

EXPLORATION REPORT
ON AN
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
ON THE
WOOD GROUP – CORONA ZONE
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATED: 18 km southwest of the city of Kamloops, BC
50°59'45" North Latitude and 120°53'48" Longitude
NTS: 92I/09,10

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2006		
Cu, Co, Ag, Au		
Line 800N	n/a	6
Line 900N	n/a	7
Line 1000N	n/a	8
Cu, Zn, Pb, U		
Line 800N	n/a	9
Line 900N	n/a	10
Line 1000N	n/a	11
2008		
Cu, Co, Ag, Au		
Line 300S	n/a	12
Line 500S	n/a	13
Line 700S	n/a	14
Cu, Zn, Pb, Mo		
Line 300S	n/a	15
Line 500S	n/a	16
Line 700S	n/a	17
2011		
Cu, Co, Ag, Au		
Line 200S	n/a	12
Line 100S	n/a	13
Line 100N	n/a	14
Cu, Zn, Pb, Mo		
Line 200S	n/a	15
Line 100S	n/a	16
Line 100N	n/a	17

In Pocket – MMI Plan Maps

Gold	1:20,000	GC-1
Silver	1:20,000	GC-1
Copper	1:20,000	GC-1
Nickel	1:20,000	GC-1
Lead	1:20,000	GC-1
Barium	1:20,000	GC-1
Molybdenum	1:20,000	GC-1
Cobalt	1:20,000	GC-1
Uranium	1:20,000	GC-1
Zinc	1:20,000	GC-1

SUMMARY

An MMI soil sampling survey was carried out on the Corona Zone in 2006, 2008, and 2011. This property is located near Cherry Creek about 18 km southeast of the town of Kamloops, within the Kamloops Mining Division of B.C. The purpose of the work was to locate any possible mineralization perhaps similar to the nearby Afton deposits.

The 2006 MMI survey consisted of 121 samples over 3 lines. Samples were taken every 50 meters over a total survey length of 5,950 meters. The 2008 MMI survey consisted of 177 samples over 3 lines. Samples were taken every 50 meters over a total survey length of 9,000 meters. The 2011 MMI survey consisted of 99 samples over 3 lines. Samples were taken every 50 and 25 meters over a total survey length of 3,400 meters. The combined survey consisted of 397 samples over 9 lines totaling 18,350 meters. The samples were bagged and sent to SGS Labs in Toronto for analysis where they were tested for 46 elements. The results for ten of these, namely copper, zinc, molybdenum, lead, gold, cobalt, nickel, uranium, silver, and barium, were divided by their respected mean background values to obtain a number called a response ratio. Stacked histograms were then made for each survey line. As well contour plans were made for the following ten elements: gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, barium, molybdenum, cobalt, uranium, and zinc.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The MMI survey revealed two anomalous zones that have been labeled by the upper case letters A and B. Both anomalies appear to strike northeasterly and are anomalous in zinc, silver, lead, and cadmium that correlate with IP highs. A is also anomalous in copper.
2. Anomaly A is the main high containing the strongest MMI results, especially zinc. The correlation therefore suggests that the mineralization extends in a northeast direction for a minimum 275 meters being open in both the northeast and southwest directions.
3. Anomaly A has two causative sources, that is, two zones of sulphide mineralization, a southern zone and a northern zone. At depth, it increases in width to at least 115 meters. The northern zone does not outcrop and thus indicates a previously unknown zone of mineralization occurring at depth. Its width increases to a minimum 135 meters at about 75 meters depth.
4. Anomaly B appears to be parallel to anomaly having a similar strike length of 250 meters. This width of the mineralization also increases with depth reaching about 90 meters at a depth of 100 meters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The MMI results are encouraging and therefore warrant further exploration. Therefore, MMI and IP surveys should be continued to the west, south, and east. The line spacing in the area of the anomaly should be reduced to 50 meters. This should more accurately determine the strike and the width of the anomaly, especially considering that the anomaly, at this point, appears to strike northerly across survey lines that run in a northwest direction.

This work should result in drill targets. It appears there are drill targets at this point but further work as recommended above will optimize the locations of these drill targets.

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

MMI (mobile metal ion) soil sampling along with grid emplacement was carried out during the period of August 22nd to 25th, 2008; July 2nd to 5th and September 22nd to 24th, 2011 by an 4-man Geotronics crew within the Corona Zone of the Wood Group, which is 18 km southwest of the town of Kamloops. The survey occurred over three years, 2006, 2008, and 2011 encompassing three lines each. The purpose of the work was to locate any possible mineralization perhaps similar to the nearby Afton deposits.

Much of the following description of the property up to and including the property's geology, was taken from Mihalynuk's 1994/1995 geological report on the property.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Corona Zone consists of 13 mineral claims owned by Green Valley Mines Incorporated. The property has a total area of 7,967.558 hectares.

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
396557	Mineral	MONARCH	20120815	150
503540	Mineral	CORONA	20130114	512.523
504010	Mineral	CORONA 2	20130117	164.062
508614	Mineral	Corona 3	20120815	164.023
515333	Mineral		20120815	1497.439
515335	Mineral		20120815	1416.581
515339	Mineral		20120815	430.883
515354	Mineral		20120815	1559.024
516119	Mineral		20120801	471.51
570405	Mineral	VIC 2	20121121	492.601
570406	Mineral	VIC 3	20121121	492.7451
570407	Mineral	VIC 4	20121121	369.6593
571139	Mineral	VIC 5	20121201	246.5071

Total Area: 7967.5575 ha

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Wood Claim Group is located 17 km due west of the city of downtown Kamloops on the northeastern slope of Chuwhels Mountain.

The geographical coordinates for the center of the property are 50° 59' north latitude and 120° 53' west longitude with the UTM coordinates being 5608000 m N and 675000 m E. The NTS index is 92I/10E and 92I/9W, and the BCGS index is 0921058 and 0921068.

Access to the northwestern part of the claim group 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 is a "Y". One takes the left and travels a further 4 km to the northern boundary of the Wood Group.

Access to the northeastern part of the property is best gained by traveling southerly along the Coquihalla Freeway from Kamloops to the Inks Lake exit. The property is to the immediate south and west from this point. Roads varying from gravel to dirt occur throughout the Wood Claim Group giving it excellent access for any 4-wheel drive vehicle.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Wood Group 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 Wood Claim Group the elevations vary from 720 meters (2360 feet) along the northern edge of the property at Ned Roberts Creek and at Alkali Creeks, to 1,900 meters (6,235 feet) at the peak of Chuwhels Mountain within the southern part of the property. 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 Cherry Creek, which flows northeasterly and northerly through the western portion of the claims, and Alkali Creek, which flows northerly through the eastern portion of the claims. Also three small lakes, the first called Dam Lake occurring within the northeastern part of the property, the second called Twin Lake occurring along the north central boundary, and the third called Chuwhels Lake occurring along the south central boundary.

Tree cover is generally that of coniferous forest, varying from open to thick, 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.

HISTORY

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 surveys as well as soil sampling and geological mapping. Many of the targets were drill tested.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following regional and property setting is derived in whole or in part from (Deighton, J.R. 2000).

a) REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology and mineralization of the area has been well documented by several government workers: Cockfield (1947) Carr (1956) Northcote (1977) and more recently by Kwong (1987) Stanley et al (1993).

The subject claim area is situated regionally within the Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60 kilometer wide belt of Lower Mesozoic, volcanic and related sedimentary strata extending north from the International Boundary to, at least, Prince George, B.C., belonging to the Nicola Group. The Quesnel Trough is generally fault bounded by older mainly sedimentary strata, the Cache Creek Group. Older sedimentary rocks of the Cache Creek Group are found to the east of the Quesnel Trough in the immediate area and generally bound both sides of the Trough over its entire length. Younger Coast Intrusions are found bounding the trough in places. The trough is itself intruded by a variety of batholiths in the immediate area of the claims the most important of which is the Iron Mask Batholith found to the immediate north of the claims.

“The Iron Mask Batholith is a multi-unit intrusion composed of Iron Mask Hybrid, Pothook, Sugarloaf, and Cherry Creek units, each of which has several varieties. The rocks are fine grained and porphyritic to coarse grained, and are silica-poor, ranging from gabbro to syenite with diorite-monzodiorite-monzonite compositions predominating.

The Iron Mask Batholith was emplaced in a high level volcanic to subvolcanic

Environment and is comagmatic with the Nicola volcanic rocks and coeval with part of the Upper Nicola succession. The batholiths intrude volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Nicola, but the Cherry Creek Unit occurs both as fragments in and is in intrusive contact with Nicola rocks.” (Northcote).

The Nicola Group volcanics are generally a green to light grey green in colour although other colours from grey, purple and red. The volcanic may consist of flows, tuffs, breccias, agglomerates and include a variety of feldspar porphyries. They vary from fine grained or nearly aphanitic types to very coarsely crystalline porphyritic varieties.

Only minor amounts of sedimentary rocks occur with the volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. The most prominent is limestone that occurs in small lenses. Argillite and conglomerate are also found within the group.

Small remnants of the Cretaceous to Tertiary Kamloops Group of volcanic and sediments occur throughout the area, although none are known to occur on the subject claims. The basal portion of the sequence is made up of conglomerates, sandstones and shale that are overlain by flat lying dense fine-grained basaltic lavas although very minor rhyolitic varieties are known. Minor tuffs, breccias, and agglomerates may also occur.

b) PROPERTY GEOLOGY

A thick layer of overburden, which may reach a thickness of up to 70 metres, covers most of the claim area. Only 5 percent of the property or less contains rock outcrop. This outcrop is widely scattered and is mainly limited to some ridge crests or creek drainage. Most of the outcrops mapped and seen are Nicola volcanics, some of which showed a slight schistosity or strain fracturing.

The claim area is underlain by the Nicola Group volcanic assemblage, which has been intruded by small bodies of intrusive. Small remnant bodies of the Kamloops Group volcanics are also reported to exist within the claim group. The Nicola Group volcanic rocks have been cut by several wide shear or fault zones, as noted in several of the assessment reports. Carbonate and quartz veining was noted in outcrops to the north and east of Dam Lake on the eastern side of the property. It was noted by D. W. Tully (1980) that copper mineralization picks up in assaying in areas of quartz carbonate veining in drill core from holes on the Dave and "A" mineral claims. The carbonate and quartz-veining note in outcrop, immediately north of Dam Lake, contained some open spaces and a small amount of the

Quartz was chalcedony. The shear zone and veining observed was at least 50 metres in width at the observed location. The strike of the majority of the observed veining was 115 and dipped at 80 to 90 to the north. A gouge zone was also seen in the creek draining Dam Lake immediately east of the lake, which appeared to have a similar strike and dip. Outcrops south of the lake were typical of the weakly altered Nicola Volcanics.

Geological mapping has been undertaken by several individuals on different portions and over several years, on several of the older properties that make up the present day Wood Claim Group. All the geologists report that the claim area is underlain by Nicola Group with some geologists reporting some minor remnant Kamloops Group volcanics and intrusive units probably belonging to the nearby Sugarloaf or Cherry Creek intrusions as underlying small portions of the property (Tully 1979). Minor limestone belonging to the Nicola Group is reported to occur in the eastern portion of the claim group on the present day Dam 19 claim (Blanchflower 1983) limestone was also encountered in the core from the drilling conducted in 2000.

Alteration is not strong within the claim group, and the alteration within the Nicola Group volcanics is weak prophylic, chlorite and epidote. One diamond drill hole 91-2 contains

moderated to strong phyllic alteration in a heterolithic breccia composed of pebble to cobble sized mostly rounded fragments of Nicola rocks in a sandy to silty matrix. The alteration in this hole is argillic and clay alteration of the original Nicola volcanic and appears to be a dry alteration product caused by the movement of the fragments and not by hydrothermal fluids moving through the rock, which would be accompanied by quantities of carbonate and quartz. Strong prophylic to weak and moderate phyllic alteration of the Nicola volcanics and volcanic sediments was noted in Holes 2000-1 to 2000-4. Veins or blotches of dark green chlorite were seen in these holes. The strongest alteration occurred in Hole 2000-2a and the top of hole 2000-3. Silicification and “bull” quartz was noted in these holes as well. Some of the alteration reported from the drilling done in 2000 is hydrothermal alteration of the volcanics and volcanic sediments as seen by the bleaching of the rock and the clay alteration present.

A 30 metre section of black argillaceous sediments was reported in drill Hole 2000-4 . Short sections of black argillaceous sediments are reported in other holes in the 2000 drilling program. While these sediments appear to be associated with the Nicola Group volcanic they remind the author of the argillites of the Cache Creek Group.

Only very occasional specks of pyrite and native copper were seen in the Hole 91-2 (Sookochoff 1992). Friesen, 1973 reported traces of chalcopyrite and pyrite associated with quartz from Hole 93-1. Copper mineralization was also reported to occur in shear zones from drilling done in 1980 on the Dave and Dave “A” claim located to the northwest of the current claims. Minor pyrite was noted in carbonate altered shears, clay altered shears and /or associated with areas of carbonate-quartz or quartz in several of the drill holes from the 2000 drilling.

Blanchflower, 1983 reports copper mineralization to occur in outcrop on the newly acquired Dam #19 claim and Hilton, 1998 reports copper mineralization to the north and east of Dam Lake in his prospecting. Several geologists report minor copper mineralization from diamond drill holes that are located within the present property boundaries. No economically significant intersections have been reported in any of the diamond or percussion drill holes.

c) 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 eight kilometers north-northwest of the Wood Group. 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 2 km north of the northern border of the Wood Property.

Currently, DRC Resources have 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.

GRID EMPLACEMENT

The grid is emplaced as shown on figure #3.

MMI SOIL SAMPLING

(a) Sampling Procedure

The 2006 MMI survey consisted of 121 samples over 3 lines. Samples were taken every 50 meters over a total survey length of 5,950 meters. The 2008 MMI survey consisted of 177 samples over 3 lines. Samples were taken every 50 meters over a total survey length of 9,000 meters. The 2011 MMI survey consisted of 99 samples over 3 lines. Samples were taken every 50 and 25 meters over a total survey length of 3,400 meters. The combined survey consisted of 397 samples over 9 lines totaling 18,350 meters. The sampling procedure was to first remove the organic material from the sample site (A₀ 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 298 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, or metals, were chosen out of the 46 reported on and these were copper, zinc, molybdenum, lead, gold, cobalt, nickel, uranium, silver, and barium. The mean background value was calculated for each of the ten metals and this number was then divided into the reported value for that metal to obtain a figure called the response ratio. Two stacked histograms were then made of the response ratios for each of the six lines of the ten metals as shown on figures #6 through to #17, inclusive. The first stacked histogram included copper, cobalt, silver and gold, and the second one included copper, zinc, lead, and cerium. The calculated background values in parts per billion (ppb) are as follows:

Grids	Cu	Zn	Mo	Pb	Au	Co	Ni	U	Ag	Ba
2006	549.00	31.33	2.50	6.33	0.11	13.23	251.63	2.32	7.50	2384.00
2008	357.50	82.95	2.50	31.59	0.05	30.05	173.43	4.70	5.16	1520.68
2011	478.40	56.40	2.50	11.80	0.09	23.20	191.56	5.40	5.36	1570.00

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The following is a discussion of the reconnaissance MMI soil sampling carried out over the South Corona Zone located within the Wood Group Mining Property.

The survey consisted of 177 samples taken along three 3-km long lines for a total survey distance of 9 km. The samples were sent to the SGS MMI laboratory in Toronto and tested for 46 elements with the results being subsequently sent to the writer. Ten elements were chosen out of the 46 reported on, the background was calculated for each, and the response ratio, which is the number times background, was then calculated for each sample. The ten elements were copper, gold, silver, zinc, lead, molybdenum, cobalt, nickel, cerium, and cadmium. Two sets of stacked histograms were then produced from the data in order to show the correlation between the anomalous results of the various elements. The first set consisted of the response ratios for copper, cobalt, silver, and gold, and the second set, copper, zinc, lead, and molybdenum. Plan maps were also made for each of the ten elements.

The stacked histograms clearly show strong anomalous responses, especially for the first set which shows excellent correlations between the three elements of copper, gold and silver. As a result, the writer has drawn a plan map of the three lines and plotted the copper/gold/silver combined anomalies along the lines.

There appear to be two main anomalies, one labeled A, and located within the southeastern part of the survey grid, and the second labeled anomaly B and located within the central part of the survey grid.

Anomaly A consists of copper anomalous results that are up to 30 TB (30 times background), gold that is up to 82 TB, and silver that is up to 14 TB. The anomaly is most prominent on line 300S where it is 600 meters wide with the strongest part being 300 meters wide. There is also a weak anomalous response on line 500S that could be a southern extension of the anomaly, and a narrow but strong response on line 700S that could also be a southern extension.

The most important aspect of anomaly A is that on line 300S, it is located along Cherry Creek which is considered to reflect a major fault that extends from the US border to Kamloops Lake. The fault is probably an important conduit of mineralizing fluids for the area. Therefore, anomaly A may extend to the northeast along Cherry Creek and perpendicular to the survey lines. In support of this possibility, historical soil sampling was carried out to the immediate north of the South Corona survey grid in 1972 with the results reported on by W. G. Timmins, P.Eng. (Assessment Report # 4055). A strong copper anomaly was located along 300 meters of Cherry Creek at about 1800N. (Further work was recommended but was never followed up on.)

Also of prime exploration interest regarding anomaly A is that highly anomalous zinc values occur adjacent to anomaly A, especially on lines 300S and 500S. Zinc mineralization often occurs with or adjacent to copper deposits, such as porphyry copper type and VMS type.

Anomaly A, therefore, is considered to be of strong exploration interest.

Anomaly B appears to occur on all three survey lines striking in a northwesterly direction, thus having a minimum strike length of 1,200 meters being open to both the northwest and southeast. It consists of anomalous results in copper that is up to 50 TB, gold that is up to 110 TB, and silver that is up to 43 TB. However, what is different about this anomaly from anomaly A is that it is also anomalous in molybdenum that has a response ratio of up to 16 TB.

It is difficult to say at this point whether anomaly B occurs as indicated on all three survey lines striking in a northwesterly direction because of the 200-meter line separation. However, what does support this possibility besides the lineation itself is the molybdenum correlation. Molybdenum anomalous results can be seen on all three lines.

Zinc anomalous values also occur with and adjacent to anomaly B, but not to the same extent as that with anomaly A.

The results strongly warrant further exploration work. The main purpose is to delineate more accurately the shape and extent of the anomalies as well as to determine whether sulphides occur as part of the causative sources. For example, it is expected that copper sulphides, the main one probably being chalcopyrite, are the causative sources of the copper anomalous results and these are associated with gold and silver values.

Therefore, it is recommended to:

1. continue the MMI sampling to the northeast of anomaly A on line 300S across the Cherry Creek fault,

2. carry out MMI sampling along anomaly B on proposed lines 200S, 400S, and 600S in order to determine whether the anomalous responses are connected along a north-south lineation as they appear to be, and
3. carry out IP/resistivity surveying across anomalies A and B in order to determine whether there are correlating sulphides.

It is expected that the results of this follow-up will result in diamond drill targets.

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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 Surveys Ltd., 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 41 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 44 years.
3. This report is compiled from data obtained from MMI soil sampling carried out within the Corona Area of the Wood Group of claims.

David G. Mark, P.Ge.
Geophysicist

February 23rd, 2012

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

MMI soil sampling with grid emplacement was carried over the Corona Zone within the Wood Group Property, which occurs just to the southwest of the Afton Mine and is located about 18 km southwest of the town of Kamloops, B.C, to the value of the following:

FIELD:		
Mob/demob, share	\$ 2,110.00	
MMI Survey, 8-man crew, 2.5 days @ \$3,300/day	8,250.00	
Helicopter	15,199.00	
Courier costs for sample shipping	<u>745.00</u>	
TOTAL	\$26,304.00	\$26,304.00
LABORATORY:		
Laboratory testing of 101 samples @ \$37/sample	\$3,737.00	\$3,737.00
REPORT and DATA REDUCTION:		
MMI data organizing and reduction	\$1,850.00	
Interpretive report	<u>\$1,500.00</u>	
	\$3,350.00	\$3,350.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$33,391.00

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

May 15th, 2009

APPENDIX –GEOCHEMISTRY DATA

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

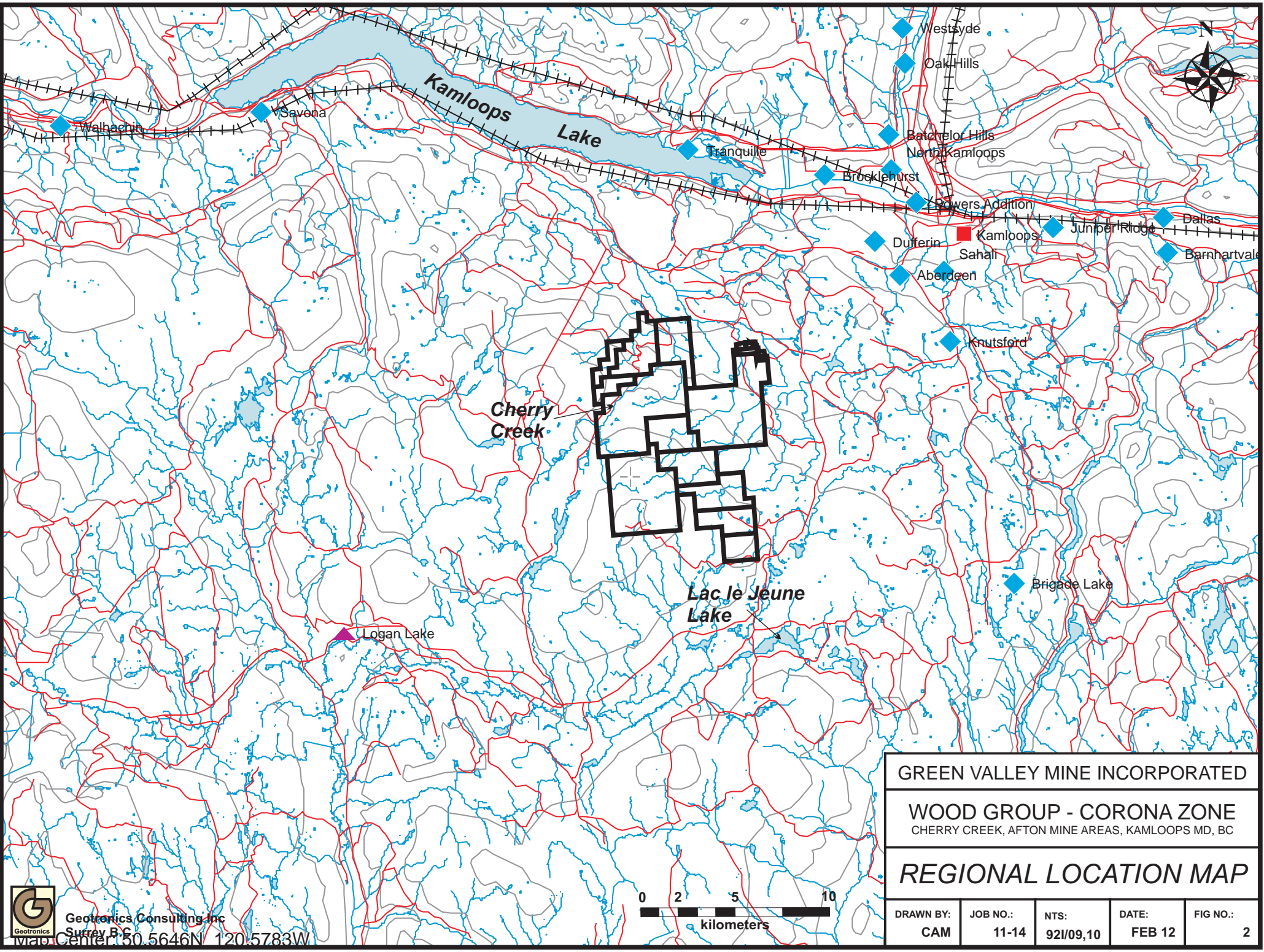
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINE AREAS, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

BC LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	921/09,10	FEB 12	1

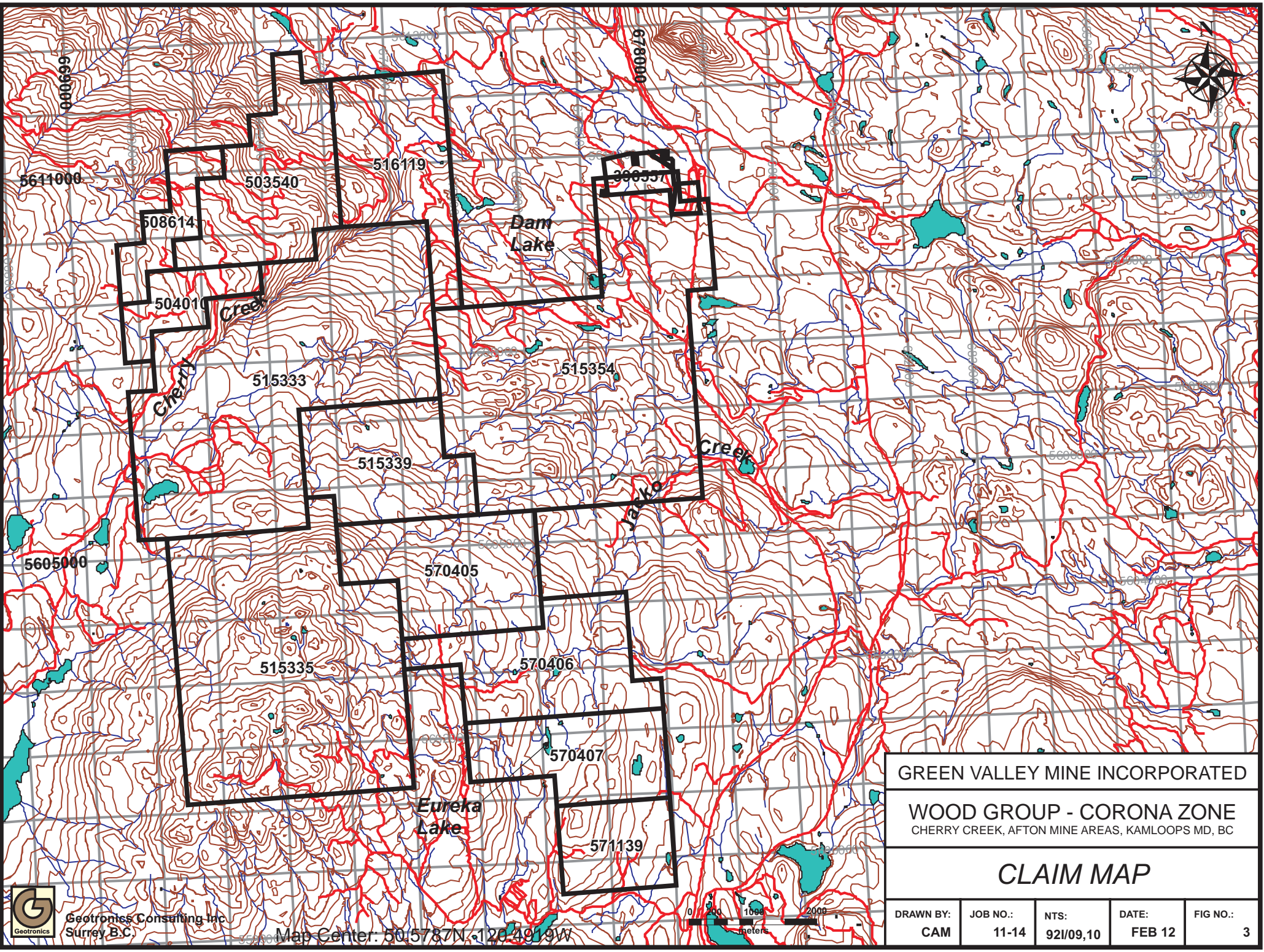


Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINE AREAS, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	921/09,10	FEB 12	2





GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
 CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINE AREAS, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

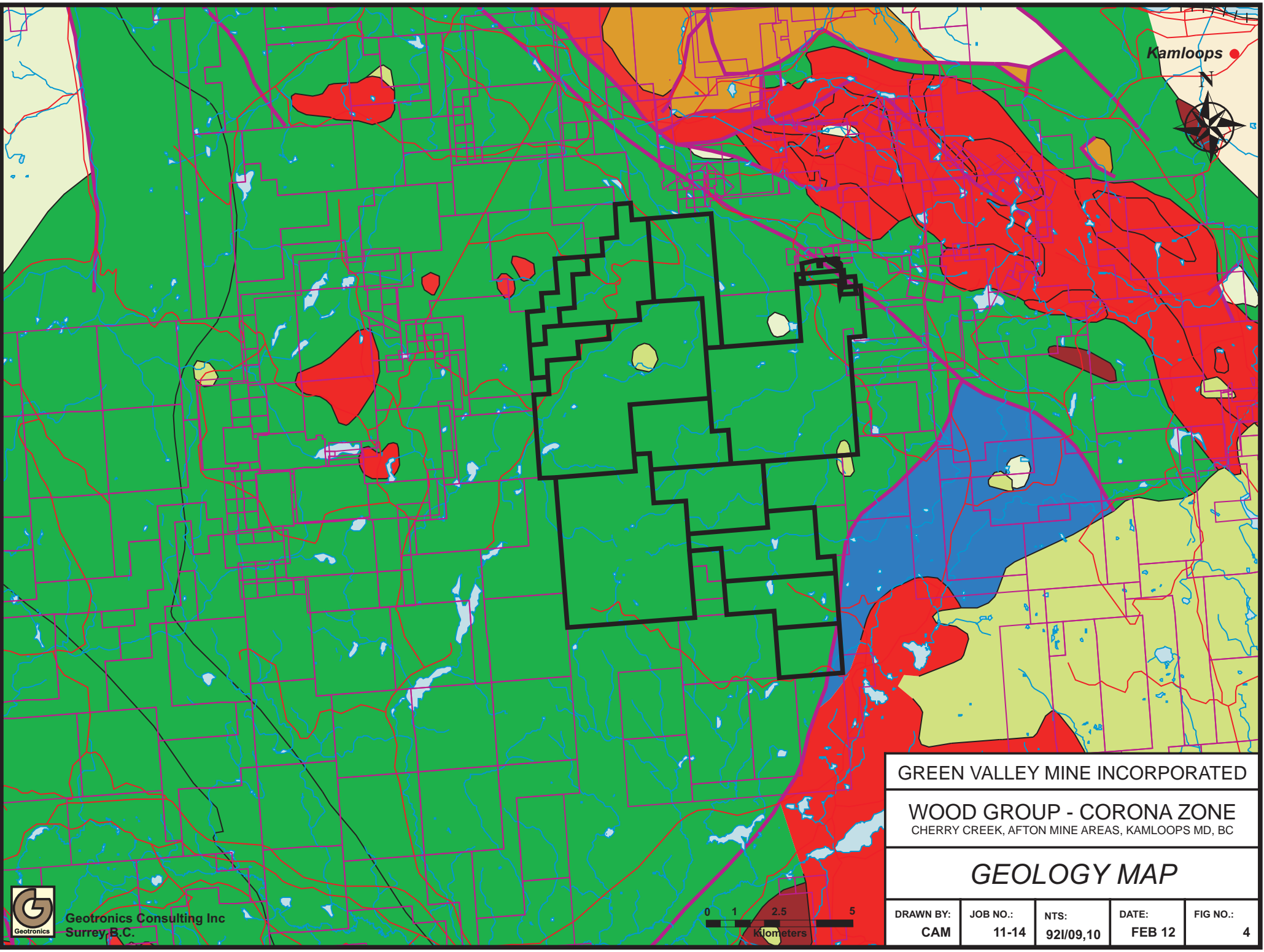
CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	92I/09,10	FEB 12	3

 Geotronics Consulting Inc.
 Surrey, B.C.

Map Center: 50 57 87N, 120 49 19W





Kamloops



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED

WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINE AREAS, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

GEOLOGY MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	921/09,10	FEB 12	4



NICOLA GROUP - VOLCANIC FACIES Upper Triassic
andesitic, basaltic, and undivided volcanic rocks



NICOLA GROUP Upper Triassic
lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks



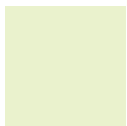
NICOLA GROUP Upper Triassic
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks



UNNAMED GROUP Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
granodioritic intrusive rocks



UNNAMED GROUP Eocene
ultramafic rocks



KAMLOOPS GROUP Eocene
undivided volcanic rocks



KAMLOOPS GROUP - TRANQUILLE FORMATION Eocene
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

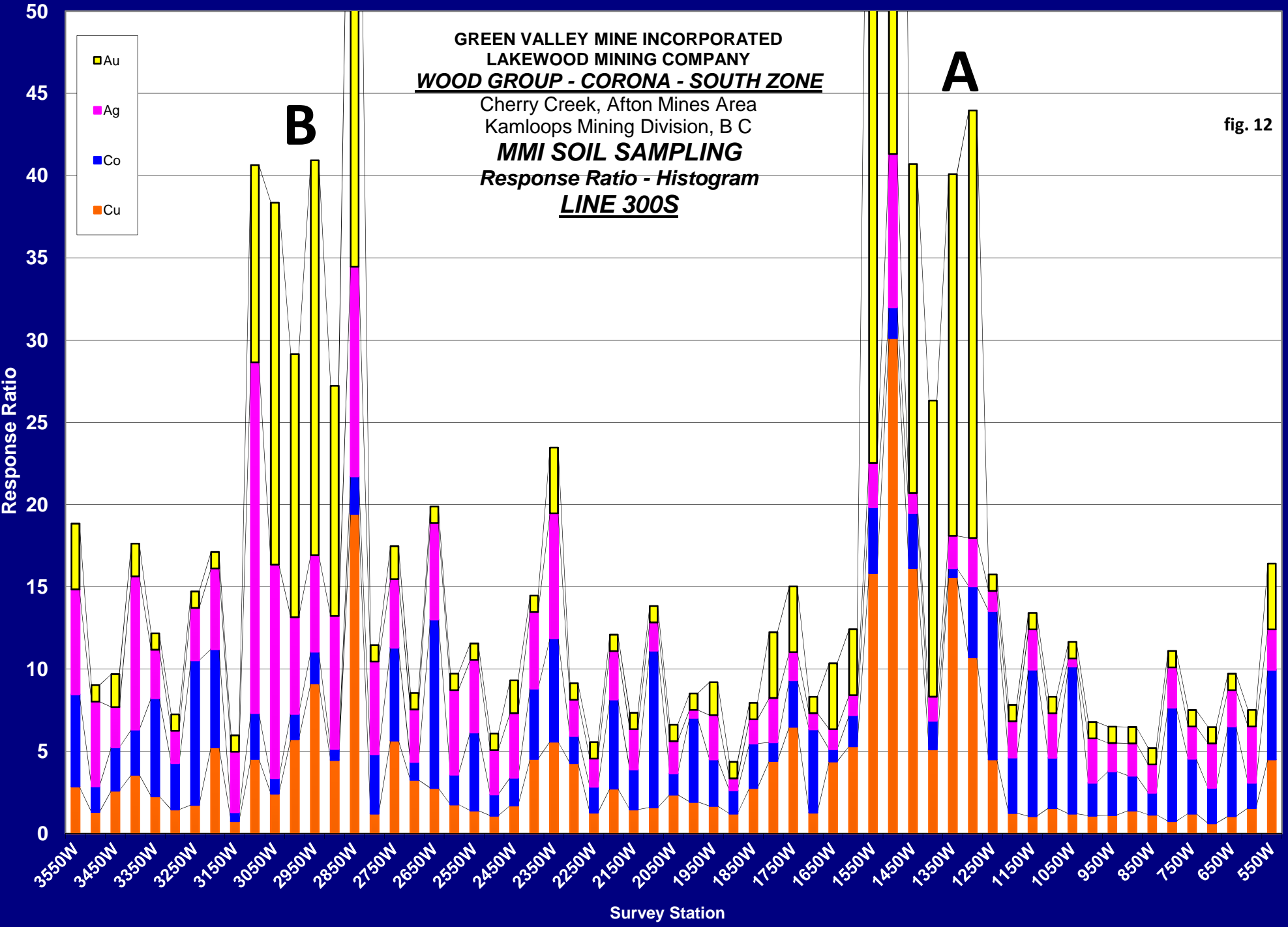


UNNAMED GROUP Miocene
basaltic volcanic rocks



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
 LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA - SOUTH ZONE
 Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area
 Kamloops Mining Division, B C
MMI SOIL SAMPLING
 Response Ratio - Histogram
LINE 300S

fig. 12



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA SOUTH ZONE

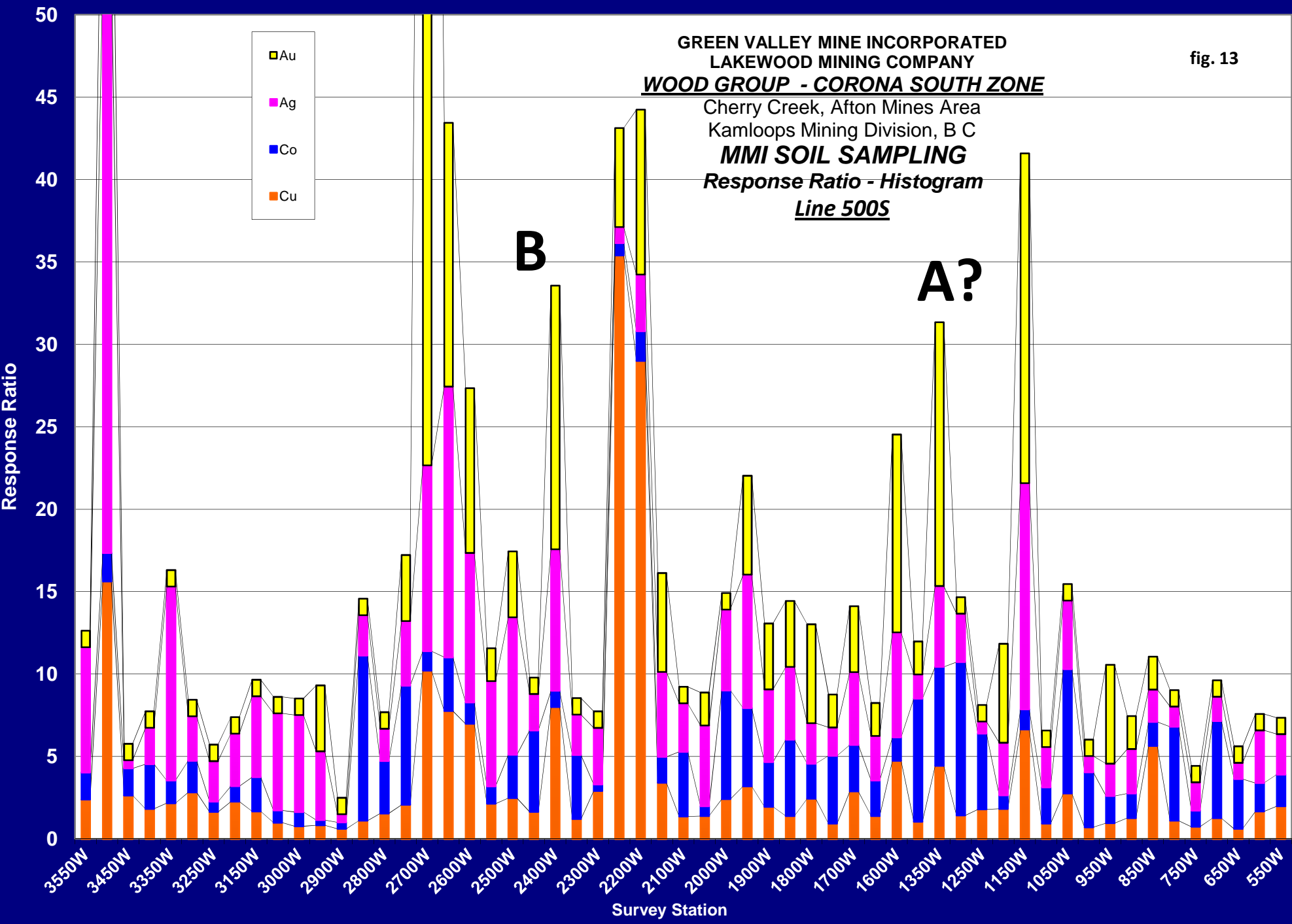
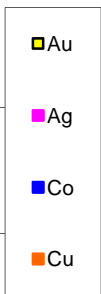
fig. 13

Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area
Kamloops Mining Division, B C

MMI SOIL SAMPLING

Response Ratio - Histogram

Line 500S

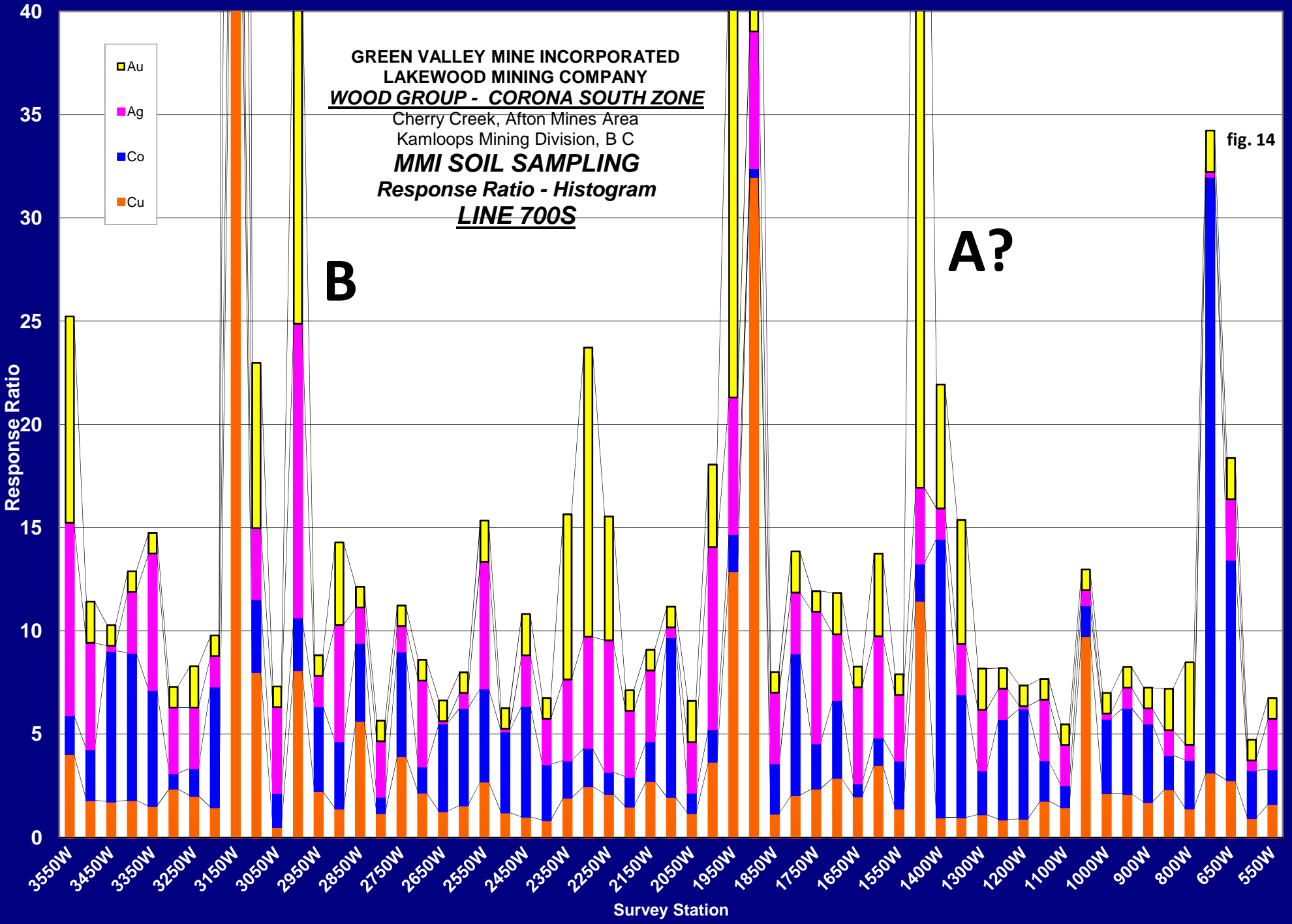


GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
 LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA SOUTH ZONE
 Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area
 Kamloops Mining Division, B C
MMI SOIL SAMPLING
 Response Ratio - Histogram
LINE 700S

fig. 14

B

A?

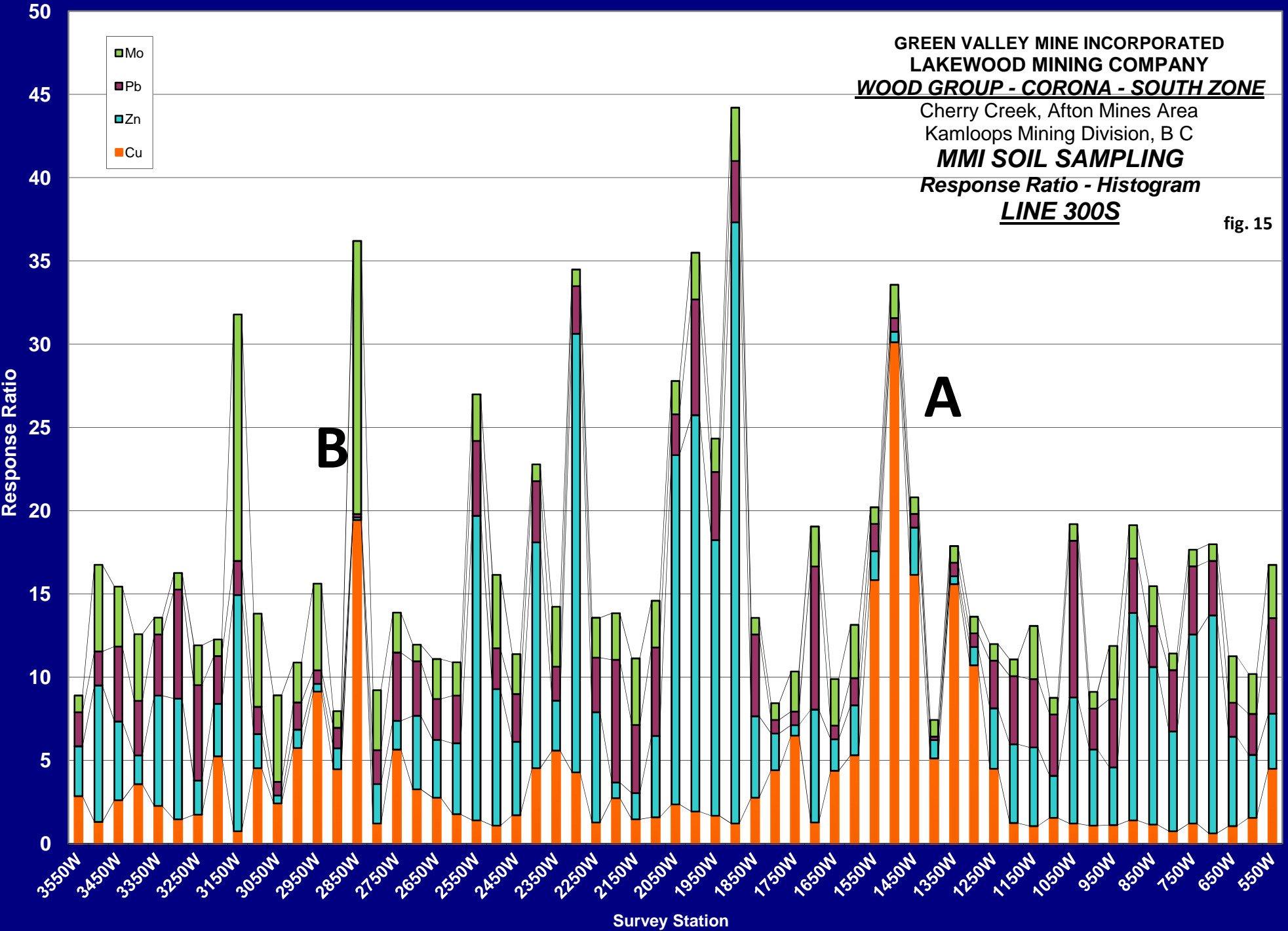


**GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA - SOUTH ZONE**

Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area
Kamloops Mining Division, B C

**MMI SOIL SAMPLING
Response Ratio - Histogram
LINE 300S**

fig. 15



**GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA SOUTH ZONE**

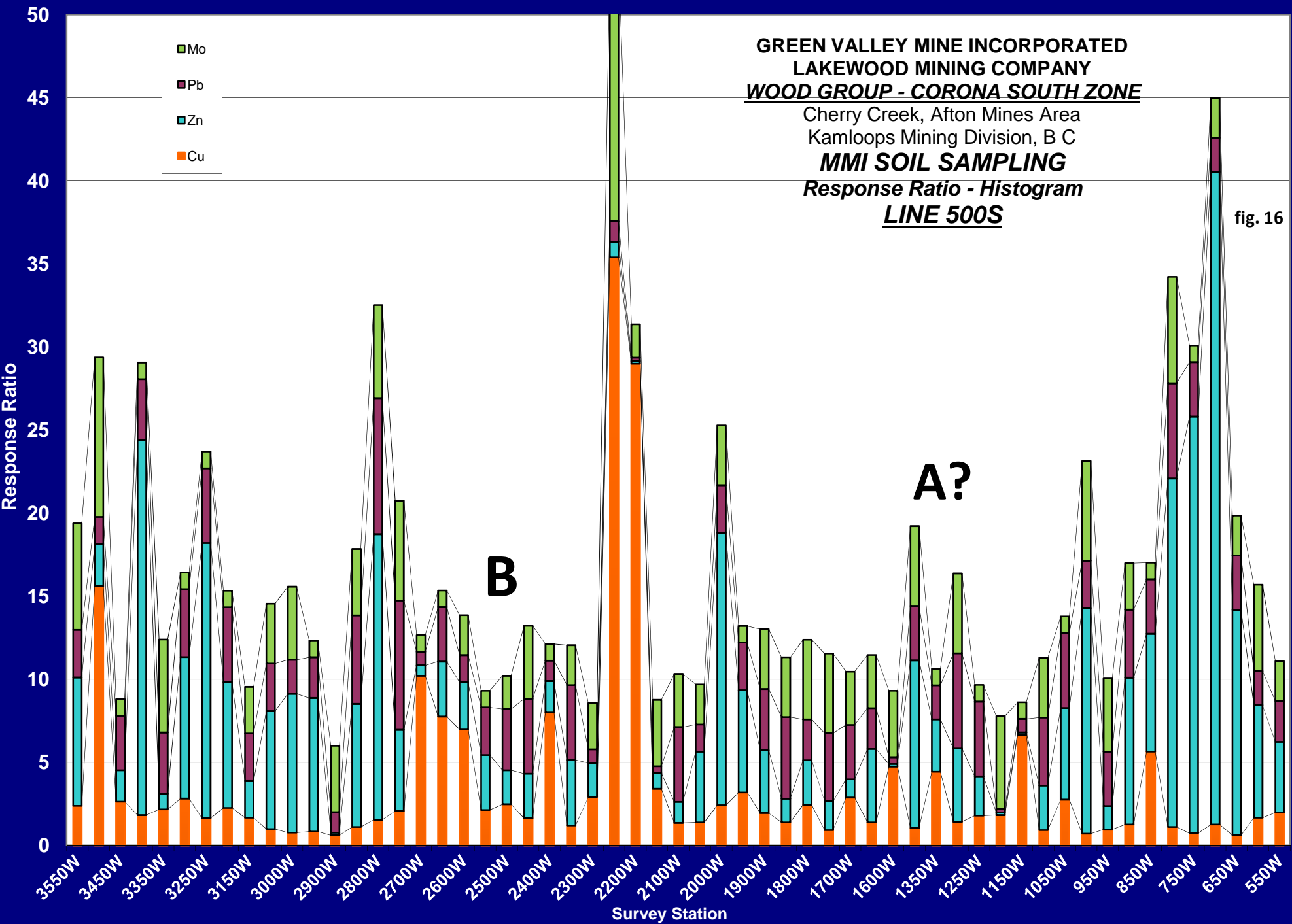
Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area
Kamloops Mining Division, B C

MMI SOIL SAMPLING

Response Ratio - Histogram

LINE 500S

fig. 16



**GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
 LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
 WOOD GROUP - CORONA SOUTH ZONE**

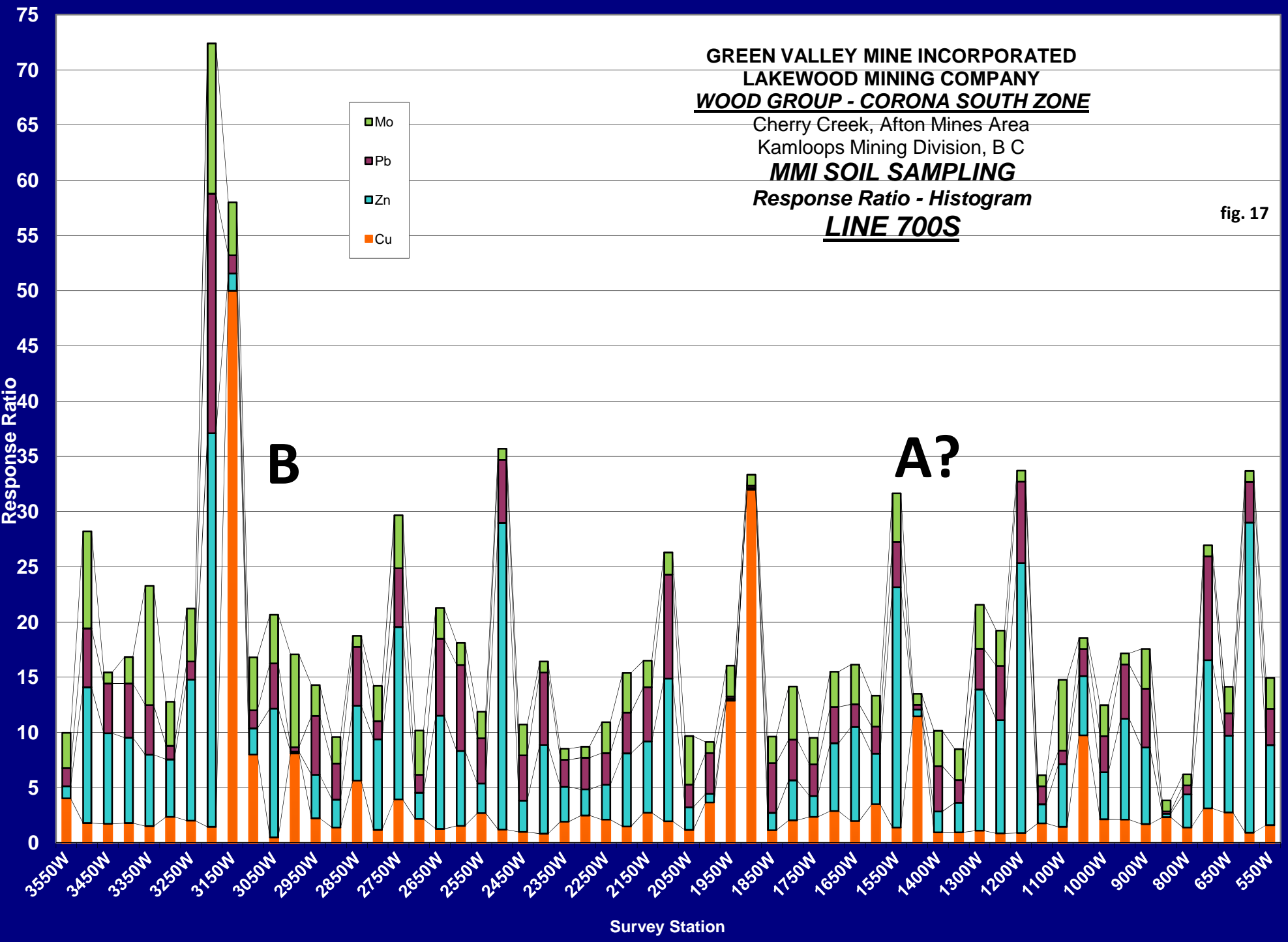
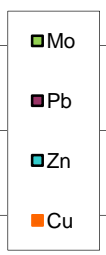
Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area
 Kamloops Mining Division, B C

MMI SOIL SAMPLING

Response Ratio - Histogram

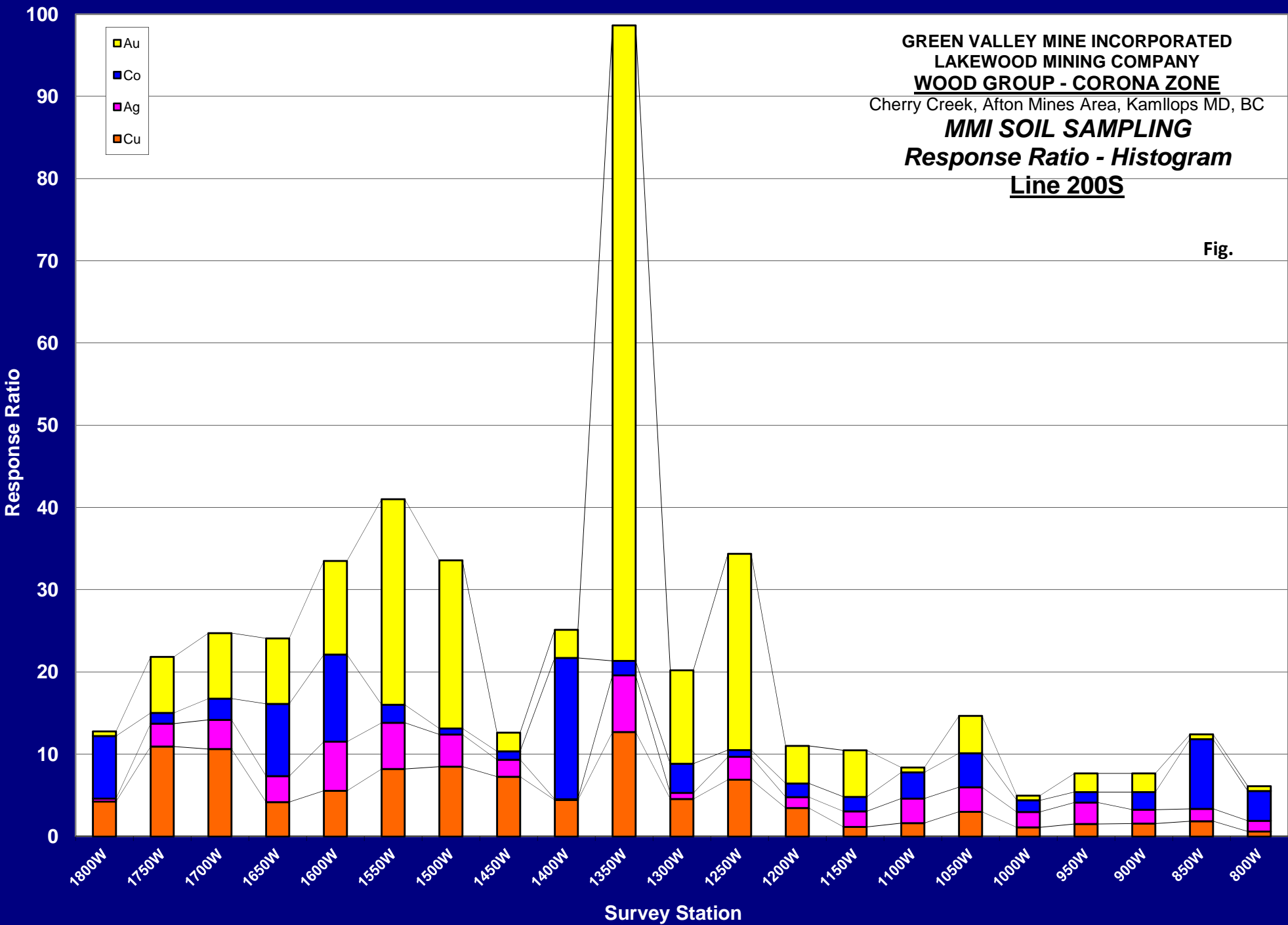
LINE 700S

fig. 17



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
 LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
 Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area, Kamloops MD, BC
MMI SOIL SAMPLING
Response Ratio - Histogram
Line 200S

Fig.



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
 LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
 Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL SAMPLING
Response Ratio - Histogram
Line 200S

Fig.

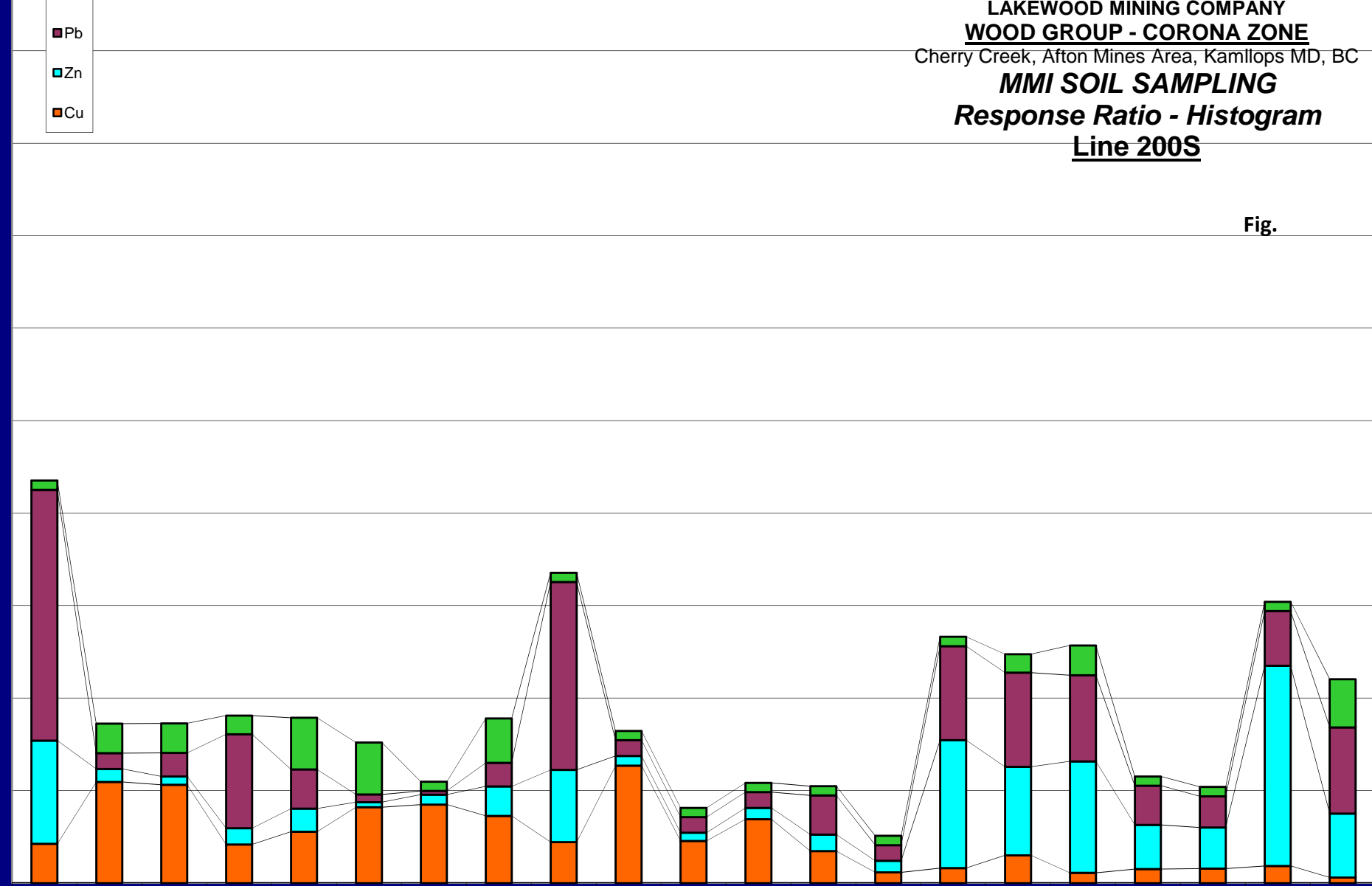
Response Ratio

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0



1800W 1750W 1700W 1650W 1600W 1550W 1500W 1450W 1400W 1350W 1300W 1250W 1200W 1150W 1100W 1050W 1000W 950W 900W 850W 800W

Survey Station



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
 LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
 Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area, Kamloops MD, BC
MMI SOIL SAMPLING
Response Ratio - Histogram
Line 100S

Fig.

Response Ratio

100

90

80

70

60

50

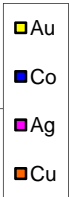
40

30

20

10

0



1800W 1750W 1700W 1650W 1600W 1550W 1500W 1450W 1400W 1350W 1300W 1250W 1200W 1150W 1100W 1050W 1000W 950W 900W 850W 800W

Survey Station

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
 LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
 Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area, Kamloops MD, BC
MMI SOIL SAMPLING
Response Ratio - Histogram
Line 100S

Fig.

Response Ratio

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0



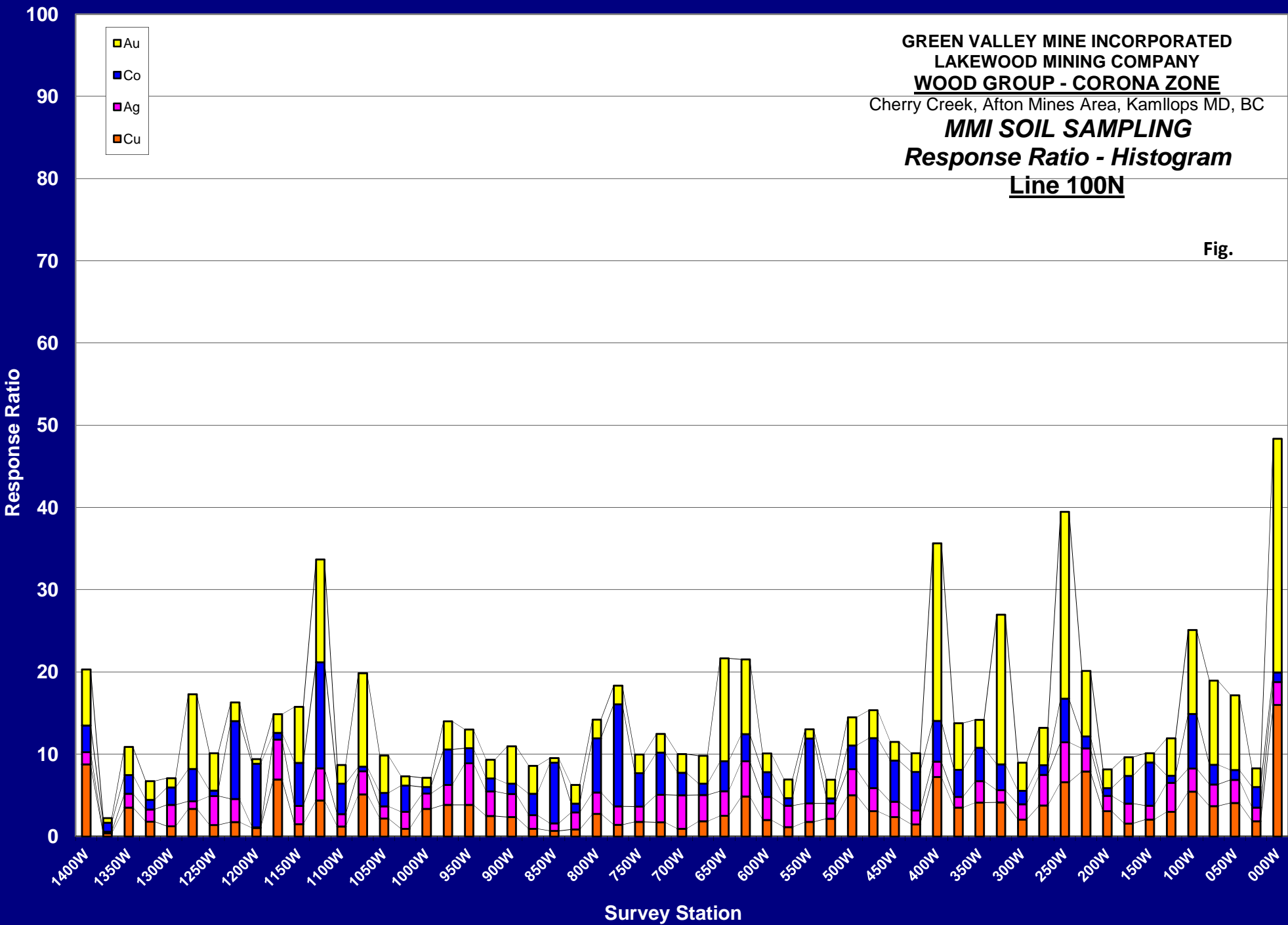
1800W 1750W 1700W 1650W 1600W 1550W 1500W 1450W 1400W 1350W 1300W 1250W 1200W 1150W 1100W 1050W 1000W 950W 900W 850W 800W

Survey Station

GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL SAMPLING
Response Ratio - Histogram
Line 100N

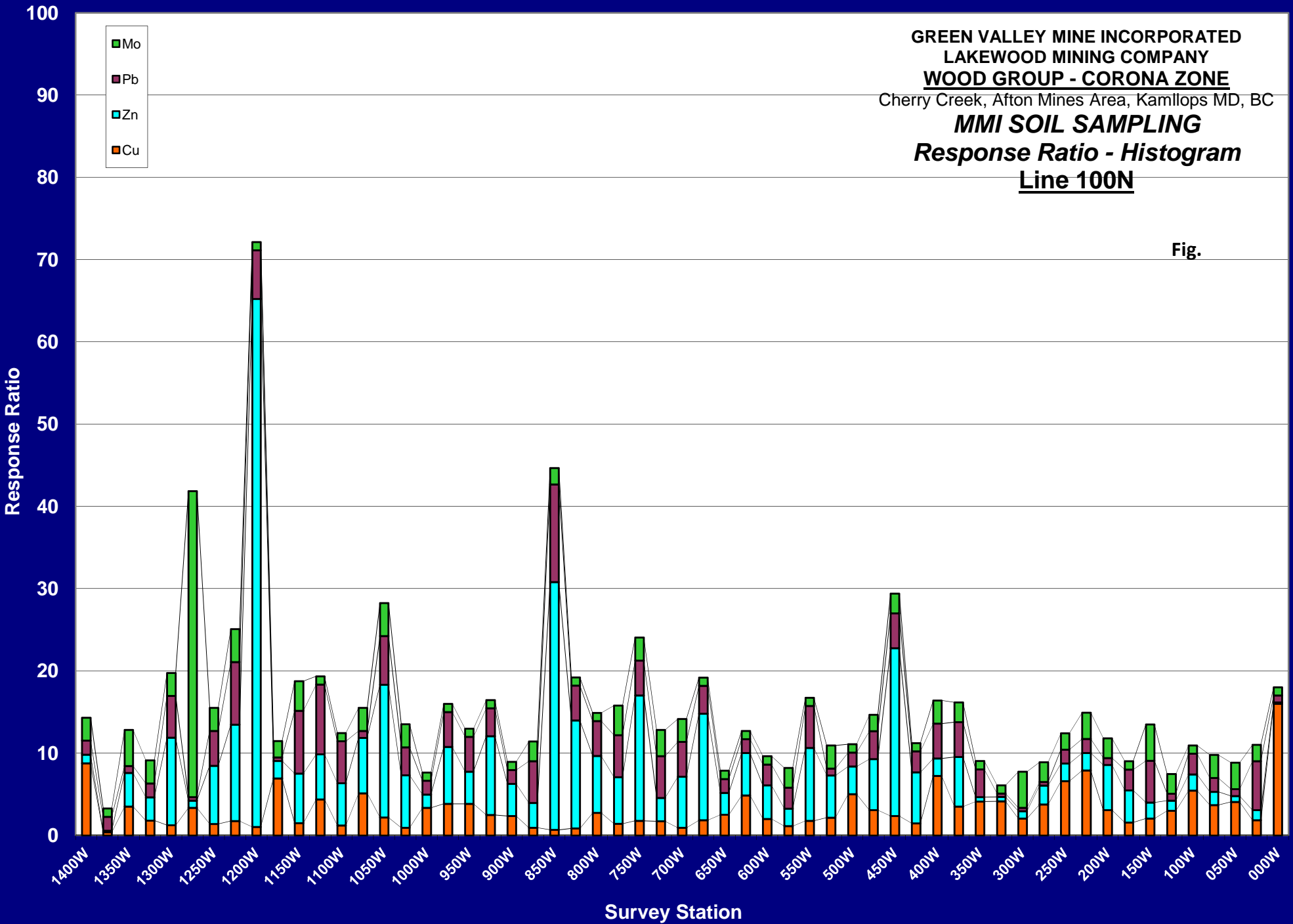
Fig.

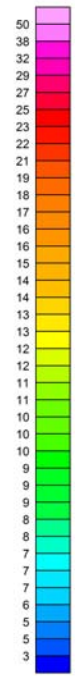
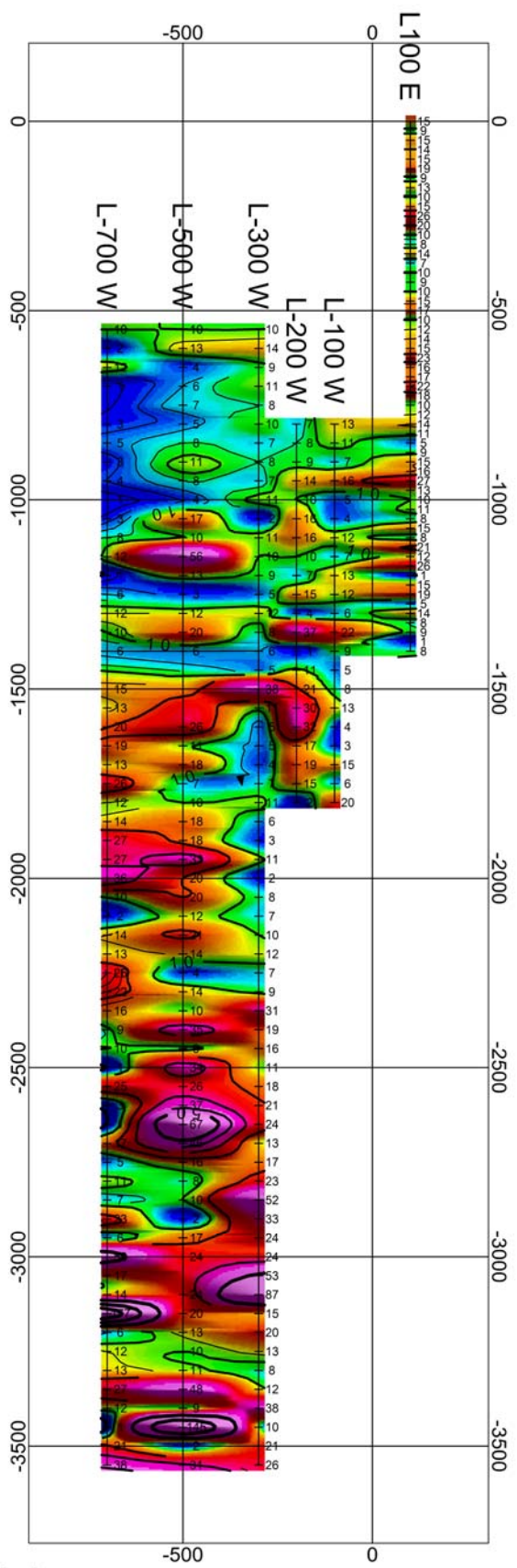
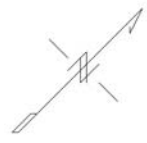


GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED
LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE
Cherry Creek, Afton Mines Area, Kamloops MD, BC

MMI SOIL SAMPLING
Response Ratio - Histogram
Line 100N

Fig.



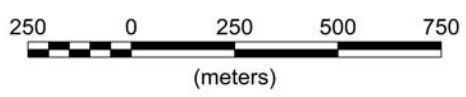


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Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

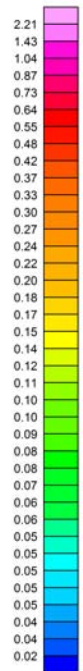
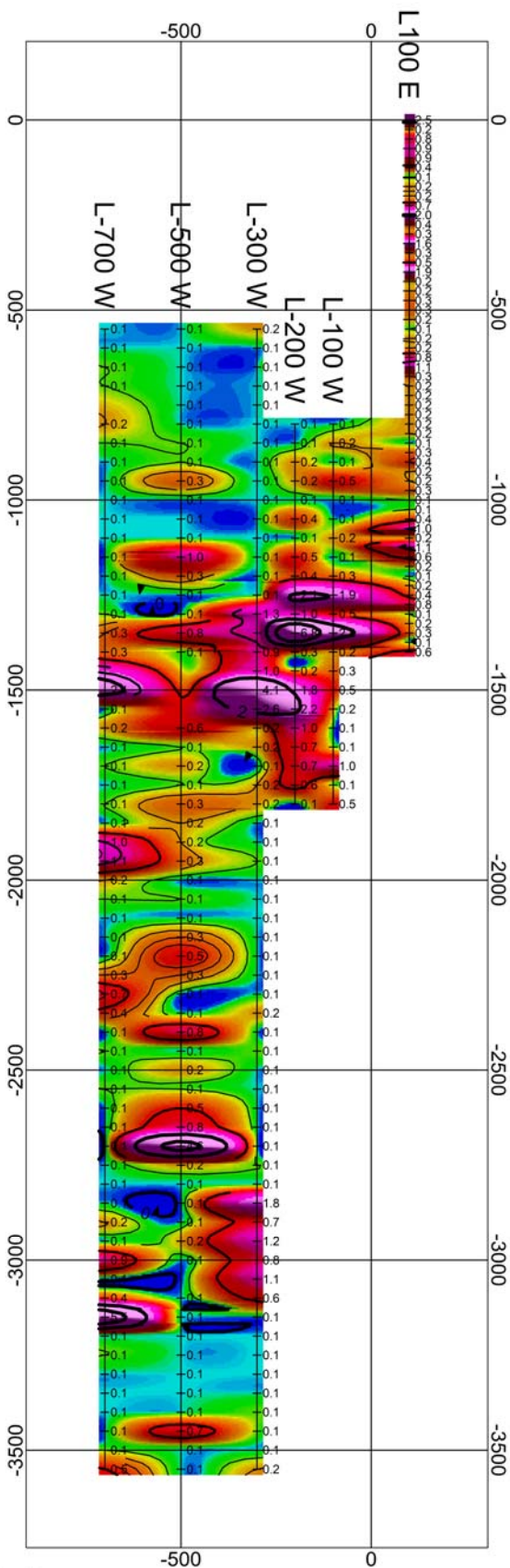
Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
SILVER (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	921/09,10	FEB '12	GC-1

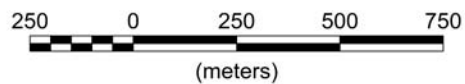


Dates Samples Picked Up:
Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

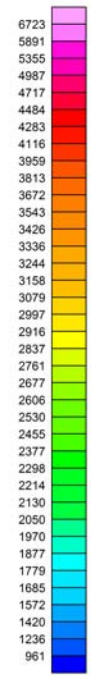
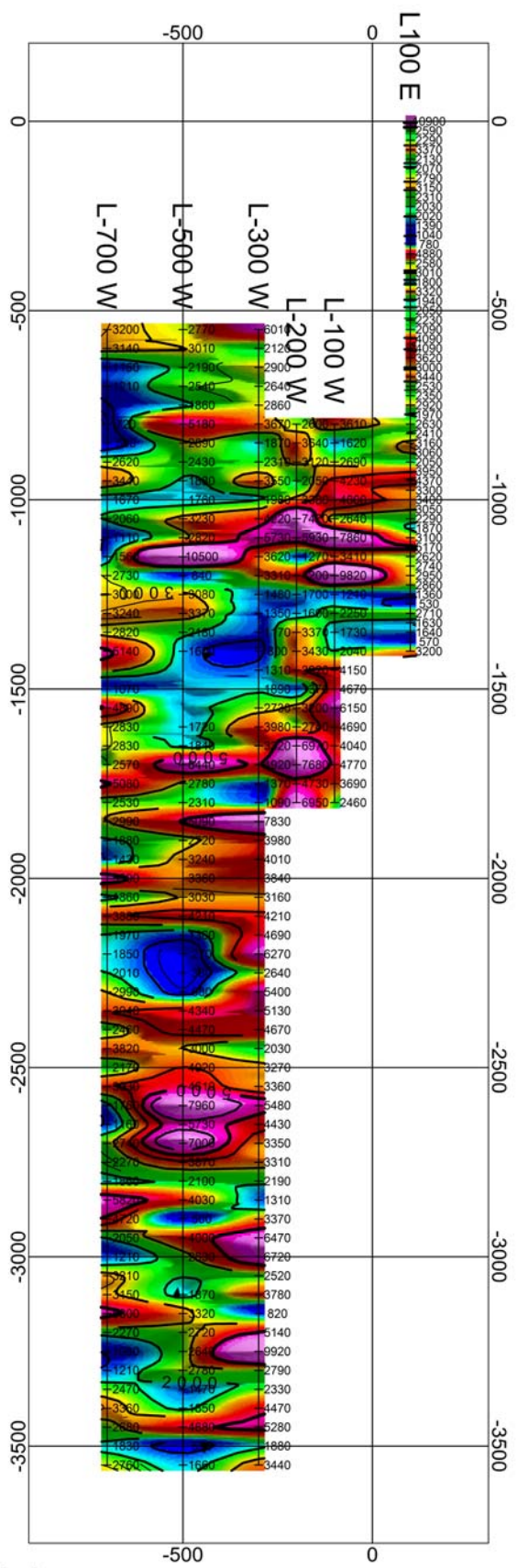
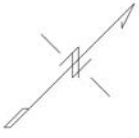
Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
GOLD (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	921/09,10	FEB '12	GC-2

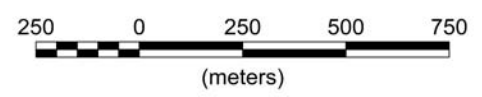


Dates Samples Picked Up:
Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

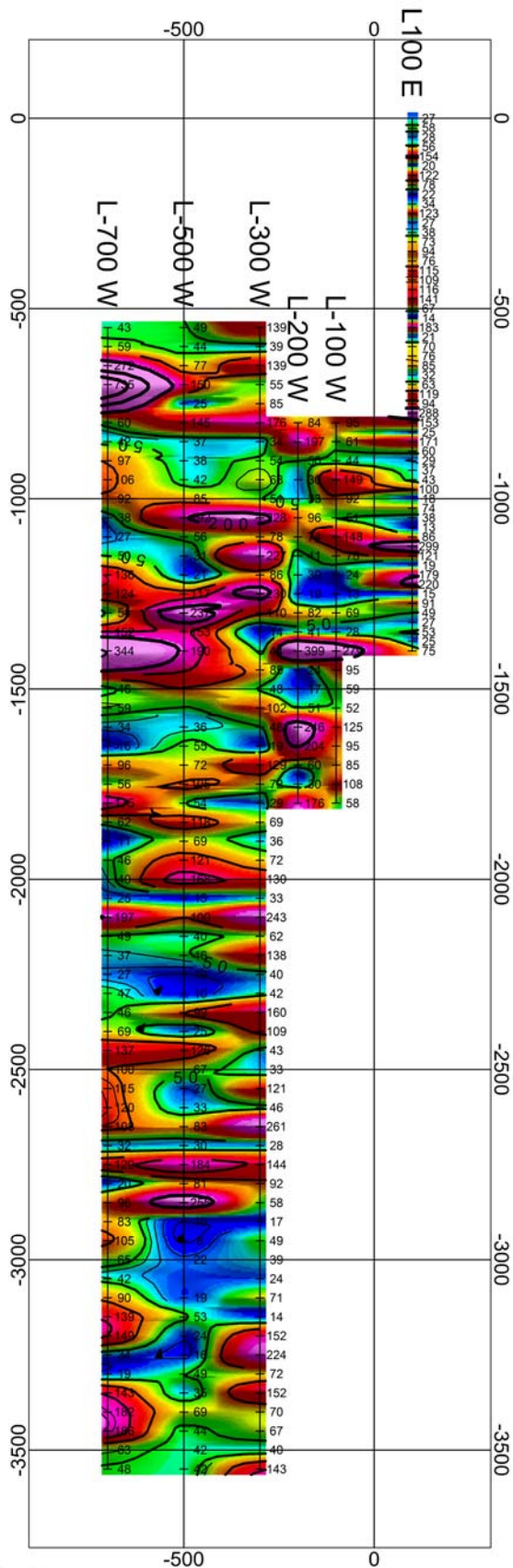
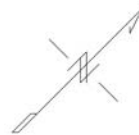
Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
BARIUM (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	921/09,10	FEB '12	GC-3

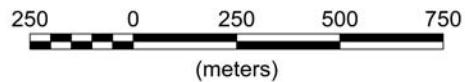


Dates Samples Picked Up:
Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

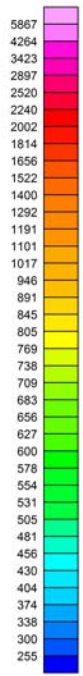
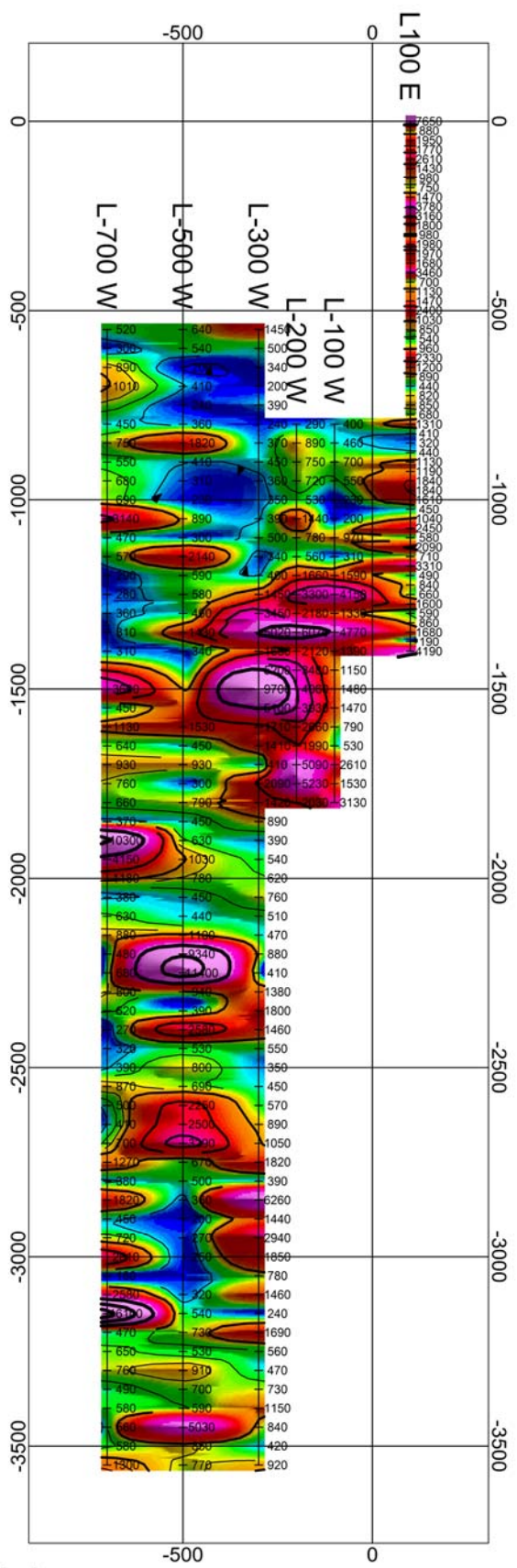
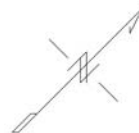
Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
COBALT (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	92/09,10	FEB '12	GC-4

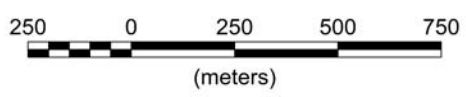


Dates Samples Picked Up:
Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

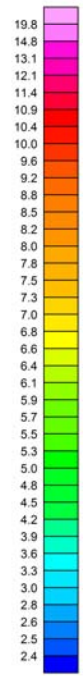
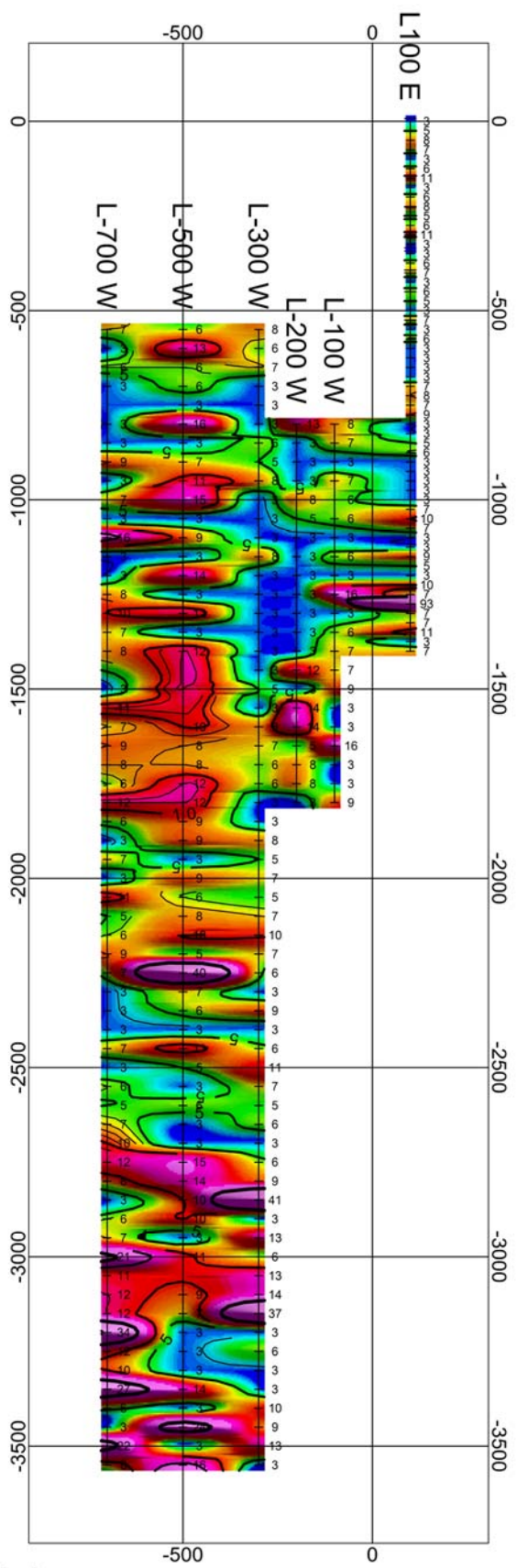
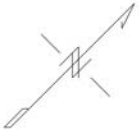
Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
COPPER (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	92/09,10	FEB '12	GC-5

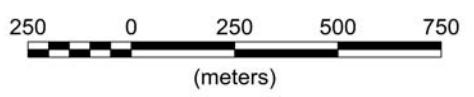


Dates Samples Picked Up:
Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

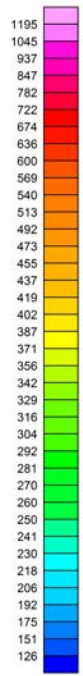
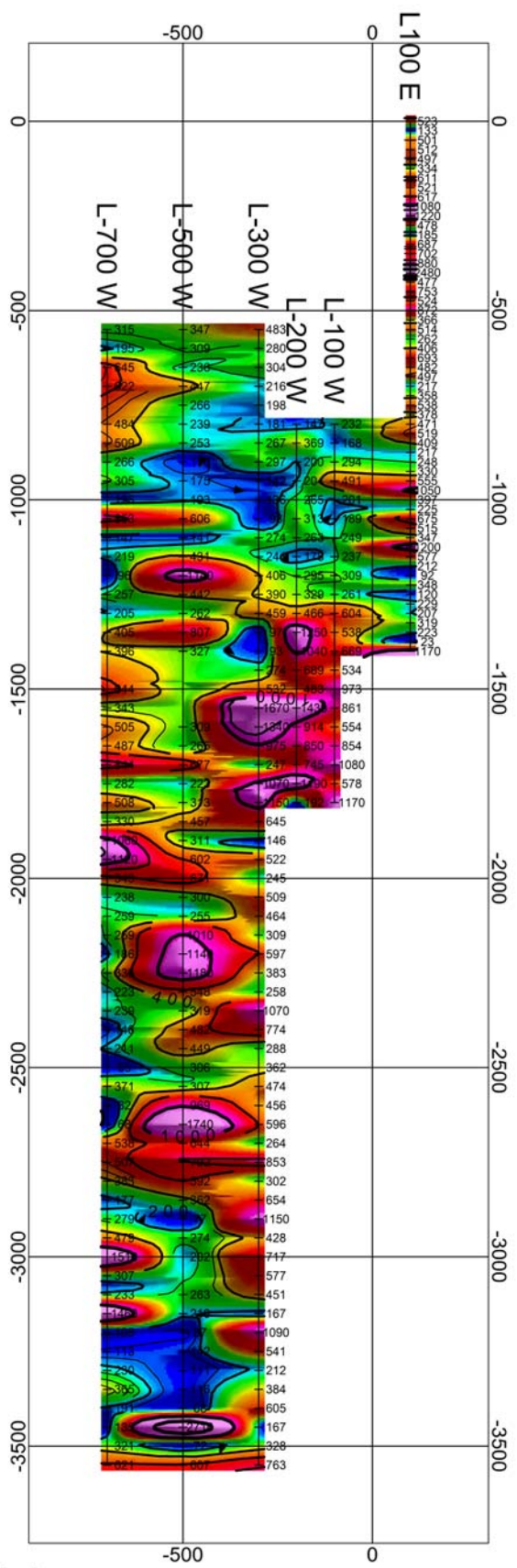
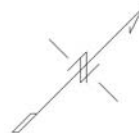
Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
MOLYBDENUM (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	921/09,10	FEB '12	GC-6

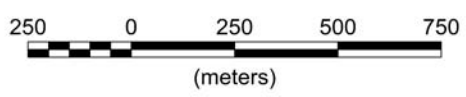


Dates Samples Picked Up:
Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

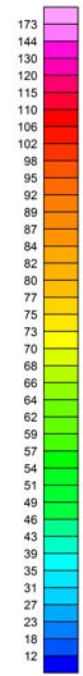
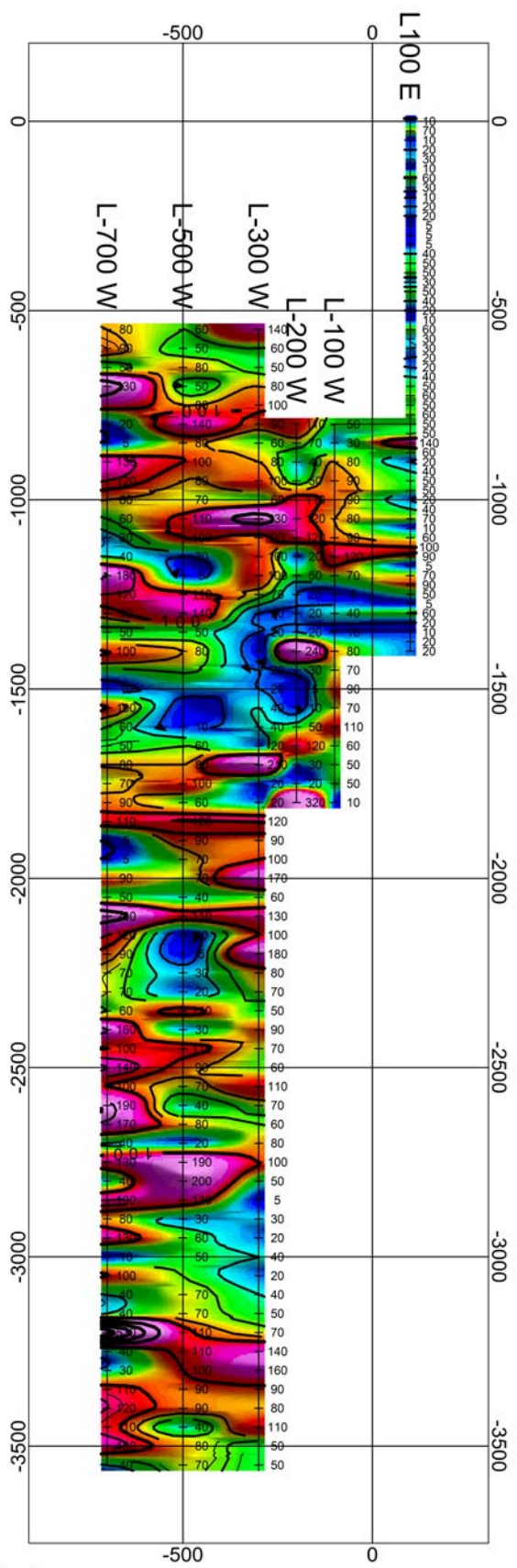
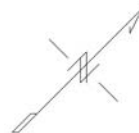
Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
NICKEL (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	92/09,10	FEB '12	GC-7

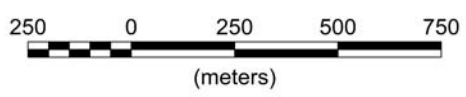


Dates Samples Picked Up:
Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

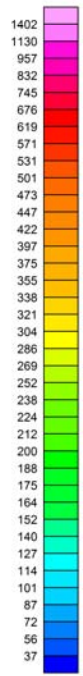
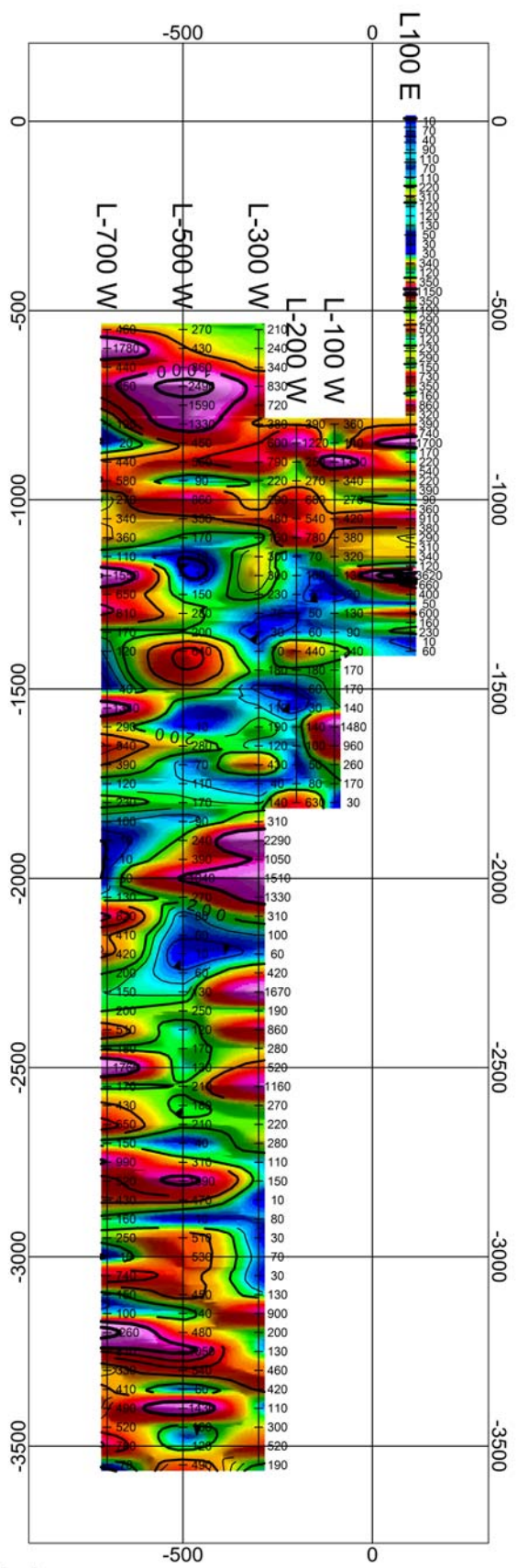
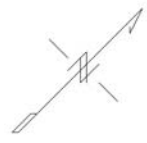
Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
LEAD (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	921/09,10	FEB '12	GC-8

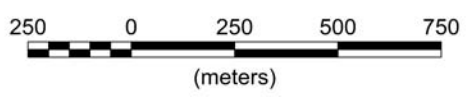


Dates Samples Picked Up:
Sept. 2008, July & Sept. 2011

Soils Tested By:
SGS Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario

Units:
parts per billion (ppb)

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



GREEN VALLEY MINE INCORPORATED				
WOOD GROUP - CORONA ZONE				
CHERRY CREEK, AFTON MINES AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MMI SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY CONTOUR PLAN				
ZINC (ppb)				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	11-14	92/09,10	FEB '12	GC-10