GEOLOGICAL, TRENCHING ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

LITTLE GEM COBALT-GOLD PROPERTY

Gold Bridge/Bralorne Area
South-Central British Columbia
Lillooet Mining Division

NTS 92J15W (92J.086)
50^0 53'47"N, 122^0 57'17" W

For

Goldbridge Mining Ltd.
947 Frederick Road
North Vancouver, BC
V7K 1H7

by

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St.
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2Z1
Phone: 604-970-6402
Fax: 604-944-6102
E-mail: jo@HomegoldResourcesLtd.com

September 30, 2009

Fieldwork completed between September 15 and September 22, 2009

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
GEOLOGICAL TRENCHING REPORT	$ 14,549.50

AUTHOR(S) J.T. Shearer, M.Sc, P.Geo SIGNATURE(S) [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) YEAR OF WORK 2009

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) EVENT # 4354791 Sept 24/09

PROPERTY NAME LITTLE GEM Cobalt-Gold Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 503409 Little Gem, 558152 Jewel 2
560573, 560574, 560575, 560576 AR 1-4, 561704, 709, 714, 719 A-1-6
561599 Jewel 3, 571127 Bralorne 4, 573344, 316, 317 - Jewel 1-4A

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Au / Cobalt.

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION Lillooet M.D. NTS 92J/15W (92J.086)

LATITUDE 50 ° 53 ' 47 " LONGITUDE 122 ° 57 ' 17 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Goldbridge Mining Ltd 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner St.,
Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) As above 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

As above.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Massive arsenopyrite veins hosted in Coast Complex diorite - granodiorite carrying high grade gold/cobalt values in places Developed by 3 adits - No drilling as yet

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS Lammle Assess Rpt 15,451

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping		503409 + etc	4000
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			4000
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			6,549.50
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	14,549.50

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3.0 SUMMARY

A potentially economic deposit of cobalt-gold mineralization with minor associated uranium is partially developed by three adits in the Gold Bridge area. The vein-type mineralization is hosted in granitic rocks of the Coast Range Igneous Complex and is part of the Bridge River gold mining district (Church, 1995). Mineralization – *"massive sulpharsenides, containing the cobalt and associated gold and is a mixture of the cobalt-bearing variety of arsenopyrite (danaite) and loellingite-safflorite"* (Stevenson, 1948). A previous operator reported a high-grade resource of *"9425 tons (*8570 tonnes*) grading 0.67 oz. /ton (*23 g/t Au*), 2.97% Co and 0.25% U"* (Allen, 1956), after the 1956 underground program. The 1956 estimate was based on surface and underground channel sampling and diamond drilling within an area approximately 40 metres in length and 20 metres vertical extent. A later figure quoted in the Canadian Mines Handbook (1960, p.185), and presumably based on additional work, estimated *"20,000 tons* (18,000 tonnes) *averaging 0.65 oz/ton* (22.3 g/t), *3.0% Co and 0.25% U3O8"*. It must be emphasized however that the two aforementioned *"Historical Resource Estimates"* do not comply with current NI 43-101 criteria and should not be relied upon.

The mineralized structure has been traced for a length of 300 metres and over a vertical extent of 160 metres and most of this structure has not been tested. There are two possibilities for improvement on these *"Historical Resources"*. Firstly, there is potential to discover additional high-grade pods and/or to extend the known deposit. Secondly, the *"Historical Resource"* calculations have only considered the high-grade massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralization – there has been no testing as yet for an orebody composed of "disseminated mineralization" of moderate grade and tonnage.

The author visited the property between September 18 and 20, 2009. The object of the visit was to complete a geological examination of the property, examine the 2009 trenching as well as to assess potential for future work underground and on surface. Samples collected from the 2009 trenches returned uniformly low values in gold.

Follow-up work is clearly warranted on the property – the following report documents the work completed on the property and recommends a follow-up geological mapping and diamond drill program for a total of $210,000.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

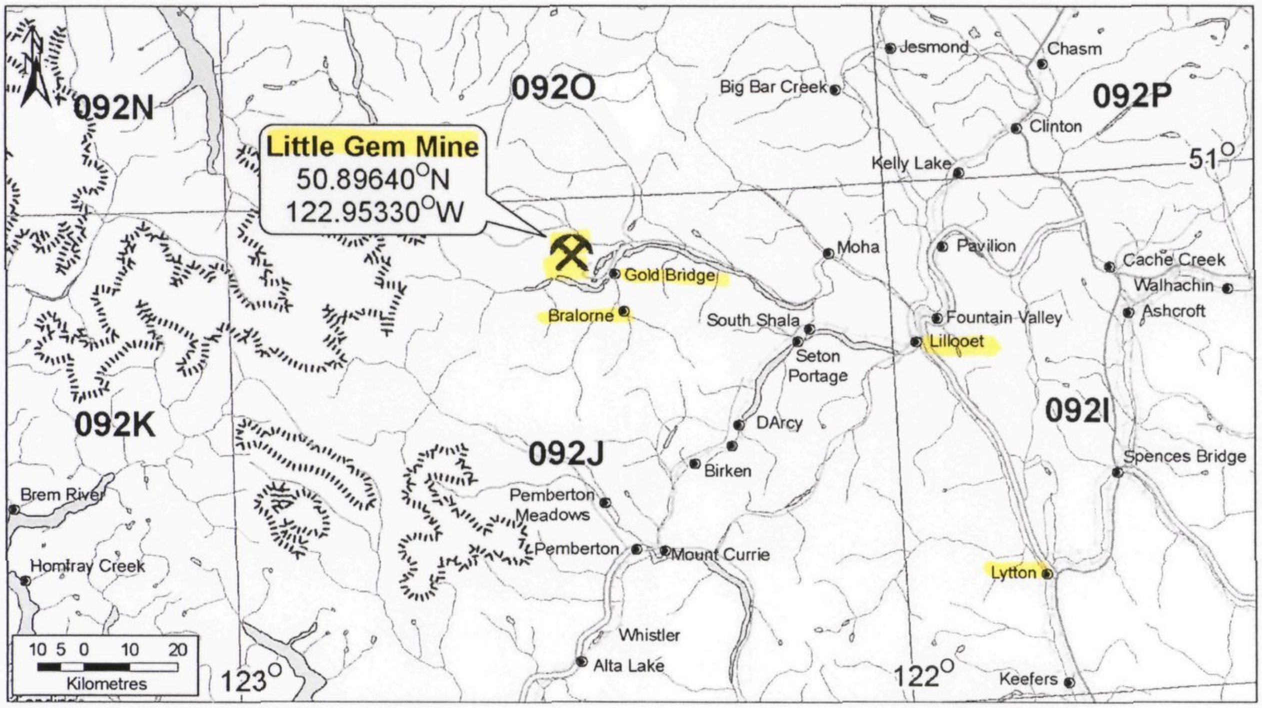


Figure 1. **Location map of Little Gem Mine, situated NW of Gold Bridge and Bralorne, BC.**

4.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report and the completed work program in 2009 described within was prepared at the request of A. Beaton of Goldbridge Mining Ltd. ("Goldbridge") to summarize historic data, document the 2009 work by the company and recommend an exploration program for future work in 2010 to further evaluate the property.

4.1 Preamble

Goldbridge Mining Ltd. has acquired by option, staking, and purchase 4,608 hectares of mineral claims grouped into the Little Gem Cobalt-Gold property. Refer to 6.0 (list) and 6.2 (map) for descriptions of the claim group and 6.1 for option agreement details.

4.1.1 Background

The Little Gem Cobalt-gold Property is known from historical background and exploration of the last 97 years to contain high assays of gold, lead, zinc, copper and silver.

4.2 This Study

4.2.1 Terms of Reference

Goldbridge Mining Ltd. retained J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. to review the project, draw conclusions and make recommendations. The company commissioned a report to document the 2009 trenching program for assessment purposes.

4.2.2 Purpose of the Report

J. T. Shearer was advised by company officers that this report is intended to document the 2009 work program for assessment purposes and to establish the property as one of merit. This report complies with the 43-101 format and may be used for disclosure in fundraising over $250,000.

4.2.3 Sources of Information

A major source of information has been the numerous historical assessment reports on the area within the B.C. Government Ministry of Mines Minfile database. These reports are readily available from microfiche dating back to 1961 on work conducted for various companies up to 1992. Prior information is contained in the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines 1926-1964. In addition, Goldbridge Mining Ltd. and the vendors also have an extensive data file for activities since the 1980's when the principals of the company became active in the area.

4.2.4 Field Activity of the Qualified Person

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. visited the property between September 18 and 20, 2009 to examine the surface mineralization, 2009 trenches, underground workings and general geological conditions.

5.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author in writing this report used as sources of information those reports and files listed in the bibliography, sampling between September 18 to 20, 2009 and the results of the 2009 program. All of the reports were prepared by persons holding university degree in Geological Sciences. Based on the author's assessment by field checks, the information in these reports is accurate.

Exploration on Properties containing even low amounts of uranium is a divisive political and environmental issue in British Columbia. Educating the general public and First Nations will be an ongoing issue that should not be taken lightly nor ignored.

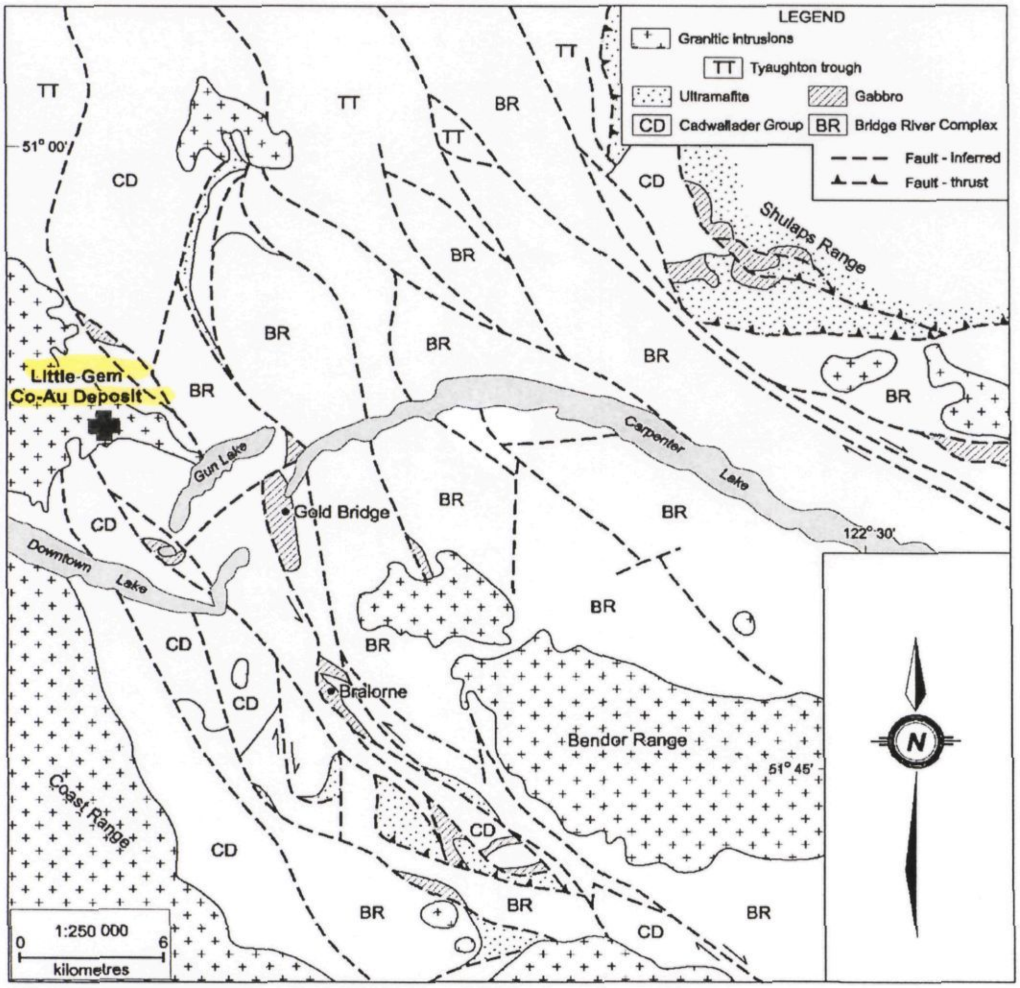


Figure 2 - Location map and generalized geology - Little Gem Property - GOLDBRIDGE MINING LTD., February 2008 (after Church, 1995)

6.0 PROPERY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Little Gem prospect is located within the Dickson Range near the head of Roxey Creek, 8 kilometres northwest of Gold Bridge. The mine workings are between 1800 and 1900 metre elevation, 2.3 kilometres northeast of Dickson Peak, 2.5 kilometres north of Mount Penrose and 5 kilometres northwest of Gun Lake. The town of Bralorne is located 17 kilometres southeast of the property.

The Little Gem Property comprises 4,608.2 ha in nineteen mineral claims. (Figure 2) and listed in the table 1. The three claims are owned jointly by Dr. B. N. Church (FMC # 141786) (B.N.C.) and Dr. R.H. McMillan (FMC #132841) under option to the company. The crowngrants previously holding have all reverted to the crown.

TABLE I

List of Claims

Name	Tenure #	Area (ha)	Current Expiry Date	Registered Owner
"No Name"	501174	81.537	Jan. 12/09	RHM 50% BNC 50%
Little Gem	502808	40.769	Jan. 13/09	RHM 50% BNC 50%
Little Gem	503409	122.316	Jan. 14/09	RHM 50% BNC 50%
	558800	40.804	May 16/08	B.N. Church
	561441	81.594	June 27/08	B.N. Church
	560573	244.257	June 13/08	210834
	560574	407.669	June 13/08	210834
	560575	509.806	June 13/08	210834
	560576	509.807	June 13/08	210834
	561704	489.668	June 29/08	210834
	561709	489.562	June 29/08	210834
	561714	509.821	June 29/08	210834
	561719	408.075	June 29/08	210834

Subsequently 6 claims were purchased on Feb. 14/08 for $15,000 from R. Billingsley (FMC 139085) for a 100% interest with no royalty or other payments due by Goldbridge Holdings Ltd. (FMC 210834). Goldbridge Holdings is 100% owned by Goldbridge Mining Ltd.

Name	Tenure #	Area (ha)	Current Expiry Date	Registered Ownership 100%
Jewel 2	558152	20.380	Feb. 15/09	210834 100
Jewel 3	564599	40.760	Feb. 15/09	210834 100
Bralorne 4	571127	244.580	Feb. 15/09	210834 100
Jewel 1	573344	101.900	Feb. 15/09	210834 100
Jewel 4	575316	203.770	Feb. 15/09	210834 100
Jewel 4A	575317	61.130	Feb. 15/09	210834 100
	Grand Total	4,608.205 ha		

6.1 Preamble

The core claims have been optioned from Church and McMillan, in an agreement dated October 23, 2007, to Goldbridge under the following terms and conditions:

$7,000 Down Payment Paid
Then $10,000 cash on the anniversary of year 1 to 5.
1,000,000 shares over 5 years, 200,000 each year
20% NPI Royalty of first 20,000 tonnes produced
2% NSR Royalty with a buyout of ½ of the NSR (1%) for $1,000,000

This agreement has been registered on title as of December 8, 2007.

A Director of the Company, E. Livgard, P.Eng.., located 8 claims in June 2007and subsequently transferred them to Goldbridge Holdings Ltd.

6.2 Environmental Liabilities

Preliminary onsite environmental studies (Entech, 2007) have shown that surface waters in the vicinity of the mine workings have pH values higher than 7. Some observed calcareous rocks may neutralize the small amount of acidic water that is produced since sulphides like arsenopyrite do not oxidize to any extent or dissolve into solution. Overall, very little oxidation of the arsenopyrite and other sulphides has occurred, likely due to the quantities of carbonate minerals present, minimizing the effects of acid mine drainage in the area. Acid water usually comes from oxidation of pyrite (FeS_2) to produce sulphuric acid. When water has a pH lower than 7, it is acidic and capable of picking up other metallic ions in addition to iron.

The main sources of water contamination around mines are associated with waste dumps and drainage of groundwater from underground workings. Neither of these sources are expected to be troublesome at Little Gem if the pH can be maintained at a high level to prevent dissolving minerals in the rocks or mining dumps.

Being situated on the side of a steep mountain, extra work will be required to maintain the safety of trails, roads, bridges, planned mining facilities, and associated pipelines.

Two water samples collected by Entech in 2007 returned very low uranium levels (0.0045 and 0.0003ppm). The recommended Water Quality Guidelines for BC for uranium is 0.3ppm while standards for CSR is 3.0ppm. Further water sampling is recommended for 2008.

Unless the chief inspector permits otherwise, where standard assay results show, or are expected to show uranium mineralization in a grade of 0.05% by weight or greater or thorium mineralization in a grade of 0.15% by weight or greater, ensure that:

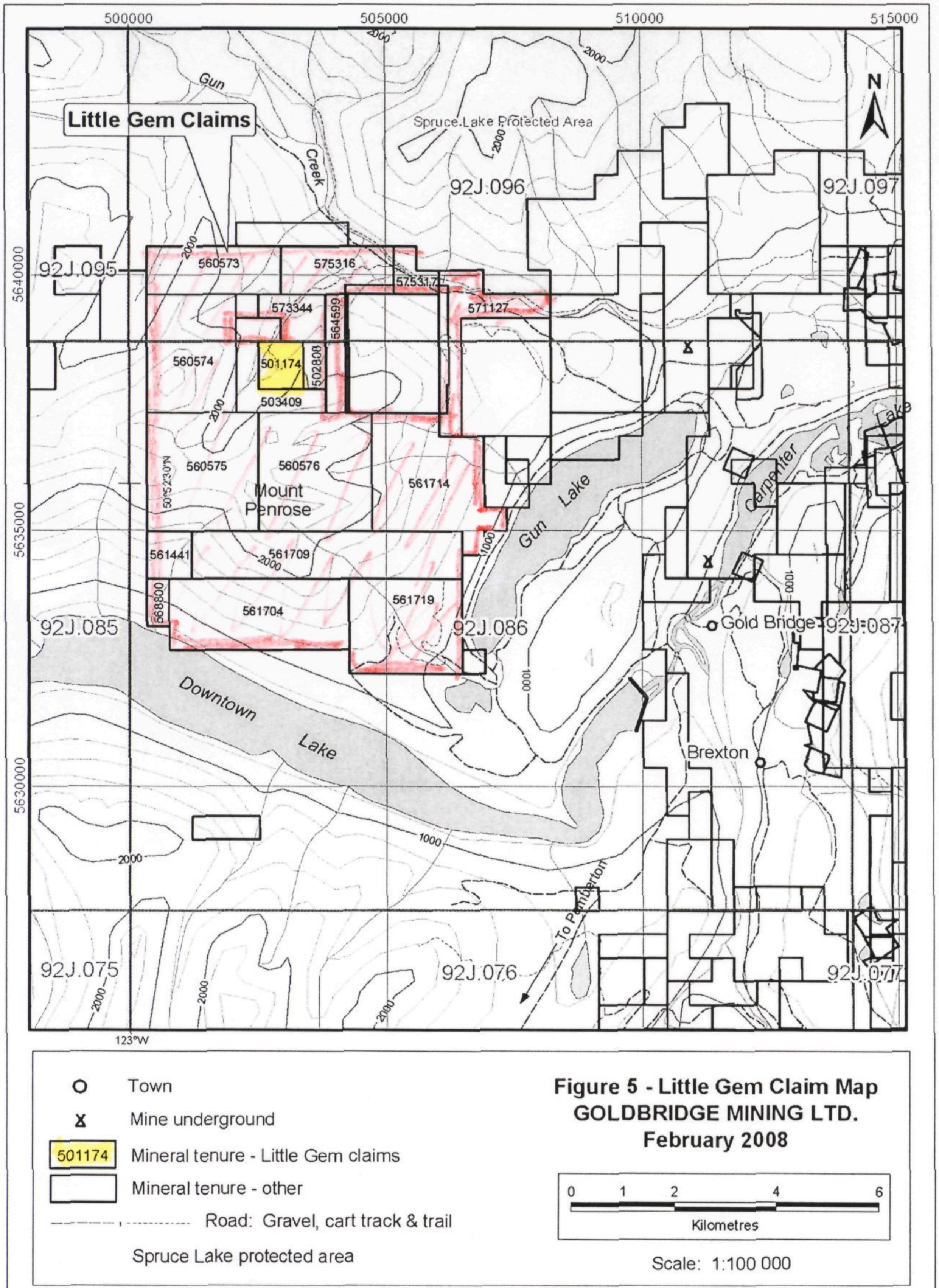


Figure 5 - Little Gem Claim Map
GOLDBRIDGE MINING LTD.
February 2008

- All drill holes are completely sealed with concrete on completion of exploration;
- All practicable precautions are taken to ensure no drilling fluid water or drill cuttings contaminate any drinking water supply, irrigation water supply or surface water;
- All persons working at the explorations site are provided with gamma radiation dosimeter of an approved type; and
- No person is exposed to a whole body dose of more that 5 millisieverts in a 12 month period.

All samples collected in 2007 returned very low uranium and thorium levels (142 samples) except for one sample from Level #1 which assayed 5,547 ppm U.

6.3 Permits

The company and property will be subject to Mine Permit regulations of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. A permit will be required for any proposed drilling and bulk sample.

The Little Gem area is within the claimed traditional territory of the St'at'imc Tribal Council. The legal requirements for consultation and accommodations of First Nation Rights, Title and Interest are still being debated in the courts. A proactive approach to dealing with issues and resource values which are of a concern to First Nations, and working with First Nations to ensure economic activity provides positive benefits, is an important part of increasing business security throughout British Columbia. There are no obvious impediments to developing the Project in a timely matter related to First Nation issues. The Nxekmenlhkalha Lti Tmicwa (St'at'imc Preliminary Draft Land Use Plan) has been established. This plan establishes the St'at'imc Nations' vision and land use principles for their traditional land, as well as general management direction and special management direction for water, cultural heritage, wildlife, fish and sensitive ecosystems. The document also identifies community economic development (CED) areas and general principals.

The Spruce Lake – South Chilcotin Provincial Park is located to the north of the Property.

The old crowngrant mineral claims have lapsed and reverted. There are no other surface rights held by third parties to the author's knowledge.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Access

Access to the property from Gold Bridge is via Gun Lake and thence on the Slim Creek logging road. At km. 12.9 on the Slim Creek road, a mountain road leads up Roxey Creek to the mine workings, a distance of 3 km. as the crow flies. The access road is partially overgrown by alders and willows at the lower end and some cutting will be necessary to allow four-wheel drive vehicle access.

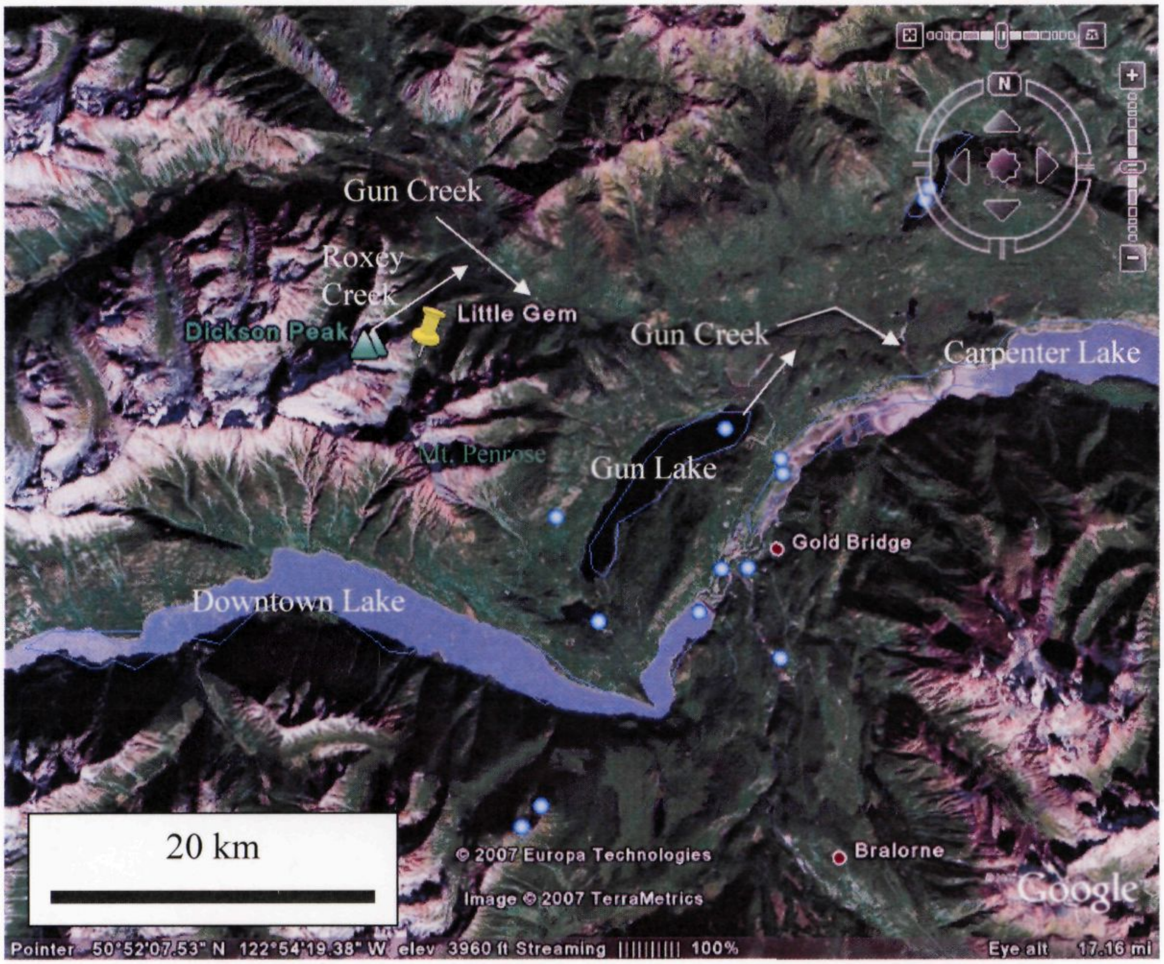


Figure 3. **Aerial photo of Little Gem mining property, part of the Roxey Creek and Gun Creek drainage systems, Little Gem Mine, BC.**

7.2 Climate

The general area has a high elevation northern inland dominated climate. Dramatic variations in the Little Gem's climate are caused by a combination of elevation, rainshadow effects, and latitude. Generally winters are long and summers cool and short with only occasional hot spells. Average January highs are -7°C, while July averages to 22°C. These temperatures apply to valley bottoms. At higher elevations temperatures are about 5°C to greater than 7°C cooler. Annual precipitation ranges from less than 380mm at lower elevations to over 1,250mm at higher elevations. The Little Gem area can be worked from June to October most years without handling or plowing snow.

Temperatures from the Bralorne station varied from a low of -36°C in winter to a maximum of 37.8°C in summer. Overall, the annual mean temperature was 4.6°C. In terms of precipitation, total annual rainfall averaged 386mm while total snowfall averaged 231 cm.

7.3 Physiography

The Co-Au showings are exposed on a steep hillside in the Dickson Range, part of the eastern Coast Mountain Ranges. Steep peaks are separated by wooded valleys and slopes. The timber line is between 1700 metres to 2100 metres in the area. The property is located on a west-facing timbered slope between the elevations of 1800 and 2100 metres. The area is timbered with Douglas fir, spruce and pine with light undergrowth.

The area of the Little Gem Claims has been heavily affected by Pleistocene to recent glaciation with arêtes, cirques, tarns and hanging valleys common in the area. Steep slopes are often covered by a thin veneer of talus.

The lower levels of the property are heavily forested. There is adequate water from several creek drainages for mineral exploration on this property.

7.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The property lies 12.9km northwest of Goldbridge and is easily accessible by road.

The nearest mill/concentrator is located in Bralorne, about 20km to the south, which is owned by Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd. This mill has an operating capacity of 120 tonnes per day with room to expand. The mill is presently on standby. The tailings deposition system, power supply and distribution require upgrading (www.bralorne.com).

8.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

Pink cobalt-bloom on weathered mineralization led to discovery of the Little Gem showings by prospectors W.H. Ball and William Haylmore in 1934. The prospectors sold their interests to J.M. and R.R. Taylor in 1937. The property was then optioned to the United States Vanadium Corporation between 1938 and 1939, and during that time the upper (#1) adit and most of the lower (#2) adit were driven. United States Vanadium Corp. subsequently suspended operations in Canada.
In 1940, the property was optioned by Bralorne Mines. The #2 adit and two short raises were completed. Due to the war, the Bralorne option was dropped.

In 1952, Estella Mines optioned the property and completed a switchback road from the Gun Creek Bridge to the Little Gem camp and completed twelve (12) short A-X diamond drill holes totalling 667 feet (203.4 metres) from the #2 adit. Allen (1956) reported incomplete results from seven of the drill holes as follows:

TABLE 2
1952 Estella Drilling

Hole# / length	Location	Angle	Dip	Core Length	Au Oz/ton	Co%
1 / 30 ft.	SW drift	S82E	0	2.5'	0.20	1.28
				20.0'	Disseminated sulphides and lost core	
				10.9'	0.36	1.39
				3.5'	disseminated sulphides	
2 / 24 ft.	SW drift	S88E	0	1.7'	0.28	0.93
				1.3'	massive sulphides and lost core	
3 / 28 ft.	SW drift	S12E	0	1.5'	0.28	2.34
				1.5'	massive sulphides and lost core	
				9.5'	0.35	0.90
4 / 28 ft.	SW drift	S17W	0	6.5'	massive sulphides and lost core	
5 /?	SW drift	S52E	-25^0	3.3'	lost core and heavy sulphides	
				4.7'	massive to disseminated sulphides	
6 / 97 ft.	SW drift	S88E	-25^0	9.0'	lost core and massive sulphides	
				2.2'	lost core, massive to disseminated sulphides	
7 / 68 ft.	SW drift	N43W	-25	16.0'	lost core, massive to disseminated sulphides	
				4.0'	lost core, massive to disseminated sulphides	

Measurements are all imperial.

Estella Mines ran out of money and the property was obtained by Northern Gem Mining Corporation in December of 1955 – this company completed road work, camp improvements and some work on the mineral showings in 1956. The work included four AX-sized diamond drill holes totalling 697 feet (212.5 metres) from the #2 adit. Allen (1956) reported some of the results as follows:

TABLE 3
1956 Northern Gem Drilling

Hole# / length	Location	Angle	Dip	From	To	Au oz/ton	Co%	U_3O_8%
1-56 / 167'	50 ft. in	S55E	-30	133.5	135.0	0.22	0.21	-
				138.0	139.0	0.54	0.54	nil
				139.0	145.0	3.26	2.42	Nil
				145.0	146.5	2.40	0.25	Nil
				146.5	151.5	Lost core		
				151.5	152.5	1.52	0.20	nil
2-56 / 225'	50 ft. in	S55E	-40	177.0	185.5	0.04	0.13	-
				185.5	192.0	0.02	0.01	-
3-56 / 125 ft.	100 ft. in	S72E	-30	83.0	88.5	0.04	0.08	-
				88.5	97.0	0.04	0.11	-
4-56 / 180 ft.	100 ft. in	S72E	-40	186.0	192.0	massive sulphides		

**Drill hole locations are all measured from the portal of the lower adit. *Measurements are all imperial.*

In 1957, Northern Gem Mining Corp. completed 363 ft. (119 m.) of drifting and 50 ft. (16.4 m.) of crosscutting at the #1 adit. They also collared the #3 adit, completing 435 ft. (142.7 m.) of drifting and 70 ft. (23 m.) of crosscutting. They also completed 2,600 ft. (853 m.) of diamond drilling. This work shows part of the eastern portion of the #3 adit as being mineralized starting at about 10 metres from the portal.

Goldbridge has not undertaken any independent investigation of the resource estimate nor has it independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to verify the classification of the resources, and therefore the historical estimates should not be relied upon.

However, the author believes that these historical estimates provide a conceptual indication of the potential of the property and are relevant to ongoing exploration.

No modern calculation of mineral resources for the Little Gem property has been undertaken and the available data is not of sufficient quality to calculate an estimate to current technical standards. Estimates however have been made in the past based on underground and surface channel sampling by Stevenson (1948) and the drilling by Estella Mines and Northern Gem Mining Corporation. These are included in this section as "*Historical Resource Estimates*".

Allen (1956) calculated a resource of "*9425 tons* (8570 tonnes) *grading 0.67 oz. /ton* (23 g/t) Au*, 2.97% Co and 0.25% U*". This 1956 estimate was based on surface and underground channel sampling and diamond drilling within an area approximately 40 metres in length and 20 metres vertical extent. Apparently the mineralized pod remained open for expansion along strike and to depth. A later figure quoted in the Canadian Mines Handbook (1960, p.185), and presumably based on additional work, estimated "*20,000 tons* (18, 000 tonnes) *averaging g 0.65 oz/ton* (22.3 g/t), *3.0% Co and 0.25%* U_3O_8".

Major Resources Ltd. held the property in 1979, and completed an airborne magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometric survey.

Anvil Resources Ltd. was the most recent company to hold the property, completing two surface diamond drill holes totalling 373.8 metres in 1986. By 1986 a broad program of data compilation geology, geochemistry, geophysics, trenching and drilling had been completed (Lammle, 1986).

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Regional Geology

The most recent work on the regional geological setting is by Church (1995). The rocks of the Bridge River mining camp comprise a variety of Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary strata and igneous intrusions. The Bralorne intrusions and Pioneer volcanic rocks are the most consistently mineralized rocks in the area and the granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex appear to have been the principal source of mineralizing solutions.

The geology of the camp records repeated cycles of deformation. The oldest rocks are strongly fragmented and intricately folded; spilitic greenschist metamorphism is common. Numerous slices and wedges of Cadwallader and Bridge River metamorphic rocks are found throughout the area testifying to a complicated tectonic history. The youngest units are weakly metamorphosed and block faulted.

It is believed that the inbrication of rocks from Cadwallader (Stikinia) and Bridge River (Cache Creek) terranes occurred at the time of plate collision. Faults and folds disrupt all the units and the general lack of stratigraphic markers makes it difficult to fully evaluate the structures. Although current studies allow tentative restoration of the ancient terranes the details remain controversial. The present map pattern mainly reflects Cretaceous and Tertiary tectonic activity. A relatively young 'slice fabric' dominates the region. This consists of panels of diverse rocks (including ramped blocks of older rocks) bounded by major northwest and north-trending faults of the Cadwallader and Yalakom fault systems, which mark the boundaries of the principal structural domains that have persisted through the emplacement of the late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary granitic plutons.

That parts of the Cadwallader and Bridge River suites were deposited penecontemporaneously in adjacent terranes is suggested by similar fossil assemblages and similar geochemical signatures of the volcanic rocks. These volcanic rocks are MORB-like theoleiites generated from rising mantle diapirs, possibly in a back-arc setting.

The Bralorne intrusions are small gabbro and diorite stocks mostly aligned along the Cadwallader break. Zircon from a coarse-grained phase near Gold Bridge yields a U-Pb date of 293±13 Ma, indicating that the intrusions are among the oldest rocks in the area. These rocks have silica contents in the range of 45 to 55% (averaging 50.8%), similar to the Pioneer volcanics, but relatively high in magnesia and low in titania and iron oxides. The geochemistry is similar to that of rocks of ophiolitic affinity in the Thetford area of Quebec and in a general way to that of Magmas of oceanic arc tholeiite association.

The Bridge River mining camp is known principally for mesothermal gold-quartz vein mineralization. An intricate system of fractures is thought to have cont5rolled the movement of the ore-solutions; the most profound crustal breaks being the main solution channelways.

Mineralizing solutions in the Bridge River cam were originally considered to be magmatic, the result of differentiation of Bralorne gabbro and diorite that produced the soda granite (plagiogranite). However, it is now known that the Bralorne intrusions and associated ophiolite complex are Paleozoic and much older than the ore veins. Indeed, the age of mineralization at the Bralorne mine, determined by K-Ar dating of wallrock alteration is 85.1 Ma. This is similar to the age of the nearby Gwyneth Lake satellitic stock, dated 85.9 Ma, and within the 69.5 to 98.4 Ma-Zircon-dating range of the adjacent Bendor pluton.

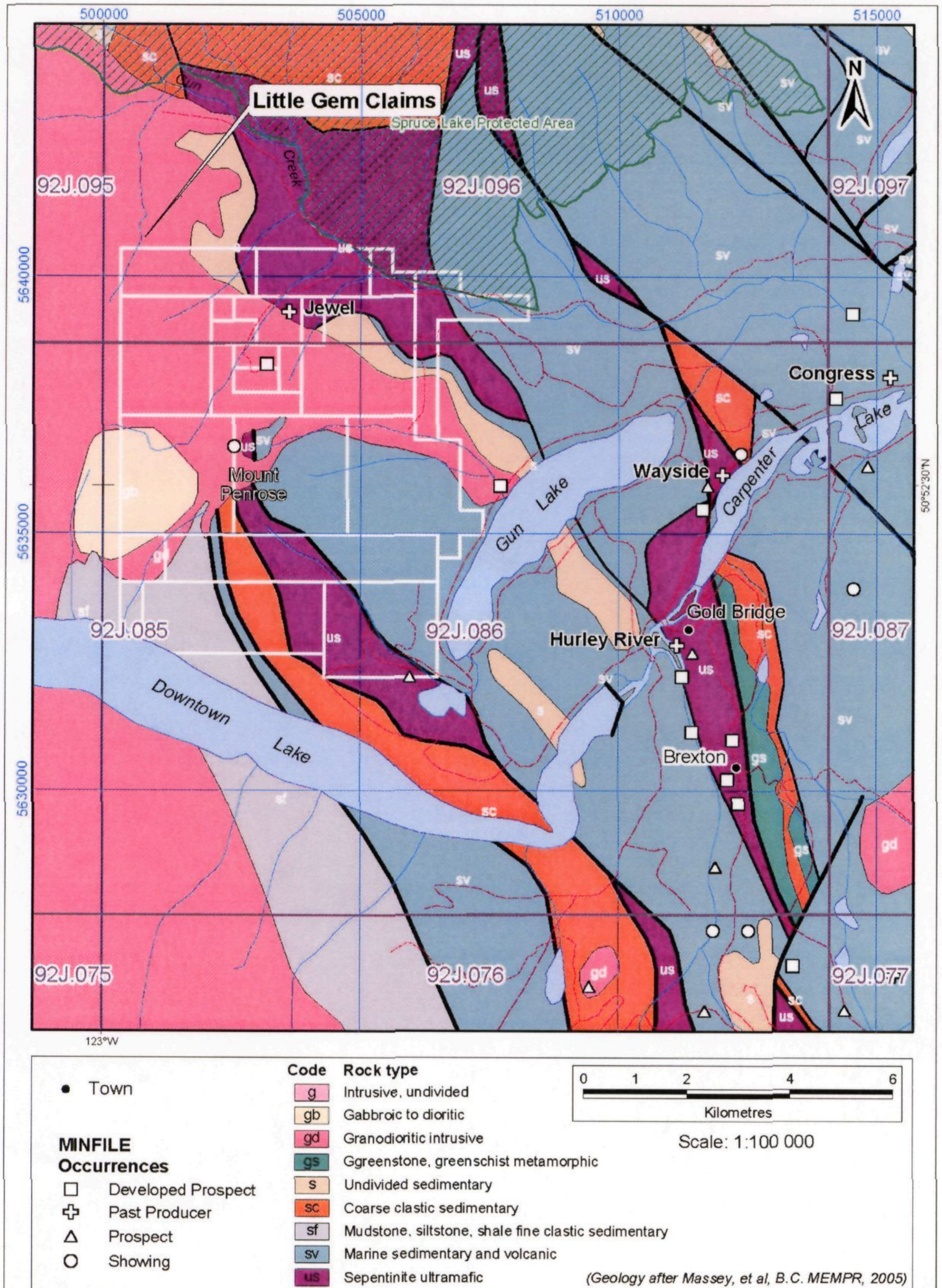


Figure 7 - Regional Geology - GOLDBRIDGE MINING LTD., February 2008

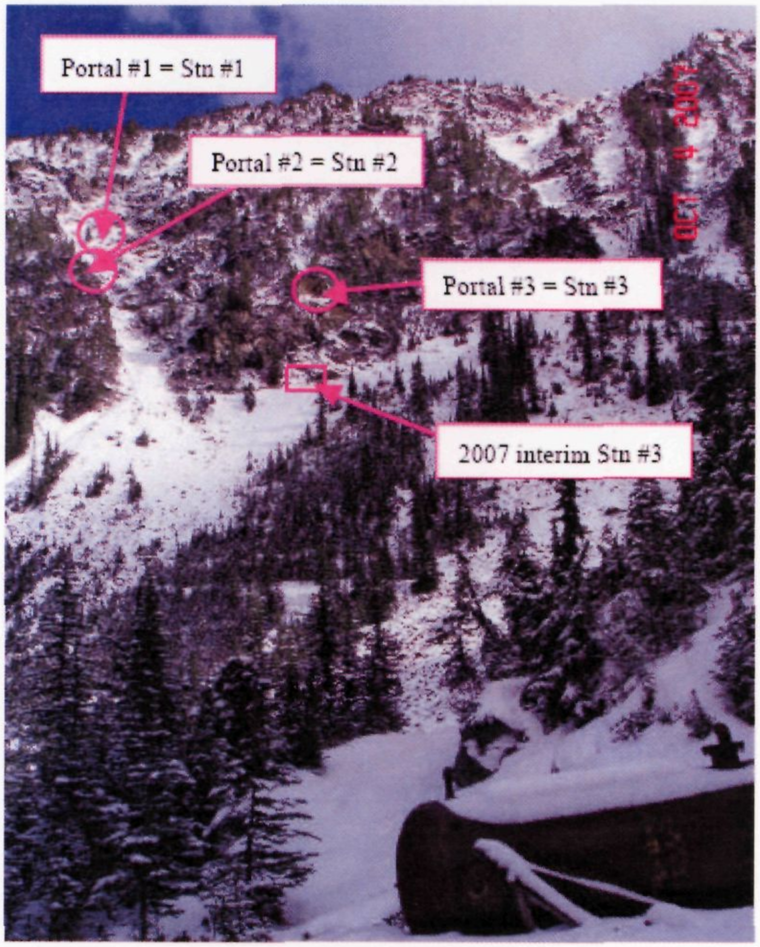


Figure 4.

Overview photo of three portals identified as Portal #1 (uppermost), Portal #2 (intermediate), and Portal #3 (lowest), Little Gem Mine, BC, and corresponding station locations.

9.2 Property Geology

The Little Gem Mine workings and showings are underlain by granitic rocks of the Cretaceous to Tertiary Penrose Stock, a lobe of the Coast Plutonic Complex that projects east from Dickson Peak across Roxey Creek to Gun Lake (Church, 1995). Penrose Stock granitic rocks consist mainly of biotite hornblende granodiorite and some granitic phases that intrude Late Paleozoic to Mesozoic Ferguson Series cherts, argillites and limestones on the southwest. On the northeast the stock intrudes Late Paleozoic to Mesozoic Noel Formation black argillite, calcareous rocks and tuffs and serpentinized peridotites of probable Jurassic age (Church, 1995). Lammle (1986) believes that the area of the mine workings was close to the upper contact of the Penrose granitic intrusive body which has been shallowly unroofed. Lammle mapped abundant xenoliths of recrystallized volcanic (?) rock that in all probability represents blocks that were incorporated into the quartz diorite during intrusion.

Stevenson (1948) noted the presence of three steeply-dipping feldspar porphyry dykes ranging from 25 centimetres to 16 metres in thickness associated with the showings – these dykes are of varying and different orientations from the altered and mineralized zones and were not considered genetically related to the mineralization. Lammle (1986) observed some lamprophyre dykes in the area of the showings.

A northeasterly trending zone of bleached granodiorite, exposed for a strike length of about 200 metres between Roxey Creek and Jewel Creek, can also be traced on the cliffs and through the mine workings for a vertical range of more that 100 metres. The zone, containing brownish carbonates and minor quartz, attains a maximum width of about 12 metres on the west where it rises above talus slope in the valley of Roxey Creek; it narrows to the east where it is covered by glacial overburden.

A number of tan coloured ankeritic carbonate zones associated with shears are conspicuous near the showings. These cut the zone of bleached granodiorite and are believed to be younger than the main period of mineralization. This second, lower temperature event may have caused some leaching and corrosion of the ore minerals noted by Sebert (1987).

9.2.1 Structure and Metamorphism

The mapping generally shows the hornblende biotite quartz diorite to be relatively unaltered. At the showings, however, it appears to contain a younger more felsic intrusion, and an occasional lamprophyre dyke, and it is much faulted and fractured. Some of the stronger faults have acted as a plumbing system along which hydrothermal fluids migrated, and these have ankeritic alteration along them and at the workings heavy to massive sulphide mineralization. The principal controlling fault system mapped trends east-southeasterly and dips at a steep angle into the mountain to the south; it is mineralized at the workings and near the divide between Roxey and Jewell Creeks, and is covered by overburden in the cirque basin of Roxey Creek.

10.0 DEPOSIT MODEL CONSIDERATION

The Little Gem Prospect is a hypothermal colbalt-sulpharsenide and gold vein. These types of deposits are not well understood and the Little Gem Zone may be transitional between gold quartz veins and nickel-cobalt-silver veins.

The veins are typically steeply dipping, narrow tabular or splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual pods vary from centimetres up to more than 3m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000m in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones.

The irregular lenses of almost solid sulphides contain cobalt and gold values in association with danaite, loellingite, safflorite, arsenopyrite, scheelite and minor molybdenum. Uranium, in the form of uraninite, occurs in the gangue along with coarse-grained allanite, apatite, feldspar, quartz, chlorite, sericite, calcite, erythrite and limonite. Gold occurs mainly as microscopic veinlets of the native metal within and adjacent to the sulpharsenide minerals. Surrounding the ore, strongly bleached and sericitized granodiorite containing disseminated sulphides, residual quartz, feldspar and kaolin grades into unaltered granodiorite. The metallic minerals occur with the gangue in coarsely crystalline masses but are in general younger than most of the gangue minerals. The combination of the batholithic host rocks and the association of uraninite with hornblende, biotite, apatite, allanite, monazite, orthoclase, cobalt sulpharsenides, arsenopyrite and molybdenite is indicative of high temperature, possibly magma-derived, hydrothermal fluids.

It is considered significant that the Little Gem mineralization occurs in the Bralorne gold Camp. There are numerous variations on the gold in quartz veins model which was such a prolific producer of gold to the southeast in the Bralorne-pioneer vein systems which produced in excess of 117,800 kg of Au from ore with an average grade of 9.3 g/t.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

The Little Gem mineralization consists of structurally-controlled lenses of semi-massive and disseminated mineralization associated with pegmatitic intergrowths of iron-cobalt sulpharsenides, allanite (Ce, Di, La and Y group bearing epidote), apatite, K-feldspar, quartz, chlorite, sericite, calcite, molybdenite and uraninite (Stevenson, 1948). Uraninite is associated with the non-metallic gangue minerals within the pegmatite lenses (Stevenson, 1948).

According to Stevenson (1949), the *"massive sulpharsenide ore, containing the cobalt and associated gold, is a mixture of the cobalt-bearing variety of arsenopyrite (danaite) and loellingite-safflorite"*. Church (1995) also reports the presence of minor scheelite. The mineralized lenses range in width from several centimetres to a maximum width of 7 feet (2.1 metres) and occur in a steeply south-dipping east-trending zone (080^0) of bleaching and sericitized granodiorite approximately 12 metres (40 feet) wide which has been traced for a length of approximately 40 metres (130 feet) in adit #1. Stevenson (1948) states that on surface and in the underground adits two sub-parallel zones of mineralization and two other possible sub-zones have been exposed. The mineralization is also exposed in adit #2, 58 feet (18 metres) lower in elevation. Stevenson (1948) also describes mineralization exposed in two *"open cuts and strippings further up the mountain-side, just below the top of the ridge at a point 450 feet (*140 metres*) above and 600 feet (*180 metres*) easterly from the upper adit"* (adit #1). The altered bleached granodioritic wallrocks consists of sericite and residual quartz with scattered needles of small diamond-shaped crystals of arsenopyrite. Allen (1956) obtained an assay of 0.27% Co across 30 feet (9.2 metres) on a zone of *"disseminated sulphides"* in bleached granodiorite in an outcrop below the trail, 45 metres southwest of the #2 adit portal. Stevenson's maps and sampling results have been reproduced in Figure 5 and Table 2. Church (1995) notes *"a number of tan-coloured ankeritic carbonate zones associated with shears"* being *"conspicuous near the showings"*.

Assays, Little Gem Mine.

CHANNEL SAMPLES.

Sample No.	Width.	Gold.	Silver.	Uranium-Oxide Equivalent.	Cobalt.	Iron.	Arsenic.	Sulphur.	Silica.
	Inches.	Oz. per Ton.	Oz. per Ton.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1	24	1.04	*Nil*	0.0055	3.6	......	......	......	......
2	30	0.41	*Nil*	0.0300	1.3	29.7	42.6	14.5	6.3
3	72	0.52	*Nil*	0.0220	5.1	20.3	48.2	3.7	5.9
4	84	0.32	*Nil*	0.0025	6.1	20.0	61.2	1.6	3.7
5	24	0.24	1.1	0.0200	0.3	......	......	......	......
6	25	0.27	Trace	0.0035	4.4	......	......	......	......
7	24	0.35	*Nil*	0.0200	3.9	......	......	......	......
8	18	1.60	*Nil*	0.0070	4.3	25.2	42.2	14.2	2.7
9	60	0.27	*Nil*	0.0100	0.9	......	......	......	......
10	96	0.87	*Nil*	0.0030	0.8	......	......	......	......
11	60	0.22	*Nil*	0.0100	0.3	......	......	......	......
12	24	0.02	Trace	0.0140	0.5	......	......	......	......
13	13	1.24	0.1	0.0080	6.0	......	......	......	......
14	36	0.53	*Nil*	0.0380	3.5	......	......	......	......
15	12	0.61	Trace	0.0050	5.7	......	......	......	......
16	33	0.62	0.1	0.0220	4.1	......	......	......	......
17	36	0.51	*Nil*	0.0320	2.5	......	......	......	......
18	39	0.15	Trace	0.2100	1.5	......	......	......	......
19	36	1.09	0.1	0.0260	6.6	......	......	......	......
20	36	0.23	Trace	1.0100	1.3	......	......	......	......
21	38	0.48	0.3	1.5400	2.9	15.4	12.8	4.9	23.2
22	40	0.38	0.1	0.2400	3.0	......	......	......	......
23	53	0.84	0.3	0.5700	4.0	20.1	27.2	9.8	9.8
24	49	0.01	*Nil*	0.2300	0.7	......	......	......	......
25	52	0.51	0.4	0.2100	3.5	......	......	......	......
26	34	1.21	0.1	1.0400	5.3	21.7	35.8	13.0	9.5
27	23	1.78	Trace	0.5300	7.2	18.4	32.8	11.6	14.4
28	60	0.76	*Nil*	1.8900	5.4	......	......	......	......
29	39	1.58	0.1	0.0095	3.8	21.5	31.5	11.3	12.5
30	39	1.82	*Nil*	0.0100	1.3	......	......	......	......
31	38	0.58	Trace	0.0030	0.6	......	......	......	......
32	24	0.83	0.1	0.0030	0.5	......	......	......	......
33	48	1.00	*Nil*	0.0630	1.4	......	......	......	......
34	33	1.26	*Nil*	0.0025	1.1	......	......	......	......
35	26	1.40	Trace	0.0015	1.2	......	......	......	......
36	12	0.34	*Nil*	0.0020	0.4	......	......	......	......
37	60	0.12	Trace	0.0040	2.0	......	......	......	......
38	80	2.21	Trace	0.8700	3.1	......	......	......	......
39	72	2.14	*Nil*	0.0180	4.4	19.8	45.4	3.1	7.6

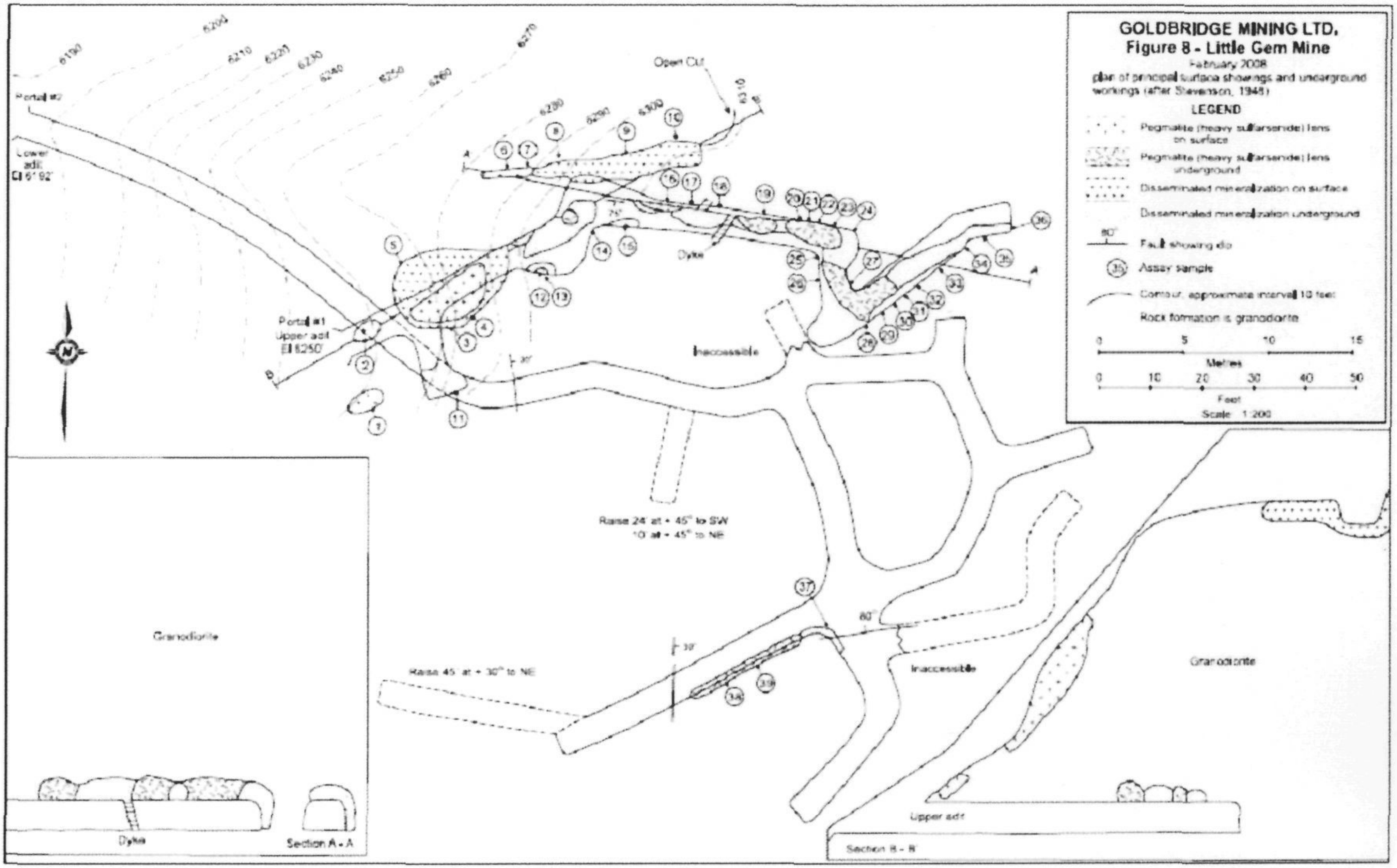
MISCELLANEOUS SELECTED SAMPLES.

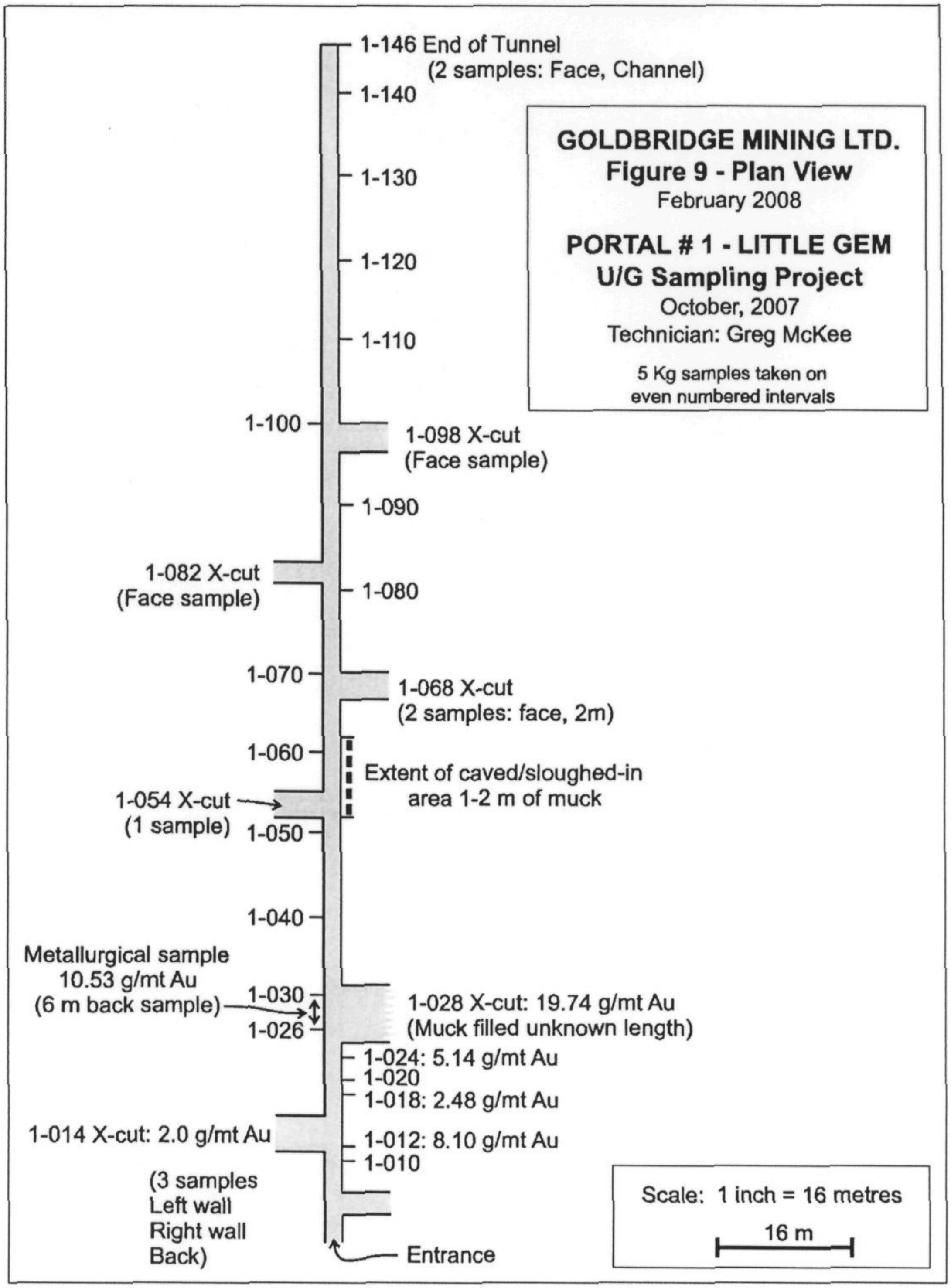
Sample No.	Description.	Gold.	Silver.	Uranium-Oxide Equivalent.	Cobalt.
		Oz. per Ton.	Oz. per Ton.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
40	Upper adit, near Sample No. 27, sulpharsenide and non-metallics	0.66	*Nil*	0.130	2.4
41	Upper adit, near Sample No. 27, massive sulpharsenide	1.46	*Nil*	0.003	3.6
42	Upper adit, dump; mixed sulpharsenide and non-metallics	0.01	*Nil*	3.200	0.2
43	Upper adit, dump; principally non-metallics	0.06	0.1	0.350	0.91
44	Lower adit, near Sample No. 38, mixed sulpharsenide and non-metallics	1.66	*Nil*	0.210	4.4
45	Surface, near Sample No. 7; selected sulpharsenide crystals; also assaying (per cent.) Fe, 10.3; As, 60.7; SiO_2, 2.7	0.28	0.1	0.005	6.2
46	Similar to Sample No. 45	0.33	*Nil*	0.002	6.5
47	Highest showings, higher of two open-cuts; across 3-inch rib of sulpharsenide and non-metallics	4.56	0.5	0.270	2.8
48	Location, ditto; check sample across same material as No. 47	23.34	0.6	0.375	4.6
49	Location, ditto; typical mineralization from ore-pile	7.04	Trace	0.750	4.5
50	Highest showings, lower of two open-cuts; across 15-inch wide lens of mixed sulpharsenide and non-metallics	45.92	1.8	2.800	5.7
51	Location, ditto; across a 2-inch rib of molybdenite in the sulpharsenide lens; Mo, 24.2 per cent.	1.19	0.2	2.240	0.5
52	Location, ditto; typical mineralization from ore-pile	2.10	0.1	2.600	1.6

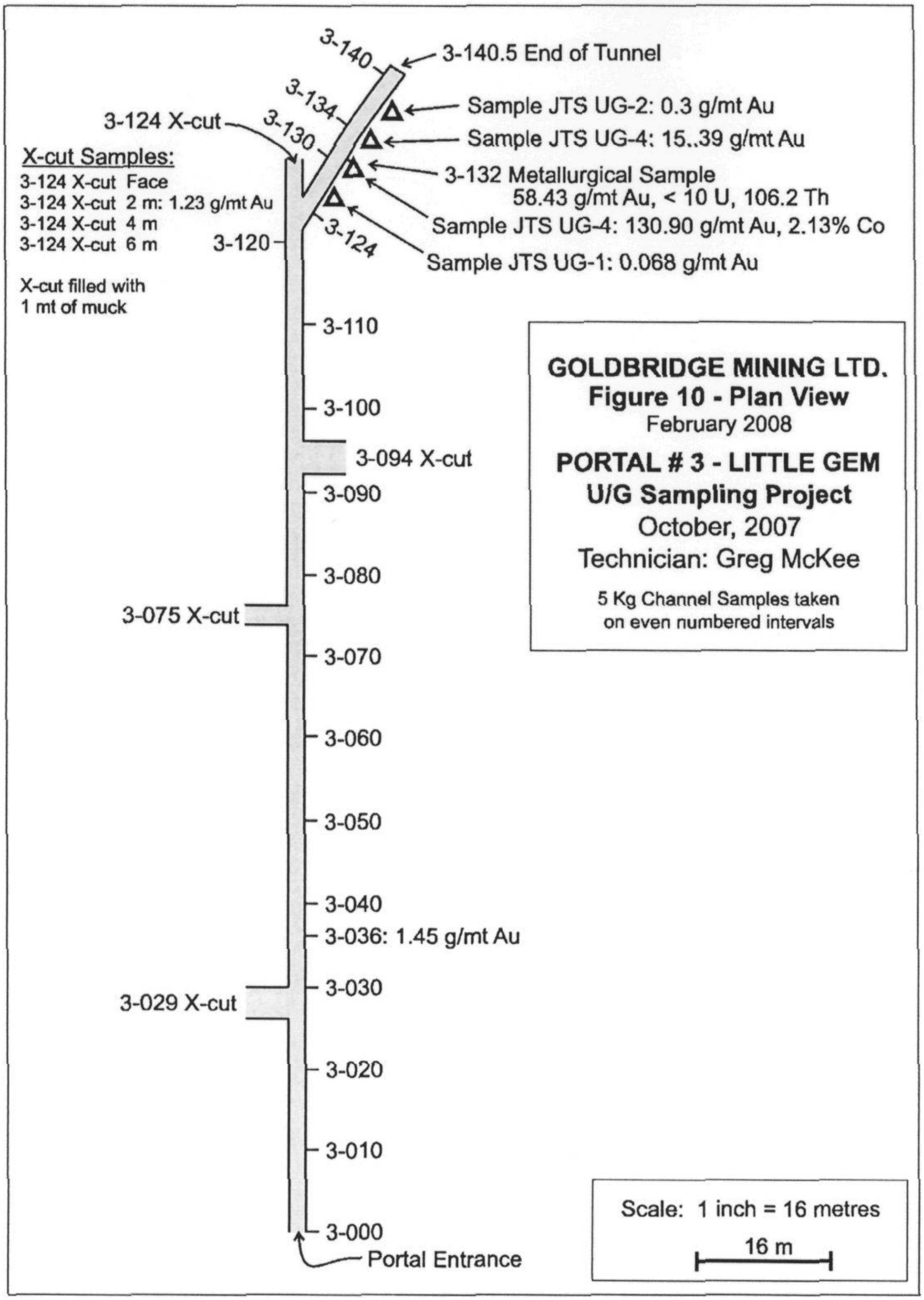
Table 4 - Assays - Little Gem Mine Property (after Stevenson, 1948)

According to Stevenson (1948), *"gold is moderately widespread within the pegmatite lenses"*. Sampling by Stevenson (1948, Table 4) returned several results with assays between 1 and 2 ounces of gold per ton, with two specimens (samples #48 and #50) of selected material from the open-cuts near the top of the ridge assaying 23.34 and 45.92 oz/ton Au. It is not known if these samples are channel samples, grab or chip samples. In polished section, Stevenson observed gold intergrown with sulpharsenide minerals, between metallic and non-metallic minerals and some wholly within the non-metallic minerals. Uraninite on the other and is moderately fine grained (generally < 0.03 mm.) and occurs as widely scattered cubic or octahedral grains generally scattered throughout the non-metallic minerals (Stevenson, 1948).

Mapping by Lammle (1986) showed that, in general, the granitic host rock is *"relatively unaltered. At the showings, however, it appears to contain a younger more felsic intrusion, and an occasional lamprophyre dyke, and is much faulted and fractured. Some of the stronger faults have acted as a plumbing system along which hydrothermal fluids migrated. These have ankeritic alteration along them, and at the workings heavy to massive sulphide mineralization. The principal controlling fault system mapped trends east-southeasterly and dips at a steep angle into the mountain to the south: it is mineralized at the workings and near the divide between Roxey an Jewel Creeks, and is covered by overburden in the cirque basin of Roxey Creek"*. He further states that *"the projections along strike of this fault system have exploration potential both to the west and east, but complicating later faults of both steep and flat dips could offset the projections"*.


GOLDBRIDGE MINING LTD.
Figure 8 - Little Gem Mine
February 2008
plan of principal surface showings and underground workings (after Stevenson, 1948)
LEGEND
Pegmatite (heavy sulfarsenide) lens on surface
Pegmatite (heavy sulfarsenide) lens underground
Disseminated mineralization on surface
Disseminated mineralization underground
Fault showing dip
Assay sample
Contour, approximate interval 10 feet
Rock formation is granodiorite
Metres
Feet
Scale 1:200
Open Cut
Portal #2
Lower adit El 6192'
Portal #1 Upper adit El 6250'
Dyke
Inaccessible
Raise 24' at + 45° to SW
10' at + 45° to NE
Raise 45' at + 30° to NE
Granodiorite
Section A - A
Upper adit
Section B - B


GOLDBRIDGE MINING LTD.
Figure 9 - Plan View
February 2008
PORTAL # 1 - LITTLE GEM
U/G Sampling Project
October, 2007
Technician: Greg McKee
5 Kg samples taken on even numbered intervals
1-146 End of Tunnel (2 samples: Face, Channel)
1-140
1-130
1-120
1-110
1-100
1-098 X-cut (Face sample)
1-090
1-082 X-cut (Face sample)
1-080
1-070
1-068 X-cut (2 samples: face, 2m)
1-060
Extent of caved/sloughed-in area 1-2 m of muck
1-054 X-cut (1 sample)
1-050
1-040
Metallurgical sample 10.53 g/mt Au (6 m back sample)
1-030
1-026
1-028 X-cut: 19.74 g/mt Au (Muck filled unknown length)
1-024: 5.14 g/mt Au
1-020
1-018: 2.48 g/mt Au
1-014 X-cut: 2.0 g/mt Au
1-012: 8.10 g/mt Au
1-010
(3 samples Left wall Right wall Back)
Entrance
Scale: 1 inch = 16 metres
16 m


3-140
3-140.5 End of Tunnel
3-134
Sample JTS UG-2: 0.3 g/mt Au
3-124 X-cut
3-130
Sample JTS UG-4: 15..39 g/mt Au
X-cut Samples:
3-124 X-cut Face
3-124 X-cut 2 m: 1.23 g/mt Au
3-124 X-cut 4 m
3-124 X-cut 6 m
3-132 Metallurgical Sample
58.43 g/mt Au, < 10 U, 106.2 Th
Sample JTS UG-4: 130.90 g/mt Au, 2.13% Co
3-120
3-124
Sample JTS UG-1: 0.068 g/mt Au
X-cut filled with
1 mt of muck
3-110
GOLDBRIDGE MINING LTD.
Figure 10 - Plan View
February 2008
PORTAL # 3 - LITTLE GEM
U/G Sampling Project
October, 2007
Technician: Greg McKee
5 Kg Channel Samples taken
on even numbered intervals
3-100
3-094 X-cut
3-090
3-080
3-075 X-cut
3-070
3-060
3-050
3-040
3-036: 1.45 g/mt Au
3-029 X-cut
3-030
3-020
3-010
3-000
Portal Entrance
Scale: 1 inch = 16 metres
16 m

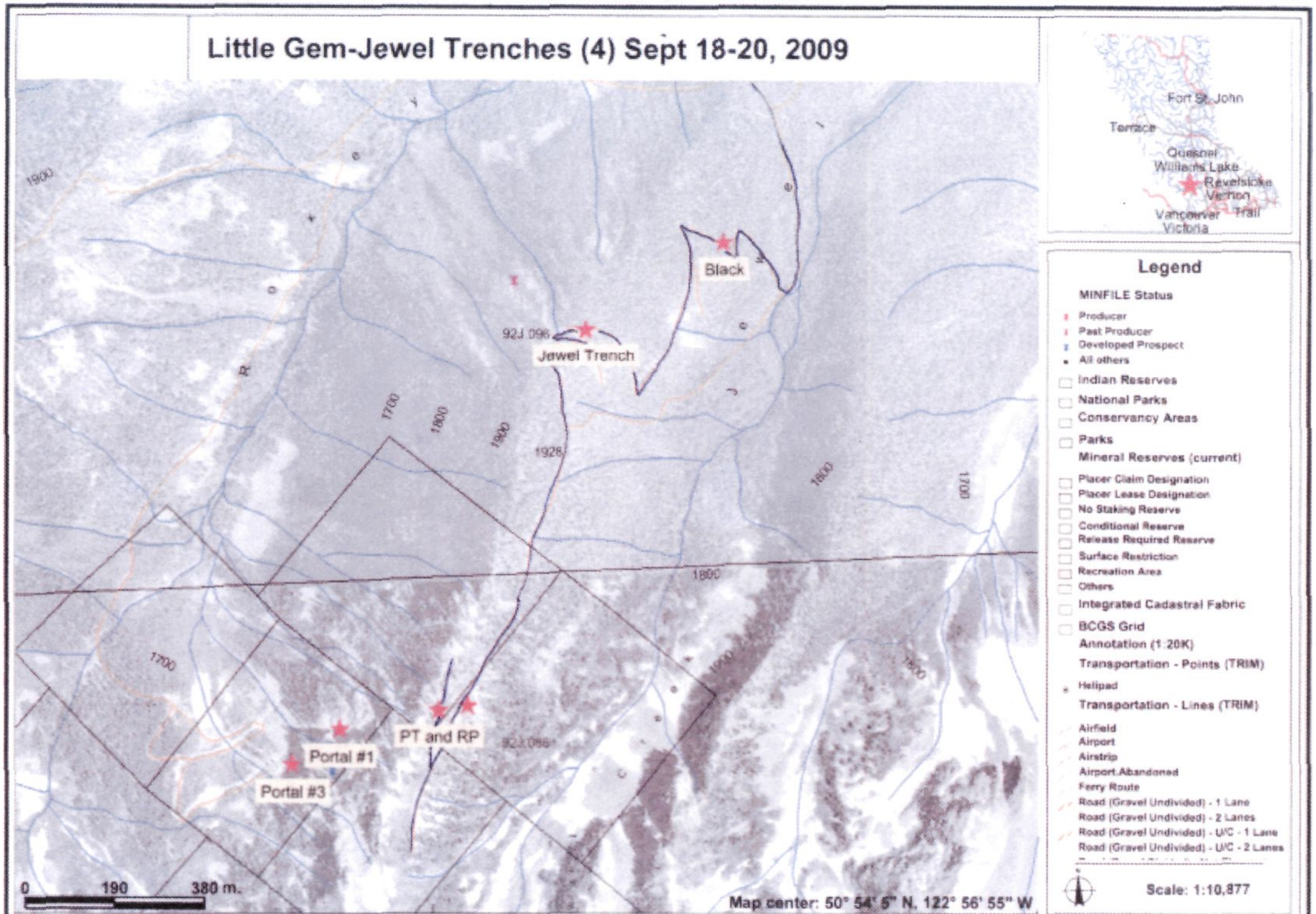

Little Gem-Jewel Trenches (4) Sept 18-20, 2009
Black
92J 096
Jewel Trench
1928
1700
1800
1900
PT and RP
92J 086
Portal #1
Portal #3
0
190
380 m.
Map center: 50° 54' 5" N, 122° 56' 55" W
Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Revelstoke
Vernon
Vancouver
Victoria
Trail
Legend
MINFILE Status
Producer
Past Producer
Developed Prospect
All others
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Conservancy Areas
Parks
Mineral Reserves (current)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Integrated Cadastral Fabric
BCGS Grid
Annotation (1:20K)
Transportation - Points (TRIM)
Helipad
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
Airstrip
Airport Abandoned
Ferry Route
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
Scale: 1:10,877
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

FIGURE 11

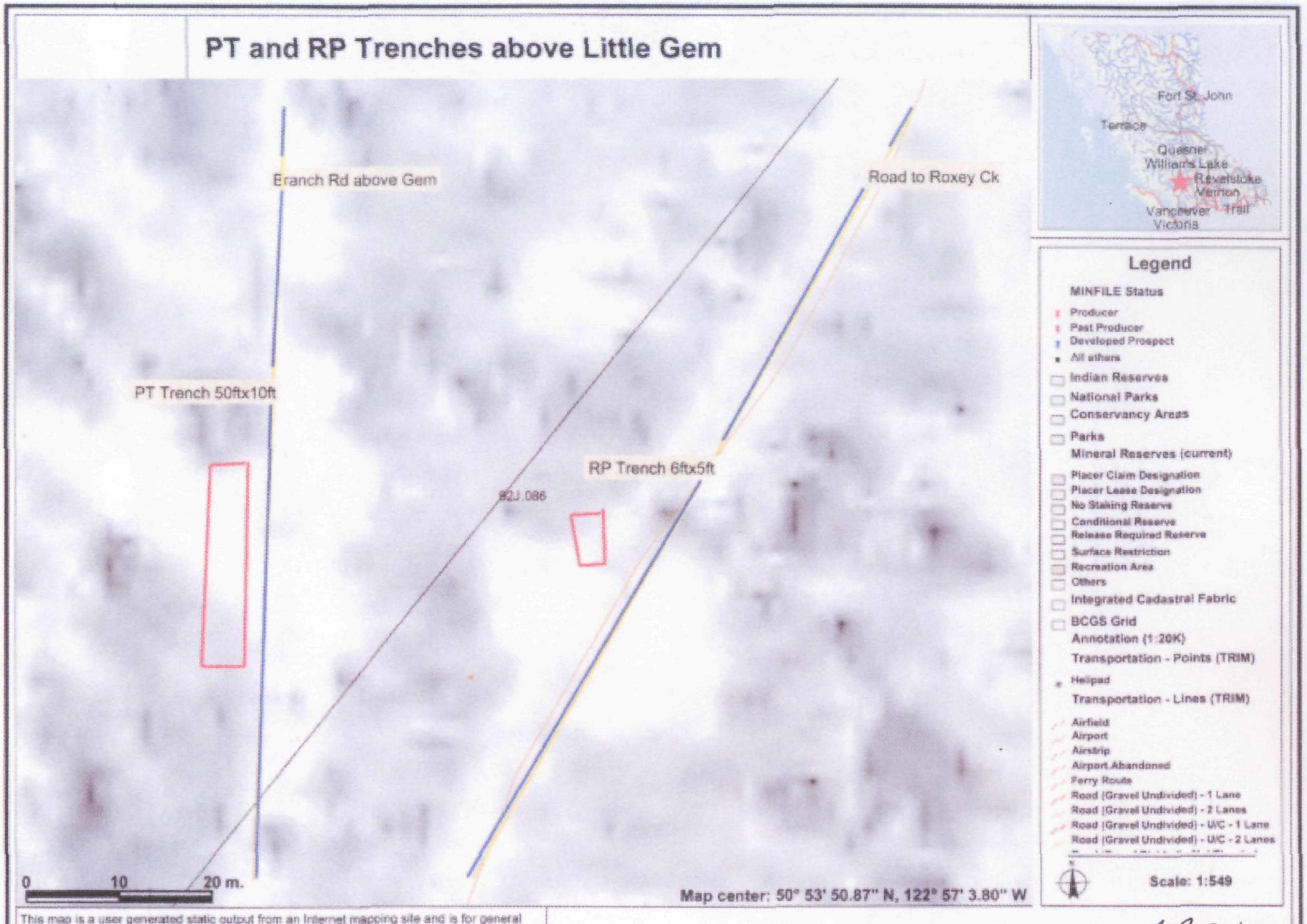

PT and RP Trenches above Little Gem
Branch Rd above Gem
Road to Roxey Ck
PT Trench 50ftx10ft
RP Trench 6ftx5ft
92J 086
0
10
20 m.
Map center: 50° 53' 50.87" N, 122° 57' 3.80" W
Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Revelstoke
Vernon
Vancouver
Trail
Victoria
Legend
MINFILE Status
Producer
Past Producer
Developed Prospect
All others
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Conservancy Areas
Parks
Mineral Reserves (current)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Integrated Cadastral Fabric
BCGS Grid
Annotation (1:20K)
Transportation - Points (TRIM)
Helipad
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
Airstrip
Airport Abandoned
Ferry Route
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
Scale: 1:549
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

FIGURE 12

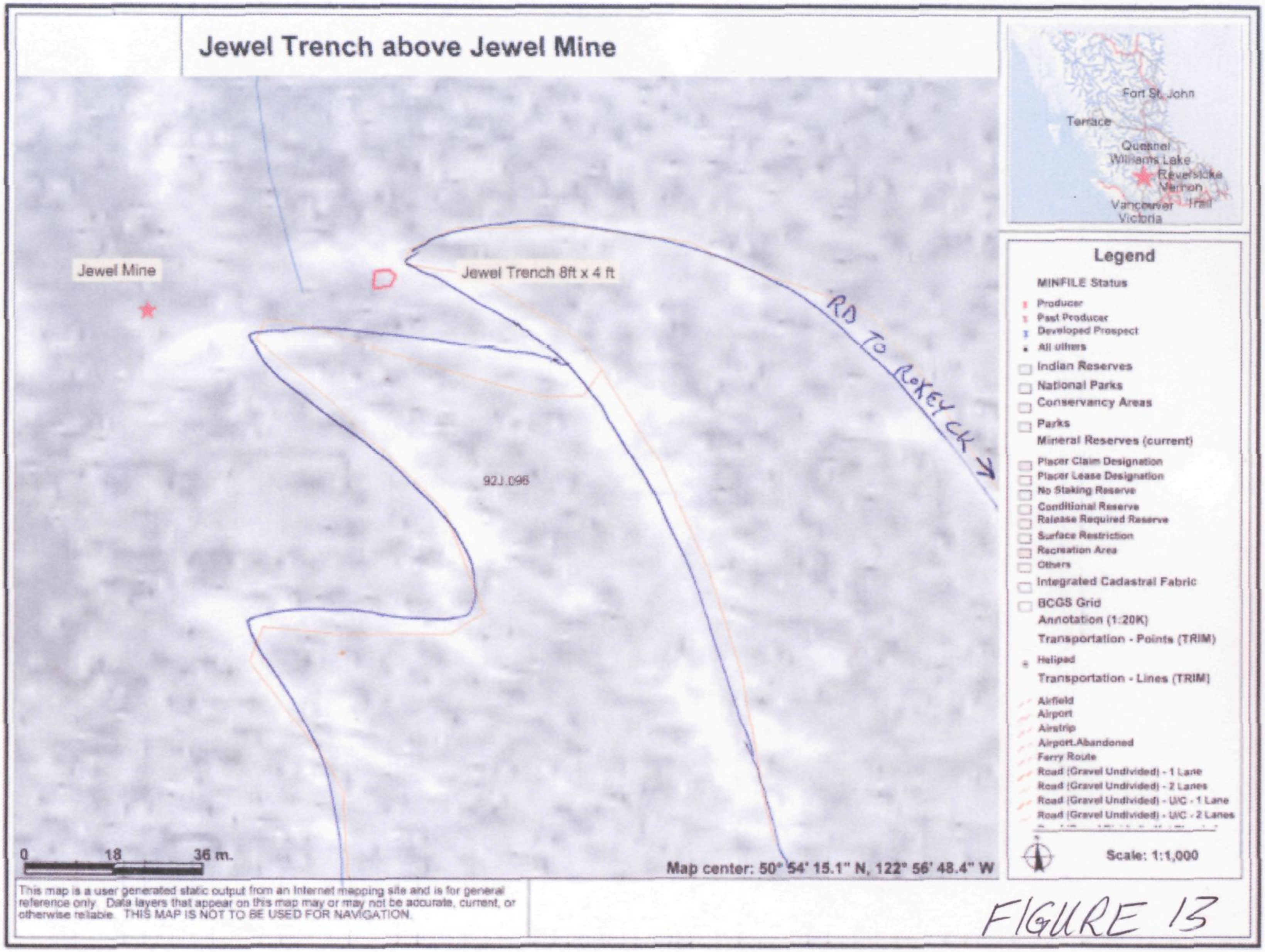

Jewel Trench above Jewel Mine
Jewel Mine
Jewel Trench 8ft x 4 ft
RD TO ROXEY CK
92J.096
Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Revelstoke
Vernon
Vancouver
Trail
Victoria
Legend
MINFILE Status
Producer
Past Producer
Developed Prospect
All others
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Conservancy Areas
Parks
Mineral Reserves (current)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Integrated Cadastral Fabric
BCGS Grid
Annotation (1:20K)
Transportation - Points (TRIM)
Heliped
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
Airstrip
Airport.Abandoned
Ferry Route
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
0 18 36 m.
Map center: 50° 54' 15.1" N, 122° 56' 48.4" W
Scale: 1:1,000
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

FIGURE 13

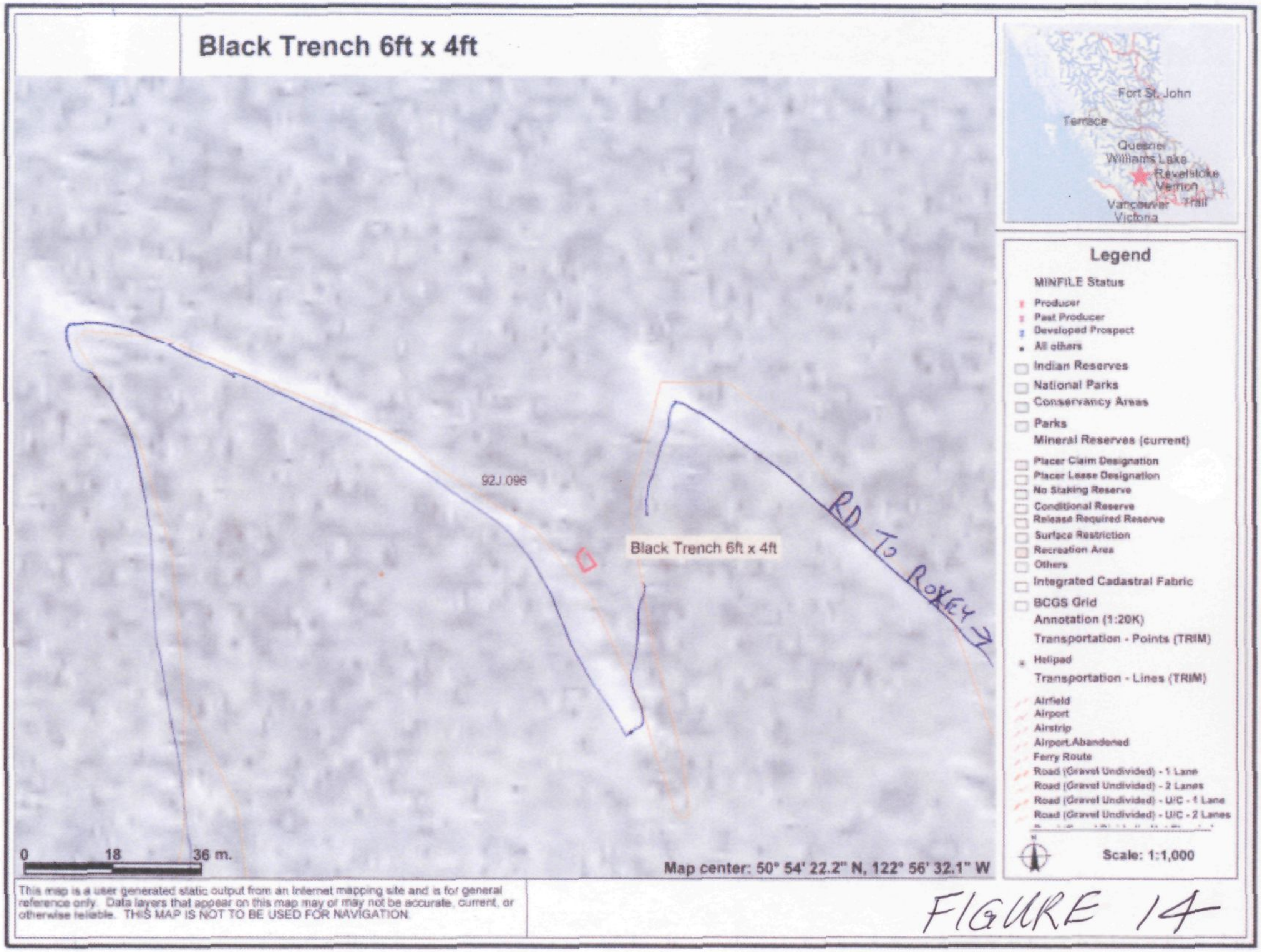

Black Trench 6ft x 4ft
Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Revelstoke
Vernon
Vancouver
Trail
Victoria
Legend
MINFILE Status
Producer
Past Producer
Developed Prospect
All others
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Conservancy Areas
Parks
Mineral Reserves (current)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Integrated Cadastral Fabric
BCGS Grid
Annotation (1:20K)
Transportation - Points (TRIM)
Helipad
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
Airstrip
Airport Abandoned
Ferry Route
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
92J.096
Black Trench 6ft x 4ft
RD TO ROXEY →
0
18
36 m.
Map center: 50° 54' 22.2" N, 122° 56' 32.1" W
Scale: 1:1,000
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

FIGURE 14

12.0 EXPLORATION in 2009

This report documents results from the 2009 trenching, chip sampling and geological program, undertaken to assess the property in order to enable the author to recommend a program of follow-up work. Potential drill site locations were examined and located with a portable GPS (global positioning system) unit. In 2007 a program of systematic channel samples was completed in Level 1 and Level 3 supervised by G. McKee and two experienced underground shift bosses. Upgrades to the road, camp and safety of the underground workings were also completed.

Trenching completed in September 2009 can be summarized as follows (see figures):

PT Trench (PT = Previous Trench)
50 feet of bedrock exposed along highest road access to the ridge, directly above the Gem portals. In search of more 49 OPT mineralization. This trench was about 100 meters from the cliff edge. Past mining/trenching extends from this trench to the cliff edge. No more than 15 feet of overburden was encountered. Mostly granodiorite with various seams and fracture-fillings. Mineralizations occurring as disseminated variety, in granite.

Samples (8)
PT-01 (start at north end/right end of trench) to PT-08. Samples were obtained as continuous chips taken by an experienced field man (McKee).

Red Pit Trench

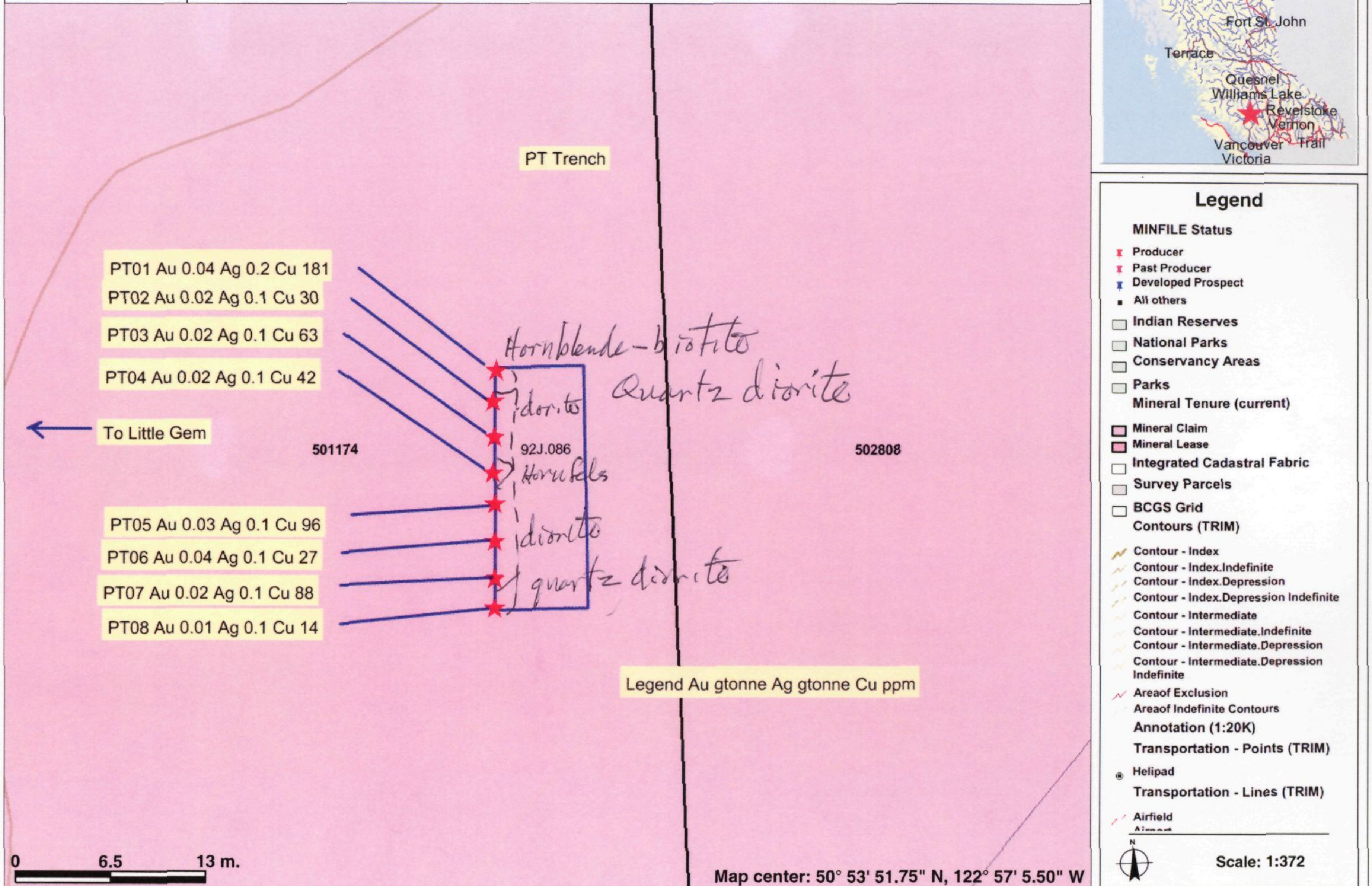
On the closest to Jewel Creek part of the ridge road. On the same line connecting the Gem portals to the PT trench. Past operator has stockpiled a red mineral next to the Red Pit Trench. That same red mineral is evident below, between the #3 and #1 Gem portals. Some red mineral was found in the PT trench. The Red Pit Trench, as a continuation of past trenching, became a 6 foot wide, 4-foot deep re-excavation.

Samples (3)
RP-01 from past operator's stockpile of red mineral.
RP-02 and RP-03 are both composite samples of the 6 foot bedrock excavation. Samples were obtained as continuous chips taken by an experienced field man (McKee).

Jewel Trench

About 15 meters from the cliff edge above the Jewel Mine which is at the base of a pronounced near-vertical mountain chute. Tantalizing mineralization is visible along the length of this chute and extends to bedrock outcropping near road and this Jewel Trench.
Jewel Trench is 8 feet wide and 4 feet deep.

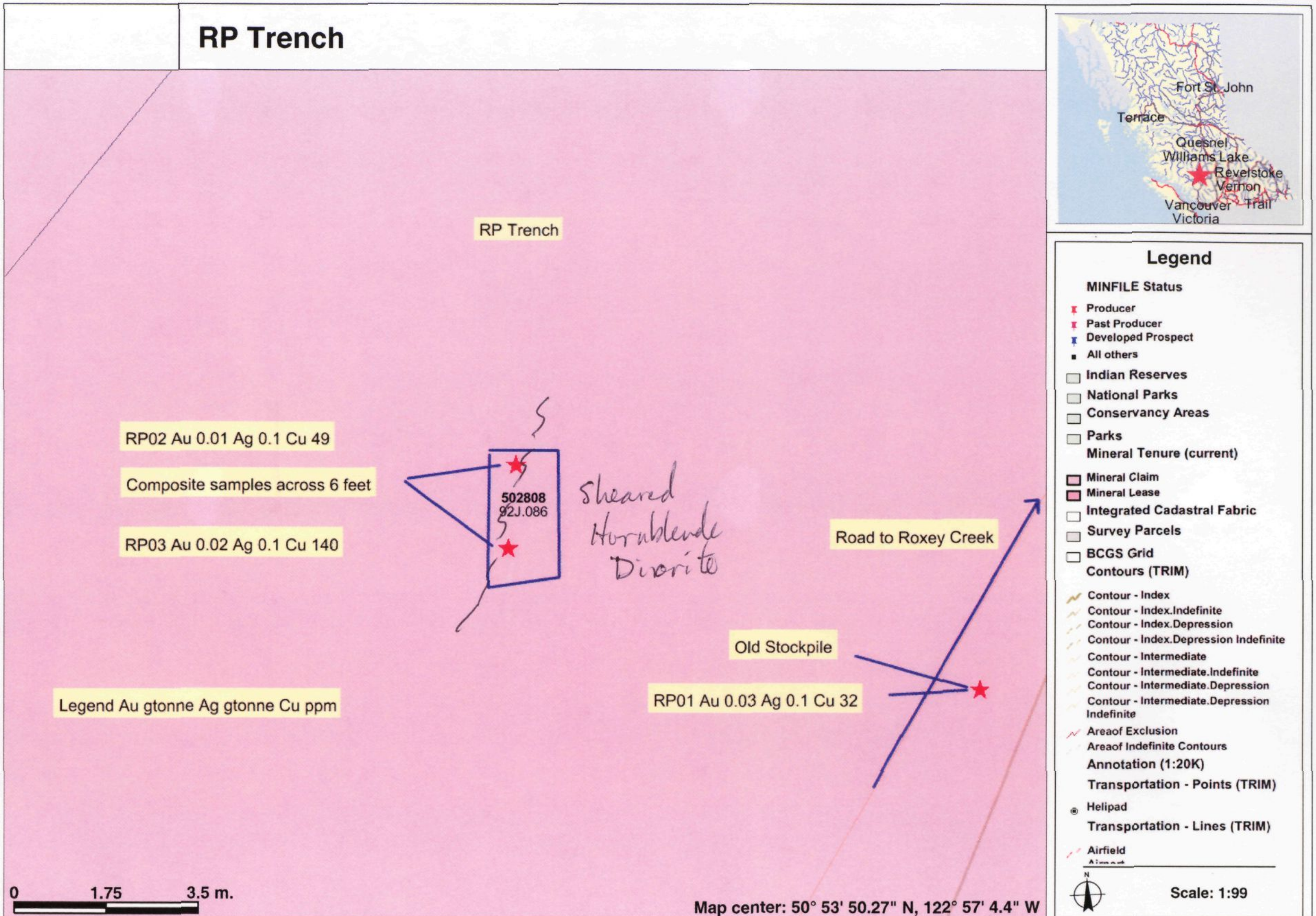
PT Trench Sample Locations



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

FIGURE 15

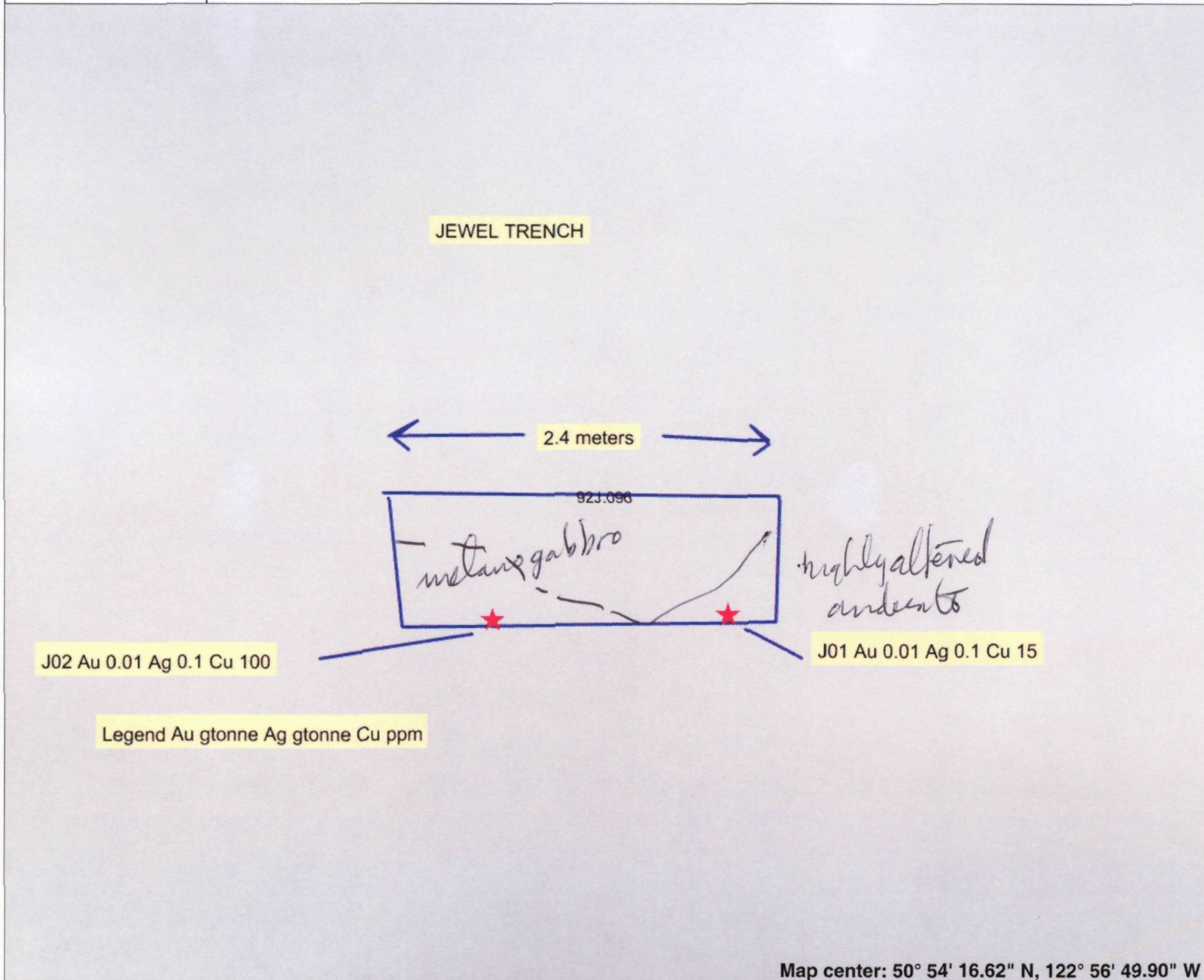
RP Trench



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

FIGURE 16

Jewel Trench Sample Locations

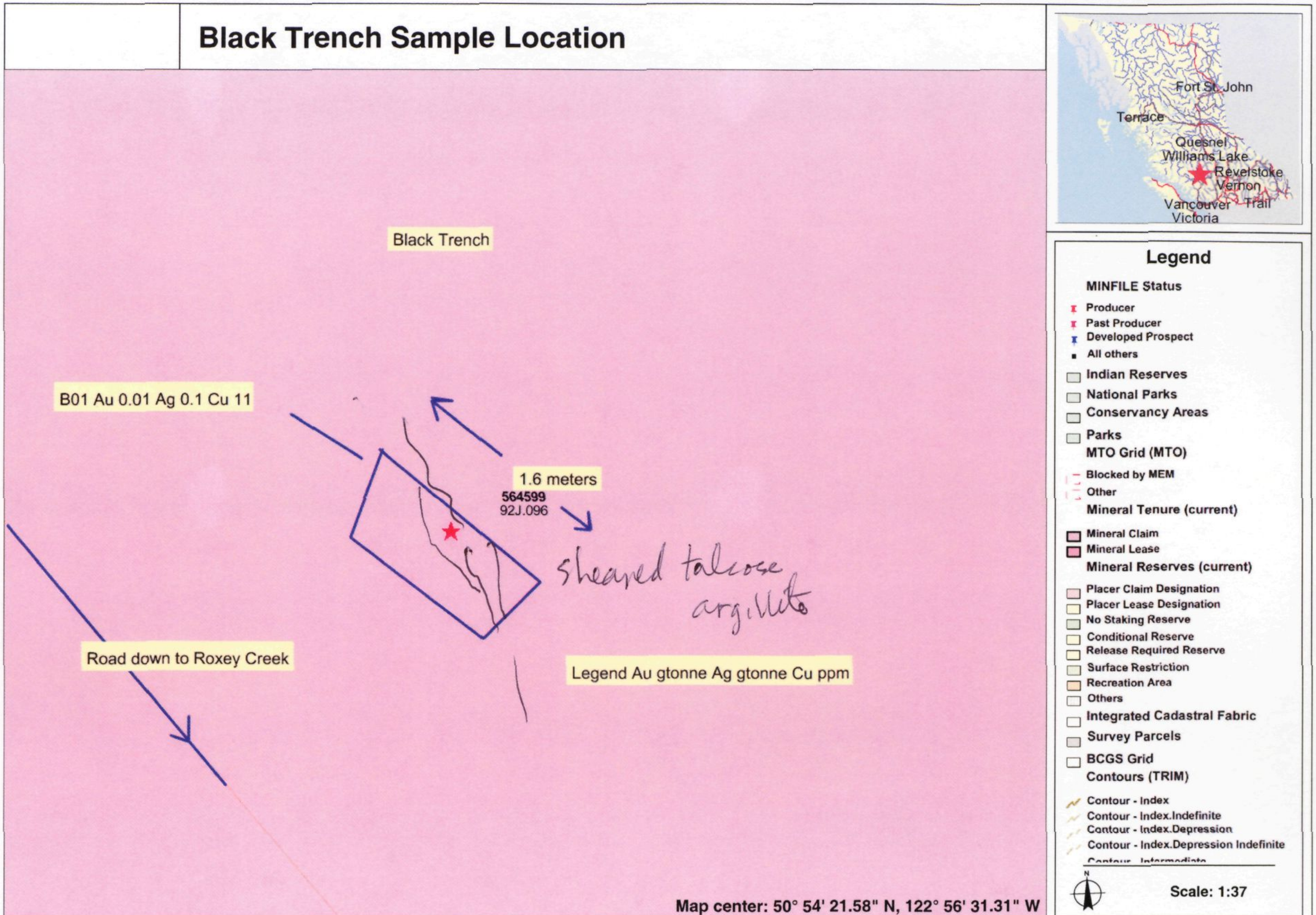


This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

FIGURE 17

m.

Black Trench Sample Location



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

FIGURE 18

Samples (2)
J-01 from left side/east side 4 feet
J-02 from right side. Samples were obtained as continuous chips taken by an experienced field man (McKee).

Black Trench

On the north end of ridge, downhill from the Jewel Trench. On steep road that climbs to ridge from Roxey Creek. Distinct red and black talus gravel/soil warranted sampling.

Samples (1)
B-01 from 6-foot wide bedrock exposed. Samples were obtained as continuous chips taken by an experienced field man (McKee).

The assay results of this 2007 underground channel sampling are plotted on Figures 9 and 10. High grade zones were identified and channel sampled on both Level 1 and 3. The 2007 sample intervals having very low values in Au and Cu are not plotted on Figure 9 and 10.

The length of each adit was measured, using a 100-meter surveyor's tape. Paint lines were made on the walls and back, at every meter interval, the zero point/start point being at the outer-most post of each adit entrance. The numbering/coding system for each sample site and sample bag was based on the painted distance markings established in each adit. For example, the sample taken at the 10-meter point inside Portal 3 was Sample/Location # 3-010.

Cross-cuts were measured and painted in the same fashion. The zero-point/start-point was established as being the face at the end of each cross-cut. Example: X-cut 3-029 @ 2 meters.

Sampling was done at every 2 meter interval. The total weight and quantity of samples was over 500 kilograms/100+ samples. All samples had to be physically packed down steep mountain trails to the ATV (8-wheel Argo) waiting below.

The adits were measured (toped) wall-to-wall (at the 1-meter intervals) using a folding surveyor's ruler. At the same time, said ruler was used to measure the adit height (top of rail/floor to the back). All information was recorded in the project field book.

Sampling taking was done by channel sampling along the painted arch established at each interval. The arch and channel sample extended from the foot of a wall, across the back and down to the foot of the opposite wall. The channel width and depth was set at 3 inches wide and 1 inch depth. Where the rock was sufficiently soft, geological picks removed the sample material and plastic pans were used to capture the material before falling to the ground. In the very hard granitic areas combinations of hand chisels and light hammers were used by lone samplers. Material was collected on tarpaulins spread out on the ground. Aluminum ladders and planks were needed to make stagings for sampling the highest areas. Two-man teams were required to use heavy chisels and sledgehammers to complete the sampling of the hardest rock areas. All sample material was gathered, put into heavy plastic sample bags and sealed with a nylon zap strap which also held the sample identification tag. Sample contamination was avoided by doing one sample at a time, having crews work far apart and by ensuring that the tools and tarps were cleaned before moving to the next sample area.

The entire length of each drift was also sampled (Figures 9 & 10). Results show very low uranium and thorium levels throughout.

13.0 PREVIOUS DRILLING

Goldbridge has not undertaken any drilling to date. Previous drilling is documented under History.

14.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Jewel deposit (now owned by Goldbridge), located 1.3 kilometres north of the Gem, hosts mineralization in a fissure vein in a serpentine body. The serpentine is crosscut by several easterly trending porphyritic dykes and is intruded by a quartz diorite approximately 30.5m south of the vein. The vein strikes west to southwest and averages 0.5m in width over a 250 foot (820m [shouldn't this be 76.2m]) strike length. Mineralization comprises predominantly pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor chalcopyrite occurring in streaks, bands and kidneys of nearly massive sulphide and minor quartz and calcite gangue. Average gold content of the ore is nearly 2 oz per tonne across the width of the vein. No sampling by Goldbridge was completed on the Jewel Prospect.

One of the "older" deposits in the area is the Lucky Jem which was staked in 1910 as the White and Bell group. The Lucky Jem property is located in the Eldorado basin on Eldorado Creek, 10 kilometres northeast of the Little Gem property. Mineralization occurs in a quartz diorite and in the sediments intruded by the diorite. A gently folded brecciated zone comprising decomposed rock, narrow veins and nodular masses of mixed pyrite and arsenopyrite was the target of one of the adits. The second adit follows a sheared and shattered zone in an altered porphyrite. Gold bearing arsenopyrite often occurring as massive lenses is the predominant economic mineral. Gold values ranging from trace to 1.28 oz per ton were reported from a series of 21 samples of the showings.

The Lucky Strike property is situated in the upper basin of Taylor Creek, 2.7 kilometres east-southeast of the Lucky Jem property. Mineralization is widespread, comprising massive arsenopyrite, sphalerite, jamesonite and pyrite in vertical veins with gangues of quartz, calcite and mariposite. The veins are hosted by vertical fractures and shear zones in dykes and bodies of serpentine near contacts with porphyry dykes. The serpentinized ultrabasic rocks have also undergone hydrothermal alteration resulting in brown weathering carbonate (possibly ankerite), talc, quartz and mariposite. The dykes are believed to be genetically related to the batholithic intrusions and often contain disseminated sulphides, predominantly pyrite.

The Native Son showing is located just south of Leckie Creek along northeast facing slopes of the Leckie Range north of Downton Lake. Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group sedimentary rocks consisting of argillaceous and feldspathic quartzite, greywacke, shale and minor conglomerate underlie most of the property. The northwesterly striking Tchaikazan fault bisects the property, placing sedimentary rocks in contact with quartz diorite to granodiorite of the Jurassic to Tertiary Cost Plutonic Complex on the southwest.

Gold mineralization occurs as fracture controlled replacement bodies of massive to disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, in both sedimentary rocks and quartz diorite. Pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization is also present in quartz-calcite stockworks and in breccia in highly altered quartz diorite and sedimentary rocks. Alteration of these zones consists of sericite, clay, ankerite and mariposite. Precious metals have not been detected in association with this style of mineralization.

A 1.2m sample of massive arsenopyrite with minor chalcopyrite taken from a trench during 1988 was found to contain 11.14 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 17920).

15.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

According to Allen (1956) "*extensive work by the University of British Columbia and British Columbia Research Council resulted in the development in the 1940's of a flow sheet involving medium-to-high temperature and pressure leaching which would result in an indicated recovery of 90% cobalt and 98% gold. Results of recently completed research by Sherritt Gordon Mines and others have, however, so improved these methods that the Northern Gem Mining Corporation has been advised that treatment by leaching at normal pressure and temperature sufficiently low that no external heating is required, is applicable to the ore and recoveries as good or better than previously anticipated are assured.*"

CANMET (Jenkins, 1959) conducted some preliminary small-scale amalgamation, cyanidation, gravity and floatation concentration tests, in addition to mineralogical work (Hughson, 1958). Lammle (1986) references roast tests on mineral concentrates by a French company (Taramazzo, 1986) – unfortunately this and other information which were in the Anvil Resources Ltd. files are not currently available.

Large samples have delivered to West Coast Testing Lab and several metallurgical tests are ongoing with the objective of updating the knowledge of the metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization.

16.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Goldbridge has not undertaken any independent investigation of the resource estimate nor has it independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to verify the classification of the resources, and therefore the historical estimates should not be relied upon.

However, the author believes that these historical estimates provide a conceptual indication of the potential of the property and are relevant to ongoing exploration (see Section 8.0 History).

17.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

1) The Little Gem (Northern Gem) claims cover significant showings of high-grade cobalt-gold mineralization with associated modest uranium values. These values are well documented sampling and mapping by a Dr. John S. Stevenson (1948), a highly-reputable government geologist employed by the British Columbia Department of Mines.

2) Underground exploration and development and underground diamond drilling by several mining companies between the 1930's and 1957 outlined a Historical Resource of high-grade mineralization. Unfortunately, the available data from these programs appears to have been misplaced after Anvil Mining terminated their interest in mining – as a consequence, the records may have been lost. A program of underground rehabilitation is clearly warranted to document the historical data.

3) The full extent of the high-grade mineralized "pod" has not been delimited – more drilling is warranted to fully explore the extent of the known mineralization.

4) There appears to be considerable exploration potential for more "pods" of high-grade mineralization along a corridor extending from the lower adit portal to the high-grade trenches at the ridge top, 300 metres east of and 180 metres vertically above the #3 adit. This could be explored from the # 2 and #3 adits, and from extensions of these adits.

5) The potential for a moderate-tonnage deposit of moderate grade disseminated mineralization has not been considered to date – Allen (1956) obtained assays of 0.27% Co across 30 feet (9 metes) from a zone of "disseminated sulphides" located 150 feet (45 metres) southwest of the #2 adit.

6) A further corollary or deduction from the presence of disseminated sulphides 45 metres southwest of the #2 adit is that the two Anvil Resources drill holes may have been collared in the hangingwall of the Little Gem structure – these holes therefore missed the mineralized structure. This suggests that the mineralized corridor remains open to the west and at depth

from the #2 adit. Alternatively, there could be a fault offset and the two holes were drilled into the footwall and beneath the structure.

7) Documentation regarding past metallurgical test work is not currently available. However, recent work on ores with similar mineralogy has developed flow sheets that can recover the metals in the Little Gem mineralization. Should a small high-grade deposit of economic dimensions be defined, one option would be to direct-ship hand-sorted material to AREVA's mill in Saskatchewan – the Midwest Lake Mine is scheduled to open shortly and will process ore of similar mineralogy to Little Gem (Hendry et al, 2005). Other possibilities are to ship the high-grade ore to Formation Capital's Sunshine facility in Idaho, or possibility to ship it to smelters in Asia – possibly China or Korea.

8) Trenching in 2009 returned values which are uniformly low in gold content.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1) An initial mapping project should be undertaken to confirm or negate the suggestions outlined in the above section (see 21.0), a crew of two senior geologists should spend 4 to 6 days mapping the showings in detail, with an additional day to clear the access road. They could stay in Gold Bridge and would require a truck and quads (ATVs) for access. Digital TRIM maps could be used for basemaps.

2) An initial diamond drill program of four holes totalling 600 to 800 metres should be undertaken to test extensions on the mineralized corridor at the east and west ends. Two holes (350 metres) could be drilled from the ridgetop 300 metres east of the #3 adit. These holes would test the area under the high-grade trenches (Stevenson's samples 47 to 52 – Table 4). The other two holes could be drilled from the area of the #3 adit – possibly directed north-north-westward from the road southwest of the lower adit or possibly south-south-eastward from the bulldozer trenches approximately 100 metres north-northwest from the adit portal. The specific locations of the proposed holes would be determined following the mapping program.

3) The adits should be re-habilitated and initially an underground drill program completed from adit #2 to document the attitude of the high-grade lens. Drilling at 10 metre centres, a total of 18 drill holes totalling approximately 1000 metres should be adequate to complete the program, after which it should be possible to initiate data compilation for a NI43-101 compliant mineral resource.

BUDGET

Preamble

An exploration program is recommended as follows:
Geological compilation, mapping and all previous work to common scales, establish camp facilities, ATV and limited helicopter support, re-establish grid, continued environmental baseline studies, Diamond drilling and bulk sampling, road upgrades will be required for bulk sampling.

Budget Stage I		
Geological mapping		10,000.00
Base Map Detail		12,000.00
Planning, selection and site confirmation, camp		7,500.00
Compilation, digitization		4,000.00
Characterization and studies of minerals		3,500.00
Consulting, supervision and reports		8,000.00
		$45,000.00
Surface Diamond Drilling & supervision all in cost,		
	1,000m @ $120/metre	120,000.00
includes drill moves and consumables		
Characterization and studies of mineralization and assaying		
		10,000.00
Consulting, supervision and reports		10,000.00
Access Road Opening & Excavator standby		20,000.00
		$160,000.00
Mine Rehabilitation		100,000.00
	Stage I Totals	$305,000.00
Stage II Contingent on the results of Stage I		
Bulk Sample, Road Upgrading, Test Milling		
Road upgrade, 3.5 km of permanent deactivation		150,000.00
Upper Road work, Jewel Creek Road		85,000.00
Geotech Study for Road reactivation permit		2,500.00
Characterization & studies of mineralization using Process		
Research Labs		10,000.00
Consulting, supervision & reports & Permitting		20,000.00
Bulk Sampling, 500 tonnes @ $150/tonne		75,000.00
	Stage II Total	$452,500.00

Smelter charges and transport to smelter are extra

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

25.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc.., P.Geo., of Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1 do hereby certify that:

I am an independent consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.

This Certificate applies to the Assessment Report titled: ASSESSMENT, GEOLOGICAL and TRENCHING REPORT ON THE LITTLE GEM PROJECT, LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, Prepared for Goldbridge Mining Ltd.., North Vancouver, B.C., Prepared by myself, J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc., P.Geo., Consulting Geologist, #5-2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C., V3C 2Z1 dated September 30, 2009 (the Assessment Report).

My academic qualifications are as follows: Bachelor of Science, (B.Sc.) in Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973, Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration, and Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Geology from the University of London, UK, 1977

I am a Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia (APEGBC) Canada, Member No.19279 and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, (Fellow No. F439)

I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 30 years since initial graduation from university and have worked on several epithermal precious metal properties.,

I inspected the Little Gem Property most recently between September 18 and 20, 2009.

I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Technical Report for the Little Gem Property" dated February 16, 2008.

I am independent of the Issuer in all respects with reference to NI 43-101, Section 1.4

I have not had prior involvement with the property, which is the subject of the technical report.

I have read the NI 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument

That as of the date of the certificate, to the best of the my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I consent to the filing of the Technical 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 by the public, of the Technical Report.

Signed and dated in Vancouver B.C.

Sept 30/09

Date

J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

APPENDIX II

Statement of Costs
Little Gem Project
2009

Prospecting, geology, geochemistry

Wages		
	J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., 3 days @ $700/day September 18, 19, 20, 2009	$ 2,100.00
	G. McKee, 5 days @ $400/day	2,000.00
	September 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 2009	
	GST on Wages	205.00
	Total Wages	$ 4,305.00
Expenses		
	Fully equipped 4x4 truck, 5 days @ $98.50/day	492.50
	Fuel	450.00
	Hotel & Meals, Golddust Motel, Sept. 17-21/09	650.00
	Camp, 4 days @ $100, for Excavator Operator	400.00
	Argo Rental ATV (Goldbridge Holdings) 5 days @ $200/day	1,000.00
	Mobilization, Preparation, Office Days, JTS & GMcK	1,000.00
	Parts, Supplies & Tools, GPS Unit, Bags	500.00
	Excavator, 28 hrs @ $120/hr (Gavin Clark – owner)	3,360.00
	Analytical, 14 samples @ $28/sample assays	392.00
	Report Preparation, 2 days of JTS	1,400.00
	Drafting, Word Processing & Reproduction	600.00
	Total Expenses	$ 10,244.50
	Grand Total	$ 14,549.50

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL RESULTS and PROCEDURES

SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Richmond, B.C., Canada V7A 4V5
P (604) 272-7818
F (604) 272-0851
E ipl@inspectorate.com
ISO 9001:2000 Certified
A member of the Inspectorate group of companies

CERTIFICA OF ANALYSIS
iPL 09I2717

INSPECTORATE
www.inspectorate.com

BCT Mining Corporation **14 Samples** Print: Oct 05, 2009 In: Sep 28, 2009 [271712:42:06:90100509:003]

Project : None Given
Shipper : Jo Shearer
Shipment: PO#:
Comment:

CODE	AMOUNT	TYPE	PREPARATION DESCRIPTION	PULP	REJECT
B21100	14	Rock	crush, split & pulverize to -150 mesh.	12M/Dis	03M/Dis
B84100	1	Repeat	Repeat sample - no Charge	12M/Dis	00M/Dis
B82101	1	Blk iPL	Blank iPL - no charge.	00M/Dis	00M/Dis
B90026	1	Std iPL	Std iPL (Au Certified) - no charge		

NS=No Sample Rep=Replicate M=Month Dis=Discard

Document Distribution

1 Homegold Resources Ltd
Unit 5, 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam
B.C V3C 2Z1
Canada
Att: Jo Shearer
Ph:604-970-6402
Em:jo@homegoldresourcesltd.com

Analytical Summary

Analysis: Au(FA/AAS) Ag Cu Co U Th As Se

##	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Limit Low	Limit High
01	0801	Spec	Kg	Weight in Kilogram (1 decimal place)	Wt	0.1	9999.0
02	0368	FA/AAS	g/mt	Au (FA/AAS 30g) g/mt	Gold	0.01	5000.00
03	0524	AqR/AA	ppm	Ag Aqua Regia by AAS/ICP in ppm	Silver	0.1	100.0
04	0113	AqR	ppm	Cu Assay(AqR) by AA/ICP in ppm	Copper	1	10000
05	0509	AqR/AA	ppm	Co Aqua Regia/AAS	Cobalt	1	10000
06	0778	ICPM	ppm	U ICP(Multi-Acid)	Uranium	10	1000
07	0527	AqR/AA	ppm	Th Aqua Regia by AAS/ICP	Thorium	0.1	1000.0
08	0502	AqR/AA	ppm	As Aqua Regia by AAS/ICP in ppm	Arsenic	2	1000
09	0523	AqR/AA	ppm	Se Aqua Regia by AAS/ICP in ppm	Selenium	5	1000

* Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses.
ID=C111402

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu

Signature:

Richmond, B.C., Canada V7A 4V5
P: (604) 272-7818
F: (604) 272-0851
E: ipl@inspectorate.com

ISO 9001:2000 Certified
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CERTIFICA OF ANALYSIS
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Client : BCT Mining Corporation — 14 Samples — Print: Oct 05, 2009 — Page 1 of 1
Project: None Given — Ship# — 14=Rock 1=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1=Std iPL [271712420690100509003] In: Sep 28, 2009 — Section 1 of 1

Sample Name	Type	Wt Kg	Au g/mt	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	As ppm	Se ppm
B01	Rock	3.7	0.01	0.1	11	68	<10	32.9	25	<5
J01	Rock	3.4	<0.01	<0.1	15	62	<10	32.6	7	<5
J02	Rock	2.7	0.01	0.1	100	31	<10	25.2	14	<5
RP01	Rock	2.2	0.03	<0.1	32	11	<10	36.6	31	<5
RP02	Rock	4.4	0.01	<0.1	49	11	<10	28.4	<2	<5
RP03	Rock	5.3	0.02	0.1	140	11	<10	28.0	2	<5
PT01	Rock	3.1	0.04	0.2	181	11	<10	37.9	5	<5
PT02	Rock	2.1	0.02	0.1	30	8	<10	38.0	<2	<5
PT03	Rock	2.2	0.02	<0.1	63	10	<10	37.5	<2	<5
PT04	Rock	1.4	0.02	<0.1	42	12	<10	37.4	<2	<5
PT05	Rock	1.3	0.03	0.1	96	13	<10	37.3	<2	<5
PT06	Rock	1.6	0.04	0.1	27	13	<10	40.6	<2	<5
PT07	Rock	2.4	0.02	<0.1	88	13	<10	37.4	<2	<5
PT08	Rock	2.8	0.01	<0.1	14	12	<10	35.8	<2	<5
RE B01	Repeat	—	0.01	0.1	11	69	<10	33.1	26	<5
Blank iPL	Blk iPL	—	<0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67	Std iPL	—	1.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67 REF	Std iPL	—	1.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minimum Detection		0.1	0.01	0.1	1	1	10	0.1	2	5
Maximum Detection		9999.0	5000.00	100.0	10000	10000	1000	1000.0	1000	1000
Method		Spec	FA/AAS	AqR/AA	AqR	AqR/AA	ICPM	AqR/AA	AqR/AA	AqR/AA

—=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

APPENDIX IV

LIST of SAMPLES

SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

APPENDIX IV
LIST of SAMPLES
Little Gem Project 2009

14 Sample Numbers:

PT-01 :	**50 53 51 N, 122 57 00 W, Elev** 6612 - **Rusty** weathering, friable, medium crystalline, hypidiomorphic granular abundant biotite and hornblende in equal abundance, crystalline plagioclase with abundant interstitial anhedral quartz Hornblende-Biotite Quartz Diorite
PT-02	Dark grey-black, anhedral-slightly greenish plagioclase, agglomeration of tiny hornblende crystals, minor hematite around hornblende clusters, trace of biotite Hornblende Diorite
PT-03	Dark grey-black weathering, slickensides, highly sheared, biotite books up to 4mm across, biotite more abundant than hornblende Sheared Biotite-Hornblende Diorite
PT-04	Brown-green weathering, mainly fine grained, siliceous appearance, minor fine crystalline hornblende,, traces of magnetite Hornblende Hornfels
PT-05	Brownish weathering, well jointed hypidiomorphic granular, slightly greenish plagioclase, fresh otherwise, small 1mm in diameter biotite, abundant hornblende, plagioclase up to 15mm in length Hornblende-biotite medium crystalline diorite
PT-06	Dark green-brown weathering, greenish coars &up to 10mm) plagioclase overall medium crystalline, hornblende up to 4mm and appear somewhat altered Altered hornblende diorite
PT-07	Brown weathering, slightly sheared Hornblende diorite
PT-08	Brown weathering, white plagioclase, hypidiomorphic granular texture, round quartz eyes Biotite-Hornblende Quartz Diorite
RP-01 :	**50 53 51 N, 122 56 59 W, Elev 6561** - Rusty orange weathering, highly sheared, very friable, sandy texture, plagioclase laths are crudely aligned, minor interstitital hornblende, shear planes throughout Highly Sheared Hornblende Diorite
RP-02	Hypidiomorphic granular, medium crystalline, slightly greenish plagioclase, minor bronze biotite Altered hornblende diorite
RP-03	Hypidiomorphic granular, medium crystalline, slightly greenish plagioclase, minor bronze biotite Altered hornblende diorite
J-01 :	**50 54 17 N, 122 56 47 W, Elev 6031** - Dark grey-black, granular, friable, fine crystalline, Melanogabbro
J-02	Dark rusty weathering, highly chloritic, medium green, appears to be soley chlorite and very fine grained muscovite, epidote clusters on fracture surfaces Chlorite-muscovite rock (probably highly altered andesite)
B-01 :	**50 54 21 N, 122 56 32 W, Elev 6026** - Black, fine grained, minor slickensides, light green talc layers-veinlets, trace of pyrite, distinctive low density – rock relatively light Sheared Talcose Argillite