

Geologic Assessment of the Golden Arrow and Quail Mining Properties, Nevada

By

Carl Hale, Registered Professional Geologist

April 22, 2011

Preface

This report was produced at the request of Green Earth Partners, LLC and contains a geologic synopsis of two separate gold properties in northwest Nevada. Green Earth Partners, LLC is formed and owned primarily by GEO Green Earth Operations Inc. of the State of Nevada and Triton Distribution Systems, Inc. of the State of Colorado. Both properties are leased for mining operations by Green Earth Partners, LLC for 5 years and an optional additional 5 years. All 16 federal mining claims are registered with the Nevada BLM and are fully controlled by Green Earth Partners, LLC.

Both properties are currently inactive but have been economically productive in the past and have ceased operations due to circumstances other than depletion of ore. The author has not conducted personal on-site inspections of either prospect and all information presented herein was obtained from personal communication with the owners, a certificate of analysis and literature research.

The Golden Arrow group is located 80 miles west of Winnemucca and 30 miles east of the California border, and the Quail group is approximately 50 miles north of Reno and 4 miles east of the California border.

Property Descriptions

Golden Arrow Group

Consisting of 14 federal mining claims, this property is located on the west slope of the Calico Mountains and Donnelly Peak and is about 9 miles N-NE of the southwest corner of Humboldt county. The mine area is in a remote location accessed by a rough 4-wheel-drive road and lies at and elevation of between 6800 ft. to 7500 ft. with coordinates of approximately 41° 5.56' N and 119° 16.6' W.

History

First discovered in 1907, the prospect was sold to James Raser in 1910 who operated the mine until 1914. Later production included brief operations in 1919 and then again in 1958-1960 which was the last recorded production. Operations ceased due to the death of the owner, John Thrasher, who reportedly made enough money from the mine to start a successful trucking company. Later exploration and activity on the property included some core drilling conducted by Newmont Mining while Dave Iveson controlled the claims. Recently the property was restaked by Silver J. Lovitt of Fallon, Nevada and subsequently transferred to Green Earth Partners, LLC.

The property has been explored by numerous prospects and adits or tunnels in an area over about a mile long. Most of the adits are closed but it is estimated that there are at least 2000 feet of workings in eight adits which explore several veins. Diamond core drilling conducted by Newmont Mining Company along an access road and consisting of possibly seven holes reportedly intersected strong mineralization. Collar information, drill logs, assay results and other data generated from these drillholes are not available.

Geology

A late Cretaceous to early Tertiary granodiorite intrusive covering less than one square mile underlies part of the property. A high angle fault terminates the intrusive on the west side, and to the west of this fault only Quaternary alluvium has been mapped. Other geologic rock units seen outcropping on the property are a Triassic-Jurassic phyllite, slate, and fine-grained quartzite formation and a Tertiary sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. This is a very favorable area geologically for the formation of ore deposits.

The mineralization occurs in quartz veins in the granodiorite. These veins strike generally NW and SE and dip 30° northeast and range in thickness from several inches to almost three feet. The full extent or number of the veins is not known. Gold is found as disseminations of fine-grained particles in an iron-stained quartz with a small amount of silver and pyrite.

The very high-grade nature of some of the vein material is shown in several analyses by ALS laboratories in Reno, NV of samples collected recently by Lovitt underground from one of the open adits. ALS Labs operates in more than 40 countries across Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. Values returned from three of the samples all reported over 1000 ppm gold with silver numbers ranging from 721 to 2830 ppm. One thousand parts per million represents over 30 troy ounces of gold per ton of ore. Values such as this cannot be expected to be representative of the veins in general but do exhibit that bonanza-grade ore can be encountered. A test run of gold beneficiation was undertaken last year by one of the partners, Edwin Durand, using a proprietary process which recovered several ounces of gold from 800 pounds of ore collected on the surface of the mine property.

Quail Group

Two federal mining claims cover the Quail mine property which is located on the north flank of State Line Peak in the Fort Sage mountains. This mine is in Washoe County, has coordinates of approximately 40° 2.7' N and 119° 57.98' W, and lies between 5200' and 6000' elevation.

Only a minimal amount of information has been collected on the Quail Mine to date. The property was reportedly first located by a Mr. Dixon from the nearby town of Doyle,

California, and successfully mined from 1936 until 1941 when WW II caused the mine to be closed and never reopened. Later, James Day, also from Doyle, had the mine for a number of years but did no mining. While held by Day in 1991, Pegasus Gold Corporation performed an inspection of the property but did no further work. Recently restaked by Edwin Durand, the claims were subsequently transferred to Green Earth Partners, LLC.

The workings consist of one main adit which accesses the main vein and splits off, following the vein in both directions for a total of approximately 500 feet of workings. On the surface there are numerous prospect pits and evidence other possible veins. The only geologic information collected to date on this property consists of data gleaned from sketchy sampling notes by the Pegasus geologist. Most veins and veinlets strike N 50-70° W with variable dips. The host rocks appear to be granodiorite but mention is made of fine-grained schistose and quartzitic rocks and rhyolite also. Veins consist of quartz and iron oxides with variable biotite, tourmaline, and sulfides and have thin sericitic alteration halos. The thickness of the veins is unknown. Apparently all of Pegasus' samples were taken from surface locations. The only assay information also comes from the Pegasus sampling with the highest value being 1.575 ppm Au and 4.3 ppm Ag over 8" in an oxidized quartz vein. Values obtained underground during the historic mining must have been considerably better to support the operation.

Summary and Conclusions

Both properties have true merit and value, with strong potential to develop into viable, producing mines. This conclusion is based on the following:

- 1) the fact that both mines were successful producers in the past and were closed because of reasons other than the depletion of ore,
- 2) the geology is favorable for mineralization, and
- 3) comprehensive modern exploration methods have not been employed on either of these properties, meaning that there is strong potential for lateral and vertical extensions and possible thickening of the ore-bearing structures. Additionally, there is a good possibility of the discovery of new and better adjacent orebodies which often happens in the vicinity of historic mines.

ARKANSAS BOARD OF REGISTRATION
FOR PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS

Carl David Hale
is a Registered Geologist in the State of Arkansas

Expiration Date: June 30, 2011 Registration No. 909

Original Registration: 6/13/1989



Stephen L. Bass
Chairman

James F. Stegman
Secretary/Treasurer