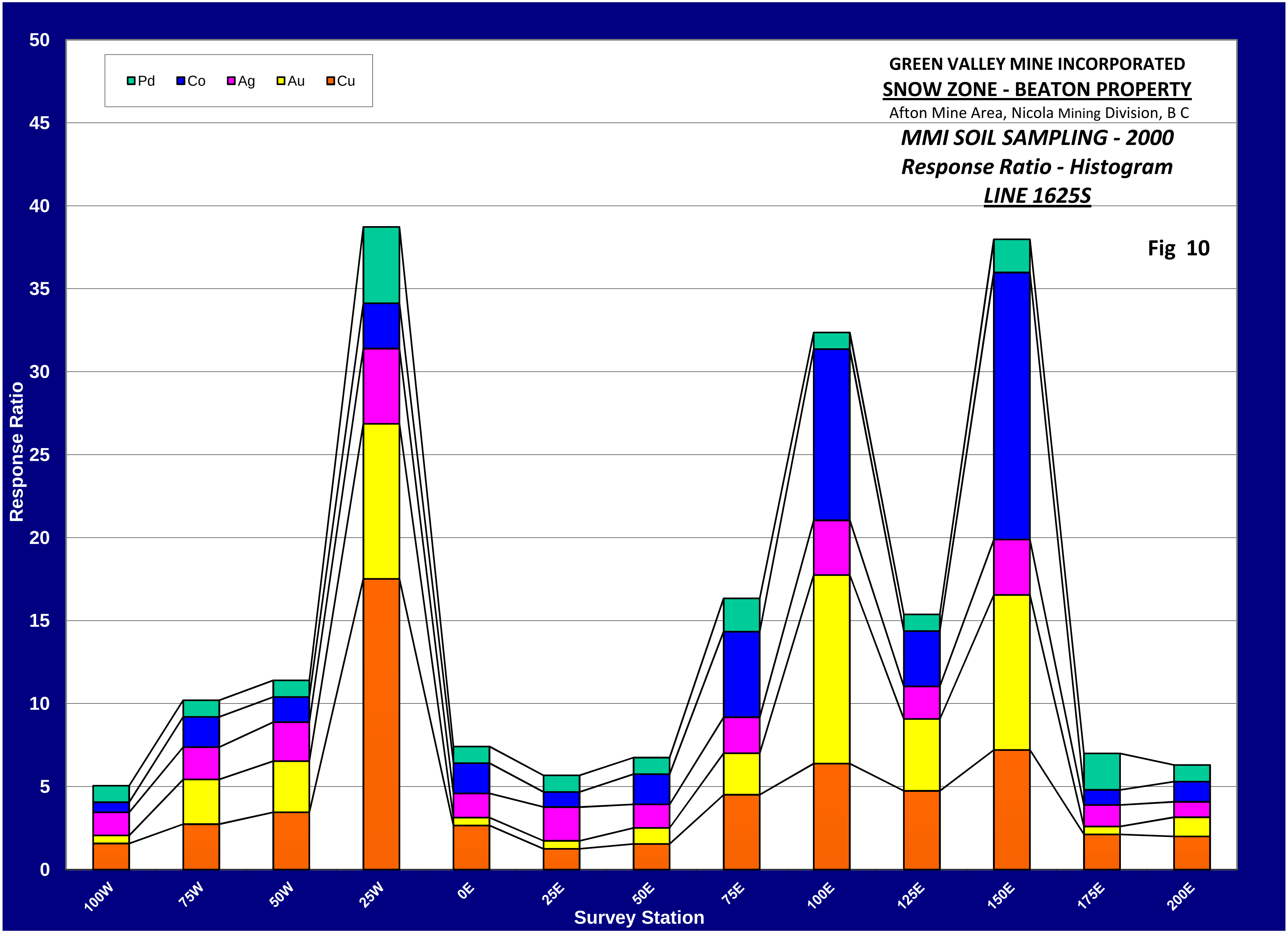

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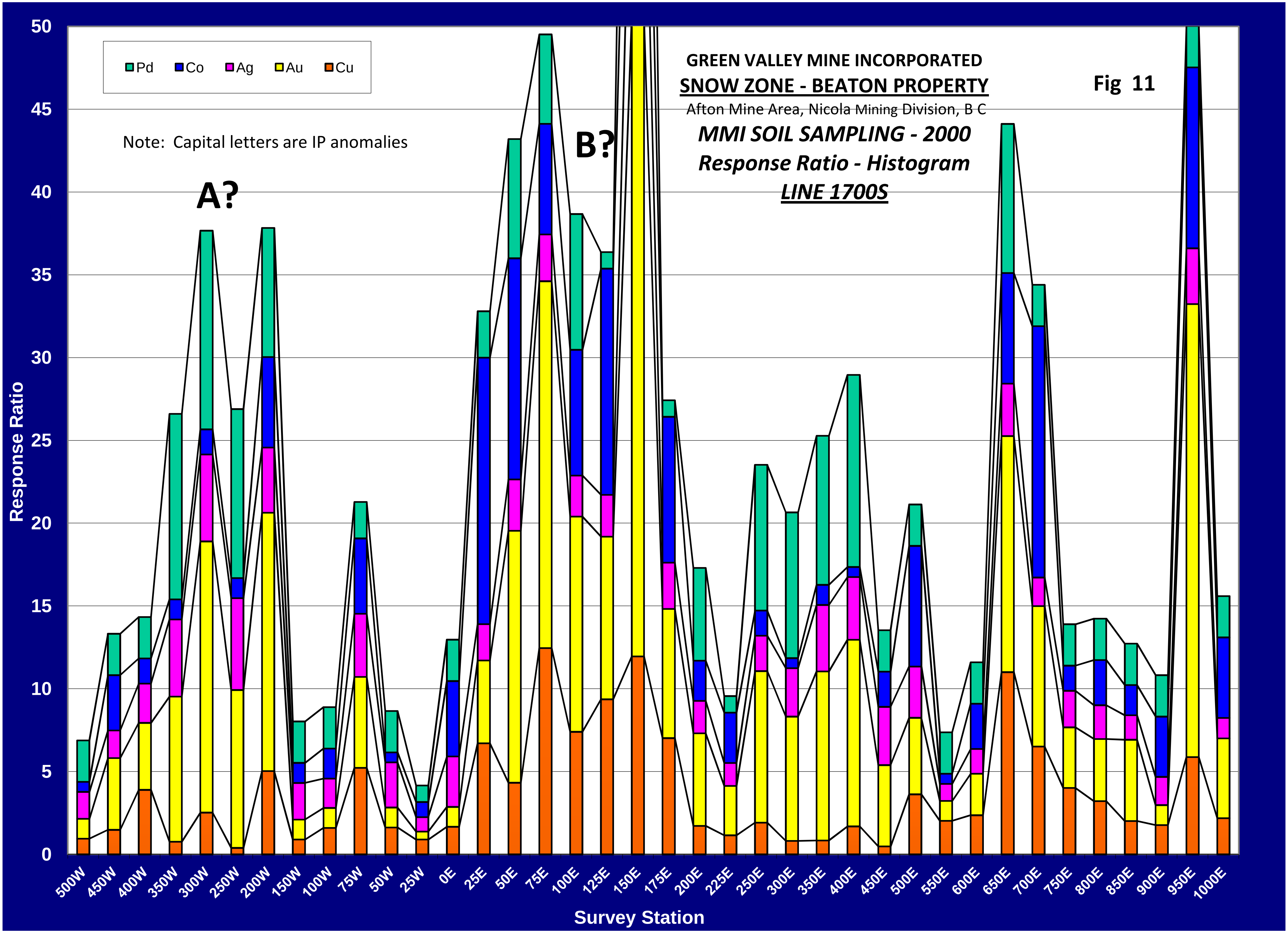

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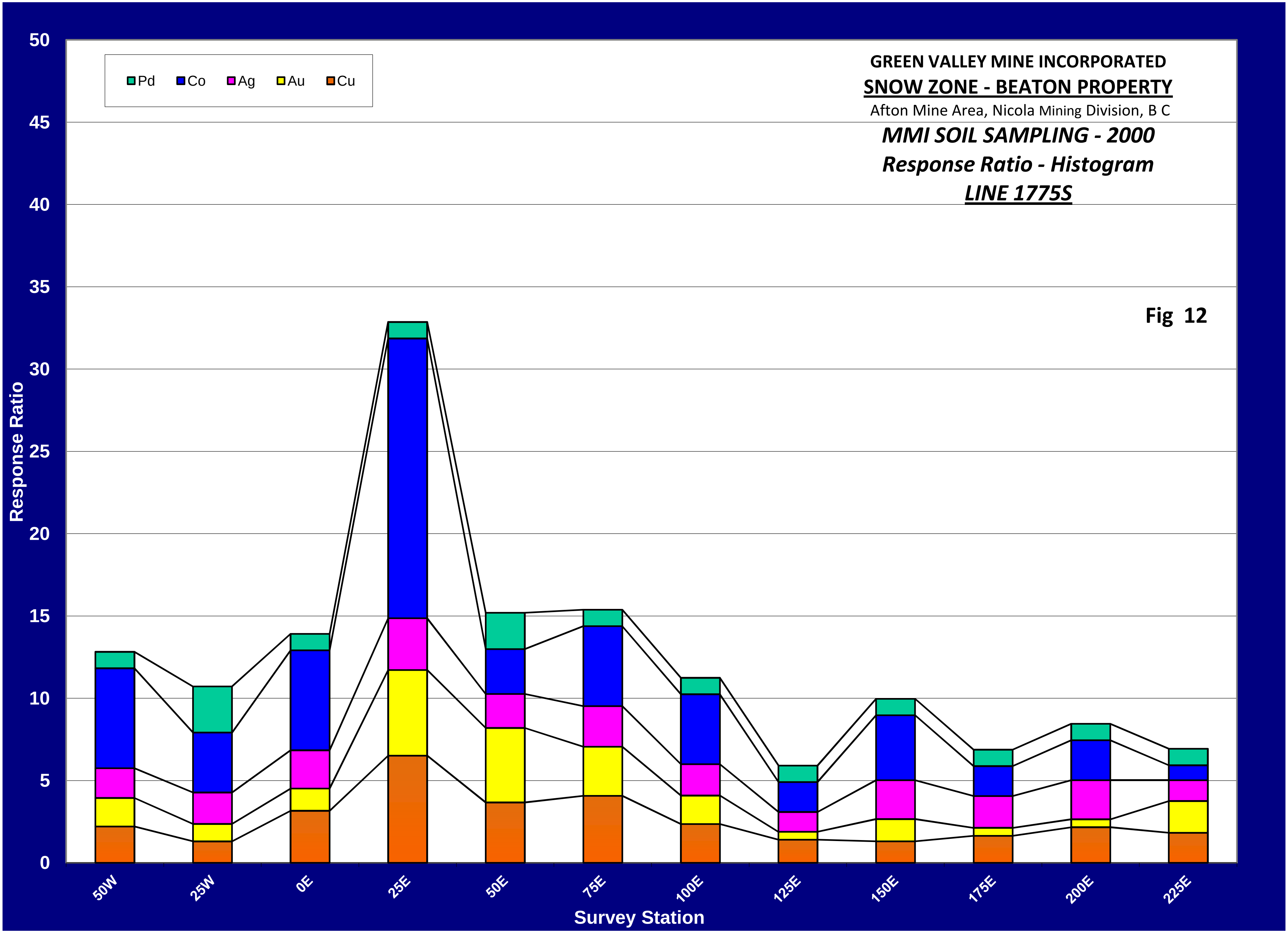

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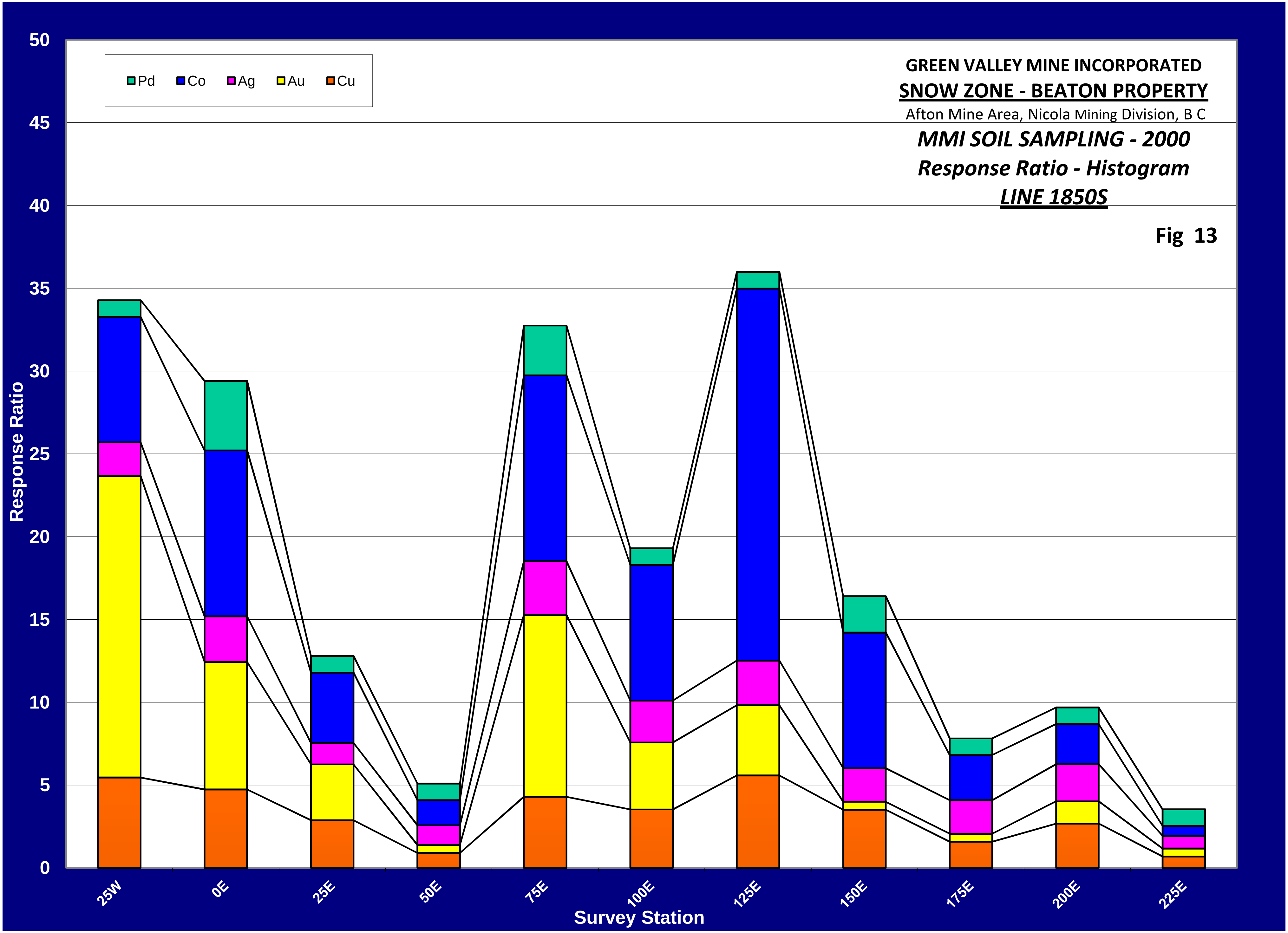

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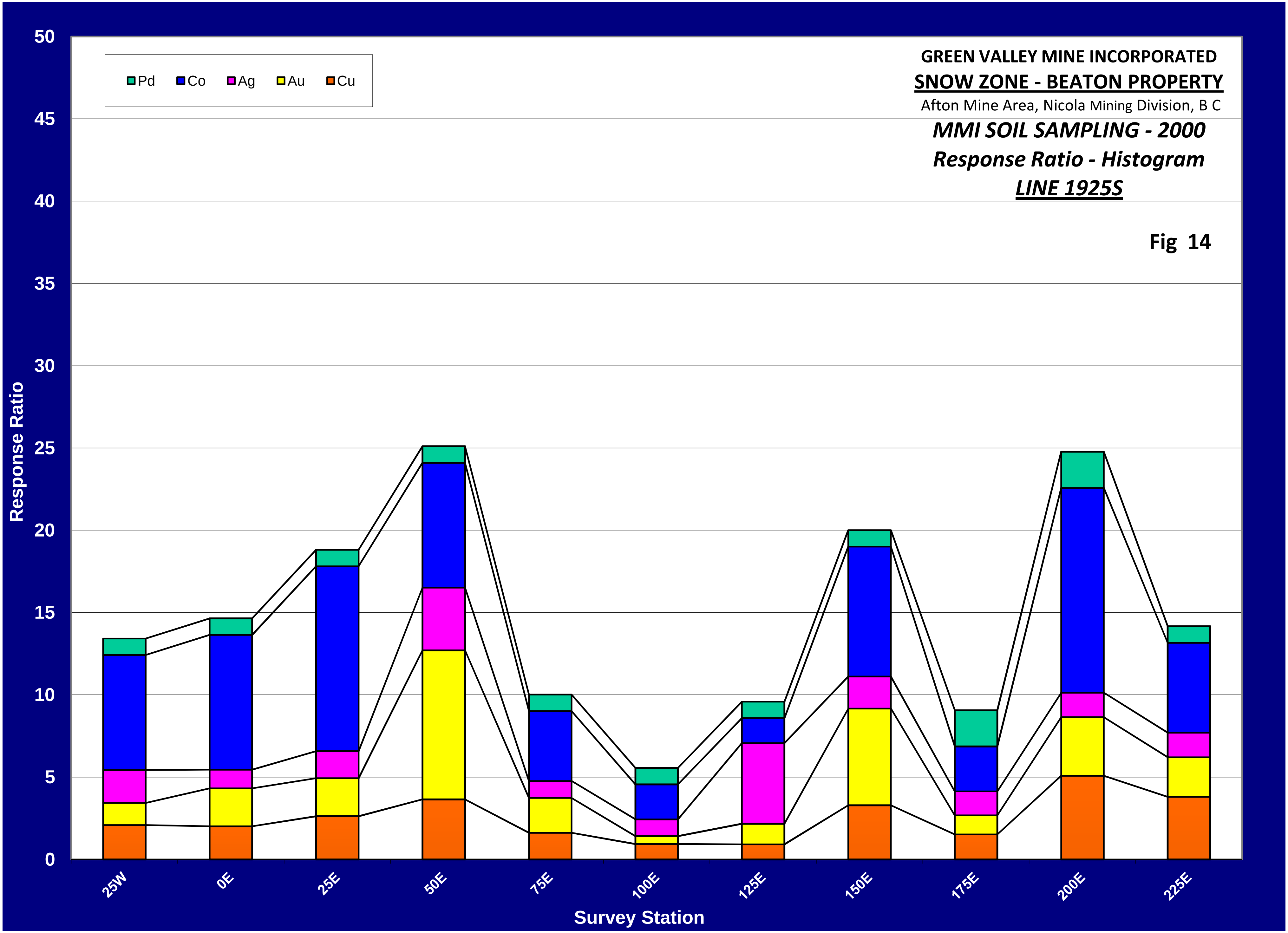

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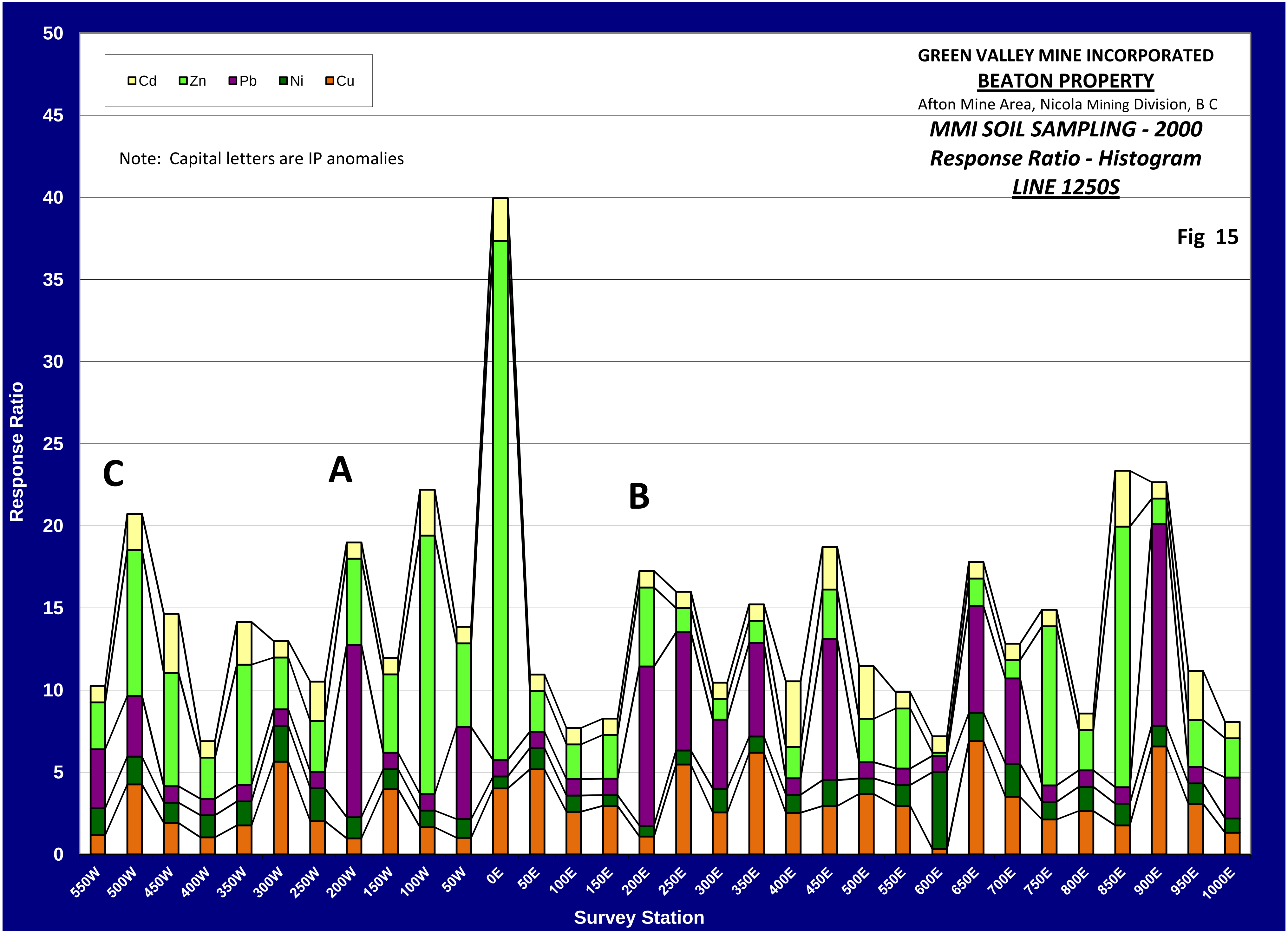

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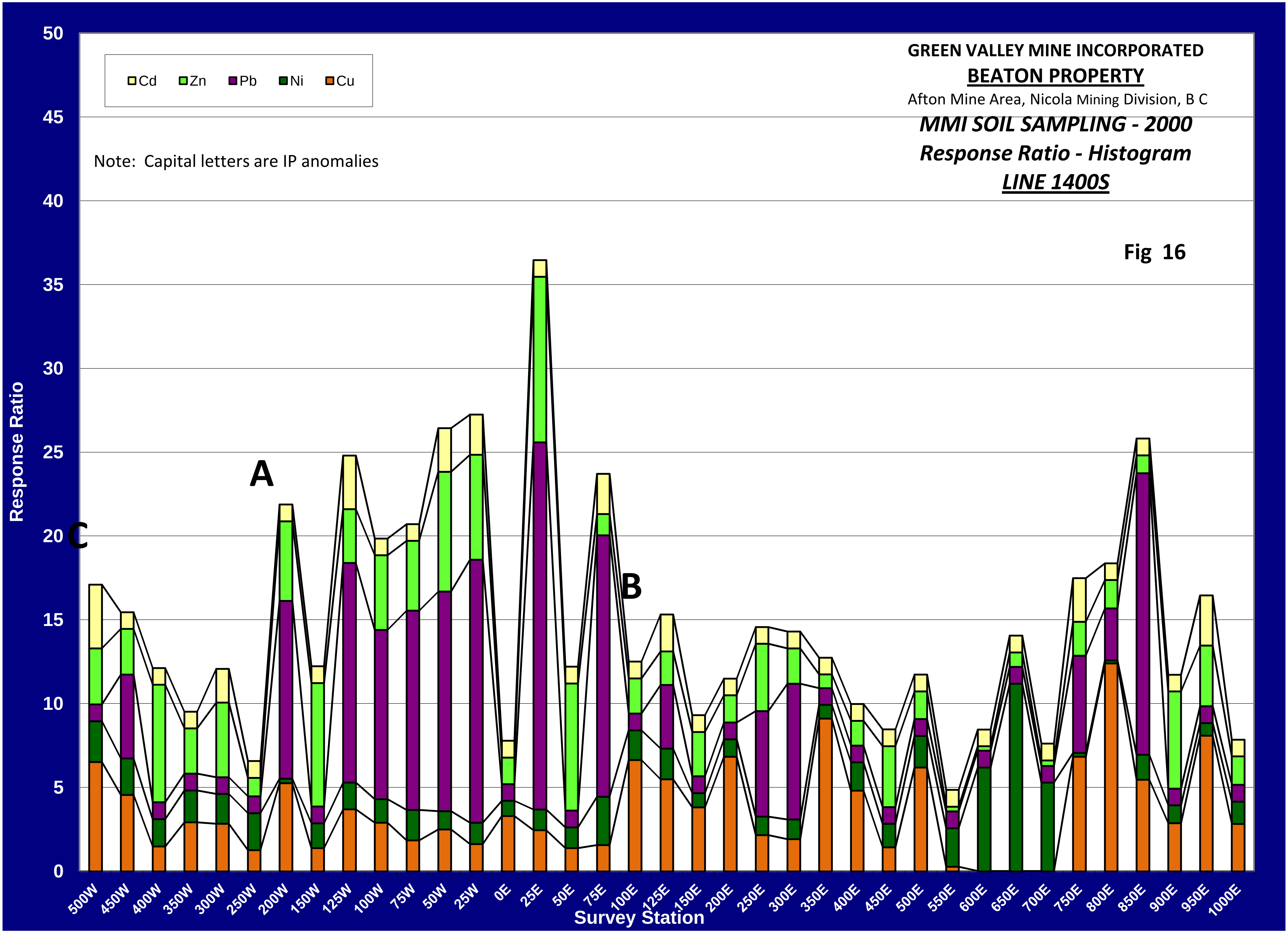

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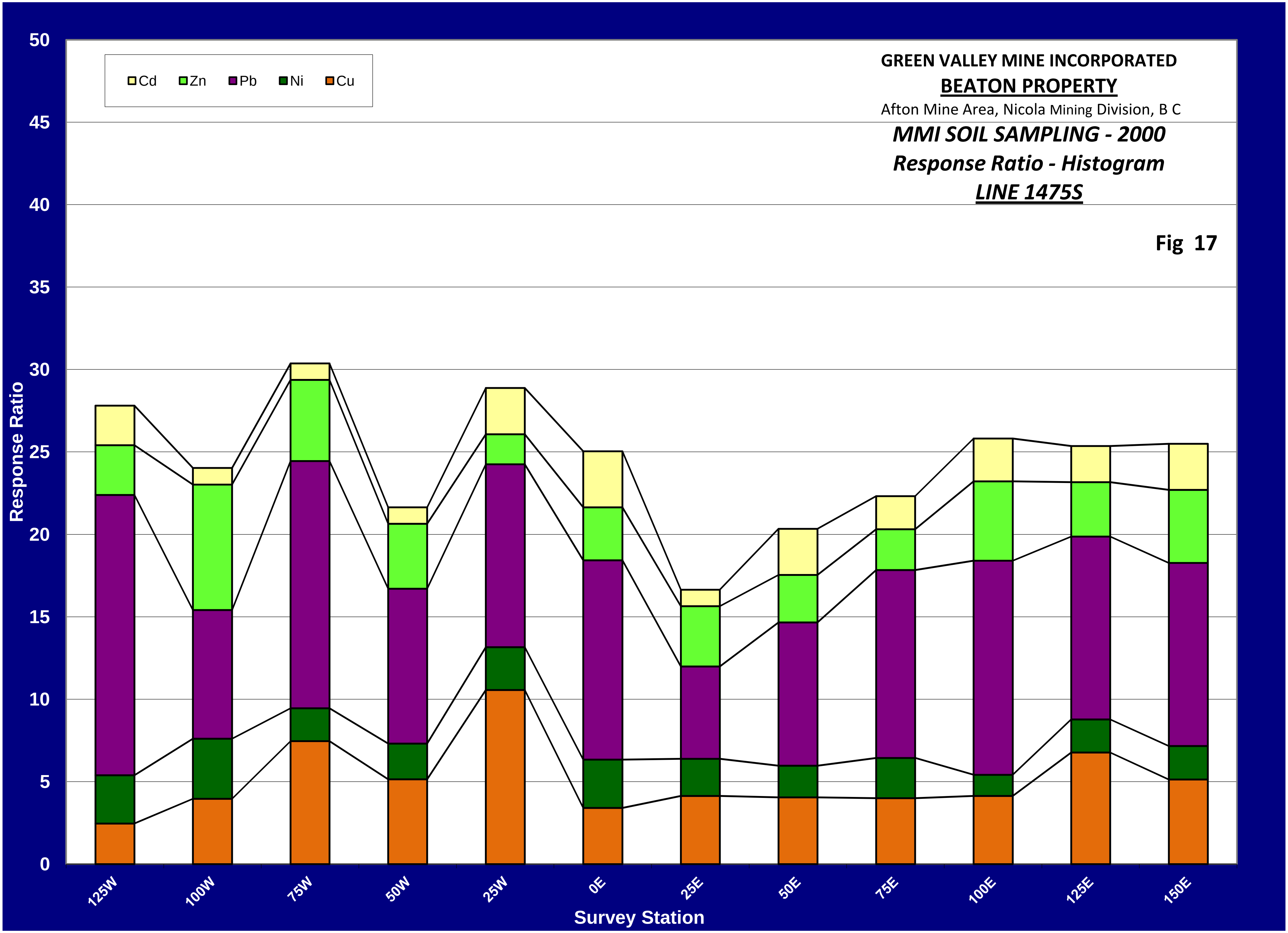

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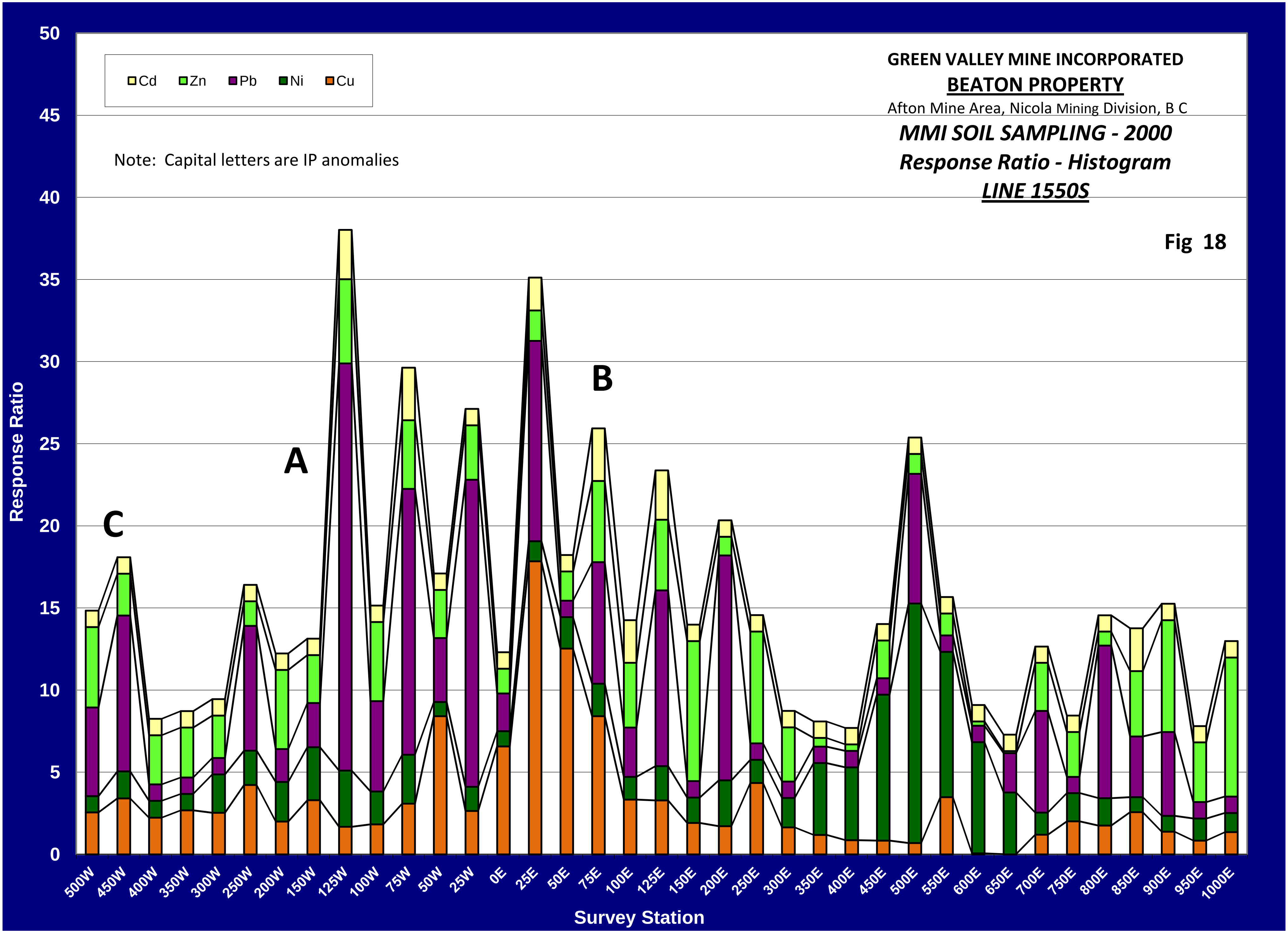
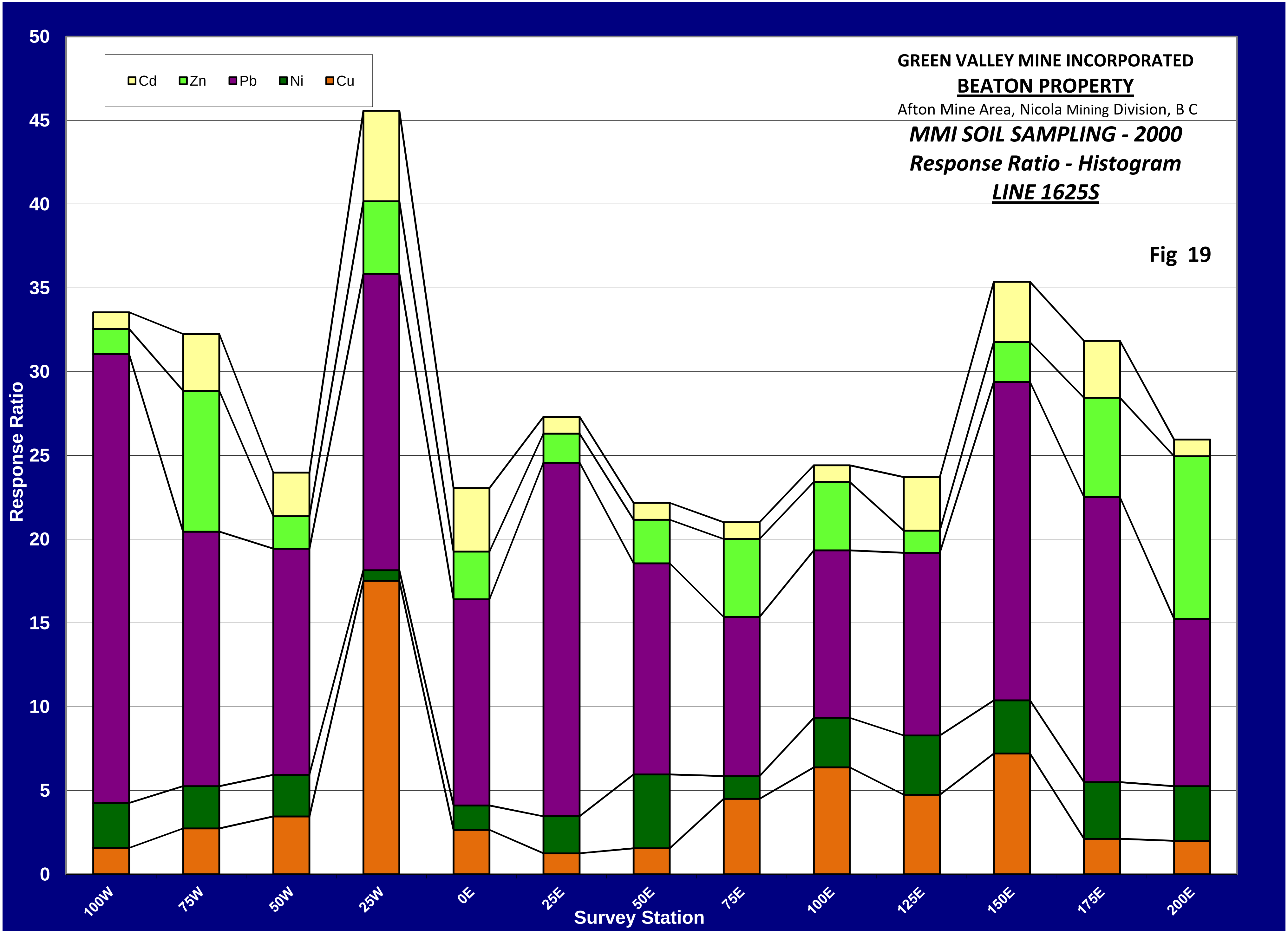
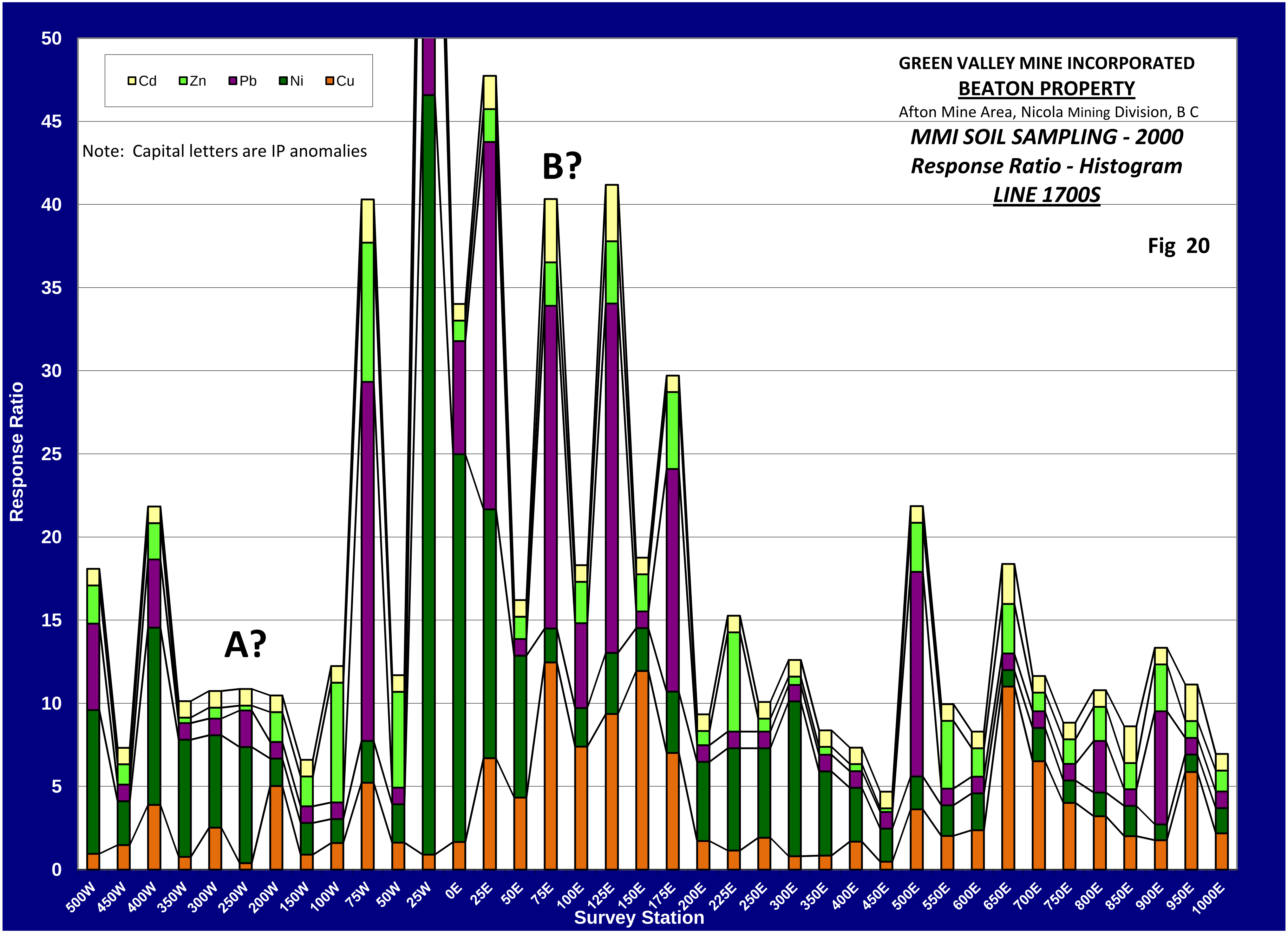


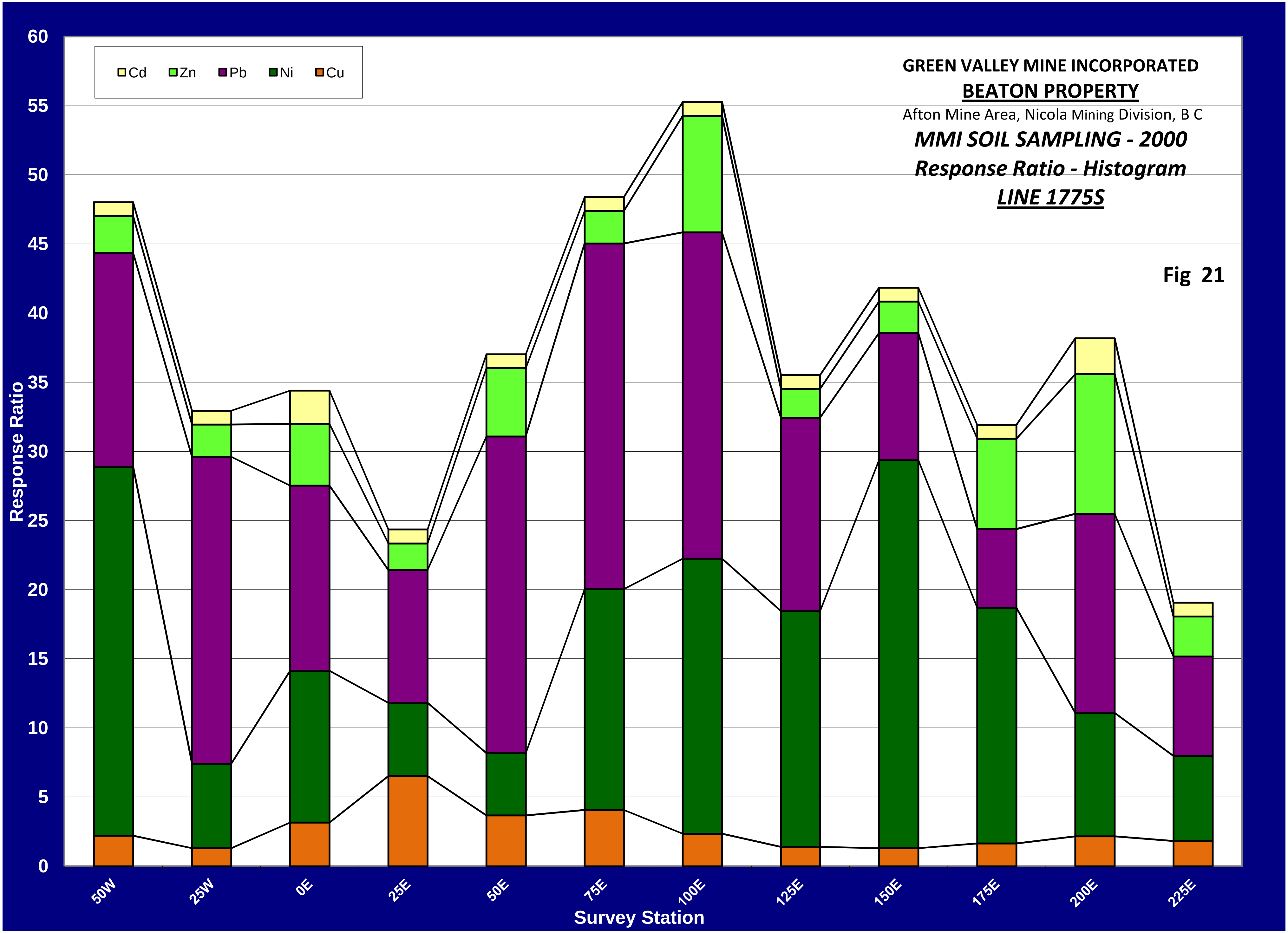
Data Reduced by : **GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC**



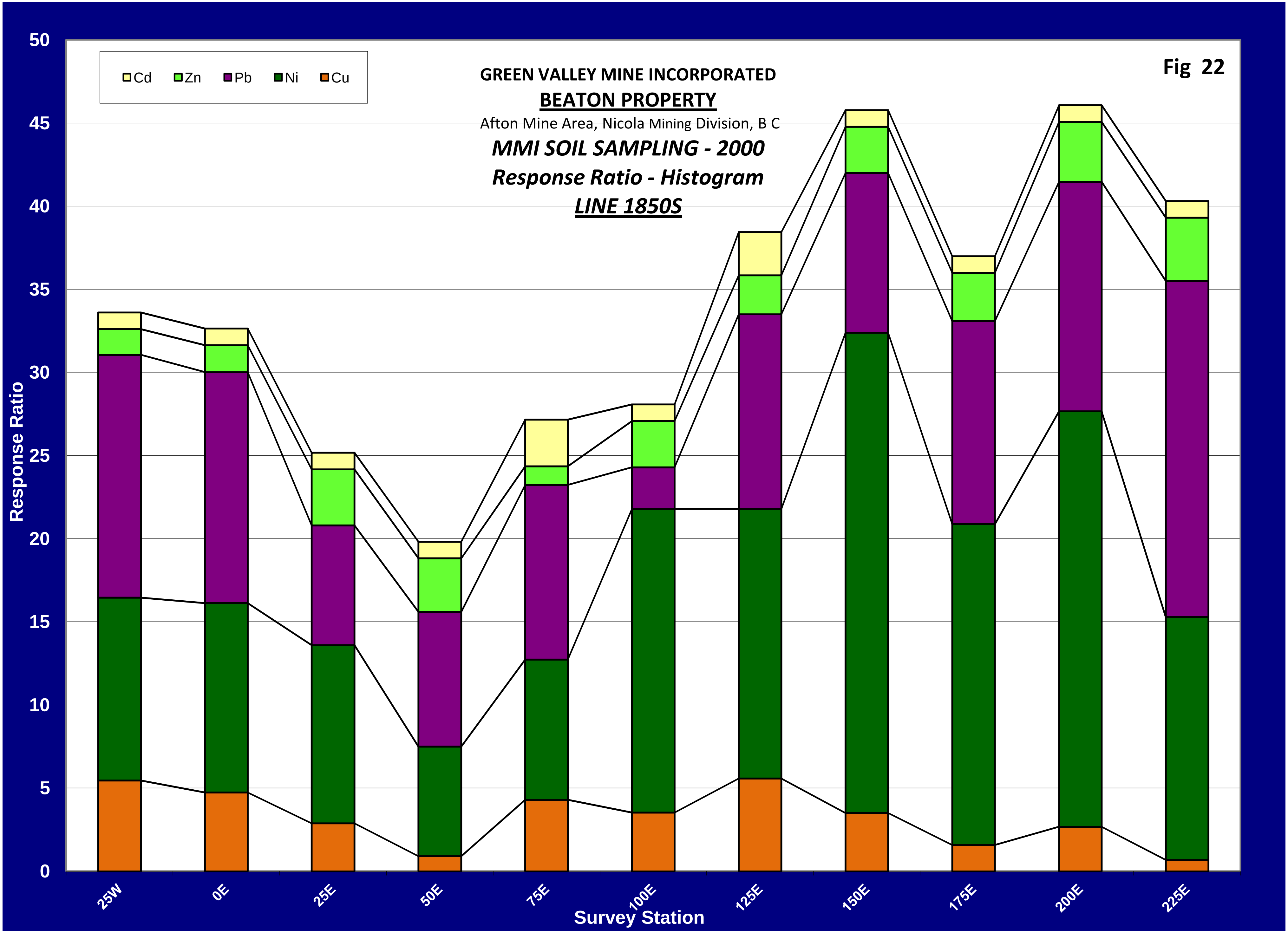
Data Reduced by : **GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC**



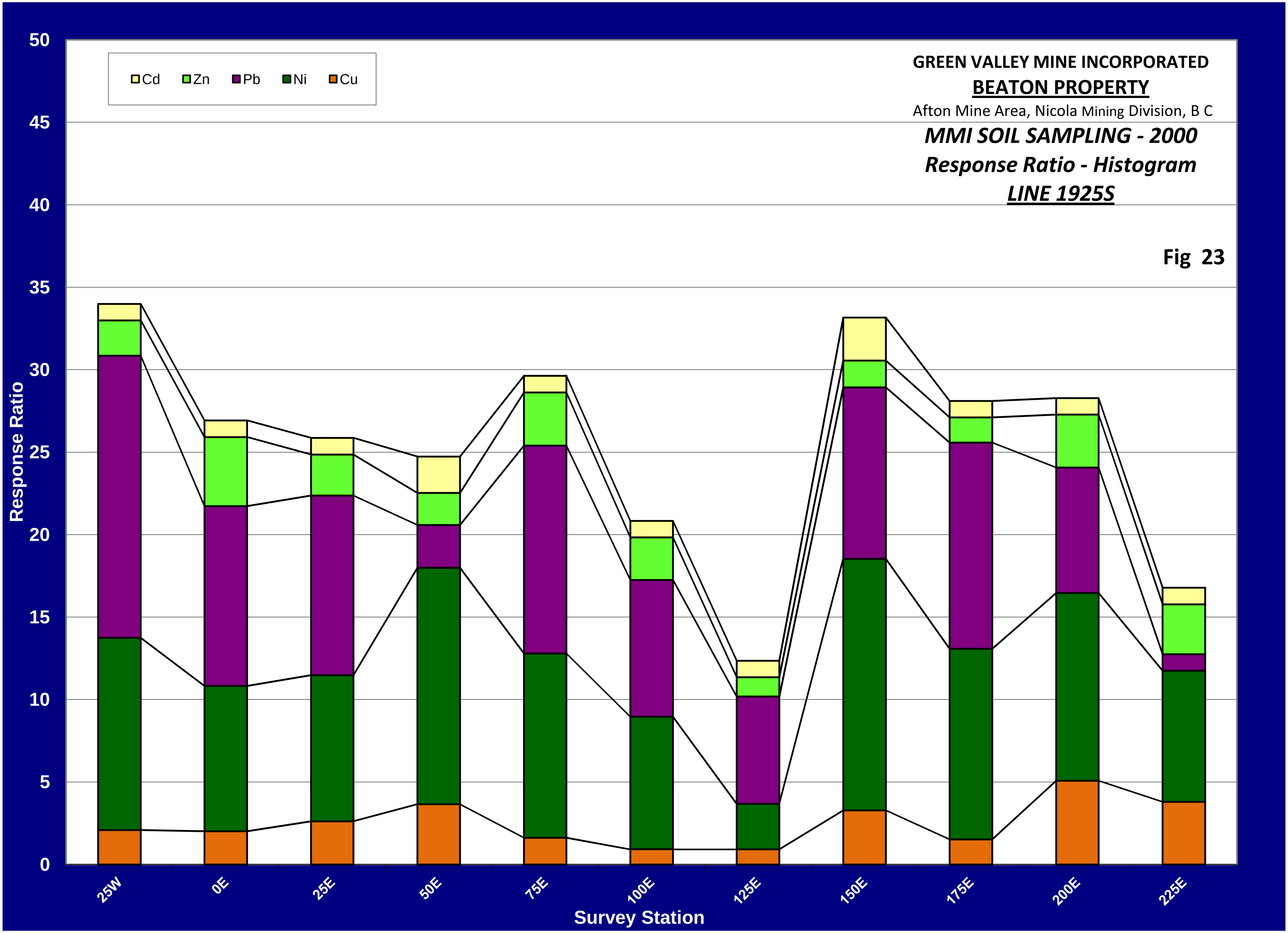
Data Reduced by : GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC



Data Reduced by : **GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC**



Data Reduced by : **GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC**



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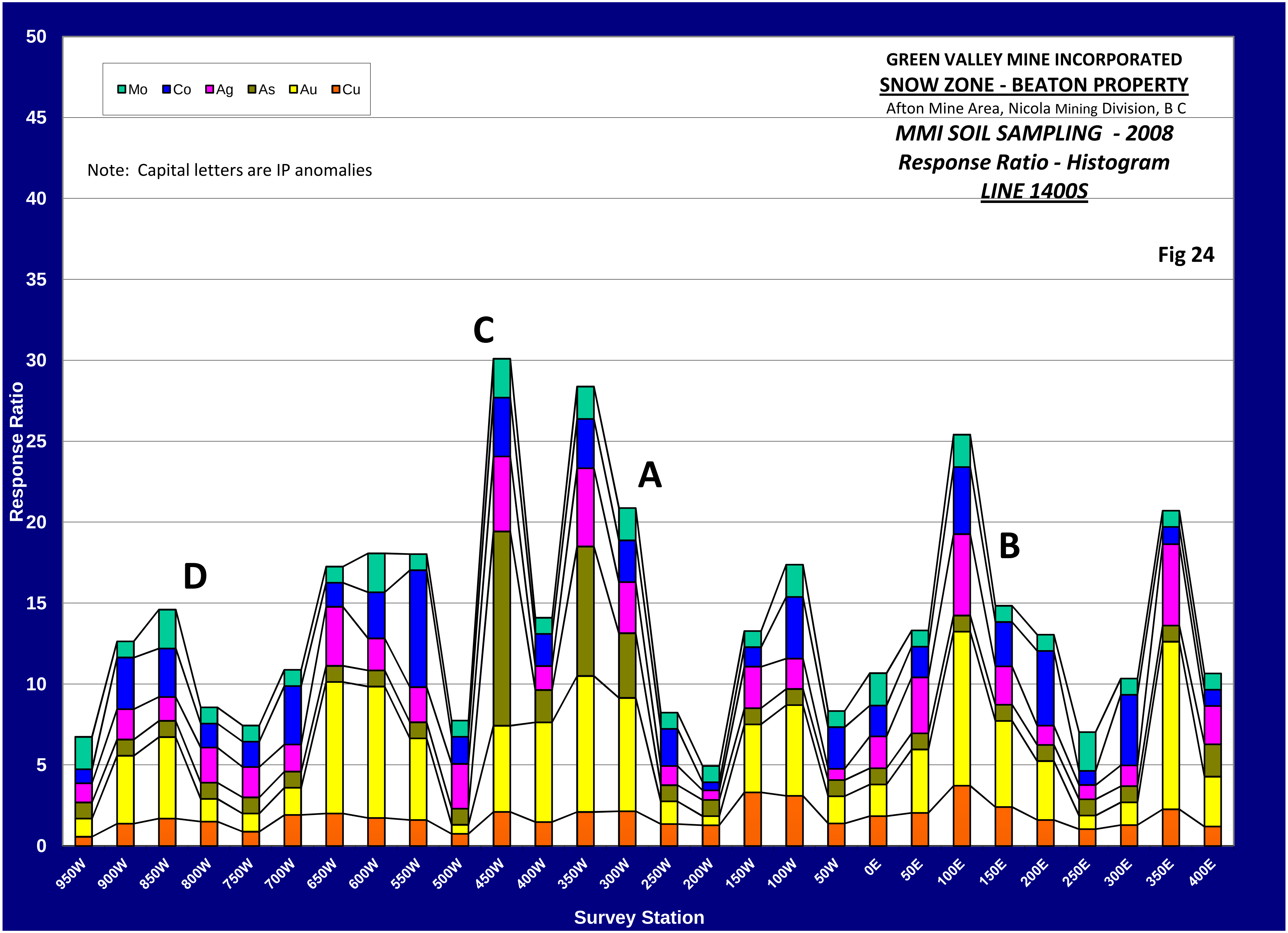

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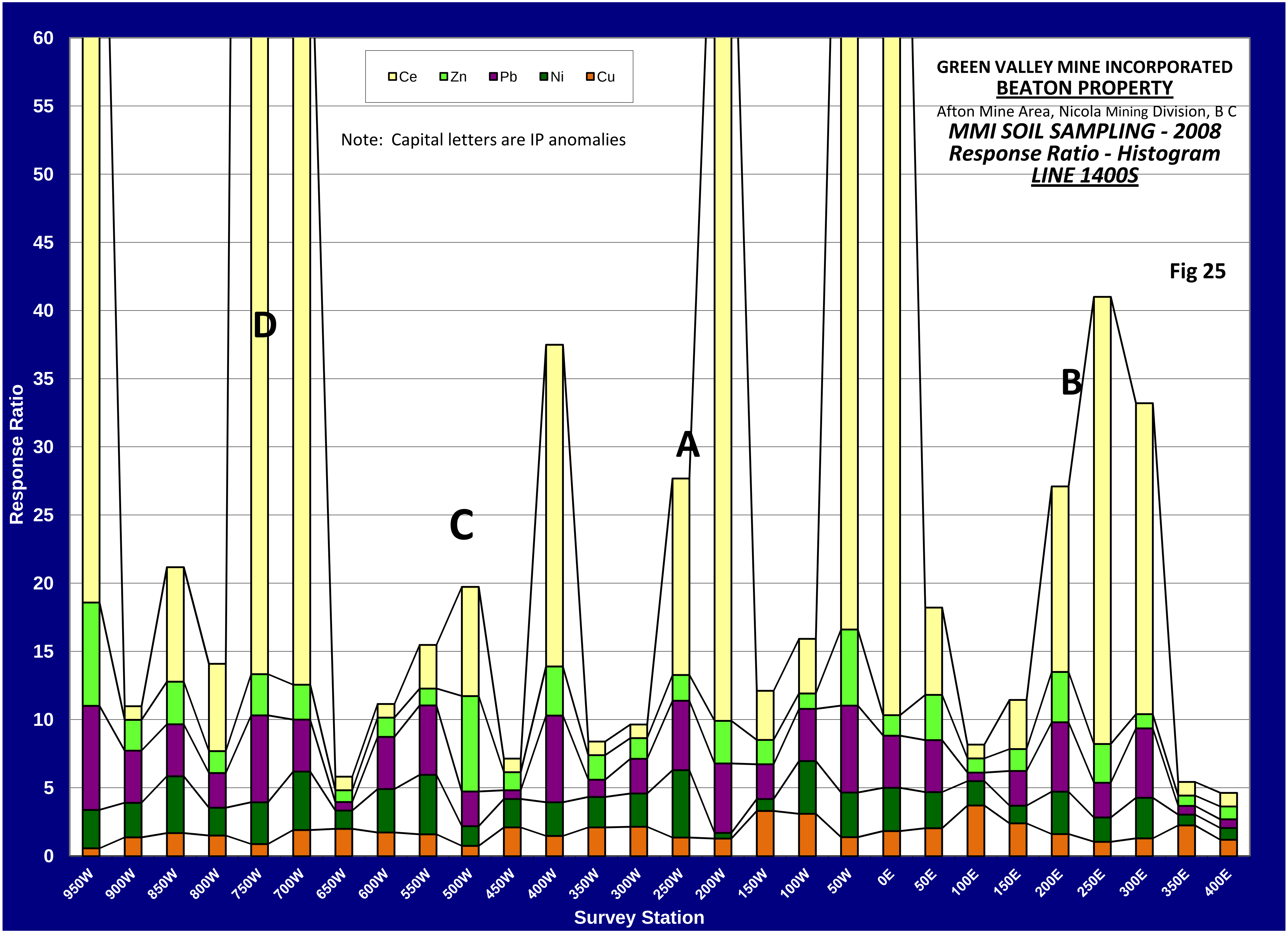
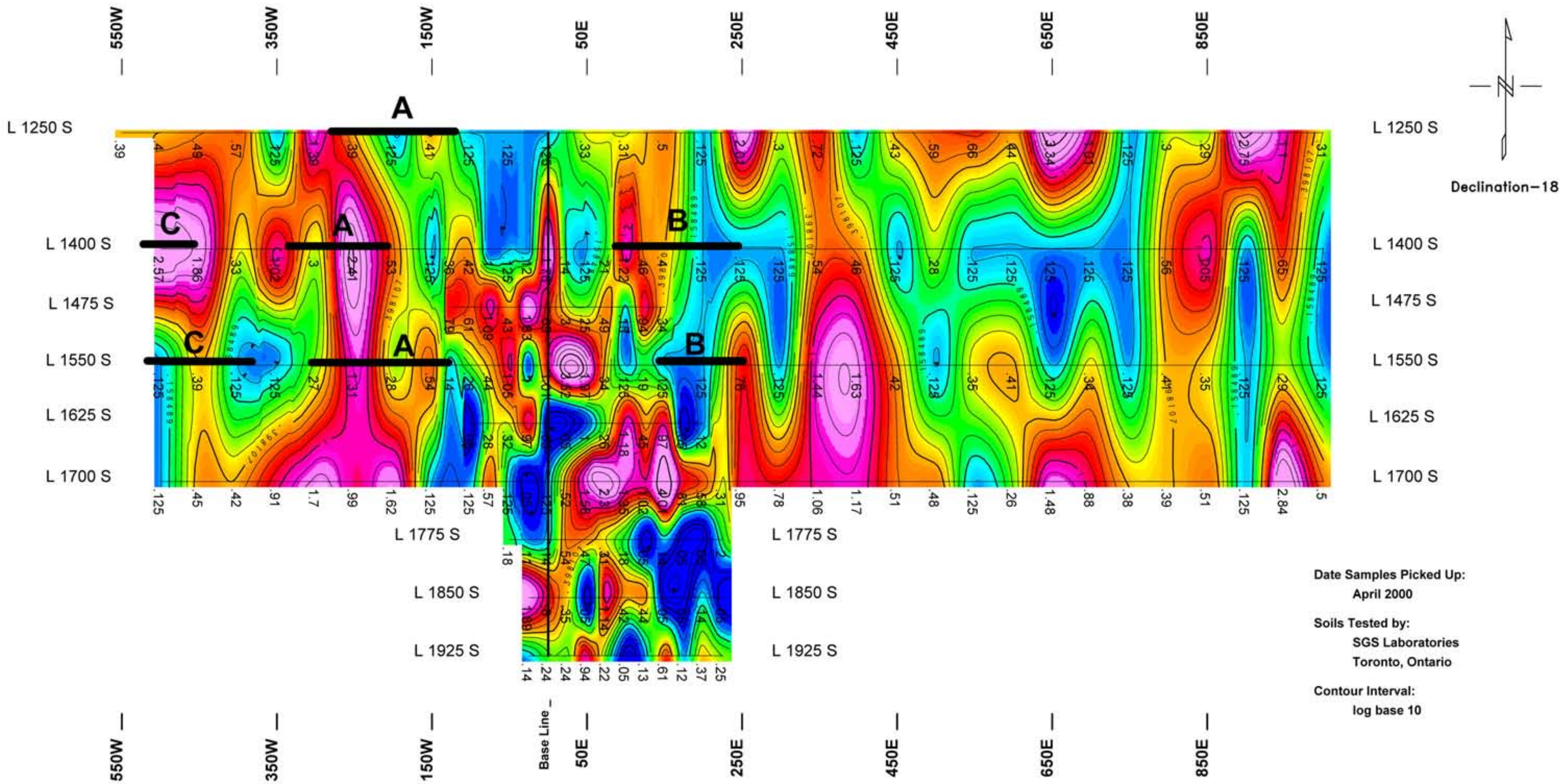


Data Reduced by : **GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC**



A — IP Anomaly with Label

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

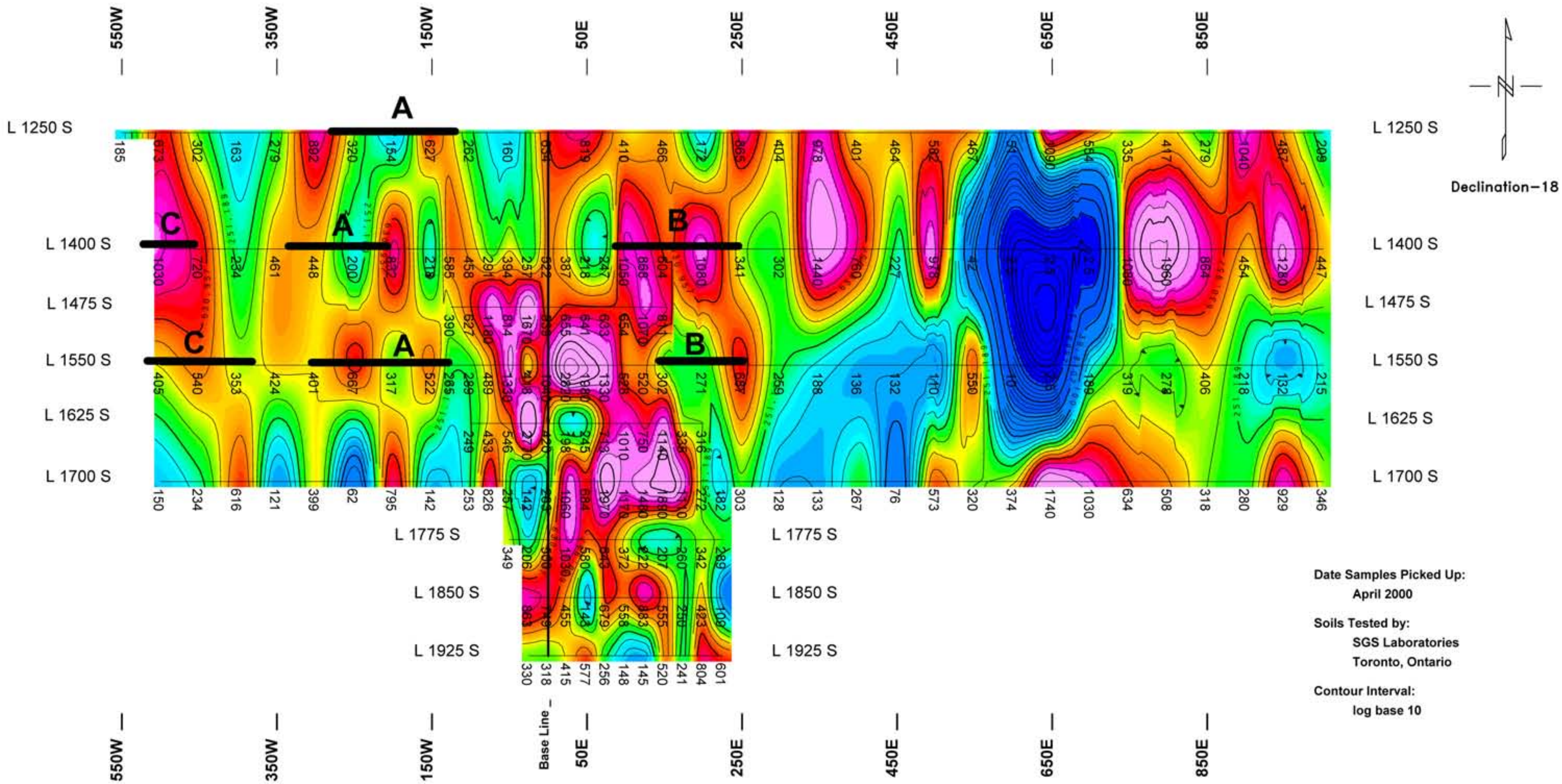
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE
Beaton Creek, Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
GOLD (ppb)

Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/09	June 08	GC-1



A — IP Anomaly with Label

Date Samples Picked Up:
April 2000

Soils Tested by:
SGS Laboratories
Toronto, Ontario

Contour Interval:
log base 10

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

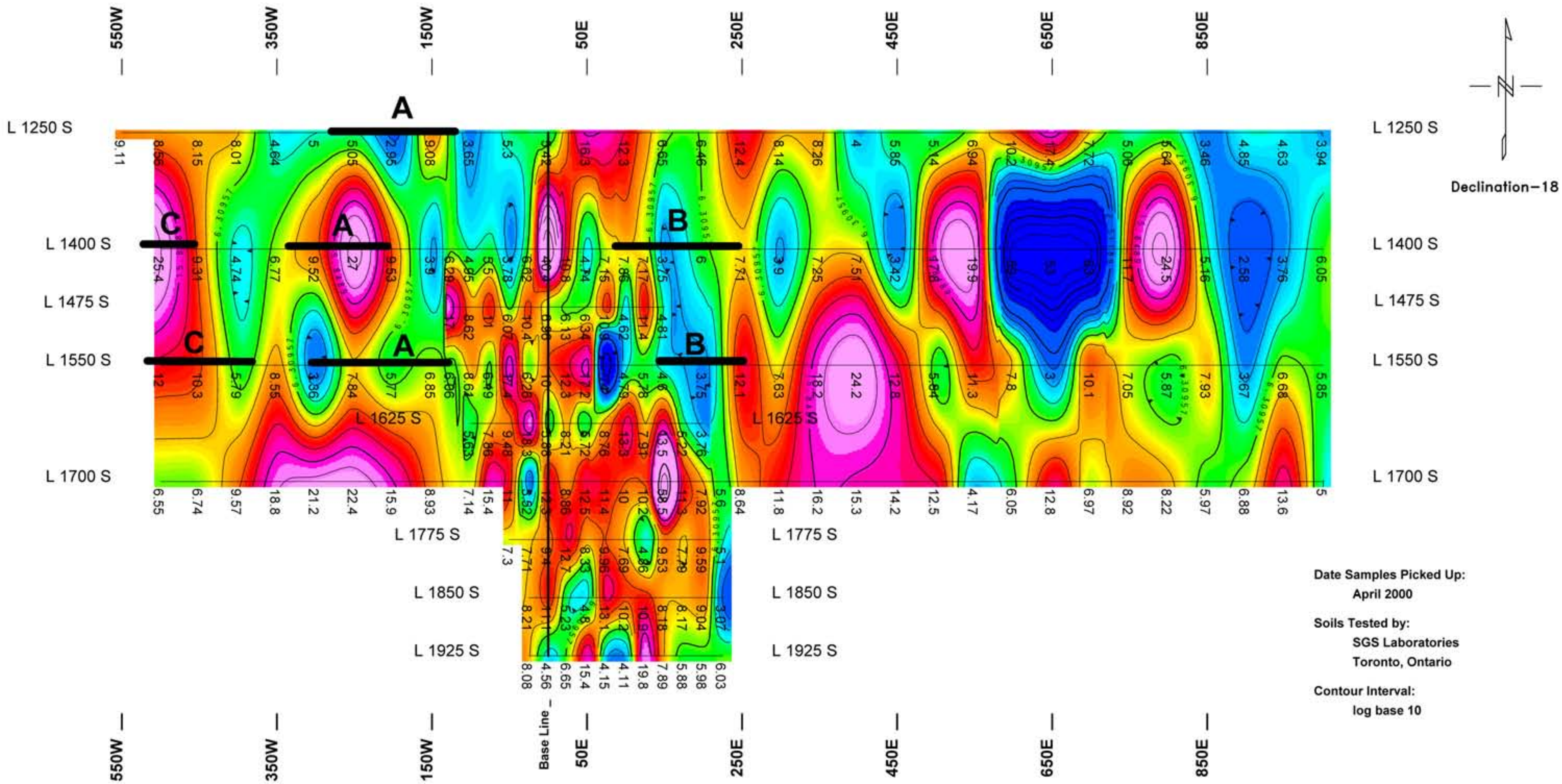
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE
Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
COPPER (ppb)

Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/09	June 08	GC-2



Date Samples Picked Up:
April 2000

Soils Tested by:
SGS Laboratories
Toronto, Ontario

Contour Interval:
log base 10

A — IP Anomaly with Label

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

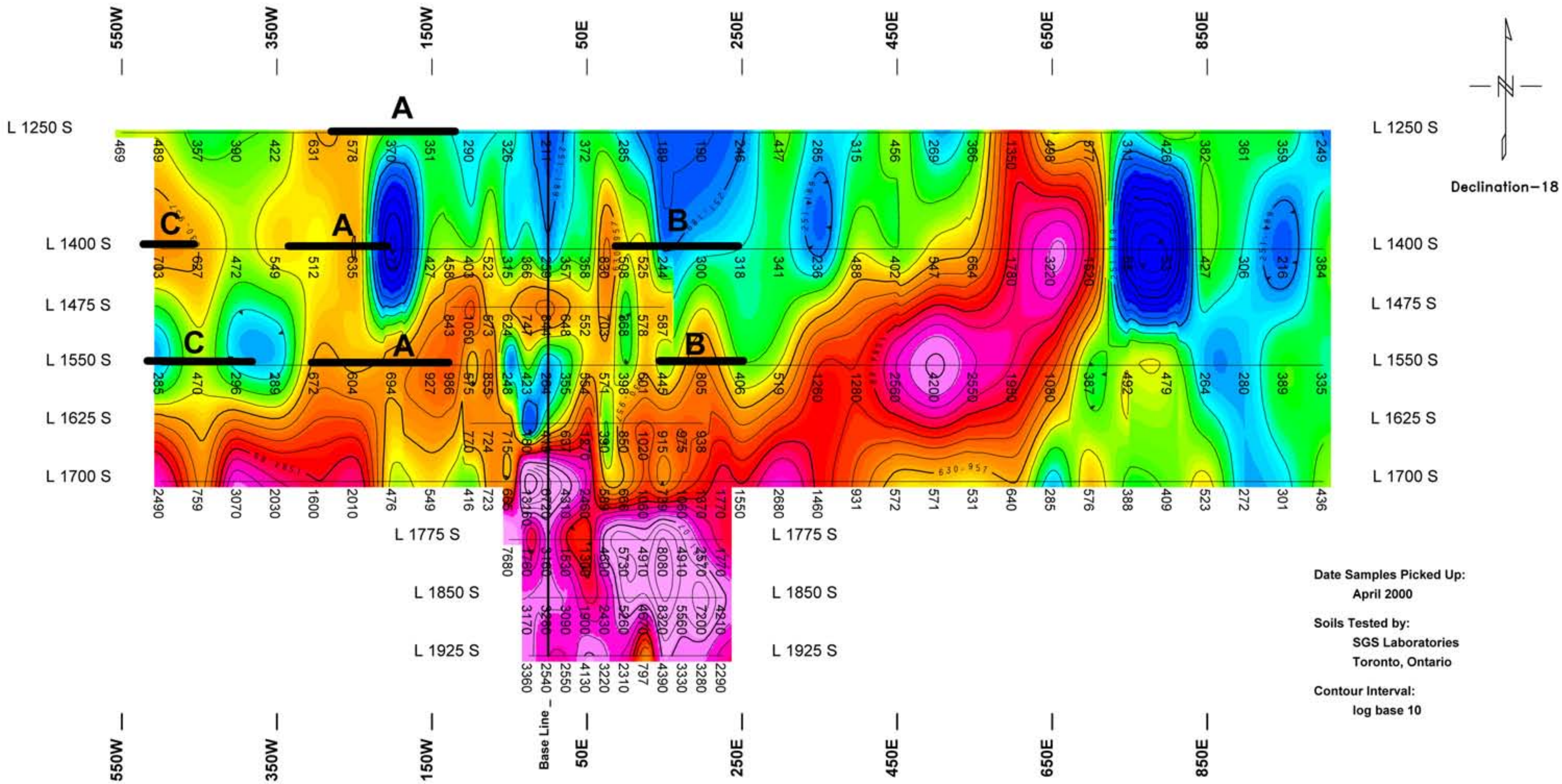
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE
Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
SILVER (ppb)

Drawn by:	Job No	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/9	June 08	GC-3



Date Samples Picked Up:
April 2000

Soils Tested by:
SGS Laboratories
Toronto, Ontario

Contour Interval:
log base 10

A — IP Anomaly with Label

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

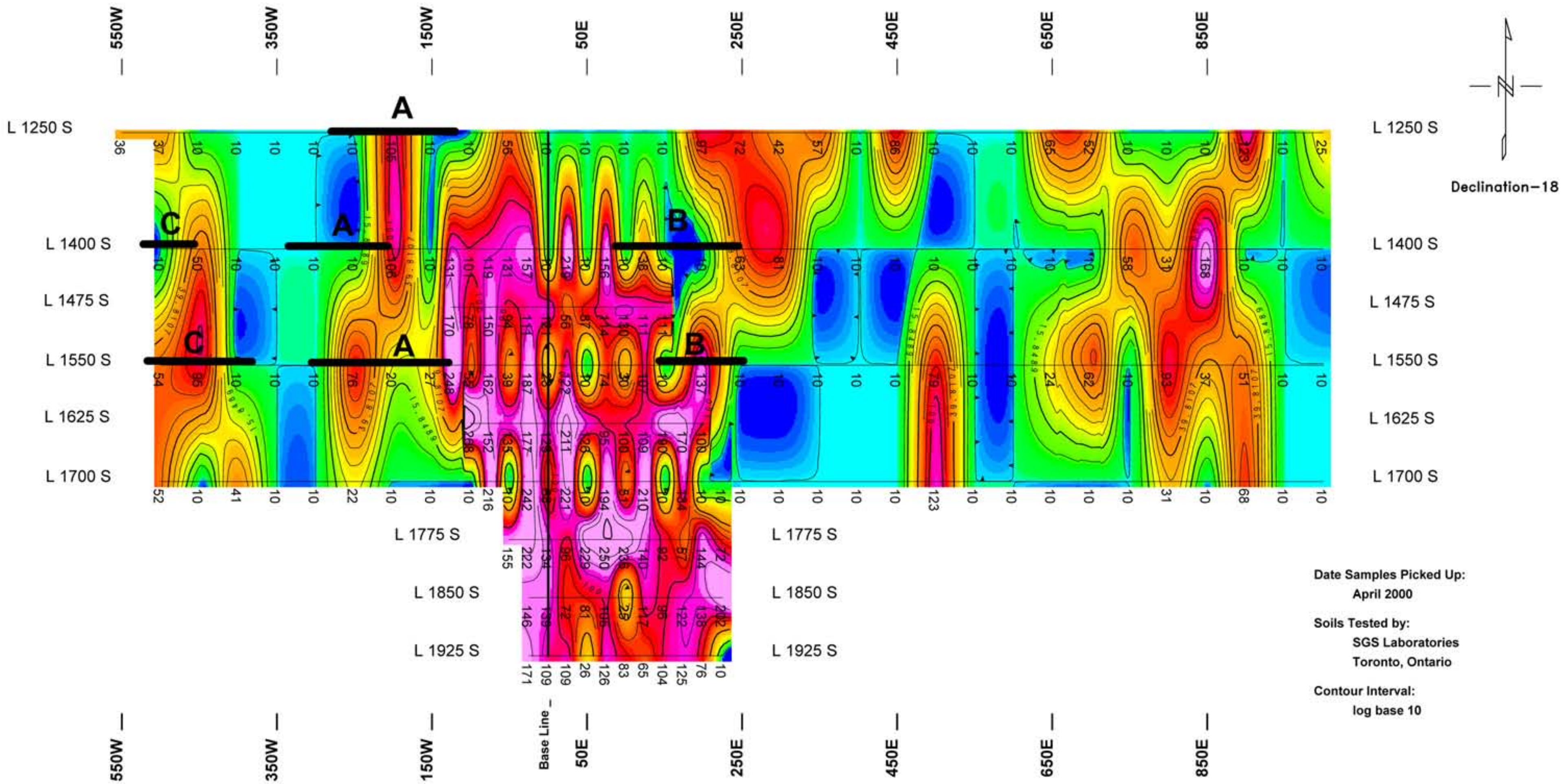
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE
Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
NICKEL (ppb)

Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/09	June 08	GC-4



A IP Anomaly with Label

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

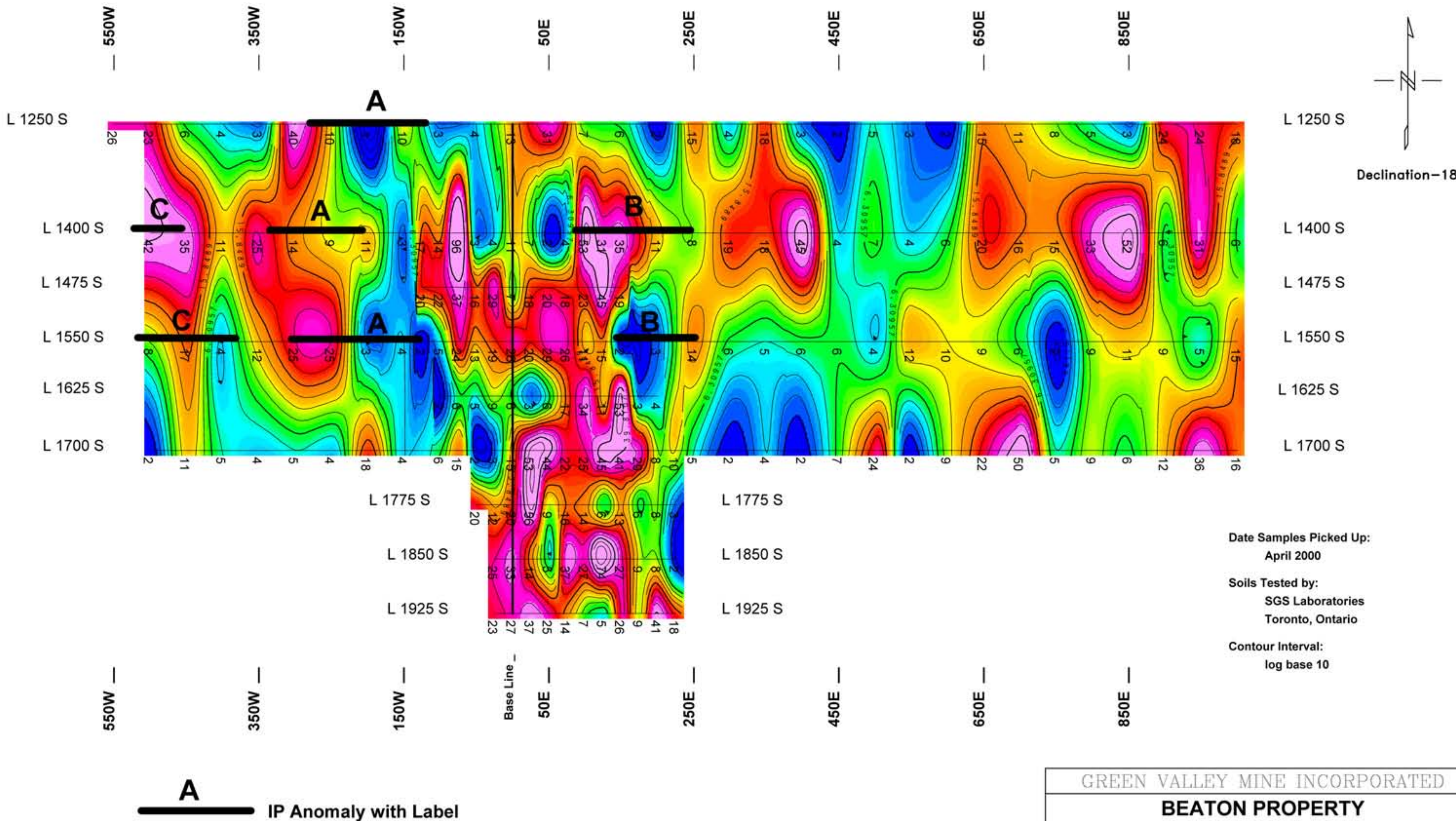
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE
Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
LEAD (ppb)

Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/09	June 08	GC-5



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
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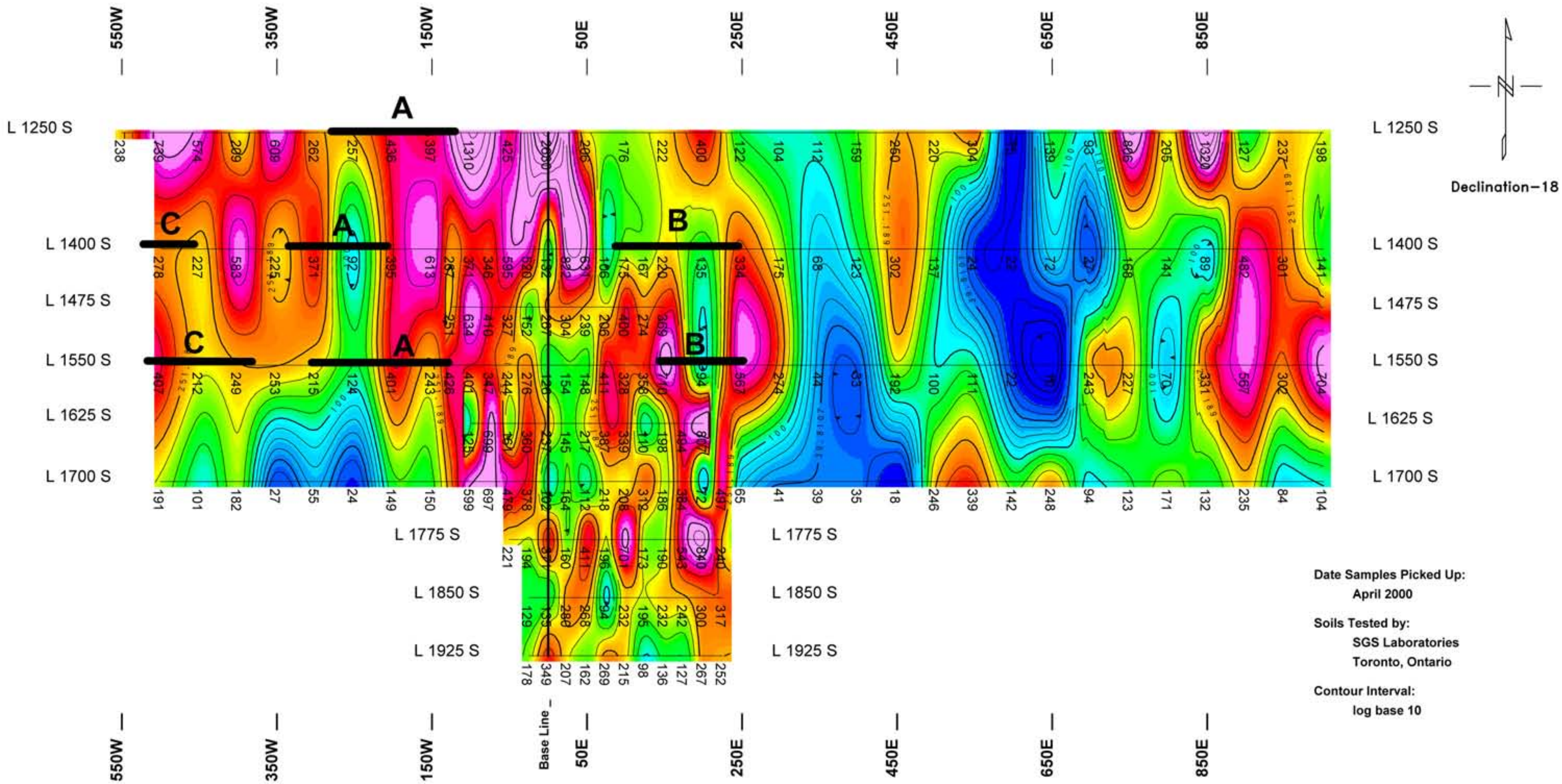
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE
Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
COBALT (ppb)

Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/09	June 08	GC-6



A IP Anomaly with Label

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

Geotronics

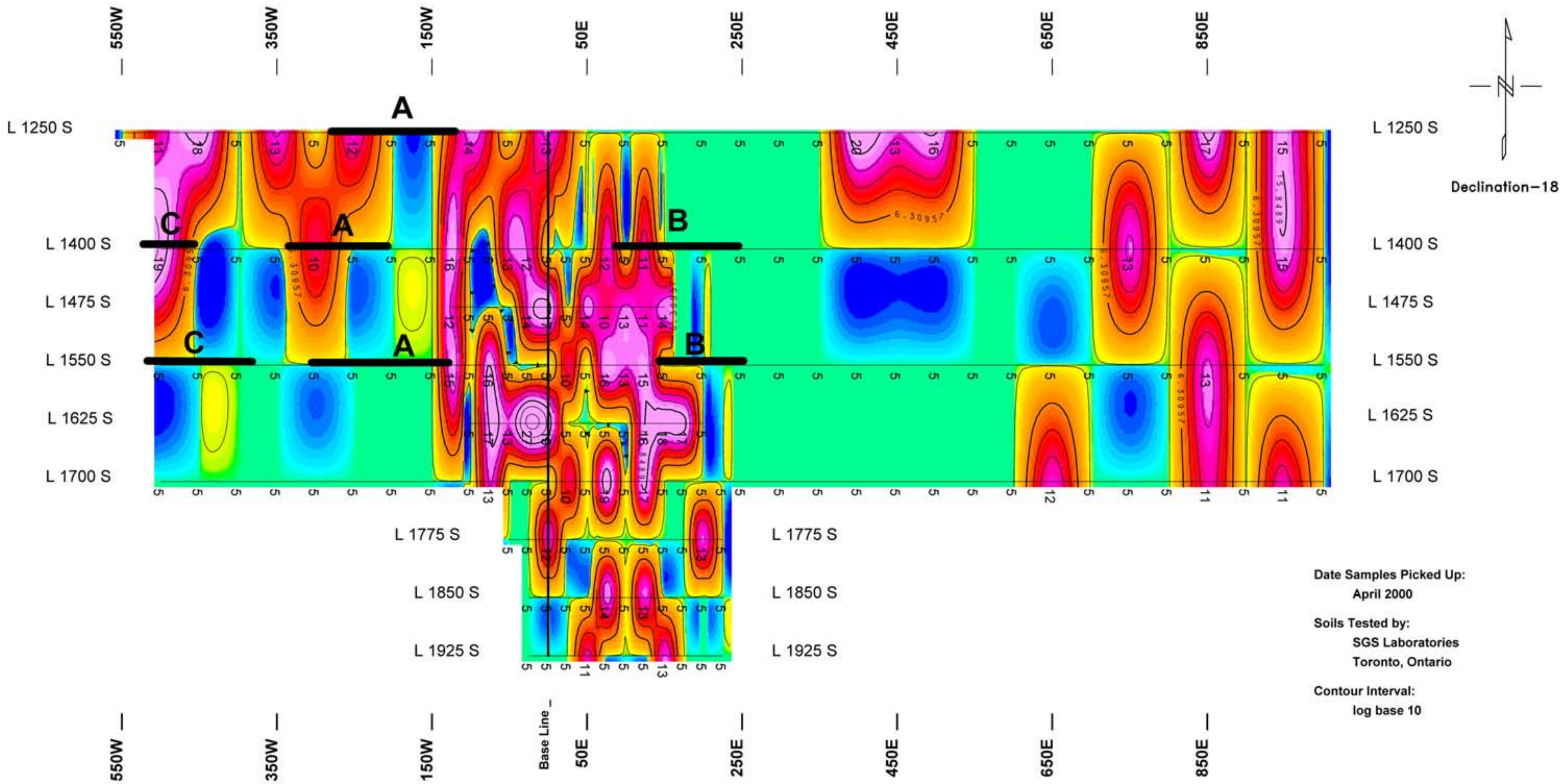
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE
Beaton Creek, Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
ZINC (ppb)

Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/09	June 08	GC-7



Date Samples Picked Up:
April 2000

Soils Tested by:
SGS Laboratories
Toronto, Ontario

Contour Interval:
log base 10

A — IP Anomaly with Label

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.

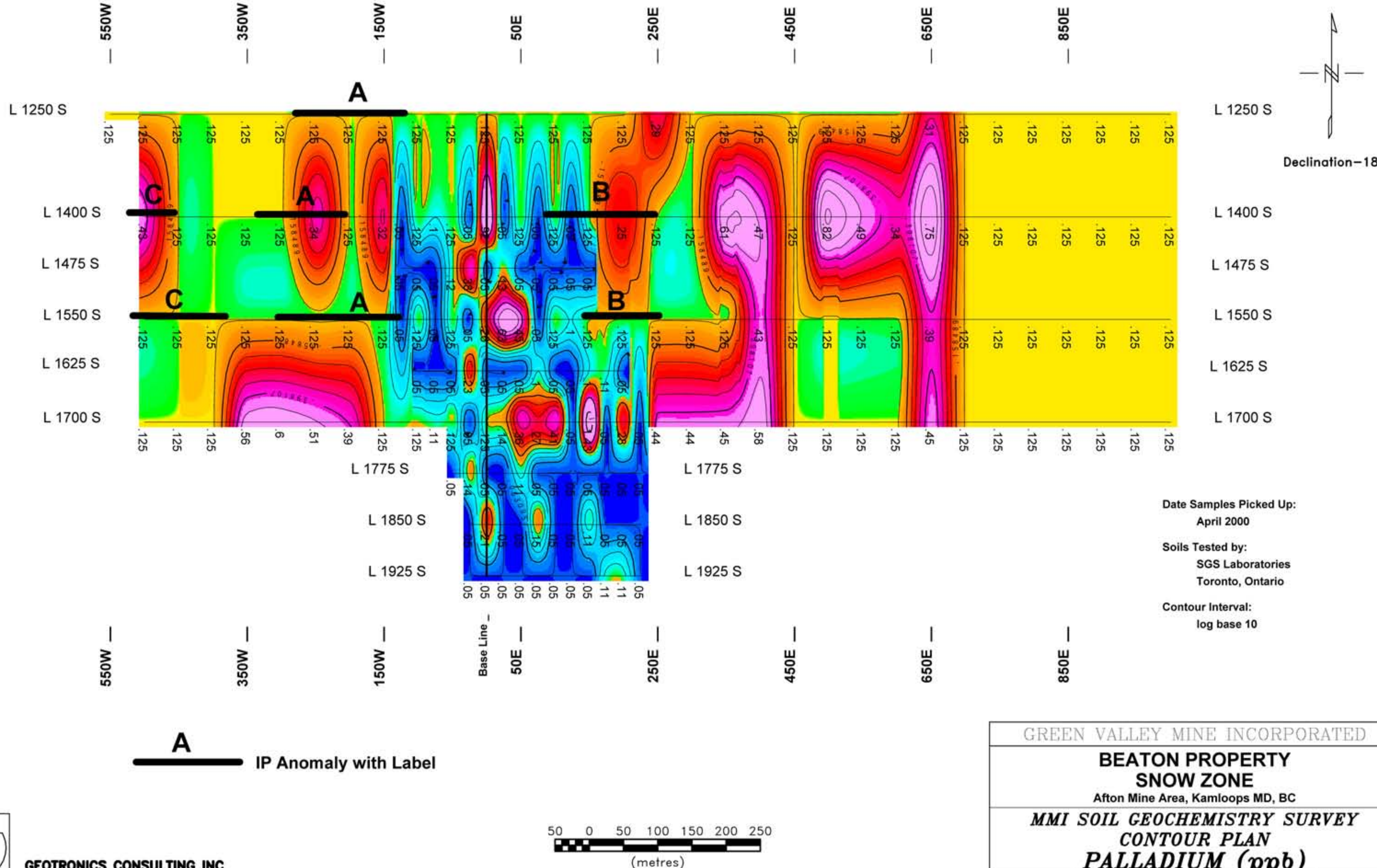
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE

Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
CADMIUM (ppb)

Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/09	June 08	GC-8



Date Samples Picked Up:
April 2000

Soils Tested by:
SGS Laboratories
Toronto, Ontario

Contour Interval:
log base 10

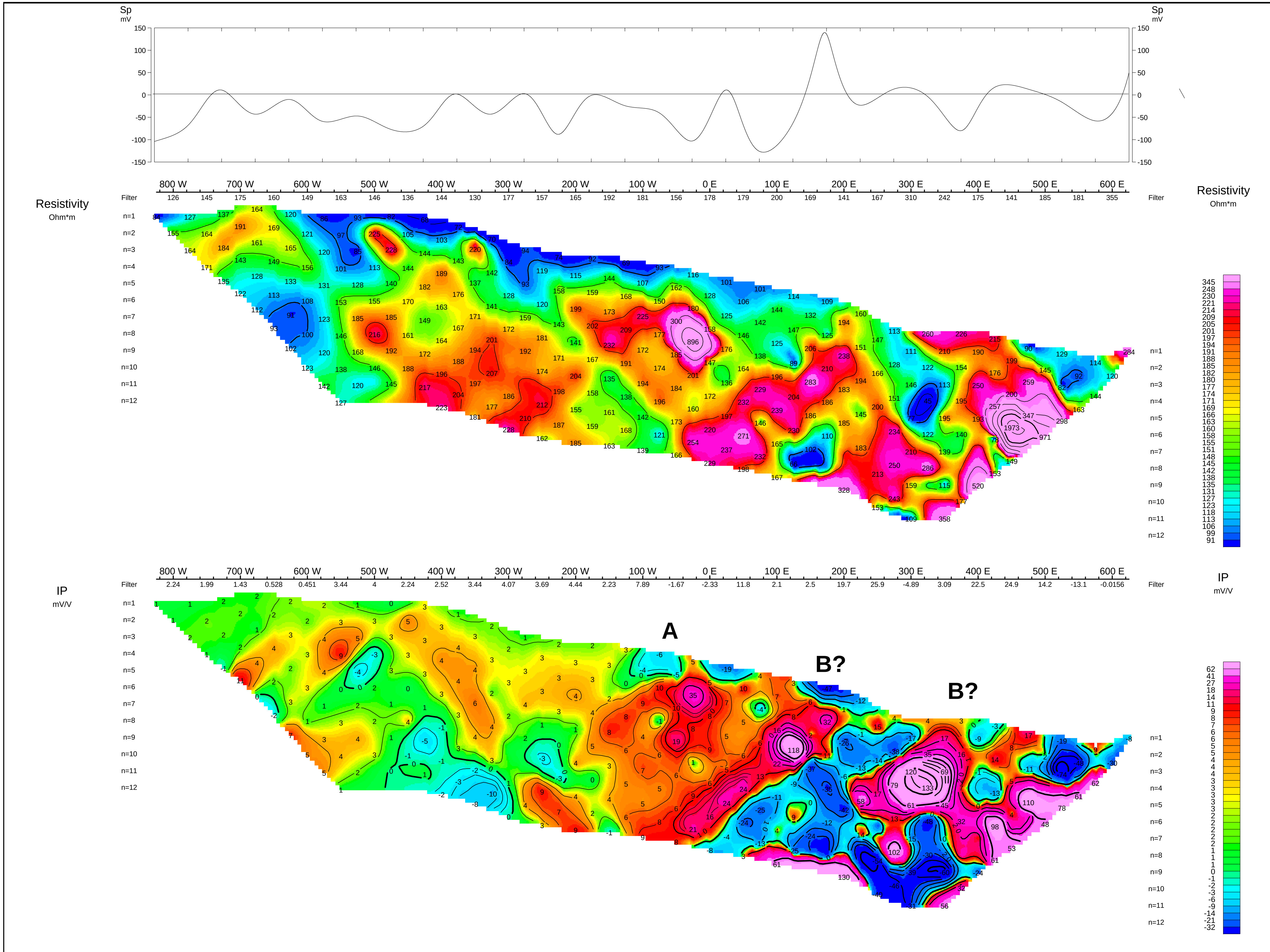
GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC
SURREY BC.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

BEATON PROPERTY
SNOW ZONE
Afton Mine Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
CONTOUR PLAN
PALLADIUM (ppb)

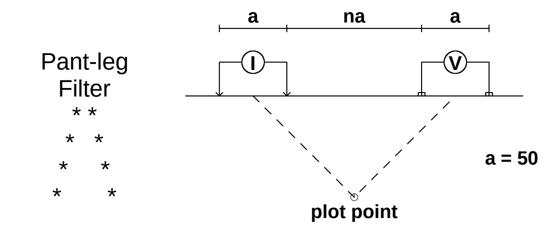
Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS:	Date:	Fig No:
DGM	08-04	92I/09	June 08	GC-9



Pseudo Section Plot

LINE 1100 S

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ **Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.**
- ◘ **Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.**
- □ **Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.**
- ▼ **Low resistivity feature.**

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

Fig. GP-7

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

BEATON CLAIMS - SNOW ZONE

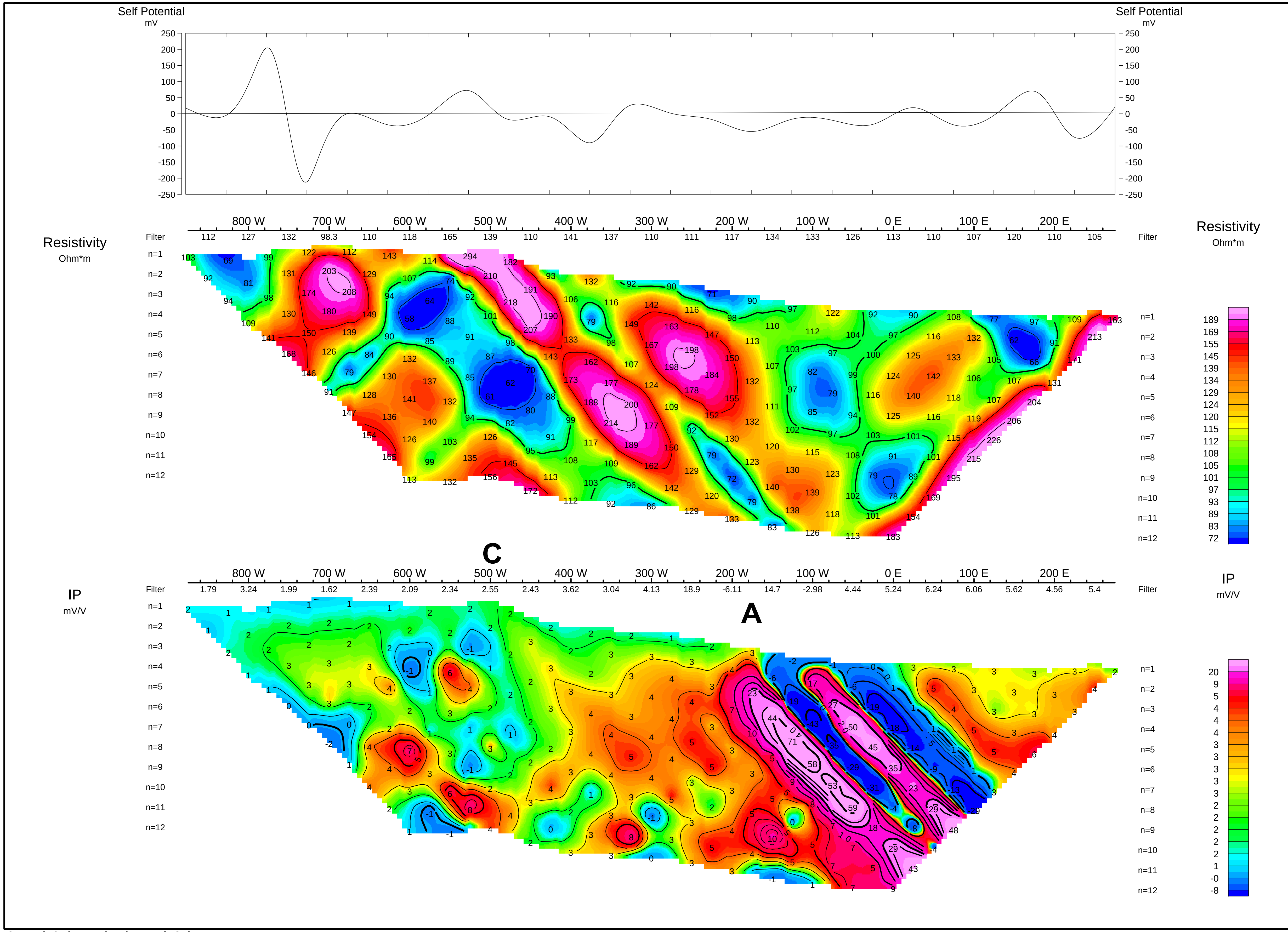
Kamloops MD, BC

Date: 18/03/2010

Interpretation:

Geotronics Consulting Inc.

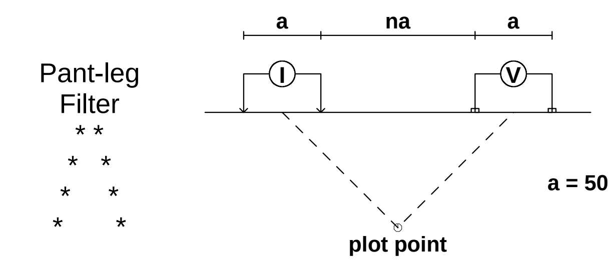
Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences



Pseudo Section Plot

LINE 1250 S

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ **Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.**
- □ **Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.**
- □ **Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.**
- ▼ **Low resistivity feature.**

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

Fig. GP-1

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

BEATON CLAIMS - SNOW ZONE

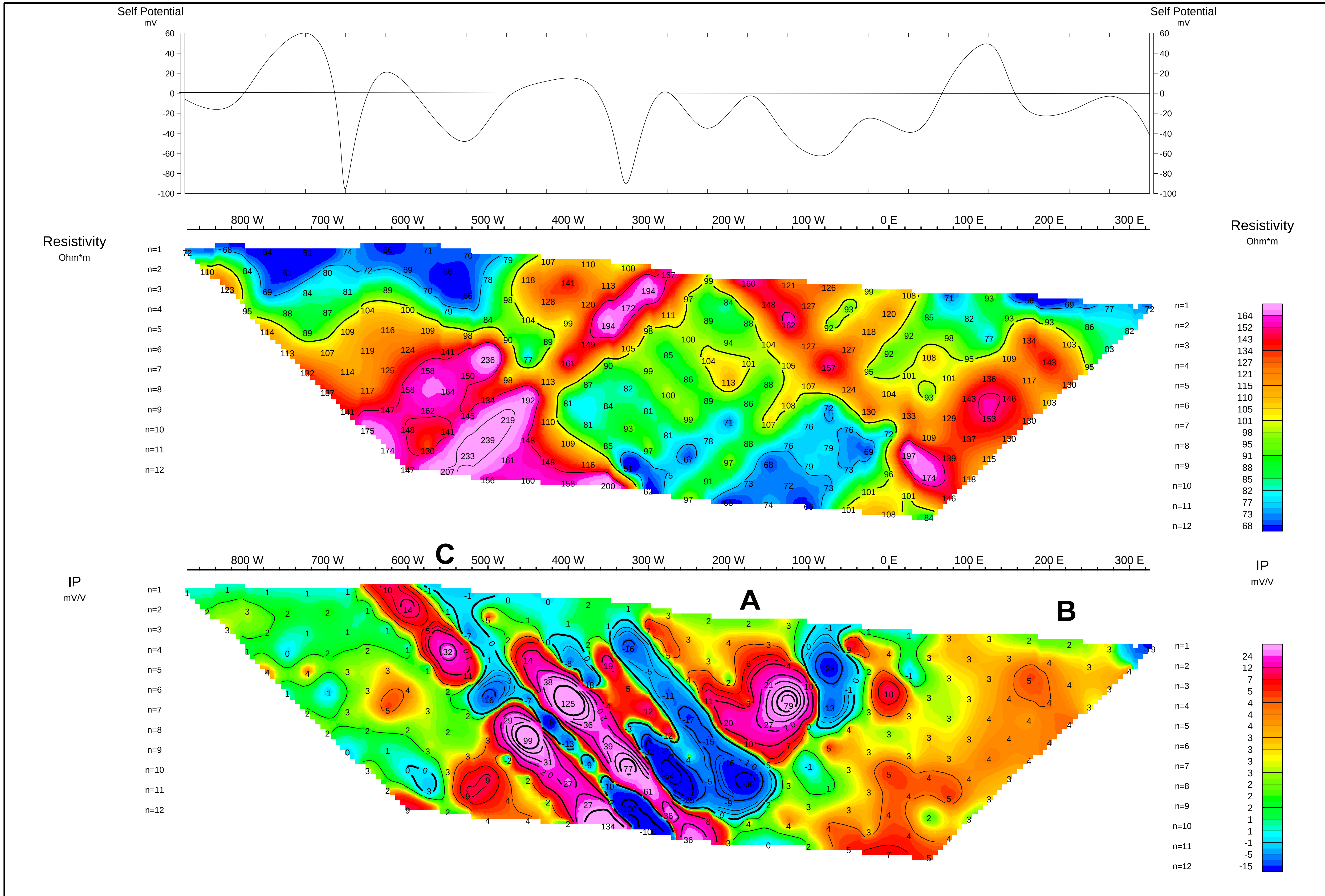
Kamloops MD, BC

Date: 18/03/2010

Interpretation:

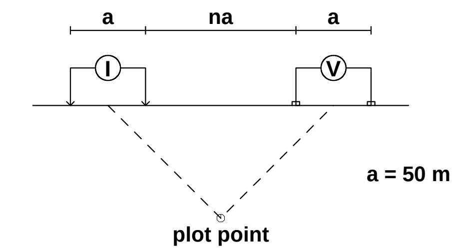
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences



Pseudo Section Plot
LINE 1400 S

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ **Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.**
- ◻ **Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.**
- □ **Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.**
- ▼ **Low resistivity feature.**

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

Fig. GP-2

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

BEATON CLAIMS - SNOW ZONE

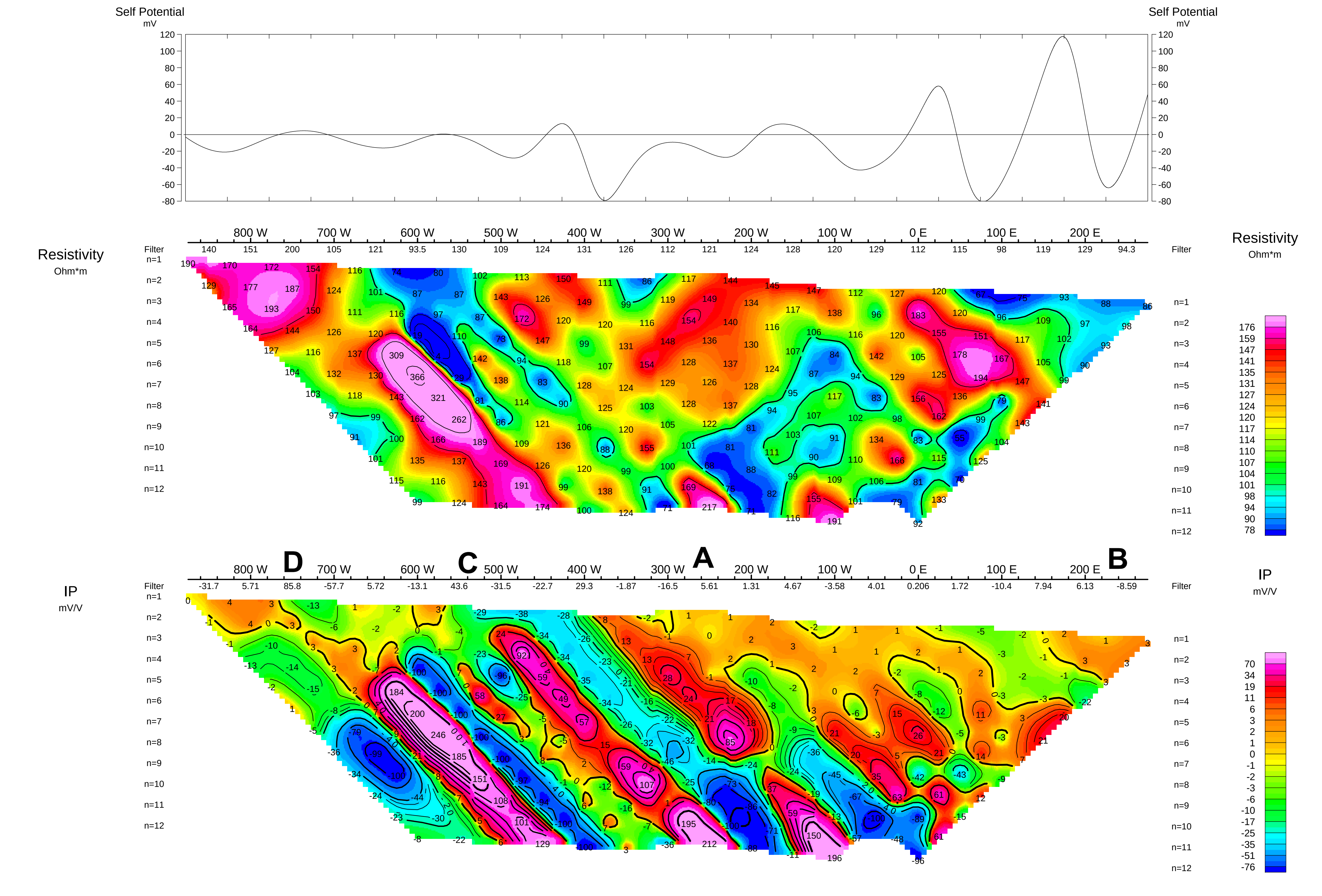
Kamloops MD, BC

Date: 09/07/2008

Interpretation:

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC

Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences



Pseudo Section Plot
LINE 1550 S

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 50 m

plot point

Pant-leg Filter

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ **Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.**
- ◘ **Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.**
- □ **Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.**
- ▼ **Low resistivity feature.**

Scale 1:5000

(meters)

Fig. GP-3

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

BEATON PROJECT

Afton Area, Kamloops MD, BC

Date: 09/07/2008

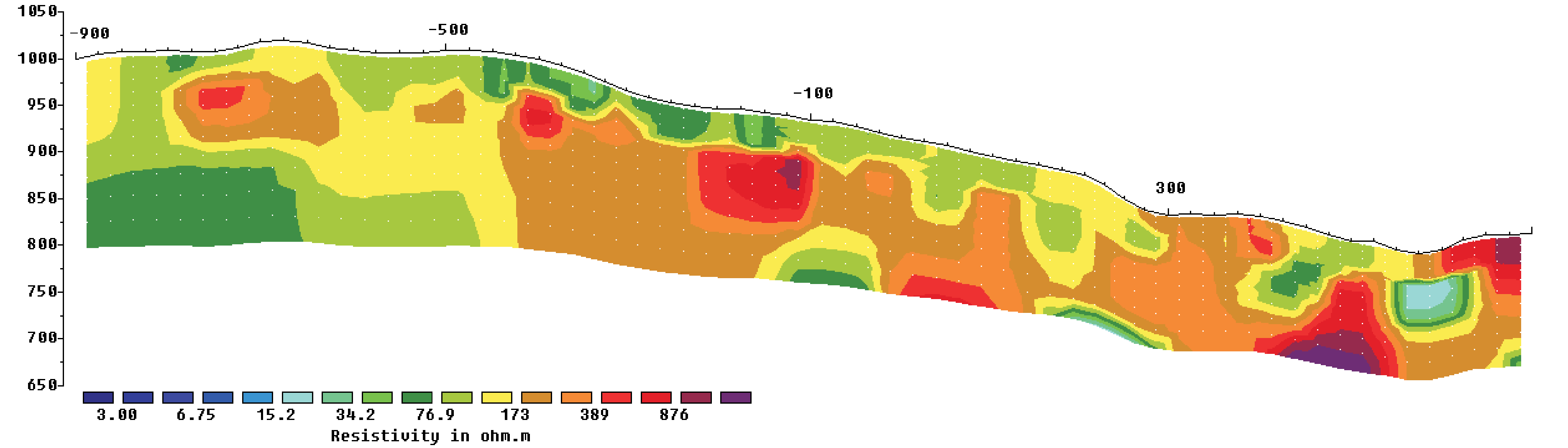
Interpretation:

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC

Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences

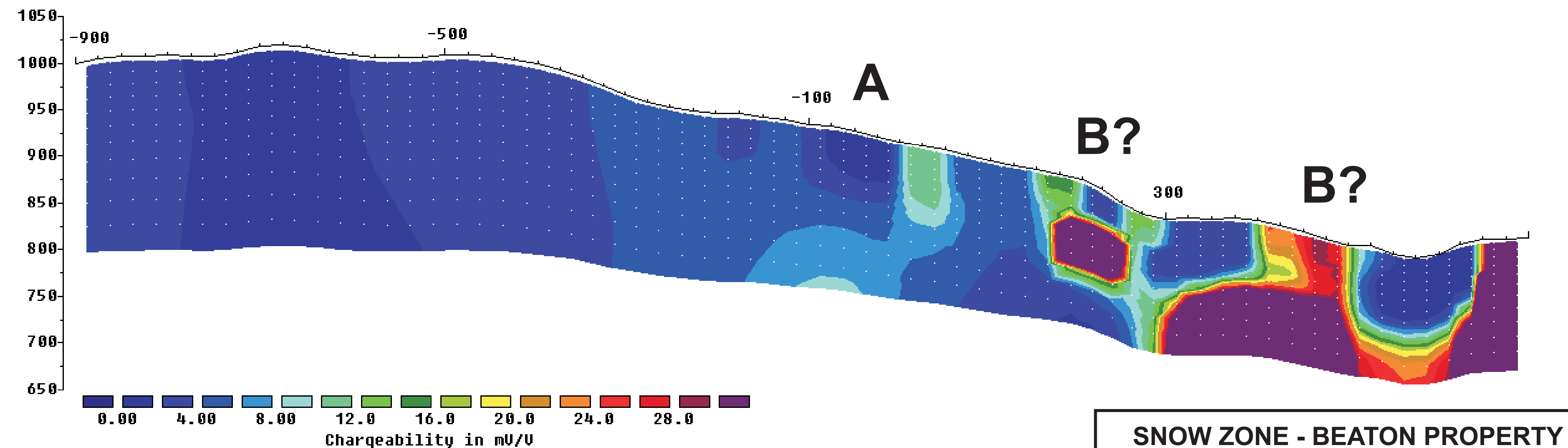
BeatonL1100S.bin

Elevation Model resistivity with topography
Iteration 5 Abs. error = 11.9



Unit Electrode Spacing = 25.0 m.

Elevation Model IP with topography
Iteration 5 Abs. error = 10.7



Horizontal scale is 18.73 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at -900.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 700.0 m.

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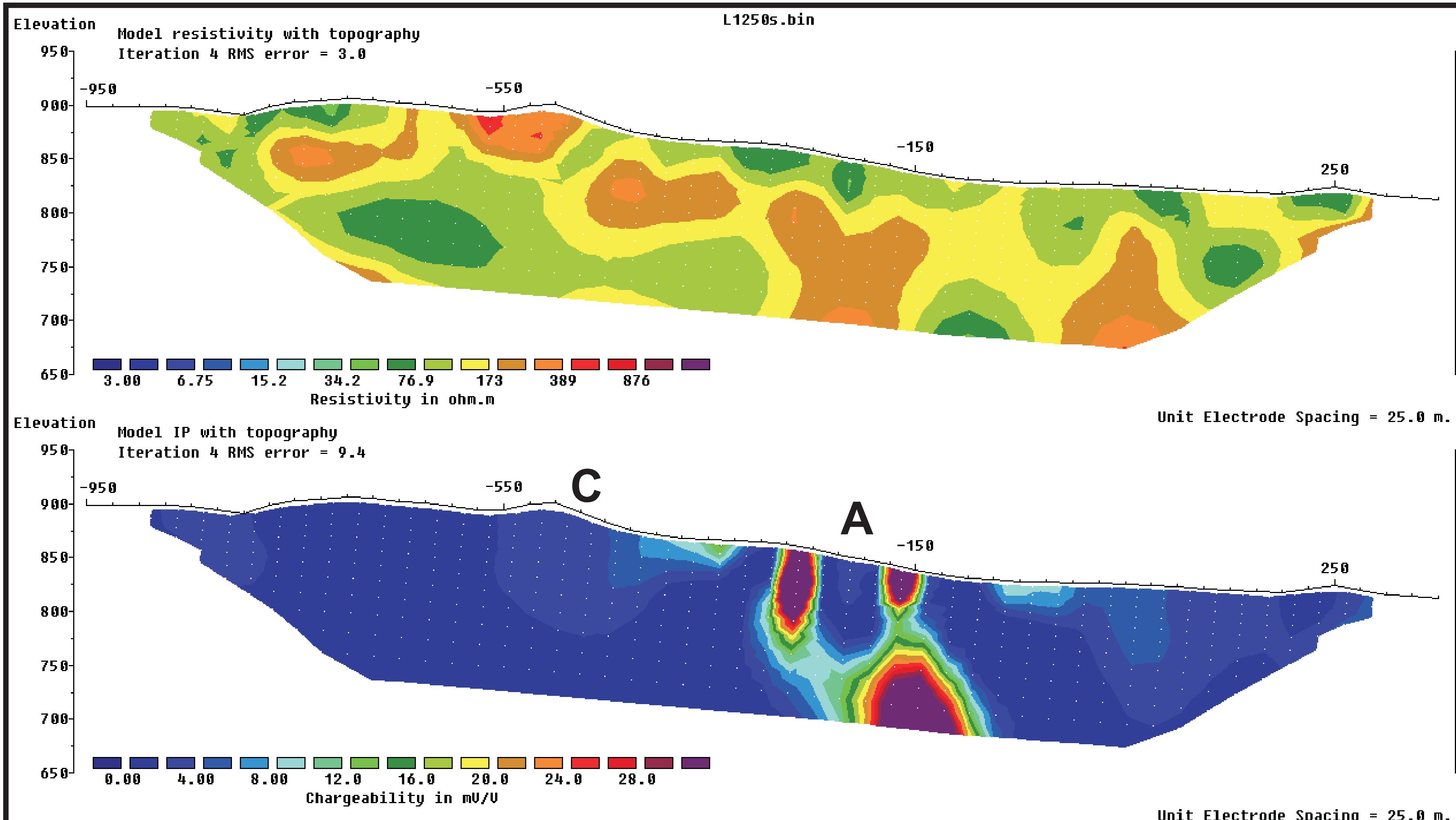
SURREY B.C.

SNOW ZONE - BEATON PROPERTY
BEATON CREEK, AFTON MINE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION
Line 1100S

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	09-13	N/A	DEC 09	GP-8



Horizontal scale is 22.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at -950.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 350.0 m.

Geotronics Consulting Inc.

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

SNOW ZONE - BEATON PROPERTY

BEATON CREEK, AFTON MINE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

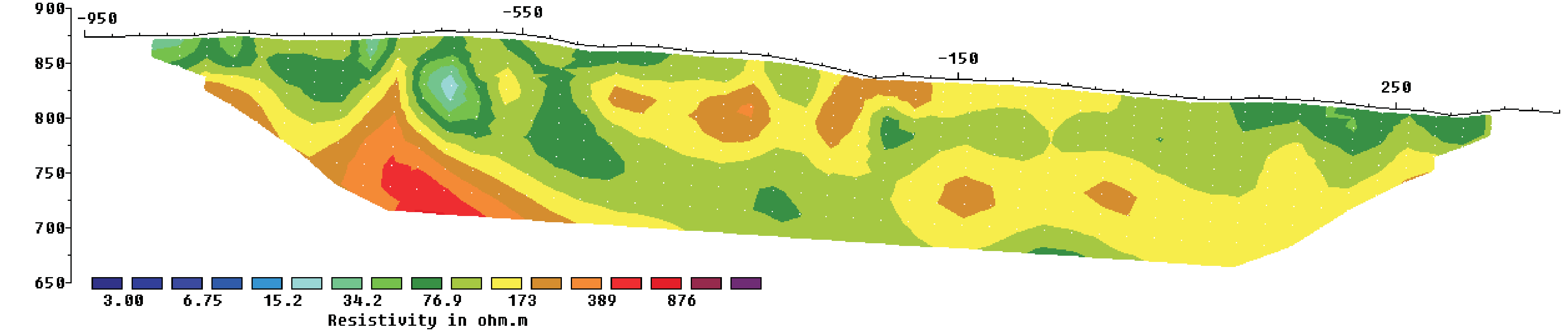
GEOTOMO INVERSION

Line 1250S

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	08-04	92I/10	MAY 08	GP-4

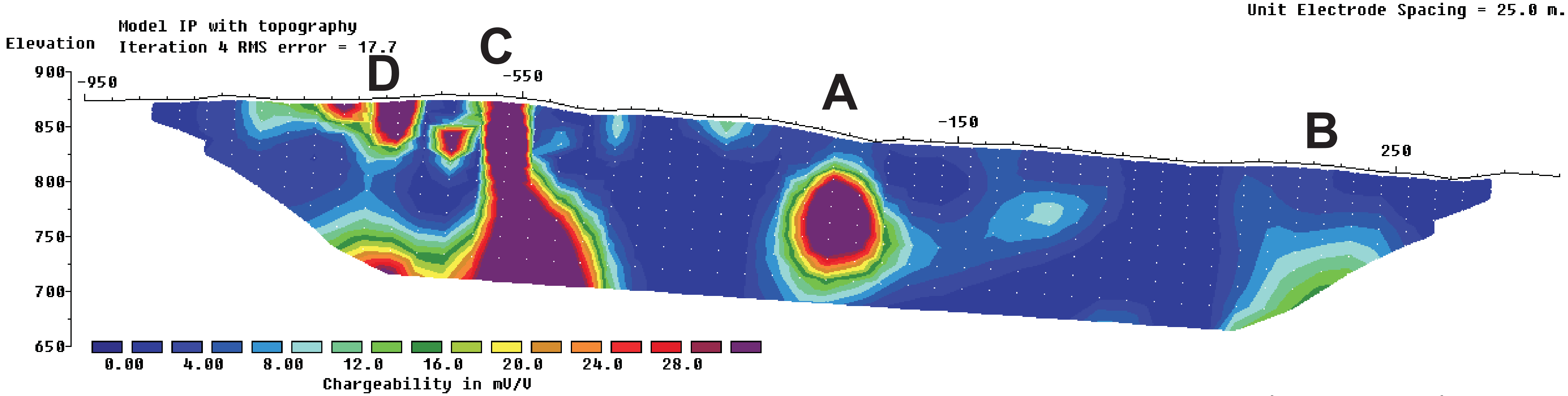
L1400S.bin

Elevation Model resistivity with topography
Iteration 4 RMS error = 8.4



Unit Electrode Spacing = 25.0 m.

Elevation Model IP with topography
Iteration 4 RMS error = 17.7



Unit Electrode Spacing = 25.0 m.

Horizontal scale is 22.00 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at -950.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 400.0 m.

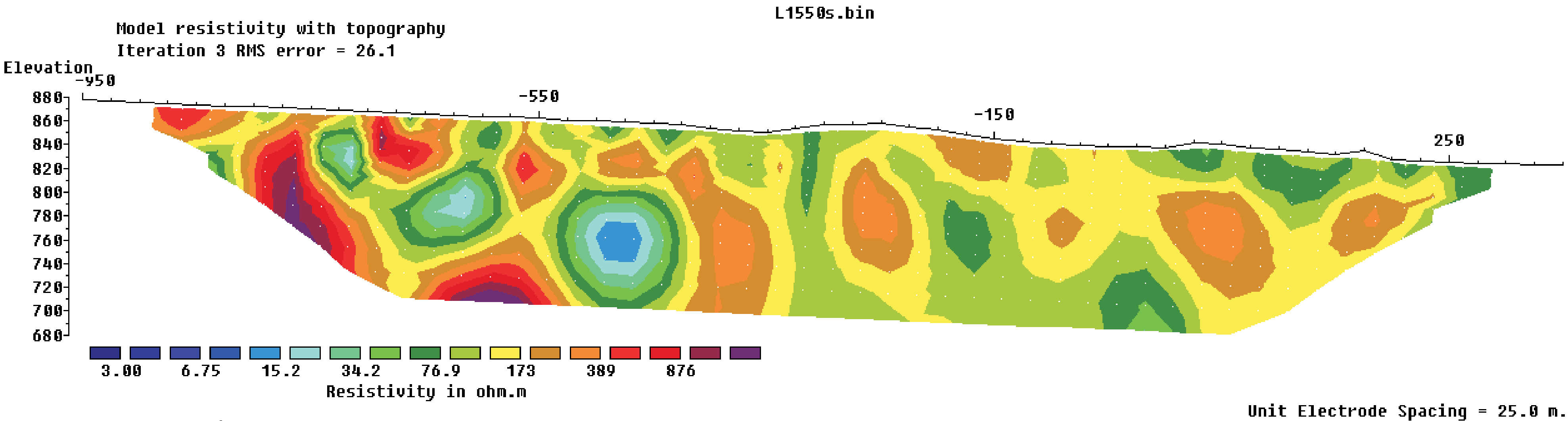
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

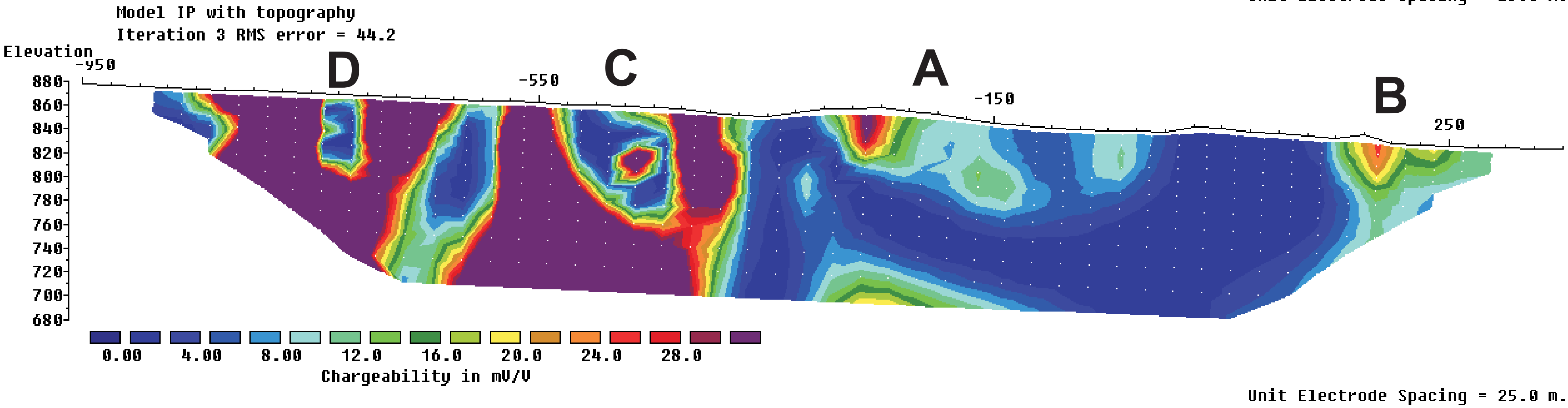
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

SNOW ZONE - BEATON PROPERTY
BEATON CREEK, AFTON MINE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
GEOTOMO INVERSION
Line 1400S

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	08-04	92I/10	MAY 08	GP-5





Horizontal scale is 22.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at -950.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 350.0 m.

Geotronics Consulting Inc.				
GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
BEATON PROPERTY AFTON MINE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
IP and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS *GEOTOMO INVERSION* ***Line 1550S***				
DRAWN BY: DGM	JOB NO.: 08-04	NTS: 92I/10	DATE: MAY 08	FIG NO.: GP-6