

DIAMOND DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

DORADO ZONE

Lat. $50^{\circ} 38'$ N, Long. $120^{\circ} 31' 30''$ W
UTM Zone 10, 5612000 N, 674500 E

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

For

Lakewood Mining Company Limited

And

Green Valley Mines Inc.

Operators

By

Joseph E.L. Lindinger, P.Geo.

April 18, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY.....	2
INTRODUCTION	4
LOCATION AND ACCESS	4
PHYSIOGRAPHY.....	4
MINERAL TENURE	7
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	9
LOCAL GEOLOGY	9
2007 DRILL PROGRAM.....	12
CORE RECOVERY, SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES.....	14
RESULTS.....	14
CONCLUSIONS.....	15
DISCUSSION.....	15
RECOMMENDATIONS	16
REFERENCES	18
CERTIFICATE OF INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED PERSON	19

List of Figures

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION MAP	5
FIGURE 2 - DORADO-MONARCH PROJECT CLAIMS	6
FIGURE 2 - MINERAL CLAIM OUTLINE	6
FIGURE 3 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY	8
FIGURE 4 – LOCAL GEOLOGY AND CLAIMS	11
FIGURE 7 - SECTION 2750N GEOLOGY.....	13
FIGURE 5 – DORADO ZONE 2007 DRILLING PLAN.....	13
FIGURE 6 - RECOMMENDED DRILLING PLAN	17

List of Tables

TABLE 1 MINERAL TENURE	7
TABLE 2 - ASSESSMENT EXPENSES	15
TABLE 3 - RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES	16

Summary

From late October to early December 2007 Lakewood Mining Ltd. under the direction of Mr., Charles R. Boitard attempted 5 and completed 2 diamond drill holes on the Dorado Target area 15 kilometers southwest of Kamloops, British Columbia.

The claims upon which the 2007 work program has been completed has been held by Mr. Charles Boitard for more than the last decade and are under option to Lakewood Mining Ltd. 50% and Green Valley Mines Inc. (50%). Lakewood Mining Co. Ltd. and Green Valley Mines Inc. have completed many different geophysical and geochemical surveys as well as drilling programs on various areas of the claims.

The claims lie within the eastern alkali volcanic and sedimentary assemblage of the Nicola Group subterrane of the Upper Triassic to lower Jurassic volcanic island arc Quesnel Terrane. This arc and isolated segments of the intervening oceanic rocks and associated sediments were obducted onto the western edge of the north American continent during the Mid Jurassic. The eastern Nicola Group volcanics were intruded by numerous coeval generally alkalic stocks plugs and small batholiths that often host copper+/-gold porphyry and related skarn and replacement deposits. These deposits also can host appreciable silver, magnetite, palladium and platinum. The nearest such intrusive body on the claims partially underlies the eastern portions of the claims is the Iron Mask Batholith. Smaller dioritic dykes and sills also occur on the claims. The Iron Mask Batholith hosts several economic and numerous subeconomic copper-gold porphyry deposits, prospects and showings. Such deposits are the primary exploration targets on the claims.

Overlying the Nicola group rocks are early Tertiary Kamloops Group lacustrine and fluvial sediments which in turn are intruded and partially overlain along with Nicola Group rock by subareal intermediate to felsic Kamloops Group Volcanics. Numerous leucocratic felsic plugs, dykes, sills and possibly flows occur on the claims. These appear to have generated small or large very low grade epithermal and shear zone associated gold+/-copper+/-arsenic+/-antimony deposits. These zones have possibly generated the large gold in soil MMI anomalies on the property that are a current focus of exploration.

Hole D07-04 was collared to test a buried IP anomaly. A short zone of disseminated pyrite mineralization with more extensive shear associated very weak native copper was intersected at the target depth. The pyrite appears to be associated with Tertiary intrusive and associated alteration. Holes D07-05, 6, 7 and 8 were collared 1500 meters north of hole 4 and attempted to test a large MMI gold anomaly overlying and subparalleling the Cherry Creek fault. All but hole 8 were abandoned in clay altered rock. All holes intersected red and maroon basaltic and andesitic volcanic breccias and lesser lapilli tuffs, ash tuffs and flows. The Nicola volcanics and intrusives have been intruded by Eocene Kamloops Group quartz feldspar porphyry rhyolite dykes and sills. The Kamloops group rocks appear to have accompanying silicic, potassic, albitic ankeritic and argillic clay alteration often accompanied by up to 10% fine grained pyrite with arsenopyrite. The alteration and mineralization appear to have been deposited by weak to moderate epithermal and shear zone associated hydrothermal cells driven by the Tertiary intrusives. Samples taken of mineralized material returned locally moderately anomalous arsenic with sporadic very weakly anomalous gold values. No alteration or mineralization associated

with an alkalic porphyry copper deposit was observed, or if so was overprinted by the strong Tertiary alteration.

Some documented gold showings associated with Kamloops groups extrusive rocks occur near the 2007 exploration areas. It is likely that the MMI anomalies are generated from hydrothermal remobilization along deep seated structures related to the Cherry Creek fault resulting in weak concentrations of metals sourced from the mafic metal rich Nicola volcanics.

To test for additional Tertiary volcanic associated gold mineralization, a preliminary \$540,000 surface exploration program consisting of geological mapping and drilling is proposed. Further expenditures would be contingent on positive exploration results. Additional studies should continue to test for possible Afton style copper-gold mineralization.

Introduction

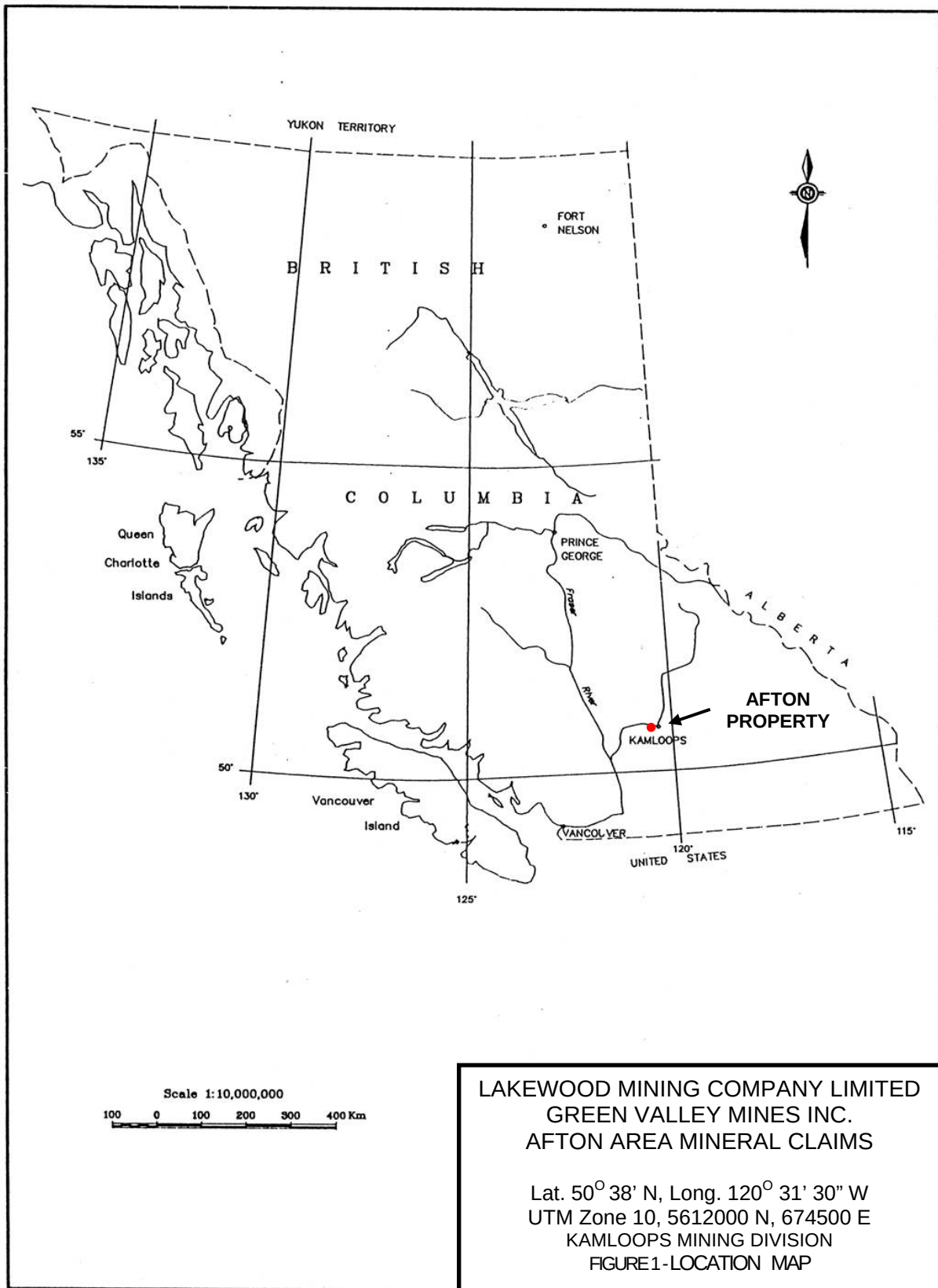
This report has been written at the request of Mr. Charles Boitard, President of Lakewood Mining Ltd and Green Valley Mines Inc. to discuss exploration findings from a diamond drill program completed in late 2007. The drill program was designed to test an area hosting an induced polarization anomaly and a second area hosting a strong and large gold-mobile metal ion (MMI) anomaly that could be a signature to one or more epithermal or shear hosted Tertiary aged gold bearing zones that is also associated with small erratically located IP anomalies.

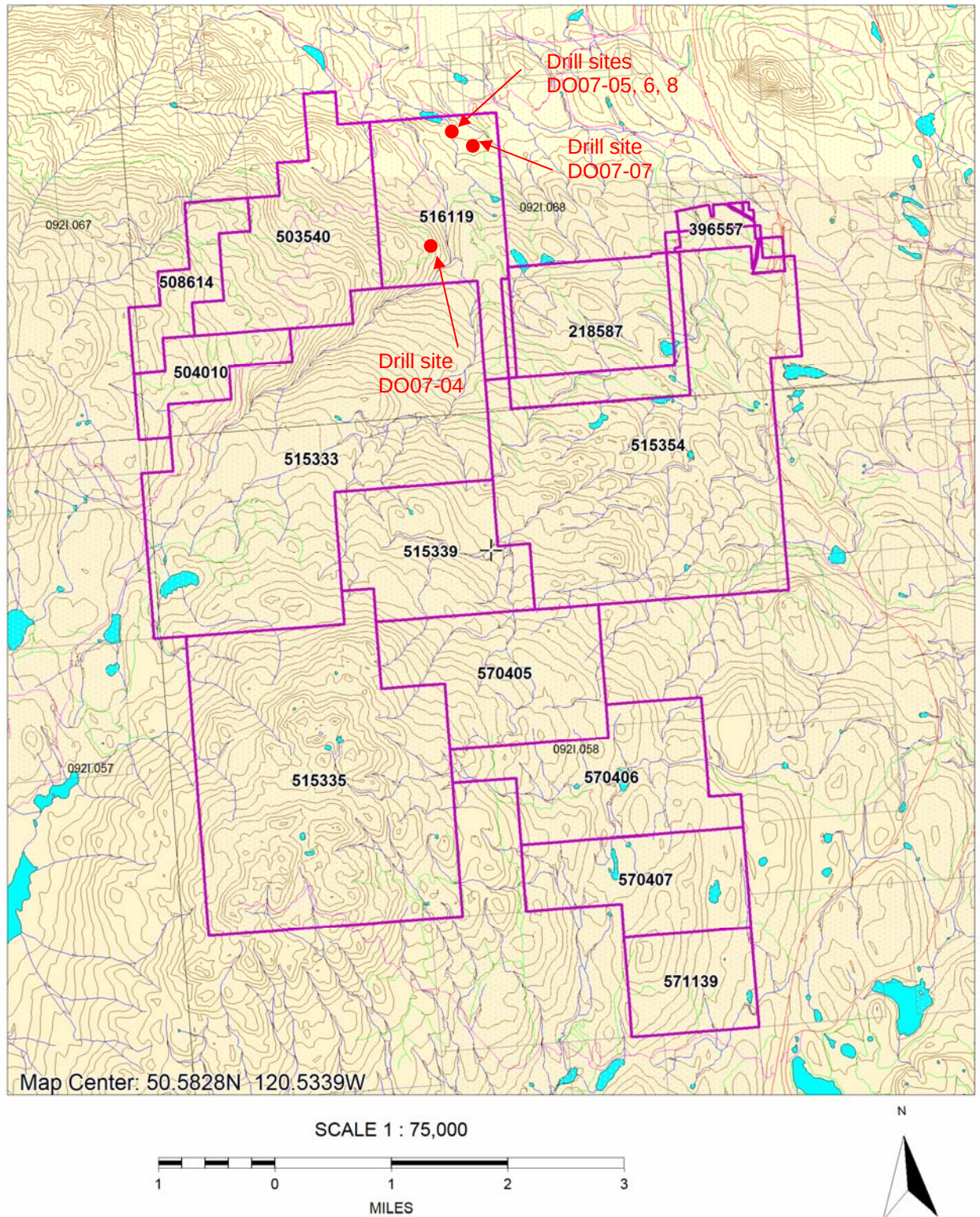
Location and Access

The location of the Claims is centered on latitude Lat. $50^{\circ} 38' N$, Long. $120^{\circ} 31' 30'' W$ UTM 56 100 030 N, 678 000 E (Figures 1 and 2), in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The claims making up the group are centered approximately 15 kilometers south southwest of Kamloops, B.C (map sheet 92-1/9 and 92-1/10), and south of the Afton Mine. Access to the northeast part of the claims is by range roads originating from the Lac Le Jeune Road near the Iron Mask industrial park. Access to the western parts of the claims is best via the Greenstone Mountain road and various range roads that transect various areas of the claims.

Physiography

The claims covers the north east slope with moderate to steep north sloping hills of forested and grassed open rangeland of Greenstone Mountain and parts of upper Cherry Creek and the adjoining lands towards the northeast towards the Coquihalla highway #5. The claims extend 11 to 20 kilometers southwest of Kamloops (Figure 2). The lower areas are underlain by deep and extensive glacial till, subsequently much of the claim area has very poor outcrop exposure. The northeast portions on the slopes of Greenstone Mtn. have sporadic outcrop totalling about 5% and much thinner till cover. The local elevations range from 750 metres to 1525 metres above sea level and the vegetation consists of previously logged dense forests of fir and (dying) pine interspersed with open grassland areas. There are many small creeks and drainage systems across the claims.





LAKWOOD MINING COMPANY LIMITED
2007 DORADO ZONE DRILLING
50° 38' N, 120° 31' 30" W - UTM Zone 10, 5612000 N, 674500 E
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
Figure 2 – DORADO-MONARCH PROJECT CLAIMS

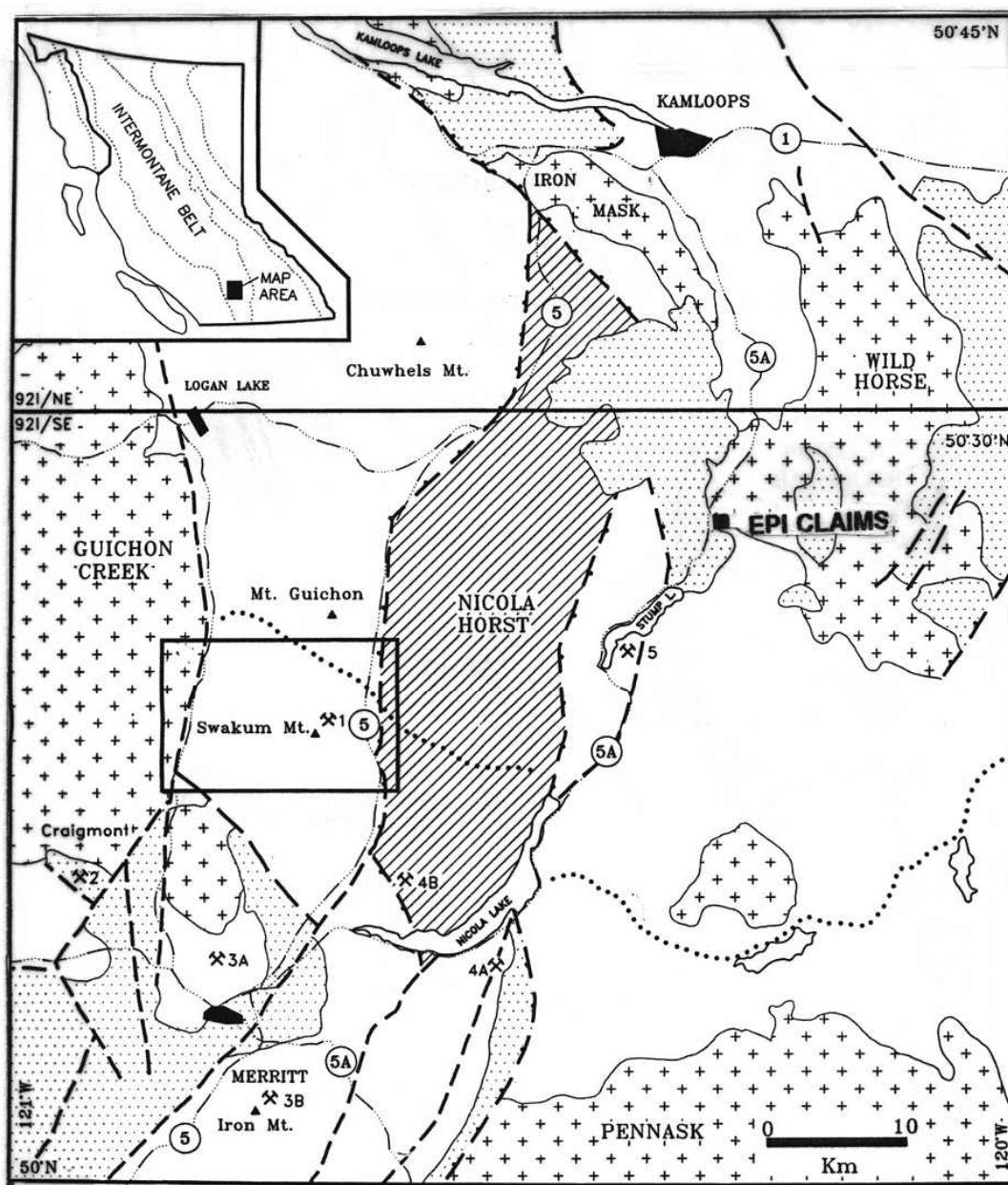
Mineral Tenure

The mineral claims are held 100% by Charles Roger Boitard of Vancouver under option to Lakewood Mining Company Limited (50%) and Green Valley Mine Incorporated (50%). The Claims for which work has been applied on for assessment purposes of the work that this report documents are in bold with the expiry date asterisked in Table 1 and were filed by Mr. Boitard with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on under Event Numbers 4191039, 4191041, 4191042 filed January 19, 2008.

TABLE 1 Mineral Tenure

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date*	Area	Tag Number
218587	Mineral	CAMP	102688 (100%)	092I068	2011/jun/13	500.0	39360
396557	Mineral	MONARCH	102688 (100%)	092I068	2011/sep/24	150.0	235034
515335	Mineral		102688 (100%)	092I	2011/mar/08	416.58	
515339	Mineral		102688 (100%)	092I	2011/jan/21	430.883	
516119	Mineral		102688 (100%)	092I	2012/aug/01	471.51	
570405	Mineral	VIC 2	102688 (100%)	092I	2012/nov/21	492.601	
570406	Mineral	VIC 3	102688 (100%)	092I	2012/nov/21	492.745	
570407	Mineral	VIC 4	102688 (100%)	092I	2012/nov/21	369.659	
571139	Mineral	VIC 5	102688 (100%)	092I	2012/dec/01	246.507	

* With application and acceptance for assessment credits of the exploration work this report documents.



LAKEWOOD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

Lat. $50^{\circ}38'N$, Long. $120^{\circ}31'20''W$

UTM Zone 10, 5612000 N, 674500 E

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Figure 3 – REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Map from Moore and Meyers, 1990

Regional Geology

The most important lithology regionally is the Quesnel Terrane (Quesnellia), an extinct volcanic arc obducted onto the west coast of ancestral North America during the Jurassic. The Quesnel Terrane (Figure 4) extends from north of the Toadogone area to south of the United States border. The southern part of Quesnellia is called the Nicola belt.

Kwong, Page 3, Summarizes the regional geology of the area (Figure 3).

"The Nicola belt extends from south of Kamloops Lake 200 kilometres to the International Boundary. The most important pre- Tertiary rocks in this belt are Late Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group. The Nicola belt is divided into a series of narrow northerly trending blocks by several large, high-angle, northerly trending faults. These faults are interpreted to be basement structures which controlled the distribution of volcanic centres and flanking sedimentary basins (Preto, 1977). Preto et al. (1979) identified four groups of major plutonic events in the belt. They are characterized by the ages of 200 million years (Ma), 160 Ma, 100 Ma, and 50-70 Ma respectively. The Iron Mask batholith is one of the larger alkaline plutons of the 200-Ma age group. It is situated along the southwest side of a regional northwest-trending fracture zone and is itself cut by numerous northwesterly faults. Northcote (1976) and Preto (1977) suggested that the batholith and other alkaline plutons in the same group are likely centres of Nicola volcanism."

Local Geology

Kwong, Page 3, discusses the general local geology (Figure 4).

"On the southwestern flank of the Iron Mask Pluton, well indurated, massive and bedded tuff, breccia, and interbedded flows and flow breccia are prominent. All of these rocks are weakly metamorphosed and most of them show a fairly uniform green-grey colour. ..."

Intruding the Nicola Volcanics north east of the Wood group is the coeval multiphased alkalic Iron Mask Pluton.

The period to the early Tertiary was primarily one of gradual erosion and several changes in regional tectonics including the docking of the Quesnel Terrane onto ancestral North America. Kwong, Page 5 describes the Eocene Kamloops Group.

"Early Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group unconformably overlie the Nicola rocks and the Iron Mask batholith. These include tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, and shale with minor conglomerate, as well as basaltic to andesitic flows and agglomerates with minor dacite, latite, and trachyte. The Iron Mask pluton and the Cherry Creek pluton are separated by a thick sequence of Kamloops Group rocks occupying what appears to be a graben

structure resulting from renewed fault movement around the margins of the plutons during Paleocene or Early Eocene time. The geology of these rocks has been described in detail by Ewing (1982).”

BEDROCK GEOLOGICAL LEGEND for Figure 4

Tertiary

Miocene

Mivb

Vesicular Basalt

Eocene

Efp

Feldspar Porphyry

Mesozoic

Late Triassic-Jurassic

LTrJgd

Granodiorite (Iron Mask Batholith)

Upper Triassic

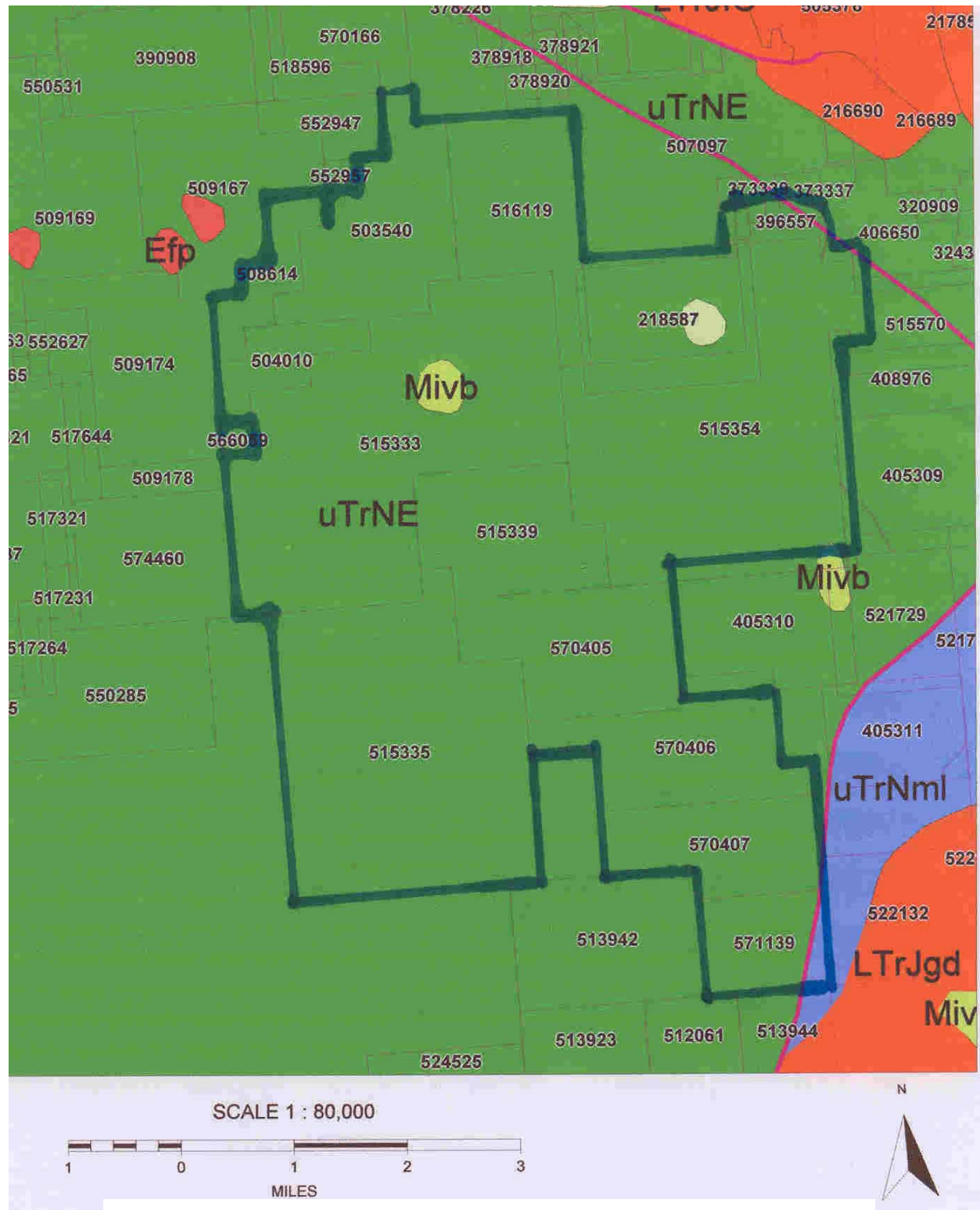
uTrNE

Eastern Group Nicola Volcanics undivided

uTrNml

Nicola Volcanics metamorphic

FIGURE 4 – LOCAL GEOLOGY AND CLAIMS



LAKESIDE MINING COMPANY LIMITED
AFTON AREA LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL CLAIMS
Lat. 50° 38' N, Long. 120° 31' 20" E
UTM Zone 10, 5612000 N, 674500 E
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

The area of the late 2007 drilling straddles the subregional northwest trending Cherry Creek fault, a deep seated long lived structure that has controlled or influenced the emplacement of several post Mesozoic intrusive bodies. These include Eocene Kamloops group volcanics and possibly Miocene basalts. The Kamloops group intrusives (Unit Efp) in particular occur as several feldspar +/- quartz phyrlic felsic dykes, plugs and possibly extrusive flow domes along the south side of the structure northwest on and southeast of the Claims. In several areas these appear to be associated with weak epithermal style gold mineralization such as at Ned Roberts Hill several kilometers immediately northwest of the claims. There are also unsubstantiated gold occurrences in rhyolite flow domes? immediately south of the exploration area 1 kilometer south of the Inks Lake interchange (Lindinger 1995)

2007 Drill Program

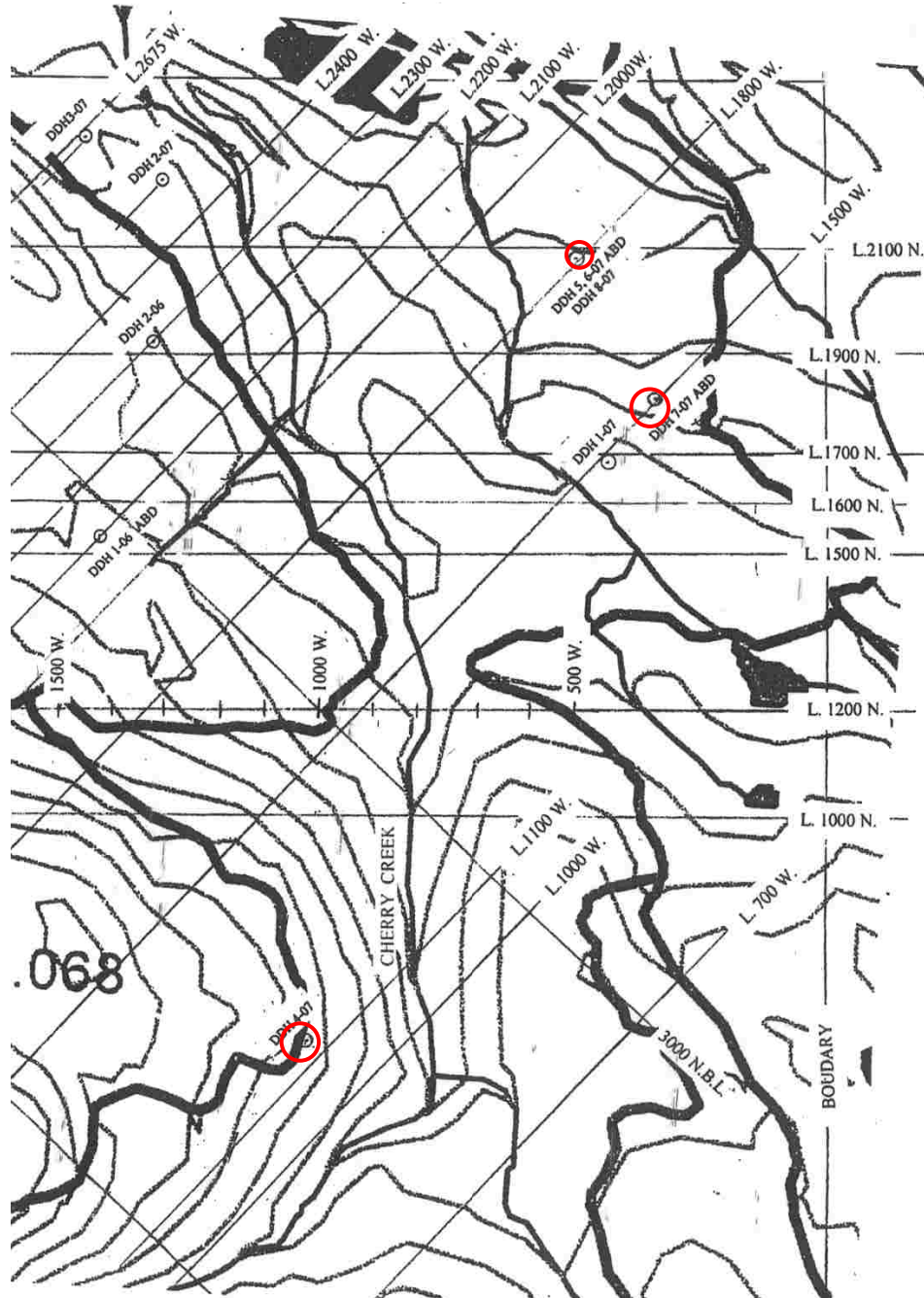
All of the following drill holes were collared on claim 516119 at the north central part of the claims.

Hole D07-04 was collared at UTM location ZONE10, 5612500 N, 674200 E. The hole was collared about 1 kilometer along a range road bearing south from the 7.4 km point on the Greenstone Mountain Road. The hole targeted an IP anomaly at least 80 meters deep. The hole intersected massive and sheared Nicola volcanics and small erratically located Tertiary felsic dykes. Most core contacts were about 35 degree suggesting moderate dip to faults and assumedly northwest striking northeast dipping. At the IP target weak erratically disseminated and fracture associated pyrite was intersected. The mineralization was associated with Tertiary Kamloops Group felsic dykes. Trace native copper was intersected in many shears. No significant mineralization was noted and no samples were taken.

Drill hole D07-05 was collared 1.5 kilometers north of hole D07-04 into an large Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) gold anomaly and is at the northeast end of a shallow apparently southwest dipping IP anomaly near the north central portion of claim 516119 . The hole was abandoned in strongly clay altered rock at a depth of 45 meters.

Hole D07-06 was collared about 5 meters east of hole 5 and was drilled to 50.6 meters and abandoned in similar rock as hole 5. 37.5 meters of casing were driven. The entire hole was sampled.

FIGURE 5 – DORADO ZONE 2007 DRILLING PLAN



Hole D07-07 was collared 310 meters east northeast of Hole 6. The hole was targeted to intersect a strong IP anomaly beginning at about 75 meters depth. After 6 meters of overburden strongly propylitic and clay altered sheared Nicola volcanics were intersected. This hole was drilled to 34.1 meters and abandoned. The entire hole was very strongly ankerite-clay altered with two “felsic or siliceous vein-dykes intruding sheared Nicola Breccias. The entire hole was sampled.

Hole D07-08 was collared at the same location as D07-06 and was drilled vertically to 331.3 meters. The entire hole encountered very strongly propylitically altered and sheared Nicola volcanics and possibly intrusives that have been intruded by several coeval phases of felsic Tertiary Kamloops Group intrusives. There does not appear to be a noticeable zoning trend to alteration or mineralization related to the felsic intrusives from shallow to deep dykes encountered.

Core Recovery, Sampling and Analytical Procedures

The core from all holes except hole D07-05 were washed, and the footage blocks were converted to metric. The core was examined for lost or ground segments and misplaced pieces. Sections of ground core and lost segments were noted in a geotech log. Also measured and noted were overall block to block recovery and RQD. Then to core was imaged. The core was geologically logged and sections selected for analyses were chosen. The sections of core selected for sampling were done so by the writer in the case of Holes D07-04, 5, 6, and 7 and in the case of hole D07-08 by Michael Cathro, P.Geo. The selected samples were split by experienced Geotechs Ken Dillabough and Brandon Barker. A conventional manual core splitter was used. Field standards and blanks were inserted approximately every 25 samples. The core samples for hole 6 and 7 were delivered via Greyhound Courier to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. The core samples for hole 8 was delivered directly to Ecotech Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops. All core samples were dried, then crushed to -6 mm from which a 250 gram portion was pulverized to 80% minus 200 mesh. Sub samples were taken from the pulp, a 15 to 30 gram subsample for gold analyses with AA finish, and a 5 gram subsample for conventional 28 or 34 element ICP multielement analyses. Analytical results are detailed in Appendix 1

Results

Holes 4 and 5 were not sampled. Hole D07-06 did not return any anomalous economic elements.

Hole D07-07 returned a 1.53 meter interval of anomalous arsenic (538 ppm) associated with an ivory ankerite or intensely ankeritized cryptocrystalline dacite vein/dyke that was at about 30 deg. to C.A.. The interval had a strong ankerite and minor silica overprint. Silica also occurs as minute tensional veinlet swarm in fragments. The interval was not anomalous for any other economic elements. The IP anomaly at depth remains untested.

Hole C07-08 returned several individual intervals reporting anomalous arsenic from 97.6 to 188.1 meters and one 36.6 meter zone from 197.21 to 233.78 m that averaged 394 ppm arsenic. The 36.6 meter zone was also reported weakly to very weakly anomalous antimony, copper and gold. Several other weakly anomalous gold intervals also occur near to but not directly, associated with the arsenic. The arsenic values are directly associated with ragged aggregates

and disseminations of fine grained pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization. The gold mineralization appears to be associated with weak silicification and shear associated tension quartz veining often with trace very fine grained pyrite mineralization. The mineralization encountered was below the IP anomaly.

Conclusions

The immediate area surrounding hole D07-04 is not considered prospective for hosting an Afton style copper-gold deposit. The rocks encountered in hole 05 to 08 were sheared and altered Nicola volcanics within or near to the subregional northwest striking apparently steeply northeast dipping Cherry Creek fault. Weak gold mineralization associated with silicification and quartz-veining with weak pyrite mineralization is spatially associated with moderately anomalous arsenic. The alteration appears to be associated with Tertiary Kamloops Group felsic intrusives. The intrusives, alteration and mineralization are at least partially coeval with shearing. To date the mineralization encountered in holes D07- 06 to 08 partially explains the strong gold MMI anomaly.

TABLE 2

ASSESSMENT EXPENSES			
DATE	COMPANY	SERVICE	COST
Sep. 11/07	Renaissance Geoscience	Geologist	\$ 2,120.00
Oct. 02/07	Renaissance Geoscience	Geologist	\$ 5,289.40
Sep. 11/07	LNB Construction	Cat rental	\$ 9,360.50
Sep. 13/07	CC Helicopters	Rental	\$ 941.28
Sep. 19/07	CC Helicopters	Rental	\$ 941.28
Oct. 12/07	Full Force Drilling	Drilling	\$135,137.78
Nov. 27/07	Frontier Drilling Corp	Drilling	\$ 54,994.92
Dec07 -Jan 08	Renaissance Geoscience	Geotech	\$ 6,300.00
	Cathro	Geologist	\$ 2,336.95
Report	Renaissance Geoscience		\$ 3,500.00
			\$ 220,922.11

Discussion

The Cherry Creek Fault Zone is known to host gold bearing structures and veins especially in the Ned Roberts Lake area about 1 kilometer NW of hole D07-05, 6, and 8, although traces of gold mineralization occur over a much larger area along the fault zone. The mineralization is hosted by silicified zones and shears and small quartz veins within larger carbonate and clay alteration zones. Gold mineralized veins often host very fine grained pyrite. Stronger pyrite mineralization within intense ankerite? altered zones report moderately anomalous arsenic, and weakly anomalous copper and antimony. The alteration and related mineralization appear to be associated with Tertiary Kamloops Group feldspar phyric felsic dykes and small plugs. Hole D06-02 was collared 900 meters due west of Hole D07-05 intersected a narrow 4 meter drill width intersection grading 0.55% copper with accompanying anomalous gold and bismuth in a style similar shear and alteration zone. The higher copper and bismuth here may be due to hole intersecting a deeper part of a similar mineralized system than that intersected in further east in Holes 5 to 8 with reported lower copper and gold values but higher arsenic and antimony.

Recommendations

The target of Hole D07-07 should be re attempted to get to the target depth. The anomalous arsenic within strongly ankeritized and carbonate veined-flooded rock some 50 to 100 meters above a strong IP anomaly is an encouraging sign indicating possible upper reaches of a possible precious metal hydrothermal system.

The presence in Hole 8 of a pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralized zone from 197.2 to 233.8 M that returned anomalous arsenic with weaker anomalous antimony, copper and gold with associated silicification that overprints extensive carbonate alteration may suggest that the hole intersected the upper levels of a gold+/- copper mineralized system similar to and hopefully larger than that intersected in Hole 06-02, 900 meters to the west. Erratically anomalous gold and arsenic in the rock overlying the larger zone are also suggestive of the upper levels of a system.

The deep overburden and wide spaced IP and MMI surveys in the area makes structural interpretation difficult. The dominant structural trend is NW-SE with and inferred steep NE dip for the Cherry Creek fault zone. However Whittles 1990, 3 and 5 indicates that in the Ned Roberts Lake area 2 km NW of the 2007 drilling area the north trending faults may be also control alteration and possible mineralization.

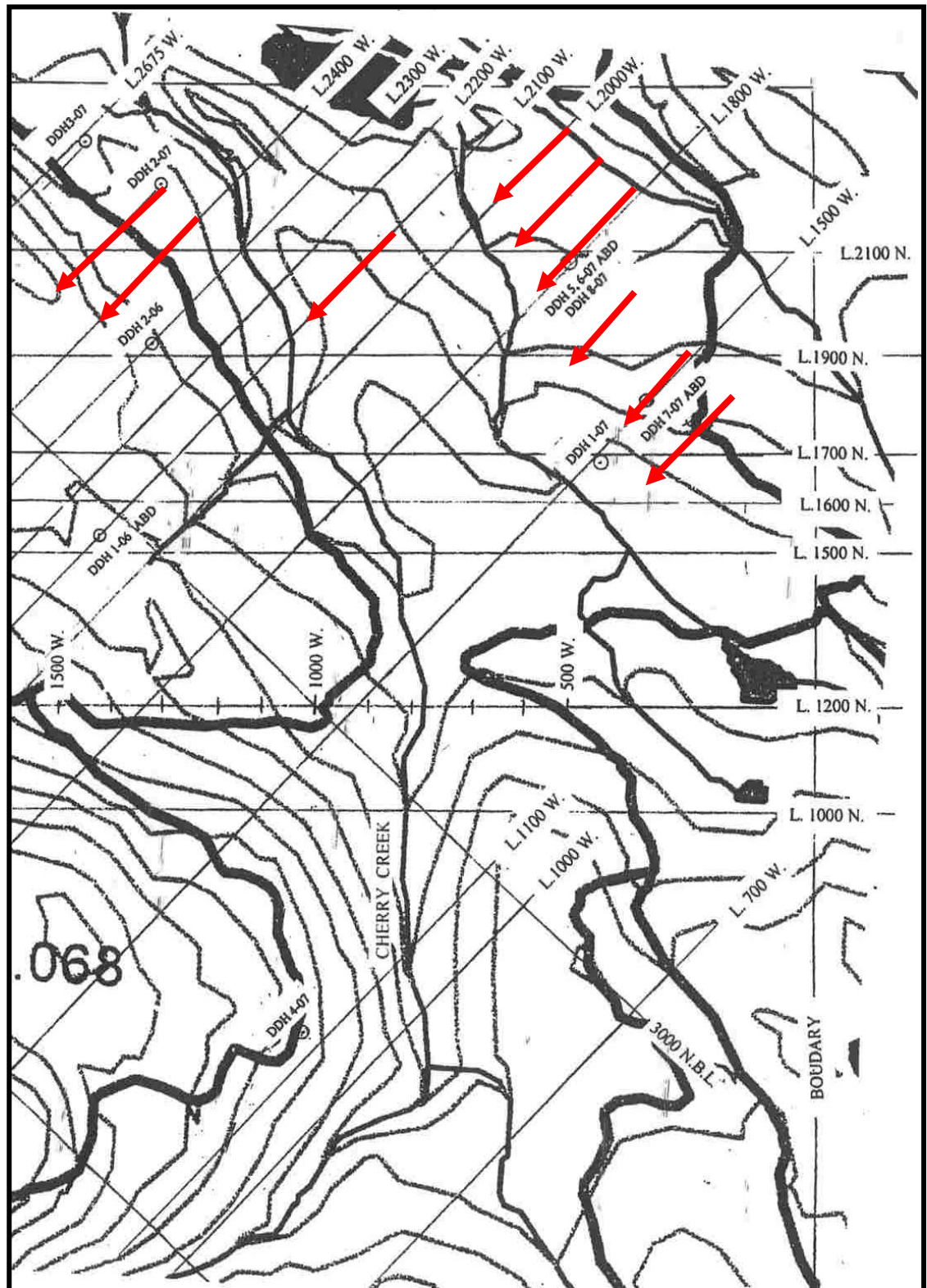
The author recommends a north west trending fence of 5 or 6 drill holes collared at 150 meter intervals beginning 100 meters north east of hole D07-07 and 150 meters northeast of D07-08 to the north property boundary. Each hole would be 300 meters long drill and drilled to the southwest at 50 degrees cross cutting the inferred NW strike and NE dip of the target zone, as well as intersecting possible north trending zones at a more favourable angle. Another hole should be collared 75 meters NW of hole D07-08 to intersect the IP anomaly that may host auriferous sulphide mineralization. At least 2 holes should be collared north and northwest of hole D06-02 to undercut the strong MMI gold in soil anomaly that extends north and northwest of hole D06-02 and hopefully stronger gold-copper mineralization that that intersected in hole 2.

Additional exploration expenditures in the MMI gold anomalous zone would be contingent on the success of this program. If the holes near the northwest corner of the claims encounters mineralization optioning the adjoining claim covering Ned Roberts Lake should be considered.

TABLE 3

RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES			
EXPENSE ITEM	COST PER UNIT		
GEOTECH AND CORE SAMPLING			\$ 20,000
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING SUPERVISION AND CORE LOGGING			\$ 40,000
DIAMOND DRILLING 8 315 M HOLES 2500 M	2,500	\$ 150	\$375,000
SAMPLING AVERAGE 2.5 M PER SAMPLE 1000 SAMPLES	1,000	\$ 35	\$ 35,000
REPORT			\$ 15,000
CONTINGENCY 10%			\$ 55,000
TOTAL BUDGET			\$540,000

FIGURE 6 - RECOMMENDED DRILLING PLAN



REFERENCES

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Certificate of Independent Qualified Person:

I, Joseph Eugene Leopold Lindinger, P.Geo. am a consulting geoscientist residing at 680 dairy road, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8N5

2. I am Registered member as a Professional Geoscientist of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1992), member #19155.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, Ontario with a Bachelor of Sciences (BSc) in Honours Earth Sciences, and have practiced my profession continuously since that time.
4. Since 1975, I have been involved in mineral exploration for gold, copper, zinc, lead and silver, and Uranium, in British Columbia, Ontario, Labrador, Nunavut, Northwest Territory, Yukon Territory, Nevada (USA) and Mexico.
5. As a result of my education, professional experience and professional qualifications, I am a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 for the mineral deposits being explored for on the mineral property that is the subject of this report.
6. Since 1992 I have been a Professional Geoscientist operating a geoscience consulting practice based in Kamloops, British Columbia.
7. I first visited the property on July 8, 2004, on behalf of Lakewood Mining Company Limited, and have revisited the property later several times to site drill holes, monitor drill progress, and retrieve or log and sample the drill core on site including the drilling that this report documents
8. I prepared this report based on historical and new exploration data generated by the 2007 exploration programs.
9. In the disclosure of information relating to permitting, legal title, action, and related issues, I have relied on information from the Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Mineral Titles Division and the I disclaim responsibility for the accuracy of such information.
10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.
11. I am independent of Lakewood Mining Company Limited and Green Valley Mines Incorporated and have no interest material or otherwise in the claims comprising the Wood Group.
12. I consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company

files on their websites accessible to the public, of the technical report so long as these publications do not provide conclusions different than this report documents.

Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia, this 18 day of April, 2008.

Signed "Joseph E.L. Lindinger, P. Geo"

Joseph E.L. Lindinger, P. Geo.

Consulting Geoscientist