Technical Report

on the

Sickle-Sofia Property, Toodoggone River Area, B.C.

Omineca Mining Division

NTS-094E-027,037,038

Latitude 57°, 20' N, Longitude 126°, 48' W

Report Prepared For:

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Summary (Item 3)

BCGold Corp has entered into an option agreement with Stealth Minerals Limited of North Vancouver, BC to earn up to a 75% interest in the Sickle-Sofia property in the Toodoggone River area of north-central British Columbia (57^{o} 20'N, 126^{o} 50'W). The Sickle-Sofia Property consists of 25 contiguous mineral claims covering 9,077.6 hectares. Stealth Minerals acquired the first two claims (JC 1 and JC 2) in 1999 and added claims to the property in 2003, 2004 and 2005. Certain claims are subject to a net smelter return royalty (NSR) in favor of Electrum Resource Corp.

Subsequent to claim acquisition, Stealth completed extensive exploration on the property including 1:10,000 scale geological mapping and prospecting, property-wide grid-based soil and rock geochemistry, 600 PIMA spectrographic analysis, 40 line-kilometres of IP and magnetic ground geophysics, multi-array airborne geophysics, and 3,323 metres of diamond drilling in 24 core holes. Since staking the claims, Stealth has expended C$1,533,250 in these exploration activities with the objective of evaluating and developing exploration targets. At the time of writing this report, BCGold Corp has not completed any exploration on the Sickle-Sofia Property.

The Toodoggone District lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, which consists of four unique Terranes. The project area lays within the Stikinia and, in part the Quesnellia Terranes. Lithologies in the Toodoggone area are Permian to Cretaceous in age comprised primarily of volcanic flows and epiclastics. Intrusive units consist of calc-alkaline plutons, grading from granodiorite to quartz monzonite, and apparently coeval with the Toodoggone Formation. These rocks host mineral occurrences and deposits of low-sulphidation epithermal gold and silver (Shasta, Baker, Lawyers), high- sulphidation gold and silver (Albert's Hump), and copper-gold porphyry mineralization (Kemess South Mine, Kemess North, Pine).

On the Sickle-Sofia property, low-sulphidation epithermal style gold and silver mineralization is present at the North, Quartz Lake, Griz and Sickle vein systems. The Quartz Lake (A to B) veins have undergone the most intense exploration from Stealth Minerals with surface chip/channel sampling followed by diamond drilling. High-sulphidation style alteration is present at the Alunite Ridge, BS Gold and Alexandra showings. The Sofia porphyry showing consists of potassically altered quartz monzonite intruding a mafic volcanic flow.

The Sofia porphyry showing and associated IP / magnetic geophysical anomaly is the highest priority exploration target on the Sickle-Sofia property. A 3,000-metre diamond drilling program is recommended to drill a section across the IP chargeability-high. If the program is successful in intersecting copper-gold porphyry mineralization, additional IP geophysics will be required to further define the boundaries of the anomaly.

Introduction (Item 4)

The Sickle-Sofia property is in the Toodoggone River region of north-central British Columbia. Stealth Minerals Limited is the owner and operator of the property and has recently entered into an option agreement with BCGold Corp to further advance the exploration of the property. BCGold Corp can earn-in up to a 75% interest in the Sickle-Sofia property.

BCGold Corp has requested that this technical report be prepared to support a Material Change Report resulting from finalizing the option agreement. Information and data contained in this report was acquired and provided by Stealth Minerals. Data collected by Stealth Minerals was under the supervision of David Kuran, P.Geo., a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

The author, Darren O'Brien, P.Geo., as a Qualified Person, visited the property in June 2005 as Senior Geologist for Placer Dome Inc. At the time the author was responsible for evaluating and acquiring exploration properties in the Canadian Cordillera and had recommended the acquisition of the Sickle-Sofia and other Toodoggone properties under Stealth's control. The author is not an insider or advisor of either Stealth Minerals or BCGold Corp.

Reliance on other experts (Item 5)

As an employee of Placer Dome Inc., the author had examined all of the geological and geophysical data provided by Stealth Minerals. During his site inspection, the collection of geological data appeared to be according to industry standard. The author has not validated the assay database to the original assay certificates.

The author has been informed by Stealth Minerals and by BCGold Corp that there is no current or pending litigation that may be material to the Property.

The ownership of the Sickle-Sofia claims is reported by the British Columbia Energy and Mines, Mineral Titles Online BC (MTO) website as being Stealth Minerals Limited. The author is relying on Stealth Minerals who provided the listing of claims belonging to the Sickle-Sofia property package. The author is relying on disclosures quoted below by BCGold Corp in a press release on September 19, 2006 on the pending change in ownership and has not reviewed any of the pertinent agreements.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Stealth divided its land position into eleven properties. The Agreement enables BCGold to review all exploration data for the eleven properties and select any three properties by March 31, 2007. BCGold can earn a 51% interest in each of the three selected properties by spending $1 million on each property over a three year period and a 60% interest by spending $2 million on each property over a four year period. In addition, BCGold is required to issue 150,000 common shares and 75,000 common share purchase warrants (each exercisable for a one year period at a price equal to 125% of the 20 day average closing price of the common shares of BCGold ending on the trading day prior to the date of issuance) to Stealth for each property within 10 business days of the date of selection of the three properties. BCGold's interest in any of the three properties can be increased to 75% by producing a bankable feasibility study. BCGold will be the operator of the selected properties.

The author is relying on information presented by Stealth Minerals regarding royalties on the Property and royalty agreements have not been reviewed.

The author is unaware of any outstanding environmental or other liabilities on the property and is relying on the opinion of Stealth Minerals.

The author is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of either Stealth Minerals or BCGold Corp. The results of the technical review are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings.

Property Description and Location (Item 6)

The Toodoggone River region is located in north central British Columbia approximately 430 kilometres northwest of Prince George (Figure 1). The Sickle-Sofia Property extends 9 kilometres west from the confluence of Jock Creek and the Toodoggone River, and 13 kilometres northwest along the Toodoggone River to just east of Toodoggone Lake. The Property is located in the Omineca Mining Division UTM NAD83 Zone 9, centered at 6,356,900 metres North and 632,400 metres East on Map Sheets 094E 027, 037, and 038 (Figure 2). The Sickle-Sofia Property consists of 25 contiguous mineral claims containing covering 9,077.6 hectares (Figure 3, Table I).

Figure 1 Location Map - Toodoggone River Region

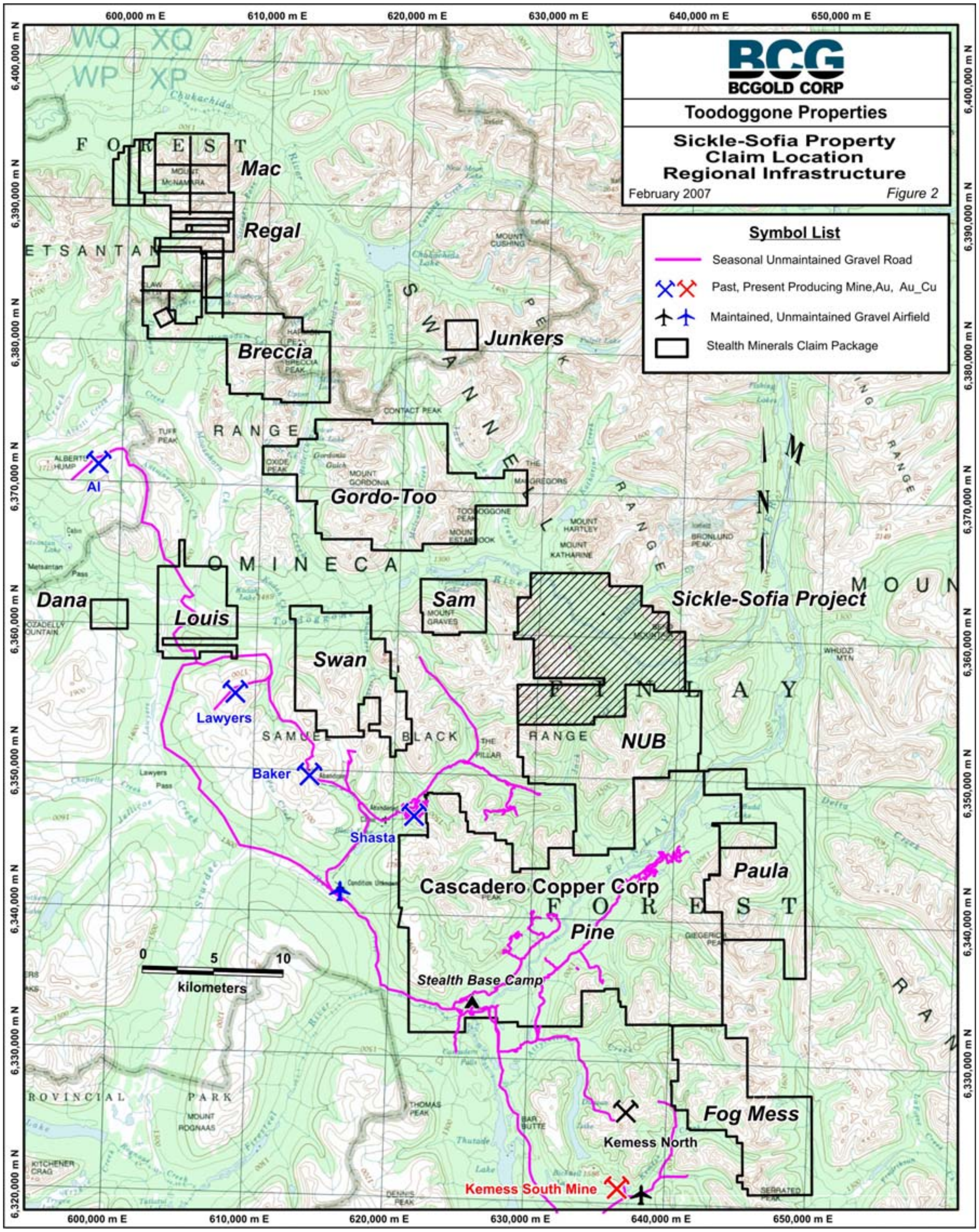


Figure 2 Sickle-Sofia Property Location / Regional Infrastructure

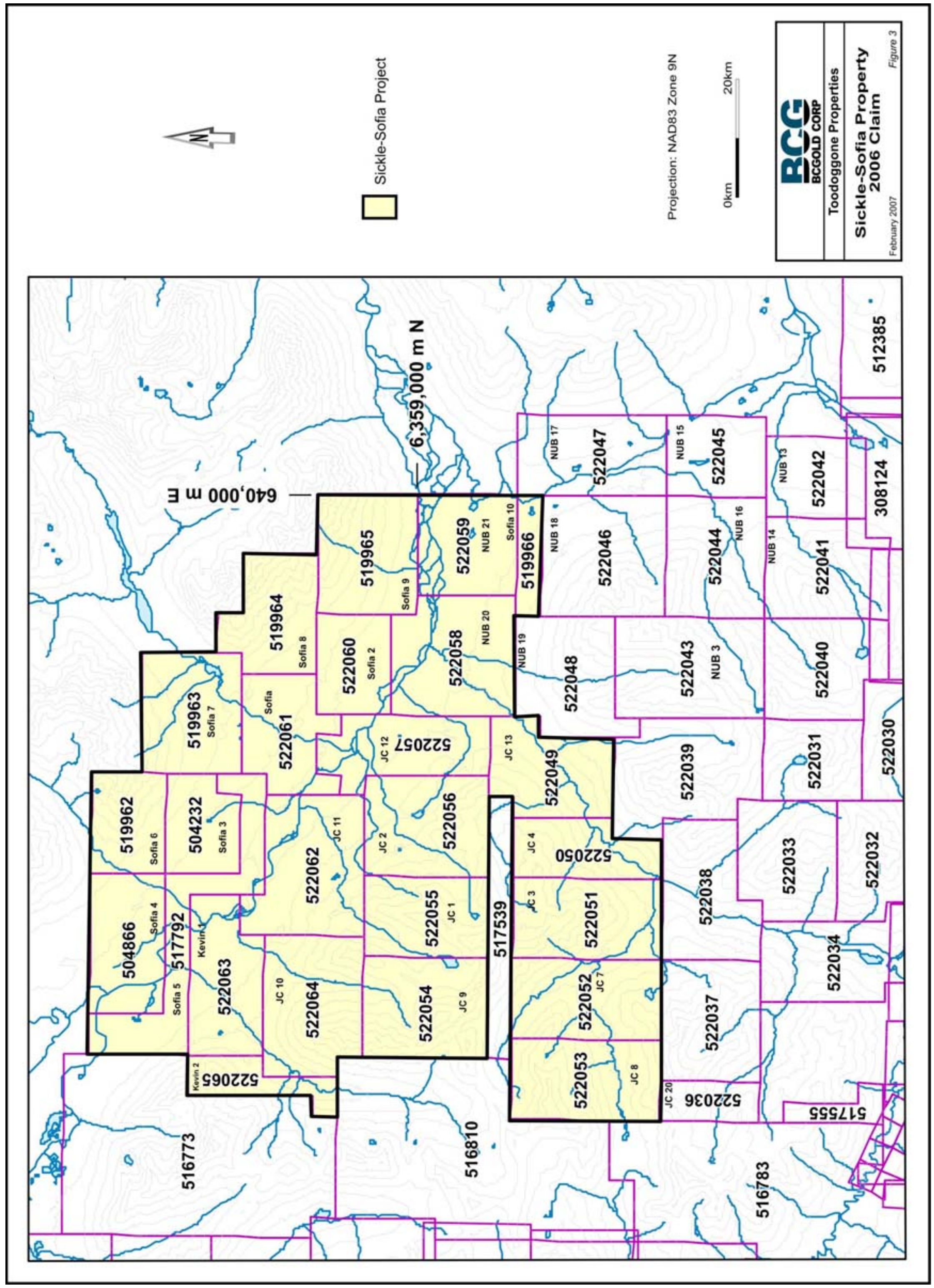


Figure 3 Sickle-Sofia Claim Map

Table I Sickle-Sofia Claim Listing – As Listed on Minerals Titles Online BC

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area (ha)
504232	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	244.202
504866	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	366.182
517792	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	418.614
519962	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	261.556
519963	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	418.599
519964	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	348.966
519965	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	418.937
519966	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	104.812
522049	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	366.898
522050	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	279.59
522051	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	419.399
522052	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	419.401
522053	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	419.397
522054	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	436.538
522055	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	349.229
522056	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	436.533
522057	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	366.635
522058	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	506.416
522059	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	349.273
522060	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	261.818
522061	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/sep/30	GOOD	Omineca	331.535
522062	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	523.558
522063	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	383.795
522064	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	471.214
522065	Mineral	140187 (100%)	094E	2009/mar/31	GOOD	Omineca	174.483
						Total:	9077.58

Figure 4 shows the location of Stealth's exploration work with respect to the property boundaries; included are the mineral showings, grids, camp, drill core storage and drillhole locations. Drill core from the 2004 drilling program is located at the seasonal, helicopter accessed Quartz Lake camp site. There are no mine openings, workings, tailings piles or open excavations on the claims or on adjacent claims. There are no known environmental concerns or liabilities connected with the property. All the drill sites have been reclaimed. The outstanding disturbance that is carried on the property is 1.05 ha concerning camp areas and core storage. There are no petroleum products, chemicals, explosives or machinery stored on the property.

The exploration work on the Sickle-Sofia property is conducted under a Government of BC mineral exploration permit #MX-13-61 issued to Stealth Minerals. This permit has been in good standing for the past 5 years and appropriate reclamation bonds in the name of Stealth Minerals are in place with the government to cover potential reclamation of disturbances. Further disturbances will have to be submitted, reviewed and permitted with an appropriate increase in reclamation bond.

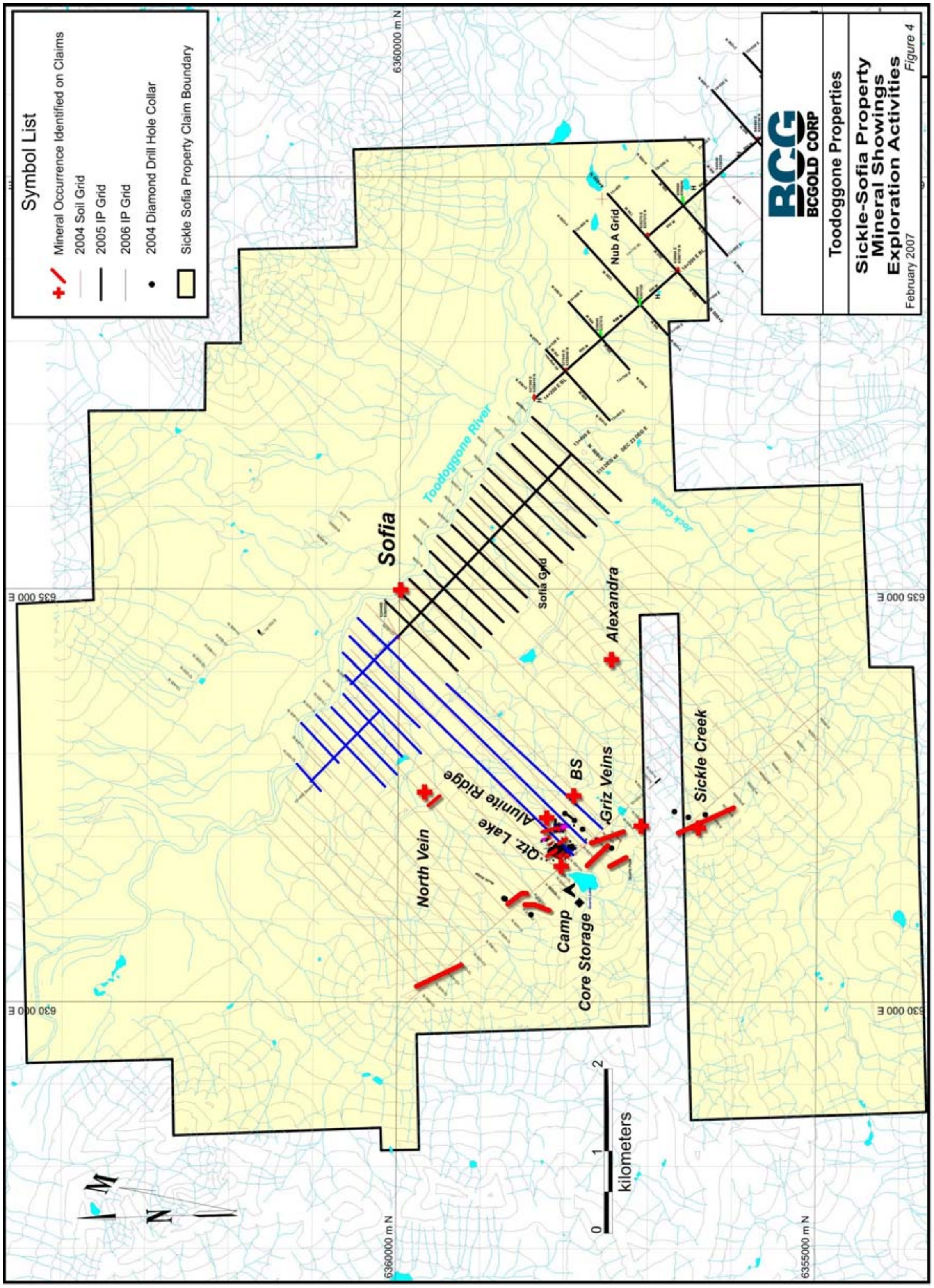


Figure 4 Sickle-Sofia Recent Exploration Activity

Figure 5 shows the location of historical Minfile locations and assessment report references.

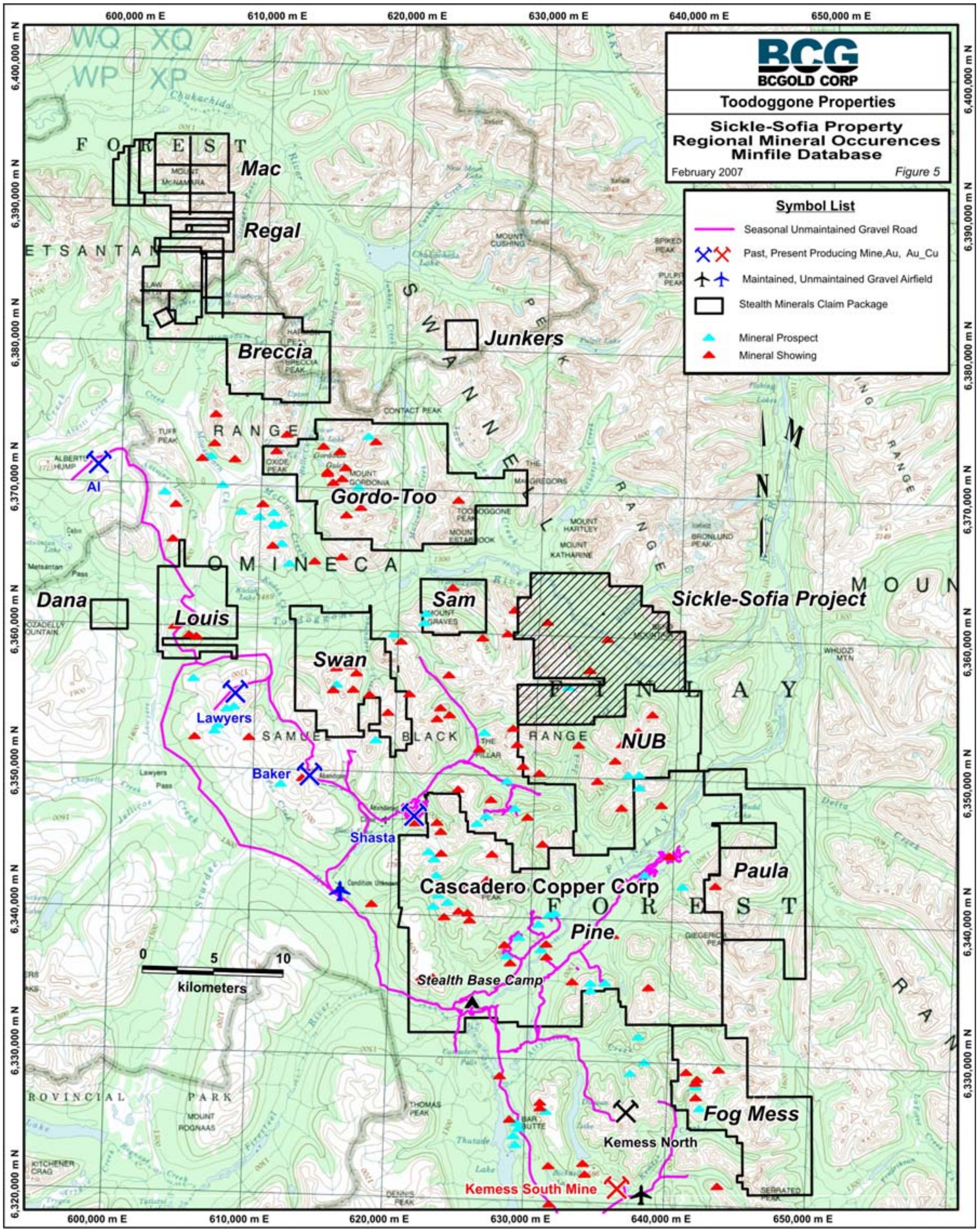


Figure 5 Regional Mineral Occurrences / BC MEMPR MinFile Database

Claim Status

The Sickle-Sofia property consists of the Kevin 1-2, JC 1-4, JC 7-13, Sofia, Sofia 2-10 and Nub 20, 21 "legacy" mineral claims.

The Kevin, JC and Sofia claims were staked by modified grid method with a legal corner post firmly affixed to the ground and a perimeter rectangular claim line cut and blazed through the woods to mark the perimeter. Intermediate claim posts are created and tagged with the appropriate tag and information at 500 metre intervals around the perimeter. These claims were staked in accordance to the pre-2005 Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system, which now supersedes the previous regulations of the BC Mining Act. The Sofia 2-10 mineral claims were staked under the MTO system. The earlier existing "legacy" claims were converted to digital cell claims on November 26th, 2005 invoking a new tenure number. The claims are in good standing until March 31st, 2009 or September 30th, 2009 as seen on Table I.

Exploration and development work must be registered within one year of the work being completed. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least $4 per hectare during each of the first, second and third anniversary years and $8/hectare for each subsequent. As the legacy claims were cancelled with the granting of the new "cell" claims, all current claims have a $4/hectare expenditure requirement.

Royalties

The claims are owned 100% by Stealth Minerals and certain claims are subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty (NSR), which can be reduced to a 1 1/2% NSR on precious metals and a 1% NSR on base metals by way of cash payments. The NSR is in favor of Electrum Resource Corp.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (Item 7)

Access

Stealth Mineral's Base Camp is at the junction of the Finlay and Firesteel Rivers. The camp is accessible by way of the all-weather Omineca Resource Road, 410 kilometres north of Windy Point, BC to the Kemess Mine turn-off and then approximately 22 kilometres northwest on summer access road. Access to the Sickle-Sofia property is via helicopter north from the Stealth camp, a distance of 25 kilometres, which represents a 15 to 20 minute helicopter flight. The southwestern boundary of the Sickle-Sofia property is 10 kilometres east of the Brenda property road via the Sturdee Airstrip and Shasta Mine roads. These are seasonal summer roads open in spring via natural ablation of winter snow. The usual opening of the non-maintained portion of the road, from Kemess Mine to Sturdee Strip is usually mid-May. Snow cover usually closes the non-maintained roads after early November. Graders may be contracted from the road maintenance yard at Osilinka camp, some 250 km south of Kemess Mine. Future road access could be developed to the Sickle-Sofia claims via this route or by an additional 18 kilometre road extension to the east from the existing road at the Electrum prospect on the Cascadero Copper Corp (Stealth affiliate) claims, along the northwest side of the Finlay River corridor. Airstrips are in place at the Kemess South Mine and Sturdee Valley approximately 40 and 30 kilometres south and north, respectively of the Stealth camp. The Kemess South mine is connected to the BC provincial electric power grid (Figure 2).

Climate

Seasonal temperatures vary from -35^{o}C in winter to 30^{o}C during the 4 months of summer. The mean daily temperatures for July and January are approximately 14^{o}C and -15^{o}C, respectively. Precipitation between 50 and 75 centimetres occurs annually, with most occurring during the winter months resulting in a snow cover of approximately 2 metres. The optimal time for surface exploration on the property is between June and October.

Local Resources

Personnel for construction, exploration, mining and support are all available in local northern BC communities such as Prince George, Smithers and Stewart.

Infrastructure

Stealth's main camp is winterized but only seasonally utilized. Camp consists of diesel generated power, satellite communications, 1000 liters of diesel fuel storage capacity and food processing capabilities for 40 workers. Camp buildings are 14' x 16' to 20'x 45' plywood floored with metal sheeting roofs. Travel time via truck from Prince George, BC is approximately 10 hours, or 7 hours from Windy Point or Mackenzie, BC. Prince George is the regional hub for north central BC. Scheduled international air service, highway and rail transport as well as all supply and fuels are available in Prince George. Contractors such as helicopter, catering, fuel, telecommunication, and freight services are all available in Prince George. Fuel and minor supplies are available from Mackenzie, BC.

Physiography

Topography on the Sickle-Sofia property is generally moderate with a large area of glacio-fluvial gravel deposits along the west side of the Toodoggone River. Highly altered rocks are generally soft and rounded ridges prevail. The western area of the Sickle-Sofia area is steep and cliff forming, as the rocks are unaltered to propylitized welded ignimbrites. Elevations range from 1150 metres in stream valleys along Jock Creek to 2000 metres on Quartz Peak, just west of the camp at Quartz Lake. Slopes above tree line at 1500 metres are scree and talus covered, sparsely vegetated by grasses and sedges with willows in avalanche chutes. No glaciers or permanent snowfields exist on the claims. Lower slopes to the northeast are forested with balsam at higher elevations and pine-spruce forest, with local areas of swamp at lower levels.

The eastern portion of the Sickle-Sofia property is an area about 2 km by 4 km of low relief west of the Toodoggone River and north of Jock creek. The elevation ranges from 1100 metres and 1300 metres. This area is variably covered by 3 to 30 metres of glacio-fluvial and glacial gravel and sand deposits.

History (Item 8)

The Sickle-Sofia Property is located in the central portion of Stealth Mineral's Toodoggone Project. Mining and exploration has been active in the Toodoggone Region for over 45 years and is today an active exploration district within the province of British Columbia. Figure 5 shows the location of recorded historical assessment reports (ARIS) and Minfile occurrences within the claim group. Table II lists the reports and summarizes past work.

Table II Sickle-Sofia Historical Work

Aris Rpt #	Year	Property	Operator	Author	Title	Work Type	CostYr$
1888	1969	Pil	Cominco Ltd	Cooke, D.L.	Geological Report on the Pil Claim Group, Jock Creek, BC	Geological	$1,280
15599	1986	Kevin	Peralto Resources Corp.	Sorbara J.P. Steele J.P.	1986 Geol,Geoch,Geoph, Report on the Knight,Kevin, Castle,Bishop Claims	Geochemical, Geological, Geophysical	$48,695
17451	1988	Pil, Lar	Skylark Resources Ltd.	Burns, P.J.	Geological, Geochemical Report on the Pil and Lar Claims	Geochemical, Geological	$4,249
18535	1989	Chess	Peralto Resources Corp.	Duro. A.J.	Geochemical Report on the Chess Property	Geochemical	$16,971
26252	2000	JC	Stealth Mining Corp.	Blann, D.	Assessment Report on the JC Property	Prospecting	$14,657
26222	2000	Spruce	Electrum Resource Corp.	Ronning P.A.	1999 Exploration Program on the Spruce Property	Geochemical	$4,012
27429	2003	Pine	Stealth Minerals	Blann,Kuran	Prosp,Geol,Geoch,Geoph,Tr,DDH Reoprt on the Tood. Proj	DDH,Tr,Geoch,Geol, Geophys	$50,000
27790	2004	Sickle-BG	Stealth Minerals	Kuran.DL	Geolog.,Geochem,Diamond Drilling Report	Geol,Geochem,DDh	$1,145,515
28038	2005	Sickle Sofia	Stealth Minerals	Kuran.DL	Geological,Geochemical,Geophysical Report on the Sickle Sofia Claims	Geol,Geoph,Geoch	$152,158
	2006	Sickle Sofia	Stealth Minerals	Kuran.DL	Geological,geochemical,Geophysical Report on the Sickle Sofia Claims	Geol,Geoph,Geoch	$185,578
						Total Expenditures	**$1,623,115**
Minfile #	**Names**	**Status**	**Commodity**	**Deposit Type**	**Comments**	**Location (UTM NAD83)**	
94E042	Black; Lar; Pil	Showing	Cu Zn	Hydrothermal vein	chalcopyrite, sphalerite in argillic altered zone; 3.3gpt Ag, 0.022gpt Au	6352338N 628754E	
94E207	Knight, Chess, Kevin, Bishop, Castle	Showing	Cu Ag Pb	Epi Vein	cm-2m quartz veins with galena, barite, malachite; 4.8gpt Ag, 5.01%Pb, 0.77%Cu	6361915N 628253E	
94E208	Kevin, Chess, Knight, Bishop, Caslte	Showing	Ag	Hydrothermal Breccia	Two one-meter chip samples 4.9gpt Ag; 0.09%Ba and 10.1gpt Ag; 0.14%Ba	6361095N 630702E	
94E217	Lar	Showing	Pb, Ag, Cu, Zn	Epi Vein	Qtz vein 4.4gpt Ag, 0.03gpt Au	6353443N 628451E	
94E209	Bishop, Chess	Showing	Ag Au Cu Pb	Stockwork, hydrothermal	four stockwork zones; 4.4gpt Ag; 0.219gpt Au	6360138N 627840E	
94E237	Sickle Creek	Showing	Au Ag Cu Pb Zn	Epi Vn	Epi Vn with 78.8gpt Au; 2060gpt Ag; 0.51%Cu; 11.4%Pb; 10.5% Zn	6357225N 631917E	
94E238	Sofia	Showing	Au Cu	Porph	40m x 10m monz. quartz-mag-pyrite-chalcopyrite stockwork; 0.22gpt Au, 0.05% Cu	6360009N 634963E	
94E246	Alexandria	Showing	Au Cu	Porph	400x500 m 300ppm, 300ppb Au soil anomaly	6357500N, 633890E	

During the late 1960s major companies such as Cominco and Kennco recognized the Toodoggone as an under explored copper-gold porphyry district. They were exploring for bulk mining opportunities similar to those porphyry deposits discovered and being prepared for production in the central interior of the province. Initial prospecting and mapping was completed in the Black Lake, Shasta, Pine, Kemess North, Brenda and Sickle-Sofia areas during this time. Three Minfile showings exist on the Sickle-Sofia property ranging from hydrothermal stockwork and breccia to epithermal-hydrothermal veins and porphyry showings, two which have been located by Stealth in the last two years.

In the early 1980s, Peralto Resources and Skylark Resources conducted geological and geochemical work on the nearby Kevin, Pil-Lar and Chess prospects. The Sickle-Sofia property was actively explored by several operators for its epithermal gold and silver potential following discovery and development of three gold-silver mines in the Toodoggone District (Baker, Lawyers, and Shasta).

Stealth's interest in the area was based on an anomalous BC Government RGS silt sample (1997, 47 ppb Au). In 1999, Stealth Minerals staked the initial claims in the area of what is now known as the Sickle-Sofia property. In 1999, Standard Metals (D. Blann, P.Geo) for Stealth Minerals conducted a small-scale geochemical program and in 2000 Stealth Minerals carried out limited prospecting on the JC 1-2 claims. The programs discovered quartz and quartz-carbonate veins ranging from 0.5-50 cm in width with anomalous precious metals values and chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena mineralization. A silicified, quartz-carbonate-pyrite flooded shear 1.0 to 2.0 metres wide and 25 metres long returned from grab samples 396 ppb Au and 4.0 ppm Ag. The Griz vein, a structure which trends approximately 155^{o}, is 0.5 to 1.0 metres wide, and exposed for over 100 metres, returned from a grab sample 5.78% Pb, 14.93% Zn, 2,226.1 ppm Ag and 7.99 ppm Au (Assessment Report #26252).

Minor follow-up work over the next few years located high-grade silver from a float sample in a talus pile in Griz Bowl. In 2003 Stealth Minerals' prospecting efforts discovered the Sickle Creek vein to the south of Griz Bowl. Further work late in 2003 located the Griz and Quartz Lake veins. The A, B and C veins at Quartz Lake average 12 metres in width and were partially drill tested in 11 drill holes by Stealth in 2004. Native silver and visible gold were noted in the core (D. Kuran, 2004). Assayed wall rock samples from the Griz vein returned up to 0.72 ppm Au, 307 ppm Ag, 0.30% Cu, 0.22% Pb and 0.08% Zn in drill core. A surface grab sample from Griz vein massive sulphide material in outcrop assayed 78.8 ppm Au, 2,060 ppm Ag, 0.51% Cu, 11.4% Pb and 10.5% Zn.

As part of a 2003 Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) with the Geological Survey of Canada and the British Columbia Department of Mines and Energy, the Sickle-Sofia property was flown as part of a multi-parameter helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the Toodoggone district. Several high potassium anomalies and low thorium-potassium ratio anomalies were detected.

In 2004, Stealth Minerals expanded the property package by staking additional claims. A grid-based soil survey was conducted over a 27 km^2 area, outlining the Alexandra copper-gold soil anomaly. Concurrent prospecting identified the Sofia porphyry outcrop, the North Vein outcrop, and high-sulphidation silica-alunite alteration.

In 2005, a total of 21 line-km of 200 metre line-spaced IP and ground magnetic geophysical survey was completed over the lower, glacial-fluvial covered portion of the Sofia copper-gold porphyry target. This survey outlined an 800 metre wide by 1,200 metre long +40 millisecond IP chargeability anomaly that was open to the north. In 2006, Stealth Minerals further expanded the IP/ground magnetic survey by another 21 line-kilometres and expanded the chargeability anomaly a further 600 metres north and 300 metres west.

There has been C$1,533,250 spent on the claims to date. All of the work on the Sickle-Sofia property conducted by Stealth Minerals was under the supervision of David Kuran, P.Geo registered in the Province of BC. The exploration personnel have been the same crew for the last 4 years, which aids in continuity and in-depth knowledge of the evolving exploration model. Refer to Table IV for a list of contractors employed by Stealth Minerals.

No mining activity has occurred on the claims and no mineral resource or reserve exists on the claims.

Geological Setting (Item 9)

Regional Geology

The Toodoggone District lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, which consists of four unique Terranes. The project area lays within the Stikinia and, in part the Quesnellia Terranes. The Stikinia and Quesnellia Terranes consist mainly of island-arc volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of late Triassic to early Jurassic age with a Lower Permian aged basement represented by the Asitka Group (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). To the east, older metamorphosed Precambrian and younger strata (clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks) of the Cassiar Terrane (Omineca Belt) are separated from the Intermontane Belt by a regional system of trans-current faults (Diakow, Panteleyev and Schroeter, 1993). The Toodoggone regional geology is shown in Figure 6, as displayed from the BC MEMPR website MapPlace.

The Toodoggone District consists of a series of northwest trending volcanic belts some 90 kilometres long and 40 kilometres wide. The stratigraphy is fairly monoclinal with generally northwest striking, shallowly west-dipping upright stratigraphy and therefore youngs to the west. The large-scale northwest trending faults generally parallel the long axis of the district and illustrate the basic fabric of the accreting terrains and its internal evolution. The northwest trend is common to the stratigraphy, plutonism and major mineralizing events and therefore implies major crustal activity along this trend. Overlying younger stratigraphic intervals, such as the Sustut Group of conglomerates and sediments, covered the earlier mineralized and altered Jurassic volcanics and plutons, therefore protecting them from deeper erosion and glaciation. This resulted in the preservation of complete mineralized and altered sequences ranging from the causative copper-gold porphyry systems up through the undeformed stratigraphy, which hosts the upwardly evolving low-to-high sulphidation epithermal systems with their attendant clay-rich alteration caps still intact.

Stratigraphy

Lithologies in the Toodoggone area are Permian to Cretaceous in age, comprised from oldest to youngest as follows: Asitka Group, Stuhini Group, Toodoggone Formation and Sustut Group (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). Lower Permian aged rocks of the Asitka Group consist of andesite, dacite and rhyolite volcanic rocks with locally prominent sections of inter-bedded marine sedimentary rocks consisting of limestone and chert at the top of the section (Diakow, personal communication, 2003). These rocks may reflect a submergent island arc sequence.

Upper Triassic rocks of Stuhini Group (also referred to as Takla Group) unconformably overlie the Asitka Group. Stuhini Group rocks are more widespread and characterized by clinopyroxene-bearing basalt, andesite, and associated epiclastic rocks, and locally appear similar to Paleozoic rocks. These rocks may reflect an emergent submarine to sub-aerial island arc sequence. Locally, Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation (Hazelton Group) volcanic fragmental rocks of dacite-andesite composition lie in non-erosional, gently dipping unconformity with Stuhini Group rocks. Minor basalt lava flows and rare rhyolite flows and breccia occur in the Toodoggone Formation (Diakow, personal communication, 2004). The Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group consists of conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones with minor felsic tuff and occurs in unconformable contact with Takla (Stuhini) and Hazelton Group rocks.

Intrusive Rocks

The early-middle Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive suite of calc-alkaline plutons is apparently coeval with the Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks and with the development of an elongated volcano-tectonic depression that is richly endowed with numerous precious and base metal occurrences (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). The composite Black Lake Intrusive suite is generally medium grained and grades from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. This intrusive suite includes the Black Lake Pluton (granodiorite to quartz monzonite), Jock Creek Pluton (quartz monzonite, diorite), Giegerich and Duncan Lake plutons (hornblende-biotite granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite) and the Sovereign pluton (quartz-hornblende-biotite-granodiorite to tonalite). Dykes and dyke swarms of quartz monzonite are locally proximal to and associated with copper-gold mineralization as at the Brenda occurrence and with epithermal or transitional precious metal vein occurrences as at Northwest Breccia. These dyke sets usually follow the northwest trending structural breaks that trace several of the mineralizing events within the Toodoggone Camp. Dykes and sills of trachyandesite to latite and minor basalt cut previous lithologies. Late Triassic Alaska-type ultramafic intrusions are regionally mapped east of Kemess North with other possible occurrences southwest of the Mex prospect (Cascadero Copper) and on the Pil prospect to the northwest. Mapping by Stealth and the BCGS in 2004 outlined a new plutonic body of mainly quartz monzonite. Its upper contact dips shallowly westward beneath the overlying Triassic to Jurassic stratigraphy and extends from the Findlay River area in the southeast part of Nub Mountain, north to the north end of the Kevin claims. Exposures are visible all along the northeast trending section of Jock Creek, hence the local nomenclature of the Jock Creek Pluton, which is part of the Black Lake Plutonic suite.

Structure

A system of high-angle normal and possibly contraction faults that trend from 120^o to 150^o occur locally with secondary faults trending from 20^o to 40^o and 60^o to 80^o. These structures may impart primary control of high-level co-magmatic plutons and deposition of the coeval Toodoggone Formation rocks.

Regional-scale northwest trending structures include the Saunders, Wrich, Black and Pil faults that cut the Toodoggone District and occur over distances of more than 80 kilometres. Parallel faults also display dip-slip movement, locally placing Stuhini Group in contact with Toodoggone Formation rocks as at Kemess North (Diakow, 1997) and Asitka Group rocks adjacent to intrusive plutons.

North-easterly trending high-angle faults cut and displace northwest trending structures, tilting and rotating monoclinal strata (Diakow, 1986). The presence of high-level epithermal mineralization at Goat, Wrich Hill and the Electrum prospects (Cascadero Copper) at substantially lower elevations to the north, may suggest a post-mineral, north side down displacement along a northeast trending fault system in the Finlay River valley (Blann, 2001). North trending, right-lateral strike-slip faults are prominent along the eastern margin of the Giegerich Pluton and are Cretaceous and early Tertiary in age. These faults may cut Toodoggone aged and older rocks.

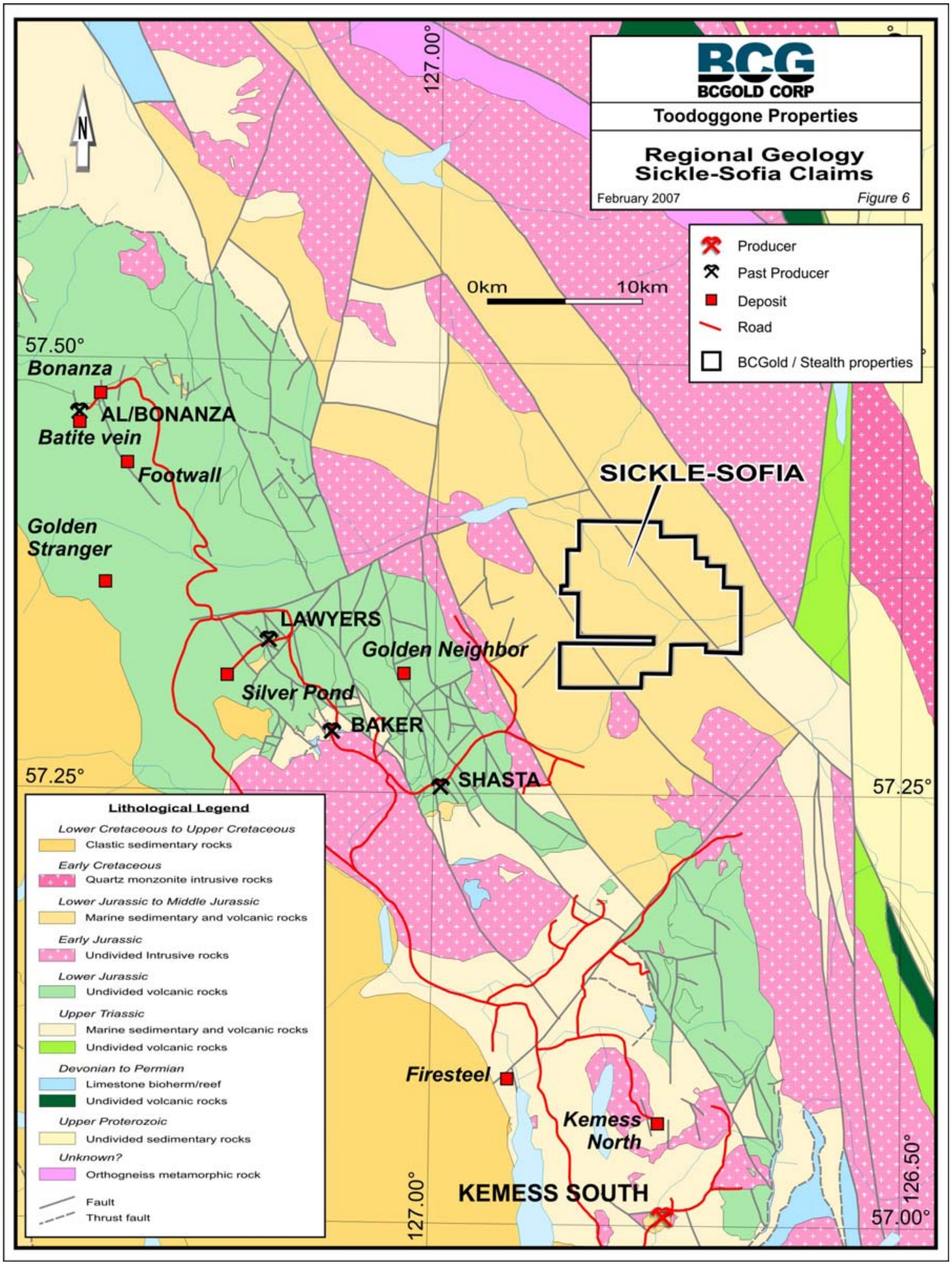


Figure 6 Toodoggone Regional Geology (BC MEMPR)

Local Geology

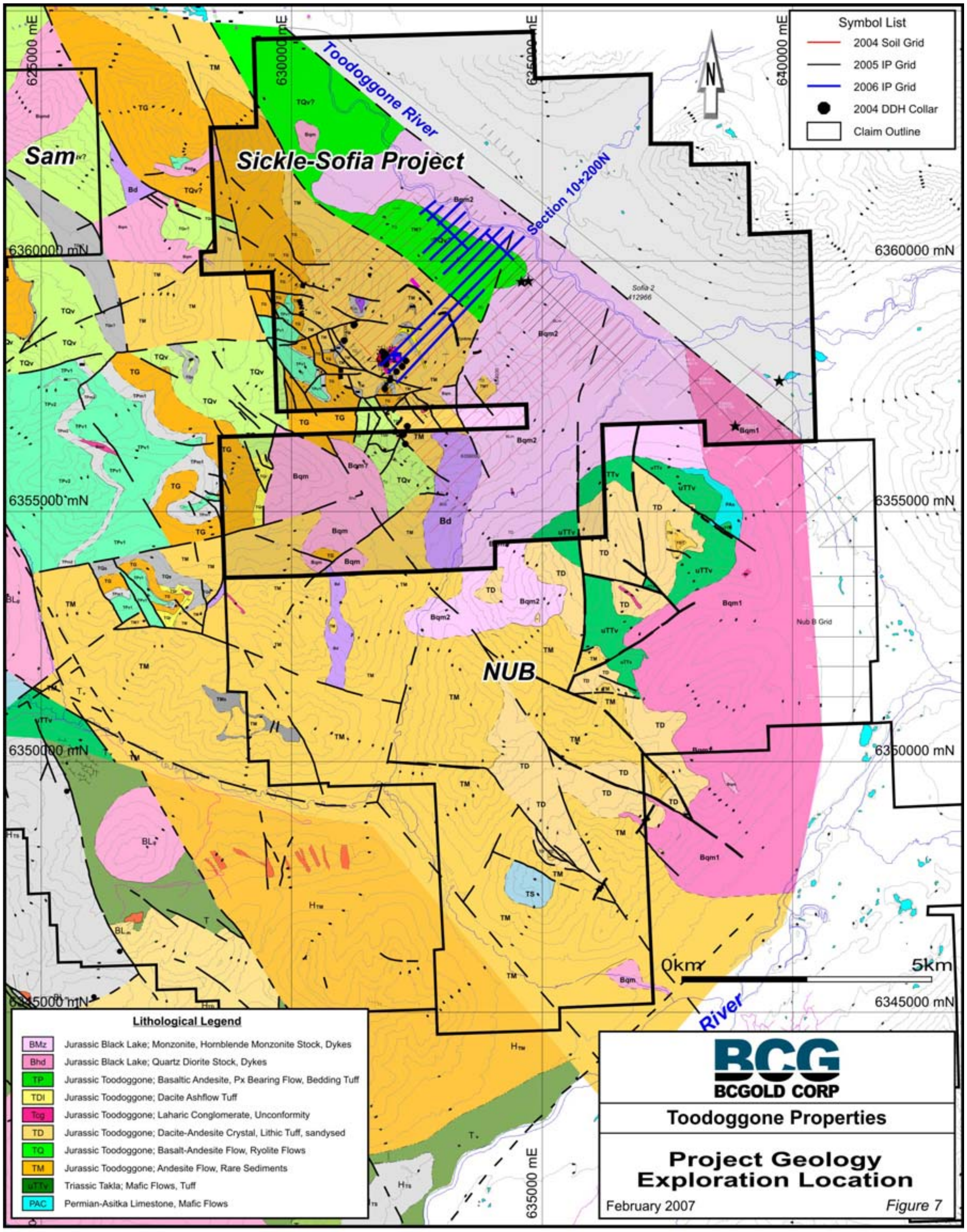
During 2005, the Sickle-Sofia property was mapped and prospected at a reconnaissance scale of 1:10,000 in the field by Stealth Minerals staff. Figure 7 shows the distribution of lithologic units, and location of Stealth's exploration work. The geology was mapped based upon formational and internal stratigraphic members, with an emphasis on mineralized trends, alteration and structures identified by previous field work and assay results from the 2004 soil and rock geochemistry programs.

As seen in Figure 8, the general stratigraphy is westerly dipping with the oldest Jurassic and Triassic volcanics along the eastern quadrant. The Triassic Takla formation, exposed over a small area at the Sofia outcrop, consists of green marine andesite to basalt flows characterized by augite phenocrysts and felted feldspar. This stratigraphy is also in contact with the quartz monzonite over much of its lower contact. The rocks have undergone moderate propylitic alteration with abundant fine secondary biotite as a potassic alteration phase.

The Jurassic Toodoggone Formation is represented by several map units consisting of a lower TM unit consisting of andesite flows and rare tuffs. This is overlain by the TQ member consisting of mafic flows and tuff with rhyolite flows, sills and dykes indicating a bimodal cycle of volcanism. The TD member is a thick section of intercalated andesite flows and crystal/lithic tuffs with minor intercalated coarse derived sediments. Overlying the TD unit is a relatively thin (Tcg) member representing an erosional event or a volcanic hiatus, where 2 to 4 metre thick sinter with mudstone is located at the top of this horizon. The vast majority of the epithermal mineralization and alteration occurs in rocks underlying this unit stratigraphically and may have extrusive mineralization timing implications. Overlying the unconformity is a thick, partially welded cliff-forming dacite ignimbrite ash flow member (TDl, Mt Graves, TG unit in the BCGS nomenclature). The top of the local stratigraphy is a thick mafic flow and derived sediment member containing pyroxene crystals and resembles the Takla rocks.

Mapping by Stealth staff and by the BCGS (Diakow and Nixon, personal communication, 2004) confirmed the presence of a large shallowly west dipping quartz monzonite stock that has been assigned to the Black Lake group of intrusions of early Jurassic age. These stocks intrude and roof in the upper Takla group and are coeval and co-generative with the overlying Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks. This newly mapped intrusive is exposed in a crescent pattern around the south east and north margins of the Nub Mountain Massif and is variably exposed over an 18 kilometre strike length. The stock dips gently to the west and probably underlies the remaining roof volcanic rocks at increasing depths to the west. The stock consists of fine to medium grained hornblende bearing quartz monzonite and contains diorite to quartz diorite phases. It is well exposed west of the Finlay River and along the Jock Creek valley continuously from its confluence with the Toodoggone River upstream to the northwest corner of the claims. Along the west side of the Finlay River, this quartz monzonite intrusion hosts the Pine North, Ryan Creek (both of Cascadero Copper) and Pine West (Stealth Minerals) copper-gold porphyry systems and possibly the Pine-Fin-Tree deposits (Cascadero Copper) on the south side of the river.

A magnetite bearing phase of this stock or a nested stock intruding the main Jock Creek Pluton hosts the Sofia gold-copper porphyry mineralization. Related stocks are believed to generate the precious metal bearing low- and high-sulphidation epithermal mineralization identified within the overlying volcanics. Hornblende phyric monzonite and latite dykes trend northwesterly and occupy syn to post volcanic faults on which the last motion is normal with east-side down. These faults appear to control the long-axis of the high-sulphidation alteration (Alexandra, BS Gold, and Alunite Ridge) but also have been reactivated to cut the earlier alunite alteration, providing a structural focus for the later low-sulphidation quartz-adularia vein systems such as Quartz Lake, Griz, Sickle Creek and North veins.



Modified after Diakow et al, BCMEMPR Open File 2005-03

Figure 7 Sickle-Sofia Local Geology

Deposit Types (Item 10)

The Toodoggone Camp is underlain by Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and coeval intrusive rocks contained within a large northwest trending arc related structure. These rocks host mineral occurrences and deposits of low-sulphidation epithermal gold and silver (Shasta, Baker, Lawyers), high- sulphidation gold and silver (Albert's Hump), and copper-gold porphyry mineralization (Kemess South Mine, Kemess North, Pine).

On the Sickle-Sofia property low-sulphidation epithermal style gold and silver mineralization is present at the North, Quartz Lake, Griz and Sickle vein systems. The low-sulphidation veins and silica breccia at Quartz Peak and Alunite Ridge are hosted within dacite to andesite flows and pyroclastics in the footwall of a stratigraphic unconformity formed between the underlying andesitic volcanics and an overlying ignimbrite sequence. The whole system is focused in a northwest trending corridor parallel to the regional fabric. The zone is focused in or near a set of property wide northwest trending, down-to-the-east normal faults which document repeated extensional tectonics. The Quartz Peak breccia is a quartz, chalcedony-amethyst silicified and polyphase breccia characteristic to the upper levels of a low-sulphidation epithermal system. These silicified zones contain in and on the margins adularia, potassic alteration and sericite. The veins host minor sulphide as disseminated pyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor tetrahedrite and fine grey sulphosalts. The Griz system is characterized by 0.2 to 1.0 metre veins with 50-100 metre strike length within a 20 metre wide zone of veining and alteration. The Quartz Lake vein set, which consists of three major veins, the A, B and C veins, which are parallel at 330^{o} and dip at -60^{o} to the northeast. These veins are 10-14 metres wide on surface and are characterized by ribboned and banded alternating layers of silica with chalcedonic, amethystine and sucroidal textures. The A vein has minor pyrite and sulphosalts and the texture suggests the outcrop is in the upper portions of an epithermal system. The veins have been traced for up to 150 metres along strike. Age dates on selvage adularia are at 190 Ma +/- 0.3 by the Argon-Argon method (Diakow 2006).

High-sulphidation style alteration is present at the Alunite Ridge, BS Gold and Alexandra showings. Alteration consists of alunite, pyrophyllite-silica-barite and vuggy silica replacement of a north striking, shallow dipping coarse grained andesite tuff. High-sulphidation alteration zones have been extensively mapped by PIMA spectral analysis, where clay minerals such as alunite, pyrophyllite and illite have been identified (Thompson, A, 1996) (Figure 9). Age dating of alunite at Alunite Ridge returned a value of 196.9 +/-2.2 Ma (Diakow 2006).

The Sofia porphyry showing consists of potassically altered quartz monzonite and a mafic volcanic flow, tentatively placed in the Toodoggone Formation. Lithologies are cut by five cross cutting stages of 1 to 20 cm thick quartz, quartz-magnetite and quartz-chlorite-chalcopyrite veins and stringers. The potassic alteration within the volcanic rock is exhibited by brown secondary biotite. The intrusive is mapped as part of the Jock Creek Pluton (Diakow, 2006) and is dated at 196.7 Ma +/-0.3 by the Argon-Argon method. Mineralization and alteration identified at the Sofia showing is suggestive of porphyry-style copper and gold mineralization.

Figure 4 shows the location of these mineralized showings with respect to the property boundary. Representative cross-sections can be found in Figure 8.

Mineralization (Item 11)

Mineralized showings on the Sickle-Sofia property can be found in Figure 4 along with the location of exploration activities conducted by Stealth Minerals. Showings on the property are indicative of low-sulphidation and high-sulphidation epithermal precious metal mineralization, along with volcanic-intrusive hosted (or related) gold-copper porphyry style mineralization. Mineralized showings are in close proximity to each other, suggesting the possibility of a genetically related mineral system.

Low-Sulphidation Epithermal Mineralization

Low-sulphidation epithermal veins have been identified at the Griz-Sickle vein set, the Quartz Lake veins, and the North vein. The Quartz Lake (A to B) veins have undergone the most intense exploration from Stealth Minerals with surface chip/channel sampling followed by diamond drilling. The location of these veins is shown on Figure 10 with results of grab and chip samples. Fire assayed (one-assay-tonne fire assay) values displayed with no indicated width are grab samples.

The veins and silica breccias as at Griz-Sickle are hosted within dacite to andesite flows and pyroclastics in the footwall of a stratigraphic unconformity formed between the underlying andesitic volcanics and an overlying ignimbrite sequence. The system is focused in a northwest trending corridor parallel to the regional fabric. The zone is focused in or near a set of property wide northwest trending, down to the east normal faults which document repeated extensional tectonics. The Quartz Peak breccia is quartz, chalcedony-amethyst silicified and polyphase breccia characteristic of the upper levels of a low-sulphidation epithermal system. These silicified zones contain adularia, potassic alteration and sericite. The veins host minor sulphide as disseminated pyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor tetrahedrite and fine grey sulphosalts. The Griz system is characterized by 0.2 to 1.0 metre veins with 50 to 100 metre strike length within a 20 metre wide zone of veining and alteration.

The Griz-Sickle set of low-sulphidation epithermal veins has been traced on surface for 6 kilometres from the Kevin Showing at the north to Sickle Creek at the south. The Griz-Sickle area contains numerous semi-continuous veins that contain variable amounts of base and precious metal mineralization. The best chip sample returned 5.8% Pb, 14.9% Zn, 2226 ppm Ag and 8.0 ppm Au across 0.50 metres. Other veins at the south end of the system returned 407 ppm Ag and 9.6 ppm Au from a 3.0 metre chip sample. Four widely spaced diamond drill holes targeted the Griz-Sickle vein sets in 2004. Core hole DDH-SG-04-23 returned 221 ppm Ag and 0.4 ppm Au over 2.6 metres.

The Quartz Lake veins are a sub-set of the Griz-Sickle low-sulphidation trend. The showing consists of the A, B, C and D veins which are parallel, spaced at 35 to 45 metres apart, trend at 330^o and dip 60^o to the northeast. On surface the veins are up to 14 metres wide (true width) and are traceable for 150 metres. The veins are at roughly 90^o dip to the volcanic stratigraphy and of similar strike. The Quartz Lake veins are located on the hangingwall side of a major, north-side down, normal fault separating them from the Griz-Sickle vein set.

Composite surface channel samples of the A vein range 0.02 ppm Au over 1.0 metre to 4.16 ppm Au over 8.0 metres (Figures 18, 19 and Table III). The samples on the Quartz Lake A, B and C veins are channel samples. The veins contain up to 30% calcite with banded chalcedonic silica and amethyst with adularia selvages. The veins have low-sulphide content both on surface and in drill holes. The A vein was partially drill tested to a depth of 100 metres down-dip over a strike length of 280 metres in 11 diamond drill holes. The holes range in length from 87.2 to 132.6 metres. Holes were oriented perpendicular to the vein at 240^o azimuth and -55^o to -85^o dip to estimate true vein thickness as closely as possible. The A vein contains minor pyrite and sulphosalts and the textures suggest that the sampled vein is in the upper portions of an epithermal system. Channel sample K from the A vein returned 10.02 ppm Au and 67.2 ppm Ag over 0.5 metres. This channel sample is from a calcareous portion of the vein mineralized by less than 1% sulphide and 0.05 mm specks of a greyish sulphosalt. Only the B vein contains any appreciable concentrations of base metal sulphide. As seen in Table III, B vein channel sample #204561 returned 4.81 ppm Au and 39.4 ppm Ag from a 1.0 metre channel sample. This correlates well with an earlier grab sample of 5.96 ppm Au and 29 ppm Ag from the same location. Drillhole SG-04-10 under this area (Figures 17, 18, Appendix I) returned a 0.5 m vein intersection containing 536 ppm Ag and 0.61 ppm Au with 0.164% Cu, 3.19% Pb and 8.9% Zn.

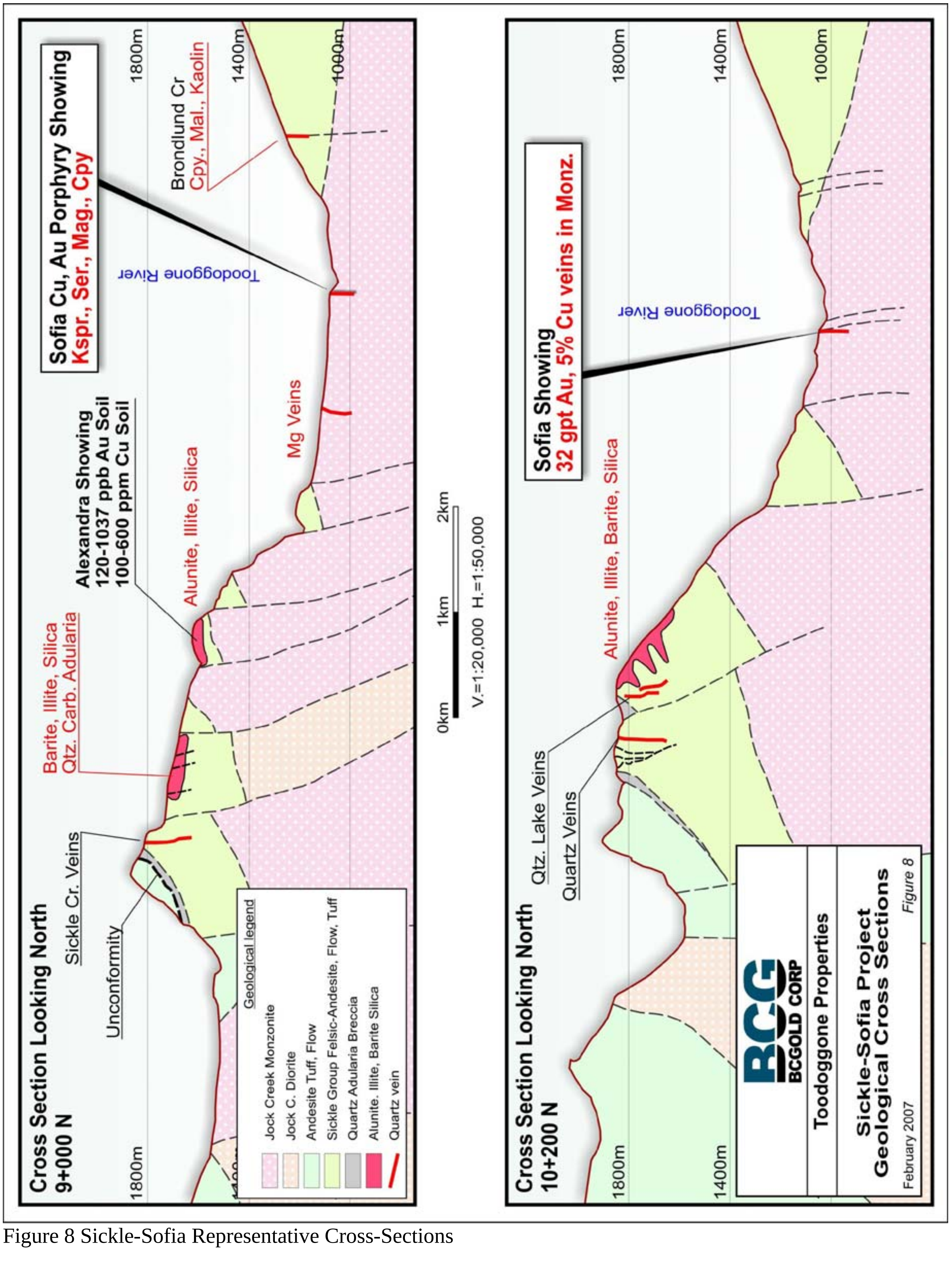


Figure 8 Sickle-Sofia Representative Cross-Sections

Table III Quartz Lake Trench / Channel Samples

Quartz Lake A Vein Chip Samples					
Channel	tag #	From-To (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Wt. Ave Au
A	204852	0-0.8	0.01	0.16	
	204851	0.8-2.3	0.07	1.93	0.049/2.3m
B	204853	0-1.5	16.23	67.76	16.23/1.5m
C	204854	0-1	3.93	17.64	
	204855	1-2	2.28	11.69	
	204856	2-3	2.81	12.67	3.00/ 3.0 m
	204857	3-4	0.62	6.57	
	204858	4-5	0.05	1.54	
	204859	5-6	0.04	0.80	
	204860	6-7	0.18	0.77	1.41/7.0 m
D	204863	0-1	0.56	8.61	
	204862	1-2	0.07	2.64	
	204861	2-3	0.99	8.93	0.54/ 3.0m
E	204864	0-1	3.60	20.75	
	204865	1-2	1.61	8.04	
	204866	2-3	4.45	47.86	
	204867	3-4	1.23	10.11	2.72/ 4.0 m
F	204875	0-1	4.67	38.59	
	204874	1-2	10.02	65.17	7.35/2.0m
	204873	2-3	0.88	4.42	
	204872	3-4	1.56	8.75	
	204871	4-5	1.00	6.30	
	204870	5-6	8.30	50.11	
	204869	6-7	2.67	30.56	
	204868	7-8	4.19	35.65	4.16/8.0m
G	204878	0-1	6.17	68.56	
	204877	1-2	2.64	24.93	
	204876	2-3	0.13	8.70	3.36/3.0 m
H	204882	0-1	0.20	2.20	
	204881	1-2	2.11	27.25	
	204880	2-3	3.85	3.89	
	204879	3-4	1.96	1.73	2.03/4.0 m
I	204887	0-1	0.09	0.61	
	204886	1-2	0.02	0.44	
	204885	2-3	0.15	2.20	0.06/3.0 m
J	204884	0-1	0.02	0.50	0.02/1.0m
K	204883	0-0.5	10.02	65.17	10.02/0.5 m

Quartz Lake B Vein					
Channel	tag #	From-To (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Wt. Ave Au
1	204559	Fwall 4-5	0.37	0.2	
	204560	Fwall 4-3	3.15	0.2	
	204561	Fwall 3-2	4.81	39.4	
	204562	Fwall 2-1	1.46	44.2	
	204563	Fwall 0-1	0.21	1.8	1.98/5.0m
2	204890	0-1m	2.58	22.7	
	204889	1-2m	3.61	44.7	
	204891	2-3m	2.51	21.5	2.9/3.0m
	204892	3-4m	0.08	1.9	
	204893	4-5m	0.09	3.5	
	204894	5-6m	0.21	8.8	

Quartz Lake C Vein					
Channel	tag #	From-To (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Wt. Ave Au
1	204895	0-1m	0.49	5.3	
	204896	1-2m	1.72	35.3	1.1/2.0m
	204897	2-3m	0.21	1.5	
	204898	3-4m	0.06	5.4	
	204899	4-5m	0.66	5.4	

The best drill intercept returned from the Quartz Lake program was 6.38 ppm Au and 54.98 ppm Ag over a 4.1 metre core length from the A vein (hole SG-04-04). Appendix I lists all significant drill hole intervals. Figure 20 shows the surface channel samples and drill intercepts from the A and B veins projected on a vertical section. The weighted average for the A vein set is at 3.23 ppm Au and 36.05 ppm Ag over an intersected width of 2.78 metres, which at an 85% intersection angle translates to a 2.3 metre average true thickness. The weighted average for the surface channel samples of the A vein is 3.23 ppm Au and 39.69 ppm Ag over 3.23 metres true width. Figure 20 indicates that the vein-style mineralization is still open down-dip and to the north. The veins have been traced in drill holes for over 250 metres along strike and 100 metres vertically in depth. No resource has been calculated for the Quartz Lake vein set. Figures 20 and 21 are representative geological cross sections showing stratigraphy, drill holes and mineralization.

High-Sulphidation Epithermal Mineralization

Alunite Ridge is a 2 to 10 metre thick, 500 metre long high-sulphidation style alteration zone consisting of intense alunite-silica-illite replacement and localized silica-barite concentrations. Grab samples assayed up to 0.98 ppm Au from the silica-barite replacement. This high-sulphidation alteration and mineralization was detected in the 2004 soil survey as a soil sample returned 771 ppb Au. The Alunite Ridge alteration and mineralization assemblage overlies and predates the low-sulphidation Quartz Lake veins. Drill holes testing the west end of this zone in 2004 returned up to 27.1 ppm Ag over 7.5 metres in drill hole SG-04-16A.

The BS Gold showing is 400 metres southeast of Alunite Ridge and is possibly part of the same shallowly dipping system that is cut by topography between them. The BS Gold showing was identified by a soil geochemical anomaly that is defined by a 550 metre long section of a soil line with samples at 50-metre spacing. Soil samples returned an average of 300 ppb Au with individual samples ranging up to 1038 ppb Au. The volcanic rocks in the area are soft, deeply weathered and argillically altered and are part of the central high-sulphidation alteration zone.

The Alexandra showing is located a further 1.3 km southeast from BS ridge and is a continuation of the high-sulphidation alteration positioned within the volcanic rock overlying the intrusive monzonite stock. The Alexandra zone is outlined by a 500 metre by 400 metre area of 50-metre spaced B horizon soil samples. The average of the 35 soil samples is 244 ppb Au and 579 ppm Cu. A 140 metre shallow hand dug trench was dug around the weathered top of the ridge underlying the soil anomaly. A total of 266 one-metre rock chip samples were collected and fire assayed for Au with ICP for 29-elements. The average of the trench sample was 153 ppb Au and 156 ppm Cu. The highest values returned were 664 ppb Au and 536 ppm Cu.

The North vein is located on the north end of Alunite Ridge, 1.5 km northeast of the Quartz Lake veins. The occurrence consists of a series of silica, chalcedony and minor carbonate vein outcrop and sub-crop, which have returned up to 25.8 ppm Au and 234 ppm Ag across 0.7 metre in rock chip samples. The zone trends at 330^{o} azimuth, parallel to the Quartz Lake veins and is traceable along strike for 250 metres of discontinuous sub-crop vein blocks of 1.0 to 2.0 metres in size. No drilling has been conducted on this showing. The veins have similar mineralogy to the Quartz Lake veins but the silica displays a more sucroidal texture. The North vein is located east of at least two normal faults and 100 metres lower in elevation than the Quartz Lake veins.

Porphyry Mineralization

Sofia is an intrusive and volcanic hosted disseminated-to-stockwork vein controlled porphyry-style showing. The Sofia outcrop was discovered in August 2004 by Stealth Minerals prospectors on the western shore of the Toodoggone River. The outcrop hosts veins of chalcopyrite, magnetite and potassium feldspar. A continuous line of hammer and chisel chip samples at 1.0 metre intervals were taken across the outcrop oriented at right angles to the majority of the veins. The chip sampling assayed 134.7 ppb Au and 628 ppm Cu (0.06%) over 26.5 metres with single high values of 412 ppb Au and 1232 ppm Cu. The area of the Sofia showing has very few outcrops as it occurs in a valley dominated and filled with glaciofluvial sand and gravel. Induced Polarization and airborne magnetic geophysics have identified a prospective zone that is 1200 metres east-west and 2000 metres north-south on the northeastern flank of Sickle Creek. Further exploration such as expanding the geophysics and diamond drilling is required to advance the Sofia showing.

Exploration (Item 12)

BCGold Corp has not conducted any exploration on the Sickle-Sofia property. Exploration work described in this section has been supervised by or conducted by Stealth Minerals Limited. The Sickle-Sofia property was sporadically prospected between 1999 and 2002 and has seen continuous seasonal exploration since 2003.

There has been C$1,533,250 spent on the claims to date. All of the work on the Sickle-Sofia property conducted by Stealth Minerals was under the supervision of David Kuran, P.Geo registered in the Province of BC. The exploration personnel have been the same crew for the last 4 years, which aids in continuity and in-depth knowledge of the evolving exploration model. Refer to Table IV for a list of contractors employed by Stealth Minerals.

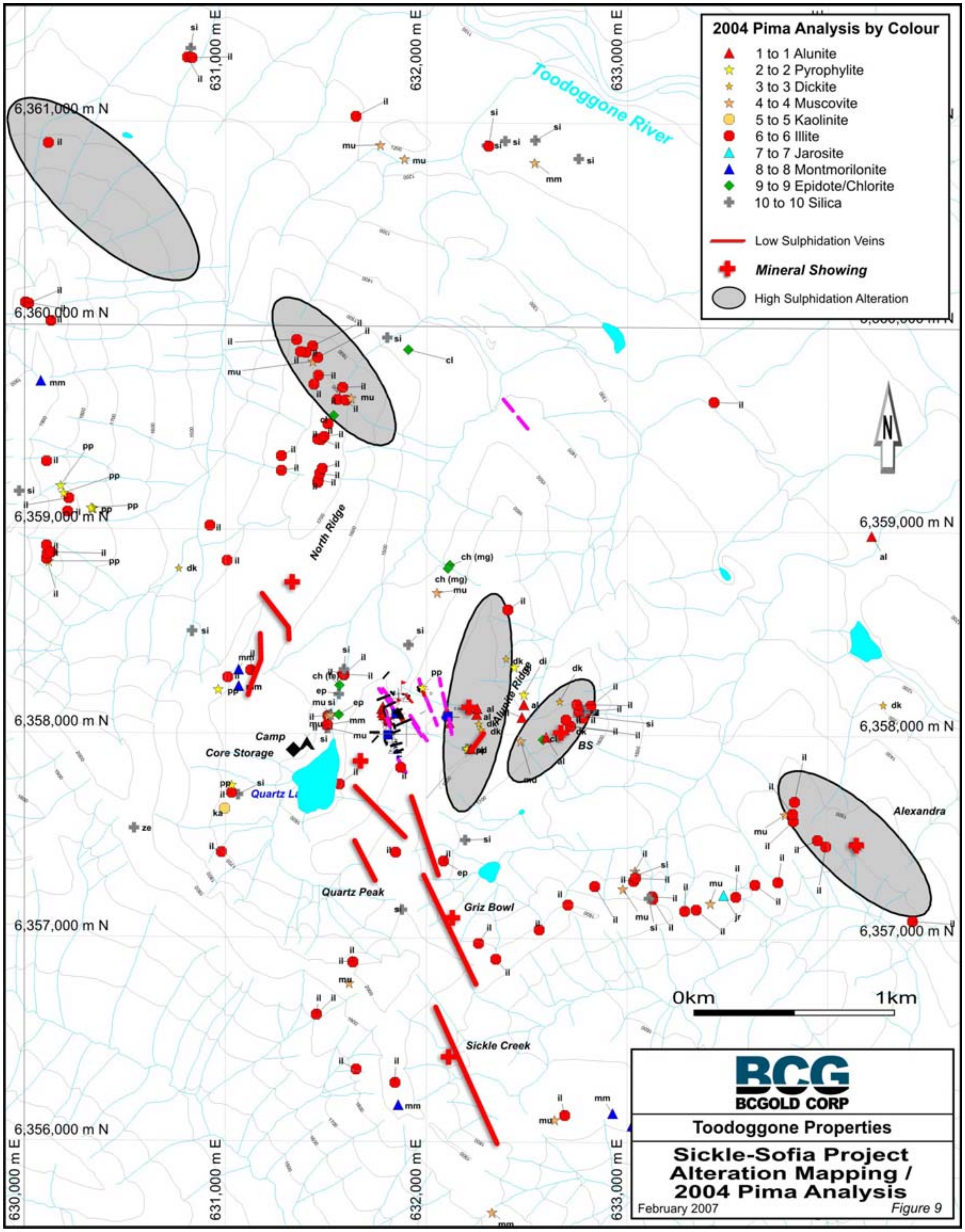


Figure 9 Sickle-Sofia Alteration Mapping / Pima Analysis

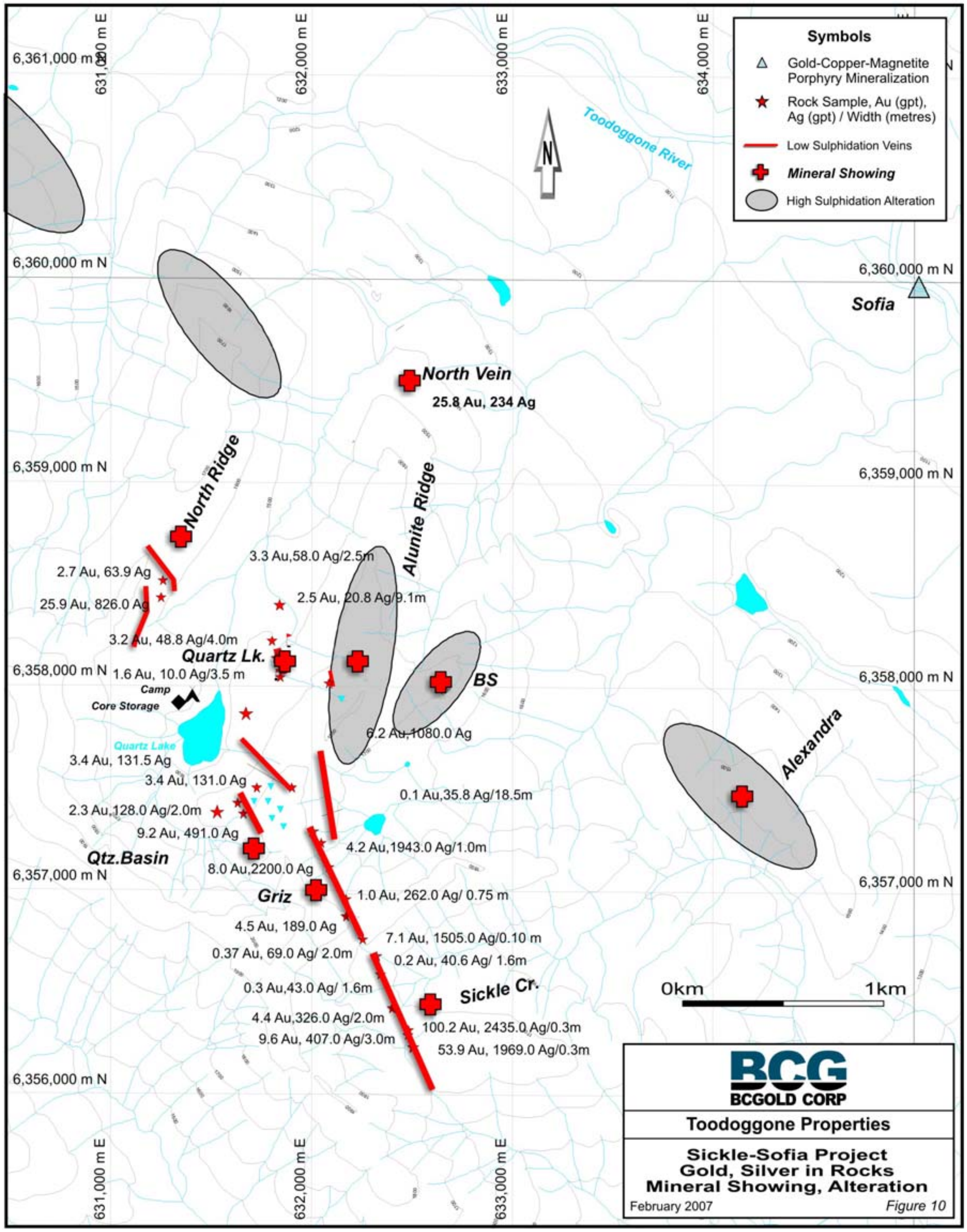


Figure 10 Sickle-Sofia Surface Grab and Chip Sampling

Table IV Exploration Contractors

Contractor	Year	Survey
Standard Metals Ltd	1999-2003	Staking, Prospecting, Sampling, and Project Supervision
Kuran Exploration Ltd.	2003-2006	Staking, Mapping, Geology, Sampling, and Project Supervision
Dawson Geological Dr. Ken Dawson	2003-2004	Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling, Geology
TR Prospecting Ltd Dr. Tom Richards	2003-2004	Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling, Geology
Contract Prospectors	2003-2006	Detailed and Regional Prospecting
Seasonal Students	2003-2006	Soil Sampling, Core Handling
Falcon Drilling Limited	2004	Contract Diamond Drilling
Rio Minerals Limited	2003-2004	Claim Staking and Camp Construction
Lloyd Geophysics Inc.	2005	Contract Ground Geophysics
Peter E. Walcott and Assoc.	2006	Contract Ground Geophysics
GSC- Fugro Airborne Surveys	2003	Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Geophysics
Acme Analytical Labs	2003-2004	Fire Assay and ICP Geochemistry
Assayers Canada	2004	Fire Assay and ICP Geochemistry
Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.	2005-2006	Fire Assay and ICP Geochemistry
PetraScience Consultants Inc.	2003-2004	Portable Infrared Mineral Analysis (PIMA) Spectrographic Analysis, Training/Rental
Interior Helicopters	2004-2006	206B Helicopter Support
Canadian Helicopters	2003	206B Helicopter Support

Exploration on the Sickle-Sofia property include, in order of advancing stages of exploration: prospecting, geological mapping, soil geochemistry, rock geochemistry, PIMA alteration studies, airborne geophysics, ground geophysics, and core drilling. The following table describes the survey type and describes the quantity, timing and extent of the exploration activities on the Sickle-Sofia.

Table V Exploration Activity

Survey	Year	Scale	Extent	# Samples	Assay For
Prospecting	1999-2002	N/A	10 km^2	10	Au Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn
Prospecting	2003-2006	1:10,000	95 km^2	1,277	Au FA, + 29-element ICP
Mapping	2003-2006	1:10,000	95 km^2	N/A	N/A
Soil Geochem.	2004	200-metre line spacing with 50-metre sample points	27 km^2	2,133	Au FA + 29-element ICP
Rock Geochem	2003-2006	1:10,000	95 km^2	1,277	Au FA +29 ICP
PIMA Surface	2003-2004	1: 10,000	80 km^2	194	Clay Minerals
PIMA core	2004		18 DDH	431	Clay Minerals
Airborne Geophysics	2003	400 metre spaced lines @ +60-metre elevation	95 km^2	N/A	N/A
Ground IP/Mag	2005-2006	200-metre line spacing, 50-metre sample spacing	10 km^2	40 line km	N/A
Diamond Drilling	2004	24 core holes totaling 3,323 metres	2.7 km by 300 metres	1,369	FA Au,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn + 29-element ICP

Geological Mapping

Ongoing geological outcrop mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 has been conducted over the property. Mapping was completed by consulting geologists, Dave Kuran, P.Geo, April Barrios, GIT as well as Larry Diakow, Bob Lane, Graham Nixon of the BSGS mapping division as part of the Toodoggone mapping project. Mapping was completed using 1:10,000 orthophotos and topographic base maps with control utilizing hand held GPS global positional devices with altimeters. Specimens of mapped lithologies and alteration were examined under binocular microscope and alteration suites confirmed by PIMA analysis. Field map data was transferred to base maps and digitized into the MapInfo software for data display and compilation.

PIMA Spectrographic Analyses

During the 2003-2004 exploration seasons, a PIMA spectrometer was rented by Stealth Minerals Limited from PetraScience Consultants Inc. The rental contract included provision for training for Stealth Minerals staff and ongoing consultation from Anne Thompson. The purpose of the PIMA sampling was to examine and determine the alteration species of clay and therefore identify patterns of characteristic suites of alteration minerals to aide in the creation of an exploration model for the property. A total of 194 surface rocks were collected specifically for this purpose and were analyzed at the Stealth Minerals Base Camp. Subsequently in 2004, 431 specimens from drill core were analyzed for alteration mineralogy (Figure 9). The survey resulted in the identification of the different alteration suites characteristic of the earlier (confirmed by age dating) high-sulphidation advanced argillic alteration and the later superimposed low-sulphidation (argillic alteration) suites. This data combined with surface geological mapping resulted in a coherent geological model for the property.

Geochemistry

Prospecting

Since 2003, a team of 2 to 4 professional prospectors and geologists with 10 to 30 years experience in BC and Canada worked on the property. Representative grab samples were taken and numbered with the corresponding appropriate assay tag number. These samples are stored at the Stealth Minerals Base Camp. Follow up prospecting and geological mapping would be initiated dependant upon favourable assay analysis. Field data was plotted on 1:10,000 or 1:20,000 day maps using a handheld GPS to determine location. Outcrop extent, alteration and basic geology were recorded along with the corresponding assay tag number. These data were transcribed to an Excel spreadsheet and merged with assay data when received. The compiled data were plotted as thematic maps using MapInfo GIS software. This grass roots exploration program resulted in the initial location and identification of the Griz–Sickle low-sulphidation epithermal vein trend, the Quartz Lake vein set and the Sofia copper-gold porphyry occurrence.

Rock Geochemistry

Between 2003 and 2006, a total of 1,277 surface rock chip samples were taken as prospecting grab samples, follow-up chip samples or systematic channel samples. These samples were taken by prospectors or geologists or samplers under the supervision of a geologist. The material sampled would be detailed, geologically mapped, described and located by GPS. The samples were marked in the field as well as with the correct sample tag number, sampler's initials and date. The sample data are transcribed to an Excel spreadsheet where they are merged with corresponding analytical data and displayed along with any pertinent geological or topographical, geophysical data using MapInfo software.

Initially grab samples are a selected as 0.5 to 1 kg samples collected for assay analysis prior to further chip or channel samples. Chip samples are taken using a hammer or hammer plus chisel at right angles to the exposed material to be sampled. Channel sampling is taken systematically at measured intervals relative to the true thickness interpreted of the material sampled. The channels are volumetrically taken by hammer and chisel so each sample in a composite line represent equal weighting of material as to not bias the sample. A typical channel sample is 5-7 cm wide, 3 cm deep, and 1.0 metre long.

The rock sampling surveys are an essential part of the prospecting and geological mapping programs and they are initially completed simultaneously. The results of the rock sampling help indicate where further exploration activity, such as diamond drilling should take place. The rock sampling programs progress from grab samples to chip and finally to channel samples, to provide a systematic grade plus width diagram of the outcrop or vein in two dimensions. Three dimensions are possible where topography permits. The surface rock sampling program resulted in the identification of five (5) mineral occurrences.

Soil Geochemistry

In 2004, a systematic grid soil geochemical survey was completed (Figures 11, 12). The grid was created utilizing a cut and picketed baseline positioned at the upslope limit of soil development, corresponding to the strike and position of the earlier identified Griz-Sickle vein system. The 5.75 km long baseline extends from the Kevin area in the north to Jock Creek in the south. Soil sample lines were run at right angles to the baseline, therefore crossing the northwest trending fabric of the geologic stratigraphy and known mineralizing trends and structures at right angles. The cross lines were run as chain and compass lines being blazed and flagged at 25-metre intervals as to permanently mark their location along the cross lines. Soil samples were taken of the B or C soil horizon from holes dug to 20 to 30 cm deep by a mattock. The soil samples were placed in kraft paper bags and labeled with the station grid coordinate and a GPS reading was obtained at the site. Soil samples were assayed for gold using a one-assay-tonne fire assay and 29-element ICP. Silver was included in the ICP assay. Data were transferred to an Excel spreadsheet and merged with assay data and plotted via the GIS MapInfo program. The sample density and extent of the soil survey were sufficient to outline the BS Gold and Alexandra soil anomalies as well as several other soil anomalies which are in the process of being followed up.

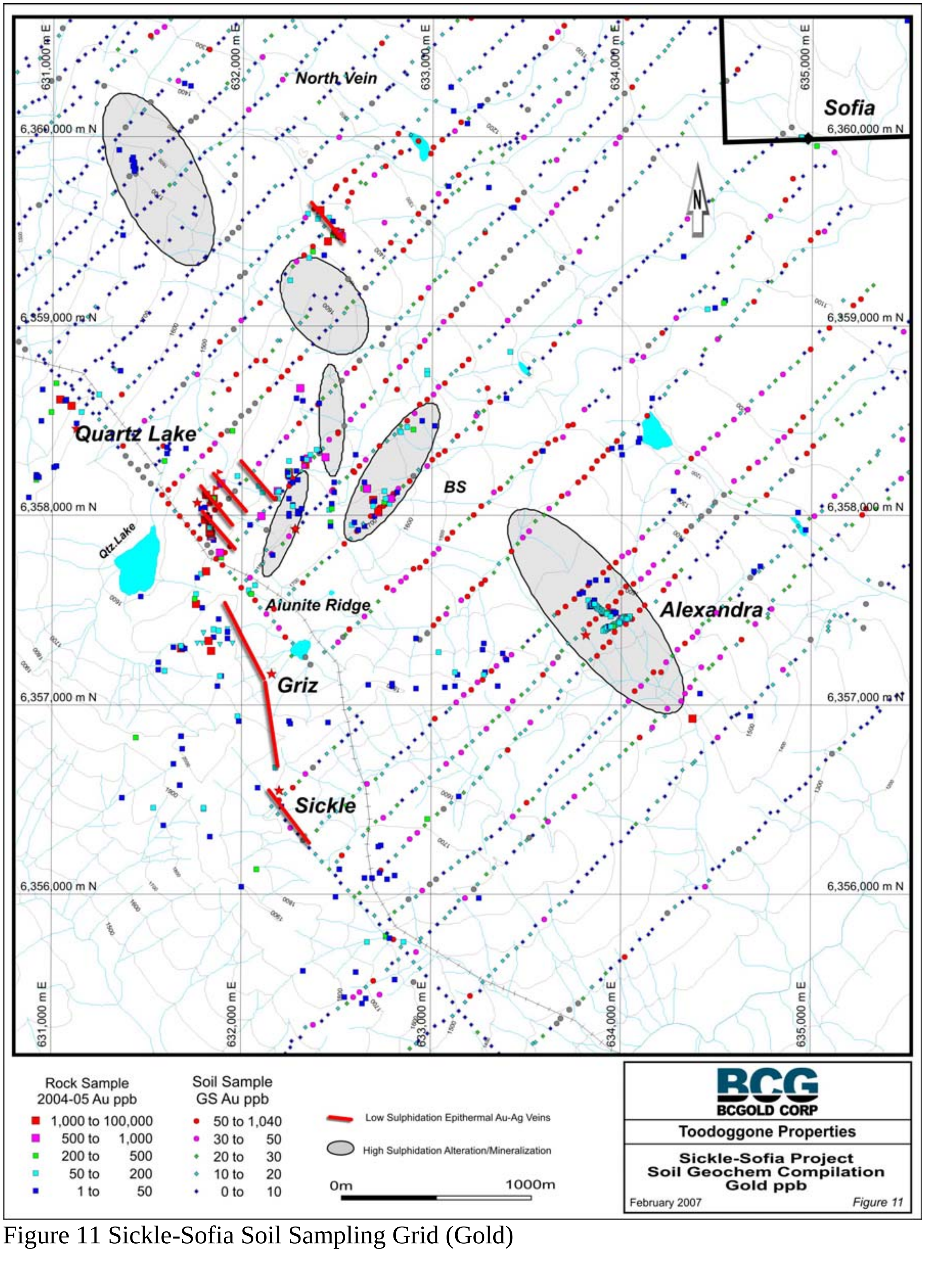


Figure 11 Sickle-Sofia Soil Sampling Grid (Gold)

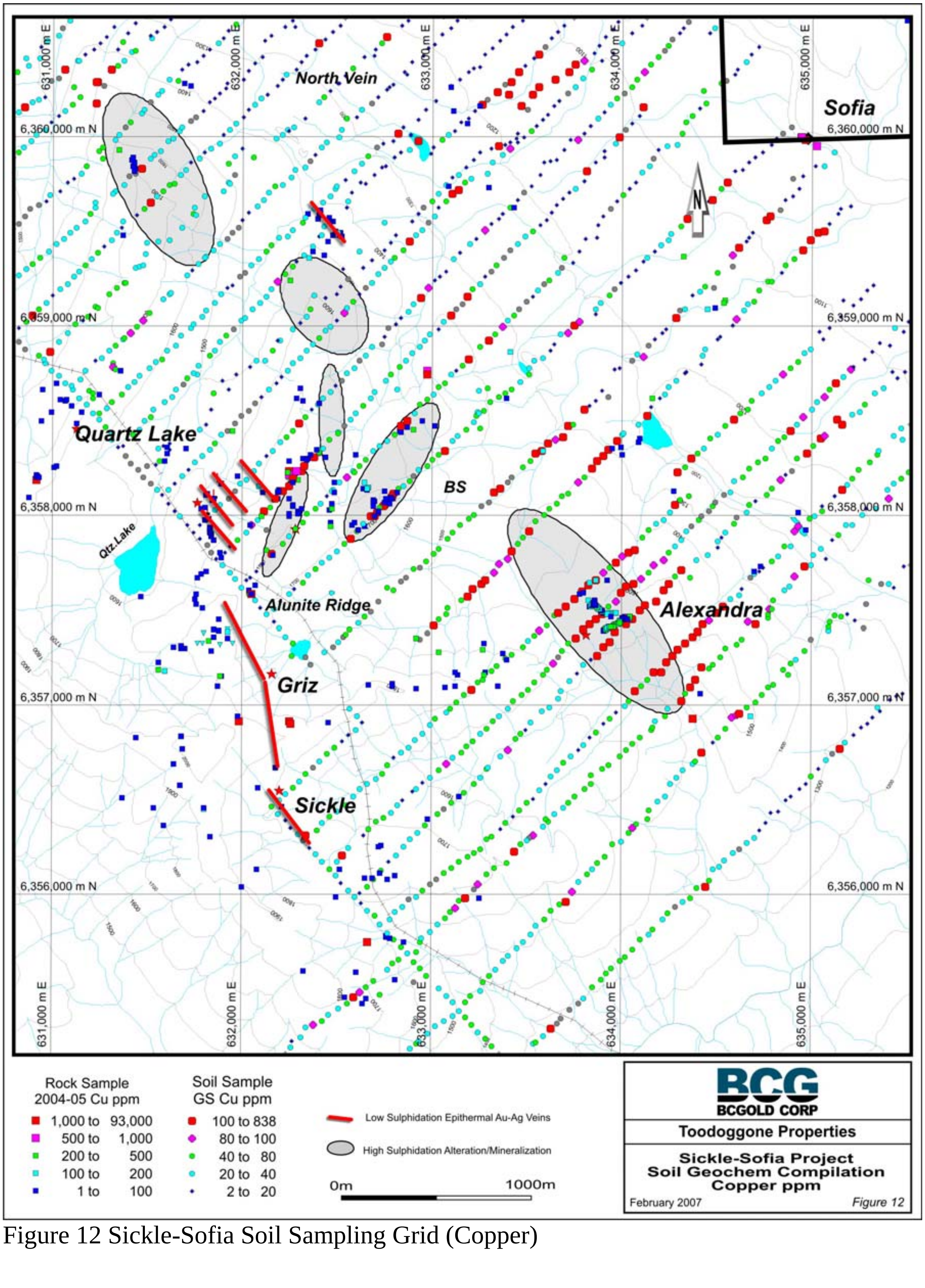


Figure 12 Sickle-Sofia Soil Sampling Grid (Copper)

Geophysics

Airborne Geophysics

As part of a Private-Public Partnership, Stealth Minerals Limited with other exploration and mining companies active in the Toodoggone district, joined the Geological Survey of Canada to contract Fugro Airborne Surveys of Toronto to complete an airborne geophysical survey. The Sickle-Sofia property was included in this survey.

The survey was conducted in August of 2003 on flight lines trending east-west to cross the regional fabric at right angles. The lines were flown by helicopter at 400-metre spacing and a constant 60 metres above ground elevation. The survey included magnetic and radiometric components including potassium, uranium, and thorium. The weather during the survey was dry and clear resulting in well-controlled flight paths and optimum conditions for detecting radiometric emanations. The survey outlined a significant circular 6-km magnetic-high anomaly within the Sickle-Sofia area (Figure 13). This magnetic signature also has a 2 km magnetic-low within the larger magnetic-high, which corresponds to a potassium-high and a thorium-potassium-ratio-low in its centre (Figure 14). The overall shape of this large 6 km geophysical signature is like a slightly elongated doughnut with a magnetic-low feature in the middle. On the ground, this magnetic-low corresponds to the geologically mapped and spectrographically confirmed area of high-sulphidation alteration. This high-sulphidation alteration was subsequently dated as being coeval with the local Jock Creek intrusion that hosts porphyry-style mineralization. The 2 km core of the geophysical feature is believed to be a magnetite destructive zone associated with a porphyry-style system. The airborne data was analyzed and distributed by the GSC, disseminated to the stake holders and then subsequently made public and is now available on the BC Government MapPlace website.

Ground Geophysics

In 2005, a 17 line-km ground IP-Resistivity and magnetic survey was completed. The survey followed the same orientation as the 2004 soil grid (Figure 4). The survey was completed by Lloyd Geophysics Inc. of Vancouver contracted to Stealth Minerals Limited. The survey parameters were N=6 at 50 metre spacing giving a maximum150 metre depth penetration. The survey outlined a north trending chargeability anomaly of greater than 30 ms/s with a 300 metre by 600 metre chargeability core of greater than 50 ms/s. This IP chargeability anomaly is flanked by magnetic fluctuations. The geophysicist, John Lloyd, has interpreted this IP anomaly as possibly caused by disseminated sulphide within an intrusive rock. The 2005 geophysical grid left the anomaly open at depth as well as to the north and northwest.

In 2006, Stealth Minerals decided to expand upon the extent of the 2005 Lloyd geophysical survey. Peter Walcott and Associates of Vancouver were chosen to conduct the survey. The 2006 survey extended the grid to the north and to the west as a continuation of the 2005 grid. The 2006 geophysical survey was run at N=6 with 100 metre sample spacing so the depth penetration was ~300 metres. Figure 15 is a compilation of the 2005 and 2006 stacked IP chargeability pseudo-sections that indicate that the 2005 chargeability anomaly has been extended a further 900 metres north to Line 11 + 000N and a further 800 metres west. The largest part of the anomaly in the existing combined survey is 1,500 metres wide and 1,800 metres long and is still open to the west on lines 9+200N to 10+000 N. Figure 16 is a compiled geological and geophysical cross section. This chargeability-high corresponds to the airborne magnetic anomaly earlier described, which was detected in the 2003 GSC-Fugro airborne survey (Figure 13).

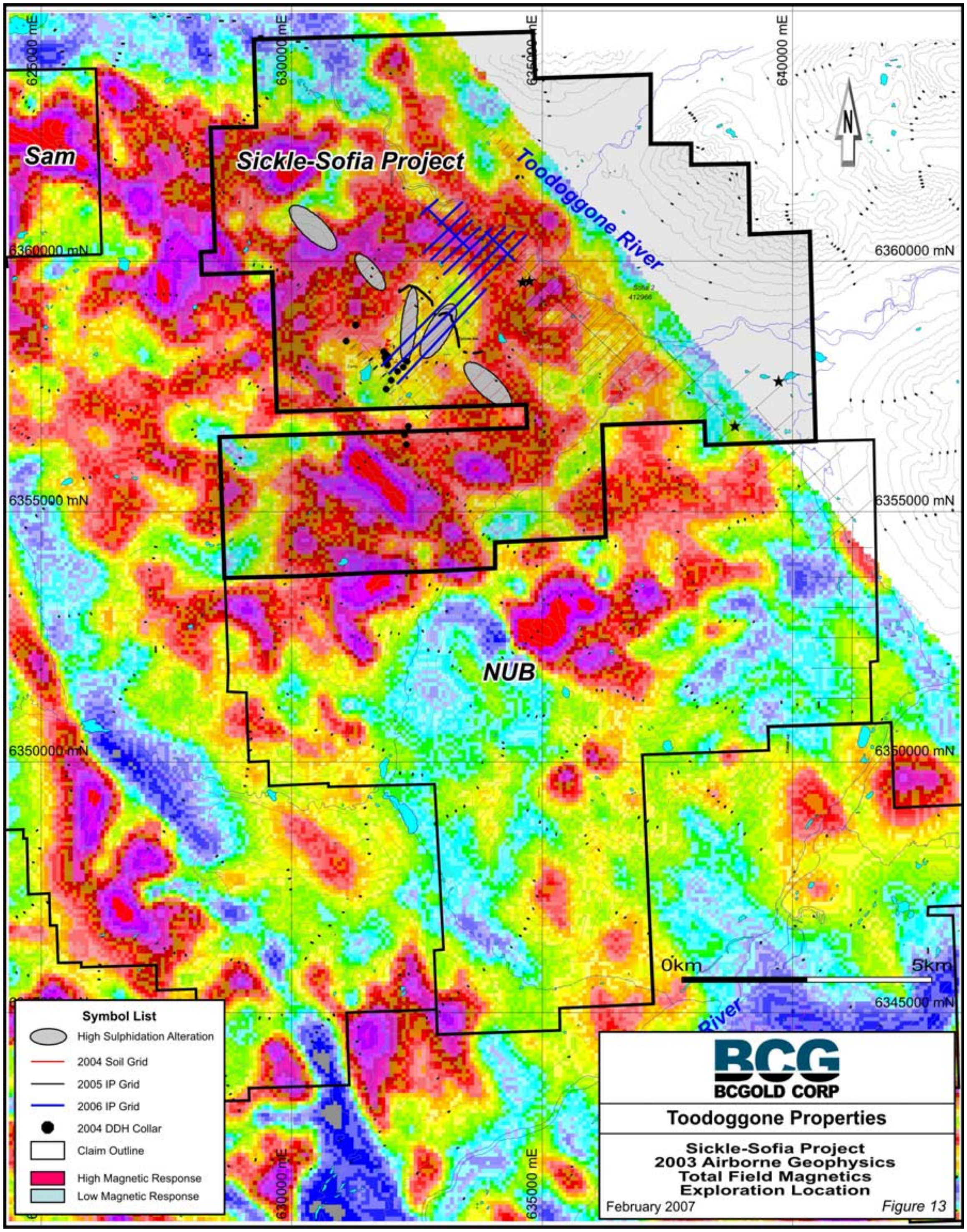


Figure 13 Airborne Geophysics - Total Field Magnetics

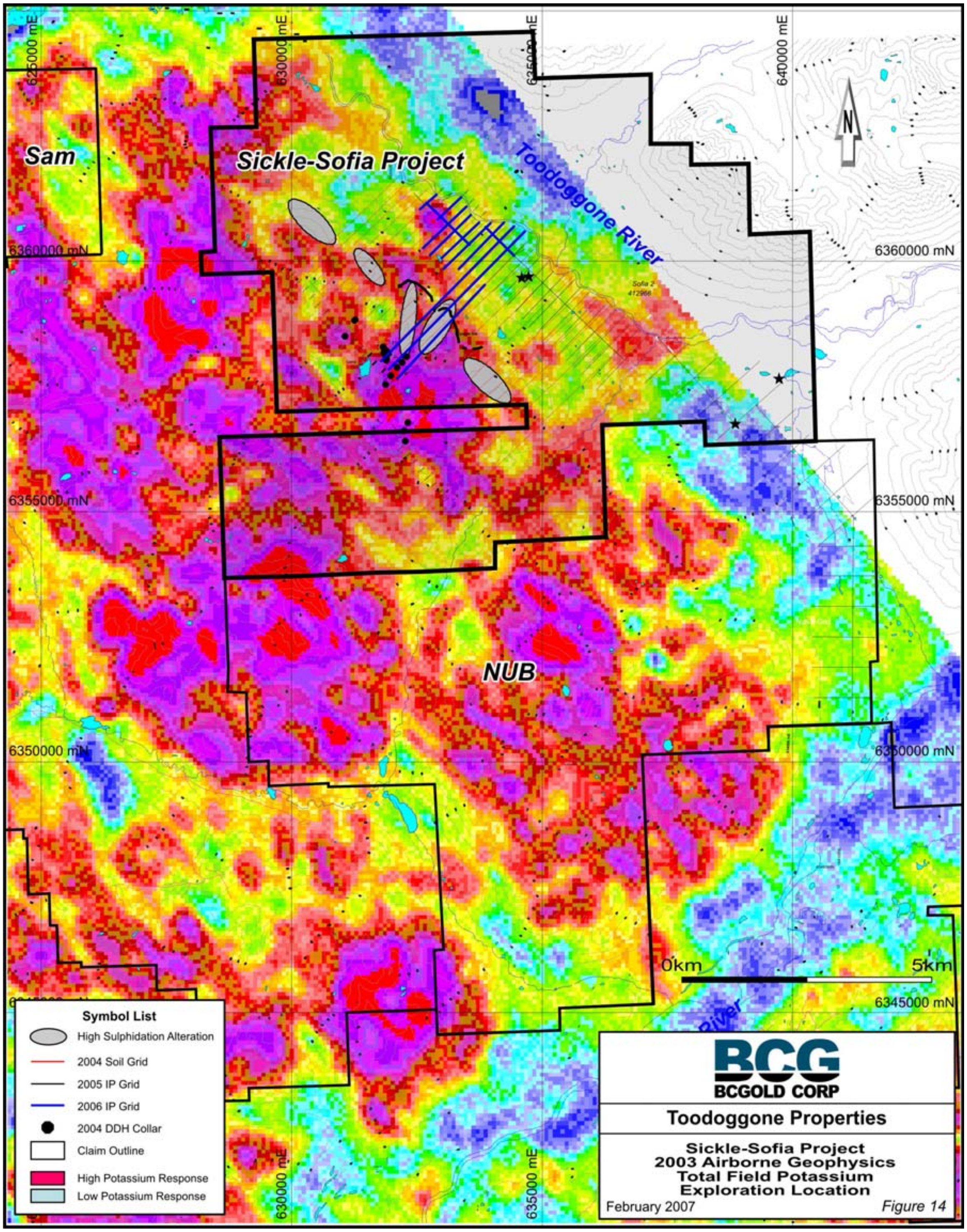


Figure 14 Airborne Geophysics - Total Field Potassium

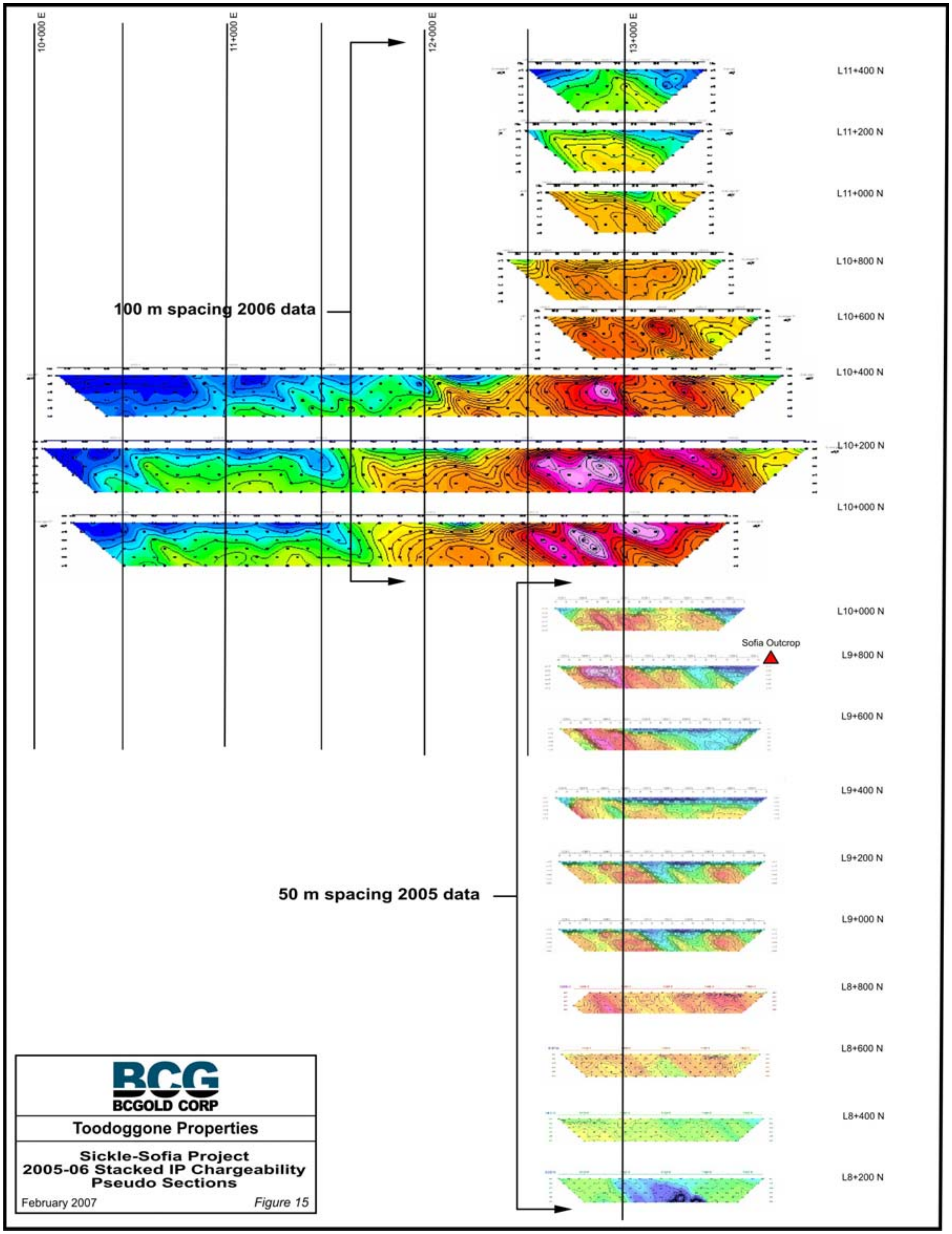


Figure 15 Sickle-Sofia Stacked IP Chargeability Pseudo Sections

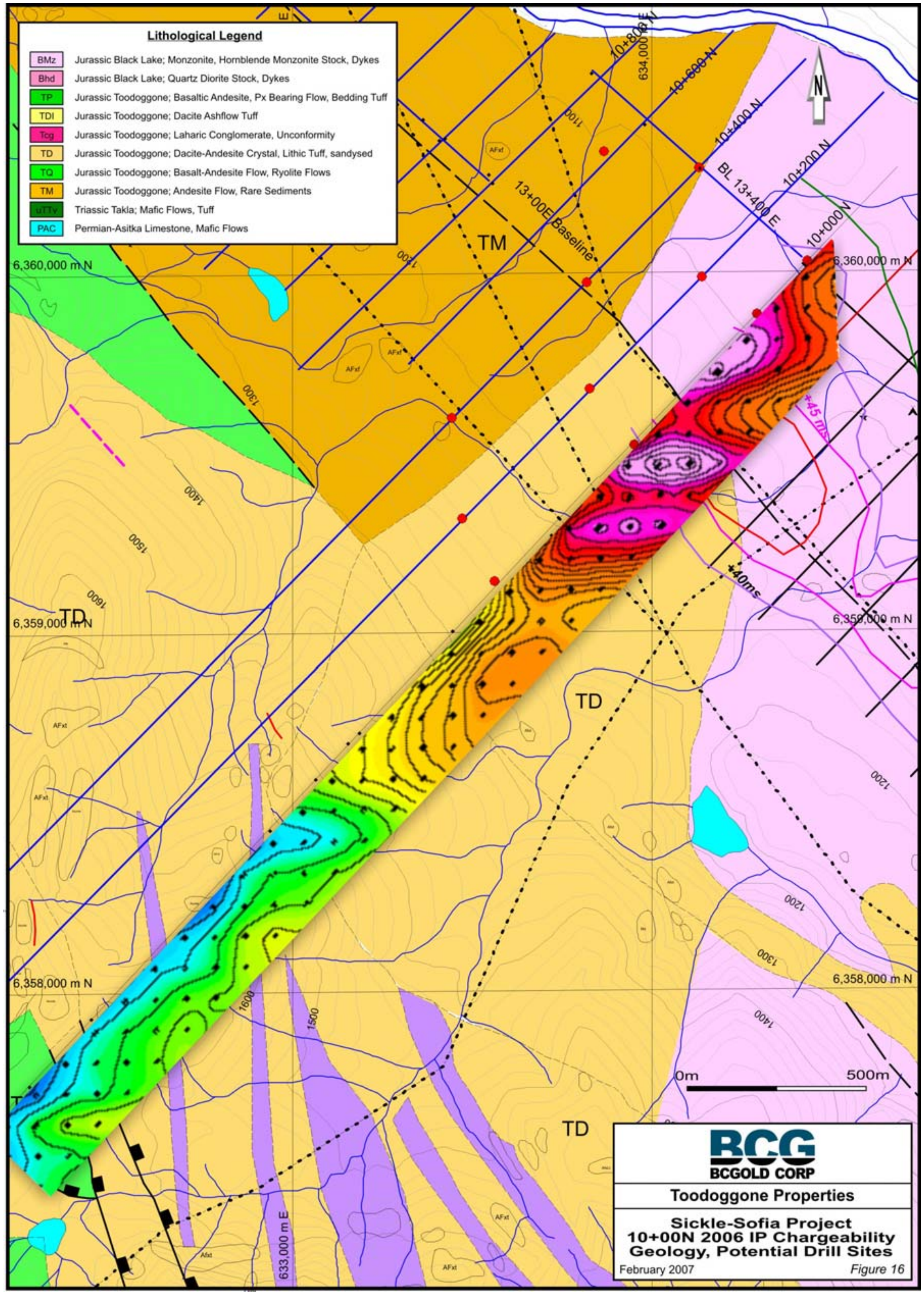


Figure 16 IP Chargeability / Geology Compilation

Drilling (Item 13)

All drilling on the property was completed by Stealth Minerals Limited. No drilling has been completed by BCGold Corp.

In 2004, Stealth Minerals Limited contracted Falcon Drilling of Prince George, BC to conduct diamond drilling utilizing a drill capable of being mobilized and moved from site-to-site by Bell 206 helicopter. Drill crew and supporting geological crew were housed at the Quartz Lake seasonal tent camp. Core, personnel, fuel and supplies were transferred between the camp and the drill twice per day at shift change. This drilling was designed primarily to test down dip and along strike of the Quartz Lake A to C veins and test the along strike projection of the Griz-Sickle vein set. The drill holes were orientated to the southeast, at right angles to mapped and measured controls to the vein hosted mineralization. A total of 3,323 metres of BQTW size core in 24 drill holes was completed between July 31st and September18th 2004 (Figure 17, Table VI). Drill core was placed in consecutively numbered wooden core boxes each holding 6 metres of drill core at the drill by Falcon drilling staff. The core was flown to the Quartz Lake Camp, a distance of 100 to 1,000 metres from the drill, where it was cleaned and examined by Stealth Minerals personnel. RQD (a measurement of rock quality) and percent core recovery was determined and recorded. The core was logged geologically by a professional geologist in camp who described lithologies, mineralization and alteration as well as marking out the sample intervals to be sent for assay. Samples ranged from core lengths of 0.5 metres to 1.5 metres with sample intervals broken at observed changes in lithology or mineralization. The core in boxes was then moved to the sampling preparation area where the core was then split or sawn lengthwise, with half of the core placed back in the box and stored for future reference and the other half placed in numbered plastic sample bags, sealed and prepared for shipment by truck to Vancouver, BC. The reference core is cross-stacked at the Quartz Lake Camp.

Table VI Diamond Drill Holes - Stealth Minerals Limited (2004)

Hole #	Target	Length (m)	Azim.	Dip	Dip Test	Elevation (m)	Easting NAD83	Northing NAD83	Recovery %	RQD	# of Samples
SG-04-01	Quartz. Lake .A	91.77	245	-55	-61	1665	631877	6357956	94.00	80.00	59
SG-04-02	Quartz. Lake .A	132.62	245	-85	-83	1665	631877	6357956	91.00	80.00	86
SG-04-03	Quartz. Lake .A	96.31	245	-65	-61	1674	631884	6357927	96.40	65.90	60
SG-04-04	Quartz. Lake .A	87.2	245	-65	-62	1645	631866	6358020	96.00	88.00	43
SG-04-05	Quartz. Lake .A	90.55	245	-70	-66	1637	631835	6358079	91.00	84.00	49
SG-04-06	Quartz. LakeA/B	93.26	230	-50	-62	1630	631877	6358122	90.00	84.00	85
SG-04-07	Quartz. LakeA/B	92.99	240	-50	-62	1615	631846	6358158	94.00	85.00	83
SG-04-08	Quartz. LakeA/B	92.99	240	-50	-53	1611	631815	6358191	93.40	85.00	88
SG-04-09	Quartz. LakeA/B	120.73	240	-80	-84	1611	631815	6358191	90.60	76.80	120
SG-04-10	Quartz. LakeA/B	114.43	240	-65	-68	1650	631897	6358105	94.30	85.00	106
SG-04-11	Quartz. LakeA/B	126.52	245	-55	-58	1657	631930	6358074	95.90	88.50	39
SG-04-12	North Ridge	193.1	30	-65	-58	1705	631057	6358419	89.10	54.00	6
SG-04-13	North Ridge	150.1	225	-45	-47	1695	631246	6358720	84.65	23.91	10
SG-04-14	North Ridge	167.03	30	-45	-46	1695	631246	6358720	92.00	28.00	13
SG-04-15	Alunite Ridge	183.64	220	-55	-65	1801	632285	6358007	86.60	37.20	65
SG-04-16	Alunite Ridge	15.9	220	-55	-55	1805	632203	6357894	37.10	3.20	3
SG-04-17	Alunite Ridge	247.5	240	-55	-61	1810	632096	6357795	92.20	80.20	35
SG-04-16A	Alunite Ridge	175.2	225	-60	-63	1804	632200	6357895	78.20	45.50	48
SG-04-18	Breccia Ridge	260	205	-50	-	1869	631866	6357453	97.48	88.30	164
SG04-19	Breccia Ridge	224	215	-50	-54	1808	631958	6357605	92.87	75.11	67
SG04-20	Griz Bowl	204.2	220	-50	-51	1715	632086	6357410	98.00	78.77	30
SG-04-21	Sickle Bowl	203	245	-50	-57	1772	632310	6356704	90.90	65.50	56
SG-04-22	Sickle Trench2	83.6	250	-45	-48	1792	632237	6356543	88.30	64.30	24
SG-04-23	Sickle Trench1	76.2	50	-45	-42	1782	632270	6356337	91.81	54.36	30

From each sample interval, a small 3 to 5 cm piece of half core was retained from the core box to be later analyzed by PIMA for the alteration suite of minerals. Hand written core logs were typed into a digital core log forms and assays are merged into the log when the assays were received. Drill hole geological/assay cross sections were produced at a 1:500 scale by hand and in PowerPoint software diagram form. Assay tag books containing three part assay tags in consecutive numbers were used. One portion was stapled into the core box at the end of the sampled interval, one part remains in the book with hole number and footage interval recorded and the third portion is inserted into a heavy 25x40 cm plastic sample bag along with the sawn half of the core which has had the corresponding sample number written on the outside in permanent black marker.

The Quartz Lake vein set was partially tested to a depth of ~100 metres down dip on the A vein over a strike length of 280 metres. Eleven (11) drill holes were utilized ranging in core length from 87.2 to 132.6 metres. The holes were drilled at an azimuth of 240^o to 245^o and inclined at -55^o to -85^o to best intersect the targeted veins at right angles and to approximate true thicknesses in core intervals. The A vein contains minor pyrite and sulphosalts and appears by the texture to be in the upper portions of an epithermal system. The average for the A vein set is 36.05 ppm Ag and 3.23 ppm Au over an intersected width of 2.78 metres, which at an 85% intersection angle translates to a 2.3 metre true thickness. The weighted average for the surface channel samples of the A vein is 3.23 ppm Au and 39.69 ppm Ag over 3.23 metre true width. Figure 20 shows that the vein style mineralization is open down dip and along strike to the north. The veins have been traced for up to 280 metres along strike and 100 metres vertically in depth in drill holes, which is about 130 metres of strike length further to the north than their surface expression. The drill hole spacing is roughly 30 m along strike and 30-50 m down dip on the A Vein target. No resource has been calculated for the Quartz Lake vein set. Figures 20 & 21 are representative geological cross sections showing stratigraphy, drill holes and mineralization.

Drilling on North Ridge failed to intersect any mineralization similar in grade or texture to the float sample recovered from surface. As well, the drill holes SG-04-20 to -23 drilled to the south failed to reproduce the high-grades of Au and Ag recovered from the surface rock chip samples in the area. The Quartz Peak-Alunite Ridge fence of drill holes (SG-04-15 to -19) intersected up to 200 metres of chalcedonic quartz breccia, which was weakly mineralized.

Widely spaced (100 to 200 metre) exploration drill holes at the south end of the Griz vein system intersected narrow intervals with silver values. The best intersection was returned from hole SG-04-23 that assayed 383 ppm Ag and 0.72 ppm Au over 1.3 metres core length.

The core recovery for the drilling was in excess of 93% and did not materially impact the amount of material recovered to log and sample. Drill hole orientations with respect to interpreted attitude of intersected mineralization ranges from 90 degrees (100% true thickness intersected) to 75% in steeper dipping holes.

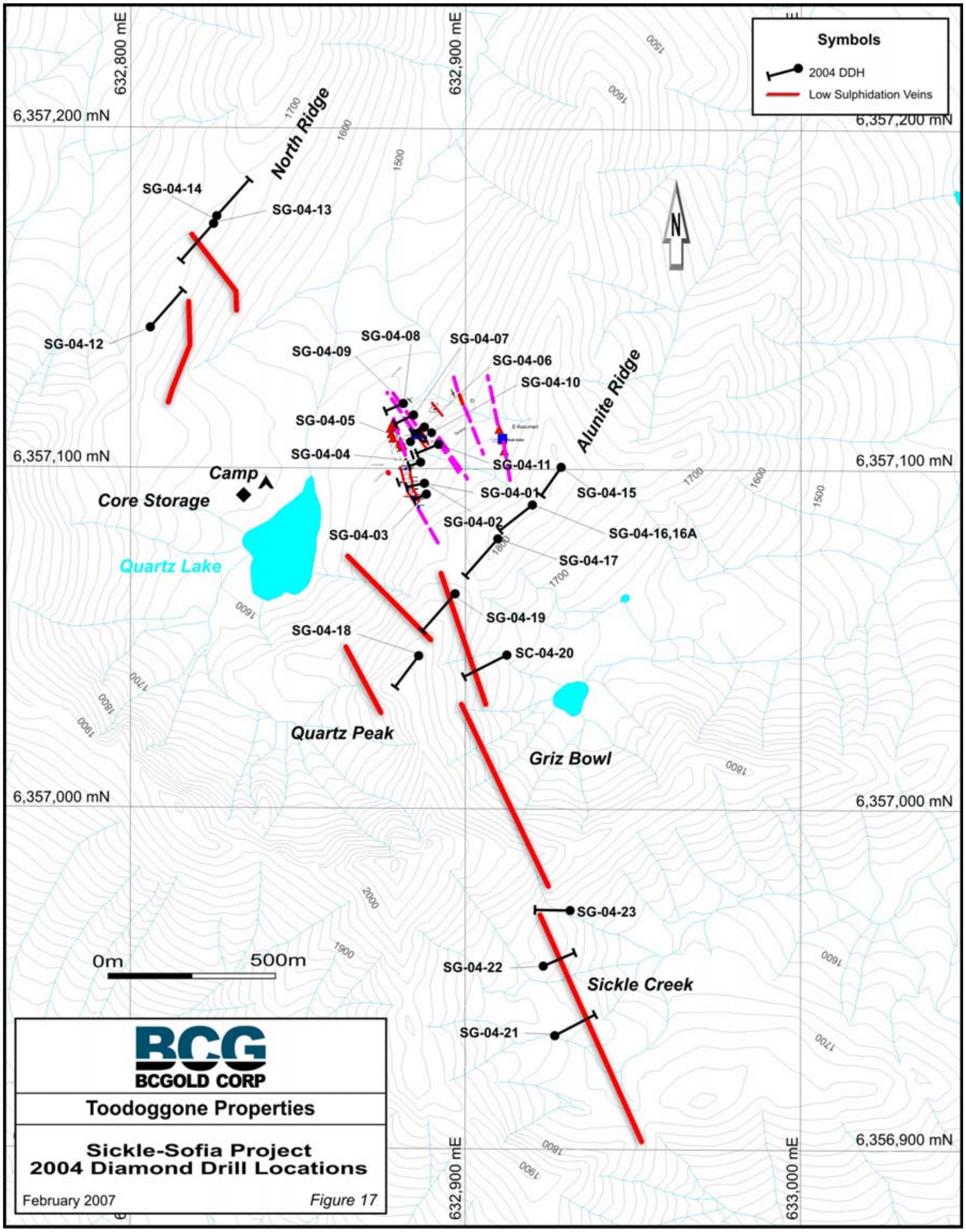


Figure 17 Sickle-Sofia 2004 Drill Hole Locations

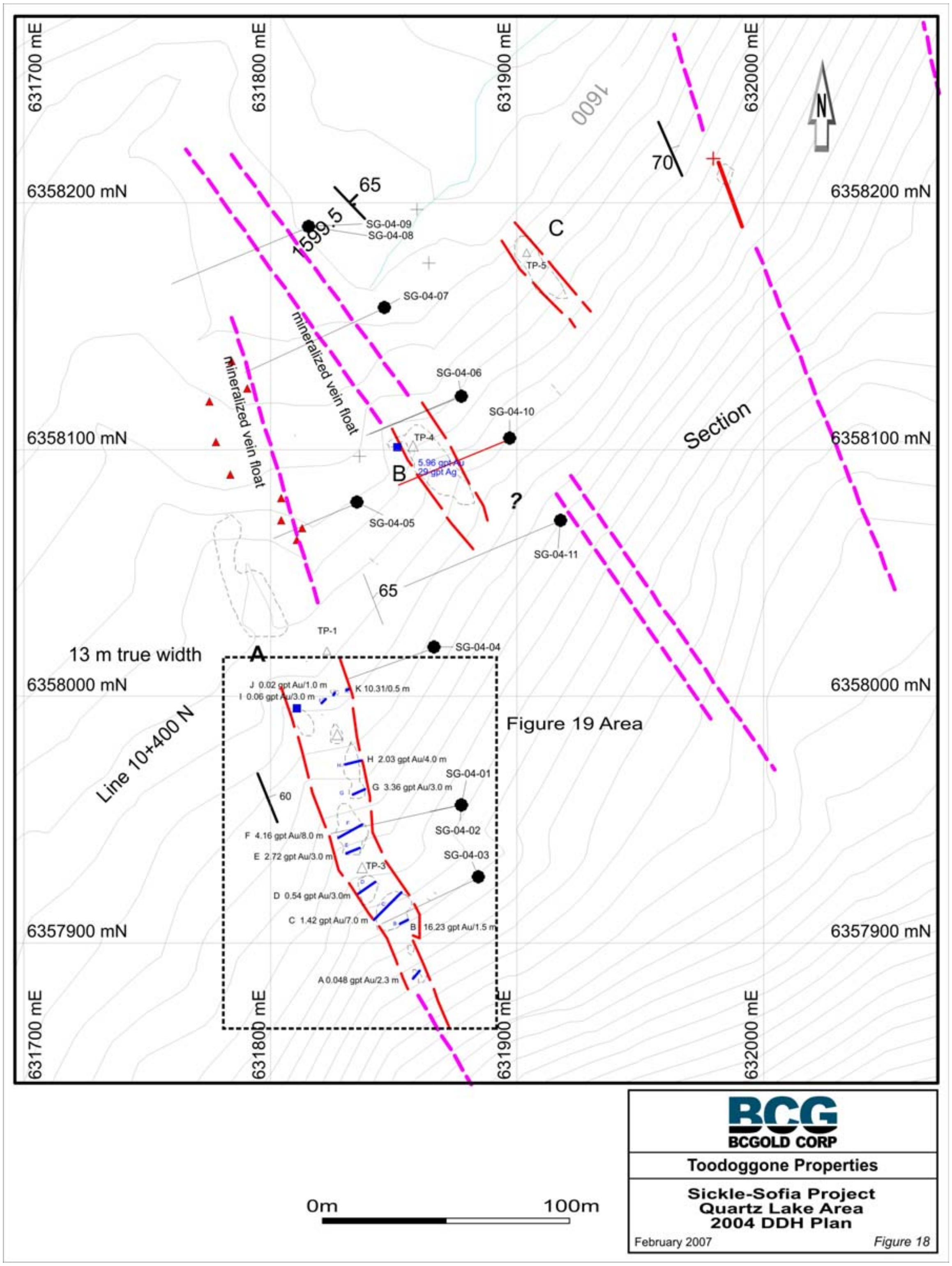


Figure 18 Quartz Lake Veins and 2004 Drill Hole Locations

Sampling Method and Approach (Item 14)

BCGold Corp has not undertaken any sampling programs at the Sickle-Sofia Property. Sampling methodology used by Stealth Minerals Limited is discussed in this section as it is relevant to BCGold Corp.

Between 2003 and 2006, Stealth Minerals Limited has been operator for the seasonal exploration programs conducted on the Sickle-Sofia claim area and documented in this report. The exploration consisted of prospecting, including rock grab and chip sampling, grid soil geochemistry, rock channel sampling, diamond drilling and core sampling and grid controlled ground geophysical surveys. These surveys are early stage exploration in nature as no mineral deposit or resource has been located or proven.

A total of 1,277 surface rock chip samples were taken as prospecting grab samples, follow-up chip samples or systematic channel samples on mineralized material on the claims. These samples were taken by prospectors or geologists or samplers under the supervision of a geologist. The material sampled would be geologically mapped, described and located by GPS. The samples were marked in the field with the sample tag number, sampler's initials and date. Representative duplicate hand samples were also taken and numbered with the corresponding sample number and stored at the Stealth Minerals Base Camp. The sample data is transcribed to an Excel spreadsheet where it is merged with corresponding analytical data.

The rock sampling surveys are an essential part of the prospecting and geological mapping programs and they are initially completed simultaneously. The results of the rock sampling were used to help indicate where further exploration activity, such as diamond drilling should take place. The rock sampling programs progressed from grab samples to chip and finally to channel samples, to provide a systematic grade plus width diagram of the outcrop or vein in two dimensions. At the sample site, representative samples may be float or subcropping material and therefore not representative of in-situ grade and widths. The prospecting grab sample is usually small, 1 kg size and is only representative of the material in the sample. Chip samples were taken over a designated width of mineralized material is therefore taken to represent the width of outcropping rock material sampled. Channel samples over a systematic width are the highest level of quality sample representing the actual mineral content of an outcropping zone.

Channel sampling has been undertaken on the Quartz Lake A, B and C veins. The A vein was sampled as a series of 1.0 to 14.0 metre continuous chip samples spaced at 10-metre intervals along strike for 125 metres. Channel sampling of the B and C veins were completed since continuous exposed outcrop is available for continuous representative bedrock sampling. Essentially the whole property has been prospected and at least grab sampled at a 1:10,000 scale.

In 2004, a systematic grid soil geochemical survey was completed. The grid was created utilizing a cut and picketed baseline positioned at the upslope limit of soil development, corresponding to the strike and position of the earlier identified Griz-Sickle vein system.

The 5.75 km long baseline extends from the Kevin area in the north to Jock Creek in the south. Soil sample lines were run at right angles to the baseline, therefore crossing the northwest trending fabric of the geologic stratigraphy, known mineralizing trends and structures at right angles at 200-metre spacing. The cross lines were run as chain and compass lines being blazed and flagged at 25-metre intervals as to permanently mark their location along the cross lines. Soil samples were taken of the B or C soil horizon from holes dug 20 to 30 cm deep by a mattock, spaced at 50 m along the lines. Geomorphic, geological and topographical data was recorded in a note book and a GPS location of the grid numbered sample site taken and recorded. A total of 2,133 soil samples have been taken. All surface area of the claims which is covered by talus, soil, till and vegetation between the outcropping cliffs on the west side of the grid and the Toodoggone river has been covered by this 50m x 200m spaced standard B soil horizon soil sample survey. Follow up of geochemical anomalies detected by the soil survey (anomalous determined to be the top 10% of the population) was by prospecting, hand trenching and rock sampling.

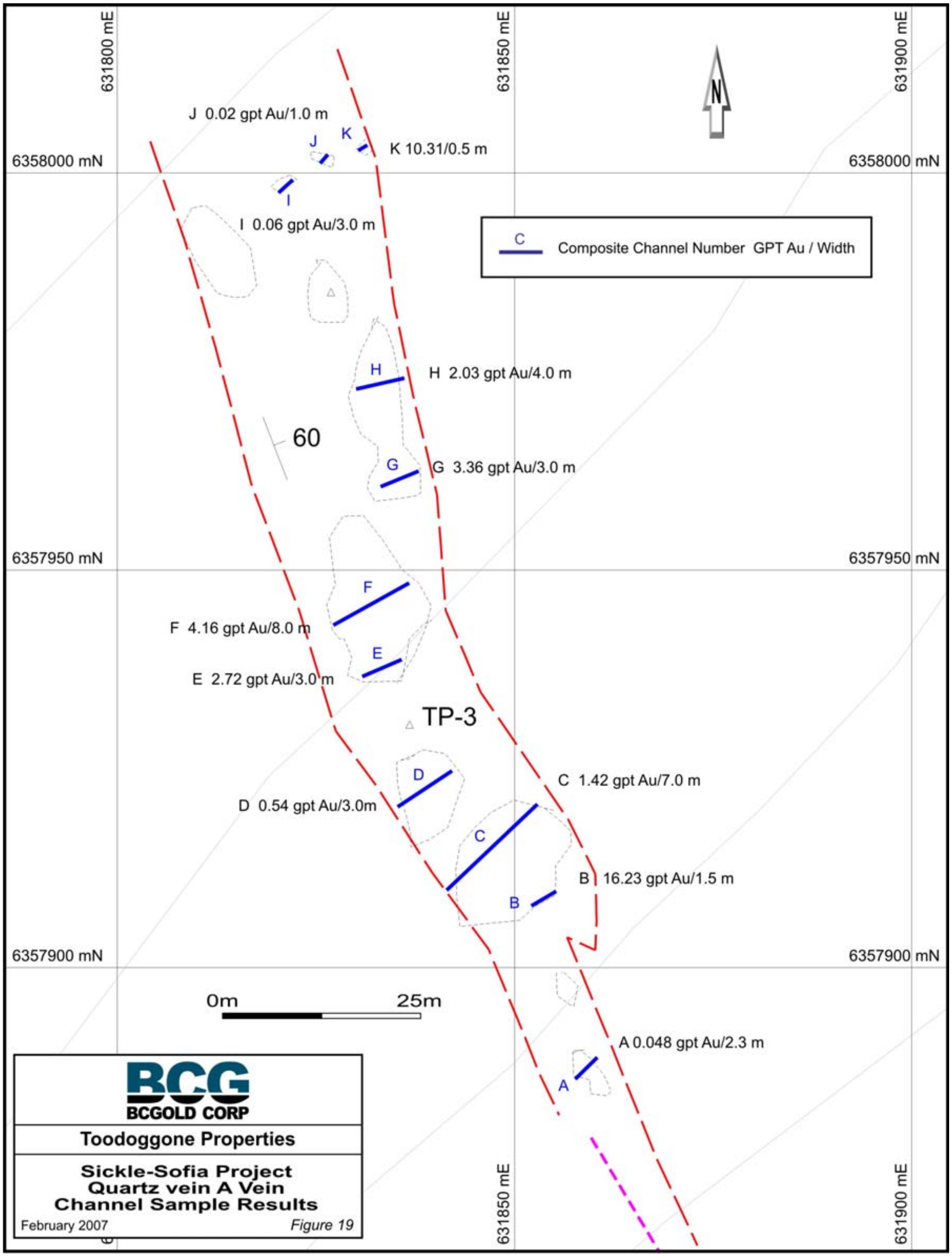


Figure 19 Quartz Lake 'A' Vein Channel Samples

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security (Item 15)

Between 2003 and 2006, sample acquisition (soil, rock & drill core) and shipping from the field to analytical laboratory was the responsibility of Stealth Minerals Limited and under the direction of a professional geologist.

2003/2004 Programs

Rock samples collected in the field were transported on a daily basis to the Stealth Minerals Base Camp and stored in a dedicated wood-framed cabin. Samples in the cabin were organized into lots based on the project area. Samples were shipped to Assayers Canada in Vancouver (an ISO Certified Analytical Laboratory) via Canadian Freightways once per week. A Stealth Mineral contractor responsible for arranging shipping would confirm the number of samples and the sample number sequence based on the field sample sheets. Samples were placed into shipping sacks at approximately 25 kilograms a piece. The sacks were tie-strap sealed in camp and loaded by Stealth Minerals personnel into the bonded carrier transport van for shipping to Vancouver. Each project area had a specific sample submittal form filled out with one copy to accompany the shipment and one to stay in camp. No sample preparation including drying, crushing, or splitting was undertaken in camp prior to shipping.

Soil samples taken in the field were strung in sequence on a wire containing 20 to 30 samples and air dried in a wood-framed cabin at the Stealth Minerals Base Camp. Once dry, the kraft-paper bags were organized by project area and placed in sample shipping sacks. The sacks were stored in the sample storage building until shipping by Canadian Freightways truck to Vancouver. With the exception of air drying the samples, no other sample preparation was completed on the soil samples by Stealth Minerals personnel prior to shipping.

Drill core samples were organized in the Quartz Lake Camp into lots containing one completed hole prior to shipping to ensure that each hole went to the lab as a sequential shipment to ease the tracking of returned assay values. The samples were taken from the core sawing area, placed in 25 kg sacks (10 sequential samples) which were sequentially filled during saw sampling until the hole was completed. The Zap Strap sealed sacks were flown by helicopter to the Stealth Minerals Base Camp where they were loaded onto the Canadian Freightways truck with the other rock and soil samples by Stealth Minerals personnel. No sample preparation was completed prior to arriving at the laboratory in Vancouver.

Rock, soil and core samples were sent to Assayers Canada Limited of Vancouver for sample preparation and analysis. For rock samples the entire sample was crushed to 90% passing -10 mesh, followed by a 250 gram riffle split and ring pulverized to 95% passing -150 mesh. A 30 gram sample was fire assayed for gold using AA determination. Silver and 29 other elements were determined by aqua regia digestion of a 0.5 gram sample with an ICP-MS determination. Internal lab standards and blanks were inserted for quality control.

Soil samples were dried at 60°C and screened to -80 mesh. Gold was determined by 30 gram fire assay, with silver and 29 other elements by aqua regia digestion of a 0.5 gram sample.

Core samples were crushed (entire sample) to 90 % passing -10 mesh, followed by a 250 gram riffle split and ring pulverized to 95% passing -150 mesh. A 30 gram sample was fire assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. Holes GS04-1 to -4 were assayed for Ag and 29 elements by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS determination. For quality control, three duplicates, three standards, and one blank were inserted by the lab for every batch of samples. Check assays from the core were sent to Acme labs of Vancouver.

2005/2006 Programs

Rock samples collected in 2005 and 2006 were handled at the project site in the same manner described for the previous exploration programs. The only exception is that the samples were shipped to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, BC for assay analysis. As with the previous years, no sample preparation occurred at the project site or base camp. The rock samples were prepped by Eco Tech were samples were crushed to 80% passing -10 mesh, riffle split of 250 grams and pulverize to 90% passing -150 mesh. A 15 gram sample was fire assayed and analyzed for gold by atomic adsorption. A 0.5 gram sample was analyzed geochemically for silver and 28 elements by ICP-MS. Samples returning over 1 ppm Au, 30 ppm Ag or 1% for base metals were then fire assayed from a separate 30 gram split from the pulp. Duplicates and standards were inserted by the lab as quality control.

Acme Laboratories in Vancouver is an ISO 9001:2000 compliant assay laboratory. Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops and Assayers Canada in Vancouver are assay laboratories in the process of becoming ISO compliant.

Data Verification (Item 16)

Sampling density, sample preparation and sample security were adequate for the scope of an early stage exploration program. For future assaying, the author recommends a quality control (QC) system of inserting blanks, standards and duplicates that are blind to the assay laboratory. There should be approximately 10% blind QC samples inserted into the sample stream. Blind QC assay results should be monitored continuously by the project operator.

For future drilling programs, drill hole locations should be surveyed with a Differential GPS or equivalent capable of sub-metre accuracy. Deviation in down-hole inclinations should be measured at regular intervals using a non-magnetic instrument.

Neither BCGold Corp nor the author have completed any check assaying or completed an independent verification of the database. Stealth Minerals has provided copies of the assay certificates to BCGold Corp.

Adjacent Properties (Item 17)

There are no immediately adjacent properties that have a resource calculation or are in production. The closest property with a resource calculation to the Sickle-Sofia property is Kemess North (Northgate Minerals), which is 38 kms to the south. The closest producing epithermal gold-silver property is the Shasta mine (Sable Resources) 15 kms to the southwest, which is a small-scale seasonal gold and silver producer. The largest mine in the Toodoggone is the Kemess South mine (Northgate Minerals) that produces about 140,000 tonnes of copper-gold concentrate per year from a 50,000 tpd open pit mine and mill complex. Kemess South is 46 kms south of the Sickle-Sofia property.

Several properties in the Toodoggone volcanic arc are under active exploration, such as the Brenda copper-gold porphyry prospect (Canasil Resources); the Atlas prospect (Finlay Minerals); the Mex, Ryan Creek and Pine North porphyry prospects (Cascadero Copper); the Shasta property (Sable Resources); Porphyry Pearl (Starfire Resources); Albert's Hump epithermal system (Christopher James Gold); the Lawyers epithermal system (Bishop Resources) and, several prospects at various stages of exploration by Stealth Minerals.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing (Item 18)

There has been no metallurgical test work or mineral processing studies conducted on any samples from the Sickle-Sofia property.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates (Item 19)

There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves estimated for the Sickle-Sofia property.

Other Relevant Data and Information (Item 20)

There are no other data or information relevant to the Sickle-Sofia property not disclosed in this Technical Report.

Interpretation and Conclusions (Item 21)

Extensive work has been done on the Toodoggone Project dating back to the 1970's. Most of this exploration work focused on erratic and small tonnage epithermal vein deposits. Over the last 4 years, Stealth has built an extensive rock/soil database, collected and interpreted PIMA spectra samples, and conducted 3,323 metres of diamond drilling in 24 holes. Stealth's resultant exploration model has shown that potential exists in the Toodoggone region for large tonnage copper-gold porphyry and transitional porphyry-epithermal deposits.

Stealth's exploration work on the Sickle-Sofia property has been successful in defining low-sulphidation epithermal style gold and silver mineralization at the North, Quartz Lake, Griz and Sickle vein systems. High-sulphidation mineralization has also been discovered at the Alunite Ridge, BS Gold and Alexandra showings. The Sofia porphyry outcrop appears to be the most significant discovery as it correlates to a substantial circular magnetic-high and a IP chargeability-high. The discovery of the Sofia porphyry at a lower elevation supports Stealth's exploration model of copper-gold porphyries sitting below the epithermal deposits typically explored for in the Toodoggone region.

The next stage in advancing the Sickle-Sofia property is to drill test the exploration targets defined by Stealth Minerals. The IP chargeability-high associated with the Sophia porphyry showing is probably the most significant exploration target.

Recommendations (Item 22)

The Sofia porphyry showing and associated IP / magnetic geophysical anomaly is the highest priority exploration target on the Sickle-Sofia property. A 3,000-metre diamond drilling program is recommended to drill a section across the IP chargeability-high. The estimated cost for this program is C$900,000.

If the drilling program is successful in intersecting copper-gold porphyry mineralization, additional IP geophysics will be required across the circular magnetic-high defined by the aerial survey. Approximately 50 line-kilometres of IP would be required to test the correlation between the magnetic-high and the IP chargeability-high. The estimated cost of this program is C$100,000.

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Date and Signature Page (Item 24)

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Certificate of Author

I, Darren L. O'Brien, P.Geo certify that:

1. I am a geologist, residing at 7104 – 152A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1993) and hold a B.Sc. Degree (Specialization) in Geology. In addition, in 2001 I obtained an Advanced Diploma in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from the British Columbia Institute of Technology.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA), Member #M55482.
4. I have worked in my profession as a Geologist for 14 years, both as an employee of Placer Dome Inc and as an independent consultant. I have worked at a variety of mining and exploration projects in Canada, United States, Central Asia and the Caribbean.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Sickle-Sofia Property, Toodoggone River Area, B.C." and dated March 12th, 2007 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Sickle-Sofia property. I visited the Sickle-Sofia property in June 2005 (exact date uncertain) for 2 days.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. The nature of my prior involvement was as Senior Geologist for Placer Dome Inc, where I was responsible for evaluating and acquiring exploration properties in the Canadian Cordillera. I had recommended the acquisition of the

Sickle-Sofia and other Toodoggone properties under Stealth's control to Placer Dome senior management.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of BCGold Corp and Stealth Minerals Limited, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 12th Day of March, 2007 at Vancouver, BC, Canada

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST DARREN O'BRIEN ALBERTA

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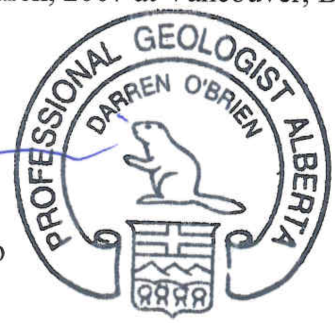
Consent of Author

TO: TSX Venture Exchange, British Columbia Security Commission, Ontario Securities Commission, Alberta Securities Commission:

I, Darren O'Brien, do hereby consent to the filing of the written disclosure of the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Sickle-Sofia Property, Toodoggone River Area, B.C." and dated March 12th, 2007 (the "Technical Report") and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the Filing Statement of BCGold Corp, and to the filing of the Technical Report with the securities regulatory authorities referred to above.

I also certify that I have read the written disclosure being filed and I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report or that the written disclosure in the Filing Statement of BCGold Corp contains any misrepresentation of the information contained in the Technical Report.

Dated this 12th Day of March, 2007 at Vancouver, BC, Canada



Darren L. O'Brien, P.Geo

Additional Requirements for Technical Reports on Development Properties and Production Properties (Item 25)

This section is not applicable to this report.

Illustrations (Item 26)

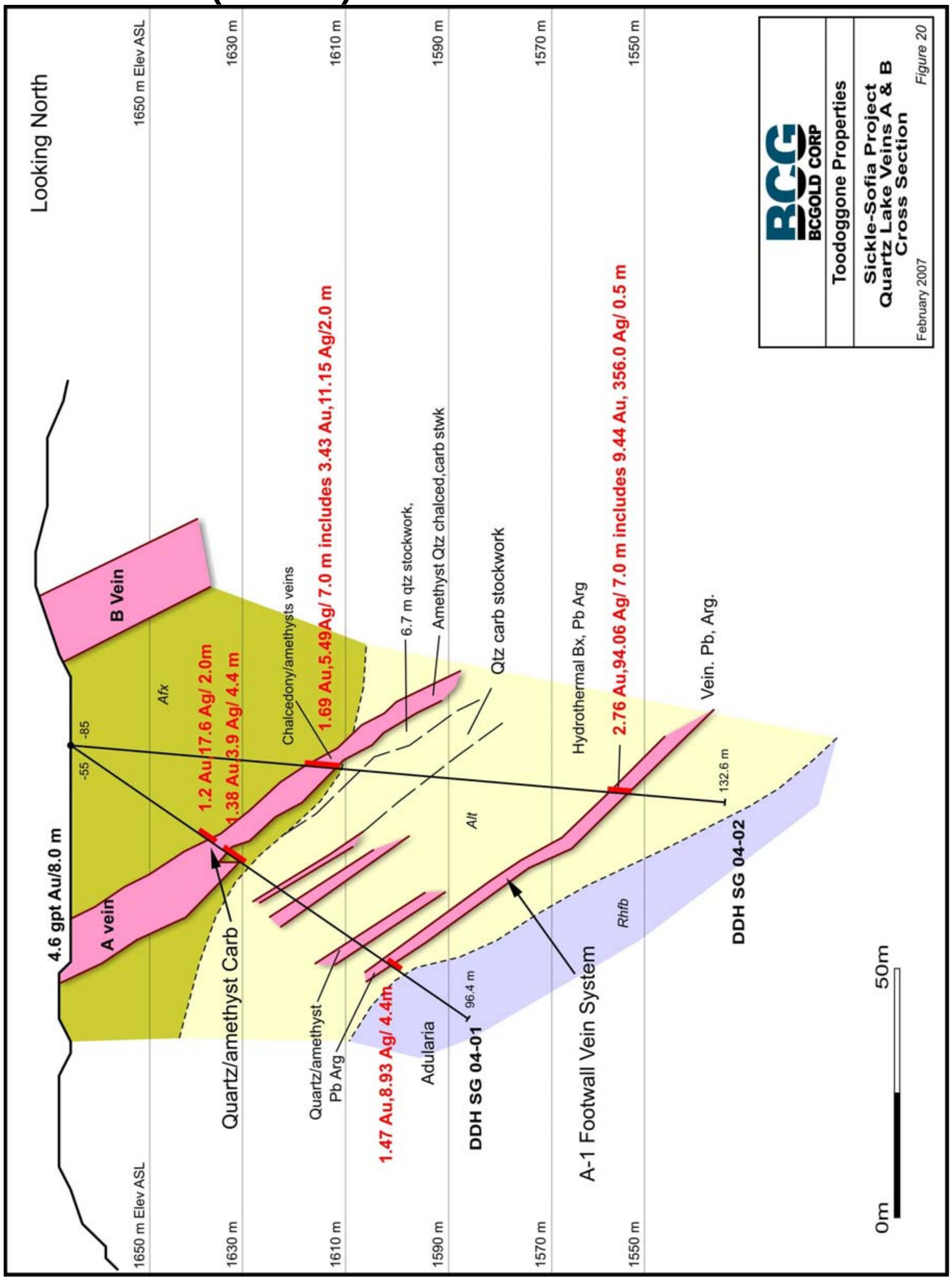


Figure 20 Drill Hole Section - Quartz Lake 'A & B' Veins

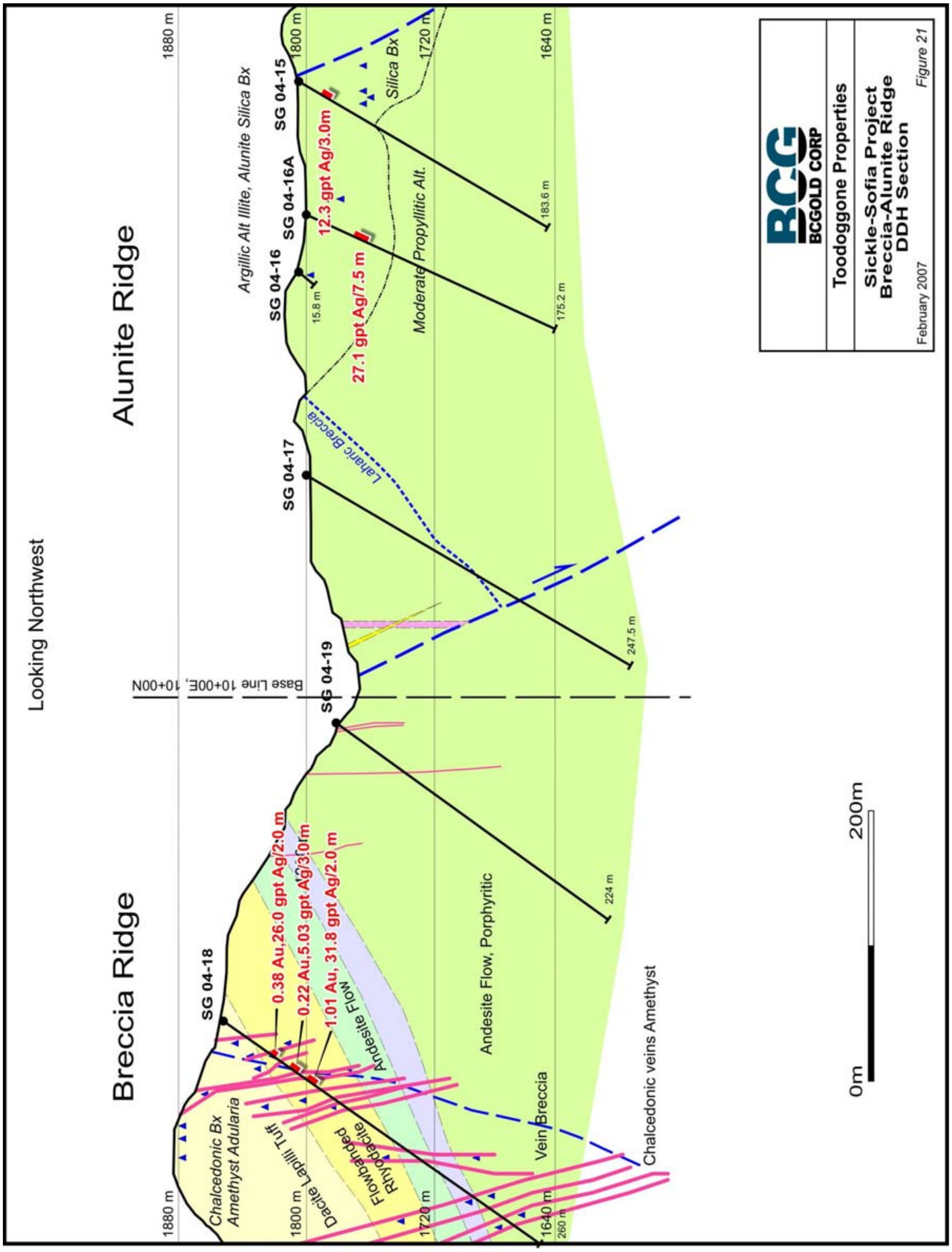


Figure 21 Drill Hole Section - Breccia / Alunite Ridge

Appendix I

Significant Assay Results

2004 Drilling Program

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
Quartz Lake	SG04-01	44905	33	33.5	0.5	18.5	2.12	0.004	0.01	0.01			
		44906	33.5	34.3	0.8	22.3	1.29	0.001	0.01	0.02			
		44907	34.3	35	0.7	11.5	1.35	0.002	0.01	0.01	2.0m	17.6	1.2
		44909	36.4	36.8	1.3	4.4	0.47	0.0	0.0	0.1			
		44910	36.8	37.2	0.4	0.2	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	3.4	1.5
		44911	37.2	38.0	0.4	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4			
		44912	38.0	39.5	0.8	5.5	0.92	0.0	0.1	0.3			
		44913	39.5	41.0	1.5	2.90	1.43	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.4	3.9	1.38
		44943	77.0	77.5	0.5	3.80	1.33	0.00	0.01	0.01			
		44944	77.5	78.0	0.5	7.40	2.15	0.00	0.01	0.01			
		44945	78.0	78.5	0.5	3.5	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.01			
		44946	78.5	79.0	0.5	4	0.1	0.00	0.01	0.01			
		44947	79.0	79.5	0.5	20.4	2.26	0.00	0.01	0.04			
		44948	79.5	80.0	0.5	7.5	0.49	0.00	0.01	0.01			
		44949	80.0	80.5	0.5	3.70	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.02			
		44950	80.5	81.4	0.9	16.10	3.58	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	8.93	1.47
Quartz Lake	SG04-02	44964	34.8	35.3	1.0	1.50	1.01	0.007	0.010	0.010			
		44965	47.0	48.0	1.0	13.60	4.39	0.003	0.010	0.010			
		44966	48.0	49.0	1.0	8.70	2.480	0.003	0.010	0.010	2.0	11.150	3.43
		44967	49.0	50.0	1.0	4.30	1.77	0.004	0.010	0.010			
		44968	50.0	51.0	1.0	2.30	0.48	0.004	0.010	0.010			
		44969	51.0	52.0	1.0	2.90	0.90	0.004	0.010	0.010			
		44970	52.0	53.0	1.0	6.40	1.36	0.004	0.010	0.020			
		44971	53.0	54.0	1.0	4.20	1.12	0.006	0.010	0.010	8.0	5.49	1.69
		48926	108.0	109.0	1.0	76.50	2.83	0.002	0.010	0.010			
		48927	109.0	110.0	1.0	15.30	0.40	0.002	0.010	0.010			
		48928	110.0	110.5	0.5	356.00	9.44	0.009	0.030	0.060	0.5	356.0	9.44
		48929	110.5	110.9	0.4	7.40	0.17	0.001	0.010	0.010	2.9	94.06	2.76
Quartz Lake	SG04-03	48954	34.5	35.7	1.3	6.60	0.357	0.002	0.045	0.167			
		48955	35.7	36.6	0.9	9.6	2.993	0.001	0.017	0.016			
		48956	36.6	37.5	0.9	37.3	8.756	0.001	0.010	0.027	1.8	23.39	5.87
		48957	37.5	38.5	1.0	11.5	0.745	0.023	0.142	0.366			
		48958	38.5	39.5	1.0	18.5	1.218	0.003	0.021	0.055			
		48959	39.5	40.7	1.2	3.8	0.277	0.002	0.004	0.017			
		48960	40.7	42.0	1.3	12.50	0.852	0.002	0.036	0.105			
		48961	42.0	43.0	1.0	5.20	0.42	0.004	0.018	0.037	8.6	12.42	1.73
Quartz	SG04-	48989	75.5	76.4	0.9	11.8	0.168	0.001	0.009	0.011			

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
Lake	03												
		48990	76.4	77	0.6	10.2	0.713	0.001	0.002	0.003			
		48991	77	77.8	0.8	12.6	0.467	0.001	0.002	0.002			
		48992	77.8	78.8	1	7.9	0.261	0.001	0.005	0.009	3.3	10.52	0.37

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
Quartz Lake	SG04-04	48611	18	18.25	0.25	4.2	0.547	0.004	0.001	0.014			
		48612	18.25	19.25	1	22.6	2.688	0.000	0.003	0.004			
		48613	19.25	20	0.75	75.4	4.362	0.001	0.001	0.002	1.75	45.23	3.4
		48614	20	21	1	4.6	1.272	0.002	0.001	0.018			
		48615	21	21.9	0.9	3.4	0.588	0.002	0.001	0.008			
		48616	21.9	22.9	1	12.8	0.903	0.000	0.002	0.004			
		48617	22.9	24	1.1	37	4.62	0.001	0.002	0.003			
		48618	24	25	1	95.7	11.83	0.001	0.002	0.005			
		48619	25	25.85	0.85	21.1	3.159	0.001	0.003	0.007			
		48620	25.85	26.35	0.5	71.6	6.423	0.001	0.004	0.008			
		48621	26.35	27	0.65	54.3	5.187	0.000	0.002	0.004	4.1	54.98	6.38
		48622	27	27.8	0.8	37.4	2.484	0.001	0.014	0.026			
		48623	27.8	28.5	0.7	12.9	2.544	0.001	0.004	0.011			
		48624	28.5	29.6	1.1	16.8	1.761	0.000	0.002	0.003	11.6	33.06	3.51

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
Quartz Lake	SG04-05	48810	41.0	42.0	1.0	75.9	2.491	0.001	0.004	0.057			
		48811	42.0	43.0	1.0	30.4	4.872	0.001	0.245	0.181			
		48812	43.0	44.0	1.0	13.7	1.798	0.001	0.072	0.070	3.0	40.00	3.05

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
Quartz Lake	SG04-06	48875	31.0	32.0	1.0	18.5	4.263	0.007	0.024	0.114			
		48876	32.0	33.0	1.0	36.5	5.061	0.001	0.056	0.112			
		48877	33.0	34.0	1.0	15.2	2.832	0.001	0.022	0.090	3.0	23.40	4.05
		48878	34.0	35.0	1.0	2.8	0.267	0.000	0.002	0.029			
		48879	35.0	36.0	1.0	8.2	1.713	0.009	0.065	0.212	5.0	16.24	2.8272
		193256	62.0	63.0	1.0	17.2	1.56	0.001	0.023	0.040			
		193257	63.0	64.0	1.0	25.6	1.431	0.001	0.022	0.050			
		193258	64.0	65.0	1.0	24.7	1.374	0.002	0.007	0.019			
		193259	65.0	66.0	1.0	8.2	0.673	0.001	0.004	0.010			
		193260	66.0	67.0	1.0	11.2	0.502	0.001	0.005	0.011			
		193261	67.0	68.0	1.0	73.8	7.164	0.000	0.002	0.003	1.0	73.8	7.16
		193262	68.0	69.0	1.0	1.7	0.171	0.001	0.009	0.017	7.0	23.2	1.84

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
Quartz Lake	SG04-07	193328	43.5	44.5	1	17.9	1.491	5	142	206			
		193329	44.5	45.5	1	162.7	3.736	23	132	363	2.0	90.3	2.6
		193330	45.5	46.5	1	22.8	0.808	4	38	40			
Quartz Lake	SG04-07	193331	46.5	47.5	1	8.4	1.061	2	21	49			

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
		193332	47.5	48.2	0.7	13.1	1.974	1	27	29			
		193333	48.2	48.8	0.6	10.6	1.782	3	48	49	5.3	42.89	1.80
Quartz Lake	SG04-08	193413	47.8	49	1.2	9.6	2.09	0.001	0.01	0.01	1.2	9.6	2.09
		193420	55	56	1	3.2	0.99	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		193421	56	57	1	97.8	11.6	0.001	0.01	0.01	1	97.8	11.6
		193422	57	58	1	3.6	0.62	0.001	0.01	0.02			
		193423	58	59	1	7	1.61	0.001	0.02	0.01			
		193424	59	60	1	3.2	1.01	0.001	0.05	0.04	5.0	22.96	3.17
		193432	66.7	68.4	1.7	6.9	1.04	0.001	0.01	0.01	1.7	6.9	1.04
Quartz Lake	SG04-09	193493	36.6	37.5	0.9	16.3	4.29	0.001	0.01	0.03			
		193494	37.5	38.5	1	0.5	0.31	0.001	0.02	0.03	1.9	7.98	2.20
		193010	55	56	1	8.1	1.64	0.001	0.01	0.02			
		193011	56	57	1	0.2	0.77	0.001	0.02	0.04			
		193012	57	58	1	1.8	1.09	0.001	0.01	0.04	3.0	3.37	1.17
		193027	71.7	73	1.3	24.6	2.04	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		193028	73	74	1	2.6	0.51	0.004	0.01	0.03	2.3	15.03	1.37
Quartz Lake	SG04-10	193116	22.5	24	1.5	2.5	2.94	0.003	0.01	0.01	1.5	2.5	2.94
		193123	30	31	1	8.9	2.76	0.005	0.01	0.03	1	8.9	2.76
		193139	45.5	46.4	0.9	10.8	1.07	0.001	0.03	0.06			
		193140	46.4	46.9	0.5	536	0.61	0.164	3.19	8.9	1.4	198.37	0.91
		193155	64.6	65.7	1.1	9.3	2.09	0.001	0.02	0.01			
		193156	65.7	67	1.3	6.5	0.43	0.002	0.05	0.09			
		193157	67	68	1	12.1	1.31	0.002	0.02	0.04	3.4	9.05	1.23
		193162	71.8	72.6	0.8	26.3	2.04	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		193163	72.6	73.5	0.9	9	1.51	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		193164	73.5	74.5	1	5.8	1.27	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		193165	74.5	75.5	1	19.6	1.84	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		193166	75.5	76.3	0.8	17	1.09	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		193167	76.3	77.2	0.9	30.2	2.71	0.001	0.01	0.01	5.4	17.65	1.74
Quartz Lake	SG04-10	193188	96.5	97	0.5	23.9	3.28	0.001	0.01	0.02			
		193189	97	97.5	0.5	11.5	1.38	0.001	0.01	0.18	1.0	17.7	2.33

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
		193196	103.2	104.2	1	22.5	1.43	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		193197	104.2	105.2	1	16	2.19	0.001	0.02	0.01	2.0	19.25	1.81
Quartz Lake	SG04-11	193079	33	34.5	1.5	2.5	1.06	0.002	0.004	0.01	1.5	2.5	1.06
		193080	38	39.5	1.5	6.8	1.25	0.007	0.003	0.01	1.5	6.8	1.25
		193082	50.5	52	1.5	9.4	1.41	0.009	0.003	0.01	1.5	9.4	1.41
		198091	104.5	105.5	1	6.1	3.99	6.1	0.001	0.04	1	6.1	3.99
Alunite Ridge	SG04-15	193243	11	12	1	5.5	0.06	0.012	0.03	0.01			
		193244	12	13	1	6.8	0.05	0.014	0.02	0.01			
		193245	13	14	1	11.4	0.05	0.007	0.11	0.01			
		193246	14	15	1	8.7	0.19	0.018	0.09	0.01			
		193247	15	16	1	16.3	0.16	0.019	0.04	0.01	5.0	9.74	0.102
		49506	24	25	1	8.6	0.03	0.002	0.03	0.01			
		49507	25	26	1	7.7	0.04	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		49508	26	27	1	6.1	0.03	0.001	0.03	0.01	3.0	7.47	0.03
Alunite Ridge	SG04-16A	49588	1.5	3	1.5	3.5	0.02	0.002	0.02	0.01			
		49589	3	4.5	1.5	4.1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		49590	4.5	6	1.5	5.9	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.01			
		49591	6	7.5	1.5	2.5	0.02	0.002	0.01	0.01			
		49592	7.5	9	1.5	3.6	0.02	0.003	0.01	0.01			
		49593	9	10.5	1.5	2.2	0.02	0.003	0.01	0.01	9.0	3.6	0.018
		49609	33	34.5	1.5	7.3	0.03	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		49610	34.5	36	1.5	22.6	0.08	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		49611	36	37.5	1.5	81.8	0.13	0.002	0.01	0.01			
		49612	37.5	39	1.5	13.9	0.09	0.002	0.01	0.01			
		49613	39	40.5	1.5	10.1	0.12	0.001	0.01	0.01	7.5	27.14	0.09
Quartz Ridge	SG04-18	49672	43	44	1	33.2	0.48	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		49673	44	45	1	18.8	0.27	0.001	0.01	0.01	2	26.00	0.38
Quartz Ridge	SG04-18	49681	52	53	1	8.5	0.32	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		49682	53	54	1	3.2	0.21	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		49683	54	55	1	3.4	0.13	0.001	0.01	0.01	3	5.03	0.22

Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Composite Width (m)	Ave Ag (g/t)	Av. Au (g/t)
		49693	64	65	1	27.2	1.19	0.001	0.01	0.02			
		49694	65	66	1	36.4	0.82	0.002	0.01	0.02	2	31.8	1.01
Quartz Ridge	SG04-19	49808	20.5	22	1.5	1.3	1.01	0.003	0.03	0.07	1.5	1.3	1.01
		49825	69.9	71	1.1	4.3	2.4	0.015	0.34	0.76	1.1	4.3	2.4
Sickle Bowl	SG04-21	49927	153.5	155	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01			
		49928	155	155.9	0.9	10.8	0.1	0.007	0.12	0.09	2.4	4.99	0.05
Sickle Bowl	SG04-23	49993	31.4	32.7	1.3	382	0.72	0.172	0.7	1.48			
		49994	32.7	34	1.3	59.8	0.14	0.016	0.06	0.09	2.6	220.9	0.43