NTS 56J, K, O, P

TECHNICAL REPORT
ON 2007-2009 EXPLORATION AT THE
COMMITTEE BAY PROJECT,
KITIKMEOT REGION,
NUNAVUT, CANADA

Prepared for

CBR Gold Corp.
#220, 9797 45 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 5V8

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ANDREW J. TURNER, B.Sc., P.Geol.

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SUMMARY

The following technical report is intended to provide a review of exploration work that has been conducted since 2006 by CBR Gold Corp. (formerly Committee Bay Resources Ltd.) at its wholly owned Committee Bay Project located approximately 430km north of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, Canada. Several technical reports have been written to support resource estimates at the Three Bluffs gold deposit, located in the central portion of the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt (Rennie and Wallis, 2004 and Blakley and Rennie, 2008). However, this report discussed exploration work and exploration potential on the entire Committee Bay Property and is intended as an update to the last such technical report (Turner, 2007). The company's 2007, 2008 and 2009 exploration programs comprised drilling and/or fieldwork, as follows.

2007 DRILL PROGRAM

Drilling in 2007 was focused on the Three Bluffs and Inuk prospects and totaled 5669.64m. A total of 4546.18m of drilling in 28 holes was completed at Three Bluffs and 1123.46m of drilling in 9 holes was completed at Inuk. The intent of the drilling at Three Bluffs was to in-fill the mainly "inferred" mineral resource that had been identified previously in an attempt to increase drill density and upgrade the resource to the "indicated" category. A high-grade Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.9 million tonnes grading 8.0 g/t Au (for 487,000 ounces) was calculated in 2004, using data from 49 drill holes (Rennie and Wallis, 2004). Using a lower cutoff grade, the Inferred Mineral Resource is increased to 5.1 million tonnes grading 4.0 g/t Au for 657,000 ounces. (See CBG press release - November 29, 2004). At Inuk, the intent of the 2007 drill program was to follow up on previous high-grade intersections (Turner and L'Heureux, 2003) in an attempt to expand the zone of gold mineralization.

A total of 4546.18m of drilling was completed in 28 holes at Three Bluffs in 2007. The intent of this program was to infill the mainly "indicated" mineral resource that had been identified previously (Rennie and Wallis, 2004) in an attempt to increase drill density and upgrade as much of the resource as possible to the "indicated" category. The drilling was completed by Connors Drilling of Kamloops, BC, between July 1 and October 12, 2007.

The Three Bluffs Deposit is located in the central portion of the Committee Bay greenstone belt. The deposit is hosted within a folded iron formation. Previous drilling defined a zone of gold mineralization over a strike length of approximately 1km with the greatest concentration of gold situated in a shallow east-plunging fold hinge within the iron formation. High-grade gold mineralization has also been identified in the limbs of the fold to a depth of at least 300m below surface. Furthermore, additional exploration potential exists along strike to the west and to the east, where mineralization has been shown to exist beneath a relatively flat lying diorite intrusion.

The 2007 drilling of the Three Bluffs deposit confirmed the continuity of the mineralization within the high-grade hinge zone, as well as within the limbs, of the anticlinal structure. As a result of the program, CBG initiated an update of the resource that, as anticipated, supported the upgrading of the majority of the previously "inferred" ounces of gold to the "indicated" category. The revised estimate for the Three Bluffs gold deposit, utilizing a 2 g/t block cut-off, was 468,400 indicated ounces (2,451,000 t @ 5.94 g/t Au) and an additional 230,900 inferred ounces (1,344,000 t @ 5.34 g/t Au) (see CBG Press Release – March 13, 2008).

A nine hole drill program totaling 1123.46m was completed at the Inuk prospect in 2007. The Inuk Prospect is located approximately 147km northeast of the Three Bluffs Deposit.

Gold mineralization at Inuk occurs as high-grade, sulphide-bearing silicified zones hosted within a lower-grade envelope of mineralization all within a folded iron formation unit. The thickness of mineralization is highly variable, as is that of the host iron formation that can be up to 60m thick in the nose of the fold. The high-grade gold zones appear to be superimposed upon an earlier lower grade mineralization event, which is somewhat analogous to the history observed at the Three Bluffs deposit. Based on surface sampling and drill core, gold within the high-grade zones exhibits a very coarse (nugget) distribution, which is at least in part responsible for the variable assay results from adjacent holes within the mineralized zone(s).

Limited drill programs in 1997 and 2003 had intersected high-grade gold mineralization in nose of the Inuk structure – 16.04 gAu/ over 12.60m (see CBG Press Release – September 2, 2003). The mineralization previously identified within the hinge zone was confirmed with hole 07IN001, which intersected 13.56 gAu/t over 5.44m. The other significant result was an intercept of 11.18 gAu/t over 11.00m in the north limb of the Inuk fold structure, which indicates the presence of high-grade gold zones, or structures, within iron formation outside of the nose of the Inuk structure.

2007 FIELDWORK PROGRAM

In 2007 CBG (then Committee Bay Resources Ltd.) completed an extensive exploration program across the Committee Bay Property. The 2007 exploration program comprised drilling and fieldwork. The fieldwork portion of the program comprised rock and till sampling, intended to continue the evaluation of the Committee Bay greenstone belt for gold mineralization. In total, 876 rock grab samples and 687 till samples were collected around the property between June 25 and August 27, 2007. This work was completed utilizing Hayes and Crater Camps.

The majority of the rock and till sampling comprising the 2007 exploration program was conducted away from known gold occurrences on claims that had seen little or no previous ground work. As a result, there were only 28 rock samples that returned assays greater than 1gAu/t. Of these anomalous (or mineralized) samples, only 3 were collected far enough away from previously identified occurrences so as to be considered potential "new" areas of interest, while the remainder confirmed and/or expanded the extent of mineralization at, or adjacent to, previously identified occurrences at Ibex, Ghost, Muskox, Maro, Shamrock, Betwixt and Ridge.

Of note from the 2007 prospecting program were two samples of altered and mineralized iron formation that were collected in close proximity to each other at the north end of the COP 13 claim and returned values of 3.50 gAu/t and 1.14 gAu/t. These samples may represent distant down-ice glacial dispersion from the Cop - Four Hills area, located some 7.5km to the south and southwest respectively, or they may indicate proximity to other potentially "new" altered and mineralized iron formation horizons in this area that may be hidden under glacial cover.

Also of note was a single sample of rusty quartzite, which was collected on claim KN 13 in the northern portion of the belt, which returned an assay of 1.15 gAu/t and is very interesting in that it indicates a potential for identifying gold bearing zones within the quartzite unit that forms Kinngalugjuaq Mountain in this area.

The gold results from the analysis of the 687 till samples collected in 2007 identified several significant anomalies. However, many of the anomalous gold results were single anomalies without additional support. Significant clusters of 90^{th} and 95^{th} percentile gold-in-till results were identified in the vicinity of the Deformation Zone, located on the west side of the large Central Tonalite intrusive complex on claims LGL 2, 3, 6 and 18, as well as northeast of the Castlerock occurrence in the central part of the Committee Bay belt on claims LL 12 and 15.

2008 DRILL PROGRAM

Drilling in 2008 was focused on the Three Bluffs area including the west end of the Three Bluffs gold deposit and regional anomalies east and northeast of the deposit area. A total of 2678.32m of drilling was completed in 16 holes in the Three Bluffs area that year.

A total of 1450.51m of drilling was completed in 8 holes at Three Bluffs, which were intended on testing the west end of the deposit, as well as the stratigraphy west of the deposit, and a single hole was completed on the Ledge iron formation unit located immediately north of that which hosts the deposit. In addition, 1227.81m of drilling was completed in 8 holes along strike to the east and northeast of the deposit including 5 'Bluff Regional' holes along strike east of the

deposit area and 3 holes at the BLUFF 7 prospect approximately 11km northeast of the deposit area.

At Three Bluffs, the 2008 drill program had two purposes. The first three holes were intended to test an interesting gold intersection encountered in 2003 that was located in the felsic rocks that occur adjacent to (north of) the Three Bluffs iron formation. A zone of altered and quartz veined rhyolite near the collar of hole 3T001 (2003) ran 11.40gAu/t over 3.20m. However, no significant mineralization was intersected in the felsic unit adjacent to this intersection in 2008. However, the first three holes of the 2008 program were extended through the felsic unit and into the iron formation where gold mineralization was encountered within the west end of the deposit.

The remaining four holes of the 2008 Three Bluffs deposit area drilling were intended to test the stratigraphy west of the deposit (previously defined resource area). Gold mineralization was encountered in holes 08TB075 and 076 but the highlight of the program was the intersection of high-grade gold mineralization in the Three Bluffs iron formation approximately 400m west of the previous limit of drilling in drill hole 08TB077, where an intersection of 13.97gAu/t over 23.53m was achieved.

The final hole of the 2008 Three Bluffs deposit area drill program was completed at the Ledge iron formation located immediately north of the Three Bluffs iron formation. No significant mineralization/alteration was encountered in the Ledge iron formation.

Along strike to the east of the Three Bluffs deposit a total of five holes tested four mainly geophysical anomalies (hole 1 was lost in overburden). No significant mineralization was encountered in the 2008 Bluff Regional drilling although some sulphide mineralization, without significant silicification, was encountered in drill hole 08BR002.

Finally, three drill holes were completed at the BLUFF 7 prospect approximately 11km northeast of the Three Bluffs deposit in 2008. The highlight of this short program was the intersection of a thin but highly altered and mineralized zone of iron formation in drill hole 08BL001. A zone of intensely altered (silicified and sulphidized) iron formation was encountered beneath an outcrop and area that had yielded rock samples up to 15gAu/t. This zone is of interest as it represents the first indication of mineralization that closely resembles that observed at the Three Bluffs deposit outside the immediate area of the deposit. The mineralized iron formation encountered in hole 08BL001 ran 4.00gAu/t over 3.60m.

2008 FIELDWORK PROGRAM

In 2008, CBR Gold Corp. (then Committee Bay Resources Ltd.) completed an extensive exploration program on the Committee Bay Property. The 2008

exploration program consisted of drilling and fieldwork, which was comprised of rock and till sampling. In total, the fieldwork portion of the program resulted in the collection of 662 rock grab samples and 1,170 till samples across the property. The fieldwork portion of 2008 Committee Bay exploration program was completed between June 25 and August 18, 2008, and was based out of Hayes and Bullion Camps.

As with the 2007 fieldwork, the majority of the rock and till sampling completed in 2008 was conducted either to follow-up previous results of interest or on claims away from known gold occurrences that had seen little or no previous ground work. As a result, 5 rock samples returned assays greater than 1 gAu/t. One sample on claim JT 2 returned an assay of 15.53 gAu/t and is likely indicative of the presence of proximal mineralization in the area and is considered to be a new occurrence or area of interest. A sample collected near the Kinng Gold prospect returned an assay of 15.12 gAu/t and is possibly an extension of previously identified gold mineralization in that area. One sample collected near the Castle Rock prospect returned an assay of 1.00 gAu/t. One sample on claim LGL 17 returned an assay of 1.06 gAu/t and, finally, one sample on claim LL 24 returned an assay of 9.29 gAu/t and is also considered to be a new occurrence due to anomalous Au-in-till support in the area.

The gold results from the analysis of the 2008 till samples resulted in the identification of several significant anomalies. However, many of the anomalous gold results were single anomalies without support. Significant clusters of 90th and 95th percentile gold results were identified in the several areas around the large Central Tonalite intrusive complex including to the west side of the Central Tonalite in the Deformation zone on claims LGL 5 and 8 and north of the Ghost Prospect on claim RBL 7, to the south west of the Central Tonalite in the West Plains area on claims LGL 43 and 44, and to the southeast of the Central Tonalite in the Net claims area on claim Net 14. Additionally, a cluster was recognized in the central part of the Committee Bay belt to the northeast of the Castlerock occurrence on claims LL 12 ,15 and 22. However, it should be noted that a number of issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2008 till samples were identified during a standard QA/QC review of the data. At present, re-assaying of 2008 till samples is underway and until this work is competed the 2008 till data is not being used by the company for target evaluation.

2009 EXPLORATION

In 2009, CBR Gold Corp. completed a limited mainly assessment driven exploration program consisting of fieldwork, which comprised rock and till sampling. In total, 666 rock grab samples and 61 till samples were collected across the property. The 2009 exploration program was completed between August 1 and August 17, 2009, and was based out of Hayes Camp.

The rock sampling conducted in 2009 was intended mainly to investigate claims away from known gold occurrences that had seen little or no previous work. As a result, 2 rock samples returned assays greater than 1 gAu/t. A sample of altered and mineralized iron formation collected on claim LL24 assayed 11.80 gAu/t and represents the first mineralized rock sample collected in this area, which had previously been identified as a high-priority area due to the presence of a gold-in-till anomaly. In addition, a sample of altered iron formation was collected from an outcrop on claim KN 26 and assayed 2.11 gAu/t. This sample is also significant and represents the first mineralization identified on the north side of the Kinng quartzite, north of the Kinng area prospects, and sheds new light on previously collected Au-in-till anomalies that were thought to represent dispersion from the Kinng area prospects to the south.

The till sampling conducted in 2009 was intended mainly to investigate claims away from known gold occurrences that had seen little or no previous work but required assessment coverage. As a result, there were no significant gold results from the analysis of the 2009 till samples.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Currently, CBG's annual lease payments total $35,747. In order to maintain the property at its current size, assessment-driven exploration work requiring an expenditure of approximately $262,000 will be required in 2010 and, in the absence of any other work, an expenditure of approximately $465,000 will be required in 2011 at which time many of the CBG claims will be approaching their 10^{th} year and will require surveying in advance of their conversion to lease. Therefore, the minimum recommended budget for the project for the next two field seasons comprises approximately **$800,000** (without contingency) for property maintenance and largely assessment driven fieldwork.

This budget represents the minimum program recommendation to advance the Committee Bay Property, which is itself comprised of many discrete project areas of merit, and will allow the company to scale future exploration to suit strategic priorities and financial resources. Thus, while the minimum recommended program is approximately $800,000, the company could elect to conduct any or all of the detailed recommend work.

It is estimated that the entire scope of recommended exploration activities for the Committee Bay Project, comprising regional and prospect specific fieldwork aimed at target definition (including rock/till sampling, gridding, mapping and ground geophysical surveys), airborne geophysical surveying (up to 15,000 line-km) and diamond drilling (~15,000m), would require an expenditure on the order of **CDN$16.8 million** (without contingency). None of these recommended work programs is contingent upon the results of the others such that recommended fieldwork, airborne geophysical surveys and drilling programs are warranted at this time without dependence upon the results of any other program.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1992, CBR Gold Corp. (CBG), and related predecessors Committee Bay Resources Ltd. (CBR) and APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX), has been conducting exploration for Archean lode gold deposits along the 300km-long Committee Bay greenstone belt located in the Laughland Lake - Ellice Hills area (Kitikmeot Region) of Nunavut, Canada (Figure 1). It should be noted that throughout this report, and in particular within this section, the author has used the new corporate name CBR Gold Corp. (CBG) in reference to the company and transactions and events that may have taken place prior its formal reorganization and renaming before which it was known as Committee Bay Resources Ltd. (CBR). Committee Bay Resources Ltd. commenced public trading in January 2002 and underwent a corporate reorganization in February 2009 comprising a name change and a share roll-back (see CBG Press Release – February 26, 2009), however, the management structure and portfolio of the company remained unchanged.

Fieldwork at the Committee Bay Property through 1998 had identified 22 separate gold occurrences, defined as containing at least one rock sample assaying greater than 2.0 gAu/t (Besserer, 1999). The significance of this work was to indicate that the Committee Bay belt was in fact auriferous and thus had the potential to host a significant gold deposit.

A further 6 gold occurrences were identified during limited prospecting programs conducted up to 2002. Drilling during this early period of work comprised two (2) 6-hole programs at the Three Bluffs prospect, conducted in 1994 and 1996, as well a 6-hole program at the Inuk prospect conducted in 1997. Anomalous to strong gold mineralization was encountered in several of these initial drill holes at both prospects but weak gold prices prevented their immediate follow-up.

In April 2003 CBG, then the beneficial owner of the mineral rights to more than 422,000 acres (170,000 hectares) of land along the Committee Bay greenstone belt, entered into an option agreement with a subsidiary of Gold Fields Limited (GFL) of South Africa. During the 2003 field season, approximately 1,388.5 line-km of airborne geophysics and 1,479.8m of diamond drilling were completed along with reconnaissance mapping and sampling that yielded 530 rock samples. At the end of 2003, the total number of gold occurrences had risen to 32, and a high-grade silver occurrence was identified near the Kellett River (Kinng Ag), and a significant gold discovery had been achieved in the drilling at the Three Bluffs occurrence.

During the 2004 field season, approximately 6,000m of drilling was completed and a geological resource was established at Three Bluffs (see Rennie and Wallis, 2004). Field work resulted in the identification of 3 new high-grade gold occurrences, and the up-grading of a forth, and yielded approximately 1,500 rock samples, 1,600 till samples and 530 water (geochemical) samples. During the

2004 exploration program, with total expenditures of approximately CDN$8 million, Gold Fields achieved its earn-in threshold and became a 55% partner with CBG (45%) in the project.

In the spring of 2005, Gold Fields agreed to convert its 55% interest in the project to CBG (then CBR) common shares thereby providing the company the opportunity to return to 100% ownership of the project. At the earlier of 2 years or the completion of CDN$10 million in exploration work by CBG, Gold Fields would have a one-time opportunity to either receive the CBG common shares in exchange for its 55% interest in the project or forego the shares and continue to participate in the Joint Venture by spending 150% of the exploration expenditures completed by CBG following the agreement. In 2005 CBG conducted a similar sized exploration program to that completed in 2004 with total expenditures of approximately CDN$8.4 million. On February 15, 2006, CBG announced that Gold Fields had elected to dissolve the Committee Bay Joint Venture in exchange for shares in the company (as described above) and thus it (CBG) returned to 100% ownership of the Committee Bay Project.

During the summer of 2006, CBG undertook a sizeable exploration program including drilling and fieldwork that mainly focused on the southern portion of the belt. A total of 579 rock and 175 till samples was collected and a total of 3,502.7m of drilling was completed at the Anuri and West Plains areas. Follow-up drilling at the Lowlands prospect in the West Plains area expanded the zone of gold mineralization identified the previous year (6.04g/t Au over 36.77m, see CBG Press Release – August 25, 2005) with intersections such as 13.14g/t Au over 8.0m (see CBG Press Release – August 8, 2006). Also, drilling in the Anuri area identified mineralization including 3.75g/t Au over 10.21m (see CBG Press Release – October 12, 2006).

This report, which has been produced for CBR Gold Corp., summarizes the results of exploration conducted throughout the Committee Bay belt between 2007 and 2009 for which the author acted as Project Manager.

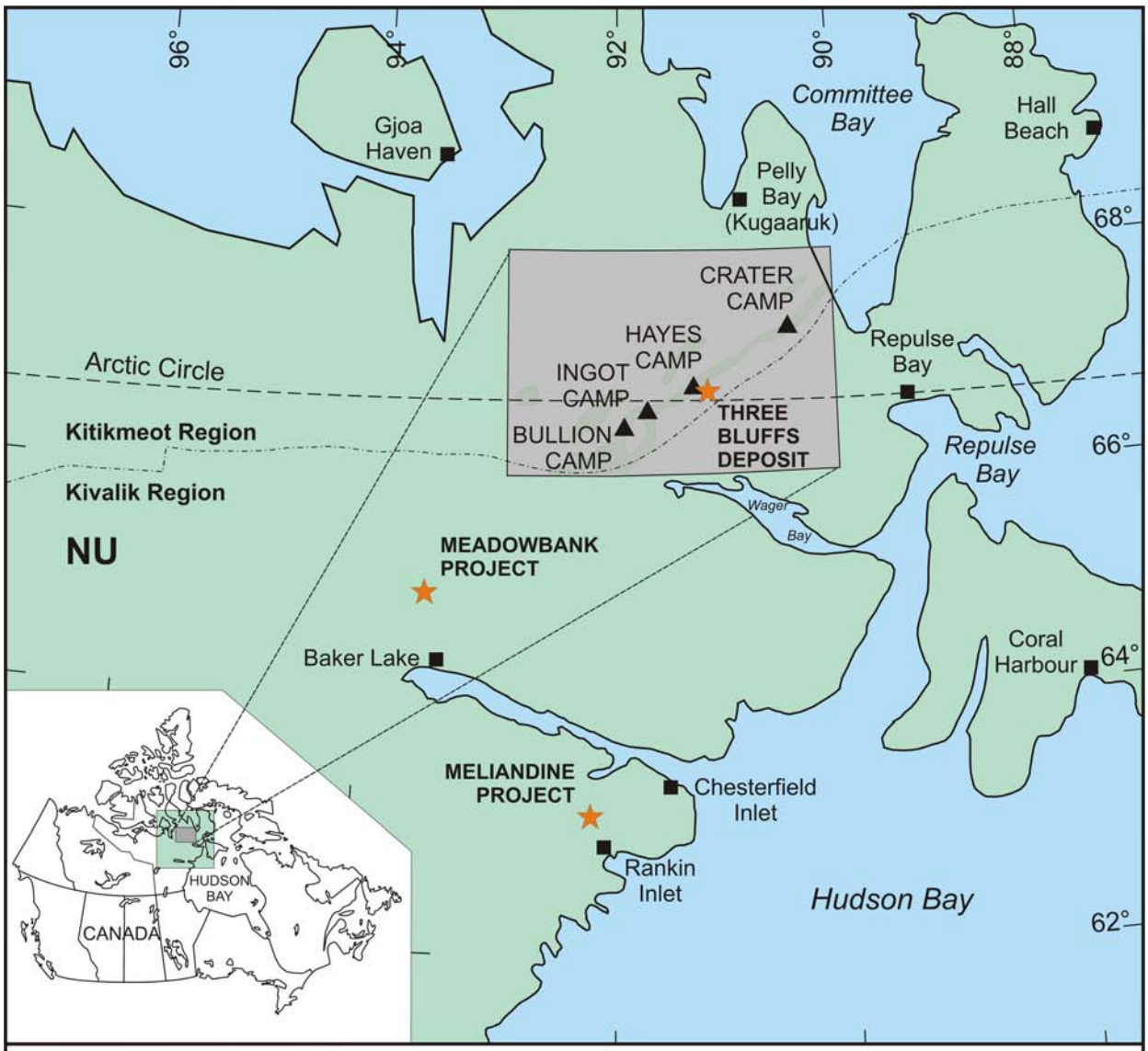

96°
94°
92°
90°
88°
Committee Bay
Hall Beach
Gjoa Haven
Pelly Bay (Kugaaruk)
68°
CRATER CAMP
HAYES CAMP
INGOT CAMP
BULLION CAMP
THREE BLUFFS DEPOSIT
Repulse Bay
Arctic Circle
Kitikmeot Region
Kivalik Region
NU
Repulse Bay
66°
Wager Bay
MEADOWBANK PROJECT
Baker Lake
Coral Harbour
64°
MELIANDINE PROJECT
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Hudson Bay
62°
HUDSON BAY
CANADA
N
LEGEND
Committee Bay Joint Venture Area of Mutual Interest (AMI)
HAYES CAMP
Committee Bay Resources Camp; Identifier
PELLY BAY
Hamlet; Identifier
THREE BLUFFS DEPOSIT
Gold Project/Deposit; Identifier, and Current Au Resource
CBR GOLD CORP
LAUGHLAND LAKE - ELLICE HILLS AREA, NUNAVUT
COMMITTEE BAY PROJECT LOCATION MAP
0 100 200 300
Scale
Kilometres
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
January 2010

Figure 1

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report, written by Mr. Andrew J. Turner, B.Sc., P.Geol., is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information as well as information obtained during numerous property visits. The author, Mr. Turner, first visited the area in 1994 while working on an early exploration program at the Three Bluffs occurrence. Since 2003, Mr. Turner has been employed by the geological consulting firm APEX Geoscience Ltd. and has been contracted to act as the Committee Bay project manager on behalf of CBG and has personally conducted and/or directly supervised the work that is the subject of this report. The author's certification sheet is appended to this report.

The author, in writing this report, has used as sources of information those publications listed in the references section. Government reports referenced by this report were prepared by a person (or persons) holding post secondary geology or related university degrees and, therefore, the information in those reports is assumed to be accurate. Those reports written by other geologists, prior to the implementation of the standards relating to National Instrument 43-101, are also assumed to be accurate, based on a review conducted by the author, although they are not the sole basis for this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The mineral claims and mineral leases comprising the Committee Bay Property lie within the following 4 National Topographic System (NTS) 1:250,000 scale map-areas; 56J (Walker Lake), 56K (Laughland Lake), 56O (Arrowsmith River) and 56P (Ellice Hills). The Committee Bay Project is located in the western part of the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut (see Figure 1). CBG, through its subsidiary and agents, is currently the beneficial owner of the mineral rights to approximately 557,323 acres (225,569 hectares) of land comprising 216 active mineral claims and 14 mineral leases (Figure 2 and Table 1). Several of the claims are subject to a Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty agreement with Terracon Geotechnique Ltd. and APEX Geoscience Ltd., whereby each party holds a 0.5% interest. A detailed list of the claims and leases and their pertinent information is provided in Appendix 1 along with a list of claims to which NSR obligations apply.

Table 1. Committee Bay Project Property Summary - October 1, 2009

Land Holdings	Number	Size (acres)	Size (ha)
Mineral Claims	216	521,576.35	211,081.95
Mineral Leases	14	35,747.00	14,487.11
Total - Claims and Leases	230	557,323.35	225,569.06

It should be noted that the Diamond Rights to the Committee Bay Property were retained by the company as part of the JV agreement with Gold Fields Limited signed in 2003. The Diamond Rights were subsequently vended by CBG to Indicator Minerals Inc. (IME). However, Gold Fields Limited retained a 1% Royalty on any Diamond sale resulting from production on any of the claims comprising the Committee Bay Property (see CBG Press Release – October 1, 2003).

CBG has been conducting and filing assessment work in order to maintain the majority of its claims along the Committee Bay belt since 2002. However, a backlog of assessment reports at the Nunavut Mining Recorder's office, resulting from the recent boom in mineral exploration (2003-2008), has caused significant delays in the processing of assessment credits. As a result, several lapsing notices for CBG claims have been received by the company recently (fall of 2009). However, CBG staff are currently working with the Mining Recorder's office to insure that all outstanding credits are properly applied and it is expected that once complete there will be no significant changes to the Committee Bay Property. Furthermore, all claims covering significant mineral occurrences described in this report are not in jeopardy and are covered by mineral claims and leases in good standing.

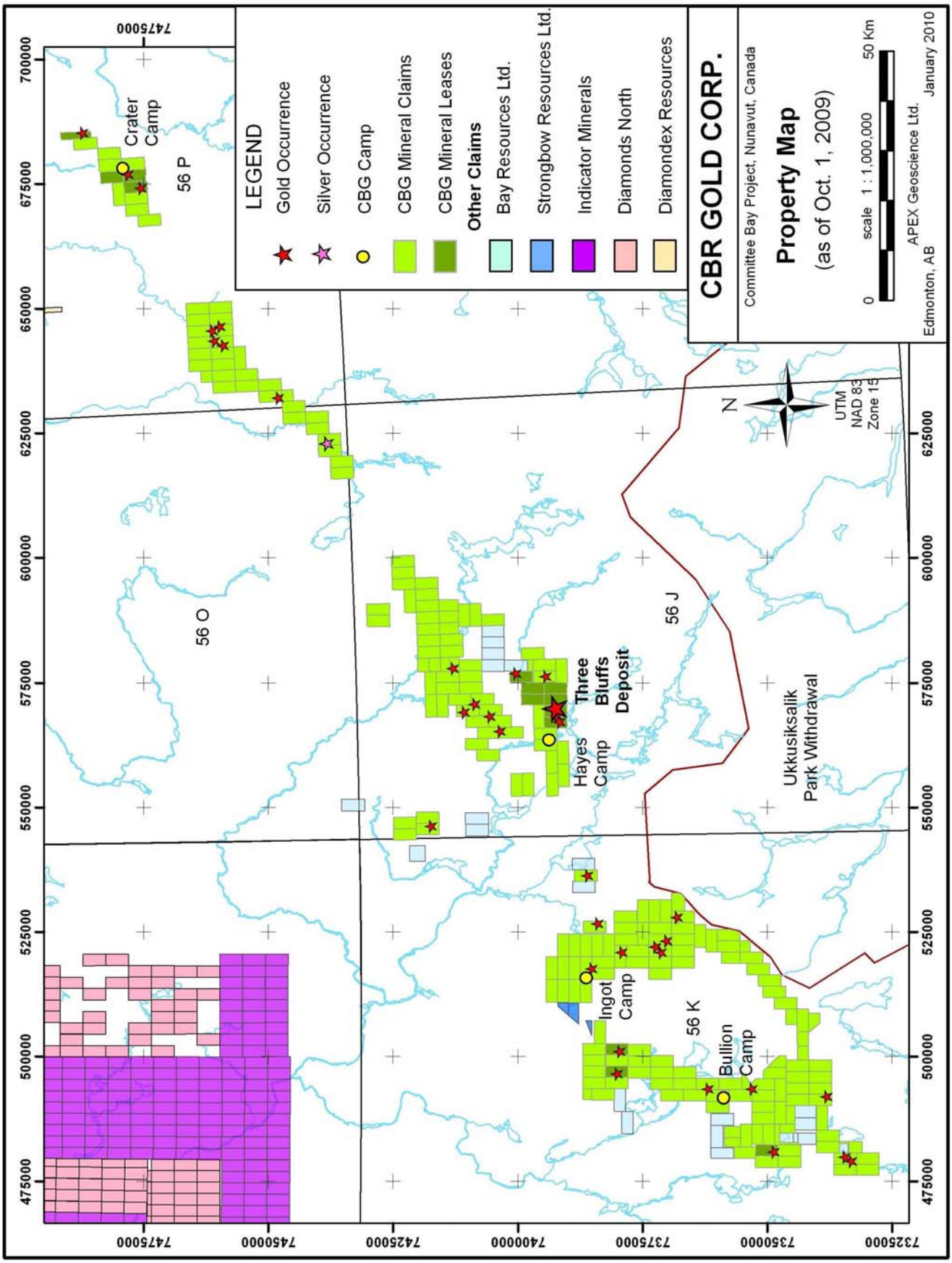

LEGEND
Gold Occurrence
Silver Occurrence
CBG Camp
CBG Mineral Claims
CBG Mineral Leases
Other Claims
Bay Resources Ltd.
Strongbow Resources Ltd.
Indicator Minerals
Diamonds North
Diamondex Resources
CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
Property Map
(as of Oct. 1, 2009)
scale 1 : 1,000,000
0
50 Km
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
January 2010
N
UTM NAD 83 Zone 15
Crater Camp
56 P
56 O
56 J
56 K
Three Bluffs Deposit
Hayes Camp
Ingot Camp
Bullion Camp
Ukkusiksalik Park Withdrawal
700000
675000
650000
625000
600000
575000
550000
525000
500000
475000
747500
745000
742500
740000
737500
735000
732500

Figure 2

The mineral claims and leases comprising the Committee Bay Property lie within the Laughland Lake - Ellice Hills Area of the eastern portion of the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, Canada. The property covers a significant portion of the Committee Bay greenstone belt, a sequence of metavolcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of Archean age (Prince Albert Group) surrounded by granitic gneisses (Heywood and Schau, 1978). The greenstone belt is centered about 300km northeast of Baker Lake, Nunavut, extends for nearly 300km in a southwest-northeast direction, and ranges in width from less than 5km to over 50km. Exploration on the majority of the gold occurrences comprising the Committee Bay Project must be considered to be of a "grassroots" nature. However, the Three Bluffs occurrence (see Figure 1), located on the Bluff 2 mineral lease, may be considered as a more advanced exploration target as 87 drill holes have now been completed and a mineral resource has been outlined (see Rennie and Wallis, 2004; and Blakley and Rennie, 2008; as well as further sections within this report).

The mineral claims comprising the Committee Bay Property were located mainly by GPS measurements recorded during the staking process that are reviewed by the Mining Recorder before 'active' status can granted. Mineral claims in Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories, can be maintained for a maximum of 10 years provided that exploration expenditures equivalent to $2/acre per year are completed on each claim and are approved by the Mining Recorder. After 10 years claims must either be relinquished or transferred to leases, the latter requiring legal surveys. As of the date of this report, a total of 14 CBG claims have reached their 10 year limit and have all been converted to leases (see Appendix 1).

A total of 77 other claims have a full 10 year of assessment work filed and thus no longer require expenditures for their maintenance, but will eventually require conversion to leases. The next claims to reach their 10 year limit will be the COP 2 and COP 4 claims, which will expire or require conversion to lease in October 2011. A significant number of claims would, if maintained, require conversion to lease in each of the subsequent years 2012 through 2016. Leases do not require assessment expenditures, but a lease payment is due annually equivalent to $1.00/acre. Currently, CBG's annual lease payments total $35,747. In order to maintain the property at its current size, an assessment expenditure of approximately $250,000 will be required in 2010.

The mineral claims comprising the Property are relatively mature and have a weighted average of 4.2 years until their 10th anniversaries and approximately 2.9 years of assessment credits.

LAND USE PERMITTING

The Committee Bay Property and exploration camps are, in part, situated on surface-only Inuit Owned Lands (IOL), wherein the Inuit people control the surface rights but not the subsurface or mineral rights. The northernmost tip of

the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt includes IOL parcels wherein the Inuit control both the subsurface and the surface rights, however, CBG has no mineral claims or camps within this area. Elsewhere, the Federal Government administers all surface and subsurface rights.

Land-use permits are required to conduct exploration on both Inuit owned and non-Inuit owned lands. The majority of the IOL parcels in the Committee Bay area are administered by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA). Several IOL parcels administered by the Kivalik Inuit Association occur immediately north of the proposed Wager Bay Park on NTS map sheets 56I and 56J. Land use permits for non-Inuit owned lands (Federal lands) are obtained from DIAND – the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. A water permit for any and all uses of water, including camp and drilling, is also required in order to conduct exploration work in Nunavut. In advance of the 2004 exploration program, CBR obtained Class "A" land-use permits for IOL and Federal lands as well as a Water Permit. All of these permits (IOL land use, DIAND land use, and Water) are in good standing but are currently being amended for work contemplated for 2010, specifically, permits are being amended to allow for increases in camp sizes and water use should a sizeable drill program be conducted with up to 4 drills. No permits are required for the construction of the icestrip on the lake at Hayes camp for equipment mobilization.

CBR Gold Corp. understands its obligations with respect to land use issues and demonstrates responsible land use management. In 2005, CBR commenced environmental baseline studies including the establishing of a climate monitoring station at Hayes camp and the initiation of regional water sampling. Land use permit applicants are scrutinized by a number of stakeholders during the application process and as a result of annual reporting requirements. In addition, the permitted camp and work sites are subject to inspection by the administrators of the various permits as well as by representatives of the Worker's Compensation Board. CBG has no known environmental liability as a result of its operations and will in all likelihood continue to operate in an environmentally sensitive manner going forward.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

CBR Gold Corp. currently operates on a seasonal basis four (4) semi-permanent camps along the Committee Bay greenstone belt (Figures 1 and 2). Hayes camp, which is located approximately 430km north of Rankin Inlet (on the WILL 1 and 2 claims) and just 6km northeast of the Three Bluffs deposit, has become the main camp on the belt due to its central location and can accommodate up to 40 people. Bullion camp, located approximately 75 km southwest of Hayes camp (on claim LGL 6), was the base of operations for the 2006 exploration program and was upgraded to accommodate up to 30 people. CBG also has two smaller 10 to 15-man camps that are operated on an as needed basis. Ingot camp, which was used in 2005 to facilitate drilling at Raven and Anuri as well as the northeast tonalite mapping project, is located approximately 47km west of Hayes camp (claim YKS 2) and Crater camp, which has been used to conduct exploration in the northern part of the belt including several drill programs at the Inuk prospect, is located approximately 110km northeast of Hayes camp (claim INK 2).

At all four camp sites, an unprepared esker airstrip is accessible by Twin Otter fixed-wing aircraft on oversized tires from June through early September. Parts of the Hayes River area (and south) are accessible to float-equipped fixed-wing aircraft by late June, however, *Sandspit Lake* at the Hayes camp is not normally free of ice from mid to late July until late October. Unfortunately, due to the abundance of shallow rocky lakes in the eastern arctic very few (if any) charter companies operate aircraft on floats. During the winter and early spring months (December through May), landings may be achieved either on flat esker tops where snow does not accumulate or on frozen lakes by fixed-wing aircraft equipped with ski or wheel-ski landing gear. Fixed-wing and Helicopter charters may be arranged either from Rankin Inlet, located approximately 430km southeast of the Hayes camp, or from Yellowknife, located approximately 1000km west southwest of the belt (Hayes camp). Since 2003, Great Slave Helicopters of Yellowknife has provided helicopters for the project (Hughes 500D and/or Bell 206L helicopters). Fixed-wing services (Twin Otter) have been provided by Kenn Borek Air, based in Rankin Inlet, since 2005.

In order to facilitate the mobilization of large quantities of equipment and supplies for recent exploration programs, a 5000’ airstrip (ice-strip) is constructed in the spring (late winter) on *Sandspit Lake* at Hayes camp. Ice-strip construction, along with aircraft loading and unloading, is accomplished using CBG’s heavy equipment positioned on site in 2004, which includes a D-6 CAT, an IT-24 loader and a John Deere 645 skidder. Ice augering is conducted along the length of the strip to insure a minimum ice thickness of 2m (6’ to 7’) and landing lights are installed to facilitate night landings.

Access to the local hamlets of Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet from Edmonton is achieved via the city of Yellowknife on regularly scheduled commercial flights (Canadian North and/or First Air). These hamlets are also accessible by regular airline service from Winnipeg, MB, and Ottawa, ON. Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake are serviced seasonally by barge and ship. The hamlets of Baker Lake, Repulse Bay and Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay) are accessible by scheduled flights from Rankin Inlet and/or Yellowknife. Much of the equipment and supplies for recent exploration programs was mobilized from Rankin Inlet and Churchill, MB. Rankin Inlet is rapidly becoming a hub for activity in the eastern arctic and will likely be the main access point for the project going forward although goods and services will still be accessed from other communities as required.

The climate in the project area is typical of the eastern arctic/sub-arctic, being cold in the winter (-20 to -45^{o}C) and mild in the summer (+5 to +15^{o}C). Precipitation is moderate throughout the year, but drifting of snow in the winter can result in considerable localized accumulations, particularly on the sides of hills. Fog is often a problem near the coast and at higher elevations (i.e. Ellice Hills and Laughland Lake areas), particularly during the late spring and early fall months. Snow covers most of the Committee Bay region until early June and most large lakes are icebound until about mid-July.

Most services are available in Baker Lake, Kugaaruk and Rankin Inlet, including: groceries; hotel accommodations; expediting services; and some camp supplies. Anything that is not available in Baker Lake, Kugaaruk or Rankin Inlet can be shipped directly from Yellowknife, Edmonton, or Winnipeg via regularly scheduled air service. Other than the four camps and unprepared esker airstrips there is no other infrastructure within the Committee Bay area.

The Laughland Lake – Ellice Hills area lies within the Wager Plateau, which is an elevated region within the Precambrian Canadian Shield of Nunavut. The area lies well north of the tree-line and is thus characterized by flora and fauna typical for arctic tundra. This area has been modified by continental glaciation, and comprises numerous glacially sculpted hills, which rise above boulder fields, till moraines and sand plains. Elevation ranges from 200m to about 560m above sea level. Relief along the belt ranges from relatively flat plains with less than 50m relief in the Laughland Lake area in the southwest to quite hilly areas with greater than 200m of relief in the Kinngalugjuaq Mountain and Curtis River areas to the northeast. Glacial erosional and depositional features indicate paleo-ice flow directions to the north with local variations raging from northwest to northeast. Drainage of the belt is achieved via the Brown, Hayes and Quoich rivers in the southwestern portion of the Committee Bay region, and the Kellett, Atorquait and Curtis rivers in the northeast.

Rock exposure in the Laughland Lake - Ellice Hills region is generally about 10-20% as either rock outcrop or, more frequently, as felsenmeer. In a few places, rock exposure may reach up to 70%, however there are also extensive areas in which rock exposure is minimal or non-existent. Extensive felsenmeer is developed in most areas of rock exposure, forming large boulder fields that consist mainly of *in situ* frost-heaved blocks.

HISTORY

MAPPING PROGRAMS / GSC MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDY

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) initially mapped the Laughland Lake - Ellice Hills area at a scale of 1:506,880 (1/8" to 1 mile) in 1961 and 1967 (Heywood, 1961, 1967). Parts of the Laughland Lake - Ellice Hills area were then re-mapped at a scale of 1:250,000 in 1972 and 1973 (Schau, 1982). Airborne magnetic surveys were performed over parts of NTS map areas 56J, 56K, 56O and 56P in 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1977 (GSC 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977a, 1977b, 1977c, 1977d). A geological re-assessment of the mineral potential of Prince Albert Group rocks, within the parts of the Laughland Lake area that lie within the proposed Wager Bay National Park, was performed by the GSC in 1992 (Jefferson and Schau, 1992; and Chandler *et al.,*1993). Between 1999 and 2002, the Geological Survey of Canada, through the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, performed a multi-disciplinary study of the Committee Bay belt that included geological (bedrock) mapping (1:100,000 scale), Quaternary surficial) mapping, regional till sampling, airborne magnetic surveying, and some rock sampling (Sandeman *et al.*, 2001a, b; Little, 2001; Carson et al., 2004; Skulski et al., 2004).

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION – OTHER COMPANIES

Prior to 1992, mineral exploration was carried out by several companies within the Committee Bay region. The historical assessment reports indicate that this prior exploration was focused on the identification of base metals in the Prince Albert Group. Reconnaissance mapping conducted by Heywood (1961, 1967) at the Geological Survey of Canada identified several serpentinized ultramafic intrusions within what was referred to as the "Precambrian metasedimentary belt", which sparked interest in the area by companies exploring for base metals.

During 1970, King Resources Company performed a base metal exploration program in the Laughland Lake (NTS 56K) and Ellice Hills (NTS 56P) areas (Brisbin, 1970). Reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling concentrated on the delineation of ultramafic bodies. Ground geophysical surveys followed the reconnaissance mapping to further delineate the ultramafic zones. The third phase of their exploration consisted of detailed geological mapping, detailed geophysical surveying, trenching, and sampling. From their fieldwork it was concluded that the project area contained a distinctive linear metasedimentary belt into which ultramafic rocks had been intruded. Furthermore, it was concluded that the ultramafic rocks contained the nickel content typically seen on other ultramafic orogenic belts worldwide and King Resources concluded that the area was favorable for continued nickel exploration.

Aquitaine conducted base metal exploration on its Har claims (NTS 56K), Heb claims (NTS 56J), and the now expired Prospecting Permits 231 to 234 (NTS 56J

and 56K). Aquitaine completed a 2556 line-mile airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the area. The survey resulted in the identification of 18 conducting zones, 47 isolated anomalies and several areas with good conductivity parameters coupled with coincident magnetic responders (Danda and Klein, 1971). The authors recommended that further ground geophysical and geological follow-up work be conducted over the anomalous zones.

Cominco performed base metal exploration in the Hayes River area (NTS 56J) in 1970 and between 1974 and 1976 (Grosl and Porng, 1976). During this time, Cominco conducted reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys and sampling. Results from this work suggested that the Hayes River area was underlain by predominantly granitic and paragneissic rocks with minor metavolcanics and small zones of komatiitic rocks. Cominco concluded that there was a limited potential on their properties for identifying a large ultramafic bodies capable of carrying significant amounts of sulphides and did not recommended further work.

During 1979, Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd. performed reconnaissance airborne radiometric surveys and follow-up prospecting for uranium within NTS 56K in the Laughland Lake area (Marmont, 1979) after a number of radiometric anomalies were discovered by the Federal Uranium Reconnaissance Program. Follow-up on these anomalies indicated that they were caused by areas of elevated background radioactivity in gneissic and granitic rocks. None of the anomalies were considered significant and it was recommended that the permits be relinquished.

During 1986, Woollex, a division of Comaplex International Resources Ltd., performed a precious metal exploration program in a portion of the West Laughland Lake area (NTS 56K). Reconnaissance geological mapping at 1:20,000 and 1:60,000 scales was performed in the area. A total of 65 rock samples and 1 sample of magnetite were collected from the area. A number of north-northwest-trending quartz veins were located that yielded maximum Ag, Pb, and Zn values of 20.36 ppm, 2830 ppm, and 3610 ppm respectively. Shear zones were also found to contain mineralized zones in the project area. (maximum Au and As values of 1200 ppb and 4.2% respectively). The highest gold assay was 1.2 gAu/t from a narrow, silicified, sheared contact between metapelite and an ultramafic flow (Hauseux, 1986). Of the 66 samples collected, only 9 contained over 50 ppb Au. The report concludes that there was very little or no potential for finding economic concentrations of precious metals in the project area and therefore no further work was recommended.

RECENT EXPLORATION - CBG AND AFFILIATES/PREDECESSORS (1992-2006)

Between 1992 and 2002 APEX Geoscience Ltd. performed reconnaissance and detailed exploration for gold within the Committee Bay region, on behalf of several companies affiliated with, or related by common management to, the current property owner CBR Gold Corp., as documented by several exploration reports (Dufresne, 1992; Williamson and Freeman, 1993; Williamson and Faragher, 1994; Williamson *et al.*, 1995; Hurley and Williamson, 1995, Wyllie and Williamson, 1997; Hodgkinson *et al.*, 1997; Freeman, 1998; Williamson, 1998; Besserer, 1999; and Copeland and Williamson, 2001). This reconnaissance to detailed exploration included prospecting, rock grab and rock chip sampling, frost boil sampling, gridding, staking, airborne and ground geophysical surveying, geological mapping and diamond drilling. As well, regional mapping was performed by P.H. Thompson Geological Consulting Ltd. during 1997 and 1998 and is described in reports by Thompson (1998). Terraquest (1996 a, b) flew high-resolution airborne magnetic surveys during 1996. Total expenditures on the Committee Bay properties from 1992 through 2002 were approximately $5,720,000 (see Table 2).

Gold Fields Limited (GFL), through a subsidiary, entered into an option agreement with CBG in April 2003 whereby it could earn a 55% interest in the Committee Bay properties by spending CDN$7.5 million over a 4 year period. An additional 10% could be earned by spending another CDN $7.5 million. It should be noted that the Joint Venture agreement with Gold Fields specifically excluded the diamond rights on the property, which were retained by CBG. In the spring of 2004 CBG optioned these diamond rights to Indicator Minerals Inc.

In 2003, the first year of the option agreement between CBG and GFL, APEX managed a CDN$1,800,000 exploration program that comprised 1,388.5 line-km of time-domain electromagnetic and magnetic airborne geophysical surveys over 11 occurrences/areas; 1,480m of diamond drilling in 15 holes at three prospects (Inuk, Koffy and Three Bluffs); reconnaissance to follow-up prospecting (530 rock grab samples collected); and regional mapping (Table 2). The most significant result from the 2003 program was the intersection of high-grade gold mineralization in the final 3 holes of the Three Bluffs drill program including 27.41g/tAu over 9.44m (see CBG Press Release – September 2, 2003).

In 2004, the second year of the option agreement between CBG and GFL, APEX managed a CDN$7,750,000 exploration program that comprised 6,781.3 metres of diamond drilling in 47 holes at five prospects (Four Hills, Cop, Ledge, Prospector and Three Bluffs), reconnaissance to follow-up prospecting (1,639 rock grab samples, 854 till samples and 519 lake water geochemical samples collected) and regional mapping (Table 2).

The majority of the drilling in 2004 (31 holes for 5,354.7m) was completed at the Three Bluffs occurrence in order to delineate the zone of gold mineralization identified at the end of the 2003 drill program. In the fall of 2004, CBR undertook a geological modeling exercise of the Three Bluffs deposit and completed a preliminary mineral resource estimate. Details of the geological modeling and mineral resource estimate are presented in Turner and L'Heureux (2005). In addition, the geological modeling and resource estimation work was reviewed by independent consultants at Roscoe Postle Associates (now Scott Wilson RPA) and it was determined that the Three Bluffs deposit contained 1.897 million tonnes of material averaging 8.0 gAu/t for a total of 487,000 contained ounces of gold (see CBG Press Release - November 29, 2004, and Rennie and Wallis, 2004). There has not yet been any gold production achieved at the Committee Bay project.

As of August 2004, Gold Fields had met its initial expenditure threshold and thereby acquired 55% of the project but subsequently elected not to proceed with its option to acquire an additional 10% of the project and CBG remained the operator. In the spring of 2005, Gold Fields and CBG reached an agreement that providing CBG the opportunity to return to 100% ownership of the project by completing CDN$10 million in exploration work at Committee Bay. In 2005 CBG conducted a similar sized exploration program to that completed in 2004, comprising airborne geophysical surveying, mapping and prospecting and drilling, with total expenditures of approximately CDN$8,480,000. This brought the total expenditure for exploration completed on the belt since 1992 to approximately CDN$23,775,000.

In early 2006, following the completion of a significant exploration program in 2005, funded entirely by CBG, Gold Fields decided not to participate further in the Committee Bay Joint Venture. Thus, Committee Resources Ltd. returned to 100% ownership of the Committee Bay project in February of 2006 (CBR Press Release - Feb 15, 2006). The 2006 Committee Bay exploration program focused on the southern portions of the project area and comprised the collection of 579 rock samples, 175 till samples and 3,503 m of diamond drilling at the Anuri and West Plains areas.

The results of the most recent work conducted by CBG at the project during the 2007-9 field seasons are outlined within this report, the details of which are presented in the following sections entitled EXPLORATION and DRILLING. The gold occurrences and their highest gold assays (and silver values in the case of the Kinng Silver occurrence), discovered by exploration in the Laughland Lake - Ellice Hills area between 1992 and 2009, are illustrated in Figure 3.

Table 2. Summary of Exploration 1992 thru 2009 Committee Bay Project (modified from Freeman and Wylie, 2002)

YEAR	PROSPECTING,						GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING		DIAMOND DRILLING	EXPENDITURES
	ROCK SAMPLING			SOIL SAMPLING		Water Sampling				
	grab	chip	channel	frost boil (till)	esker (diamonds)	lake geochemistry	Airborne (line-km)	ground (line-km)	(metres)	Canadian $
1992	329	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$121,191.04
1993	348	2	---	---	35	---	---	---	---	$249,401.93
1994	344	161	---	---	---	---	---	100.20	811.41	$811,318.87
1995	1,171	60	---	---	---	---	---	27.60	---	$777,316.00
1996	442	5	---	---	---	---	13,262.00	109.09	781.00	$1,530,692.71
1997	898	---	---	170	---	---	---	37.26	773.60	$1,466,245.18
1998	1,193	3	22	7	---	---	---	---	---	$350,000.00
1999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2001	47	---	---	65	---	---	---	---	---	$120,410.00
2002	285	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$296,308.00
2003	530	---	---	---	---	---	1,388.50	---	1,479.82	$1,820,000.00
2004	1,639	---	---	854	---	519	---	59.10	6,781.26	$7,751,613.47
2005	1,697	---	---	2,061	---	---	5,083.00	54.55	6,236.74	$8,480,763.68
2006	579	---	---	175	---	---	---	89.60	3,502.76	$3,463,977.73
2007	876	---	---	687	---	---	---	43.60	5,669.40	$5,934,694.06
2008	662	---	---	1,170	---	---	---	71.90	2,678.32	$4,074,120.19
2009	666	---	---	61	---	---	---	---	---	$493,653.53
TOTAL	**11,706**	**231**	**22**	**5,250**	**35**	**519**	**19,733.50**	**592.90**	**28,714.31**	**$37,741,706.39**

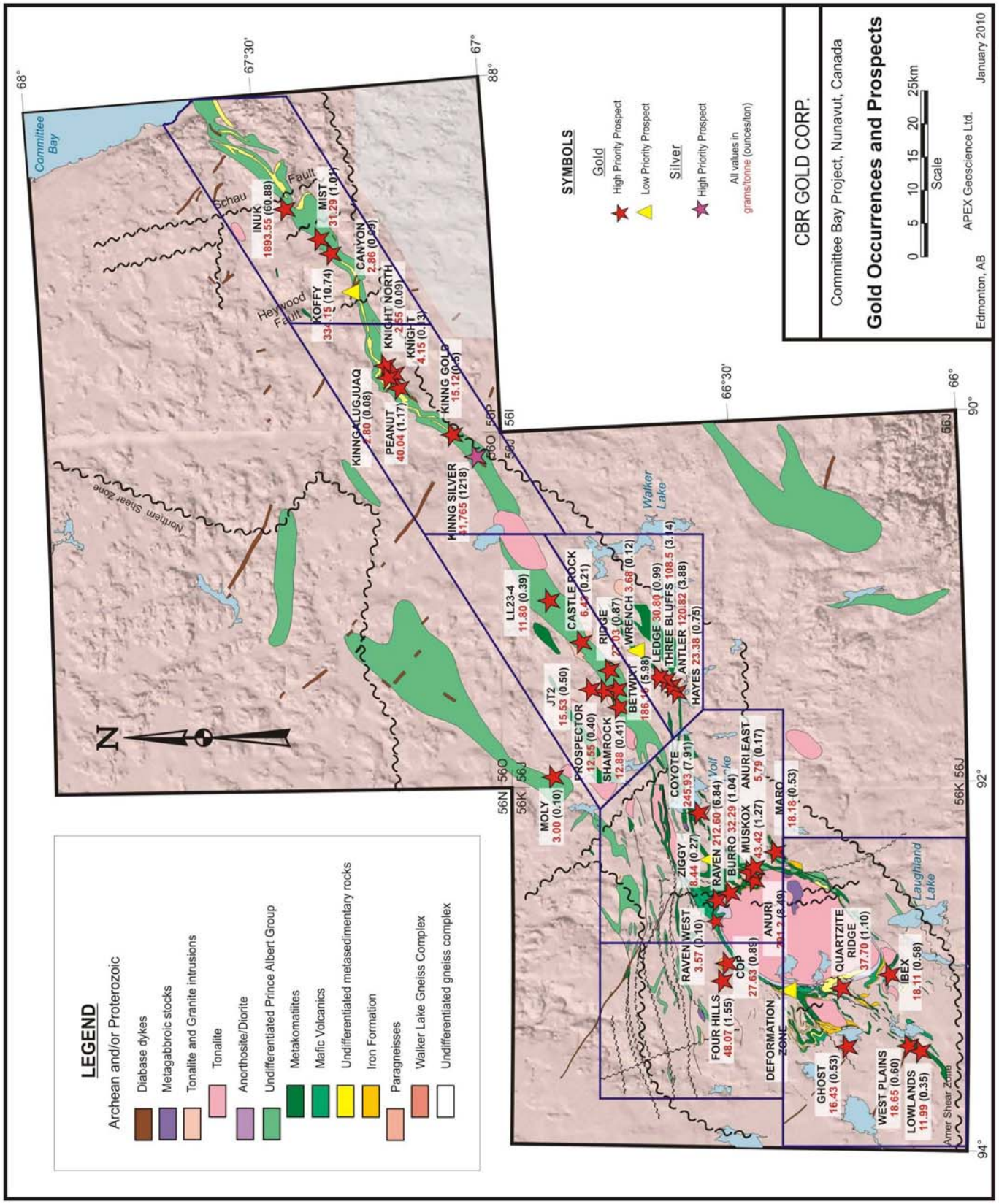

CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
Gold Occurrences and Prospects
Scale
0 5 10 15 20 25km
Edmonton, AB
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
January 2010
SYMBOLS
Gold
High Priority Prospect
Low Priority Prospect
Silver
High Priority Prospect
All values in grams/tonne (ounces/ton)
LEGEND
Archean and/or Proterozoic
Diabase dykes
Metagabbroic stocks
Tonalite and Granite intrusions
Tonalite
Anorthosite/Diorite
Undifferentiated Prince Albert Group
Metakomatiites
Mafic Volcanics
Undifferentiated metasedimentary rocks
Iron Formation
Paragneisses
Walker Lake Gneiss Complex
Undifferentiated gneiss complex
Committee Bay
Schau Fault
Heywood Fault
Northern Shear Zone
Walker Lake
Volf Lake
Laughland Lake
Amer Shear Zone
INUK 1893.55 (60.88)
MIST 31.29 (1.01)
CANYON 2.86 (0.09)
KOFFY 334.15 (10.74)
KNIGHT NORTH 2.55 (0.09)
KNIGHT 4.15 (0.13)
KINNG GOLD 15.12 (0.49)
KINGALUGJUAQ 2.80 (0.08)
PEANUT 40.04 (1.17)
KINNG SILVER 1,765 (1218)
LL23-4 11.80 (0.39)
CASTLE ROCK 6.47 (0.21)
RIDGE 27.03 (0.87)
WRENCH 3.68 (0.12)
LEDGE 30.80 (0.99)
THREE BLUFFS 108.5 (3.4)
ANTLER 120.82 (3.88)
HAYES 23.38 (0.75)
JT2 15.53 (0.50)
PROSPECTOR 12.55 (0.40)
SHAMROCK 12.88 (0.41)
BETWIXT 186.47 (5.98)
MOLY 3.00 (0.10)
COYOTE 245.93 (7.91)
ANURI EAST 5.79 (0.17)
MARO 18.18 (0.53)
ZIGGY 8.44 (0.27)
RAVEN 212.60 (6.84)
BURRO 32.29 (1.04)
MUSKOX 43.42 (1.27)
RAVEN WEST 3.57 (0.10)
ANURI 24.2 (0.69)
COP 27.63 (0.89)
FOUR HILLS 48.07 (1.55)
DEFORMATION ZONE
QUARTZITE RIDGE 37.70 (1.10)
IBEX 18.11 (0.58)
GHOST 16.43 (0.53)
WEST PLAINS 18.65 (0.60)
LOWLANDS 11.99 (0.35)
68°
67°30'
67°
66°30'
66°
92°
94°
56N
56O
56P
56I
56J
56K

Figure 3

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Committee Bay area is underlain by Archean and Proterozoic rocks extensively covered by Quaternary glacial drift in the northern part of the Churchill Structural Province (Heywood and Schau, 1978). The focus of gold exploration in the area has been the granite-greenstone terrane of the Archean Prince Albert group (PAg; Heywood, 1961) (see Figures 3 and 4). Correlative rocks to the PAg, spanning over 2000 km, have been identified as the Murmac Bay group in Saskatchewan (Hartlaub et al., 2001), the Woodburn Lake group northeast of Baker Lake (host to the Meadowbank deposit; Zaleski et al., 1999) and the Mary River group on Baffin Island (Bethune and Scammell, 1997).

The Committee Bay area comprises three distinct Archean-aged subdomains including the Prince Albert group and Northern Migmatite subdomains and the Walker Lake intrusive complex (Skulski et al., 2003). The PAg subdomain contains abundant supracrustal rocks of the lower and middle Prince Albert group. The lower PAg comprises basalts, komatiites and 2732 Ma rhyolite while the middle PAg consists of a sequence of iron formation, psammite, semipelite and <2722 Ma quartzite. The middle PAg is overlain by a 2711 Ma dacite while both the lower and middle PAg were cut by 2718 Ma synvolcanic intrusions and post-volcanic intrusions aged 2610 to 2585 Ma (Skulski et al., 2003). The Arrowsmith River shear zone separates the Prince Albert group and Northern Migmatite subdomains. The Northern Migmatite subdomain is composed of metsedimentary rocks with lesser mafic and ultramafic rocks from the upper PAg, bracketed to <2691 Ma. These high-grade metamorphic rocks are cut by variably composed 2580 Ma plutonic rocks. Rocks of the Walker Lake intrusive complex are in faulted contact with the Prince Albert group subdomain proximal to the Walker Lake shear zone but are in intrusive contact with the Prince Albert group subdomain elsewhere. The Walker Lake intrusive complex comprises 2610 Ma granodiorite to monzogranite that is cut by late- to post-tectonic 1821 Ma monzogranite (Skulski et al., 2003).

The Committee Bay greenstone belt is composed of rocks from the Prince Albert group which are bounded in the northwest by the wide, northeasterly-striking, Slave-Chantrey mylonite belt and in the south by the narrow, easterly-striking Amer-Wager Bay Shear Zone. Ductile shearing along the Amer and Wager Bay shear zones has been assigned a maximum age of 1.79 Ga and 1.81 Ga, respectively (Henderson and Broome, 1990). The Wager Bay shear zone is believed to be a strike-slip fault related to collision of two Archean plates (Parrish, 1989). The sinistral reactivation of the easterly-striking structures is believed to post-date emplacement of the MacKenzie dyke swarm at 1270 Ma (LeCheminant and Heaman, 1989) and predate the emplacement of the Franklin dyke swarm at 720 Ma (Heaman *et al*., 1992). These mafic dyke swarms appear to follow a set of pre-existing northwesterly-striking structures in the Committee Bay region.

Two major fault systems in the central portion of Committee Bay greenstone belt cut Prince Albert group rocks. These are: (a) the northeasterly-striking Kellett Fault; and (b) the northwesterly-striking Hayes River Fault. Several other north-, northwest- and easterly-striking faults occur within the Laughland Lake - Ellice Hills area (Heywood and Schau, 1978). Geological and geophysical evidence indicates easterly-striking dextral shearing and northeasterly-striking sinistral shearing components exist and cut or deform rocks of the Committee Bay greenstone belt. These shear zones may have acted as conduits for gold bearing fluids, as most of the gold occurrences discovered to date appear to be spatially related to the major shear systems and their kinematically related sub-structures. The northeasterly shears, which are generally parallel to the strike of the rock units, may be part of a conjugate shear set that is related to the easterly-striking Walker Lake and Amer Shear Zones, indicating that the principal component of regional pure shear is oriented north-northwesterly in the Committee Bay greenstone belt.

Three phases of ductile deformation are recognized in the rocks of the Committee Bay greenstones. The S_1 foliation is typically recognized in komatiitic and plutonic rocks, in particular, as a northwest striking fabric parallel to bedding in the komatiites. Axial planar folds from the first deformation phase are locally recognized. The dominant fabric throughout the Committee Bay region is the northeasterly striking S_2 foliation which is axial planar to regional F_2 folds. This regional foliation is interpreted to represent a composite S_2+/-S_1 fabric. D_3 structures include northeast trending F_3 folds and S_3 fabrics that overprint D_2 fabrics (Skulski et al., 2003).

Metamorphic grade increases northeasterly to a metamorphic culmination near Committee Bay (Schau, 1982). The southwestern part of the Committee Bay region displays metamorphic grades of upper greenschist to upper amphibolite facies, whereas the metamorphic grade of the northeastern part of the region generally ranges from upper amphibolite to granulite facies. Most porphyroblasts seem to be pre- to syn-kinematic relative to the main (S_2+/-S_1) fabric development (Skulski et al., 2003). Both Schau (1982) and Thompson (1998) have discovered evidence of a possible retrograde metamorphic event, superimposed upon the initial regional metamorphism.

In the West Laughland Lake area of the Committee Bay belt, the regional strikes of the rock units are variable, but most commonly are northerly striking. A significant change in the regional strike of the rock units occurs in the Wolf Lake area. At the Four Hills gold occurrence, complexly refolded iron formations are broadly warped, changing from a northerly regional strike in the western part to a northeasterly regional strike in the eastern part. Bedding, which generally is vertically dipping in the majority of the Committee Bay belt, dips shallowly to moderately in the Four Hills area. The rock units generally continue striking in a northeasterly direction from east of the Four Hills gold occurrence all the way to Committee Bay. The change in overall dip and strike of the rock units that occur

in the Four Hills area may be the result of deflection of the Committee Bay belt during ductile deformation, either through regional folding or rheological refraction through a tectonothermal front such as the Hudsonian Orogeny.

In the Hayes River area, the easterly-striking Walker Lake Shear Zone forms the dominant structure. The influence of this shear zone is evident in a number of small shear splays off the main zone. There is a shear splay that is spatially related to the Three Bluffs gold occurrence, which can be traced along strike from Three Bluffs to at least the Antler gold occurrence. Bedding in the Hayes River area generally dips sub-vertically and there is evidence of flexural shear and silicification along lithological contacts between iron formation and talc-actinolite schist (metakomatiite).

About 120 km to the northeast of the Hayes River area, the rocks of the Curtis River area strike northeasterly and have sub-vertical dips. Ductile shearing that is parallel to compositional layering has produced local folding and thickening of the iron formation. The 1996 aeromagnetic data indicates that the shear system has overall net sinistral kinematics. The Curtis River area has subsequently been normal faulted by a series of north-northwesterly and northerly structures.

DEPOSIT TYPES AND MINERALIZATION

The following section discussed the related topics of Deposit Types and Mineralization. References are made to deposit types that are the focus of current exploration as well as to those that have the potential to be located at the Committee Bay project given the geological setting. Mineralization described below is similarly discussed in terms of both actual and potential mineralization with an emphasis on the former.

The majority of the gold occurrences currently identified throughout the Committee Bay greenstone belt, as well as the Three Bluffs deposit, are examples of (silicate, oxide and/or sulphide facies) iron formation–hosted gold systems. However, in recent years, gold has been identified in quartz veins associated with shear zones that appear to represent more typical Archean lode gold systems. Gold is hosted by, and/or associated with, quartz veins at most localities and is present throughout the belt in anomalous concentrations in nearly all lithologies (sediments and volcanics). Past exploration for Ni-Cu-PGE's, as well as other base and precious metals (i.e. Ag), has indicated that there is also potential for these types of mineral deposits within the region.

Throughout the Committee Bay belt oxide and silicate iron formation and mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks are common. In places, the iron formations, komatiites and metabasalts are intensely gossanous due to the weathering of abundant sulphide minerals. Sulphidic zones in iron formation and mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks tend to exist within or along the margins of quartz veins, within siliceous chlorite-epidote-amphibole alteration zones, or as bands of semi-massive sulphide within iron formation. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are the most common sulphides and occur as fine-grained disseminations or irregular patches along quartz vein margins and as semi-massive bands parallel to bedding within both oxide and silicate iron formation.

Arsenopyrite occurs locally and its habit typically comprises disseminated, individual euhedral prismatic to acicular crystals, but it is also present locally as semi-massive bands and clots. Arsenopyrite is present at the Three Bluffs deposit but occurs as uncommon euhedral crystals mainly in sedimentary units adjacent to the mineralized/altered iron formation. However, arsenopyrite shows a strong association with gold mineralization at the Raven occurrence where it occurs as fine to medium grained euhedral disseminations along with tourmaline and quartz (Turner and L'Heureux, 2005).

Base metal sulphide minerals are also present throughout the belt. Chalcopyrite has been reported at several localities throughout the belt. Chalcopyrite is a common accessory mineral at Anuri, and has been noted in drill core at Three Bluffs, occurring mainly as disseminations associated with pyrite. Galena was identified in two localities south of Kingaludjuak Mountain during 2003, one of which was found to contain significant silver, and occurred as coarse crystalline

blebs in quart veins. Sphalerite has been identified at several localities, most notable of which is the Burro occurrence where coarse black (iron-rich) sphalerite comprises up to 5% of the auriferous quartz veins (Turner and L'Heureux, 2005). Although no truly massive sulphides have yet been identified, the presence of elevated base metals in association with a mixed package of sedimentary and volcanic rocks in the Anuri area is suggestive of a potential for hosting Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) mineralization.

In general, elevated amounts of gold exist in arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite-bearing iron formation, metavolcanic rocks or metasedimentary rocks. However, rock samples with the highest gold content show no consistent positive correlation with the volume per cent of arsenopyrite, pyrite or pyrrhotite. That being said, there is a very strong correlation between gold and quartz veins/silicified zones that are arsenopyrite-bearing (+/- tourmaline) at the Raven prospect. Despite the apparent macroscopic differences which characterize the geology and mineralogy of the various gold showings across the Committee Bay belt, one or more of these sulphide minerals, in varying proportions and typically accompanied by silicification, are present in almost all samples that contain anomalously high amounts of gold.

The most important characteristic common to the majority of the higher-grade gold occurrences on surface, and to gold zones identified in drill core, appears to be silicification. Quartz veins in drill core are often difficult to distinguish from silica bands in iron formation. However, at surface and within high-grade gold zones hosted by iron formation in drill core gold is often found in 1-10cm wide, grey, glassy, quartz bands and stringers. In drill core, the greatest intensity of silica flooding and disruption of bedding/foliation coincides well with increased gold grade. There also appears to be an association between high-grade gold values and intense silicification with sericitization of host rocks at Three Bluffs.

EXPLORATION

2007 EXPLORATION

In 2007 CBG (then Committee Bay Resources Ltd.) completed an extensive exploration program across the Committee Bay Property. The 2007 exploration program comprised drilling and fieldwork, which comprised rock and till sampling, intended to continue the evaluation of the Committee Bay greenstone belt for gold mineralization. In total, some 5,669.4m of drilling was completed at the Three Bluffs and Inuk prospects (see DRILLING below) and a total of 876 rock grab samples and 687 till samples was collected around the property between June 25 and August 27, 2007. This work was completed utilizing Hayes and Crater Camps.

The majority of the rock and till sampling comprising the 2007 exploration program was conducted away from known gold occurrences on claims that had seen little or no previous ground work. As a result, there were only 28 rock samples that returned assays greater than 1gAu/t. Of these anomalous (or mineralized) samples, only 3 were collected far enough away from previously identified occurrences so as to be considered potential "new" areas of interest, while the remainder confirmed and/or expanded the extent of mineralization at, or adjacent to, previously identified occurrences at Ibex, Ghost, Muskox, Maro, Shamrock, Betwixt and Ridge. The location and tenor of gold mineralization for the 2007 rock grab samples is illustrated in Figure 5.

Two samples of altered and mineralized iron formation were collected in close proximity to each other at the north end of the COP 13 claim and returned values of 3.50 gAu/t and 1.14 gAu/t. These samples may either represent dispersion from the Cop-Four Hills area, located some 7.5km to the south and southwest respectively, or they may indicate proximity to other potentially "new" altered and mineralized iron formation horizons in this area. A single sample of rusty quartzite, which was collected on claim KN 13, returned an assay of 1.15 gAu/t and is very interesting in that it indicates a potential for identifying gold bearing zones in the quartzite unit that forms Kinngalugjuaq Mountain in this area.

The gold results from the analysis of the 687 till samples collected in 2007 identified several significant anomalies. However, many of the anomalous gold results were single anomalies without additional support. Significant clusters of 90^{th} and 95^{th} percentile gold-in-till results were identified in the vicinity of the Deformation zone, located on the west side of the large Central Tonalite intrusive complex on claims LGL 2, 3, 6 and 18, and northeast of the Castlerock occurrence in the central part of the Committee Bat belt on claims LL 12 and 15. The location and tenor of gold content for the 2007 till samples is illustrated in Figure 6.

2007 Rock Grab Sampling Program

Field work conducted during the 2007 field season comprised prospecting and prospect evaluation utilizing rock and till sampling. A total of 876 rock samples and 687 till samples was collected in 2007 by field crews based out of the Hayes and Crater camps.

The rock and till sampling discussed in this report was conducted mainly away from known gold occurrences on claims that had seen little or no previous ground work to evaluate their potential for hosting economic mineral deposits. As a result, only 28 of the 876 rock samples collected returned assays > 1gAu/t. There were no other significant precious or base metal anomalies identified in the ICP data. The 2007 rock grab samples were sent for gold fire assay at TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK (see Sampling Methodology below for more details). TSL subsequently submitted a sub-sample of pulp from each sample to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC, where each was analyzed for a multi-element ICP geochemical package with a tri-acid (total) digestion.

At the south end of the Committee Bay belt in the vicinity of the central tonalite intrusive complex, a total of 22 rock samples with anomalous gold values were collected out of the total of some 320 total samples from the area.

Two samples of altered and mineralized iron formation were collected in close proximity to each other at the north end of the COP 13 claim and returned values of 3.50 gAu/t and 1.14 gAu/t. These samples are of interest in that they occur well away from the COP and Four Hills gold occurrences. The samples may either represent dispersion from the Cop and Four Hills occurrences, located some 7.5km to the south and southwest, respectively, or they may indicate proximity to other altered and mineralized iron formation horizons in the vicinity. The lack of obvious (regional airborne) magnetic anomalies in the area and the general ice direction in this area would tend to indicate that these samples are most likely dispersion from the COP occurrence, which is itself very poorly exposed.

In addition to the anomalous COP area rock samples, twenty other anomalous samples were collected at the south end of the belt. Two (2) samples of altered and mineralized iron formation were collected at the Ibex occurrence on claim LGL41 with a maximum value of 1.38 gAu/t and one sample collected from the Ghost occurrence on lease HAYES 7 assayed 1.34 gAu/t but none of these samples significantly upgraded previous assay results at their respective occurrences.

A total of 5 anomalous gold values resulted from sampling in and around the Muskox occurrence on claims NET 2 and NET 3. Samples of altered and mineralized iron formation with significant quartz veining returned assay results of 1.44 gAu/t, 1.67 gAu/t, 3.40 gAu/t, 12.89 gAu/t and 25.07 gAu/t. Although

these samples did not improve upon the previously reported high assay from the area (43.42gAu/t collected in 2006), the sampling was successful in expanding significantly the extent of high grade rock samples in the area by approximately 1km. As a result, the total strike length of the Muskox target, as indicated by *in situ* and float rock samples, is now approximately 1.3km (across strike and ice direction) in a northeast-southwest orientation.

A total of 12 anomalous gold values resulted from sampling in and around the Maro occurrence on claim SK1 in 2007. Samples of altered and mineralized iron formation and possible highly altered mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks returned assay results of between 1.0 and 3.46 gAu/t. As with the sampling at Muskox, the sampling at Maro did not improve upon the previously reported high assay from the area (18.3 gAu/t collected in 2005). However, the sampling was successful in expanding the extent of anomalous rock samples in the area and appeared to define a new trend of float dispersion, thus expanding the target area, approximately 800m across strike (and ice direction) to the northeast of the original Maro occurrence.

Sampling in the central portion of the Committee Bay belt was mainly conducted away from previously identified areas with no significant new assays. A total of 5 rock samples from this area returned assays greater than 1gAu/t and all 5 were located proximal to previously identified occurrences. A sample of altered/mineralized iron formation was collected near the Shamrock occurrence on claim HYR 2 and assayed 7.61 gAu/t. Three sample of altered/mineralized iron formation were collected at the Betwixt area on claim HYR 6 and assayed up to 4.12 gAu/t. Finally, a sample of altered/mineralized iron formation was collected near the Ridge occurrence on claim HYR 8 and assayed 1.58 gAu/t.

A total of 178 rock samples were collected along the northern portion of the Committee Bay belt mainly away from previously identified areas of mineralization. Of these samples, one (1) yielded an anomalous assay (>1gAu/t) and was located approximately 6.5km northeast of the Kinng Gold occurrence on claim KN12. A single sample of rusty (pyritic) quartzite returned an assay of 1.15g/t. Historically, exploration along the Committee Bay belt has focused on gold in iron formations as well as volcanic lithologies. This sample may indicate the potential for identifying gold bearing zones in the quartzite unit that forms Kingalugjuaq Mountain in this area.

With respect to the ICP analyses conducted on the 2007 rock samples, very few significant anomalies were identified. Of the typical gold-associated elements (As and Sb), there were no significant Sb anomalies (44.4ppm maximum value) and only 3 samples were found to contain >1000ppm As (0.1%). One sample (07JGP126) on claim SLC7 was found to contain 1016ppm As but did not contain significant mineralization or alteration nor did it contain any other significant geochemical anomalies (containing only 0.19gAu/t). Sample 07NMP115, which contained only 0.02gAu/t, was found to contain 0.56% As and was located on

claim SLC1 southwest of the Central Tonalite complex. This sample is not considered to be significant due to the large number of non-auriferous arsenopyrite samples and occurrences that have previously been found in this general area. The highest As value (>1% As) was returned from the same sample described above that contained 1.15gAu/t collected on claim KN 12 in the Kingalugjuaq Mountain area.

There were also several base metal geochemical anomalies identified in the 2007 rock samples. A total of 4 rock samples were found to contain in excess of 1000ppm Cu, the most significant of which was the same sample located on claim FYE 1 that returned the highest Ag value (59.3g/t) and contained >1% Cu (final assay still pending). More work is planned for this area to determine the significance of this single sample. The four highest Cu values and four highest Ag values were returned from rocks collected in the Muskox and Maro prospect areas and are indicative of the previously identified Au-Ag-Cu-Bi metal association typical of this area (first observed at the nearby Anuri occurrence).

There were no significant Pb values but a sample of quartz vein on claim LL13, northeast of the Castle Rock occurrence, ran 0.53% Zn.

2007 Till Sampling - Occurrence / Area Summary

Till sampling is utilized, along with drift prospecting, to evaluate areas of the property with poor outcrop exposure. Till lines at the Committee Bay project are typically traversed north (down-ice) of magnetic and/or electromagnetic anomalies and other areas of interest. Field work conducted during 2007 included a till sampling program that resulted in the collection of 687 till samples. The till samples were sent for gold fire assay at TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK (see Sampling Methodology below for more details). TSL subsequently submitted a sub-sample of pulp from each sample to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC, where each was analyzed for a multi-element ICP geochemical package with a tri-acid (total) digestion.

South of Ghost Occurrence (SLC 1-2 Sampling)

A total of 23 till samples was collected on claims SLC 1 and 2 near the southwest end of the property. No significant anomalies were identified.

Deformation Zone (LGL 2, 3, 6 and 18)

A total of 79 till samples was collected on claims LGL 2, 3, 6 and 18 near the southwest end of the property. Several magnetic features of interest occur in this area immediately west of the Central Tonalite intrusive complex and till samples were collected on the north (down-ice) side of the magnetic anomalies. Several 90th percentile Au-in-till anomalies were identified in the 2007 till samples

and a cluster of samples that are of particular interest for future work were identified in the vicinity of the common point between claims LGL 2, 3 and 6.

Ridge – Shamrock Area

A total of 48 till samples was collected on claims HYR 2, 4 and 6 south (up ice) of the Shamrock, Betwixt and Ridge prospect areas. These samples were collected to investigate the possibility that many of the anomalous float rock grab samples that comprise these prospect areas may actually be derived from the Three Bluffs iron formation trend located approximately 15km to the south-southeast in an up-ice direction. The 2007 till samples in this area identified a cluster of Au-in-till anomalies south of the Shamrock occurrence on claim HYR 2. Further work will be required to properly identify the source of the mineralized float boulders in these prospect areas.

JT1, 2, 3 and HYR9 Claims Area

A total of 153 till samples was collected on claims JT1, 2, 3 and HYR 9 northwest of the Castle Rock occurrence. Samples were collected on the JT1 and 2 claims to investigate a large area with little bedrock exposure located south (up-ice) of an area where a cluster of Au-in-till anomalies had been identified in an earlier program near the center of claim JT2. However, only 2 samples returned anomalous (90^{th} percentile) Au values and thus no significant evidence of a dispersion train was identified. This may indicate that the anomalies are caused by a local source. Other anomalous samples confirmed a previously identified anomaly at the north end of claim HYR 9 and a single sample, which returned the highest Au result of all of the 2007 till samples (200ppb) was located at the east end of a sample line on claim JT3 and appears to represent northern dispersion from the Castle Rock prospect located approximately 4km to the southeast on claims PR 2 and 3.

LL Claims Area

A total of 284 till samples was collected on the LL claims northeast of the Castle Rock occurrence in 2007 in order to evaluate large areas of the property with regional magnetic anomalies but very little outcrop and also to further investigate several areas where previous sampling had identified dispersed Au-in-till anomalies. Two areas of interest (worthy of follow-up work) were identified by clusters of $>90^{th}$ percentile Au-in-till samples on claims LL12 and 15 as well as on claims LL23 and 24. At both of these areas, anomalous Au values were identified that support previously identified anomalies, including a highly anomalous 100ppb sample collected on claim LL15, which appears to be the highest priority area on the LL claim group.

KN Claims Area

A total of 99 till samples was collected on the KN claims in the vicinity of the Kinngalugjuaq area occurrences. These samples were collected to further investigate a large area with limited bedrock exposure where till sampling had not been conducted previously. However, only 9 samples returned anomalous (>90th percentile) Au values. Of interest were two (2) small clusters of Au anomalies identified on claims KN 28 and 29 that may or may not represent dispersion form the Knight area occurrences as ice directions swing northeasterly in this area of the belt.

2008 EXPLORATION

In 2008 CBR Gold Corp. (then Committee Bay Resources Ltd.) completed an extensive exploration program on the Committee Bay Property. The 2008 exploration program consisted of drilling and fieldwork, which was comprised of rock and till sampling, to continue the evaluation of the Committee Bay greenstone belt for gold mineralization. In total, some 2,678.3m of drilling was completed and a total of 662 rock grab samples and 1,170 till samples were collected across the property. The fieldwork portion of 2008 Committee Bay exploration program was completed between June 25 and August 18, 2008, and was based out of Hayes and Bullion Camps.

The rock and till sampling discussed in this report was conducted either to follow-up previous results of interest or on claims away from known gold occurrences that had seen little or no previous ground work. As a result, there were only 5 rock samples that returned assays greater than 1 gAu/t. One sample on claim JT 2 returned an assay of 15.53 gAu/t and is likely indicative of the presence of proximal mineralization in the area and is considered to be a new occurrence. A sample collected near the Kinng Gold prospect returned an assay of 15.12 gAu/t and is possibly an extension of mineralization in that area. One sample collected near the Castle Rock prospect returned an assay of 1.00 gAu/t. One sample on claim LGL 17 returned an assay of 1.06 gAu/t and, finally, one sample on claim LL 24 returned an assay of 9.29 gAu/t and is also considered to be a new occurrence due to anomalous Au-in-till support in the area. The location and tenor of gold mineralization for the 2008 rock grab samples is illustrated in Figure 7.

The gold results from the analysis of the 2008 till samples resulted in the identification of several significant anomalies. However, many of the anomalous gold results were single anomalies without support. Significant clusters of 90th and 95th percentile gold results were identified in the several areas around the large Central Tonalite intrusive complex including to the west side of the Central Tonalite in the Deformation zone on claims LGL 5 and 8 and north of the Ghost Prospect on claim RBL 7, to the south west of the Central Tonalite in the West Plains area on claims LGL 43 and 44, and to the southeast of the Central

Tonalite in the Net claims area on claim Net 14. Additionally, a cluster was recognized in the central part of the Committee Bay belt to the northeast of the Castlerock occurrence on claims LL 12 ,15 and 22. The location and tenor of gold mineralization for the 2008 till samples is illustrated in Figure 8.

However, it should be noted that a number of issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2008 till samples were identified during a standard QA/QC review of the data after the field season in early 2009. Concerns regarding the 2008 till assays were confirmed by a small re-assaying program completed in early 2009 that showed little to no relationship between initial and re-assay results. As a result, there is currently enough doubt as to the validity of all 2008 till assay results that they are not being utilized with respect to prospect evaluation. Discussions with the laboratory as to the cause of the issues and the re-assaying of the remainder of the 2008 till samples (from pulps) have been ongoing since that time and re-assaying is expected to be completed shortly.

2008 Rock Grab Sampling Program

Field work conducted during 2008 comprised prospecting and prospect evaluation utilizing rock and till sampling. A total of 662 rock samples and 1,170 till samples were collected in 2008 by field crews based out of the Hayes and Bullion Camps.

The rock sampling discussed in this report was conducted either to follow-up previous results of interest or to examine claims away from known gold occurrences that had seen little or no previous ground work to evaluate their potential for hosting economic mineral deposits. As a result, only 5 of the 662 rock samples presented in this report returned assays ≥ 1 gAu/t. No significant base metal anomalies were identified in the ICP data.

A single sample (08DCP121) of rusty iron formation float collected on claim JT 2 returned an assay of 15.53 gAu/t. The sampling on the JT 2 claim was conducted as follow-up to an area where a cluster of Au-in-till anomalies had been identified in an earlier program near the center of the claim. The Prospector prospect is located ~6 km directly to the south, however, it is unlikely that the sample represents dispersion from this prospect and hence is considered to represent a new prospect area.

One sample collected near the Kinng Gold occurrence on claim KN10 returned an assay of 15.12 gAu/t. Sample 08DCP168 was collected from a gossanous outcrop of altered iron formation. This result is similar to that recovered previously from the Kinng Gold prospect, which returned 13.92 gAu/t in 2004, but broadens the extent of mineralized samples in this area.

One sample (08JHP030) of a boulder of iron formation was collected on the east side of the LGL 17 claim and returned a value of 1.06 gAu/t. There are no known

gold occurrences in the immediate area. The Quartzite Ridge prospect is located 12.5 km to the south and ice directions are predominantly northwest, therefore, it is unlikely that the sample represents dispersion from this prospect. Thus, this sample is probably indicative of altered and mineralized iron formation horizons in close proximity.

One sample (08JHP134) of a quartz vein with pyrite, located on claim LL 24, returned an assay of 9.29 gAu/t. There were no known gold occurrences in this area prior to this sampling, which was undertaken in part to follow-up on Au-in-till anomalies from previous programs, and so this appears to be a potentially significant advancement and is considered to be a new prospect area.

One sample (08LSP010) collected on claim PR3 returned an assay of 1.00 gAu/t. The sample was collected from outcrop of altered komatiite described as black chlorite/actinolite with patches/stringers of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite. This sample is located at the south end of the Castle Rock prospect where sampling in previous years, mainly of altered iron formation associated with komatiites, had returned a high assay result of 5.05 gAu/t.

With respect to the ICP analyses conducted on the 2008 rock samples, very few significant anomalies were identified. Of the typical gold-associated elements (As and Sb), there were no Sb anomalies and only 4 samples were found to contain >1000 ppm (0.1%) As. Sample 08BHP018, which contained only 0.02 gAu/t, was found to contain 3,245 ppm As is located on claim RBL 5 (west of the Central Tonalite intrusive complex). Sample 08KMP011, which returned 3,906 ppm As but contained only 0.230 gAu/t, is located on claim PR 3 (in the Castle Rock area). Sample 08JHP030 on claim LGL 17 described above that contained 1.06 gAu/t also contained 3,536 ppm As. Sample 08JHP017, which returned the highest As value of 4,348 ppm (located on claim LGL 44), did not contain any other significant geochemical anomalies.

There were several minor base metal geochemical anomalies identified in the 2008 rock samples. A total of 4 rock samples were found to contain in excess of 5,000 ppm (>0.5%) Cu, the most significant of which was sample 08JHP006, located on claim LL 10, which also returned the 2nd highest Ag value (25.7 gAg/t) and contained 10,700 ppm (1.07%) Cu. Sample 08DCP135 located on claim LL12 contained 6,370 ppm Cu and 9.40 g/t Ag. Sample 08NDP024 contained 5,076 ppm (0.51%) Cu and comprised sulphide (mainly py) mineralization in ultramafic rocks on claim LL4 northwest of Hayes camp. This sample is significance in that unlike other ultramafic-associated sulphide occurrence thus far identified along the belt it shows an association with Ni - containing 2,437 ppm (0.24%) Ni. However, sample 08NDP007, which contained 5,026 ppm (0.50%) Cu and was collected on claim CRK 4 near Crater camp near the north end of the belt, contained only 610ppm Ni. The highest Ni result was obtained from a sample (08JHP004) of altered/mineralized komatiite collected on claim PR 2 in the Castle Rock area, which contained 4568ppm (0.46%) Ni but only

contained 820ppm Cu and no significant Au or Ag. However, follow-up investigation of these areas will be necessary to determine their significance. There were no significant Pb or Zn values.

2008 Till Sampling - Occurrence / Area Summary

Till sampling is utilized, along with drift prospecting, to evaluate areas of the property with poor outcrop exposure. Till lines at the Committee Bay project are typically traversed north (down-ice) of magnetic and/or electromagnetic geophysical features and other areas of interest. Field work conducted during 2008 included a till sampling program that resulted in the collection of 1,170 till samples. The till samples were sent for gold fire assay at TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK (see Sampling Methodology below for more details). TSL subsequently submitted a sub-sample of pulp from each sample to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC, where each was analyzed for a multi-element ICP geochemical package with a tri-acid (total) digestion.

The following discussion utilizes percentile analysis of the gold values resulting from the assaying of the 2008 till samples. However, as noted above, a number of issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2008 till samples were identified during a standard QA/QC review of the data following the field season in early 2009. Concerns regarding the 2008 till assays were confirmed by a small re-assaying program completed in early 2009 that showed little to no relationship between initial and re-assay results. As a result, there is currently enough doubt as to the validity of all 2008 till assay results that they are not being utilized with respect to prospect evaluation. Discussions with the laboratory as to the cause of the issues and the re-assaying of the remainder of the 2008 till samples (from pulps) have been ongoing since that time and re-assaying is expected to be completed shortly.

2008 Till Samples (n=1170)

Max = 760ppb
95th %'ile = 55ppb
90th %'ile = 35ppb
50th %'ile = 10ppb
Min = <5ppb

*West Plains Area (*GST 6, LGL 43, 44, 45)

A total of 148 till samples was collected on claims GST 6, LGL 43, 44 and 45 in the southwest portion of the property. Thirty-one (31) of these samples returned 90th percentile Au values, the majority of which were located along the northwestern end of the three main soil lines run across these claims. A cluster of 3 samples on claims LGL 43 and 44 returned 99th percentile Au values.

There are currently no known Au occurrences in the immediate area of the anomalous soil samples on LGL 33 and 34. Further testing will be required to evaluate the possibility of spurious results given what could easily be interpreted as a "line-anomaly" with the majority of the 90th percentile results lying along the northwest soil line and very few on the adjacent line 800m to the east. However, this pattern is consistent with what has been observed just 5km to the southwest on the GST 7 claim where the Lowlands occurrence, with drilling in 2006 identifying gold mineralization up to 13.14gAu/t over 8.00m (CBR Press Release, October 12, 2006), and the West Plains Occurrence, with rock samples have previously returned assays up to 18.65gAu/t, occur along a similarly weakly magnetic but auriferous north-northeast trending "splay" to the main northeast trending West Plains Shear Zone. Thus, these soil anomalies may have identified a second auriferous splay to the West Plains Shear Zone.

Ghost Prospect Area (RBL 1, 5, 6, 7, SLC 3, LGL 21, 22)

A total of 146 till samples was collected in 2008 along 7 northeast trending soil lines on claims RBL1, 5, 6, 7, SLC 3, LGL 21 and 22 in the southwest portion of the property. Thirty-two samples returned 90th percentile Au values the majority of which are located along 3 soil lines on claims RBL 5, RBL 7 and LGL 21. A cluster of high interest samples was found on claim RBL 7 where 5 samples returning 99th percentile (>110 ppb Au) Au values, one of which assaying 760 ppb (0.76g/t) Au.

As with the anomalies in the West Plains sampling (described above), there is an apparent clustering of anomalies along individual lines. Again, further test work will be conducted to evaluate the validity of these results. With no known gold occurrences in the area, and if found to be valid, the down-ice areas from the anomalies identified on claims RBL 5, RBL 7 and LGL 21 would be considered high-priority for follow-up prospecting work.

NET Claim Area

A total of 175 till samples were collected on claims NET 14-21 in the southwest portion of the property. Several magnetic features of interest occur in this area of supracrustal rocks located southeast of (adjacent to) the Central Tonalite intrusive complex and till samples were collected on the north (down-ice) side of the magnetic anomalies. Sixteen samples returned 90th percentile Au values, the majority of which represent spot (single) anomalies. However, a cluster of six (6) samples with 95th percentile Au values was identified on claim NET 14. There are no known gold occurrences in this area, which is recommended for follow up work.

A total of 13 till samples was collected along a single east-west line across claim NET 6, located in the southwest portion of the property. The soil line was located at the north (down-ice) end of an area that expresses complicated magnetics due to folded and faulted komatiites and associated iron formations, as seen at the Maro occurrence ~2km to the east on the adjacent SK 1 claim. However, no significant anomalies were identified in the 2008 soil samples collected on the NET 6 claim.

Deformation Zone (*LGL 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 17)*

A total of 135 till samples were collected on claims LGL1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 17 in the southwest portion of the property west of (adjacent to) the Central Tonalite intrusive complex. Several magnetic features of interest occur in this area and till samples were collected on the northwest (down-ice) side of these anomalies. Thirty-two samples returned 90th percentile Au-in-till assays with 4 samples containing 99th percentile (>110 ppb Au) Au-in-till anomalies. One of these samples falls in a cluster of samples with 95th percentile (>55 ppb Au) values spanning claims LGL 5 and 8 which are of particular interest. The chain of anomalous Au values located on these claims is interesting but may represent some sort of line anomaly as no >90th percentile Au anomalies were identified on two parallel soils lines run 1.5km and 3.0km to the southeast. However, several widely spaced single sample Au anomalies, indicative of potential down-ice dispersion, were identified on a forth soil line located approximately 1.5km to the northwest. As with Ghost and West Plains areas to the south, the 2008 soil sampling work may have identified an auriferous horizon in the supracrustal rocks adjacent to structures associated with the west side of the Central Tonalite intrusive complex, however, further investigation of the 2008 soil assays will be required to confirm these results.

North of COP Occurrence (COP 2, 13, 14, 15)

A total of 128 till samples was collected on claims COP 2, 13, 14 and 15 in the southwest portion of the property. The claims are located northwest of the Central Tonalite intrusive complex and north of the Four Hills and COP prospects. One of the goals of this sampling effort was to test for a potential dispersion vector southeast (up-ice) from two rock grab samples of weakly mineralized iron formation float, which collected at the north end of COP 13 in 2007. Unfortunately, only five (5) of the 2008 till samples returned 90th percentile Au values, which were scattered across claims COP 13 and 14 and hence a dispersion pattern was not delineated.

North East of Raven Prospect (YKS 11-13 claims)

A total of 67 till samples was collected on claims YKS 11-13 in the southwest portion of the property. The claims are located northeast of the

Central Tonalite intrusive complex and the Raven prospect. Samples were collected on the down-ice (north) side of a series of magnetic features (iron formations?). On Claim YKS 12, samples were collected as a follow-up between a positive magnetic feature and a previous till sample line in order to test for dispersion from previously identified gold anomalies. Unfortunately, no anomalies were identified along the 2008 follow-up till line. Sampling on claim YKS 13 was intended to test for possible gold dispersion down-ice from (north of) an area of supracrustal rocks that also exhibit positive magnetic anomalies some 2km south of the stratigraphy tested on claim YKS 12. Unfortunately, only 2 samples returned 90th percentile Au values were identified.

West of Hayes Camp

A total of 139 till samples was collected on claims FWL1, 2, 3, 4 and WILL 2 in the central portion of the property. The intent of the sampling effort in this area was to further evaluate the stratigraphy along strike to the west of that which hosts the Three Bluffs gold deposit where prospecting had previously failed to locate any appreciable outcrop. No significant anomalies were identified.

LL 6 and 7 Area

A total of 34 till samples was collected on claims LL 6 and 7 in the north central portion of the property. Samples were collected down-ice from (northwest of) positive geophysical features believed to be iron formations to determine if any gold dispersion could be identified. No significant anomalies were identified.

Three Bluffs Area

A total of 57 till samples was collected on lease BLUFF 2 north of the iron formation that hosts the Three Bluffs gold deposit (see further sections of this report). Sampling was undertaken mainly to test that the gold assay and sample methodology selected for the 2008 program was capable of identifying the gold dispersion known to exist north of the Three Bluffs deposit. A significant cluster of Au-in-till anomalies was identified north of the Three Bluffs deposit confirming that the gold assay technique is capable of identifying down-ice dispersion from eroded gold mineralization.

East of Three Bluffs Area

A total of 64 till samples was collected approximately 16km east of the Three Bluffs gold deposit on what was the BLUFF 17, 18 and 23 claims that have since been allowed to lapse. Samples were collected down-ice from (northwest of) positive geophysical features believed to be iron formations to determine if any gold dispersion could be identified. No significant anomalies were identified.

East of Castle Rock Prospect

A total of 64 till samples was collected on claims LL12, 15, 22 and PR 2 in the north central portion of the property. A single till sample was collected on claim PR 2 as a crude test of potential gold dispersion due to the lack of outcrop or mineralized float. Sampling in the other two areas was also completed mainly as a result of a lack of bedrock exposure, but was intended to follow-up on high interest results from previous till sampling programs. Four samples returned 90th percentile Au values on claims LL 12 and 15 and their locations confirm the presence of dispersion from the southeast and thus this area becomes a priority for further exploration. Additionally a cluster of four samples returned 90th percentile Au values on claim LL22 and provides support for a single Au-in-till anomaly identified previously and indicates that the stratigraphy to the southeast is prospective and requires additional follow-up work.

2009 EXPLORATION

In 2009, the exploration program consisted of fieldwork, which was comprised of rock and till sampling. In total, 666 rock grab samples and 61 till samples were collected across the property. The fieldwork portion of 2007-2009 Committee Bay exploration program was completed between August 1 and August 17, 2009, and was based out of Hayes Camp.

The rock sampling conducted in 2009 was intended mainly to investigate claims away from known gold occurrences that had seen little or no previous work. As a result, there were only 2 rock samples that returned assays greater than 1 gAu/t. A sample of altered and mineralized iron formation collected on claim LL24 assayed 11.80 gAu/t and represents the first mineralized rock sample collected in an area identified as a high-priority area by Au-in-till anomalies indentified during previous exploration programs. A sample of altered iron formation was collected from outcrop on claim KN 26 and assayed 2.11 gAu/t. This sample is also significant and represents the first mineralization identified on the north side of the Kinng quartzite, north of the Kinng area prospects, and sheds new light on previously collected Au-in-till anomalies that were thought to represent dispersion for the Kinng area prospects. The location and tenor of gold mineralization for the 2009 rock grab samples is illustrated in Figure 9.

The till sampling conducted in 2009 was intended mainly to investigate claims away from known gold occurrences that had seen little or no previous work but required assessment coverage. As a result, there were no significant gold results from the analysis of the 2009 till samples. The location and tenor of gold mineralization for the 2009 till samples is illustrated in Figure 10.

DRILLING

2007 DRILL PROGRAM

Drilling in 2007 was focused on the Three Bluffs and Inuk prospects and totaled 5669.64m. A total of 4546.18m of drilling in 28 holes was completed at Three Bluffs and 1123.46m of drilling in 9 holes was completed at Inuk. The intent of the drilling at Three Bluffs was to in-fill the mainly "inferred" mineral resource that had been identified previously in an attempt to increase drill density and upgrade the resource to the "indicated" category. A high-grade Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.9 million tonnes grading 8.0 g/t Au (for 487,000 ounces) was calculated in 2004, using data from 49 drill holes (Rennie and Wallis, 2004). Using a lower cutoff grade, the Inferred Mineral Resource is increased to 5.1 million tonnes grading 4.0 g/t Au for 657,000 ounces. (See CBG press release - November 29, 2004).

At Inuk, the intent of the 2007 drill program was to follow up on previous high-grade intersections (Turner and L'Heureux, 2003) in an attempt to expand the zone of gold mineralization.

Three Bluffs

A total of 4546.18m of drilling in 28 holes was completed at Three Bluffs and 1123.46m of drilling in 9 holes was completed at Inuk. The intent of the drilling at Three Bluffs was to infill the mainly "indicated" mineral resource that had been identified previously (Rennie and Wallis, 2004) in an attempt to increase drill density and upgrade the resource to the "indicated" category. The drilling was completed by Connors Drilling of Kamloops, BC, between July 1 and October 12, 2007. The drill holes completed at Three Bluffs in 2007 are presented in Table 3 and are illustrated in Figure 11.

The Three Bluffs Deposit is located in the central portion of the Committee Bay greenstone belt. The deposit is hosted within a folded iron formation. Previous drilling defined a zone of gold mineralization over a strike length of approximately 1km with the greatest concentration of gold situated in a shallow east-plunging fold hinge within the iron formation. High-grade gold mineralization has also been identified in the limbs of the fold to a depth of at least 300m below surface. Furthermore, additional exploration potential exists to the west and at the high grade hinge zone which plunges shallowly east, and may extend eastwards below a flat lying diorite intrusion.

Table 3. 2007 Three Bluffs Drill Hole Summary

Drill Hole	E_Grid	N_Grid	E_N83_Z15	N_N83_Z15	Elev. (m)	Azm-grid	Azm-UTM	Dip	Depth (m)
07TB045	7610.5	4577.8	570189.9	7392831.1	291.69	0.0	330.0	-50.0	144.51
07TB046	7610.5	4577.8	570189.9	7392831.1	291.69	358.6	328.6	-45.0	138.41
07TB047	7610.9	4552.0	570202.8	7392808.7	291.00	0.0	330.0	-55.0	163.96
07TB048	7610.3	4611.4	570173.4	7392860.4	292.90	1.1	331.1	-47.8	83.85
07TB049	7581.4	4562.2	570172.0	7392803.4	290.77	3.1	333.1	-50.7	107.93
07TB050	7551.4	4557.7	570147.9	7392784.9	289.71	2.2	332.2	-49.8	147.56
07TB051	7550.8	4586.8	570133.3	7392810.1	291.26	1.6	331.6	-50.6	93.60
07TB052	7670.9	4565.6	570248.6	7392849.7	290.02	3.3	333.3	-56.9	206.35
07TB053	7640.9	4555.4	570227.3	7392826.3	290.50	1.2	331.2	-55.0	101.40
07TB053A	7639.5	4556.1	570225.8	7392826.2	290.58	359.9	329.9	-50.0	126.19
07TB054	7670.5	4624.9	570219.5	7392901.4	292.90	1.9	331.9	-46.8	98.78
07TB055	7460.4	4557.4	570068.4	7392740.6	288.77	2.5	332.5	-49.0	135.98
07TB056	7489.8	4542.7	570101.3	7392742.0	287.87	2.0	332.0	-55.8	184.71
07TB057	7729.7	4561.0	570302.4	7392874.1	285.23	0.2	330.2	-60.0	265.85
07TB058	7489.8	4542.4	570101.4	7392741.7	287.85	2.0	332.0	-65.0	135.98
07TB059	7729.5	4560.8	570302.2	7392873.9	285.14	0.2	330.2	-50.0	217.02
07TB060	7310.2	4569.0	569931.4	7392677.9	289.86	2.8	332.8	-60.0	151.22
07TB061	7430.4	4539.5	570050.8	7392710.4	288.13	359.8	329.8	-56.0	130.49
07TB062	7310.6	4593.0	569920.1	7392699.1	289.97	0.9	330.9	-55.0	111.59
07TB063	7430.3	4539.2	570051.0	7392710.1	288.09	359.8	329.8	-62.0	223.12
07TB064	7400.3	4565.1	570012.2	7392718.2	289.15	2.5	332.5	-53.0	153.90
07TB065	7370.2	4574.4	569981.3	7392711.8	289.29	356.0	326.0	-50.0	117.68
07TB066	7520.6	4524.3	570137.1	7392740.8	286.06	0.0	330.0	-59.0	239.94
07TB067	7760.2	4539.1	570339.6	7392869.7	284.57	1.4	331.4	-62.2	251.53
07TB068	7699.8	4537.2	570287.7	7392838.9	285.83	6.0	336.0	-57.1	254.27
07TB069	7549.7	4501.9	570173.5	7392735.3	285.04	1.4	331.4	-52.2	266.46
07TB070	7400.8	4533.0	570028.2	7392690.3	289.18	357.4	327.4	-55.0	193.29
07TB071	7370.4	4554.6	569991.1	7392694.5	289.50	0.0	330.0	-55.0	100.61
								total	**4546.18**

The 2007 drilling of the Three Bluffs deposit confirmed the continuity of the mineralization within the high-grade hinge zone as well as within the limbs of anticlinal structure. As a result of the program, CBG initiated an updated of the resource. The revised estimate for the Three Bluffs gold deposit, utilizing a 2 g/t block cut-off, is 468,400 indicated ounces (2,451,000 t @ 5.94 g/t Au) and an additional 230,900 inferred ounces (1,344,000 t @ 5.34 g/t Au) (see CBG Press Release – March 13, 2008). The results of the 2007 drill program are tabulated below (Table 4).

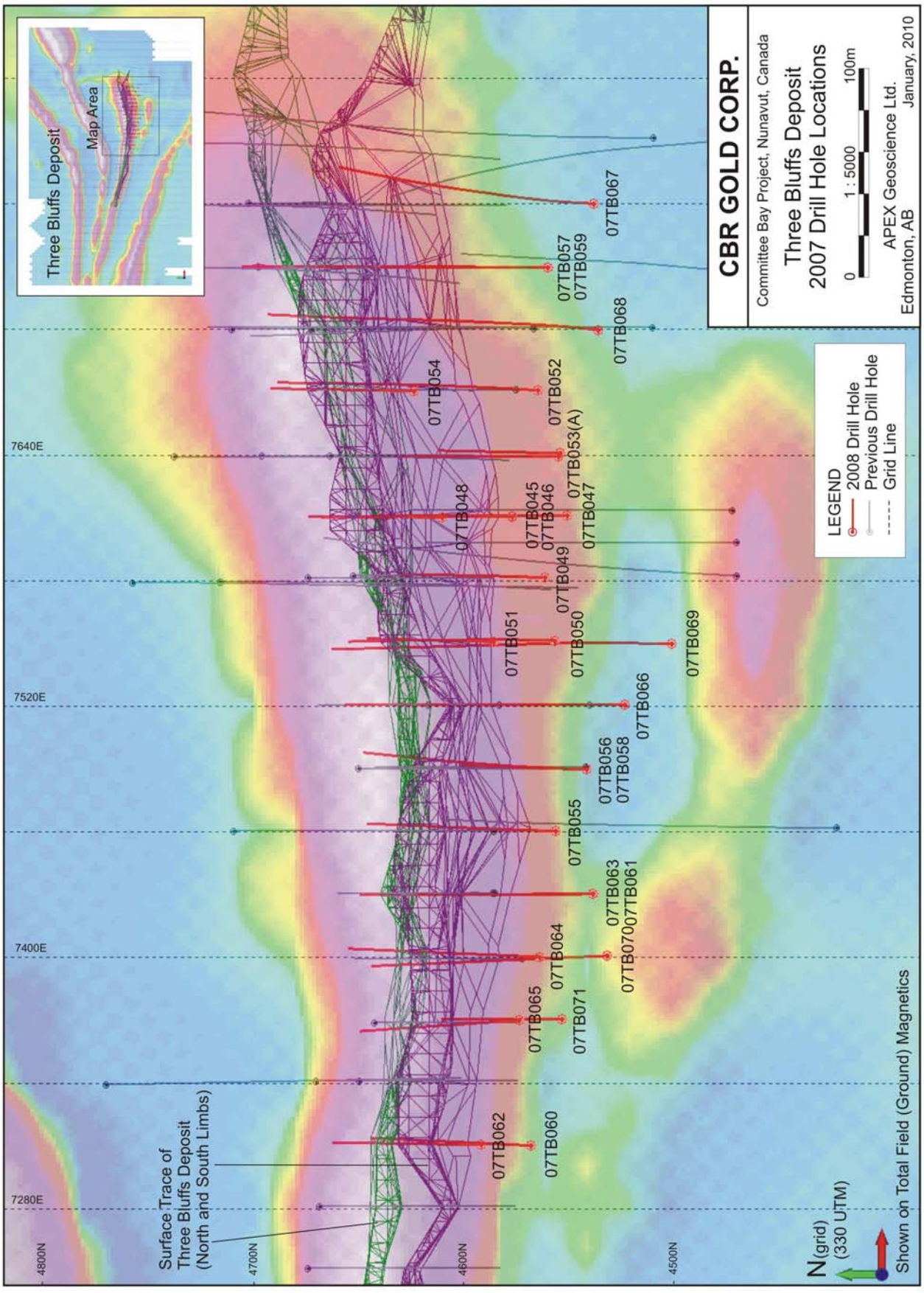

Three Bluffs Deposit
Map Area
CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
Three Bluffs Deposit
2007 Drill Hole Locations
0
1 : 5000
100m
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
January, 2010
LEGEND
2008 Drill Hole
Previous Drill Hole
Grid Line
07TB067
07TB057
07TB059
07TB068
07TB054
07TB052
07TB053(A)
07TB048
07TB045
07TB046
07TB047
07TB049
07TB051
07TB050
07TB069
07TB066
07TB056
07TB058
07TB055
07TB063
07TB070
07TB061
07TB064
07TB065
07TB071
07TB062
07TB060
7640E
7520E
7400E
7280E
4800N
4700N
4600N
4500N
Surface Trace of
Three Bluffs Deposit
(North and South Limbs)
N(grid)
(330 UTM)
Shown on Total Field (Ground) Magnetics

Figure 11

Table 4. 2007 Three Bluffs Drill Hole Assay Summary.

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Grade-Thickness	Limb
07TB045	62.04	103.00	40.96	5.10	208.9	hinge
including	67.09	88.03	20.94	9.54	199.8	hinge
including	78.22	88.03	9.81	19.07	187.1	hinge
including	79.12	84.17	5.05	16.51	83.4	hinge
07TB046	53.00	103.00	50.00	3.84	192.0	hinge
including	63.00	102.00	39.00	4.76	185.7	hinge
including	73.00	83.00	10.00	11.64	116.4	hinge
including	75.00	79.00	4.00	18.12	72.5	hinge
07TB047	115.00	121.00	6.00	1.73	10.4	S-limb
and	153.66	159.60	6.24	3.51	21.9	N-limb
including	156.00	159.60	3.60	5.73	20.6	N-limb
07TB048	34.33	58.00	23.67	19.44	460.1	hinge
including	36.00	50.50	14.50	30.72	445.4	hinge
07TB049	87.00	96.34	9.34	38.59	360.4	S-limb
07TB050	81.00	83.00	12.00	2.25	27.0	S-limb
and	118.00	128.00	10.00	1.05	10.5	N-limb
07TB051	46.00	74.00	28.00	2.09	58.5	hinge
including	57.00	59.00	2.00	6.55	13.1	hinge
and	70.00	73.00	3.00	4.23	12.7	hinge
07TB052	102.00	126.09	24.09	2.53	60.9	S-limb
including	117.00	123.00	6.00	7.37	44.2	S-limb
	144.00	156.00	12.00	3.98	47.8	N-limb
including	152.00	155.00	3.00	9.27	27.8	N-limb
07TB053	92.00	123.17	31.17	3.14	97.9	S-limb
including	92.00	94.00	2.00	12.42	24.8	S-limb
07TB054	26.00	63.00	37.00	6.59	243.8	hinge
including	33.24	61.00	27.76	8.37	232.4	hinge
including	38.00	50.00	12.00	13.69	164.3	hinge
including	38.00	42.00	4.00	23.79	95.2	hinge
07TB055	67.00	87.00	20.00	1.82	36.4	S-limb
including	71.61	78.00	6.39	3.94	25.2	S-limb
	111.00	115.00	4.00	1.97	7.9	N-limb
07TB056	86.83	112.00	25.85	5.21	134.7	S-limb
including	101.85	108.00	6.15	17.31	106.5	S-limb
	153.00	156.00	3.00	23.41	70.2	N-limb
07TB057	135.49	158.46	22.97	2.46	56.5	S-limb
including	150.00	156.71	6.71	7.17	48.1	S-limb
	198.00	209.00	11.00	0.96	10.6	N-limb
07TB058	122.00	133.00	11.00	5.25	57.8	S-limb
including	124.00	132.00	8.00	6.83	54.6	S-limb
	189.00	193.00	4.00	0.77	3.1	N-limb
07TB059	122.00	132.00	10.00	5.17	51.7	S-limb
including	126.75	131.00	4.25	9.82	41.7	S-limb
	166.65	172.96	6.31	1.82	11.5	N-limb
	197.00	202.00	5.00	1.13	5.7	N-limb

(**Table 4 cont'd)**

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Grade-Thickness	Limb
07TB060	55.80	57.23	1.43	8.10	11.6	S-limb
	93.95	108.40	14.45	1.65	23.9	S-limb
including	93.95	96.34	2.39	8.75	20.9	S-limb
	114.00	126.45	12.45	1.23	15.3	N-limb
including	118.15	119.48	1.33	4.56	6.1	N-limb
07TB061	107.00	115.34	8.34	9.29	77.5	S-limb
including	111.00	113.00	2.00	33.25	66.5	S-limb
07TB062	39.00	45.00	6.00	2.10	12.6	S-limb
	54.00	64.00	10.00	1.98	19.8	N-limb
including	57.55	62.80	5.25	2.74	14.4	N-limb
	71.70	79.46	7.76	1.73	13.4	N-limb
07TB063	127.00	139.00	12.00	2.36	28.3	S-limb
including	129.63	131.38	1.75	4.53	7.9	S-limb
and	135.00	138.20	3.20	4.71	15.1	N-limb
	174.08	178.18	4.10	2.78	11.4	N-limb
	193.00	194.73	1.73	2.78	4.8	N-limb
07TB064	70.00	84.00	14.00	2.85	39.9	S-limb
including	70.43	74.00	3.57	4.24	15.1	S-limb
	111.00	115.29	4.29	1.59	6.8	N-limb
07TB065	50.33	58.00	7.67	4.63	35.5	S-limb
including	51.42	55.45	4.03	8.02	32.3	S-limb
	62.00	63.10	1.61	4.14	6.7	S-limb
	88.90	94.62	5.72	4.24	24.3	N-limb
including	88.90	90.38	1.48	10.76	15.9	N-limb
07TB066	131.00	142.50	11.50	1.53	17.6	S-limb
including	134.50	137.50	3.00	2.50	7.5	S-limb
07TB067	198.52	203.45	4.88	2.54	12.4	S-limb
including	200.00	201.90	1.90	4.17	7.9	S-limb
07TB068		No Significant Intercepts				
07TB069	142.86	145.00	2.14	3.46	7.4	S-limb
	160.00	166.00	6.00	1.83	11.0	S-limb
including	160.50	162.00	1.50	4.35	6.5	S-limb
07TB070	121.50	126.50	5.00	2.25	11.3	S-limb
	158.50	160.00	1.50	2.32	3.5	N-limb
07TB071	91.00	97.50	6.50	2.93	19.1	S-limb
including	94.65	97.50	2.85	5.18	14.8	S-limb

Note: Grade-Thickness calculated utilizing down hole lengths

Inuk Prospect

A nine hole drill program totaling 1123.46m was completed at the Inuk prospect in 2007. The Inuk Prospect is located approximately 147 kilometres (km) northeast of the Three Bluffs Deposit. The 2007 Inuk drill holes are shown in Figure 12 and summarized in Table 5.

Gold mineralization at Inuk occurs as high-grade, sulphide-bearing silicified zones hosted within a lower-grade envelope of mineralization within a folded iron formation. The thickness of mineralization is highly variable, as is that of the host iron formation that can be up to 60m thick in the nose of the fold. The high-grade gold zones appear to be superimposed upon an earlier lower grade mineralization event, which is somewhat analogous to the history observed at the Three Bluffs deposit. Based on surface sampling and drill core, gold within the high-grade zones exhibits a very coarse (nugget) distribution, which is at least in part responsible for the variable assay results from adjacent holes within the mineralized zone(s).

Limited drill programs in 1997 and 2003 had intersected high-grade gold mineralization in nose of the Inuk structure – 16.04 gAu/ over 12.60m (see CBG Press Release – September 2, 2003). The results of the 2007 Inuk drill program are summarized in Table 6. The mineralization in the hinge zone, discussed above, was confirmed with hole 07IN001, which intersected 13.56 gAu/t over 5.44m. The other significant result was an intercept of 11.18 gAu/t over 11.00m in the north limb of the Inuk fold structure, which indicates high grade gold structures within iron formation are present outside of the nose of the Inuk structure.

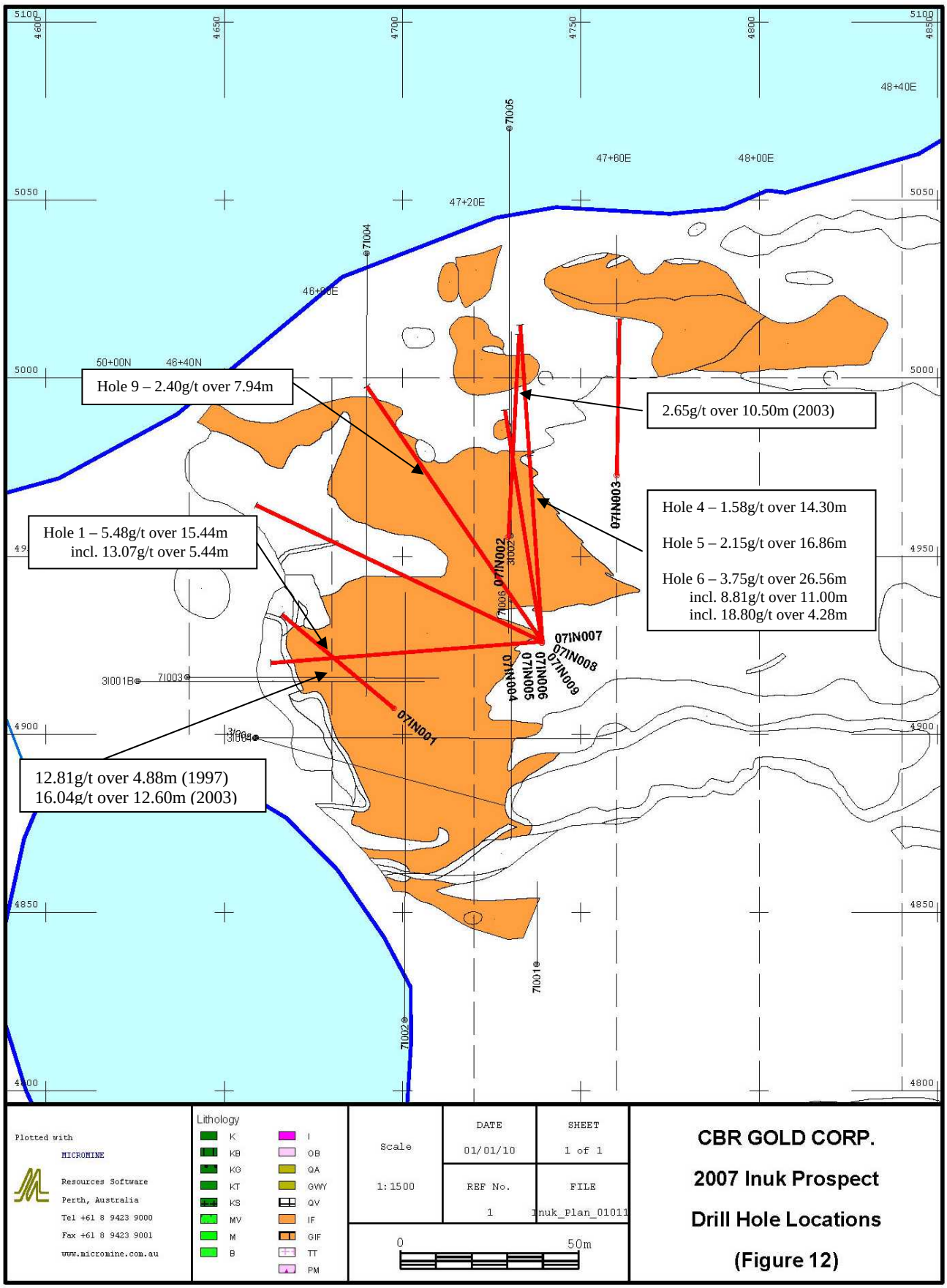
Table 5. 2007 Inuk Drill Hole Summary

Drill Hole	E_Grid	N_Grid	E_N83_Z16	N_N83_Z16	Elev. (m)	Azm-grid	Azm-UTM	Dip	Depth (m)
07IN001	4697.5	4911.8	428496.9	7481591.9	433.0	309	264.5	-70	120.12
07IN002	4729.7	4955.3	428489.3	7481645.4	437.5	2	317.5	-60	110.98
07IN003	4760.1	4972.7	428498.7	7481679.2	437.4	0	315.5	-50	68.29
07IN004	4739.1	4925.5	428516.9	7481630.8	440.9	350	305.5	-62	141.46
07IN005	4739.2	4926.2	428516.9	7481630.8	440.9	355	310.5	-50	138.41
07IN006	4739.2	4926.0	428516.8	7481630.7	440.9	355	310.5	-61	107.62
07IN007	4739.2	4926.0	428516.8	7481630.7	440.9	265	220.5	-62	162.80
07IN008	4739.2	4926.0	428516.8	7481630.7	440.9	295	250.5	-50	138.41
07IN009	4739.2	4926.0	428516.8	7481630.7	440.9	325	280.5	-50	135.37
								total	**1123.46**

Table 6. 2007 Inuk Drill Hole Assay Summary.

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Grade-Thickness	Limb
07IN001	34.07	37.31	3.24	2.74	8.9	nose
	53.49	72.34	18.85	4.73	89.2	nose
including	56.00	71.44	15.44	5.65	87.2	nose
including	66.00	71.44	5.44	13.56	73.8	nose
and	68.88	71.44	2.56	26.63	68.2	nose
07IN002	43.21	63.00	19.79	0.29	5.6	north
and	69.79	82.00	12.21	0.26	3.2	north
07IN003	51.73	52.28	0.55	2.18	1.2	north
07IN004	58.50	79.79	21.29	1.11	23.7	north
including	65.00	79.30	14.30	1.58	22.6	north
including	76.45	78.90	2.45	6.40	15.7	north
07IN005	59.28	103.86	44.58	0.92	41.1	north
including	87.00	103.86	16.86	2.15	36.3	north
including	87.00	88.25	1.25	5.29	6.6	north
and	92.27	94.04	1.77	5.75	10.2	north
07IN006	67.00	78.00	11.00	11.18	123.0	north
including	72.34	76.62	4.28	24.91	106.6	north
07IN007	75.09	83.85	8.76	1.33	11.7	nose
	78.89	83.52	4.63	2.15	10.0	nose
07IN008	65.21	80.59	15.38	0.68	10.4	-
	69.00	71.75	2.75	1.51	4.2	-
07IN009	No Significant Intersection					

Note: Grade-Thickness calculated utilizing down hole lengths


Hole 9 – 2.40g/t over 7.94m
2.65g/t over 10.50m (2003)
Hole 4 – 1.58g/t over 14.30m
Hole 5 – 2.15g/t over 16.86m
Hole 6 – 3.75g/t over 26.56m
incl. 8.81g/t over 11.00m
incl. 18.80g/t over 4.28m
Hole 1 – 5.48g/t over 15.44m
incl. 13.07g/t over 5.44m
12.81g/t over 4.88m (1997)
16.04g/t over 12.60m (2003)
07IN001
07IN002
07IN003
07IN004
07IN005
07IN006
07IN007
07IN008
07IN009
Plotted with MICROMINE
Resources Software
Perth, Australia
Tel +61 8 9423 9000
Fax +61 8 9423 9001
www.micromine.com.au
Lithology
K
KB
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MV
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IF
GIF
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Scale
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1 of 1
REF No.
1
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Inuk_Plan_01011
0
50m
CBR GOLD CORP.
2007 Inuk Prospect
Drill Hole Locations
(Figure 12)

2008 DRILL PROGRAM

Drilling in 2008 was focused on the Three Bluffs area including the west end of the Three Bluffs deposit and regional anomalies east and northeast of the deposit area. A total of 2678.32m of drilling was completed in 16 holes in the Three Bluffs area.

A total of 1450.51m of drilling was completed in 8 holes at Three Bluffs, which were intended on testing the west end of the deposit as well as the stratigraphy west of the deposit and a single hole was completed on the Ledge iron formation unit located immediately north of that which hosts the deposit. In addition, 1227.81m of drilling was completed in 8 holes along strike to the east and northeast of the deposit including 5 'Bluff regional' holes, although 1 failed to reach its target depth, along strike east of the deposit area and 3 holes at the BLUFF 7 prospect northeast of the deposit area.

The 2008 Three Bluffs and Bluff Regional drill holes are summarized in Table 7. The 2008 Three Bluffs drill holes are illustrated in Figure 13, while the Bluff regional and Bluff 7 drill holes are illustrated in Figures 14 and 15, respectively.

Table 7. 2008 Three Bluffs Area Drill Hole Summary.

Drill Hole	E_Grid	N_Grid	E_N83_Z15	N_N83_Z15	Elev. (m)	Azm-grid	Azm-UTM	Dip	Depth (m)
Three Bluffs									
08TB072	7130.0	4750.0	569687.2	7392748.3	297.00	180.0	150.0	-50.0	185.32
08TB073	7100.0	4750.0	569662.1	7392733.2	297.00	180.0	150.0	-50.0	163.98
08TB074	7160.0	4750.0	569713.1	7392762.6	298.00	180.0	150.0	-55.0	203.30
08TB075	6860.0	4790.0	569431.8	7392652.0	298.00	180.0	150.0	-45.0	170.08
08TB076	6860.0	4790.0	569389.7	7392728.4	300.00	180.0	150.0	-45.0	177.70
08TB077	6460.0	4780.0	569067.2	7392443.1	305.00	0.0	330.0	-45.0	189.72
08TB078	6460.0	4940.0	568990.9	7392579.8	302.00	180.0	150.0	-45.0	200.56
(Ledge - North of Three Bluffs)									**1290.67**
08LE004	8030.0	5207.0	570250.0	7393567.0	313.00	180.0	150.0	-45.0	**159.84**
									1450.50
BLUFF 7 (NE of Three Bluffs)									
08BL001	7941.4	3753.2	576961.0	7400510.0	282.00	0.0	320.0	-45.0	124.09
08BL002	8090.9	3897.4	576978.0	7400717.0	289.00	180.0	140.0	-45.0	153.01
08BL003	7813.1	3719.5	576887.0	7400400.0	292.00	0.0	320.0	-45.0	139.33
									416.42
BLUFF Regional (East of Three Bluffs)									
08BR001	n/a	n/a	579500.0	7397251.0	321.00	n/a	315.0	-45.0	33.53
08BR002	n/a	n/a	575309.0	7394965.0	329.00	n/a	315.0	-45.0	134.45
08BR003	n/a	n/a	572879.0	7393286.0	296.00	n/a	149.0	-60.0	279.09
08BR004	n/a	n/a	576096.0	7394444.0	356.00	n/a	331.0	-45.0	121.65
08BR005	n/a	n/a	579585.0	7397305.0	344.00	n/a	320.0	-55.0	242.67
									811.39
								total	**2678.32**

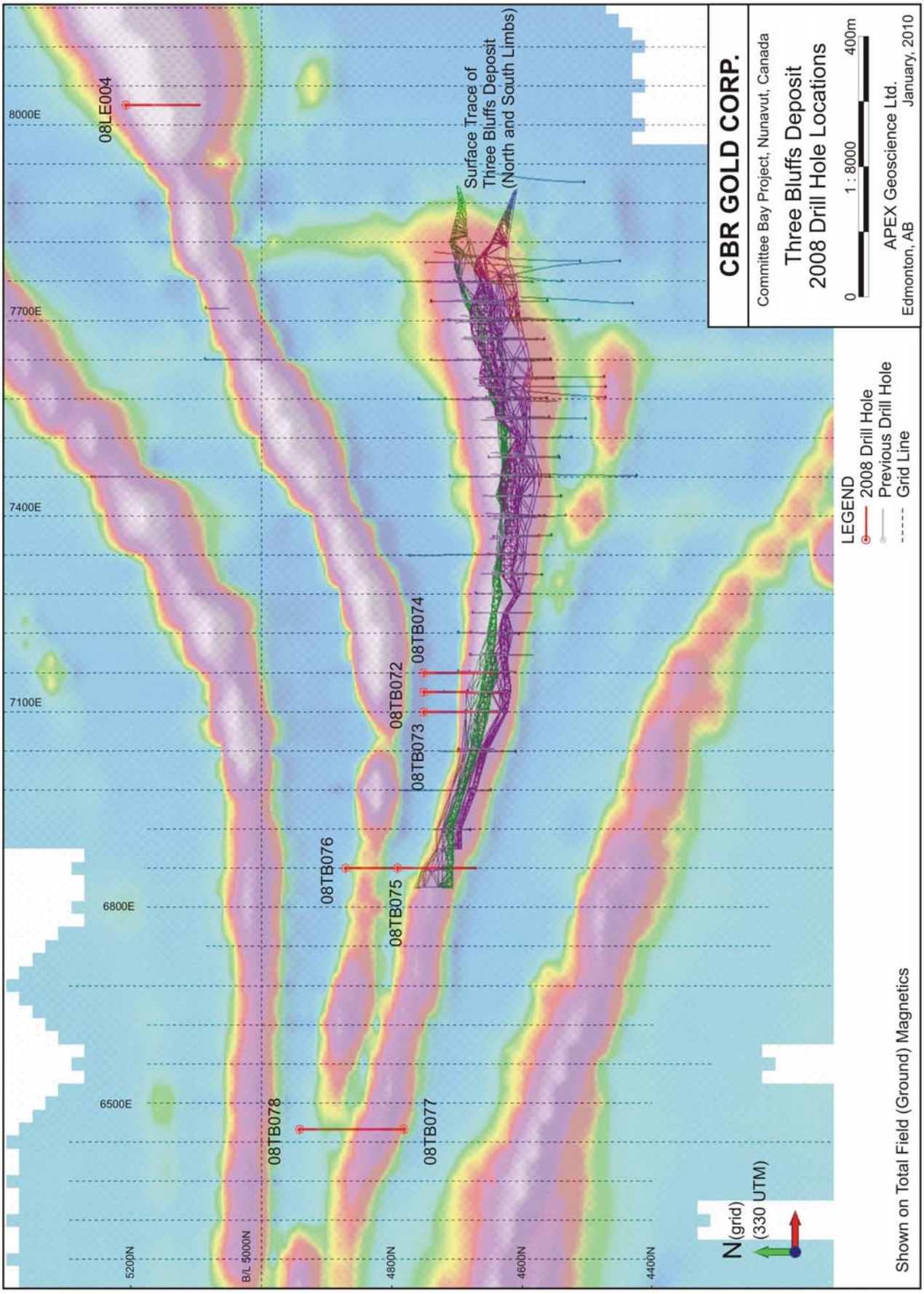
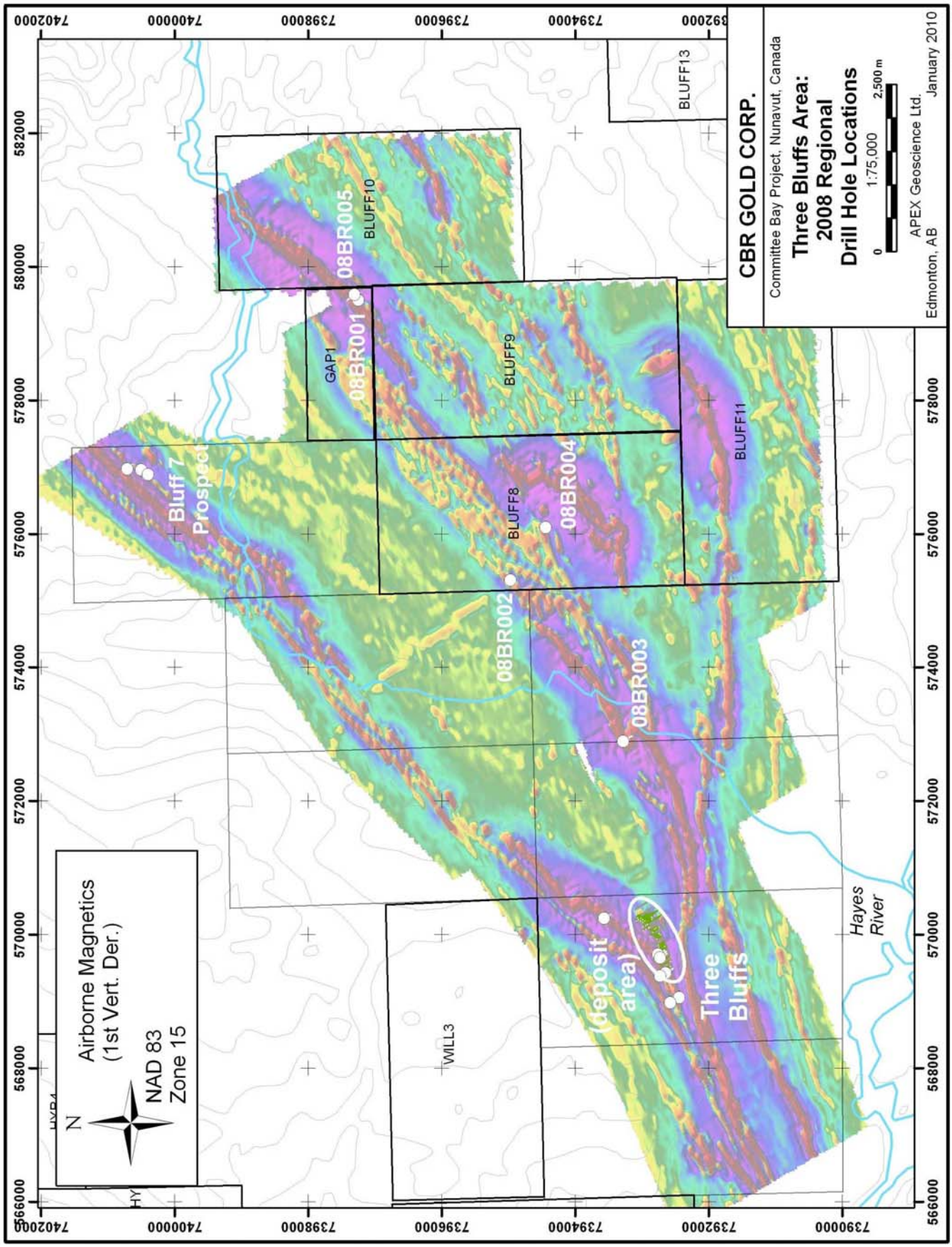

CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
Three Bluffs Deposit
2008 Drill Hole Locations
0
1 : 8000
400m
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
January, 2010
Surface Trace of
Three Bluffs Deposit
(North and South Limbs)
08LE004
08TB072
08TB073
08TB074
08TB075
08TB076
08TB077
08TB078
8000E
7700E
7400E
7100E
6800E
6500E
B/L 5000N
5200N
4800N
4600N
4400N
LEGEND
2008 Drill Hole
Previous Drill Hole
Grid Line
N (grid)
(330 UTM)
Shown on Total Field (Ground) Magnetics

Figure 13


CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
Three Bluffs Area:
2008 Regional
Drill Hole Locations
1:75,000
0
2,500 m
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
January 2010
Airborne Magnetics
(1st Vert. Der.)
NAD 83
Zone 15
N
08BR001
08BR002
08BR003
08BR004
08BR005
BLUFF7
BLUFF8
BLUFF9
BLUFF10
BLUFF11
BLUFF13
GAP1
WILL3
Bluff 7
Prospect
(deposit
area)
Three
Bluffs
Hayes
River
Figure 14

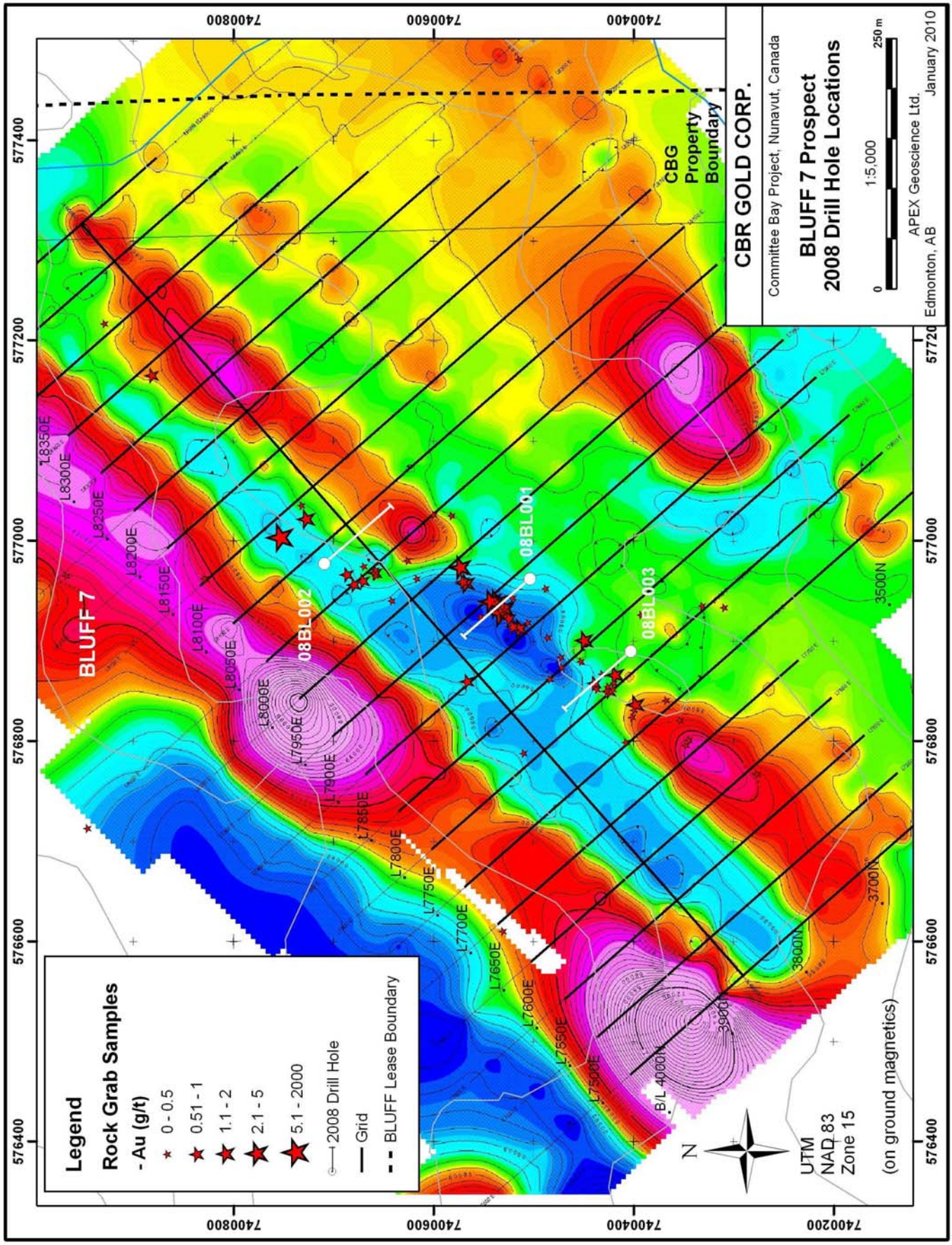

CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
BLUFF 7 Prospect
2008 Drill Hole Locations
1:5,000
0
250 m
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
January 2010
CBG Property Boundary
BLUFF-7
08BL001
08BL002
08BL003
Legend
Rock Grab Samples
- Au (g/t)
0 - 0.5
0.51 - 1
1.1 - 2
2.1 - 5
5.1 - 2000
2008 Drill Hole
Grid
BLUFF Lease Boundary
N
UTM
NAD 83
Zone 15
(on ground magnetics)

Figure 15

Three Bluffs And Area

At Three Bluffs, the 2008 drill program had two purposes. The first three holes were intended to test an interesting gold intersection achieved in 2003 that was located in the felsic rocks that occur adjacent to (north of) the Three Bluffs iron formation. A zone of altered and quartz veined dacite near the collar of hole 3T001 (2003) ran 11.40gAu/t over 3.20m. However, no significant mineralization was intersected in the dacite unit in 2008. However, the first three holes of the 2008 program were extended through the felsic unit and into the iron formation where gold mineralization was encountered (see Table 8).

The remaining four holes of the 2008 Three Bluffs deposit area drilling were intended to test the stratigraphy west of the deposit. Gold mineralization was encountered in holes 08TB075 and 076 but the highlight of the program was the intersection of high-grade gold mineralization in the Three Bluffs iron formation approximately 400m west of the previous limit of drilling in drill hole 08TB077, where an intersection of 13.97gAu/t over 23.53m was achieved. The final hole of the 2008 Three Bluffs deposit area drill program was completed at the Ledge iron formation located immediately north of the Three Bluffs iron formation. No significant mineralization/alteration was encountered in the Ledge iron formation.

Table 8. 2008 Three Bluffs Area Drill Hole Assay Summary.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
08TB072	117.00	124.00	7.00	1.53
	145.00	149.75	4.75	1.75
08TB073	101.29	109.50	8.18	2.19
	126.81	142.47	15.66	1.30
08TB074	140.40	151.00	10.60	2.10
including	144.00	144.48	2.48	3.13
	176.00	185.36	9.36	3.71
including	182.01	185.36	3.35	7.57
08TB075	74.50	89.86	15.36	2.46
including	85.00	89.86	4.86	5.10
and	87.95	89.86	1.91	9.60
08TB076*	173.00	177.22	4.22	1.39
08TB077	37.00	50.97	13.97	23.53
08TB078	58.59	59.80	1.21	1.33
	137.00	138.00	1.00	1.18

* Hole lost in mineralization

Along strike to the east of the Three Bluffs deposit a total of five holes tested four mainly geophysical anomalies (hole 1 was lost in overburden). No significant mineralization was encountered in the 2008 Bluff Regional drilling although some

sulphide mineralization, without significant silicification, was encountered in drill hole 08BR002.

Finally, three drill holes were completed at the BLUFF 7 prospect approximately 13km northeast of the Three Bluffs deposit in 2008. The highlight of this short program was the intersection of a thin but highly altered and mineralized zone of iron formation in drill hole 08BL001. A zone of intensely altered (silicified and sulphidized) iron formation was encountered beneath an outcrop and area that had yielded rock samples up to 15gAu/t. This zone is of interest as it represents the first indication of mineralization that closely resembles that observed at the Three Bluffs deposit outside (a significant distance from) the deposit area. Hole 08BL001 encountered a zone that ran 4.00gAu/t over 3.60m.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

This section describes the protocols that have been established by CBR Gold Corp. with respect to the collection of all till, rock and diamond drilling core samples, which were followed during the 2007, 2008 and 2009 Committee Bay exploration programs.

TILL SAMPLING

The purpose of till (soil) sampling in the Committee Bay belt is to locate areas with elevated gold content, as well as other potential pathfinder elements, in order to assess the overall economic potential of areas with little or no exposed bedrock. The 2007-9 till sampling programs were designed to follow up on previously identified anomalies and to examine claims with no previous ground work. The goal was to collect, process and analyze samples in such a manner as to be able to compile new data with that generated in previous years by CBG and the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). Sampling was conducted by both APEX and CBG staff.

Areas for till sampling were determined as a result of the following assumptions. Firstly, it was assumed that glacial dispersion would likely be detectable from surface within 500m of a potential source. This assumption was based upon communications with the authors and investigators who completed the GSC till survey in the Committee Bay area who identified proximal gold dispersion from an investigation of gold grain morphology as part of an orientation survey at Three Bluffs. Secondly, it was assumed that mineralization would most likely be located along stratigraphy or in structures at low angles to stratigraphy, such as at Three Bluffs. Also an important factor in the determination of sampling areas was the confirmation by the GSC that overall ice direction in the area was south to north, with local variations, which is oblique to the general northeast – southwest strike of the rocks along the Committee Bay belt. As a result, till samples were generally collected in lines parallel to stratigraphy, as interpreted from airborne magnetic features, and were offset to the north (down-ice) by 1-200m to compensate for ice movement (dispersion). Sample spacing for regional samples was limited to <300m, which was determined as being adequate to identify a gold anomaly of a similar size to that at Three Bluffs. Anomalous gold values resulting from such a wide-spaced regional till survey could then be followed up by more detailed sampling at a later date.

Ideally, till samples were collected from active frost boils. The general location of individual samples was determined in advance but samplers were instructed to use their discretion in order to collect the best possible material in the immediate area of each planned sample location. To this end, samplers were provided with adequate maps, and other geographic and/or geological information, to allow for the occasional adjustment to sample locations.

A till sample was collected in the field by placing approximately 1kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bags with the sample number written on both sides with a permanent marker. Sample tag books were generally utilized for all till sampling and allowed for the placement of a numbered sample tag inside each sample bag. Each sample bag was then sealed with a plastic cable tie and transported back to camp. Sample sites were marked in the field with orange artic-grade flagging and an aluminum tag, both having been marked with the appropriate sample number. Pertinent data regarding each site, such as the location, local topography and drainage, nature of the till, predominant lithology and morphology of cobbles and boulders, and lithology of nearby outcrops, was recorded.

Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS set to report locations in UTM coordinates using the North American datum established in 1983 (NAD 83). The majority of the Committee Bay belt falls within UTM zone 15 and northeastern portions of the project area lie within zone 16. All UTM zone 16 coordinates were later converted to zone 15 coordinates for inclusion in the CBG till database. All maps, figures and UTM coordinates referring to till samples herein utilize UTM NAD 83 zone 15.

Once returned to camp, samples were organized and catalogued, and then groups of samples were given a shipment number and were placed in poly woven “rice” bags and marked for shipment to the laboratory. Till samples prior to 2007 were sent to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) in Ancaster, ON, for gold analysis by INAA (induced Neutron Activation Analysis). A small test survey was conducted at Three Bluffs in 2006 whereby 2 sample were collected at each site dow-ice from the deposit area and one set was sent to Actlabs for INAA Au analysis and the other was sent to TSL in Saskatoon, SK, for a standard fire assay (30g fire assay with Atomic Absorption finish). The results of the two data sets were virtually identical and thus the decision was made by CBG to switch to fire assaying of till samples as this method was less expensive and had a much faster turnaround time.

Each rice bag was securely closed using plastic cable ties and a numbered security seal was also placed around the closed end of each bag. The security seal numbers for each shipment were recorded and were later reconciled with the numbers faxed back to camp by the laboratory following the receipt of each shipment. The laboratory also confirmed the condition of the security tags. Samples transmittal forms were filled out to include shipment numbers along with sample sequences and total numbers of samples. The samples were loaded on fixed-wing charter aircraft for transport from camp to Rankin Inlet. The samples were accepted in Rankin Inlet by APEX staff and were transferred for shipment via commercial carrier (Canadian North) to Saskatoon, via Edmonton. A waybill for each sample shipment was faxed to camp and shipments were confirmed as being received by the laboratory by fax and e-mail to various APEX and CBG

staff. There were no issues with respect to sample shipments or sample security during the 2007, 2008 or 2009 exploration programs.

SURFACE ROCK SAMPLING

The purpose of rock sampling (prospecting) in the Committee Bay belt is to locate areas with elevated gold content, as well as other potential pathfinder elements, in order to assess the overall economic potential of the supracrustal rocks comprising the belt. Samples therefore tend to be biased toward specific rock types and/or along certain structures that are more likely to contain gold. Rock grab samples are therefore inherently selective as they are not only collected from specific rock types but also from rocks that are generally altered and/or mineralized. Sampling was conducted by both APEX and CBG staff.

A rock grab sample was collected in the field by placing 1-3kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bag with the sample number written on both sides in permanent marker. A tyvek sample tag marked with the appropriate sample number was placed inside each sample bag. Each sample bag was then sealed with a plastic cable tie and samples were transported back to camp at the end of each day. A representative piece of most of the samples was often collected and returned to camp for further examination in the event of an interesting or exceptional analytical result. Sample sites were marked in the field with orange artic-grade flagging and an aluminum tag, both having been marked with the appropriate sample number.

Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS set to report locations in UTM coordinates using the North American datum established in 1983 (NAD 83). The majority of the Committee Bay belt falls within UTM zone 15 and northeastern portions of the project area lie within zone 16. All UTM zone 16 coordinates were later converted to zone 15 coordinates for inclusion in the CBG rock sample database. All maps, figures and UTM coordinates referring to rock grab samples herein utilize UTM NAD 83 zone 15.

Once returned to camp, samples were organized and catalogued, and then groups of samples were given a shipment number and were placed in poly woven “rice” bags and marked for shipment to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK. Each rice bag was securely closed using plastic cable ties and a numbered security seal was also placed around the closed end of each bag. The security seal numbers for each shipment were recorded and were later reconciled with the numbers faxed back to camp by the laboratory following the receipt of each shipment. The laboratory also confirmed the condition of the security tags. Samples transmittal forms were filled out to include shipment numbers along with sample sequences and total numbers of samples. The samples were loaded on fixed-wing charter aircraft for transport from camp to Rankin Inlet. The samples were accepted in Rankin Inlet by APEX staff and were transferred for shipment via commercial carrier (Canadian North) to Saskatoon via Edmonton. A waybill

for each sample shipment was faxed to camp and shipments were confirmed as being received by the laboratory by fax and e-mail to various APEX and CBG staff. There were no issues with respect to sample shipments or sample security during the 2007, 2008 or 2009 exploration programs.

Based on prior exploration experience in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and more specifically throughout the Committee Bay belt, APEX considers gold assays greater than 0.5 gAu/t as "anomalous" and assays between 0.15gAu/t and 0.5gAu/t as "possibly anomalous". Anomalous assays greater than 0.5gAu/t should, wherever possible, be followed up to determine if they are associated with important gold-bearing zones. Possibly anomalous assays greater than or equal to 0.15gAu/t may warrant follow-up exploration depending on: (a) whether there are other possibly anomalous samples in their vicinity, (b) whether or not they contain other supporting anomalous geochemistry, (c) occur in an area of favourable geology, and (d) the logistical ease of re-visiting the sample site. In general, areas with rock samples assaying in excess of 1gAu/t are described as occurrences and areas with samples assaying in excess of 2gAu/t are described as prospects.

Assay Result	**Description of assay range**
>0.15 - 0.5 g Au/t	possibly anomalous
>0.5 g Au/t	anomalous
>1.0 g Au/t	"gold occurrence"
>2.0 g Au/t	"gold prospect"

DRILL CORE SAMPLING

The 2007 Committee Bay drill program was performed by Connors Drilling Ltd. (Connors) of Kamloops, B.C, having recently been purchased by Foraco Drilling of France. Connors' equipment on site included 2 Boyles 25A drills. The 2007 Committee Bay drill program was based out of the Hayes and Crater camps. Both of the Connors drills produced full 2" (50.8mm) core referred to in the industry as NQ2. The 2007 drill core was logged, sampled and stored at the Hayes and Crater camps. The 2008 Committee Bay drill program was conducted by Refined Energy based in Edmonton, AB and utilized 2 new Boart Longyear LF-70 hydraulic drills that also produced full 2" (50.8mm) NQ2 core. The 2008 drill core was logged, sampled and stored at Hayes camp.

Core logging and sample layout was conducted by both APEX and CBG staff and all core splitting/cutting and sample collection was conducted by APEX staff. The author is not aware of any factors related to the drilling and, more specifically, core recovery that would materially impact the reliability of results.

The majority of the core resulting from drill programs conducted between 1994 and 2008 remain on site at the four camps with the exception of the following, which contained high-grade gold intersections and were removed to Edmonton to be used in promotional displays by CBG; one box each from drill holes 04TB010, 019 and 025 (2004 Three Bluffs drilling), intervals from holes 3I001b (2003 Inuk drilling), and intervals from holes 3T005 and 006 (2003 Three Bluffs drilling) and the iron formation interval from hole 08TB076. The intervals of core that were removed to Edmonton but were not required for use in displays by CBG are currently being stored at APEX's warehouse in Edmonton, AB.

To date, drilling has only been completed at 11 of the prospect areas around the Committee Bay Property (West Plains, Four Hills, Cop, Raven, Anuri, Prospector, Antler, Three Bluffs, Bluff7/Bluff Regional, Koffy and Inuk). The UTM coordinates for all drill holes completed to date were determined by local to UTM grid transformations and double checked against hand-held GPS measurements. The local grids at West Plains and Anuri were established utilizing a total station survey instrument and were located in UTM space by multiple hand-held GPS measurements. It is the experience of the author that the hand-held GPS units used by field crews are reasonably accurate to approximately +/-5m. At Three Bluffs, the local grid has been located relative to UTM coordinates from government survey markers and drill hole locations and initial azimuths are routinely surveyed by Total Station survey instruments from well established survey control points. It is the opinion of the author that the 2007 and 2008 drill hole collars are well located in local and UTM space.

Three Bluffs Survey Control Points

Point	TB Control	Front Site (Base of 4T006)	Baseline Survey Pin
Easting (Grid)	7600.965	7460.703	7336.447
Northing (Grid)	4703.672	4710.918	5000.024
East (UTM N83 Zn15)	570120.585	569994.362	569745.632
North (UTM N83 Zn15)	7392936.629	7392875.037	7393067.795
RL	297.6	295.012	306.932

Core was flown on a daily basis from the rigs to camp for logging. Each hole was assigned to a logging geologist who was made responsible for the processing of the core from the drill to the core rack. The logging geologist conducted the geological examination of the core, supervised all geotechnical logging and sampling procedures, and signed each finalized log. All core logging information (geological, geotechnical, etc.) was input directly into a MS Access-based core logging program that had been modified in advance specifically for the project. Geological core logging comprised the measurement and description of geological intervals and included the collection of semi-quantitative data for the number of gold occurrences (visible gold grains), volume per cent sulphide

minerals, volume per cent of alteration minerals (silicates), volume per cent vein quartz, etc.

Prior to geological logging, technicians conducted geotechnical logging of the core to record recovery, fracture density and orientation, and overall rock quality (RQD). During this process, blocks marked with downhole depths by the drillers were checked and discrepancies were discussed and fixed to the satisfaction of the logging geologist. The Easy-mark core orientation system was utilized during the 2007 and 2008 drill programs and geotechnical loggers were responsible for reconstructing core, where it was broken and for marking the 'keel line' (base of core) as far as possible along the length of the reconstructed core between successful tests. Structural measurements were then made and recorded in accordance with the "alpha-beta" method at the discretion of the logging geologist. Finally, a kappameter was used to measure magnetic susceptibility along the core at 0.5m intervals in iron formation and 1m intervals in other units.

Sample intervals were determined by the logging geologist following the completion of geological and geotechnical core logging. The basic approach to core sampling, particularly at Three Bluffs, was to insure that all iron formation was sampled. Sampling focussed upon mineralized and/or altered zones that were well bracketed by samples of apparently unmineralized rock, particularly at Three Bluffs where further geological modelling and resource estimation was likely to be conducted and 'nul values' (zones without grade due to a lack of sampling) would need to be avoided. In general, sampling focussed on sulphide-bearing and/or silicified intervals, as well as adjacent sections of wall rock as described above. A sampling protocol was established by CBG whereby sample intervals were to be limited to between .75m and 1.0m in length, with samples no smaller than .3m and no large than 1.5m. However, sample lengths were to be flexible in order to insure that geological boundaries were respected. In 2007 and 8, drill core sample intervals averaged approximately 0.9m.

Two rock saws were utilized to cut core for sampling at Hayes camp in 2007 and 2008. The 2007 drill core from the Inuk prospect was split in a manual core-splitter at Crater camp. Sample intervals were clearly marked by the logging geologist and a cutting/splitting line was marked along the entire length of each sample interval. The geologist and/or the technician then removed two of the three parts of each core sample tag with the third part remaining in the tag book as a back up recording basic sample information (hole number and sample interval). One of the two removed tags was then stapled to the core box at the end of each sample interval while the other was placed in a plastic sample bag that had been marked on both sides with the sample number using a permanent marker. The core boxes to be sampled were then transported to the adjacent cutting room at Hayes, or to the core splitter at Crater, along with the corresponding pre-numbered sample bags.

The samplers were instructed as to the correct procedures for sampling to insure a) that sample intervals were adhered to, b) that each sample tag in the core box matched that in the corresponding sample bag, and c) that samples comprised the core from one side of the core and that the other side was properly replaced in the core box. The check for proper core replacement in the box after cutting/splitting was that the core fit back together properly. In the event that a reasonable fit could not be achieved the sampler notified the logging geologist so that corrective measures could be taken. Also, samplers were instructed to notify the logging geologist as soon as any inconsistencies with sample numbers were noticed. As a further quality control measure, the logging geologists conducted spot checks during the sample cutting/splitting process to insure that proper procedures were being followed. At the same time, a quick Health and Safety inspection was conducted to insure that samplers were wearing their personal protective devices (gloves, dust masks, protective eyewear and hearing protection).

As with rock and till samples, core samples were organized and catalogued, and then groups of samples were given a shipment number and were placed in poly woven “rice” bags and marked for shipment to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK. Each rice bag was securely closed using plastic cable ties and a numbered security seal was also placed around the closed end of each bag. The security seal numbers for each shipment were recorded and were later reconciled with the numbers faxed back to camp by the laboratory following the receipt of each shipment. The laboratory also confirmed the condition of the security tags. Samples transmittal forms were filled out to include shipment numbers along with sample sequences and total numbers of samples. The samples were loaded on fixed-wing charter aircraft for transport from camp to Rankin Inlet. The samples were accepted in Rankin Inlet by APEX staff and were transferred for shipment via commercial carrier (Canadian North) to Saskatoon via Edmonton. A waybill for each sample shipment was faxed to camp and shipments were confirmed as being received by the laboratory by fax and e-mail to various APEX and CBG staff. There were no significant issues with respect to sample shipments or sample security during the 2007 and 2008 exploration programs.

The QA/QC protocols and results pertaining to the 2007 and 2008 drill programs at Committee Bay are discussed in detail in a later section of this report. As a matter of routine, standard and blank samples were inserted into the core sample sequence at a frequency of roughly 1 standard and 1 blank for every 20 core samples. Each standard sample comprised one of four certified standard reference materials, essentially selected at random, that ranged from 2.64gAu/t to 18.13gAu/t. Two of the standards were purchased from Rocklabs of Australia and two were purchased from CDN Labs in Vancouver. Blank samples alternated between commercially prepared blank pulps (CDN Labs) and a “field blank” comprised of coarsely crushed (1” minus) unmineralized rock that was collected by APEX staff and prepared by TSL. Assaying at TSL confirmed that the gold content of the coarse blank was below detectable limits (<5ppb).

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

This section describes the protocols that have been established by CBG with respect to the preparation, analysis and security of till, rock and drill core samples. As with previous years, these protocols were followed during the 2007, 2008 and 2009 Committee Bay exploration programs. Rock and till samples were collected, and drill core was logged, by APEX and CBG staff. Actual drill core splitting/cutting and sample sealing was conducted by APEX staff. It is the opinion of the author that, collectively, the protocols established by CBG are adequate to maintain sample security and include the use of analytical techniques appropriate for each sample type. In particular, the company has taken appropriate steps to establish a protocol that ensures maximum accuracy and precision with respect to drill core samples.

TILL SAMPLING

Till geochemical samples were collected in the field by placing approximately 1kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bag with the sample number written on both sides with a permanent marker. Each sample bag was sealed with a plastic cable tie and transported back to camp. Sample information was recorded by the sampler and included a location determined by hand-held GPS referencing UTM coordinates relative to the North American datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) and zone 15. Sample sites were marked in the field with orange artic-grade flagging and an aluminum tag, both having been marked with the appropriate sample number.

Once returned to camp, samples were organized and catalogued, and then groups of samples were given a shipment number and were placed in poly woven “rice” bags and marked for shipment to TSL Laboratories (TSL) in Saskatoon, SK, which is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory.

Each rice bag was securely closed using plastic cable ties and a numbered security seal was also placed around the closed end of each bag. The security seal numbers for each shipment were recorded and were later reconciled with the numbers faxed back to camp by the laboratory following the receipt of each shipment. The laboratory also confirmed the condition of the security tags. Sample submittal forms were filled out to include shipment numbers along with sample sequences and total numbers of samples. The samples were loaded on fixed-wing charter aircraft for transport from camp to Rankin Inlet. The samples were accepted in Rankin Inlet by APEX staff and were transferred for shipment via commercial carrier (Canadian North) to Saskatoon via Edmonton. A waybill for each sample shipment was faxed to camp and shipments were confirmed as being received by the laboratory by fax and e-mail to various APEX and CBG staff. There were no issues with respect to sample shipments or sample security during the 2007, 2008 or 2009 exploration programs.

At the lab, the entire till (soil) sample (~1-2kg) was dried and sieved to completion to obtain the –70 micron (-230 mesh) clay-silt fraction with the coarse fraction discarded. A split of the clay/silt fraction was obtained for Au determination by 30g Fire Assay with AA (Atomic Absorption) finish. A small split was obtained (<5g) for ICP analysis following *aqua regia* digestion. A switch was made after the 2006 field season to gold analysis via fire assay as this technique is less expensive and allows for a faster turnaround time. QA/QC for till samples comprised an analysis of the laboratory's internal QA/QC standard samples as no standard or blank samples were inserted by CBG.

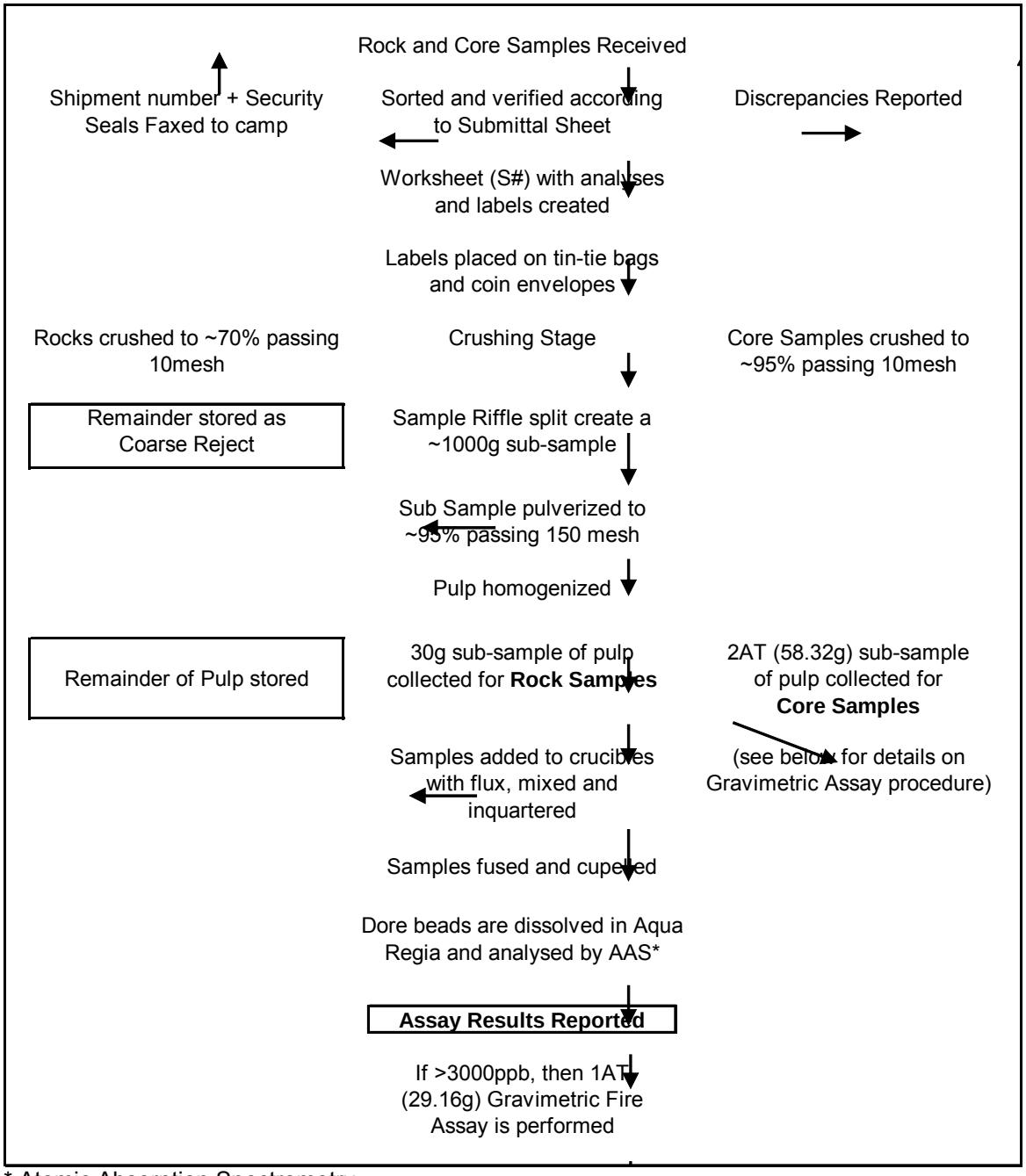
ROCK GRAB SAMPLING

Surface rock "grab" samples were collected in the field by placing approximately 1-3kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bag with the sample number written on both sides with a permanent marker and a tyvek sample tag placed inside. Each sample bag was sealed with a plastic cable tie and transported back to camp. Sample information was recorded by the sampler and included a location determined by hand-held GPS referencing UTM coordinates relative to the North American datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) and zone 15. Sample sites were marked in the field with orange artic-grade flagging and an aluminum tag, both having been marked with the appropriate sample number.

Once returned to camp, rock samples were organized and catalogued, and then groups of samples were given a shipment number and were placed in poly woven "rice" bags and marked for shipment to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK, for sample preparation and gold analysis. TSL is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory.

Sample integrity and security was insured during transport from camp to laboratory by the use of numbered security tags that were placed around the closed end of each rice bag enclosing individual samples. A numbered security seal was placed around each rice bag and was recorded for each bag of every shipment. Sample submittal forms were filled out to include shipment numbers along with sample sequences and total numbers of samples. The samples were loaded on fixed-wing charter aircraft for transport from camp to Rankin Inlet. The samples were accepted in Rankin Inlet by APEX staff and were transferred for shipment via commercial carrier (Canadian North) to Saskatoon via Edmonton. Waybills for sample shipments were faxed to camp to facilitate shipment tracking and to confirm the number of pieces in the shipment. Finally, shipments were confirmed as being received by fax upon their arrival at the laboratory. The laboratory also confirmed the state and number of each security tag. There were no significant irregularities noted by the laboratories with respect to sample shipments in 2007, 2008 or 2009 and, therefore, the author has no reason to believe that the security of the samples was compromised in any way.

At TSL, each rock sample was crushed to ~70% passing 10 mesh (1.7mm), with the remaining material being saved as a coarse reject. Approximately 1000g of the –10 mesh material was then pulverized to ~95% passing 150 mesh (106 µm). Each rock sample was then analysed by a standard 30g fire assay with an AA (atomic absorption) finish. This method uses a 30g sub-sample from the –150 mesh pulp (Figure 16).



* Atomic Absorption Spectrometry

Figure 16. TSL Sample Preparation and Flow Sheet for Fire Assay with AA Finish (Rock Grab Samples).

TSL, as part of its internal QA/QC program, regularly conducted repeat analyses on samples and re-assayed any assay result deemed "erratic". A protocol was established with TSL by CBG whereby all samples assaying in excess of 3000ppb Au (3.0 gAu/t), which is the upper reporting limit for the 30g fire assay with AA finish technique, were re-assayed using a 1AT (1 assays ton) 29.16g sample with a gravimetric finish. In practice, gravimetric assays were performed as a matter of routine at the laboratory and included the majority of the samples assaying above 2.0gAu/t by AA finish. A sample of the pulp created from each rock sample was forwarded by TSL to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C., (ISO 9001 registered) where a standard 30 element ICP analysis using a tri-acid (total) digestion was performed. QA/QC for rock samples comprised an analysis of the respective laboratories' internal QA/QC standard samples as no standard or blank samples were inserted by CBG.

DRILL CORE SAMPLING

Core was flown on a daily basis from the rigs to camp for logging. Core logging and sample layout was conducted by both APEX and CBG staff during the 2007 and 2008 drill programs with core splitting/cutting and sample collection being conducted by APEX staff. Each drill hole was assigned to a logging geologist who was made responsible for the processing of the core from the drill, thought the logging and sampling process, to final storage of the core on site and shipping of the samples off site. The logging geologist conducted the geological examination of the core, supervised all geotechnical logging and sampling procedures, and signed each finalized log.

Two rock saws were utilized to cut core for sampling at Hayes camp while a manual core splitter was utilized at Crater camp. Sample intervals were determined and clearly marked on the core by the logging geologist and a cutting/splitting line was marked along the entire length of each sample interval. The core boxes to be cut and sampled were transferred from the core shack to the adjacent cutting/splitting rooms at Hayes and Crater camps along with the corresponding pre-numbered sample bags. CBG inserted QA/QC samples into the drill core sample sequence at rate of approximately one blank (blank pulp or coarse blank) and one standard sample (of four different Au concentrations) for every 20 core samples collected. The QA/QC samples were prepared in advance and were transferred to the respective core cutting/splitting areas along with the rest of the sample bags in order to avoid confusion with respect to sample sequences.

The individuals cutting/splitting the core were responsible for sample collection and were instructed as to the correct procedures for sampling to insure a) that sample intervals were adhered to, b) that each sample tag in the core box matched that in the corresponding sample bag, and c) that samples comprised the core from one side of the core only with the opposite side being properly replaced in the core box. Samplers were instructed to notify the logging

geologist as soon as any inconsistencies or problems were encountered. As a further quality control measure, the logging geologists conducted spot checks during the sample cutting/splitting process to insure that proper procedures were being followed.

As with the rock samples, core samples were organized in groups, catalogued, and were placed in poly woven “rice” bags for shipment to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK. Sample integrity and security was ensured during transport from camp to laboratory by the use of numbered security tags that were placed around the closed end of each rice bag and recorded. Samples submittal forms were filled out to include shipment numbers along with sample sequences and total numbers of samples. The samples were loaded on fixed-wing charter aircraft for transport from camp to Rankin Inlet. The samples were accepted in Rankin Inlet by APEX staff and were transferred for shipment via commercial carrier (Canadian North) to Saskatoon via Edmonton. Waybills for sample shipments were faxed to camp to facilitate shipment tracking and to confirm the number of pieces in the shipment. Finally, shipments were confirmed as being received by fax upon their arrival at the laboratory. The laboratory also confirmed the state and number of each security tag. There were no significant irregularities noted by the laboratories with respect to sample shipments in 2007 or 2008 and, therefore, the author has no reason to believe that the security of the samples was compromised in any way.

The CBG protocol for regular (non-high-grade) core sample analysis (see Figure 17) includes a standard preparation comprising crushing to ~70% passing 10 mesh (1.7mm), the storage of remaining material as a ‘coarse reject’, and the pulverization of approximately 1000g of the –10 mesh material to ~95% passing 150 mesh (106 µm). The resulting pulp is then analysed by a standard 2AT (2 assay ton or 58.32g) fire assay with a gravimetric finish, as opposed to the 30g fire assays with AA finish performed on all rock samples. Any assay results deemed erratic by TSL were re-assayed, however, TSL conducted numerous repeat analyses as a regular part of its internal QA/QC program.

The CBG core sample protocol established that a screened metallic fire assay be performed on all samples assaying in excess of 20.0gAu/t by gravimetric fire assay. This comprises the sieving to completion of the ~1000g pulverized sample (pulp), the gravimetric fire assay of the entire coarse fraction, duplicate 2AT gravimetric fire assays of the minus fraction and the weighted averaging of these results to produce a final assay result. Where visible gold was observed in the core during the logging process, and therefore gold content was likely to be high, samples were sent directly for metallic screen fire assay. A small sub-sample of the pulp created from each sample was forwarded to ACME Laboratories in Vanvouver, B.C. (ISO 9001 registered), where a standard 30 element ICP analysis using tri-acid (total) digestion was performed.

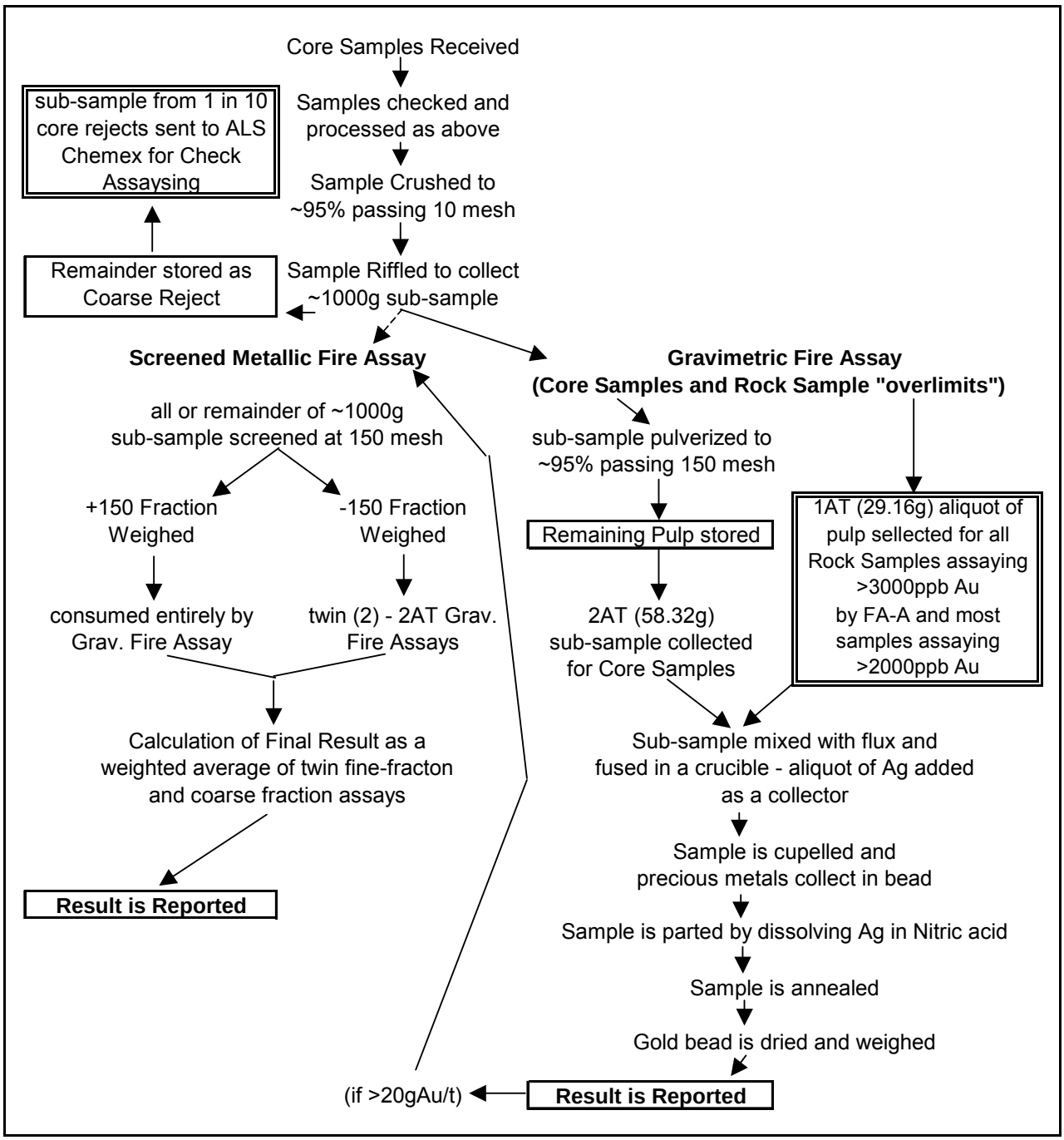


Figure 17. TSL Flow Sheet Illustrating Sample Preparation and Assay Procedures for Gravimetric and Screen Metallic Fire Assays.

PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN SAMPLING

The 2007, 2008 and 2009 Committee Bay exploration programs were supervised by project manager Andrew Turner, P.Geol. (APEX), who meets the requirements for a "Qualified Person" as set out in NI 43-101. The Qualified Person supervising these exploration programs at Committee Bay, as designated by CBR Gold Corp., was Peter Kleespies, P.Geol., M.Sc., Vice President of Exploration. A complete list of individuals involved with the exploration programs that are the subject of this report is as follows:

2007 Program

Supervisors/Senior Geologists:
Andrew Turner, P.Geol. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Rafael Munoz (Geologist) – CBR Gold Corp.

Senior Geologists:
Norm Duke, Ph.D. (Contract Geologist) – CBR Gold Corp.
Ron Therriault, M.Sc. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Amelia Rainbow (Ph.D. candidate) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Junior Geologists and Assistants:
Nick Maglieri (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Jerry Holmes (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Jennifer Greville (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Jessica Scalon (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Drill core sampling was directly supervised by Mr. Turner (APEX). A complete list of individuals involved in the logging and sampling of drill core include:

Supervisors/Logging Geologists:
Andrew Turner, P.Geol. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Tracye Kieth, B.Sc. (M.Sc. candidate) – CBR Gold Corp.
Jo Price, M.Sc. – CBR Gold Corp.
Amelia Rainbow (Ph.D. candidate) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Heather Carey (Ph.D. candidate) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Geological Technicians and Assistants:
Robyn Mann (Geotech) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Brad Williamson (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Szandra Kisch (Geotech) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Samplers (core splitters/cutters):
Jamie Malliki – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
John Kadjuk – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Jeremy Itkilik – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Jimmy Kopak – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Bryce Williamson (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

2008 Program

Supervisors/Senior Geologists:
Andrew Turner, P.Geol. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Senior Geologists:
Amelia Rainbow (Ph.D. candidate) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Junior Geologists and Assistants:
Erika Vye, B.Sc. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Jerry Holmes (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Steve Clarke (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Kyle McMillan, B.Sc. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Drill core sampling was directly supervised by Mr. Turner (APEX). A complete list of individuals involved in the logging and sampling of drill core include:

Supervisors/Logging Geologists:
Andrew Turner, P.Geol. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Jo Price, M.Sc. – CBR Gold Corp.
Amelia Rainbow (Ph.D. candidate) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Duane Petts, B.Sc. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Geological Technicians and Assistants:
Robyn Mann (Geotech) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Samplers (core splitters/cutters):
John Kadjuk – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Jeremy Itkilik – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Brad Williamson (student) – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

2009 Program

Supervisors/Senior Geologists:
Andrew Turner, P.Geol. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Geologists/Assistants:
Jo Price, M.Sc. – CBR Gold Corp.
Simeon Robinson, B.Sc. – CBR Gold Corp.
Erika Vye, B.Sc. – APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Bryce Roberts – APEX Geoscience Ltd.

DATA VERIFICATION

For non-analytical field data checks CBR Gold Corp. (CBG) has instituted a number of protocols and procedures to insure data accuracy and completeness. For rock grab and till samples, samplers are required to enter sample locations into field computers and print out locations on a daily basis to look for errors. Furthermore, field supervisors examine the sample databases for errors or and/or missing data.

With respect to drill hole information, CBG employs a similar protocol of data checking as it uses for rock and till samples. For drilling other than at Three Bluffs, collar locations are checked and double-checked by hand-held GPS. At Three Bluffs, collar locations and initial azimuths and dips are checked utilizing total station survey instruments relative to well established survey control points. As with rock and till sample locations, drill hole collar information is also plotted upon the initiation of each drill hole to insure that the hole is properly located. It should also be noted that the drill database has undergone several reviews in recent years and in the most recent review by Scott Wilson RPA, the authors of a technical report on a revised resource estimate for the Three Bluffs deposit found no significant errors (Blakley and Rennie, 2008). Furthermore, in preparing this report, the author did not encounter any significant issues with respect to either the accuracy or completeness of CBG's databases.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC) PROGRAM

Drill Core Sample Assays

The primary goal of the CBG QA/QC program is to monitor the assaying of drill core samples at TSL by providing a means for measuring the accuracy and precision of results. To this end, the logging geologist inserted standard reference materials and blank samples into the sample sequence in the field. One blank sample and one standard sample were inserted into the sample stream for every 20 core samples, inclusive.

Blanks

Blanks were inserted into the assay stream as part of the QA/QC program for drill core samples so that for every 20 core samples submitted, there would be one blank included. Blanks were often inserted immediately following highly mineralized samples to test for contamination during the preparation process at the laboratory. Blank samples alternated between a sample of blank pulp and a field blank. The blank pulp was purchased from CDN Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C., and is certified as assaying below detectable limits for gold. The analysis of a field blank and a blank pulp allows for the identification of potential contamination during the sample preparation process. The field blank had the added benefit of acting as somewhat of a blind test as it resembled a "real

sample", that is, it could easily be mistaken for a sample collected from a zone of broken core whereas the blank pulp could not.

The field blank comprised coarsely crushed (1" minus) unmineralized rock confirmed by analysis at TSL as containing gold below detectable limits. Approximately 200kg of clean rounded Athabasca Sandstone (quartzite) cobbles were collected from a gravel pit west of Edmonton by APEX staff. The cobbles were shipped to TSL where they underwent a coarse crush to ~1' (2.5cm) minus. The material was riffle split and five (5) 1kg sub-samples were collected for analysis. The five sub-samples were prepared in accordance with the procedures outlined earlier in this report and two (2) low-level fire assays with AA finish were completed on each. All ten fire assays failed to identifiy gold above detectable limits (<5ppb).

Company Inserted Standard Reference Materials

Geological technicians made up standard samples as they pre-numbered and tagged sample bags prior to core cutting/splitting. Each standard sample comprised one 50g sachet of a standard pulp that was placed into a numbered sample bag along with a sample tag from the current sample sequence. Each standard was selected essentially at random from one of four boxes stored in the coreshack that were simply marked as Standards A through I so as to distinguish them from each other and from the blank pulp sachets. Each standard sample was then secured with a plastic cable tie and put aside until core sampling was completed. Core and standard samples were then assembled for shipping as described in preceding sections of this report. Other than the sample number, no other identification was present on the standard sachets (or blank pulps) submitted to TSL.

As a matter of routine, the values of standard (and blank) samples included within each batch of assay results reported by TSL was reviewed on receipt of each assay certificate. If an individual assay result for a standard sample returned a value outside acceptable limits, then TSL was contacted and re-assaying of that batch of samples was requested. Additional standard samples were immediately issued to TSL for inclusion in the sample batches to be re-assayed.

TSL Internal Standard Samples

TSL routinely inserts their own standard samples in batches of assays as a means of monitoring its own performance. These standards were not submitted by CBR, but are discussed here as they represent an additional check on laboratory accuracy and precision. The fire assay ovens at TSL handle trays comprising 24 crucibles that comprise 22 actual samples, 1 internal standard and 1 internal blank.

TSL Repeat Analyses

As a matter of routine, TSL often conducts repeat analyses on samples during the fire assay process as a secondary accuracy check. These repeat analyses are not requested by CBG and were performed by TSL on samples from lots with CBG standard sample assay results that fell within acceptable limits of accuracy. These repeated analyses represent the assaying of a second sub-sample of pulp.

CBG Check Assays

CBG instructs TSL annually to forward coarse reject material from 10 percent of the drill core samples to ALS Chemex, in Vancouver, for re-analysis. The selection of "check assay" samples was essentially random, whilst ensuring a reasonable spread of values. Check assays were performed on samples that were originally analyzed by the gravimetric fire assay and screen metallic fire assay techniques. The selection of samples to be checked by Chemex was coordinated by CBG in order to insure the selection of samples covering a range of original assay values ranging from below detection (<0.03 g/Au/t) to 20gAu/t for the gravimetric technique (20gAu/t being the upper limit of the FA-GR technique under the CBG assay protocol), and from 0.05gAu/t to 57.5gAu/t for the screen metallic technique. Along with the samples, TSL sent the CBR fire assay protocol to Chemex in order to insure uniformity of assay procedures.

Rock Grab Sample Assays

Rock grab samples are generally collected at an earlier stage of exploration than are drill core samples as the data from their analysis is normally used to assist in the identification of drill targets. It is often the relative abundance of various elements found in rock samples that is of greatest importance whereas it is normally the absolute abundance of elements in drill core samples that is of significance as this data has the potential for being utilized in resource calculations. As a result, the QA/QC program for rock grab sample assaying was less comprehensive than that for drill core samples.

CBG does not include internal standard or blank materials within the rock grab sample stream. As a matter of routine, TSL inserts its own standard reference materials as the primary means of monitoring accuracy and precision during the assaying process. Standard samples with different gold contents were utilized depending upon the assay technique used. TSL often conducted repeat analyses on samples during the fire assay process as a secondary accuracy check. These repeated analyses represent the assaying of a second sub-sample of pulp.

Till Sample Assays

All till samples were shipped directly to TSL in Saskatoon, for processing and analysis. The samples were dried, disaggregated and sieved to collect the -63µm fine fraction (silt-clay fraction). Gold was determined by Aqua Reqia Digest. CBG doesnot insert standard samples into the sample stream but relies upon TSL internal standards as a measure of precision. Standard

ICP Analysis

In addition to the precious metal assay procedures discussed above, all of the drill core samples and all of the rock grab and till samples were analysed by ICP-AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry). All samples were all prepared and assayed at TSL in Saskatoon, SK. TSL collected a sub-sample of pulp that were sent to ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for ICP analysis. All ICP analyses were performed on samples once prepared using a tri-acid (total) digestion). As a matter of routine, ACME inserts standard samples into the sample sequence as a measure of accuracy Analytical precision is also measured by ACME internal duplicate assays.

2007 QAQC

2007 Drill Core Fire Assay QA/QC

In 2007, a total of 4853 drill core samples was collected and sent to TSL for gold analysis. This includes 476 standard samples or blank samples that were inserted into the sample sequence.

2007 Blanks

A total of 239 blank samples were inserted in the sample stream during the 2007 drill program comprising 124 blank pulps and 115 field blanks. All of the blanks were analyzed by gravimetric fire assay, as were all of the regular core samples, the lower detection limit for which is 0.03gAu/t (30ppb). None of the blank samples assayed above detectable limits for gold (0.03gAu/t). As a result, it can be concluded that here was no evidence of significant contamination of samples, either between samples during preparation or from other sources within the laboratory, during the analysis of 2007 core samples.

2007 Standard Reference Materials

Throughout the 2007 Committee Bay drill program 237 standard samples were inserted in the sample stream by CBG. The certified values and acceptable analytical ranges for the standard samples used during the 2007 drill program are tabulated below (Table 9).

Table 9. Standard Reference Materials Inserted Into the 2007 Drill Core Assay Sample Stream.

Field Identifier	Standard (Supplier and Identifier)	Certified Value (gAu/t)	Interlab Standard Deviation (gAu/t)	Acceptable Analytical Range (+/-2SD's)	
				High	Low
Standard B	CDN Labs SJ-10	2.643	0.12	2.763	2.523
Standard C	Rocklabs SP-17	18.125	0.434	18.99	17.26
Standard E	CDN Labs GS-5b	4.83	0.38	5.21	4.45
Standard F	CDN Labs GS-5c	4.74	0.14	5.02	4.46
Standard G	CDN Labs GS-1P5B	1.46	0.06	1.58	1.34

The analytical data for each of the five standard samples is illustrated in Appendix 2 and a summary of analytical statistics is provided in Table 10. The results for the standard samples fell within acceptable limits at the 95% confidence limit and therefore no significant issues with respect to laboratory precision were identified.

No batches of samples were re-assayed by TSL in 2007 due to the "failing" of standard sample assays.

Table 10. Summary of 2007 Standard Sample Assay Results.

Standard Name	Certified Data			2007 Analytical Data			No. of Analyses	No. of Fails	% Fail
	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD			
Standard B CDN Labs GS-7	2.643	0.12	4.5%	2.65	0.08	8.7%	46	4	8.7%
Standard C Rocklabs SP-17	18.13	0.43	2.4%	18.47	0.21	1.2%	48	0	0.0%
Standard E CDN Labs GS-5b	4.83	0.38	7.9%	4.76	0.17	3.6%	53	2	3.7%
Standard F CDN Labs GS-5c	4.74	0.28	5.9%	4.78	0.10	2.1%	47	1	2.1%
Standard G CDN Labs GS-1P5B	1.46	0.12	8.2%	1.47	0.10	6.7%	43	5	11.6%

The data in Table 10 shows that there appears to have been an acceptable amount of analytical precision in the assaying of core samples throughout the 2007 exploration program. Although there were several 2SD "failures" during the year, the values of these erratic results actually lie just outside the 2SD limit and are well within the 3SD limit, which would certainly warrant an immediate re-assay. The Analytical averages for all five standard samples match the certified values for each to within +/-2%. Also, the 2007 analytical standard deviations and percent relative standard deviations of each

standard very closely match the certified standard deviations and percent relative standard deviations.

The results of a statistical test for precision performed upon the CBG standard samples are presented in Table 11. The CHIINV value is the calculated expected variance based upon a given number of tests, the standard deviation of the standard samples analyses and a 95% confidence level (95% being accepted). This calculated value is then compared with the result of the expression n(S)/(s), where n is the number of lots or analyses, S is the square of the standard deviation for the analyses, and s is the square of the interlab standard deviation for the standard. If the n(S)/(s) result is lower than CHIINV, then there is good precision. The CHIINV and n(S)/(s) values will change depending upon the total number of samples in data set and the standard deviation of the data set (i.e. the standard sample analyses). The data in Table 11 shows that there was acceptable analytical precision for Standards C, E and F, but that standards B and G have precision issues. A further check of the data associated with these failed batches indicated that none were returned from samples that were utilized in the calculation of the Three Bluffs resource and so no further action was taken by CBG.

Table 11. Precision Test for 2007 Standard Sample Assay Results.

Standard	Cert. Value (gAu/t)	Cert. Std. Dev. (s) (+/-gAu/t)	Analytical Std. Dev. (S) (+/-gAu/t)	No. of Analyses (n)	CHIINV (@95% confidence and n-1)	Precision Test n(S)/(s)	Result (Test < CHIINV = PASS)
Standard B Rocklabs SJ-10	2.643	0.06	0.08	46	61.66	84.89	FAIL
Standard C Rocklabs SP-17	18.13	0.434	0.21	48	64.00	11.57	PASS
Standard E CDN Labs GS-5	4.83	0.38	0.17	53	68.83	43.28	PASS
Standard F CDN Labs GS-5	4.74	0.28	0.10	47	62.83	23.88	PASS
Standard G CDN Labs GS-5	1.46	0.12	0.10	43	58.12	114.87	FAIL

2007 TSL Internal Standard Reference Materials

A total of 213 gravimetric fire assays were conducted on TSL standard samples along with that of CBG drill core samples throughout the 2007 exploration program. One standard sample were used by TSL and their certified values and acceptable ranges are presented in Table 12.

Table 12. TSL Internal Standard Reference Materials (2007).

Standard (Supplier and Identifier)	Certified Value (gAu/t)	Standard Deviation (gAu/t)	Acceptable Analytical Range (+/-2SD's)	
			High	Low
TSL AuM-3	6.67	0.639	7.307	6.031

A summary of the assay results (FA-GR) for the TSL standard samples is presented in Table 13 and in Appendix 2. The data shows that there was good overall accuracy with respect to the analyses of the three standards in that the average assay result for each varied from the certified value by less than 1%. Also, the standard deviation of the analyses was less than the interlab standard deviation for the standards and no assays fell outside the 2SD limit. Also, Table 14 provides the results of statistical precision tests performed upon the two TSL standards that show that there was good analytical precision in the data sets.

Table 13. Summary of 2007 TSL Internal Standard Sample Assay Results in Drillcore samples.

Standard Name	Certified Data			2006 Analytical Data			No. of Analyses	No. of Fails	% Fail
	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD			
TSL AuM-3	6.67	0.319	4.8%	6.78	0.26	3.85%	213	0	0.0%

Table 14. Precision Test for 2007 TSL Internal Standard Sample Assay Results in Drillcore samples.

Standard	Cert. Value (gAu/t)	Cert. Std. Dev. (s) (+/-gAu/t)	Analytical Std. Dev. (S) (+/-gAu/t)	No. of Analyses (n)	CHIINV (@95% confidence and n-1)	Precision Test n(S)/(s)	Result (Test < CHIINV = PASS)
TSL AuM-3	6.67	0.32	0.26	213	246.97	109.63	PASS

2007 TSL Repeat Analyses

The TSL repeat analyses demonstrates a reasonable level of reproducibility of the original assay results, which is indicated by the calculated correlation coefficient of 0.83 (Appendix 2).

2007 CBG Check Assays

A total of 319 2007 drill core samples were sent to ALS Chemex in Vancouver for check assays comparing both the 2AT gravimetric and metallic screen fire assay techniques.

In general, the two fire assay techniques show good correlation with some variance. The gravimetric fire assays (296 samples in total) show a reasonable correlation between original and check assay results. The correlation coefficient is 0.71 (Appendix 2).

The Chemex and TSL screen metallic check assays showed a good degree of correlation (correlation coefficient 0.99) The minor variation between the 23 original and check screen metallic assays can be explained by the overall high tenor of gold content and a variation in gold distribution between the original sample assayed at TSL and the coarse reject assayed by Chemex. The observed variation may actually be more a result of the manner in which screened metallic assays are calculated rather than a reflection of problems within the laboratories. Since a screen metallic assay represents the weighted average of assays performed on the plus and minus fractions of a screened pulp, which will naturally be more heavily weighted to the assay of the fine fraction (~95% of the pulp), a small variation in the amount of fine gold, that is gold passing through the 150 mesh screen, will have a large affect on the overall grade of the sample.

The appears to be good correlation between the 296 original TSL gravimetric and 23 original TSL screen metallic fire assays and check assays performed by ALS Chemex. The variation observed between the original TSL assays and the Chemex check assays may simply be a result of natural variations in gold content between the original sample and the coarse reject sent for check assaying.

2007 Rock Grab Sample QA/QC

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to rock grab sample assaying from 2007, including an examination of TSL's internal standard reference material assays and repeat analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2007 Committee Bay rock grab samples (see Appendix 2).

2007 Till Sample QA/QC

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to till sample assaying from 2007, including an examination of TSL's internal standard reference material assays and repeat analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2007 Committee Bay till samples (see Appendix 2).

2007 ICP Data Analysis

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to the ICP analyses completed on subsamples of drill core, rock grab and till samples analyzed in 2007, including an examination of Acme Labs' internal standard

reference materials and repeat (duplicate) analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the ICP chemical analyses performed on 2007 Committee Bay drill core, rock grab or till samples (see Appendix 2).

2008 QA/QC

2008 Drill Core Fire Assay QA/QC

In 2008, a total of 2385 drill core samples was collected and sent to TSL for gold analysis. This includes 249 standard samples or blank samples that were inserted into the sample sequence.

2008 Blanks

A total of 125 blank samples were inserted in the sample stream during the 2008 drill program comprising 63 blank pulps and 62 field blanks. All of the blanks were analyzed by gravimetric fire assay, as were all of the regular core samples, the lower detection limit for which is 0.03gAu/t (30ppb). None of the blank samples assayed above detectable limits for gold (0.03gAu/t). As a result, it can be concluded that here was no evidence of significant contamination of samples, either between samples during preparation or from other sources within the laboratory, during the analysis of 2008 core samples.

2008 Standard Reference Materials

Throughout the 2008 Committee Bay drill program 124 standard samples were inserted in the sample stream by CBG. The certified values and acceptable analytical ranges for the standard samples used during the 2008 drill program are tabulated below (Table 15).

Table 15. Standard Reference Materials Inserted Into the 2008 Drill Core Assay Sample Stream.

Field Identifier	Standard (Supplier and Identifier)	Certified Value (gAu/t)	Interlab Standard Deviation (gAu/t)	Acceptable Analytical Range (+/-2SD's)	
				High	Low
Standard C	Rocklabs SP-17	18.125	0.434	18.99	17.26
Standard E	CDN Labs GS-5b	4.83	0.38	5.21	4.45
Standard F	CDN Labs GS-5c	4.74	0.14	5.02	4.46
Standard G	CDN Labs GS-1P5B	1.46	0.06	1.58	1.34
Standard H	Rocklabs SL34	5.893	0.14	6.173	5.613
Standard I	Rocklabs SE29	0.597	0.016	0.629	0.565

The analytical data for each of the six standard samples is presented below (also see Appendix 2) and a summary of analytical statistics is provided in Table 16. The results for the standard samples fell within mostly acceptable limits at the 95% confidence limit and therefore no significant issues with respect to laboratory precision were identified. While Standard H and I did show some errors, no laboratory issues were identified when screened and the error were likely due to homogenization of the original standard sample. For this reason, both of those standards were removed from the standard stream mid program.

No batches of samples were re-assayed by TSL in 2008 due to the "failing" of standard sample assays.

Table 16. Summary of 2008 Standard Sample Assay Results.

Standard Name	Certified Data			2008 Analytical Data			No. of Analyses	No. of Fails	% Fail
	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD			
Standard C Rocklabs SP-17	18.13	0.43	2.4%	18.44	0.15	0.8%	10	0	0.0%
Standard E CDN Labs GS-5b	4.83	0.38	7.9%	4.67	0.49	10.4%	21	2	9.5%
Standard F CDN Labs GS-5c	4.74	0.28	5.9%	4.69	0.20	4.2%	38	3	7.9%
Standard G CDN Labs GS-1P5B	1.46	0.12	8.2%	1.47	0.15	10.0%	36	6	16.7%
Standard H Rocklabs SL34	5.893	0.14	2.3%	5.58	0.43	7.6%	11	6	54.5%
Standard I Rocklabs SE29	0.597	0.016	2.7%	0.56	0.05	9.6%	8	4	50.0%

The data in Table 16 shows that there appears to have been an acceptable amount of analytical precision in the assaying of core samples throughout the 2008 exploration program. The Analytical averages for all six standard samples match the certified values for each to within +/-2%. Also, the 2008 analytical standard deviations and percent relative standard deviations of each standard very closely match the certified standard deviations and percent relative standard deviations.

The results of a statistical test for precision performed upon the CBG standard samples are presented in Table 17. The CHIINV value is the calculated expected variance based upon a given number of tests, the standard deviation of the standard samples analyses and a 95% confidence level (95% being accepted). This calculated value is then compared with the result of the expression n(S)/(s), where n is the number of lots or analyses, S is the square of the standard deviation for the analyses, and s is the square of the interlab standard deviation for the standard. If the n(S)/(s) result is lower than CHIINV, then there is good precision. The CHIINV and n(S)/(s) values will change depending upon the total number of samples in data set and the standard deviation of the data set (i.e. the standard sample analyses). The data in Table

17 shows that there was acceptable analytical precision for all the Standards. The failure of a number of standards with respect to the precision is likely due to the poor quality of the two standards E, F, G and I, and the low number of analyses within certain standard groups.

Table 17. Precision Test for 2008 Standard Sample Assay Results.

Standard	Cert. Value (gAu/t)	Cert. Std. Dev. (s) (+/-gAu/t)	Analytical Std. Dev. (S) (+/-gAu/t)	No. of Analyses (n)	CHIINV (@95% confidence and n-1)	Precision Test n(S)/(s)	Result (Test < CHIINV = PASS)
Standard C Rocklabs SP-17	18.13	0.43	0.15	10	16.92	1.39	PASS
Standard E CDN Labs GS-5	4.83	0.38	0.49	21	31.41	58.85	FAIL
Standard F CDN Labs GS-5	4.74	0.14	0.20	38	52.19	124.19	FAIL
Standard G CDN Labs GS-5	1.46	0.06	0.15	36	49.80	630.98	FAIL
Standard H Rocklabs SL34	5.983	0.14	0.43	11	18.31	9.34	PASS
Standard I Rocklabs SE29	0.597	0.016	0.05	8	14.07	38.75	FAIL

2008 TSL Internal Standard Reference Materials

A total of 164 gravimetric fire assays were conducted on TSL standard samples along with that of CBG drill core samples throughout the 2008 exploration program. Two standard sample were used by TSL and their certified values and acceptable ranges are presented in Table 18.

Table 18. TSL Internal Standard Reference Materials (2008).

Standard (Supplier and Identifier)	Certified Value (gAu/t)	Standard Deviation (gAu/t)	Acceptable Analytical Range (+/-2SD's)	
			High	Low
TSL GS-10B	8.64	0.245	9.13	8.14
TSL SN38	8.573	0.158	8.889	8.257

A summary of the assay results (FA-GR) for the TSL standard samples is presented in Table 19 and in Appendix 2. The data shows that there was good overall accuracy with respect to the analyses of the three standards in that the average assay result for each varied from the certified value by less than 1%. Also, the standard deviation of the analyses was less than the interlab standard

deviation for the standards and minimal assays fell outside the 2SD limit. Also, Table 20 shows the results of statistical precision tests performed upon the two TSL standards that show that there was acceptable analytical precision in the data sets.

Table 19. Summary of 2008 TSL Internal Standard Sample Assay Results in Drill Core Samples.

Standard Name	Certified Data			2008 Analytical Data			No. of Analyses	No. of Fails	% Fail
	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD	Au (g/t)	SD (gAu/t)	%RSD			
TSL GS-10B	8.64	0.245	2.8%	8.66	0.28	3.30%	75	1	1.3%
TSL SN38	8.573	0.158	1.8%	8.54	0.15	1.80%	89	0	0.00%

Table 20. Precision Test for 2008 TSL Internal Standard Sample Assay Results in Drill Core Samples.

Standard	Cert. Value (gAu/t)	Cert. Std. Dev. (s) (+/-gAu/t)	Analytical Std. Dev. (S) (+/-gAu/t)	No. of Analyses (n)	CHIINV (@95% confidence and n-1)	Precision Test n(S)/(s)	Result (Test < CHIINV = PASS)
TSL GS-10B	8.64	0.25	0.28	75	95.08	24.08	PASS
TSL SN38	8.57	0.16	0.15	89	110.9	45.37	PASS

2008 TSL Repeat Analyses

The TSL repeat analyses demonstrates a reasonable level of reproducibility of the original assay results, which is indicated by the calculated correlation coefficient of 0.84 from 343 analyses.

2008 Rock Grab Sample QA/QC

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to rock grab sample assaying from 2008, including an examination of TSL's internal standard reference material assays and repeat analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2008 Committee Bay rock grab samples (see Appendix 2).

2008 Till Sample QA/QC

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to till sample assaying from 2008, including an examination of TSL's internal standard reference material assays and repeat analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2008 Committee Bay till samples (see Appendix 2).

2008 ICP Data Analysis

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to the ICP analyses completed on subsamples of drill core, rock grab and till samples analyzed in 2008, including an examination of Acme Labs' internal standard reference materials and repeat (duplicate) analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the ICP chemical analyses performed on 2008 Committee Bay drill core, rock grab or till samples (see Appendix 2).

2009 QA/QC

There was no drilling completed in 2009.

2009 Rock Grab Sample QA/QC

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to rock grab sample assaying from 2009, including an examination of TSL's internal standard reference material assays and repeat analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2009 Committee Bay rock grab samples (see Appendix 2).

2009 Till Sample QA/QC

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to till sample assaying from 2009, including an examination of TSL's internal standard reference material assays and repeat analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the gold assaying of the 2009 Committee Bay till samples (see Appendix 2).

2009 ICP Data Analysis

The author has completed an analysis of the QA/QC data with respect to the ICP analyses completed on subsamples of drill core, rock grab and till samples analyzed in 2009, including an examination of Acme Labs' internal standard reference materials and repeat (duplicate) analyses. From this data it can be concluded that there were no significant issues with respect to the ICP chemical analyses performed on 2009 Committee Bay drill core, rock grab or till samples (see Appendix 2).

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The mineral claims and leases currently comprising the Committee Bay Property extend for some 225km, from the Laughland Lake area in the southwest to the Ellice Hills in the northeast, and covers some 225,569 ha (557,323 acres) of ground on portions of four 1:250,000 NTS map sheets. As a result, the area adjacent to the property encompasses exploration projects of other companies exploring for gold along the Committee Bay greenstone belt as well as companies engaged in diamond exploration both on, and adjacent to, the belt (see Figure 2).

In the fall of 2002, some 24 mineral claims were staked along the Committee Bay belt and were registered to 4075251 Canada Inc. These claims were subsequently explored by Bay Resources Ltd. during 2004, but no activity has been noted since then. Details of the exploration program conducted by Bay Resources during 2004 are not available. A press release issued Jan. 4, 2005, by Bay Resources (Bay Resources, 2005) indicated that the 2004 exploration program comprised 176 line-km of ground geophysical surveying (HLEM) and prospecting on the WREN claims northeast of Three Bluffs as well as prospecting on other of their claims along the belt. Fieldwork resulted in the collection of 1,576 rock samples. The Press Release indicated only that a maximum assay of 100g/t Au was achieved on the WREN claims adjacent to Three Bluffs. In 2008, CBG assisted in the demobilization of Bay's main camp at Walker Lake. The majority of the claims registered to 4075251 Canada Inc. have been maintained in good standing (see Figure 2).

In September of 2003, Strongbow Resources Ltd., now Strongbow Exploration Inc., completed a staking program along the Committee Bay belt. In total, Strongbow staked some 102 mineral claims covering approximately 220,000 acres of land. On July 28, 2004, Strongbow announced it had concluded an agreement with Allyn Resources Ltd., whereby Allyn had the option to earn up to a 60% interest in Strongbow's 87,500ha Committee Bay gold property by spending $7 million over 5 years. Allyn subsequently completed fixed wing airborne magnetic surveys over the mineral claims in 2004. In 2005, Allyn and Strongbow modified their original agreement and Strongbow agreed to fund a $150,000 field program at Committee Bay in exchange for 1,000,000 common shares in Allyn and 250,000 share purchase warrants. Furthermore, Allyn's maximum interest in the property was lowered to 49% and the expenditure requirement was lowered to $4 million to be completed prior to December 31, 2009. No results have thus far been released, however, the Strongbow website indicates that the property was returned to Strongbow by Allyn in March of 2006. Since that time, the property has not been maintained and only 3 mineral claims remain in good standing (see Figure 2).

The diamond rights to all of Committee Bay's land holdings in Nunavut were vended to Canadian junior explorer Indicator Mineral Inc. (IME) in 2004 (see

CBR Press Release – April 28, 2004). IME conducted significant exploration programs at Committee Bay during the summers of 2005 and 2006, on both the Committee Bay property and other of its land holdings in the area, comprising airborne geophysics, till sampling, drift prospecting and drilling. In September of 2005, IME announced that it had identified kimberlitic float at both its Darby and Barrow properties north of the Committee Bay greenstone belt (see IME Press Release – September 8, 2005), and that Kimberlite float from Barrow had proven to be diamondiferous (see IME Press Release – September 27, 2005). IME, and/or its' partners, continue to conduct mineral exploration work on these properties.

In addition to the diamond exploration conducted on and around the Committee Bay Property by Indicator Minerals, as discussed above, there was also significant interest for diamond exploration adjacent to the Committee Bay belt between 2003 and 2007 by companies such as Diamonds North, Diamondex, Kennecott, BHP and Trigon Exploration. For the most part, these projects are no longer active, however, Diamonds North and Diamondex are continuing to explore properties north of the Committee Bay belt on map sheets 56O and adjacent maps sheets further north.

The nearest gold project of significance to the Committee Bay Project is the Meadowbank Project now owned by Agnico-Eagle. Agnico-Eagle acquired the project, which is located approximately 70km north of Baker Lake (see Figure 1), from Cumberland Resources in 2007. Mine construction is nearing completion and initial production is anticipated in early 2010. Gold mineralization is present in several deposits hosted within Archean supracrustal rocks of the Woodburn Lake Group, correlative with the Prince Albert Group rocks found at Committee Bay. Current reserves and resources are as follows;

Category*	Gold (g/t)	Tonnes (,000's)	Ounces (,000's)
Probable Reserve	3.45	32,773	3,638
Indicated Resource	2.17	21,956	1,531
Inferred Resource	2.78	4,953	443

* Agnico-Eagle website (www.agnico-eagle.com)

Significant gold resources have also been discovered, and continue to be advanced, at the Meliadine Project, owned by Comaplex Minerals Corp., located 24km northwest of Rankin Inlet, NU. At the Meliadine Project gold is hosted within Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Rankin Group and deposits are typical of shear zone hosted lode gold deposits. Several gold deposits have been identified with the Tiriganiaq being the most significant with an approximate Measured and Indicated gold resources of 2.72Moz and a further Inferred gold resource of 1.04Moz (see Comaplex website – www.comaplex.com).

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

In 2003, the company submitted samples of mineralized core from the Three Bluffs deposit for preliminary metallurgical testing at Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories Inc. located in Salt Lake City, Utah. Although limited in size and spatial distribution, the samples of core submitted by CBG were representative of the mineralization at Three Bluffs comprising silicified and sulphidized iron formation. Dawson was asked to conduct a preliminary assessment of the gold recovery possible from this material. A report was subsequently prepared by Dawson Metallurgical entitled "Results of Leach Tests and Diagnostic Floatation Testing on Samples from the Committee Bay Project" (Allen, 2003). The complete report was appended to the 2003 Committee Bay exploration summary report (Turner and L'Heureux, 2003). The result of the preliminary testwork, which included a recommendation for further testwork, were subsequently discussed in a press release by CBG (see CBG Press Release – January 26, 2004) as follows;

Preliminary diagnostic test work on the Committee Bay composite sample yielded the following results:

- *Over 92% of the gold is available at conventional grind sizes, and can be extracted by direct cyanidation, albeit with high cyanide consumption due to the pyrrhotite content of the ore.*
- *There is no evidence of "preg-robbing" behavior, nor of significant gold occlusion by silicates or refractory minerals.*
- *A high proportion of the gold is free – 62% was recoverable into a 1.2% mass gravity concentrate. This could be further upgraded to yield 58% of the total gold at a grade of 2,228 g/t.*
- *The sulphides respond readily to flotation – following the gravity step, 28% of the total gold could be floated to a bulk sulphide concentrate.*

Recently, further metallurgical testwork was conducted on samples of Three Bluffs mineralization comprising exploratory gravity concentration, cyanide leaching and froth flotation studies (see CBG Press Release – March 2, 2009). The work was completed by PRA (Process Research Associates Ltd.) in Richmond, BC, and was supervised by independent metallurgical consultant Kevin Scott, P.Eng., of Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., Vancouver, BC. The test sample comprised approximately 110kg of cut drill core samples composited from 2007 drill holes that had been previously sampled by CBG. The sample represented an average estimated LOM (Life Of Mine) grade of 4.3 gAu/t and 7.5% Sulphur. Gold recovery results from preliminary testing are provided in Table 21 below.

Table 21. Gold Recovery Three Bluffs Project

Process	Mass	Grade (gAu/t)	Gold Recovery
Gravity and Flotation (Locked Cycle)	18%	30.5	95.8%
Rougher Floatation only	15%	60.5	97.2%
Gravity only	7%	47.7	77.9%
Cyanide Leaching (72 hours)			94.6%

Additional gravity recovery testwork on Three Bluffs mineralization was performed at the Knelson Research & Technology Centre, Langley, BC. A 18 kg sample taken from a composite of coarse reject material from 2007 drill hole core assay samples was subjected to multi-pass testing utilizing Knelson's bench scale KC-MD3 enhanced gravity concentrator to examine recovery trends for gold and gold-bearing sulphides.

The metallurgical results indicate that a combination of gravity and flotation extraction, followed by cyanide leaching of sulphide concentrates, is the optimal processing methodology for Three Bluffs mineralization. It is anticipated based on the 2009 metallurgical testwork that a gravity-flotation recovery of 95% followed by a cyanide leach of the concentrates which would extract 98% of the gold is possible. The overall recovery from such a processing circuit would be approximately 93%.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

THREE BLUFFS RESOURCE ESTIMATION (2004)

During the fall of 2004, geologists with CBG and APEX Geoscience Ltd. worked to complete a geological model of the Three Bluffs deposit. Subsequently, this model was used to complete an initial resource estimate for the deposit. Both the geological modeling and the resource estimation efforts were reviewed and approved by independent consultants with Roscoe Postle Associates (now Scott Wilson RPA) of Vancouver and a technical report was subsequently produced (dated December 16, 2004) entitled "Technical Report On The Three Bluffs Area, Nunavut, Canada" (Rennie and Wallis, 2004). The geological modeling and resource estimation effort at Three Bluffs was also summarized by Turner and L'Heureux (2005). With a 4.0 gAu/t cut-off, an inferred mineral resource at Three Bluffs was estimated to be 1.27 million tonnes grading 10.23 gAu/t with approximately 417,000 contained ounces of gold. The global resource at Three Bluffs, utilizing a 1.0 gAu/t cut-off, was estimated at 5.08 million tonnes grading 4.02 gAu/t with approximately 657,000 contained ounces of gold (CBG press release November 29, 2004).

Following the 2004 field season, the Three Bluffs deposit area had been tested by 49 drill holes spread along 900m of iron-formation bearing stratigraphy. Most of drilling was completed to relatively shallow levels (>100m), with the deeper holes being located at the eastern end of the drill grid. Stratigraphic elements in the area trend 060^{o} and comprise magnetite-chert iron formation, greywackes, rhyolites, dacite, which have been intruded by diorite and various mafic to felsic, locally porphyritic, dykes. The main structural element appears to be an upright isoclinal fold (anticline) defined by iron formation and locally cored by greywacke. However, stratigraphic units do not appear to be symmetrically arranged about the axial plane of the anticline giving the appearance of a homoclinal assemblage. Geochemical marker units (high Na +Zr, Th dacite and high P/Ti iron formation) identified utilizing multi-acid ICP-MS lithogeochemical data support the fold model but also demonstrate significant variation in thickness between the limbs.

Gold mineralization occurs primarily within sulphidized iron formation and appears to be best developed within the hinge of the fold near surface, although significant mineralization also occurs within iron formation within the limbs. The best gold grades are associated with quartz veining and intense sericite alteration within iron formation. The fold hinge in the iron formation has been removed by erosion in the western portion of the drill area, and has been truncated at shallow levels by a gently dipping diorite intrusion to the east.

The Three Bluffs gold resource contained within 1 g/t and 3 g/t gradeshells was estimated using Inverse Distance Squared (ID2), Inverse Distance Cubed (ID3) and Kriging algorithm. The north limb and south limb solids were processed

separately for each gradeshell and by each algorithm and their respective results were combined on a percent basis. Results expressed as cumulative tabulations by block grade for the ID2, ID3 and Kriging algorithms are presented in Tables 22a, b and c, and 23a, b and c, respectively, for the 1 g/t gradeshell and the 3 g/t gradeshell.

Table 22a. Three Bluffs Resource Calculation Results - 1 g/t gradeshell, ID2

1 Gram Shell	ID2	Cumulative				
Block Grade g/t Au	Volume M3 (1000's)	Density t/m3	Tonnage t (1000's)	Au g/t	Au kg	Au ounces
15-999	92.46	3.10	286.62	22.33	6,398.90	205,752.41
12-15	109.76	3.10	340.26	20.87	7,102.30	228,369.77
10-12	130.38	3.10	404.17	19.31	7,805.10	250,967.85
8-10	177.38	3.10	549.88	16.57	9,112.00	292,990.35
5-8	317.42	3.10	984.00	11.92	11,727.00	377,073.95
4-5	408.74	3.10	1,267.09	10.23	12,965.30	416,890.68
3-4	612.00	3.10	1,897.19	7.99	15,151.20	487,176.85
2-3	863.23	3.10	2,672.02	6.36	17,029.00	547,556.27
1-2	1,638.71	3.10	5,080.00	4.02	20,428.60	656,868.17
0-1	2,110.47	3.10	6,542.47	3.27	21,410.80	688,450.16
Total	**2,110.47**	**3.10**	**6,542.47**	**3.27**	**21,410.80**	**688,450.16**

Table 22b. Three Bluffs Resource Calculation Results - 1 g/t gradeshell, ID3

1 Gram Shell	ID3	Cumulative				
Block Grade g/t Au	Volume M3 (1000's)	Density t/m3	Tonnage t (1000's)	Au g/t	Au kg	Au ounces
15-999	90.90	3.10	281.80	22.58	6,362.80	204,591.64
12-15	108.31	3.10	335.76	21.09	7,080.60	227,672.03
10-12	130.73	3.10	405.27	19.34	7,838.30	252,035.37
8-10	176.54	3.10	547.26	16.65	9,109.30	292,903.54
5-8	311.44	3.10	965.45	12.06	11,641.60	374,327.97
4-5	413.53	3.10	1,281.93	10.17	13,032.60	419,054.66
3-4	608.60	3.10	1,886.67	8.02	15,127.20	486,405.14
2-3	865.64	3.10	2,683.48	6.36	17,054.60	548,379.42
1-2	1,636.03	3.10	5,071.70	4.03	20,437.40	657,151.13
0-1	2,110.47	3.10	6,542.47	3.28	21,427.90	689,000.00
Total	**2,110.47**	**3.10**	**6,542.47**	**3.38**	**21,427.90**	**689,000.00**

Table 22c. Three Bluffs Resource Calculation Results - 1 g/t gradeshell, Kriging

1 Gram Shell	KRG	Cumulative				
Block Grade g/t Au	**Volume M3 (1000's)**	**Density t/m3**	**Tonnage t (1000's)**	**Au g/t**	**Au kg**	**Au ounces**
15-999	85.89	3.10	266.25	22.12	5,890.37	189,382.71
12-15	114.54	3.10	355.07	19.97	7,091.95	228,014.93
10-12	131.66	3.10	408.16	18.82	7,679.59	246,908.20
8-10	170.99	3.10	530.06	16.56	8,777.63	282,211.79
5-8	312.14	3.10	967.64	11.80	11,414.76	366,998.61
4-5	406.03	3.10	1,258.71	10.09	12,703.73	408,440.81
3-4	617.79	3.10	1,915.14	7.83	14,999.57	482,254.64
2-3	882.05	3.10	2,734.35	6.21	16,984.89	546,085.21
1-2	1,646.81	3.10	5,105.11	3.97	20,281.61	652,078.96
0-1	2,110.47	3.10	6,542.47	3.25	21,250.43	683,227.78
Total	**2,110.47**	**3.10**	**6,542.47**	**3.25**	**21,250.43**	**683,277.78**

Table 23a. Three Bluffs Resource Calculation Results - 3 g/t gradeshell, ID2

3 Gram Shell	ID2	Cumulative				
Block Grade g/t Au	**Volume M3 (1000's)**	**Density t/m3**	**Tonnage t (1000's)**	**Au g/t**	**Au kg**	**Au ounces**
15-999	84.51	3.10	261.99	22.86	5,988.70	192,562.70
12-15	120.77	3.10	374.38	20.06	7,508.90	241,443.73
10-12	150.70	3.10	467.16	18.27	8,533.80	274,398.71
8-10	195.57	3.10	606.25	16.13	9,776.30	314,350.48
5-8	270.49	3.10	838.53	13.40	11,239.70	361,405.14
4-5	341.99	3.10	1060.18	11.53	12,225.50	393,102.89
3-4	453.99	3.10	1407.38	9.54	13,421.90	431,572.35
2-3	532.50	3.10	1650.75	8.49	14,020.20	450,810.29
1-2	565.96	3.10	1754.47	8.09	14,190.90	456,299.04
0-1	585.31	3.10	1814.45	7.84	14,222.80	457,324.76
Total	**585.31**	**3.10**	**1814.45**	**7.84**	**14,222.80**	**457,324.76**

Table 23b. Three Bluffs Resource Calculation Results - 3 g/t gradeshell, ID3

3 Gram Shell	ID3	Cumulative				
Block Grade g/t Au	Volume M3 (1000's)	Density t/m3	Tonnage t (1000's)	Au g/t	Au kg	Au ounces
15-999	86.23	3.10	267.31	22.97	6.139.60	197,414.79
12-15	116.49	3.10	361.10	20.55	7,420.80	238,610.93
10-12	150.54	3.10	466.67	18.42	8,594.90	276,363.34
8-10	194.27	3.10	602.23	16.27	9,800.70	315,135.05
5-8	271.17	3.10	840.63	13.45	11,305.90	363,533.76
4-5	339.74	3.10	1,053.20	11.63	12,249.10	393,861.74
3-4	455.26	3.10	1,411.32	9.55	13,484.10	433,572.35
2-3	532.21	3.10	1,649.85	8.53	14,071.50	452,459.81
1-2	567.00	3.10	1,757.70	8.11	14,247.40	458,115.76
0-1	585.31	3.10	1,814.45	7.87	14,276.20	459,041.80
Total	**585.31**	**3.10**	**1814.45**	**7.87**	**14,276.40**	**459,041.80**

Table 23c. Three Bluffs Resource Calculation Results - 3 g/t gradeshell, Kriging

3 Gram Shell	KRG	Cumulative				
Block Grade g/t Au	Volume M3 (1000's)	Density t/m3	Tonnage t (1000's)	Au g/t	Au kg	Au ounces
15-999	70.56	3.10	218.75	22.24	4,864.10	156,386.71
12-15	114.20	3.10	354.01	18.93	6,701.92	215,475.15
10-12	151.22	3.10	468.79	16.93	7,938.76	255,240.93
8-10	183.00	3.10	567.30	15.55	8,818.70	283,532.10
5-8	275.43	3.10	853.84	12.42	10,608.59	341,079.46
4-5	339.29	3.10	1,051.80	10.93	11,494.62	369,566.29
3-4	452.59	3.10	1,403.03	9.04	12,680.56	407,695.80
2-3	534.92	3.10	1,658.25	8.03	13,308.46	427,883.56
1-2	570.14	3.10	1,767.45	7.62	13,473.14	433,178.09
0-1	585.31	3.10	1,814.45	7.44	13,501.65	434,094.88
Total	**585.31**	**3.10**	**1814.45**	**7.44**	**13,501.65**	**434,094.88**

THREE BLUFFS RESOURCE UPDATE (2008)

Following the 2007 Three Bluffs drill program, which totaled some 4546.2m of drilling in 28 holes, Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. was again retained to complete an update of the Three Bluffs mineral resource. The 2007 drill data was checked and added to the database and the 2004 mineral resources described above was updated in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements set out in NI 43-101 and CIM resource definitions. The mineral estimate was carried out using a block model method constrained by wireframe grade-shell models, with Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) weighting (Blakley and Rennie, 2008) and the results were summarized in a CBG press release (CBG Press Release – September 30, 2008). Furthermore, the Table 24 is from a technical report that was subsequently produced to support the resource estimate work completed by Blakley and Rennie (2008), which can be found in its entirety on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

Table 24. Three Bluffs Mineral Resource (as of March 2008).

Category	Tonnage Mt	Au g/t	Au kg	Au ounces
Indicated	2.45	5.94	15,000	468,000
Inferred	1.34	5.34	7,000	230,000

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources estimated using a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off grade.

THREE BLUFFS RESOURCE UPDATE (2009)

In 2009, the Three Bluffs mineral resource was further revised to incorporate the results of a limited 5 hole (903m) drill program that was conducted in 2008 in proximity to the existing resource.

The deposit is modeled as three domains; a high grade hinge zone and south and north limbs. A top cut of 100 g/t Au was applied to the hinge zone, while assays were capped at 60 g/t Au within the limb domains. The 2009 resource is based on block modeling using inverse distance cubed estimation, and resources are reported on a minimum block cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au (Table 25), which reflects a viable grade cut-off for open cut mining (see CBG Press Release – March 2, 2009).

Table 25. Three Bluffs Mineral Resource Estimate (2009)*

INDICATED RESOURCE			
Minimum Block Grade g/t Au	Tonnage	Grade g/t Au	Contained Ounces Au
4.0	1,330,000	8.90	381,000
3.0	1,890,000	7.29	443,000
2.0	**2,700,000**	**5.85**	**508,000**
INFERRED RESOURCE			
Minimum Block Grade g/t Au	Tonnage	Grade g/t Au	Contained Ounces Au
4.0	564,000	9.97	181,000
3.0	791,000	8.12	206,000
2.0	**1,272,000**	**5.98**	**244,000**

**Tonnage figures rounded to nearest thousand, ounce figures rounded to nearest thousand.*

OTHER RELEVANT DATA OR INFORMATION

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

CBR Gold Corp. conducts exploration activities in Nunavut with a well defined socio-economic policy. The company practices a 'local hire' policy and conducts Community Consultation meetings in order to insure that people in nearby communities are well informed as to the company's activities and intentions. Furthermore, CBG has taken it upon itself to arrange and pay for Elders from local communities, as well as the Board of Directors of the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, to come to the site to observe the project and its exploration activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

The company operates its camps and conducts exploration activities in an environmental responsible manner. The author is not aware of any significant environmental liabilities at the Committee Bay Project

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Significant exploration programs were conducted at the Committee Bay Project by CBG in 2007 and 2008 and a limited (mainly assessment driven) program was conducted in 2009. These programs included regional rock and till sampling to complete a preliminary evaluation of the nearly 300km long Committee Bay Property along the Committee Bay greenstone belt.

A total of 5669.64m of drilling was completed at the Three Bluffs deposit and the Inuk prospect in 2007 (4546.18m of drilling in 28 holes at Three Bluffs and 1123.46m in 9 holes at Inuk). A further 2678.32m of drilling was completed in 16 holes in the Three Bluffs area in 2008 (1450.51m of drilling was completed in 8 holes at Three Bluffs and 1227.81m of drilling was completed in 8 holes along strike to the east and northeast of the deposit). No drilling was conducted in 2009 by CBG.

The 2007 exploration program included fieldwork, which comprised rock and till sampling intended to continue the evaluation of the Committee Bay greenstone belt for gold mineralization. In total, some 876 rock grab samples and 687 till samples was collected around the property. The 2008 exploration program included fieldwork during which a total of 662 rock grab samples and 1,170 till samples were collected across the property. The 2009 exploration program resulted in the collection of 666 rock grab samples and 61 till samples.

The most significant result of the last three years of exploration at the project has been the upgrading of the Three Bluffs deposit, which is largely the result of the 2007 infill drill program. The 2004 Mineral Resource comprised 1.9 million tonnes grading 8.0 g/t Au for 487,000 contained ounces (Rennie and Wallis, 2004). Following the 2007 drill program, the majority of the 2004 inferred resource was upgraded to the indicated category and additional inferred ounces were outlined. The revised resource was calculated utilizing a 2 g/t block cut-off and comprised 468,400 indicated ounces (2,451,000 t @ 5.94 g/t Au) and an additional 230,900 inferred ounces (1,344,000 t @ 5.34 g/t Au) (Blakley and Rennie, 2008). In March of 2009, CBG announced a further update to the deposit comprising 508,000 Indicated gold ounces (2,700,000 t @ 5.85 g/t) and 244,000 Inferred gold ounces (1,270,000t @ 5.98 g/t) (CBG Press Release – March 2, 2009). Further drill testing is warranted in order to explore the size potential of the deposit and the deposit area. Also, with gold prices staying above the US$900 mark for nearly a full year, it is recommended that the company revisit the preliminary economic assessment of the deposit that was initiated in early 2009 (CBG Press Release – March 2, 2009).

Elsewhere, with only 11 of the project's 40(+) gold occurrences drill tested to date (7 of which having yielded gold intersections), further exploration work is recommended to advance areas of the Committee Bay Property that have not yet been drill tested. Additional work, including follow-up drilling, is also warranted at

the prospects other than Three Bluffs that have previously yielded gold intersections (West Plains, Four Hills/COP, Raven, Anuri, BLUFF7 and Inuk).

Exploration work over the last three field seasons has added at least 3 new occurrences to the project total including samples collected on the JT 2 claim (assays up to 15.12 gAu/t), on the LL 24 claim (assays up to 11.80 gAu/t) and on the COP 13 claim (assays up to 3.50 gAu/t). Several interesting samples have also been collected on the KN 13 and KN 26 claims.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section discusses recommendations for future exploration at the Committee Bay Project. These recommendations are based upon all currently available data, which includes the results of the 2007-2009 exploration programs that are the subject of this report, as well the results of previous programs. The recommendations are prospect specific and progresses geographically from the southwest to northeast. However, the discussions starts with recommendations for further exploration at and around the Three Bluffs deposit area, which is currently the most advanced prospect along the belt, where a significant gold resource has been established in recent years and warrants further investigation.

Currently, CBG's annual lease payments total $35,747. In order to maintain the property at its current size, assessment-driven exploration work requiring an expenditure of approximately $262,000 will be required in 2010 and, in the absence of any other work, an expenditure of approximately $465,000 will be required in 2011 at which time many of the CBG claims will be approaching their 10th year and will require surveying in advance of their conversion to lease. Therefore, the minimum recommended budget for the project for the next two field seasons comprises approximately **$800,000** (without contingency) for property maintenance and largely assessment driven fieldwork (see Appendix 3).

This budget represents the minimum program recommendation to advance the Committee Bay Property, which is itself comprised of many discrete project areas of merit, and will allow the company to scale future exploration to suit strategic priorities and financial resources. Thus, while the minimum recommended program is approximately $800,000, the company could elect to conduct any or all of the following recommendations. It is estimated that the entire scope of recommended exploration activities for the Committee Bay Project, as described below comprising regional and prospect specific fieldwork aimed at target definition (including rock/till sampling, gridding, mapping and ground geophysical surveys), airborne geophysical surveying (up to 15,000 line-km) and diamond drilling (~15,000m), would require an expenditure on the order of **CDN$16.8 million** (without contingency). A more detailed breakdown of costs related to such a program is presented in Appendix 3. None of these recommended work programs is contingent upon the results of the others such that recommended fieldwork, airborne geophysical surveys and drilling programs are warranted at this time without dependence upon the results of any other program. It should also be noted that the completion of the full scope of recommended exploration work would satisfy the majority of the company's assessment requirements going forward.

THREE BLUFFS

Further drill testing is warranted at **Three Bluffs** where a near surface, potentially open pitable resource has been defined. Specifically, further drilling is recommended at three target areas comprising a) the current resources area, b) the potential eastern down-dip/down-down plunge extension of the deposit, and c) wide-spaced testing of the stratigraphy west of the resource area toward the Antler and Hayes occurrences (see Figures 18, 19 and 20).

Drilling is recommended for the immediate area of the Three Bluffs mineral resource, the intent of which would be to expand the current extent of mineralization to depth as well as to increase drill hole density within the resource and thus allow for further increases in the *indicated* category of the resource. The resource area drilling would comprise shallow holes to add data within the high-grade, near surface fold hinge as well as some deeper drilling intended to test the limbs of the anticline for mineralized iron formation beneath the current resource (see Figures 18 and 19).

In addition, a second target area lies beneath a shallow dipping diorite intrusion located at the east end of the deposit (see Figures 18 and 19). Previous drilling has intersected gold mineralization at depth beneath the diorite, including 13.39gAu/t over 2.25m (S-limb) and 46.7gAu/t over 3.68m (N-limb) in hole 05TB038 on section 7800E approximately 330m below surface, and further drilling is recommended to test for an extension of this zone of mineralization within the limbs of the fold as well as a potential re-occurrence of the fold hinge. In total some 20-24 drill holes totaling roughly 4,500m are proposed for the deposit area, including the eastern deep drilling.

Finally, a sizeable regional drill program is recommended in order to test the remainder of the Three Bluffs iron formation-bearing stratigraphy west of the deposit through the Antler and Hayes occurrences for additional zones of near surface mineralization. The Three Bluffs west (regional) drill program would comprise wide spaced drilling of relatively short holes on 120m sections (see Figure 20). It is recommended that the Three Bluffs west drilling include a further 20-24 holes for approximately 2500-3000m of drilling.

Numerous grab samples have assayed in excess of 10gAu/t at both the Antler and Hayes occurrences to a maximum of 120.8gAu/t at the former and 14.7gAu/t at the latter. No drilling has thus far been completed at the Hayes occurrence and so an initial drill test is recommended. Five widely spaced drill holes have been completed to date at the Antler occurrence with all intersecting variably altered, and anomalous to weakly mineralized, iron formation typified by an intersection from hole 05AN001 that assayed 2.86gAu/t over 5.25m. Further drilling is recommended at and around Antler in an effort to identify potential high-grade shoots (and/or hinge zones).

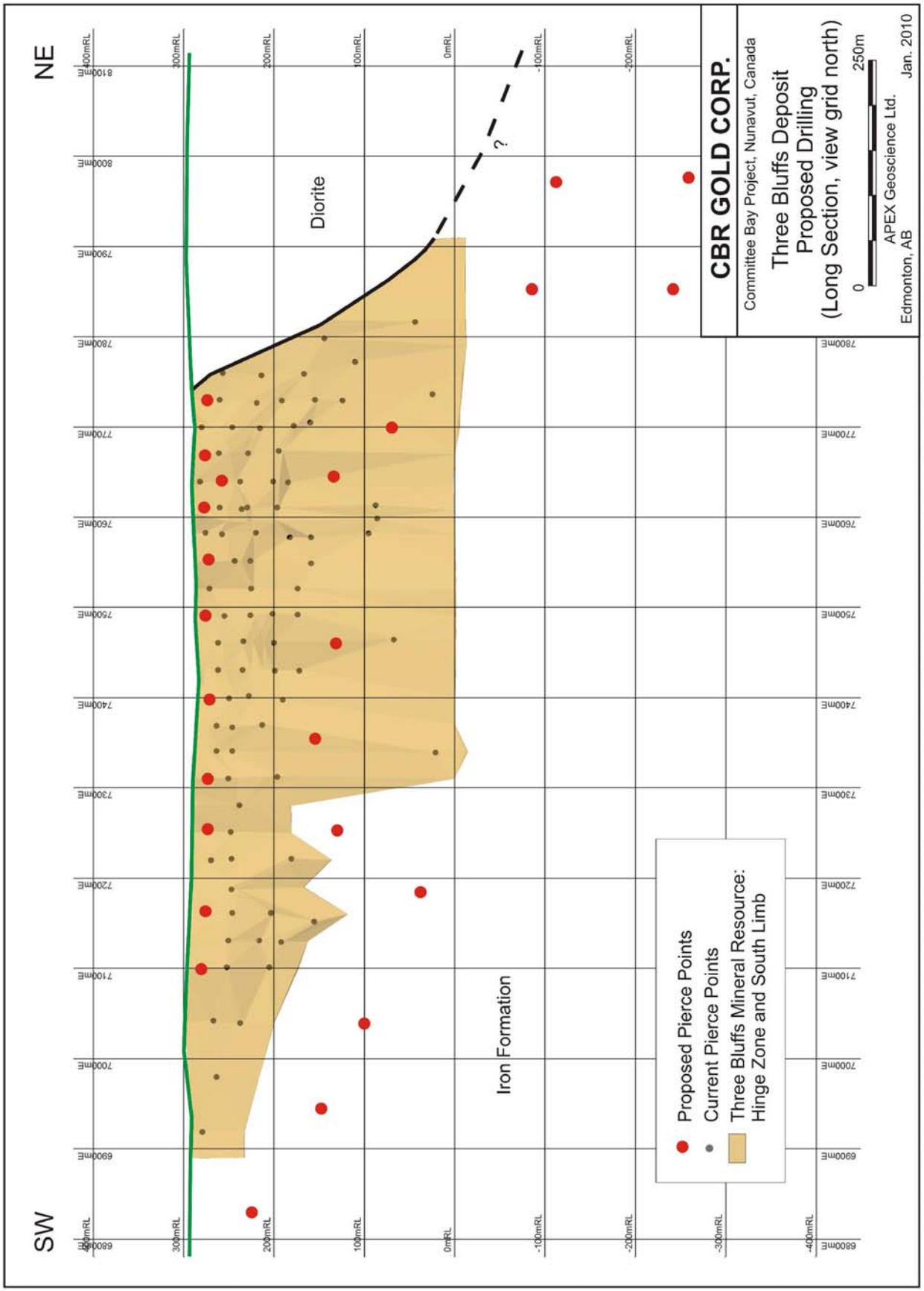

NE
SW
Diorite
Iron Formation
?
CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
Three Bluffs Deposit
Proposed Drilling
(Long Section, view grid north)
0
250m
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
Jan. 2010
Proposed Pierce Points
Current Pierce Points
Three Bluffs Mineral Resource:
Hinge Zone and South Limb

Figure 18

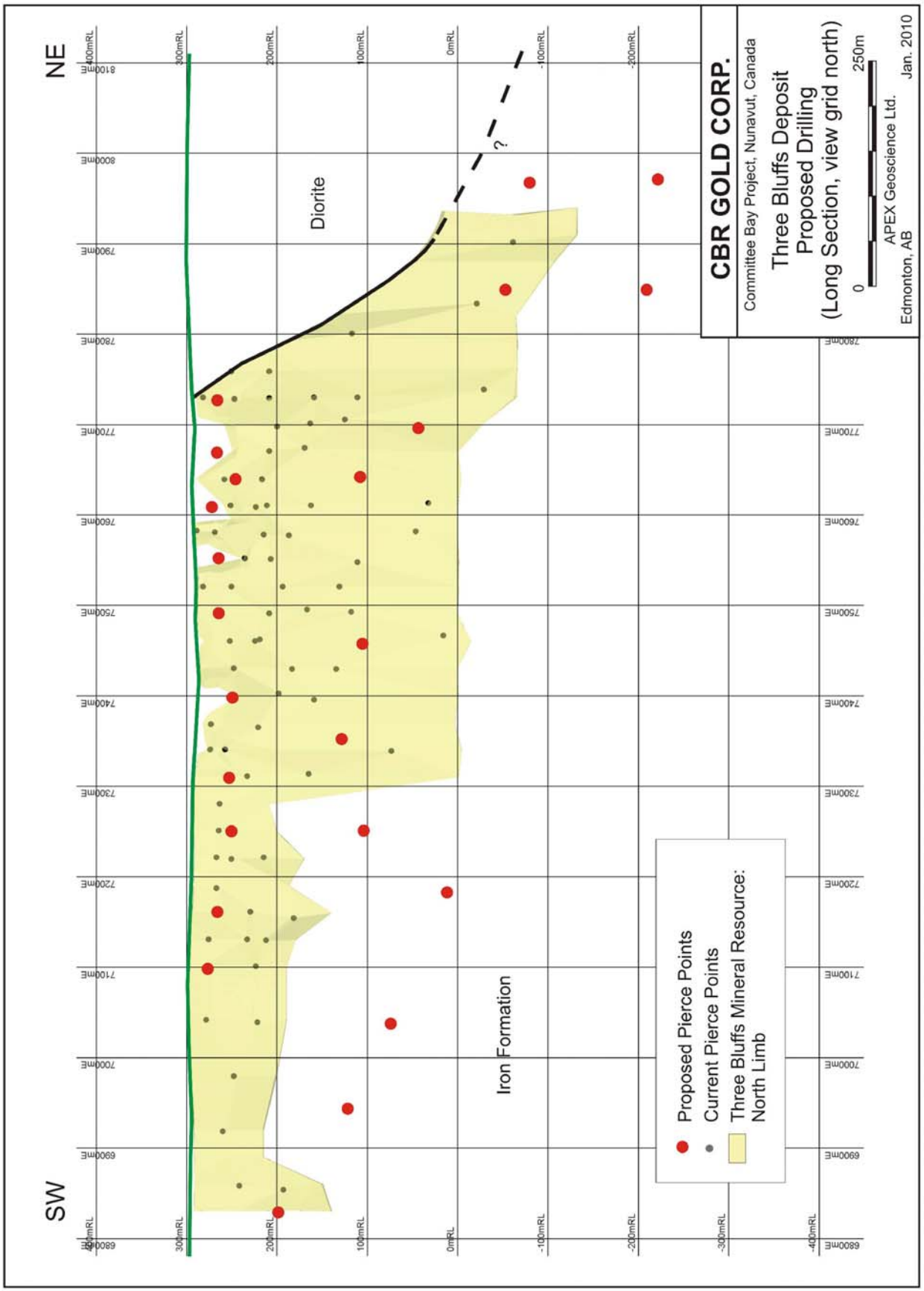

NE
SW
Diorite
Iron Formation
?
CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
Three Bluffs Deposit
Proposed Drilling
(Long Section, view grid north)
0
250m
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
Jan. 2010
Proposed Pierce Points
Current Pierce Points
Three Bluffs Mineral Resource:
North Limb

Figure 19

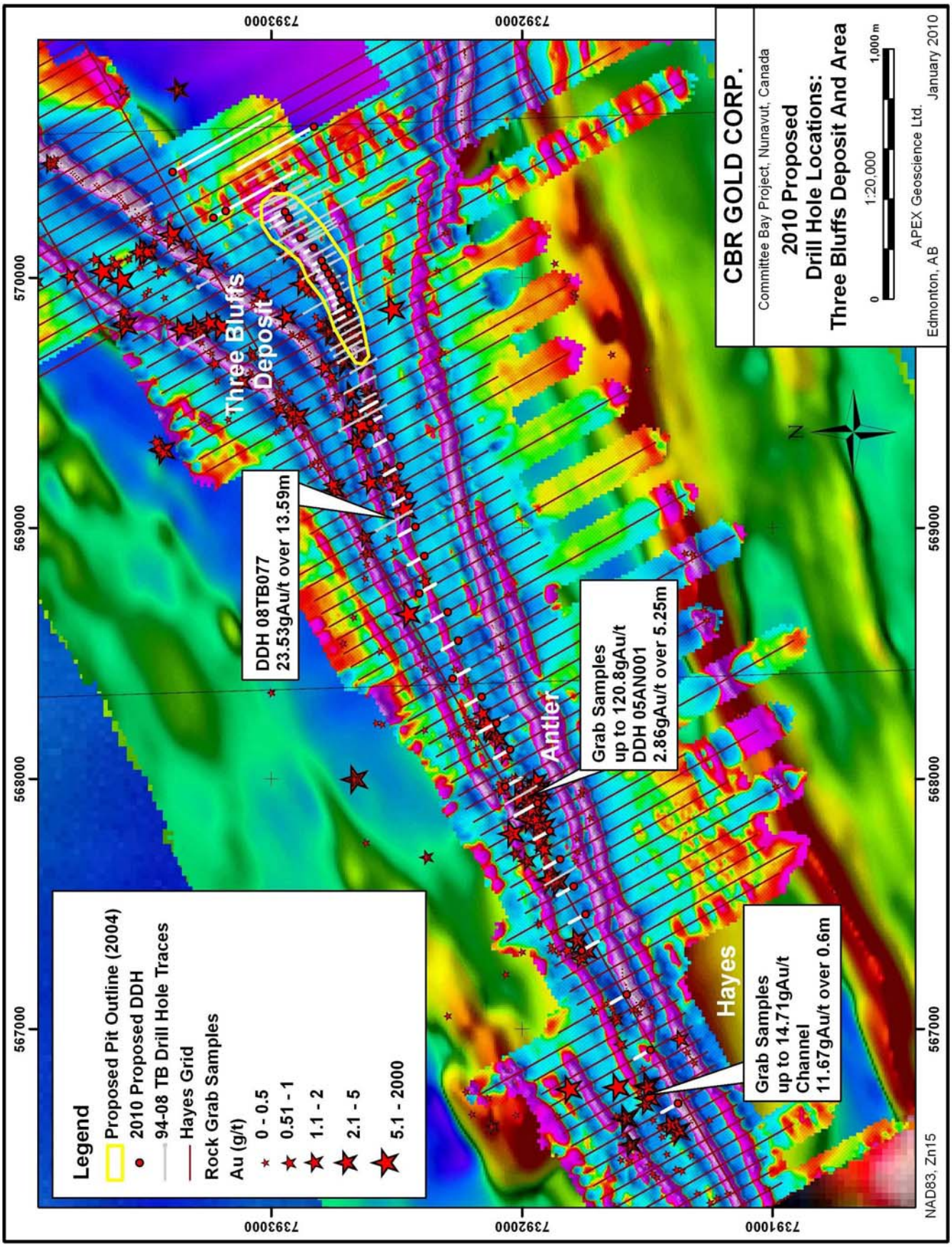

CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada
2010 Proposed Drill Hole Locations: Three Bluffs Deposit And Area
1:20,000
0
1,000 m
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
January 2010
Legend
Proposed Pit Outline (2004)
2010 Proposed DDH
94-08 TB Drill Hole Traces
Hayes Grid
Rock Grab Samples
Au (g/t)
0 - 0.5
0.51 - 1
1.1 - 2
2.1 - 5
5.1 - 2000
Three Bluffs Deposit
DDH 08TB077
23.53gAu/t over 13.59m
Antler
Grab Samples
up to 120.8gAu/t
DDH 05AN001
2.86gAu/t over 5.25m
Hayes
Grab Samples
up to 14.71gAu/t
Channel
11.67gAu/t over 0.6m
N
NAD83, Zn15
739000
739200
739100
567000
568000
569000
570000

Figure 20

SOUTHERN BELT

West Plains – Lowlands Area

A drill program is recommended in order to follow-up on the high-grade gold intersection achieved in drill holes 05WP004, 06WP006, 06WP010 and 06WP012 at the Lowlands occurrence. Further work will be required in order to examine the 2006 ground magnetic data for additional east-northeast striking cross structures, similar to that interpreted at Lowlands, which intersect the West Plains Shear Zone (WPSZ) and its associated splays, as indicated by airborne electromagnetic anomalies (see Figure 21). Such structural intersections would be considered high priority drill targets. This may require additional ground magnetic surveying to reduce line spacing and increase the overall resolution of the magnetic survey.

Currently, drill hole spacing along the WPSZ away from the Lowlands occurrence is low and thus regional drilling is recommended in order to continue to test this prospective structural corridor. In addition, further work in the form of mapping and ground magnetic surveying is recommended in an attempt to identify potential drill targets along the more intense linear magnetic feature running sub-parallel to the WPSZ. It is recommended that at least 12 drill holes (approximately 1000-1200m of drilling) be conducted at West Plains in order to further investigate the gold potential of the WPSZ and the eastern magnetic feature.

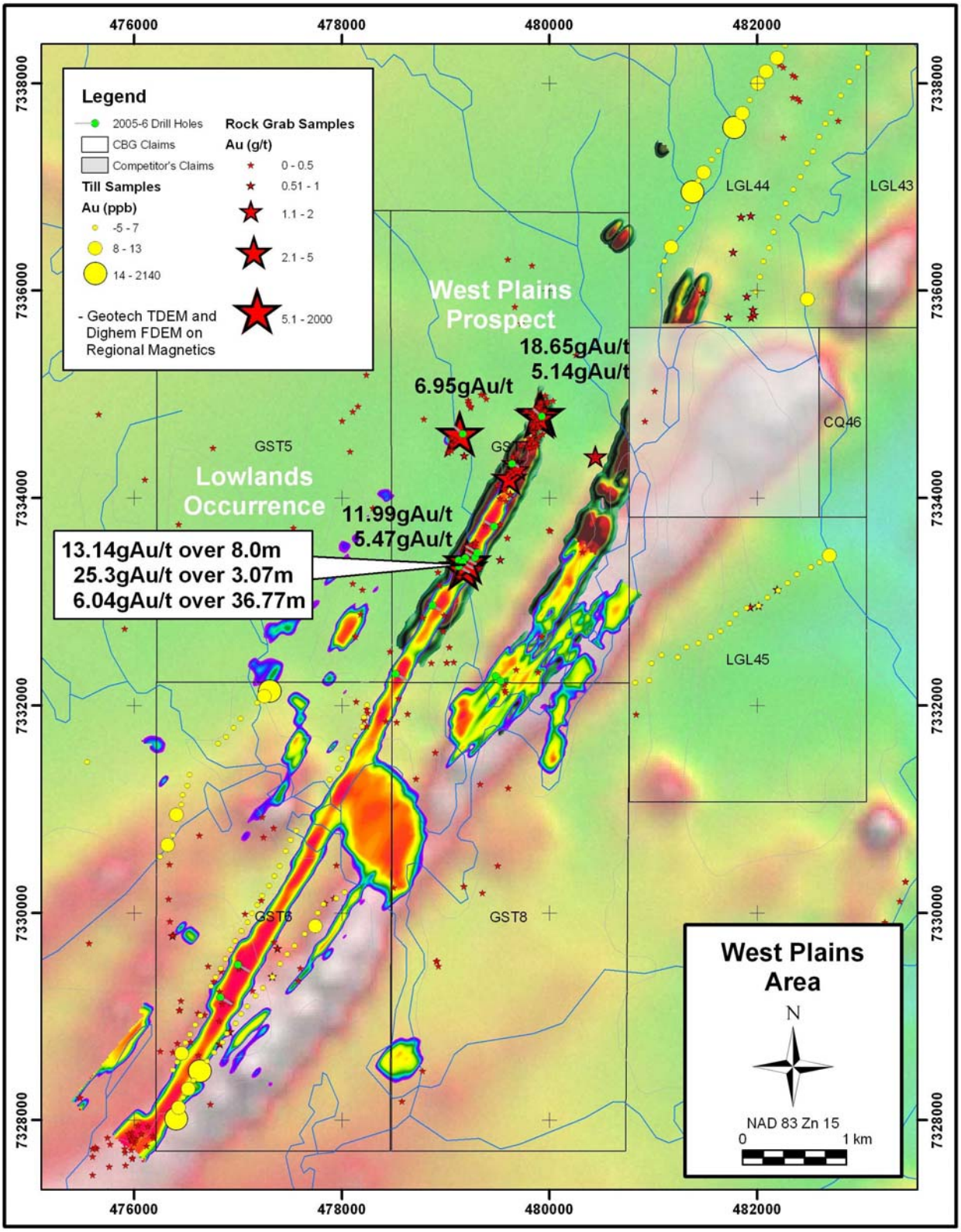


Figure 21. West Plains Area Compilation.

Ghost

The **Ghost** occurrence remains of interest but is considered to be a low priority target. That being said, rock samples of up to 16gAu/t have been collected from the occurrence and a ground magnetic survey has allowed for the fine tuning of drill targets. Currently, the mapped extent of the iron formations at Ghost and the concentration of gold-bearing rock samples at the southeast end of the grid is sufficient to recommend a minimal 3 hole drill program in order to complete the evaluation of this prospect (see Figure 22).

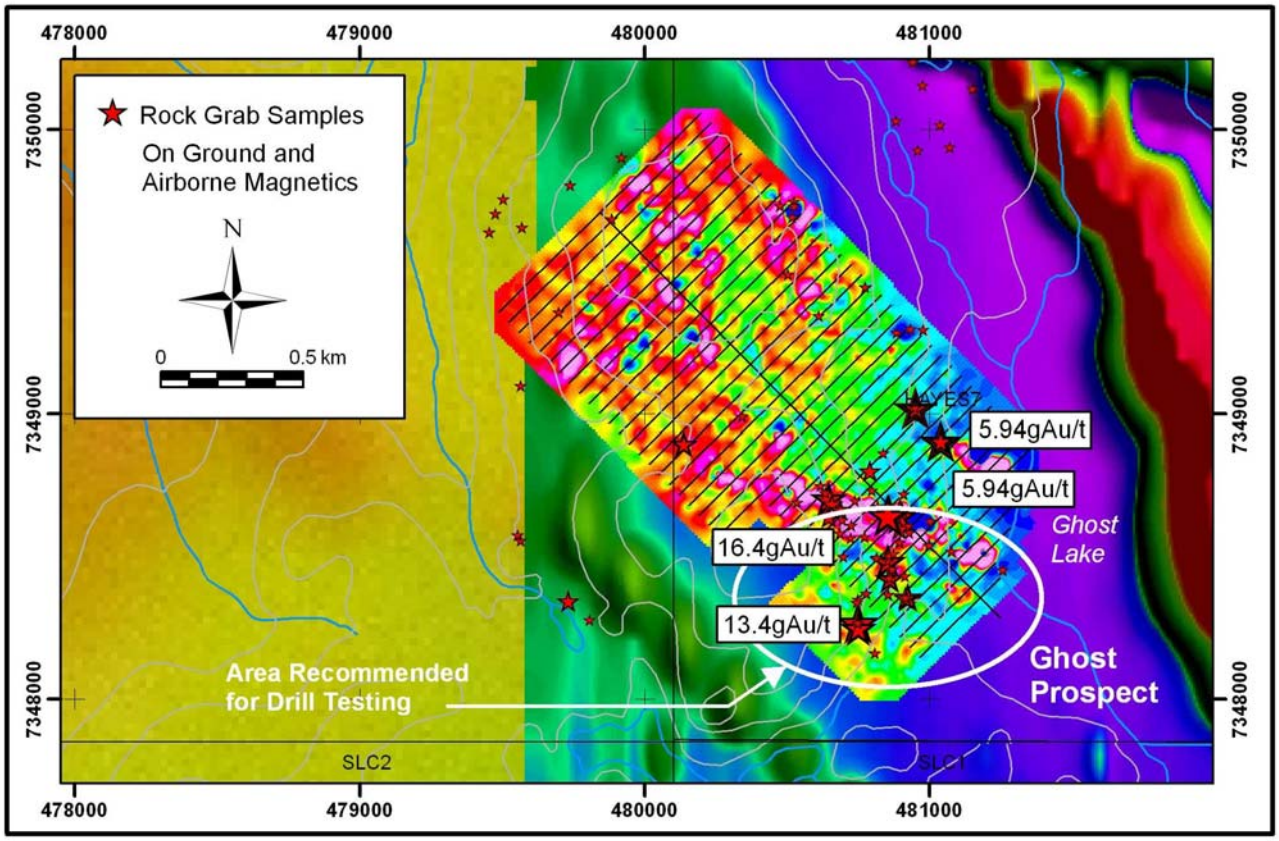


Figure 22. Ghost Prospect Compilation.

Ibex – Quartzite Ridge (Southwest Tonalite Area)

Continued prospecting and refinement of the mapping that was completed southwest of the central tonalite during the 2005 exploration program is recommended for the area between the **Ibex** and **Quartzite Ridge** occurrences (see Figure 23). This work should be focused upon the EM features identified by the 2003 and 2005 airborne surveys. Prospecting should be conducted in the area southwest of Quartzite Ridge up-ice of the gold-in-till anomalies identified in 2005 and 2006 in order to identify their source.

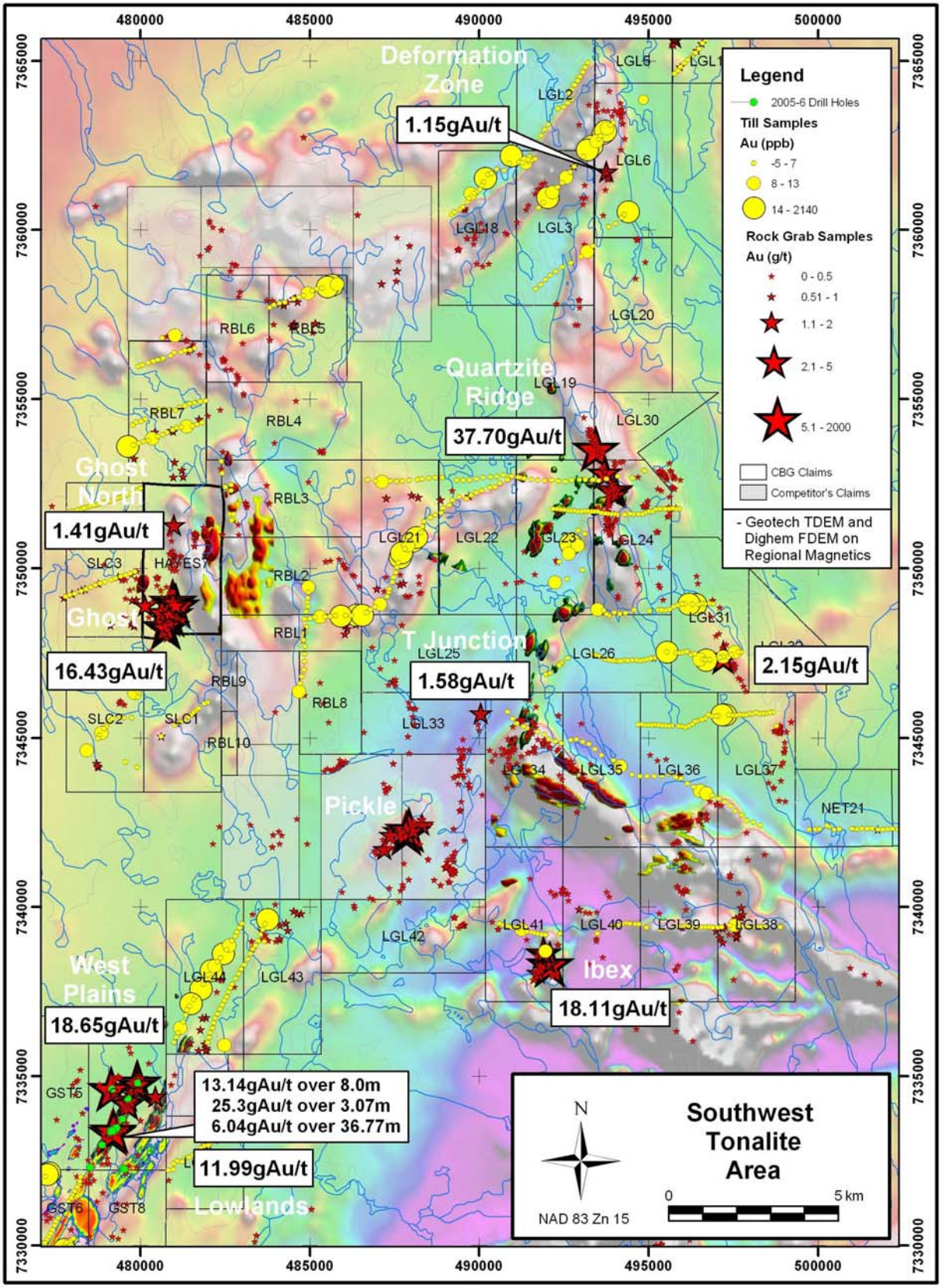


Figure 23. Southwest Tonalite Area Compilation.

Prospecting is also recommended for the so-called "T-Junction" area located approximately 6km north of Ibex on claim **LGL34 and 35** where iron formation and komatiite stratigraphy has been folded and rotated so that it is southeast striking (perpendicular to the dominant northeast strike of the belt) and has been truncated by the eastern shear zone that passes through the West Plains area further to the southwest. Prospecting is also recommended for the **Deformation Zone** area in the vicinity of claims LGL 2, 3 and 6 where a 1.15gAu/t rock sample has been collected in the vicinity of several Au-in-till anomalies (see Figure 23).

Four Hills – Cop (Northwest Tonalite Area)

Follow-up drilling comprising 3-4 holes (4-500m) is recommended at both the **Four Hills** and **COP** prospects (Figure 24). Drilling at Four Hills in 2005 yielded interesting values such as 3.77gAu/t over 5.94m in altered iron formation within the main (northern) electromagnetic anomaly that had yielded rock samples assaying up to 48.07gAu/t. However, the southern Four Hills anomaly, which has yielded rock samples assaying up to 46.24gAu/t remains untested. Furthermore, although no significant intersections were achieved in the three holes completed at COP, these holes intersected highly altered iron formation and thus further drill testing of EM anomalies along strike from the initial drill holes is recommended.

Prospecting and detailed till (soil) sampling is also recommended in the Four Hills – Cop area. This work should be conducted so as to follow up on the anomalous rock samples identified on the **COP 9 claim** northwest of Four Hills as well as the gold-in-till anomalies and rock samples that have been identified on the **COP 11-14 claims**.

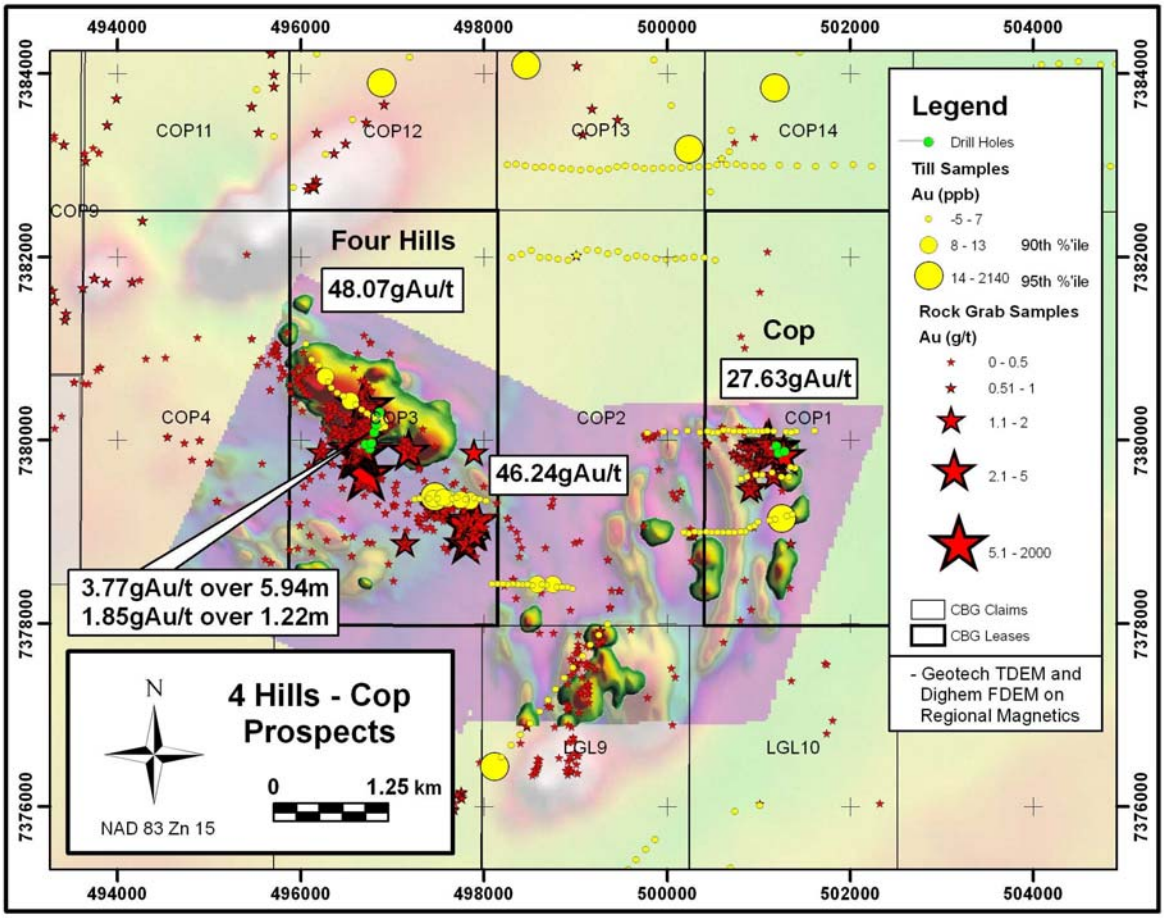


Figure 24. Four Hills – COP Area Compilation.

Southeast Tonalite Area

Prospecting, mapping and till sampling is recommended in order to investigate the massive sulphide horizon located on the **NET 12 claim**. Sampling to date has not identify significant gold mineralization but this does not preclude the possibility that such mineralization exists at the occurrence. Till sampling should be utilized to investigate the gold potential of the sulphide bearing horizon. In addition to the gold potential, the massive sulphide should be examined in the context of possible base metal (Cu, Pb, Zn) and nickel mineralization.

Maro

Recent work at the **Maro** occurrence on claim SK 1 has identified drill targets warranting a minimum 4-6 hole (500-800m) drill program. Drilling should be focused on a pair of airborne electromagnetic anomalies that have been shown as possible sources for two dispersion trains comprising sulphidized iron

formations and volcanic rocks that have yielded assay results of up to 18.13gAu/t. Furthermore, the northeast-southwest trending Maro stratigraphy should be investigated in detail to the southwest where it intersects the Brown Mountain fault that runs approximately North-South along the east side of the Central Tonalite intrusive complex (see Figure 25).

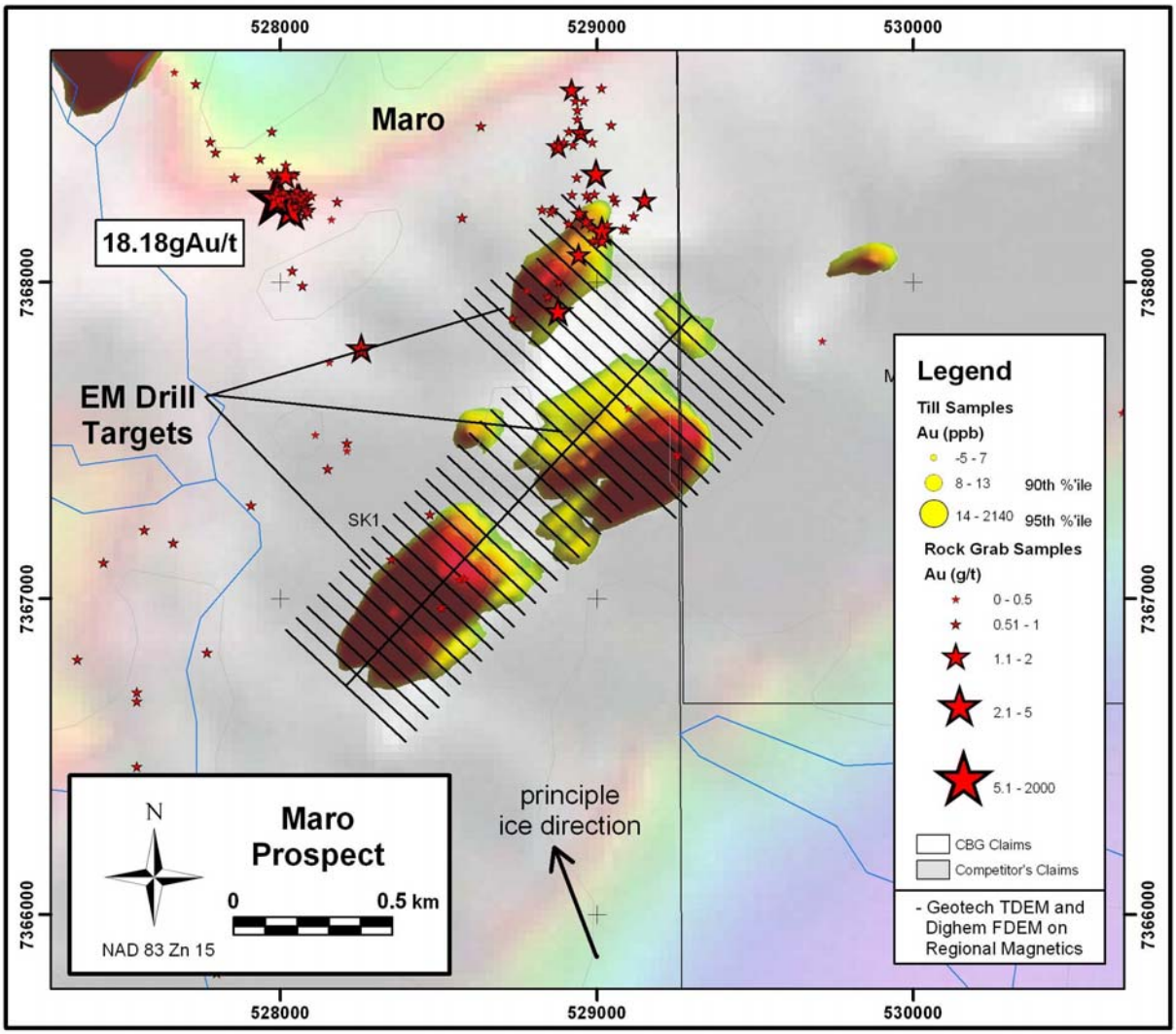


Figure 25. Maro Prospect Compilation.

Anuri Area

At **Anuri**, follow-up drilling is warranted in order to further test the zone of quartz veined and intensely altered (biotite-actinolite-sulphide) komatiite that has returned several interesting gold intersections. The main goal of future drilling at Anuri will be to locate the source of the very high-grade gold mineralization that has been identified at surface within the Anuri boulder train (up to 290gAu/t).

Follow-up drilling at Anuri should comprise 5-6 holes (7-800m) and should include holes on either side of hole 06AR007B, which contained the best gold mineralization intersected to date at Anuri (see Figure 26).

In addition, 6-8 step-out holes (700-1000m) are recommended for the area immediately east and west of the Anuri drill area in order to continue to test the Komatiite-Tonalite contact zone that is marked by distinct magnetic anomalies along with discontinuous but coincident EM anomalies and hosts anomalous gold-in-till samples along with anomalous to mineralized rock samples. Emphasis should be placed on the tonalite contact south of **Anuri Lakes** in an attempt to identify the source of the float boulder located southeast of Anuri within the mapped extent of the tonalite that returned an assay result of 9.88gAu/t in order to test for a potential source of the high-grade mineralization closer to the highest grade surface samples.

Muskox

Recent prospecting in the **Muskox** area (see Figure 26) has upgraded this portion of the Committee Bay supracrustal rocks in the Northeast Tonalite area. Sampling in the vicinity of the south end of the Muskox magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies, some 3km north northeast of Anuri, has significantly upgraded this occurrence (area) as a result of the discovery of material returning assays of up to 43.42gAu/t. As a result, gridding, ground magnetic surveying and detailed mapping is recommended along the Muskox trend on the claims ADD 1 and NET 3 in order to facilitate the targeting of 4-5 drill holes (5-600m) that are recommended to test this prospect area.

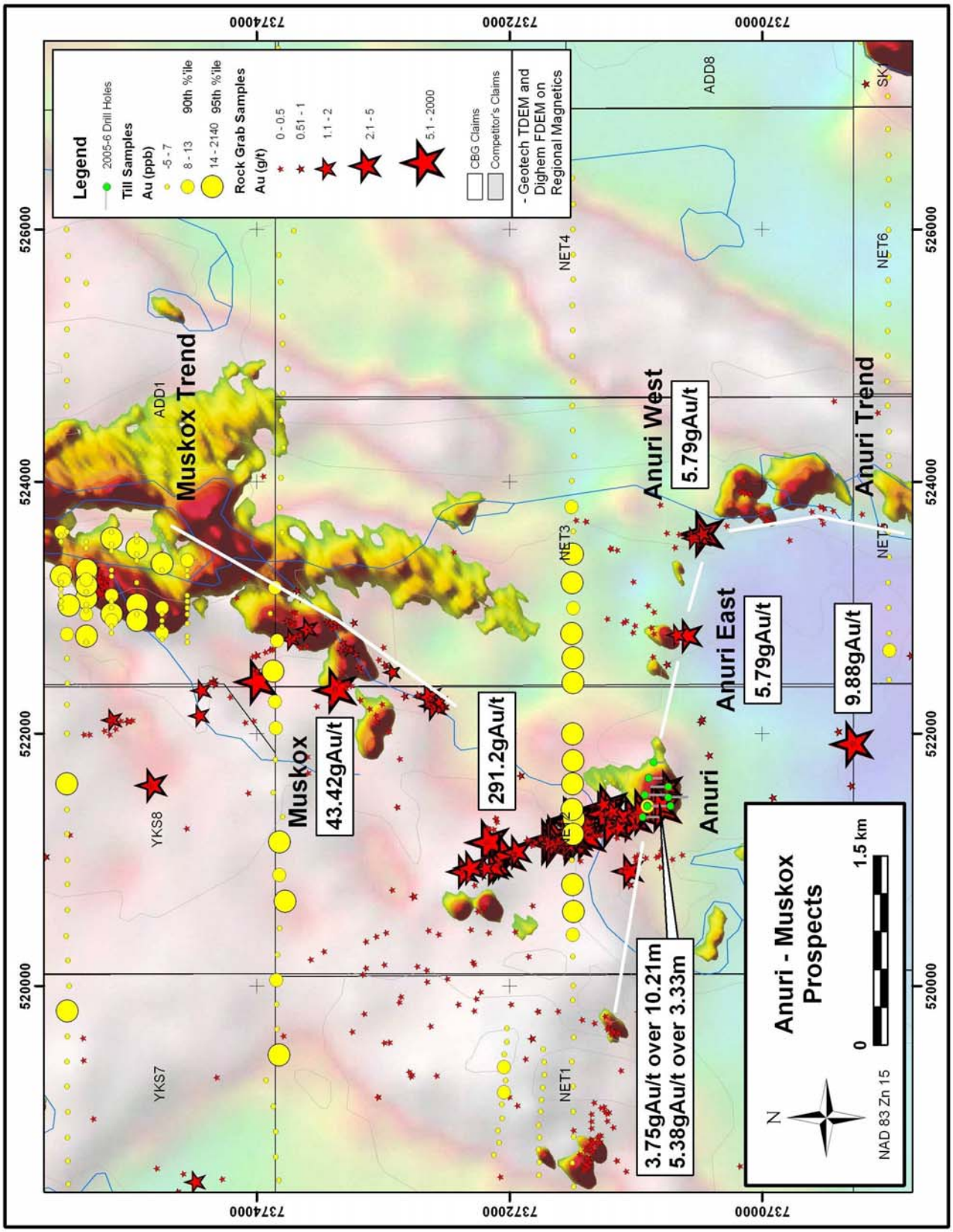


Figure 26. Anuri-Muskox Area Compilation.

Burro Area

Further work at the **Burro** occurrence, located approximately 8km north of Anuri, must be considered low priority. Although the occurrence does comprise several large (1-2m) high-grade sulphidic quartz boulders (with unusual base metal mineralization), prospecting has failed to identify a potential source for the boulders and there are no significant airborne magnetic or electromagnetic anomalies within several kilometers up-ice (south) of the boulders. However, prospecting is recommended up-ice from (south of) a small cluster of gold-in-till anomalies located by sampling in 2005 approximately 2.5km east of Burro on claim YKS 6.

Two highly anomalous till samples were collected on separate till lines 1.4km apart approximately 5km southwest of the Burro occurrence on the west edge of the YKS 7 claim near the edge of the Central Tonalite. These samples are coincident with a large airborne EM anomaly and line up approximately along the same orientation as the Anuri boulder train (ice direction). This area, particularly up-ice (southeast) of the southern sample, should be prospected in detail and additional grid-scale sampling should be conducted. This work remains a low priority as the gold-in-till anomalies may simply represent dispersion from the Anuri area located approximately 6km to the southeast.

Raven Area

Exploration conducted in 2004 and 2005 confirmed the presence of high-grade quartz-tourmaline-arsenopyrite veins in outcrop at **Raven** that assayed up to 212.6gAu/t (see Figure 27). Subsequent drilling encountered these veins at depth and returned assays up to 19.25gAu/t over 3.41m. Although the 2005 drill results encountered high-grade gold mineralization, the size potential of this mineralization appeared to be limited. However, these veins are actually located adjacent to a significant regional scale shear zone (magnetic low) that was mapped immediately south of the Raven vein occurrence and appears to extend for several kilometers along strike to the east and west. Unfortunately, the majority of this shear zone/mag low is located beneath glacial cover and thus a 10-12 hole (1000-1200m) drill program is recommended to test the shear zone along its strike length for shear zone hosted mineralization.

Although lower in priority, prospecting is recommended at the **Raven West** occurrence, identified in 2005 on the YKS 1 claim, in order to identify the source of the mineralized boulder that returned an assay result of 3.57gAu/t. Till sampling is also recommended to evaluate this area as a result of limited bedrock exposure. Prospecting and further till sampling is also recommended at the recently identified **Raven East** area, which comprises a cluster of gold-in-till anomalies east and southeast of the Raven occurrence on the YKS 2 and 4 claims. A single anomalous till sample south of Raven on the YKS 3 claim, which is coincident with an arcuate EM anomaly, warrants follow up work if

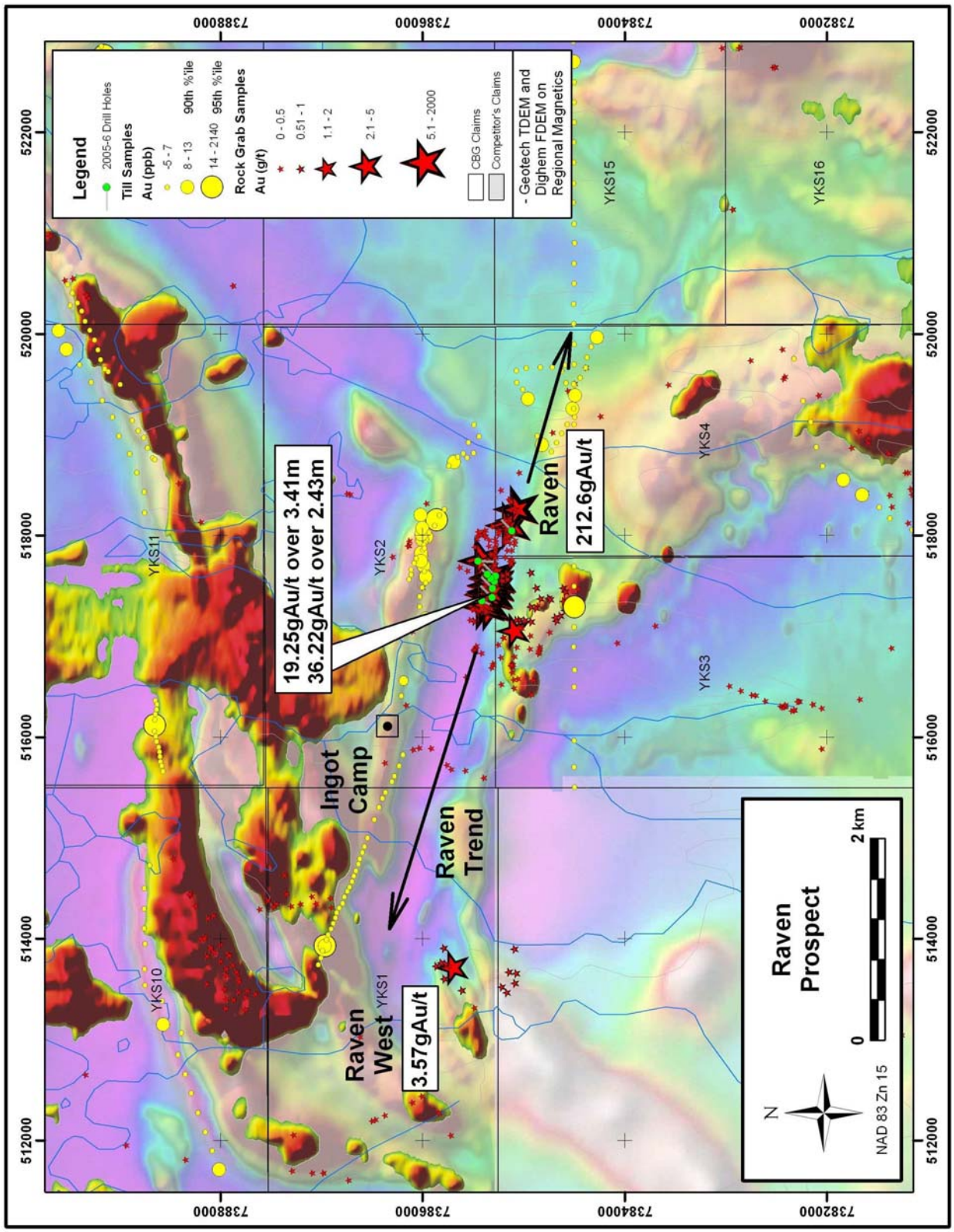


Figure 27. Raven Prospect Compilation.

logistically feasible. In addition, a number of gold-in-till anomalies were identified along the long linear, northeast-trending, iron formation horizon **north of Raven** on the YKS 10, 11 and 12 claims. The iron formation horizon generally exhibits a strong positive magnetic response with localized coincident conductivity. Attention should be paid to areas where gold-in-till anomalies are coincident with magnetic and electromagnetic features.

CENTRAL BELT

Shamrock – Ridge Area

Further prospecting, grid-scale till sampling and detailed mapping is recommended for the northern greenstone belt from the **Shamrock** to the **Ridge** occurrences (see Figure 28). A priority for this work would be the continued investigation, and the identification of the source, of the high-grade gold mineralization at **Betwixt**. Further investigation should be conducted at the **Shamrock** EM anomaly and the area of the mineralized samples to the south. Gold mineralization at Ridge and Castle Rock should be prospected, along with the area in between these occurrences, which may require detailed till sampling due to limited exposure (increased overburden). All of this work should be

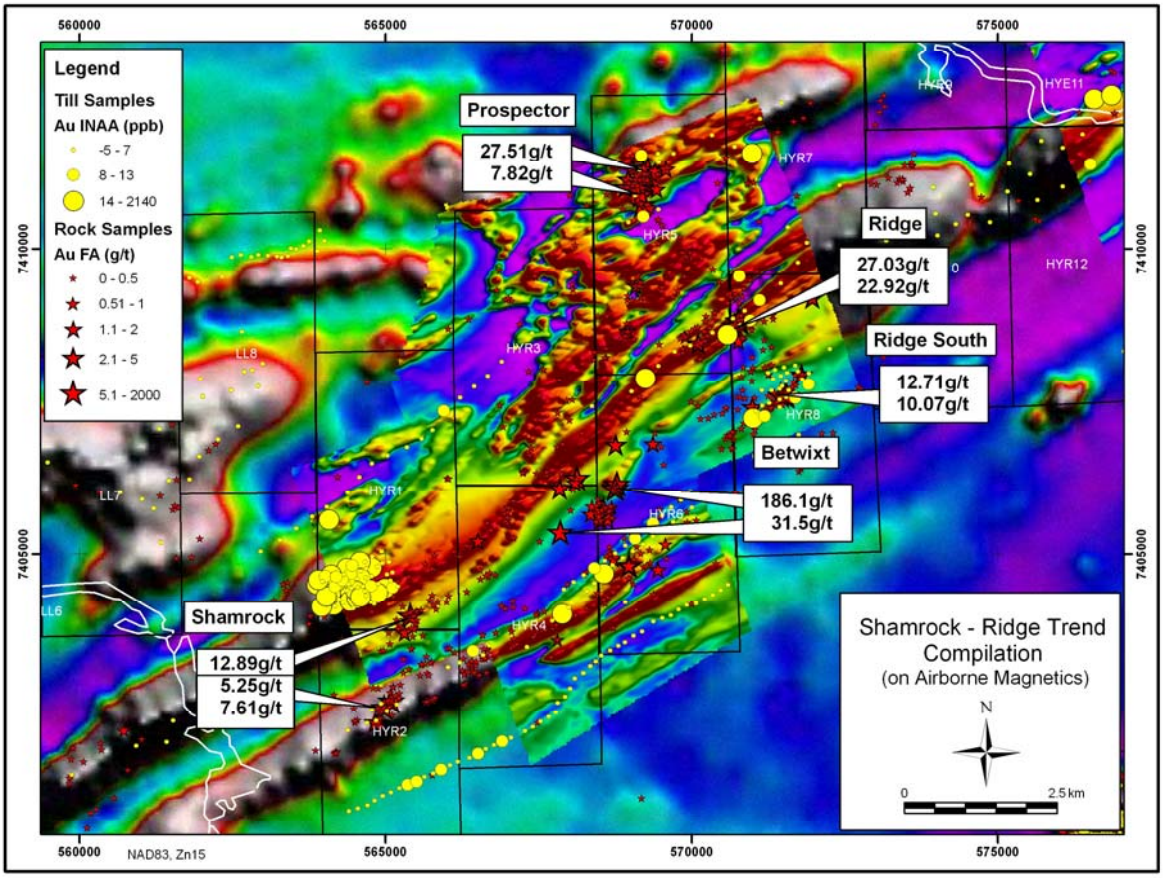


Figure 28. Shamrock – Ridge Trend Compilation.

completed with the intent of identifying specific targets for regional drill testing similar to that completed at West Plains in 2005.

In addition, further detailed prospecting and gridding with ground magnetic is recommended for the **JT 2** prospect**,** located approximately 6km north of the Prospector occurrence, where recent sampling has identified rock samples assaying up to 15.53gAu/t.

Castle Rock – Kinng Ag Area

At **Castle Rock** a pair of fault zones striking roughly north-south, an unusual structural trend along the Committee Bay belt, have been mapped. A series of mafic to ultramafic rocks have been mapped between these structures with iron formations that show occasionally intense alteration. To date the best assay from the area is 6.43gAu/t (see Figure 29). More prospecting is recommended.

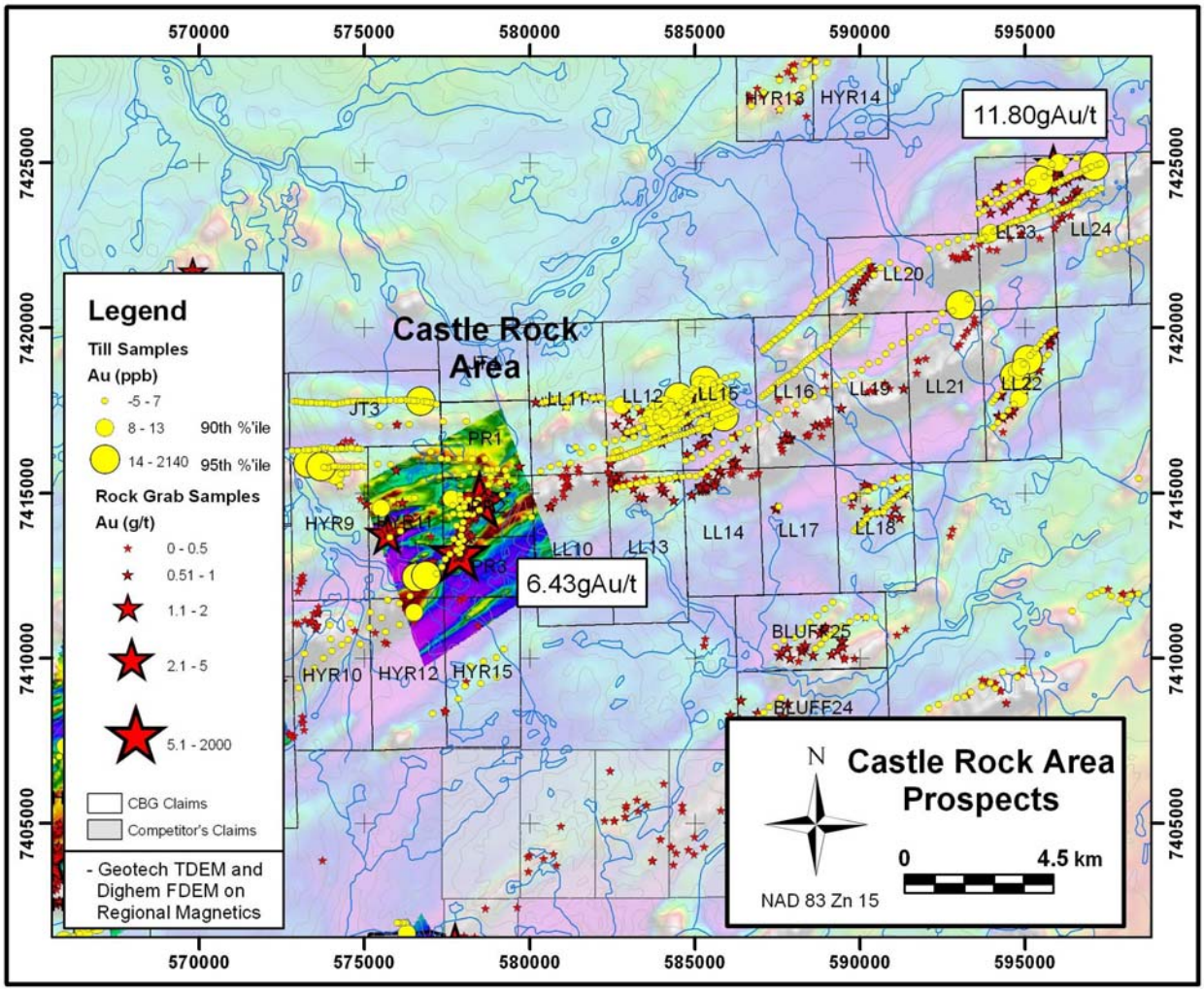


Figure 29. LL Claim Prospects.

A number of isolated gold-in-till anomalies have been identified on the LL claims east-northeast of the Castle Rock area toward the Kinng Ag occurrence. These include the **LL12-15**, **LL 22** and **LL24** Areas (see Figure 29). No significant gold mineralization has thus far been identified at either the LL 12-15 area or the LL 22 area but recent sampling at the LL24 area has yielded rock samples assaying up to 11.80gAu/t. Further prospecting is recommended in all three of these areas with gridding and magnetic surveying at the LL 24 area.

NORTHERN BELT

Kinng Ag – Kinng Au Area

A limited amount of fieldwork, mainly comprising till sampling, has been conducted in the **Kinng Ag** and **Kinng Au** areas. However, a number of anomalous gold-in-till samples were identified in the vicinity of both of these occurrences. The anomalies occur proximal to weak EM anomalies identified by the 2005 airborne geophysical survey and support a recommendation for further prospecting and more detailed till sampling with at least regional scale mapping. This work should be conducted with the intent of identifying drill targets for potential regional drill programs.

Kinngalugjuaq Mountain Area

Although successful in confirming the tenor of the Peanut gold occurrence, the work that was conducted in 2006 at Peanut failed to identify a significant drill target. However, the Peanut grid covered only a small portion at the southwest end of the Peanut-Kinng Mtn. airborne EM anomaly identified in 2005. As a result, further prospecting is recommended in the vicinity of the Kinngalugjuaq occurrence northeast of Peanut to evaluate the EM anomaly for potential drill targets as well as at the Knight and Knight North occurrences where airborne magnetics indicate an extremely complicated structural pattern.

It should also be noted that a group of gold-in-till anomalies that were previously identified approximately 3km north of the Kinng Mtn occurrence on the KN 25 and 26 claims are of potential significance given recent sampling in the area that has identified mineralization in iron formations in outcrop **north of Kinng Mtn**. It is recommended that prospecting and detailed till sampling be conducted in this area in order to determine its potential.

Ellice Hills Area

A regional till sampling line was completed in 2005 north (down-ice) of a strong magnetic feature that lies on open ground south of the claim block in the Ellice Hills area. Two distinct clusters of gold-in-till anomalies were identified by this sampling. The first is located approximately 3km **southeast of the Canyon**

occurrence and the second is located along strike to the northeast approximately 3.5km **southwest of the Koffy** occurrence. Both of these anomalous areas require prospecting with additional till sampling following the completion of a small staking program that should comprise a minimum of 3-4 full claims.

Rock grab samples collected at **Inuk,** interpreted as a fold closure within iron formation, have returned very high-grade gold assays including the two highest gold assays that have thus far been returned from the Committee Bay belt (8830.5 gAu/t in 2005 and 1893.55 gAu/t in 1994, both with visible gold within quartz veins hosted within the Inuk iron formation). In addition, high-grade gold intersections were achieved in 1997, 2003 and more recently during the 2007 drill program in the nose of the Inuk fold structure. Of note was the identified of gold mineralization during the 2007 drill program in the north limb of the Inuk fold structure. The high-grade nature of gold mineralization at surface, and that of the subsurface intersections, warrants further drilling testing in order to further evaluate the potential of the Inuk prospect. A drill program comprising a minimum of 6-10 holes (700-1000m) would be required in order to test the potential for expanding the existing zone of gold mineralization to depth. Proposed drill hole locations for the Inuk Prospect are illustrated in Figure 30.

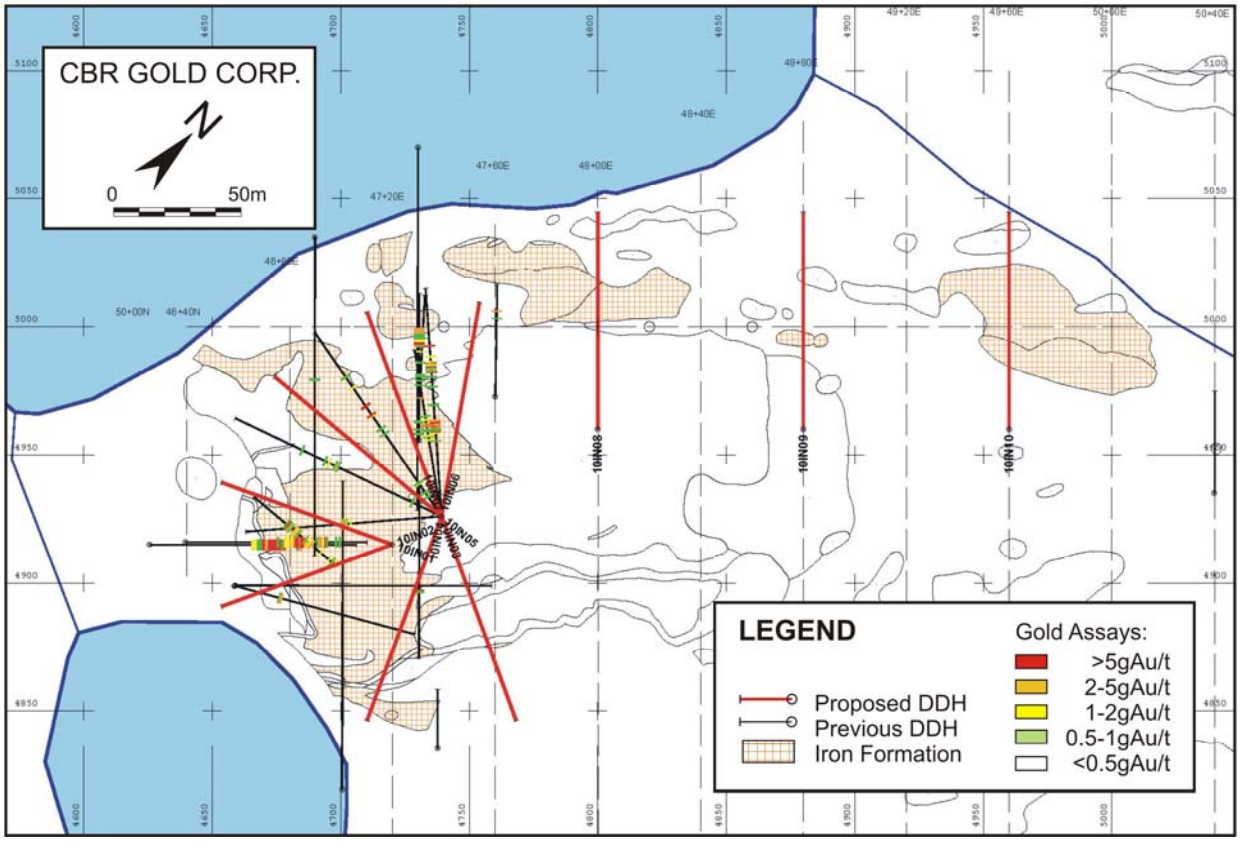


Figure 30. Potential (Proposed) Inuk Prospect Drill Holes.

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Only a small percentage of the Committee Bay belt has been examined by airborne geophysical surveys. Due to this and the fact that large portions of the remainder of the belt comprise very limited bedrock exposure, it is recommended that CBG complete airborne geophysical survey coverage where it has not yet been completed, particularly in areas around the Central Tonalite intrusive complex in the southern portions of the belt and along the Walker Lake Shear Zone between the Central Tonalite and the Three Bluffs area in the central portions of the belt. Figure 31 illustrates the current extent of airborne geophysical surveying on the belt along with recommended infill survey blocks. The size and potential cost of surveying these blocks with basic magnetic and frequency domain electromagnetic is provided in Table 28.

Table 26. Proposed Airborne Geophysical Blocks and Anticipated Costs.

Block Number	Name	Area (ha)	Line-km (@100m spacing)		Estimated Cost
1	South Tonalite	6453.9	645.39		$ 80,673.75
2	SE Tonalite	11111.7	1,111.17		$ 138,896.25
3	NW Tonalite	10837.3	1,083.73		$ 135,466.25
4	Ziggy-Coyote	8218.6	821.86	*	$ 102,732.50
5	Coyote-Hayes	12293.6	1,229.36		$ 153,670.00
6	Raven-Shamrock	30358.4	3,035.84		$ 379,480.00
7	Castlerock Expanded	31081.3	3,108.13		$ 388,516.25
8	North Belt, Kinng-Inuk	40945.2	4,094.52		$ 511,815.00
			15,130.00		**$ 1,891,250.00**
	Approximate Cost Per Line-km		$ 125.00		($115.00/line-km in 2005)

* - some competitor claim issues (areas)

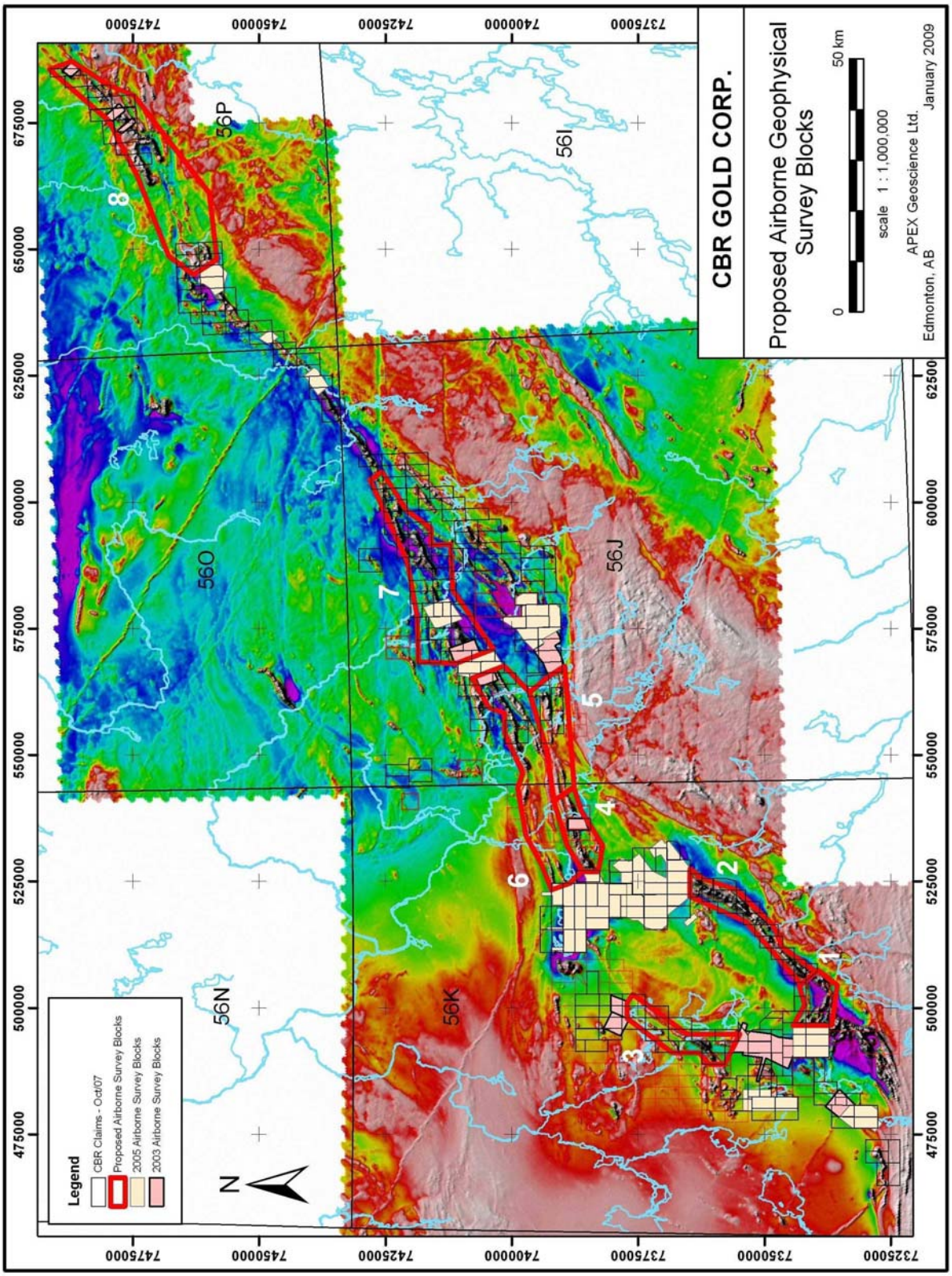
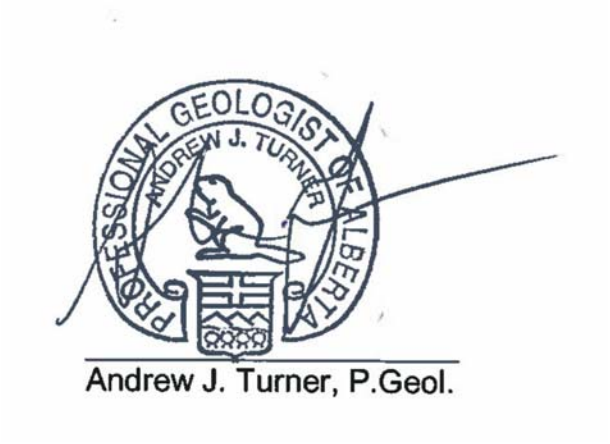


Figure 31. Proposed Airborne Geophysical Blocks.

THREE BLUFFS SCOPING STUDY

In addition to the Drilling, Airborne and Fieldwork recommended throughout the Committee Bay greenstone belt, it is recommended that CBR Gold Corp. revisit a scoping study on the potential development of the Three Bluffs deposit that was initiated in 2008 with consultants at Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates. Given the recent advances in the Three Bluffs mineral resource its' simple morphology and near surface location, together with the recent and ongoing strength in the gold market, it is reasonable for CBG to re-evaluate the economics of the deposits' potential development. Such a program, which is included in the proposed budget, is expected to require an expenditure of approximately $150,000.

APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.



Andrew J. Turner, P.Geol.

January 25, 2010

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Certificate of Author

I, Andrew J. Turner, P.Geol., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Senior Geologist with:

   APEX Geoscience Ltd.
   #200 9797 45 Avenue
   Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
   T6E 5V8

2. My academic qualification is: Bachelor of Science, in Geology, received from the University of Alberta in 1989.

3. My professional affiliation is: member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geoscientists of Alberta, Canada (APEGGA).

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 20 years since my graduation from university and have extensive experience in gold exploration. Most recently, I have acted as the Project Manager for the Committee Bay Gold Project (Nunavut, Canada) since 2003.

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 entitled "*Technical Report On 2007-2009 Exploration At The Committee Bay Project, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut, Canada*" and dated January 25, 2010 (the "**Technical Report**"), on behalf of CBR Gold Corp., relating to the Committee Bay Property. I personally conducted numerous site visits and have conducted or directly supervised the work that is the subject of this report as part of my role as Committee Bay Project Manager, which I have held since 2003.

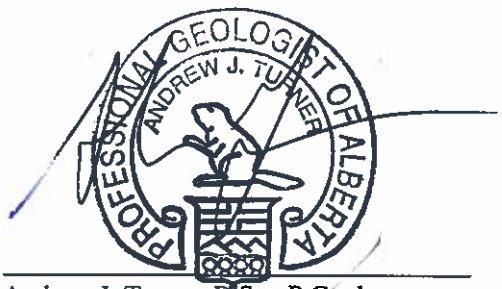
7. My only prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report was as a Field Assistant/Junior Geologist in 1994 at which time I performed gridding and ground magnetic surveys at the Hayes grid over what I snow referred to as the Three Bluffs deposit area.

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

9. I am independent of the Company in accordance to section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

10. I have read NI 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 public filing of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of the Technical Report, with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public.



January 25, 2010
Date

Andrew J. Turner, B.Sc., P.Geol.

APPENDIX 1

Committee Bay Property (Claim) Information

Current CBR Gold Corp. Claims and Leases - Committee Bay Property, Nunavut **January 2010**

Claim / Lease	Claim No.	Owner	Status	Size (acres)	Size (ha)	Date Registered	Anniversary Date
Active Claims Remaining Pre-2002							
CRK 4	F60365	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2630.00	1064.28	7/22/1996	**7/22/2010**
CRK 6	F60367	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2602.00	1052.76	7/22/1996	**7/22/2010**
CRK 7	F60368	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2650.00	1072.21	7/22/1996	**7/22/2010**
CRK 18	F60379	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2113.00	855.61	7/22/1996	**7/22/2010**
COP 1	F63950	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2582.50	1045.14	10/26/1998	**10/26/2010**
COP 2	F65541	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/5/2001	**11/5/2011**
COP 3	F63952	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2582.50	1045.14	10/26/1998	**10/26/2010**
COP 4	F65542	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/5/2001	**11/5/2011**
BLUFF 1	F57003	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2577.00	1042.26	10/12/1995	**10/12/2010**
BLUFF 2	F57004	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2583.00	1044.48	10/12/1995	**10/12/2010**
BLUFF 3	F57005	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2606.00	1053.78	10/12/1995	**10/12/2010**
BLUFF 4	F57006	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2489.00	1006.57	10/12/1995	**10/12/2010**
BLUFF 5	F57010	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2635.00	1065.60	10/12/1995	**10/12/2010**
BLUFF 6	F57011	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2612.00	1056.24	10/12/1995	**10/12/2010**
BLUFF 7	F57012	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2609.00	1055.24	10/12/1995	**10/12/2010**
HAYES 7	F60389	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	2476.00	1027.80	7/22/1996	**7/22/2010**
Claims Acquired in 2002							
LGL1	F65550	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
LGL2	F65551	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2011
LGL3	F65552	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
LGL4	F65553	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
LGL5	F65554	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
LGL6	F65555	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
LGL7	F65556	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
LGL8	F65557	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
LGL9	F65558	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
LGL10	F65559	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2011
FYE1	F70467	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2011
FYE2	F80212	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR1	F69870	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR2	F69871	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR3	F69872	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR4	F69873	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR5	F69874	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR6	F69875	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR7	F69876	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR8	F69877	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR9	F69878	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2011
HYR10	F69879	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR11	F69880	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR12	F69881	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
HYR13	F69787	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
HYR14	F69788	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
HYR15	F69789	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
GST5	F69886	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
GST6	F69887	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
GST7	F69888	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
GST8	F69889	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
INK1	F70463	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
INK2	F70464	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2011
INK3	F70465	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
INK4	F70466	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
MK1	F69895	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	10/30/2011
MK2	F69896	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	8/30/2010
MK3	F69897	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
MK4	F69898	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/30/2002	**8/30/2012**
LGL16	F80221	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	10/30/2011
LGL17	F80222	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	10/30/2011
LGL18	F80223	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	10/30/2010
LGL19	F80224	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	10/30/2010

Claim / Lease	Claim No.	Owner	Status	Size (acres)	Size (ha)	Date Registered	Anniversary Date
LGL20	F80225	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	10/30/2011
LGL21	F80226	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	10/30/2010
LGL22	F80227	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	10/30/2010
LGL23	F80228	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
LGL24	F80229	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2498.84	1011.28	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
LGL25	F80230	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	10/30/2010
LGL26	F80231	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS1	F80232	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS2	F80233	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS3	F80234	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS4	F80235	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS5	F80236	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS6	F80237	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS7	F80238	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS8	F80239	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2557.90	1035.18	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
YKS10	F80241	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/31/2002	**10/30/2012**
Claims Acquired in June 2003							
LGL30	F82091	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1061.60	429.63	8/7/2003	**8/7/2013**
LGL31	F82092	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2479.20	1003.33	8/7/2003	**8/7/2013**
LGL32	F82093	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	929.50	376.17	8/7/2003	8/7/2012
LGL33	F82094	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1652.80	668.89	8/7/2003	8/7/2010
LGL34	F82095	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	8/7/2010
LGL35	F82096	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	**8/7/2013**
LGL36	F82097	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	**8/7/2013**
LGL37	F82098	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	8/7/2010
LGL38	F82099	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	8/7/2010
LGL39	F82100	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	**8/7/2013**
LGL40	F82081	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	8/7/2011
LGL41	F82082	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	**8/7/2013**
LGL42	F82083	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	**8/7/2013**
LGL43	F82084	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	8/7/2003	8/7/2012
LGL44	F82085	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2410.33	975.46	8/7/2003	8/7/2012
LGL45	F82086	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1497.85	606.18	8/7/2003	8/7/2012
Claims Acquired in August 2003							
BLUFF8	F80908	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	9/29/2003	**9/29/2013**
BLUFF9	F80906	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	9/29/2003	**9/29/2013**
BLUFF10	F80905	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	9/29/2003	9/29/2010
BLUFF11	F80904	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	9/29/2003	**9/29/2013**
SLC1	F80901	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	9/29/2003	9/29/2012
SLC2	F80902	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	9/29/2003	9/29/2010
SLC3	F80903	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	9/29/2003	9/29/2011
RBL1	F82087	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1138.90	460.91	9/29/2003	9/29/2011
RBL2	F82088	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2355.50	953.27	9/29/2003	9/29/2010
RBL3	F82089	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2355.50	953.27	9/29/2003	9/29/2010
RBL4	F82090	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	9/29/2003	9/29/2012
RBL5	F80920	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1816.30	735.06	9/29/2003	9/29/2010
RBL6	F80919	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1477.00	597.74	9/29/2003	9/29/2010
RBL7	F80918	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2440.60	987.71	9/29/2003	9/29/2011
Claims Acquired in September 2003							
YKS 11	F82884	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	11/6/2011
YKS 12	F82885	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	11/6/2010
YKS 13	F82886	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	**11/6/2013**
YKS 14	F82887	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	**11/6/2013**
YKS 15	F82888	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	**11/6/2013**
YKS 16	F82889	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	**11/6/2013**
BLUFF 23	F67560	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	11/6/2010
BLUFF 24	F47639	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	11/6/2010
BLUFF 25	F47640	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	11/6/2010
WILL 1	F82871	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	11/6/2012
WILL 2	F82872	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/6/2003	11/6/2011
Claims Acquired in February 2004							

Claim / Lease	Claim No.	Owner	Status	Size (acres)	Size (ha)	Date Registered	Anniversary Date
LL1	F84541	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	**3/8/2014**
LL2	F84542	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2011
LL3	F84543	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2012
LL4	F84544	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	**3/8/2014**
LL7	F84547	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2013
LL8	F84548	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2507.50	1014.79	3/8/2004	3/8/2011
LL10	F84550	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	**3/8/2014**
LL11	F84551	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	**3/8/2014**
LL12	F84552	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	**3/8/2014**
LL13	F84553	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2012
LL14	F84554	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2434.96	985.43	3/8/2004	3/8/2014
LL15	F84555	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	**3/8/2014**
LL16	F84556	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2013
LL17	F84557	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2192.90	887.47	3/8/2004	3/8/2012
LL18	F84558	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2369.40	958.90	3/8/2004	3/8/2012
LL19	F84559	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2012
LL20	F84560	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	**3/8/2014**
LL21	F84561	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2012
LL22	F84562	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2013
LL23	F84563	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2013
LL24	F84564	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2014
LL25	F84565	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	3/8/2004	3/8/2011
Claims Acquired Spring/Summer 2004							
FWL1	F87966	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	7/15/2012
FWL2	F87967	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	7/15/2011
FWL3	F87968	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
FWL4	F87969	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
JT1	F87991	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
JT2	F87992	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
JT3	F87993	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
JT4	F87994	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1549.50	627.08	7/15/2004	7/15/2010
IBI1	F87995	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
IBI2	F88100	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
IBI3	F88101	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
IBI4	F88102	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	**7/15/2014**
PR1	F84126	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1549.50	627.08	5/25/2004	5/25/2014
PR2	F84125	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1239.60	501.67	5/25/2004	**5/25/2014**
PR3	F84127	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1084.65	438.96	5/25/2004	**5/25/2014**
COP9	F87979	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	7/15/2012
COP10	F87980	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1033.00	418.06	7/15/2004	7/15/2013
COP11	F87981	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	7/15/2012
COP12	F87982	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	7/15/2013
COP13	F87983	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	7/15/2012
COP14	F87984	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	7/15/2012
COP15	F87985	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	7/15/2004	7/15/2012
Claims Acquired Fall 2004							
WILL3	F88090	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2014
MA1	F84128	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2014.35	815.21	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
SK1	F84129	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
NET1	F84130	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
NET2	F84148	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
NET3	F84149	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
NET4	F84150	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2013
NET5	F84151	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
NET6	F84152	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2010
NET7	F84153	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2010
NET8	F84154	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2010
NET9	F84155	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2010
NET10	F84156	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1033.00	418.06	11/8/2004	11/8/2010
NET11	F84157	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2066.00	836.11	11/8/2004	11/8/2011
NET12	F84158	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2010

Claim / Lease	Claim No.	Owner	Status	Size (acres)	Size (ha)	Date Registered	Anniversary Date
NET13	F84159	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2011
NET14	F84160	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2011
NET15	F84161	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2010
NET16	F84162	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2010
NET17	F87987	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1807.75	731.60	11/8/2004	11/8/2012
NET18	F87986	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2012
NET19	F87990	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1549.50	627.08	11/8/2004	11/8/2013
NET20	F87989	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1549.50	627.08	11/8/2004	11/8/2011
NET21	F87988	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1678.63	679.34	11/8/2004	11/8/2012
ADD1	F88091	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
ADD2	F88092	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	11/8/2011
ADD3	F88093	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
ADD4	F88094	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	11/8/2004	**11/8/2014**
ADD5	F88095	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2417.54	978.38	11/8/2004	11/8/2011
Claims Acquired Fall 2005							
KN1	F92461	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN2	F92462	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN3	F92463	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN4	F92464	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN5	F92465	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN6	F92466	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN7	F92467	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN8	F92468	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN9	F92417	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1291.25	522.57	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN10	F92418	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2014
KN11	F92419	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2013
KN12	F92420	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN13	F92421	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN14	F92422	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN15	F92415	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN16	F92414	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN17	F92413	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN18	F92412	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN19	F92411	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN20	F92410	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN21	F92409	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN22	F92408	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN23	F92407	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1291.25	522.57	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN24	F92406	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN25	F92405	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN26	F92404	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
KN27	F92403	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN28	F92402	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
KN29	F92401	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2010
RBL8	F92490	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	1371.46	555.03	10/25/2005	10/25/2010
RBL9	F92491	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	205.07	82.99	10/25/2005	10/25/2010
RBL10	F92492	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	216.99	87.82	10/25/2005	10/25/2010
CQ46	F92400	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	206.60	83.61	10/25/2005	10/25/2011
ADD6	F92397	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
ADD7	F92398	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
ADD8	F92399	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/14/2005	10/14/2011
YKS17	F92451	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/5/2005	10/5/2011
YKS18	F92452	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/5/2005	10/5/2011
YKS19	F92454	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/5/2005	10/5/2010
YKS20	F92453	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	2582.50	1045.14	10/5/2005	10/5/2010
GAP1	F92416	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	559.62	226.48	10/6/2005	**10/6/2015**

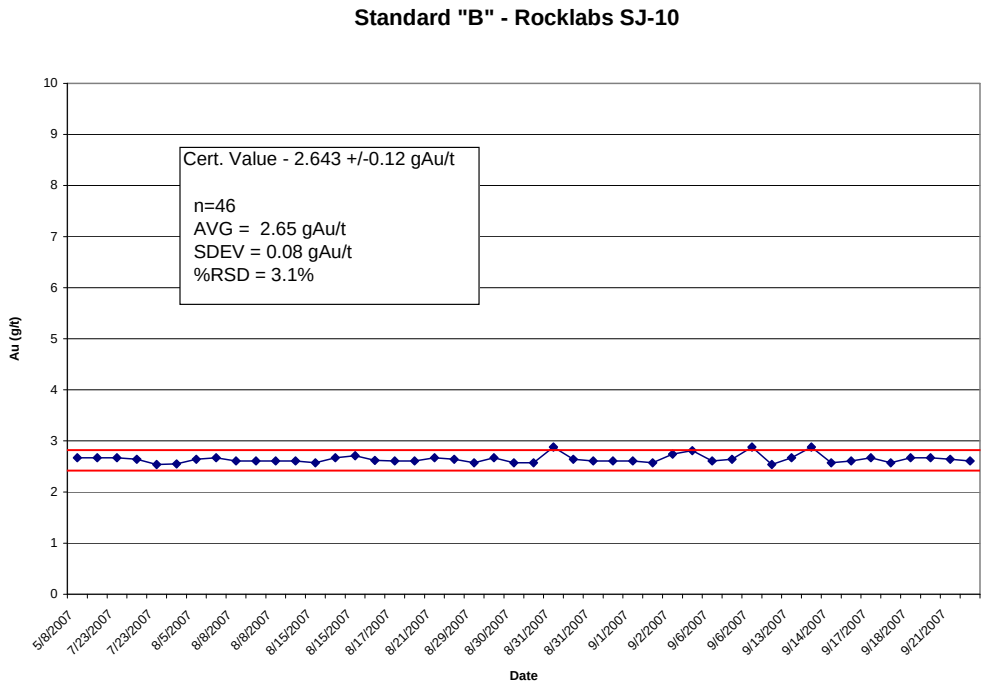
CBG Claims/Leases Subject to the Terracon/APEX NSR **January 2010**

Claim / Lease	Claim No.	Size (Acres)	Size (Ha)	Owner	Status	Anniversary Date	Area of Overlap (ha)	Approximate % of Claim Encumbered by NSR (% overlap)	Historical Claim
CRK 4	F60365	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**7/22/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
CRK 6	F60367	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**7/22/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
CRK 7	F60368	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**7/22/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
CRK 18	F60379	2066.00	836.11	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**7/22/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
COP 1	F63950	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/26/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
COP 2	F65541	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**11/5/2011**	1045.12	100%	n/a
COP 3	F63952	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/26/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
COP 4	F65542	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**11/5/2011**	1045.12	100%	n/a
BLUFF 1	F57003	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/12/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
BLUFF 2	F57004	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/12/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
BLUFF 3	F57005	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/12/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
BLUFF 4	F57006	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/12/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
BLUFF 5	F57010	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/12/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
BLUFF 6	F57011	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/12/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
BLUFF 7	F57012	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**10/12/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
HAYES 7	F50389	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	**lease**	**7/22/2010**	1045.12	100%	n/a
FYE1	F70467	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	8/30/2011	967.89	93%	WOLF 1/2
FYE2	F80212	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**8/30/2012**	520.27	50%	WOLF 5
HYR1	F69870	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**8/30/2012**	845.32	81%	IRA 33
HYR2	F69871	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**8/30/2012**	887.43	85%	IRA 19
GST7	F69888	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**8/30/2012**	1045.12	100%	LIN 1
INK1	F70463	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**8/30/2012**	1024.4	98%	CRK 9/12
INK3	F70465	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**8/30/2012**	946.2	91%	CRK 12/16
INK4	F70466	2582.50	1045.12	Committee Bay North Ltd.	active	**8/30/2012**	984.72	94%	CRK 16

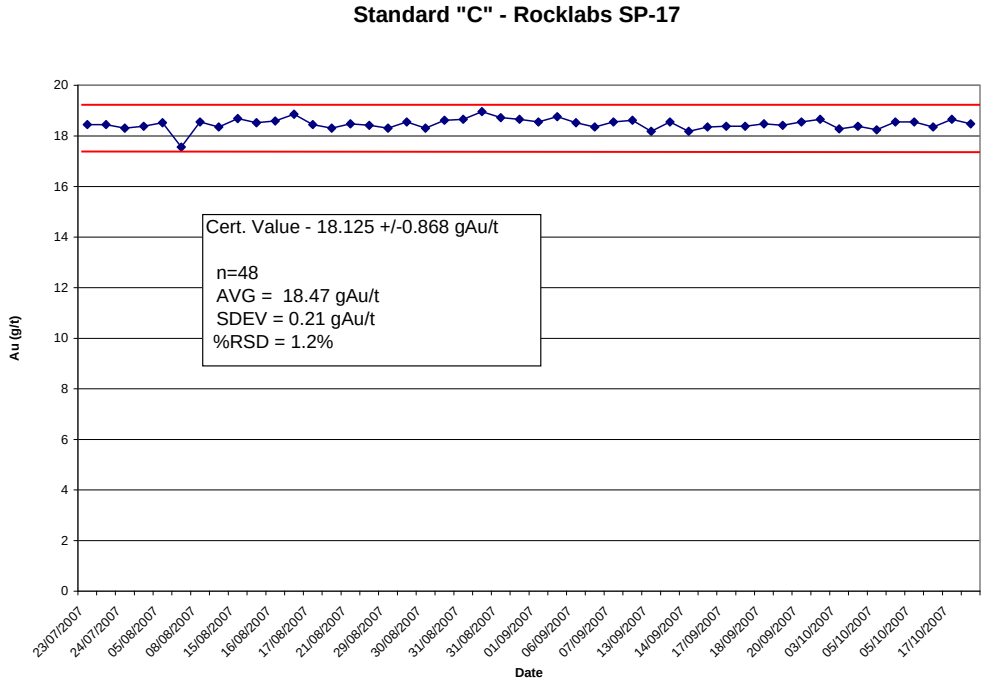
APPENDIX 2

Additional Committee Bay Project QA/QC Data/Figures

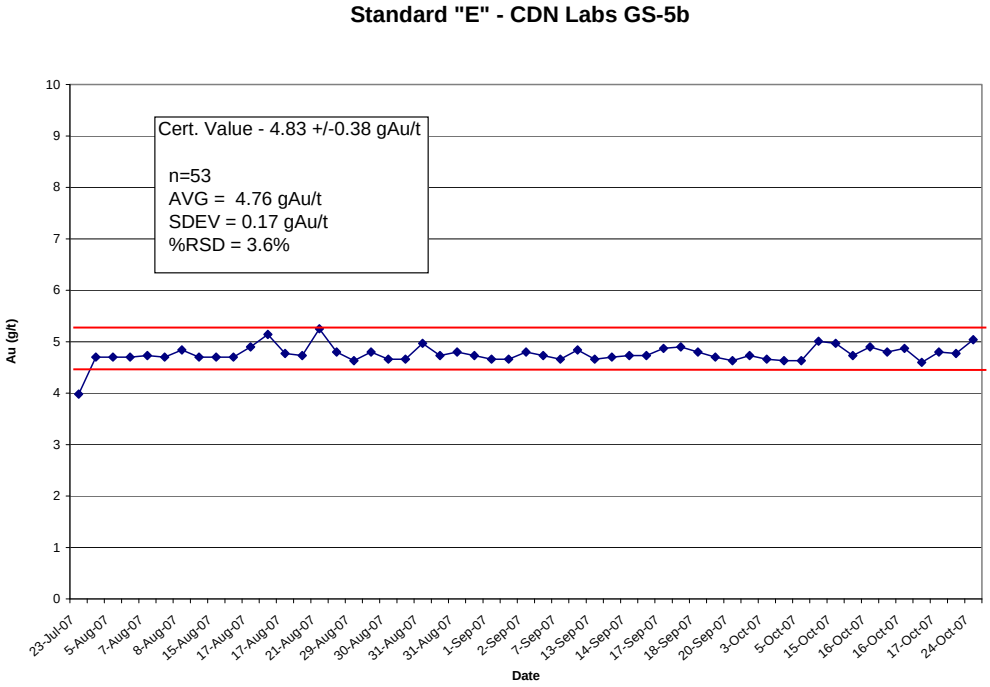
2007 QAQC



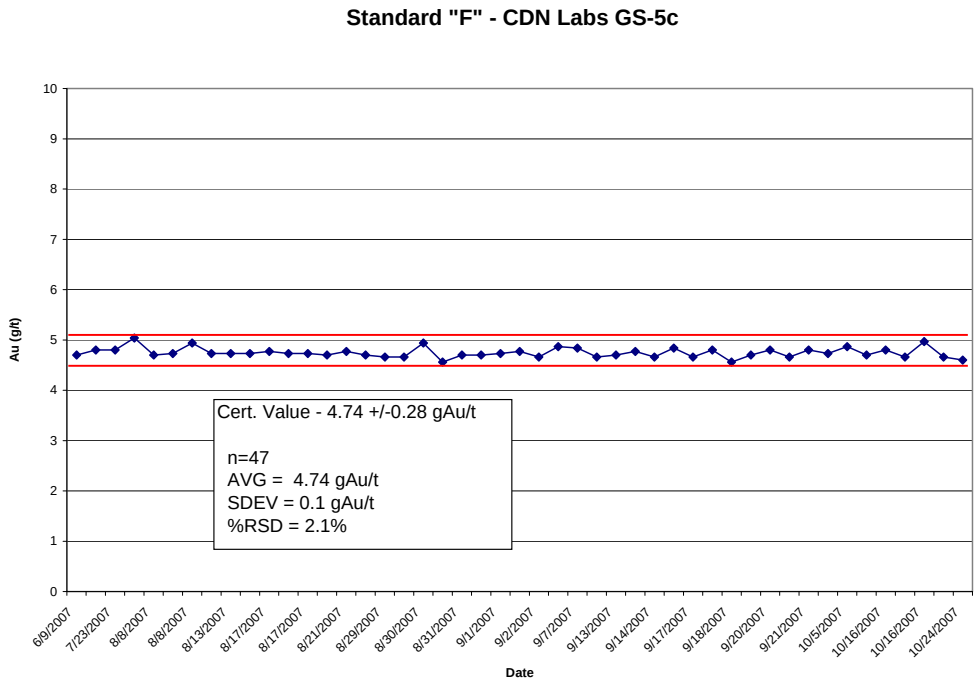
2007 Fire Assay Data for Standard B – Rocklabs SJ-10 in Drillcore Samples.



2007 Fire Assay Data for Standard C – Rocklabs SP-17 in Drillcore Samples.

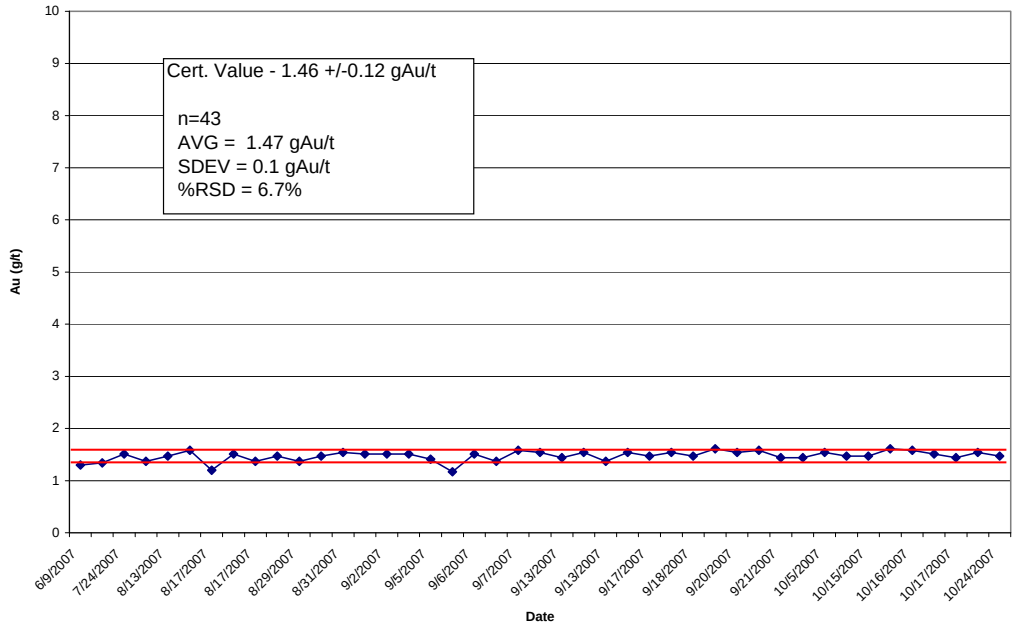


2007 Fire Assay Data for Standard E – CDN Labs GS-5b in Drillcore Samples.

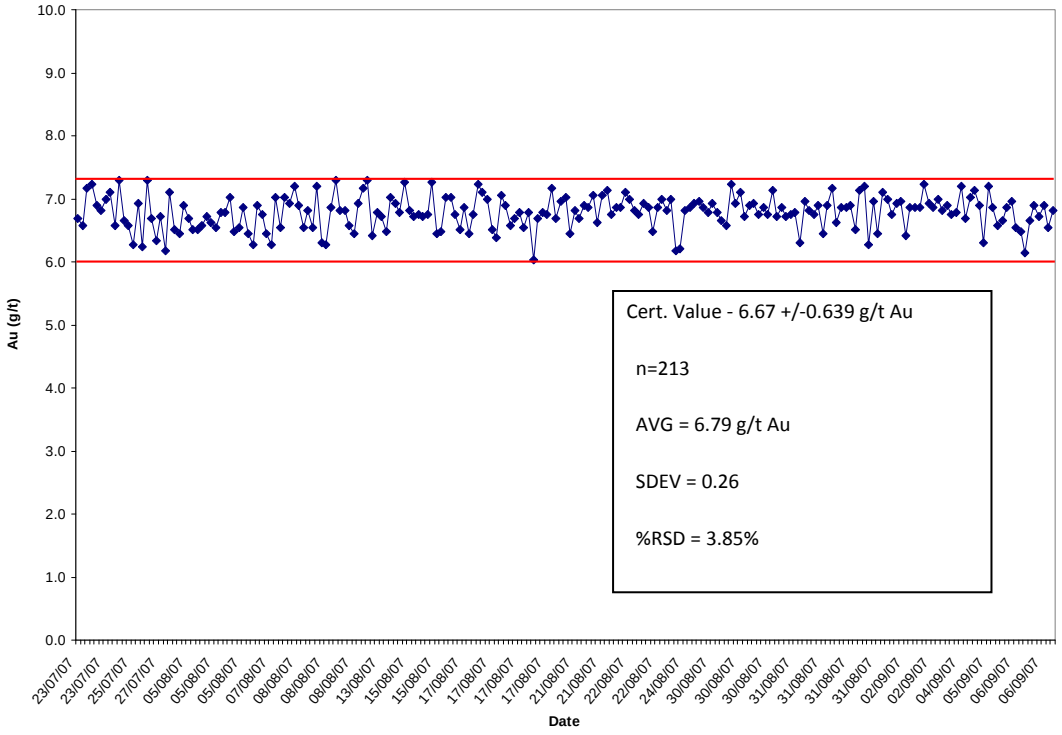


2007 Fire Assay Data for Standard G – CDN Labs GS-5c in Drillcore Samples.

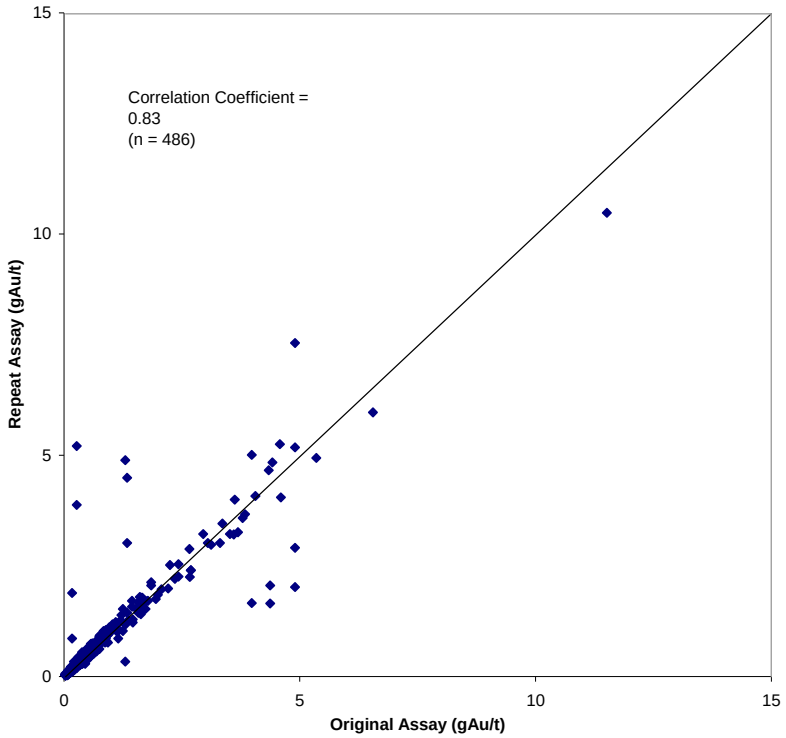
Standard "G" - CDN Labs GS-1P5B



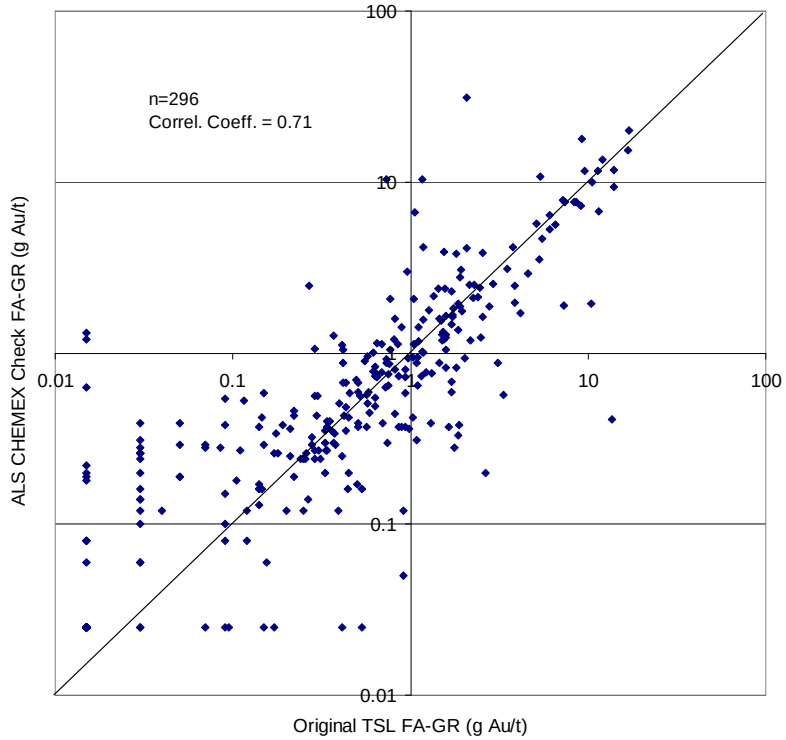
2007 Fire Assay Data for Standard F – CDN Labs GS-1P5B in Drillcore Samples.



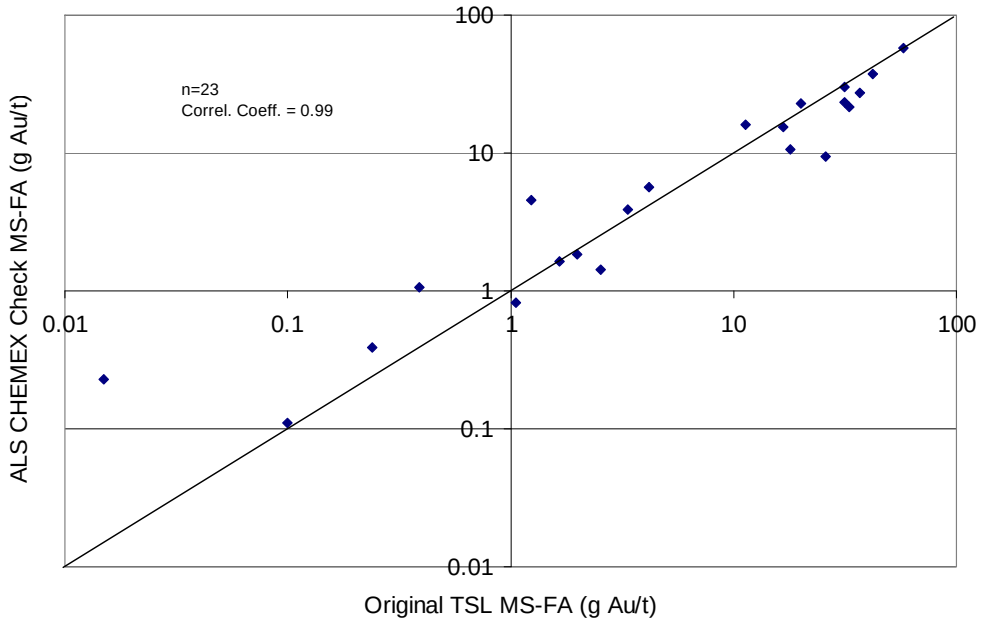
2007 Gravimetric Fire Assay Data for TSL Standard AuM-3 with Drillcore samples.



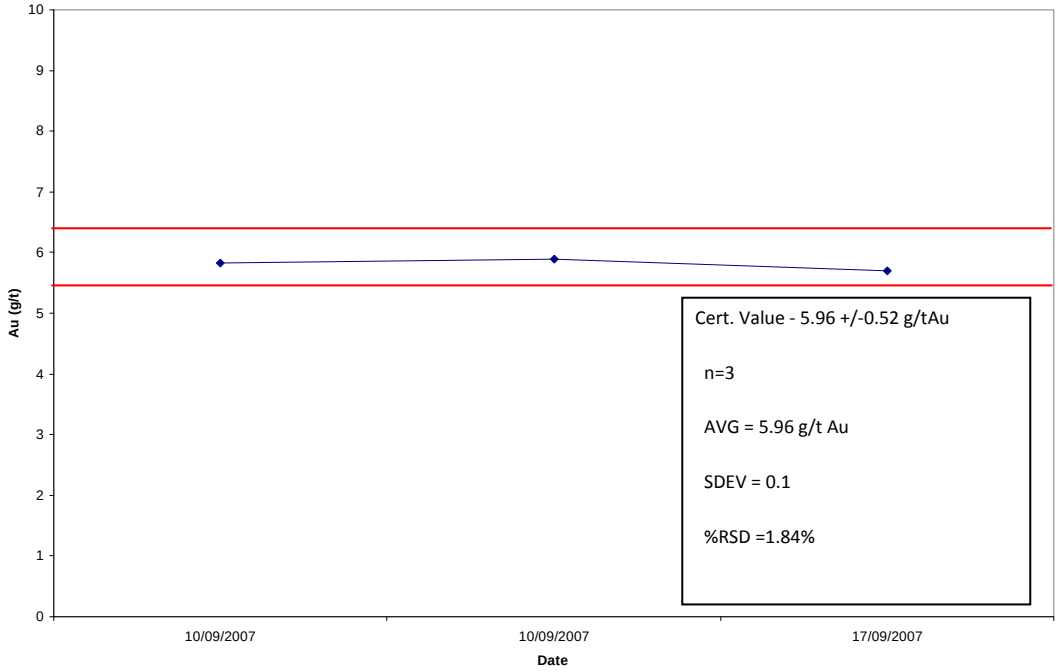
2007 Comparison of Original and Repeated Drill Core Fire Assays for Routine Lab Repeats.



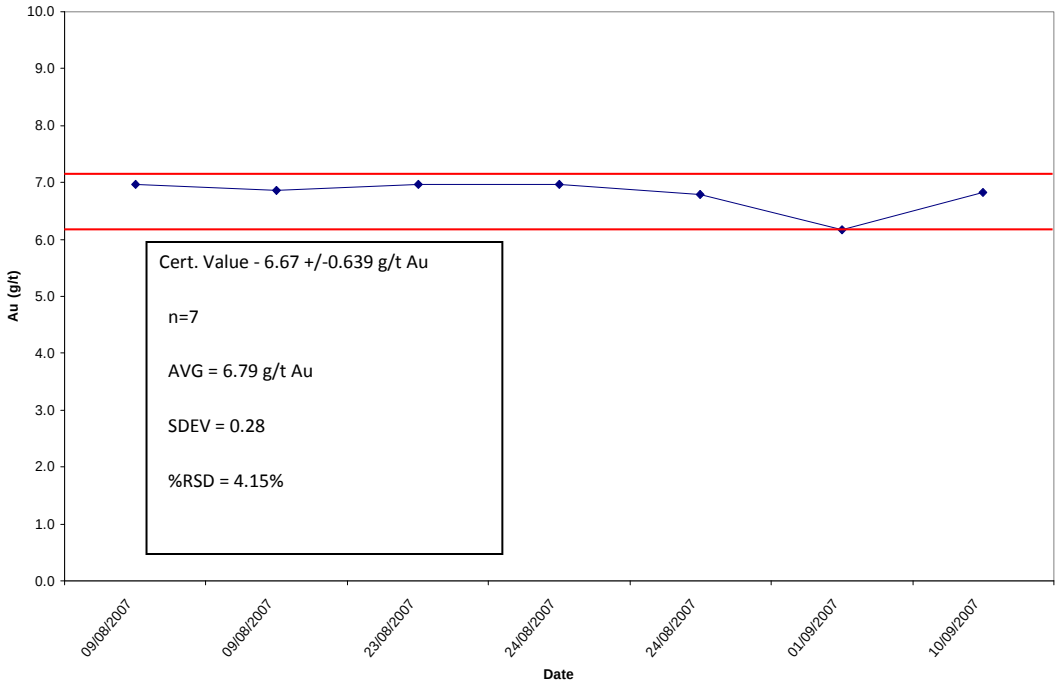
2007 Gravimetric Check Assays (TSL vs. ALS Chemex).



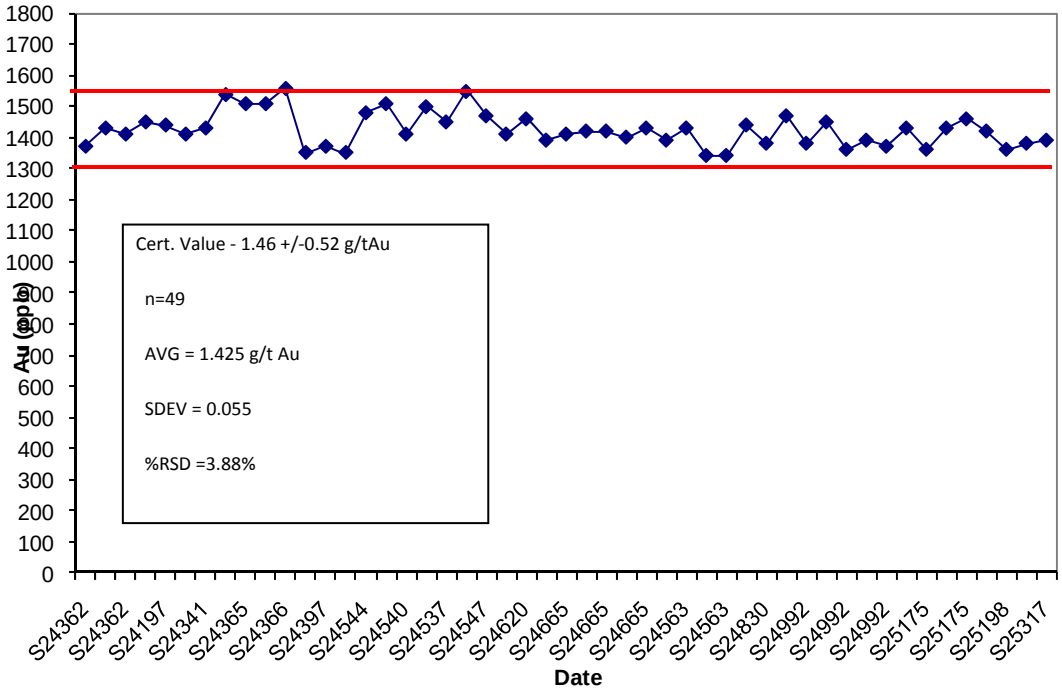
2007 Metallic Screen Check Assays (TSL vs. ALS Chemex).



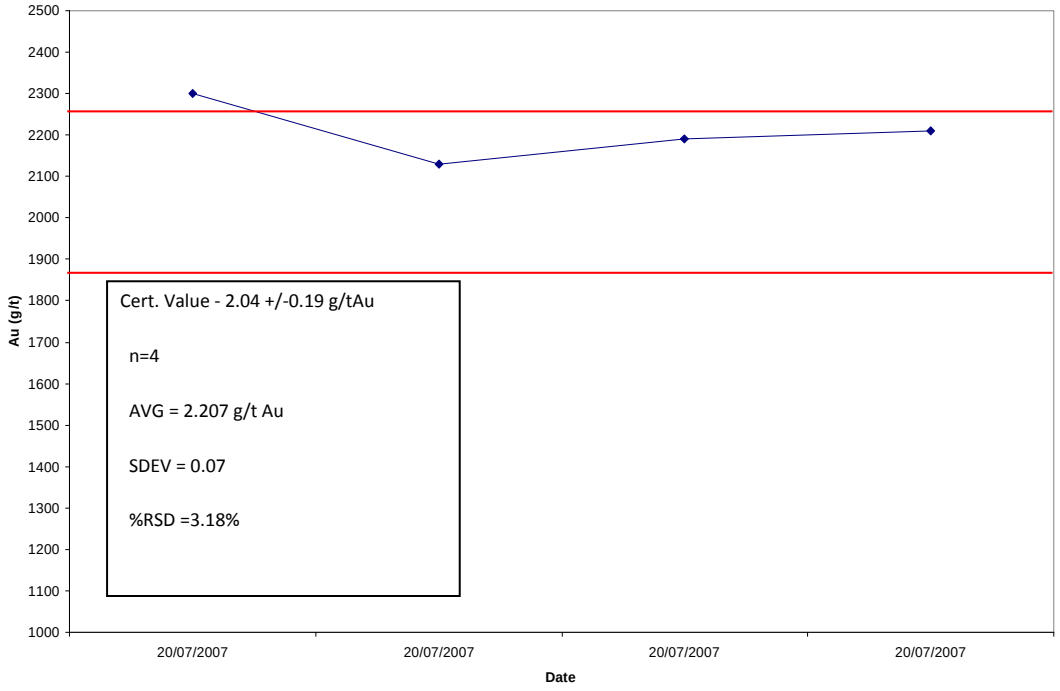
FA-AA Analyses of TSL Standard G905-6 During 2007 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



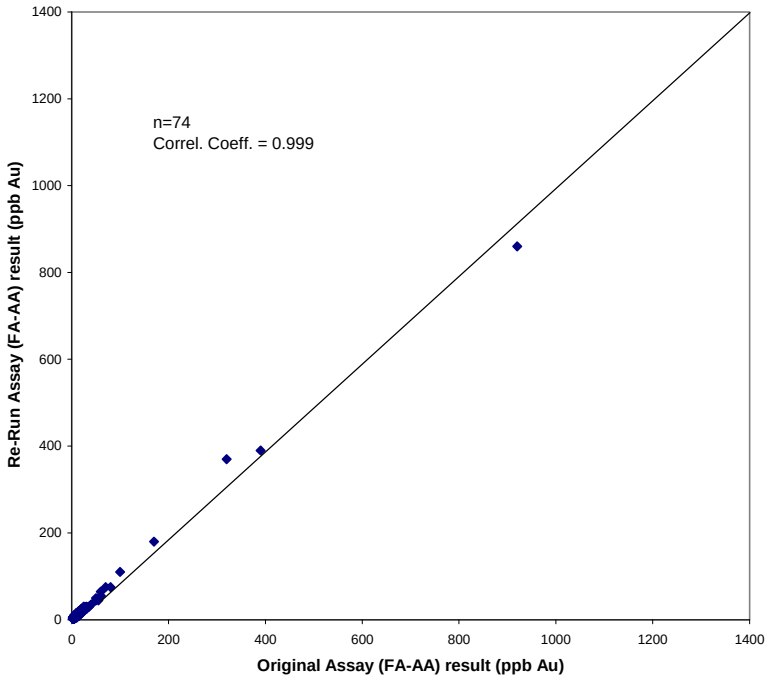
FA-GR Analyses of TSL Standard AuM-3 During 2007 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



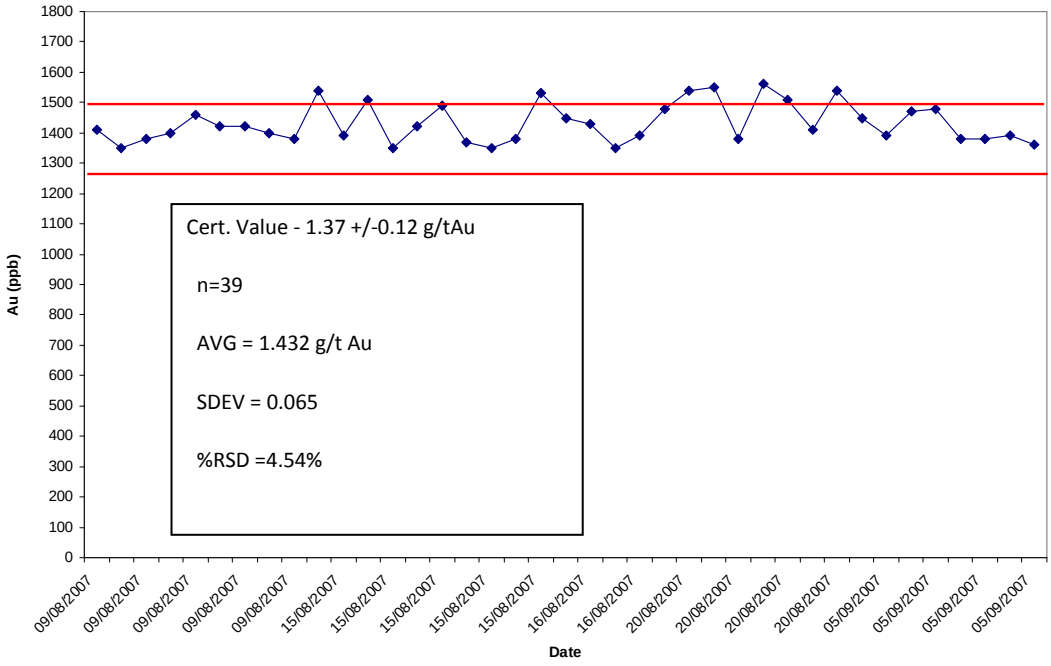
FA-GR Analyses of TSL Standard GS-1P5B During 2007 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



FA-GR Analyses of TSL Standard GS-2A During 2007 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.

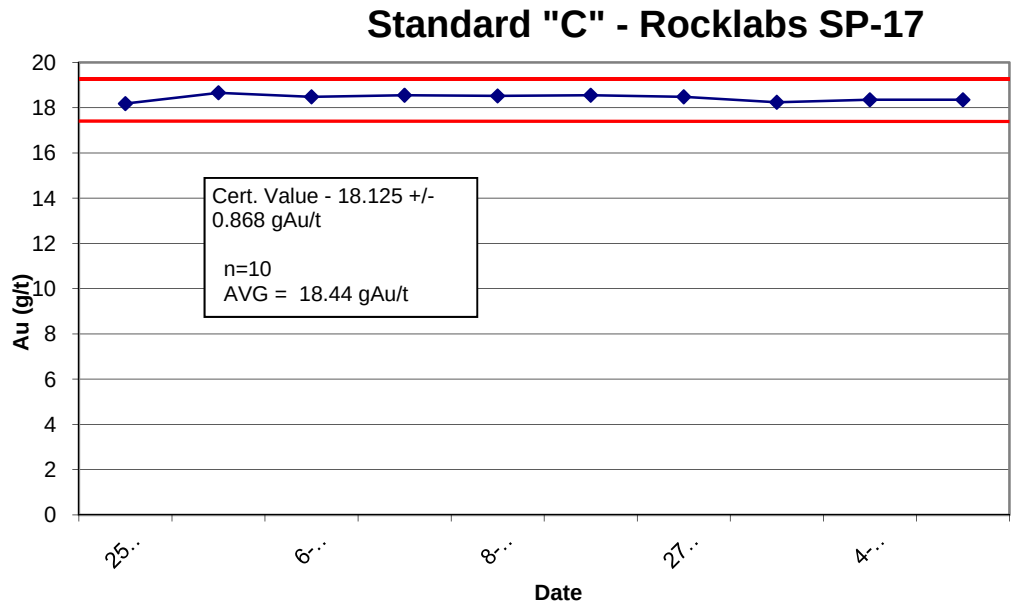


Lab Repeat Fire Assays with AA Finish for 2007 Rock Grab Samples.

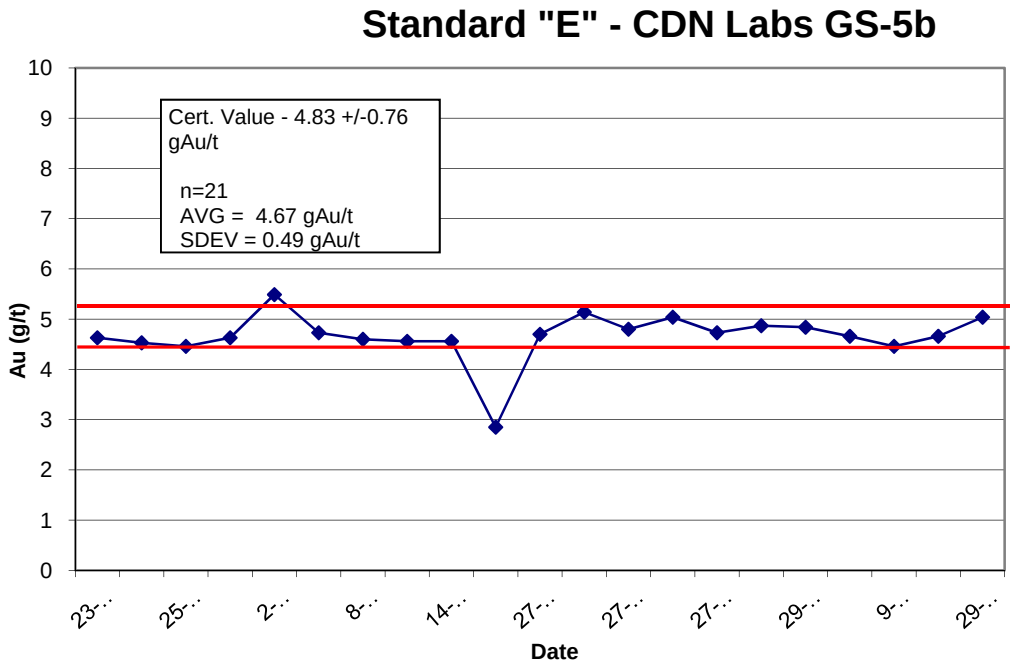


Au Results for Till TSL Internal Standard Sample GS-1P5A.

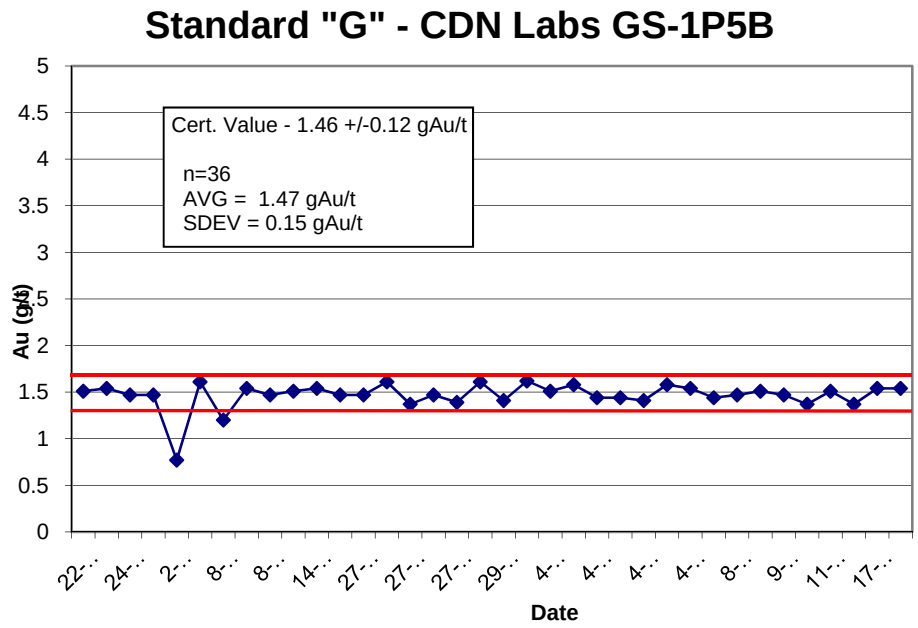
2008 QAQC



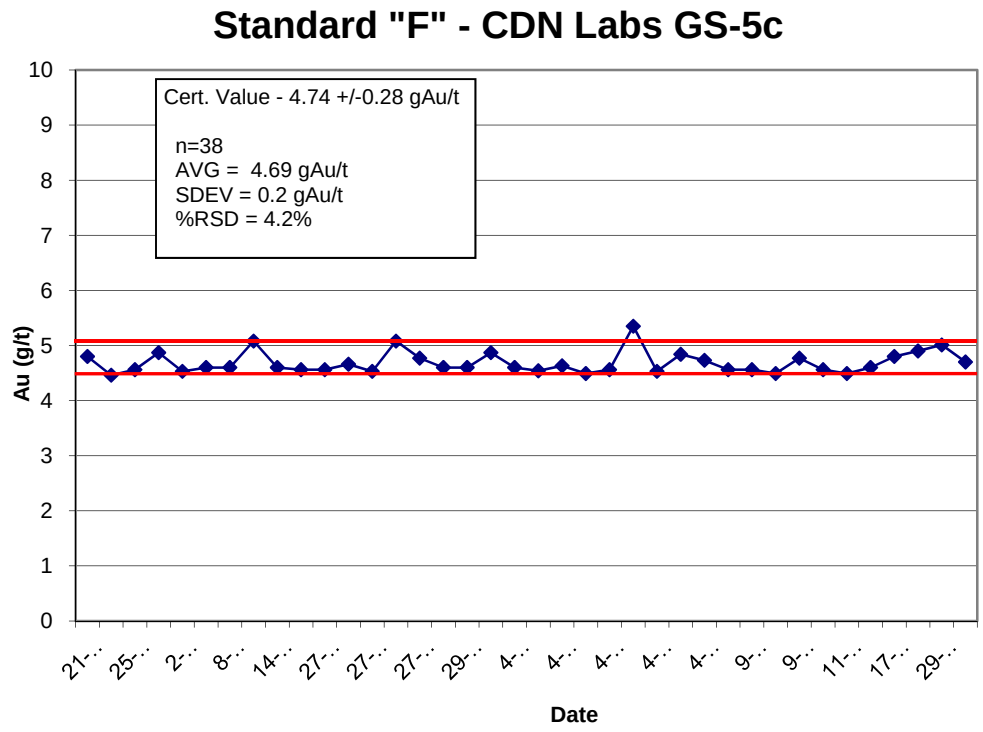
2008 Fire Assay Data for Standard C – Rocklabs SP-17 in Drillcore Samples.



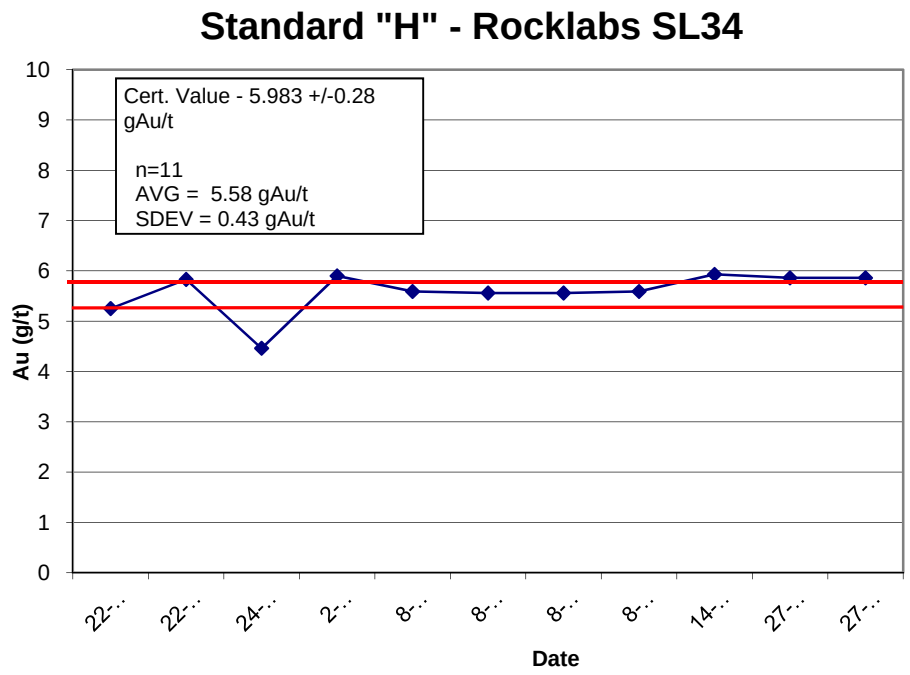
2008 Fire Assay Data for Standard E – CDN Labs GS-5b in Drillcore samples.



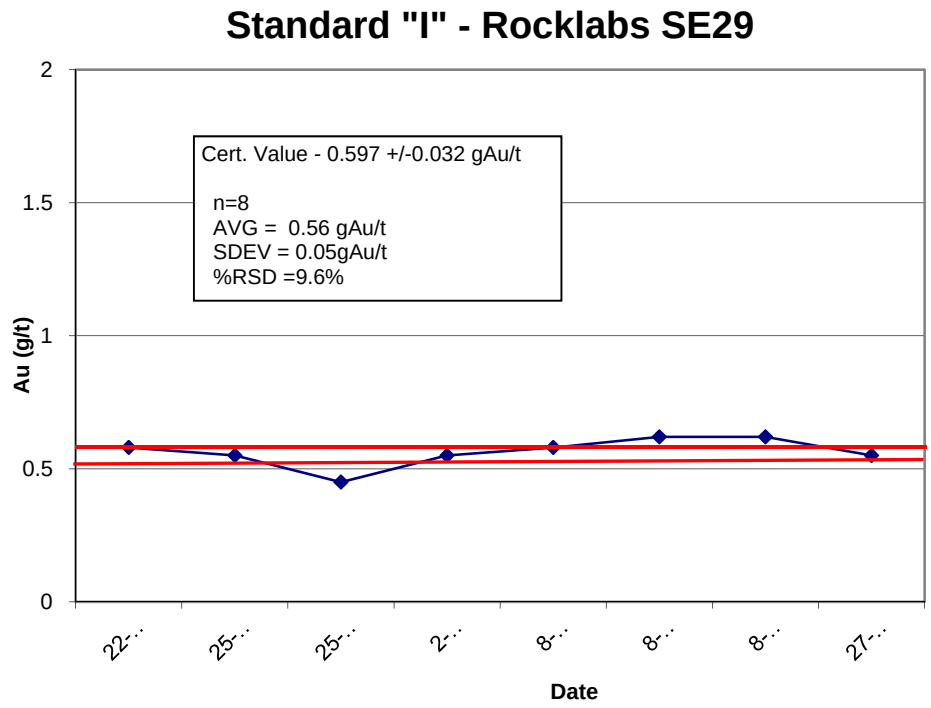
2008 Fire Assay Data for Standard G – CDN Labs GS-5c in Drillcore Samples.



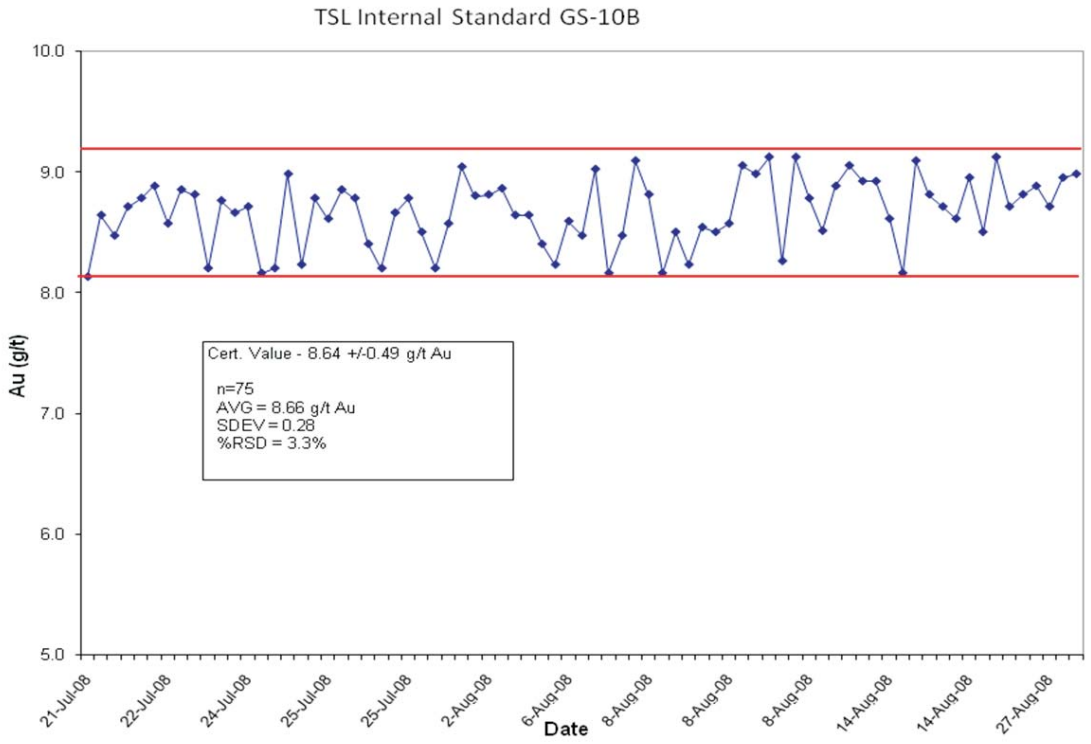
2008 Fire Assay Data for Standard F – CDN Labs GS-1P5B in Drillcore Samples.



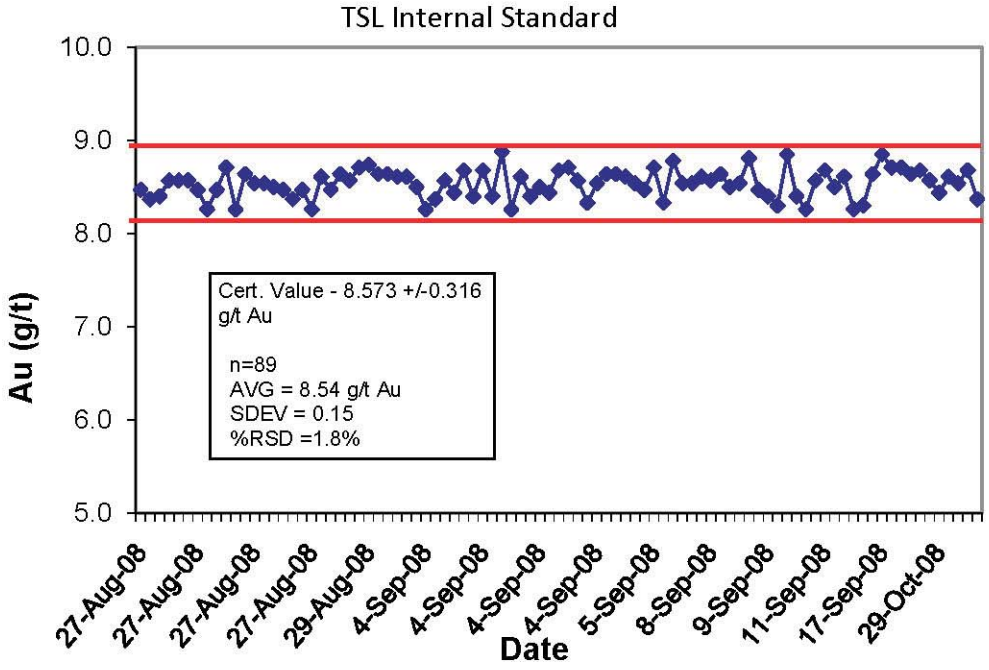
2008 Fire Assay Data for Standard H – Rocklabs SL34 in Drillcore Samples.



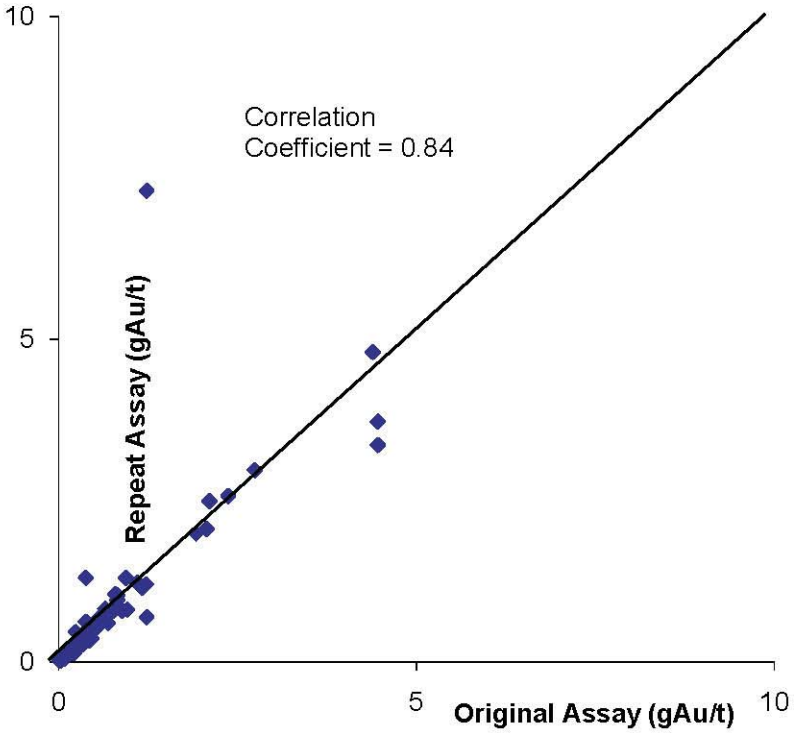
2008 Fire Assay Data for Standard I – Rocklabs SE29 Drillcore Samples.



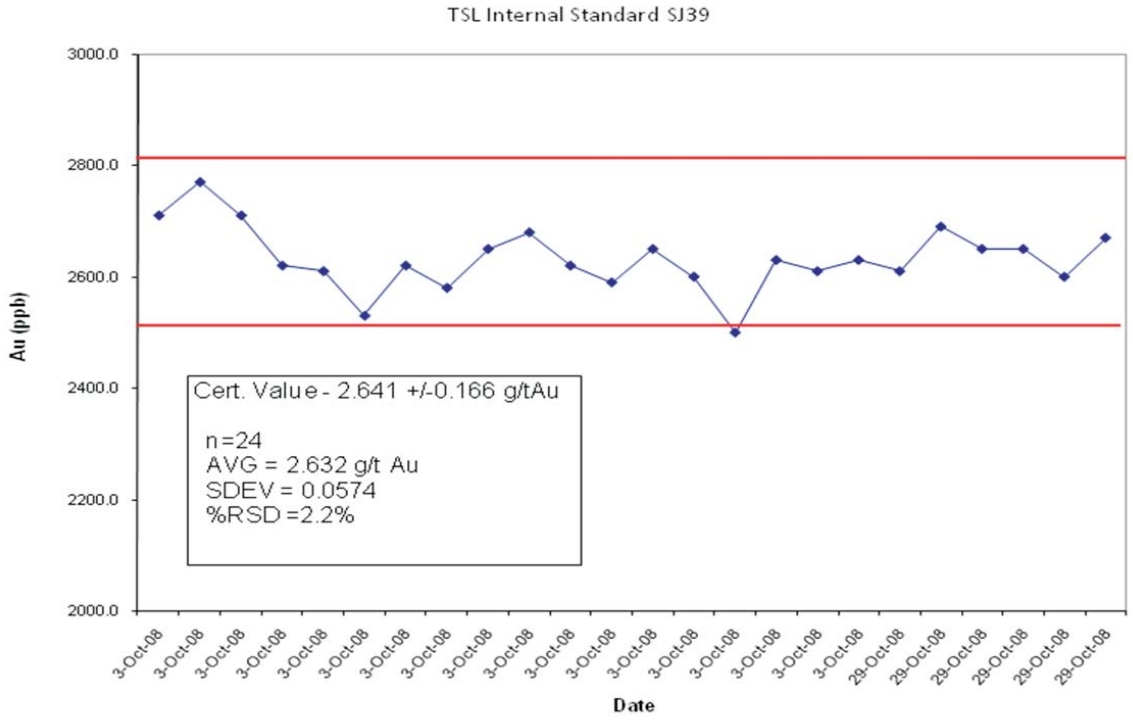
Gravimetric Fire Assay Data for TSL Standard GS-10B During 2008 Drillcore samples.



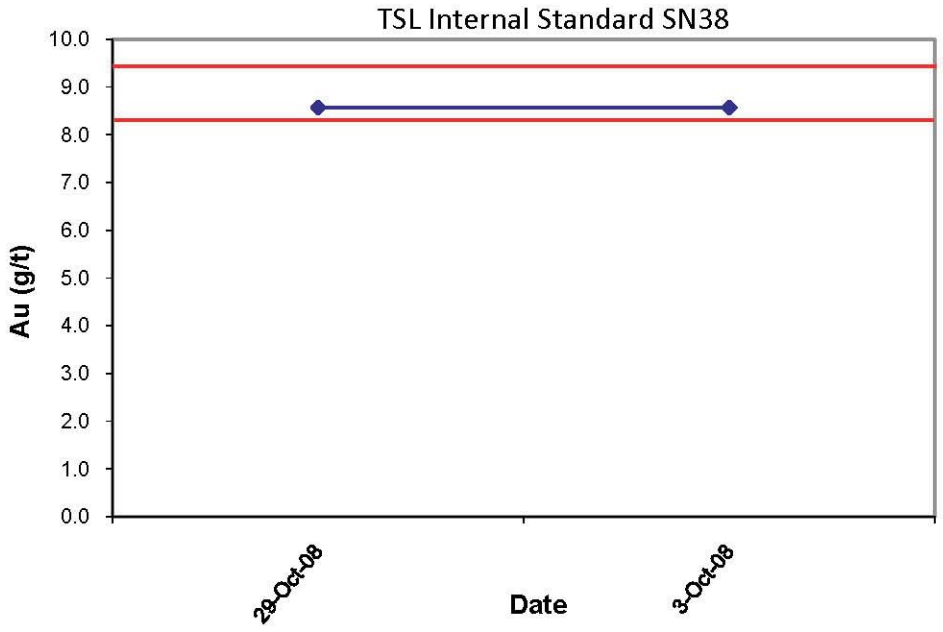
Gravimetric Fire Assay Data for TSL Standard SN38 During 2008 Drillcore samples.



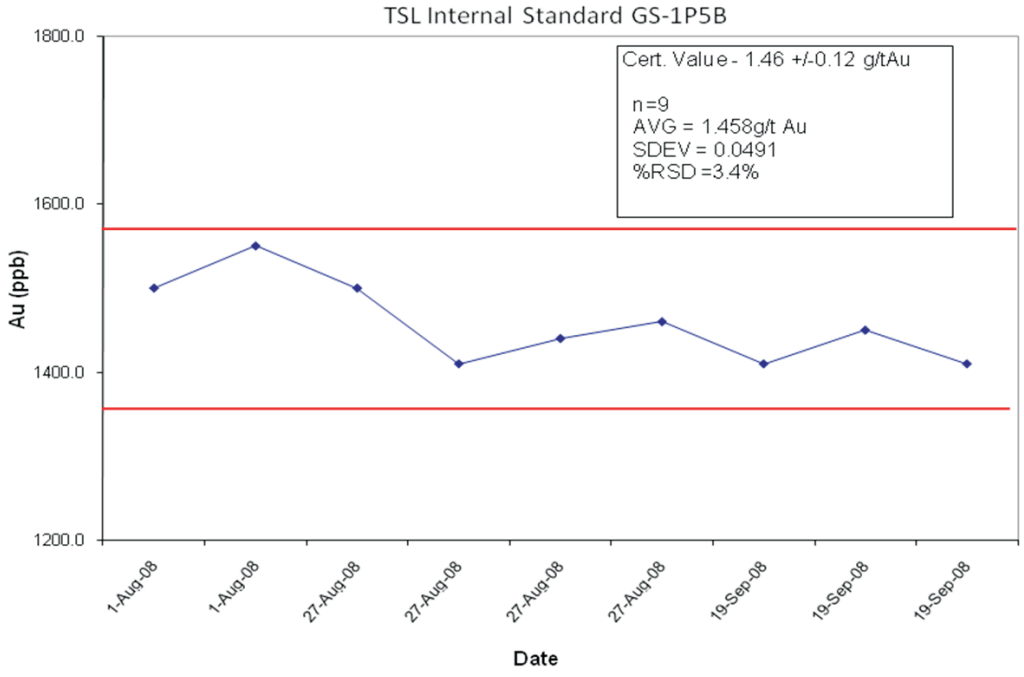
2008 Comparison of Original and Repeated Drill Core Fire Assays for Routine Lab Repeats.



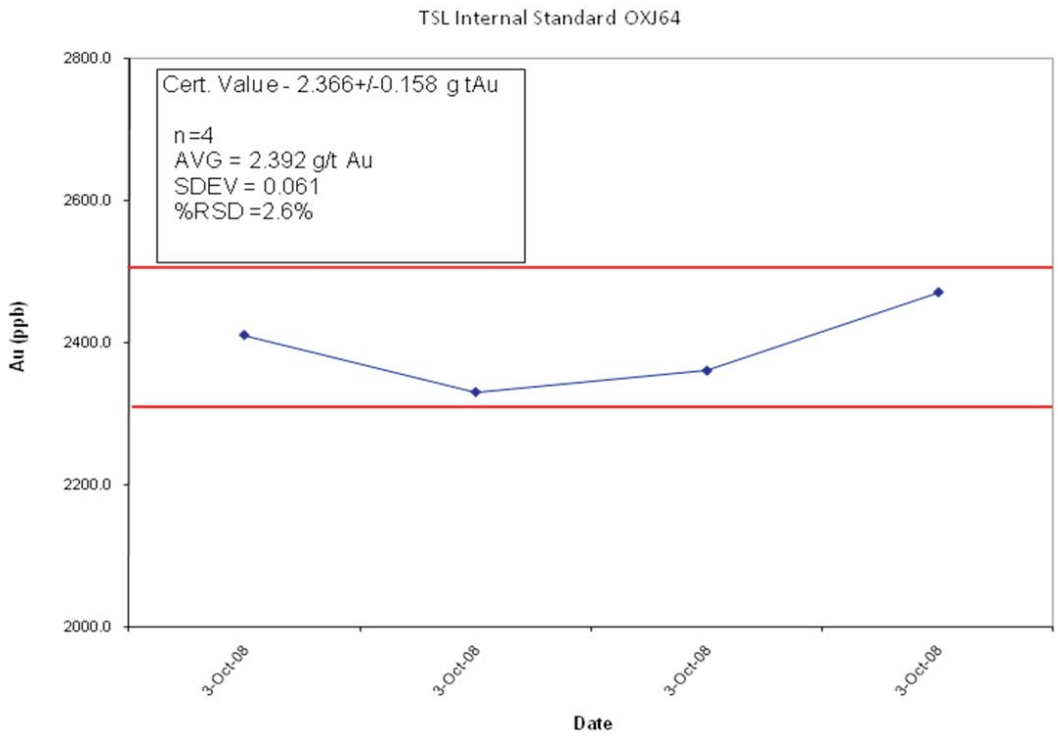
FA-AA Analyses of TSL Standard SJ39 During 2008 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



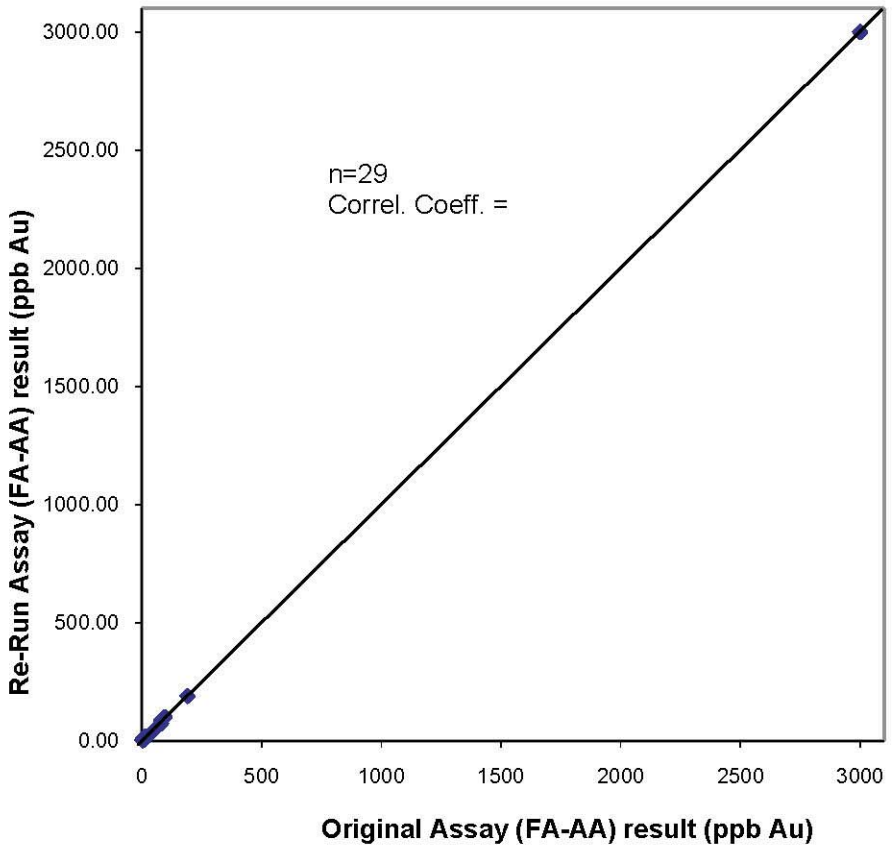
FA-GR Analyses of TSL Standard SN38 During 2008 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



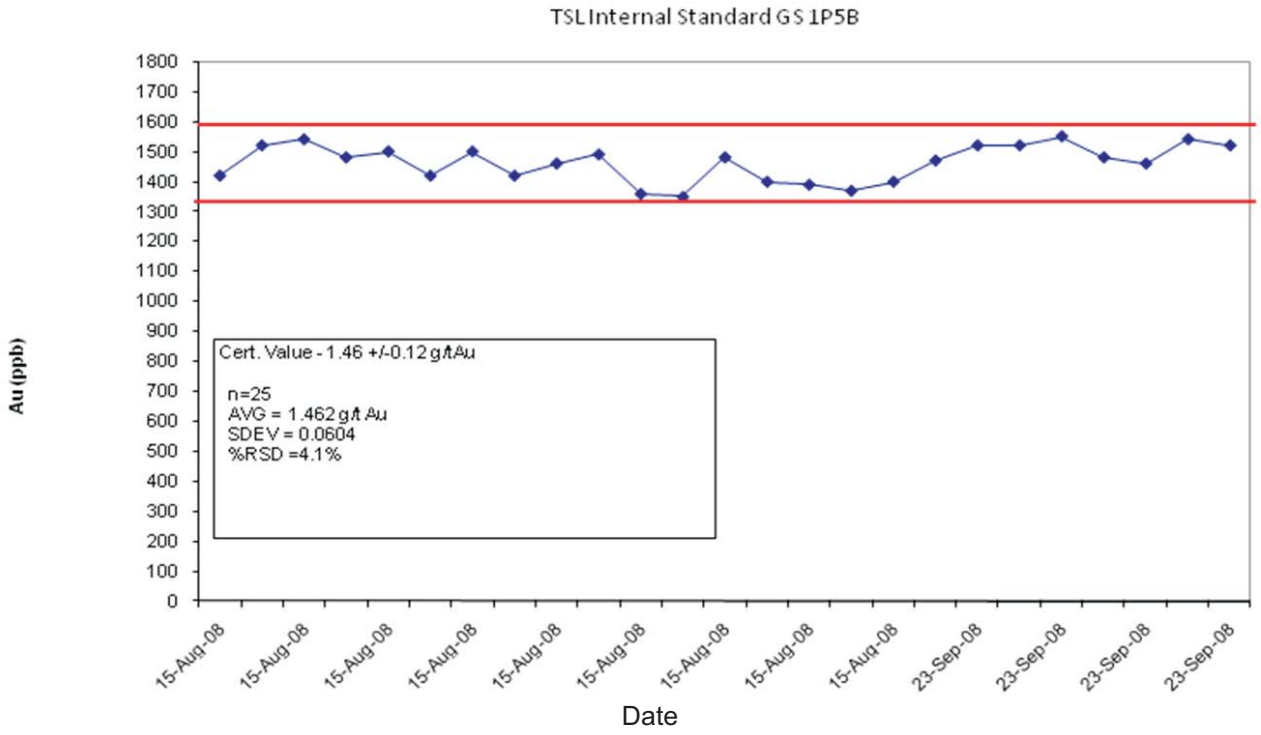
FA-GR Analyses of TSL Standard GS-1P5B During 2008 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



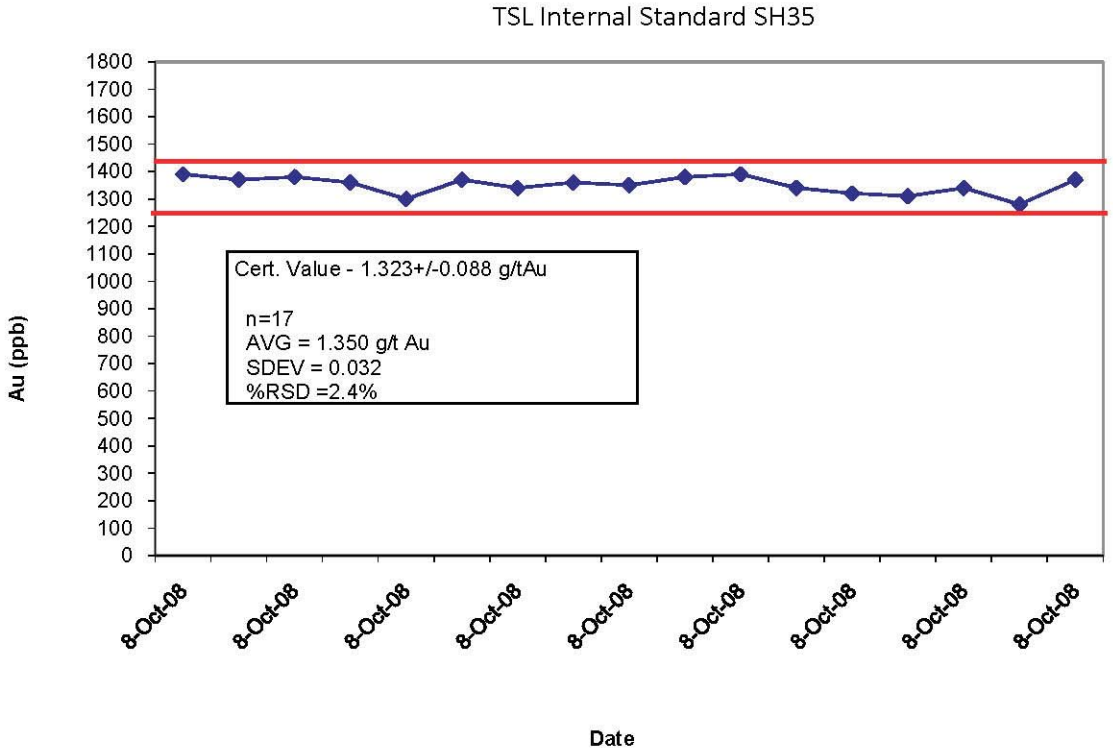
FA-GR Analyses of TSL Standard OXJ64 During 2008 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



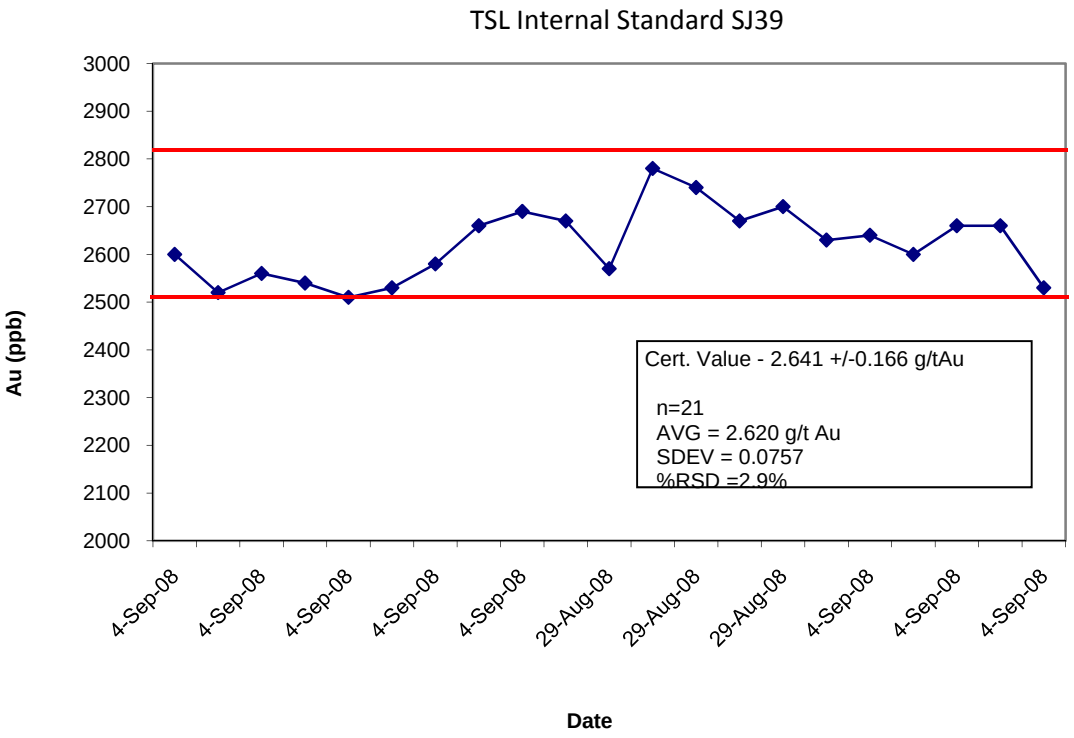
Lab Repeat Fire Assays with AA Finish for 2008 Rock Grab Samples.



2008 Au Results for TSL Internal Standard Sample GS-1P5B in Till Samples.

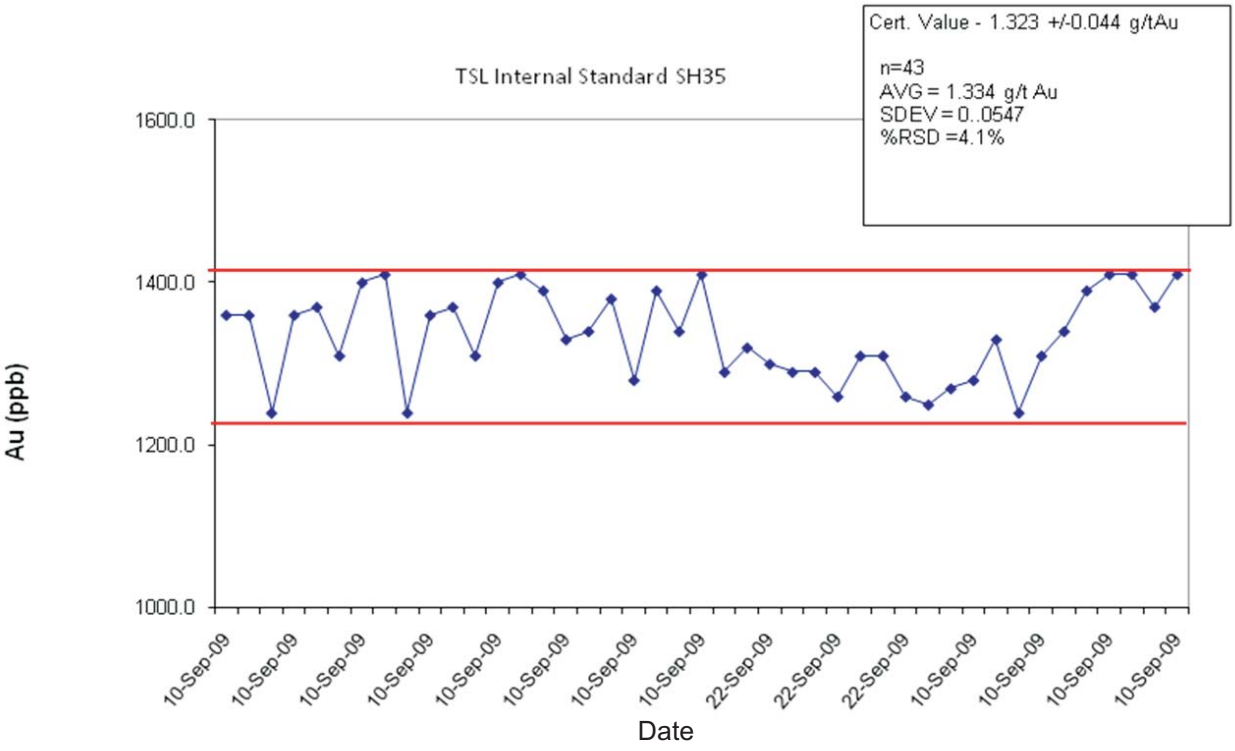


2008 Au Results for TSL Internal Standard Sample SH35 in Till Samples.

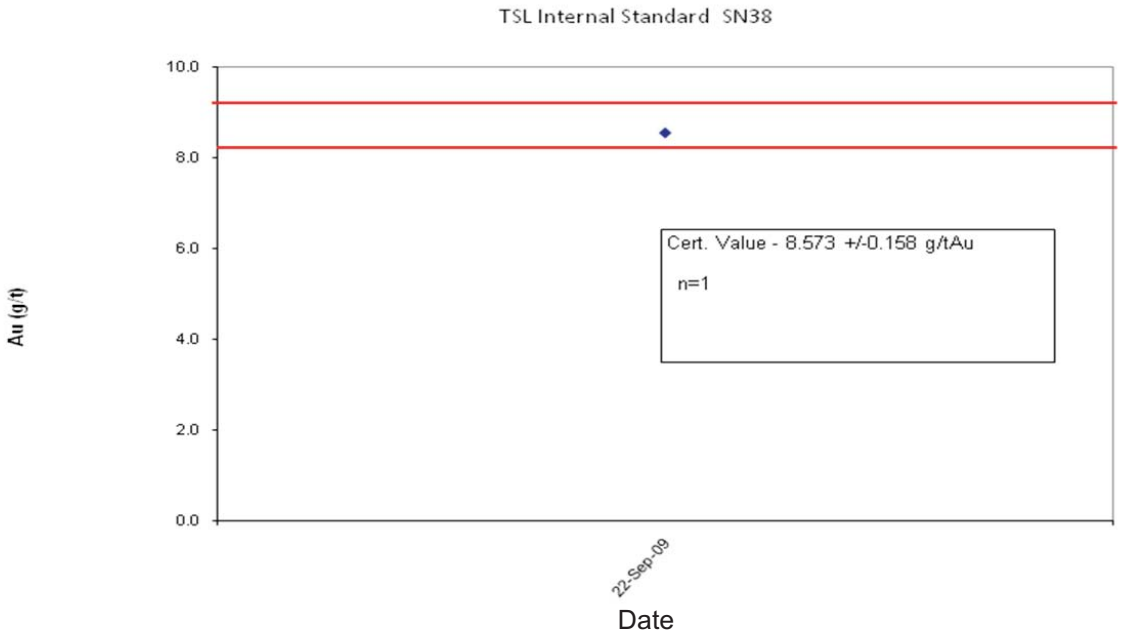


2008 Au Results for TSL Internal Standard Sample SJ39 in Till Samples.

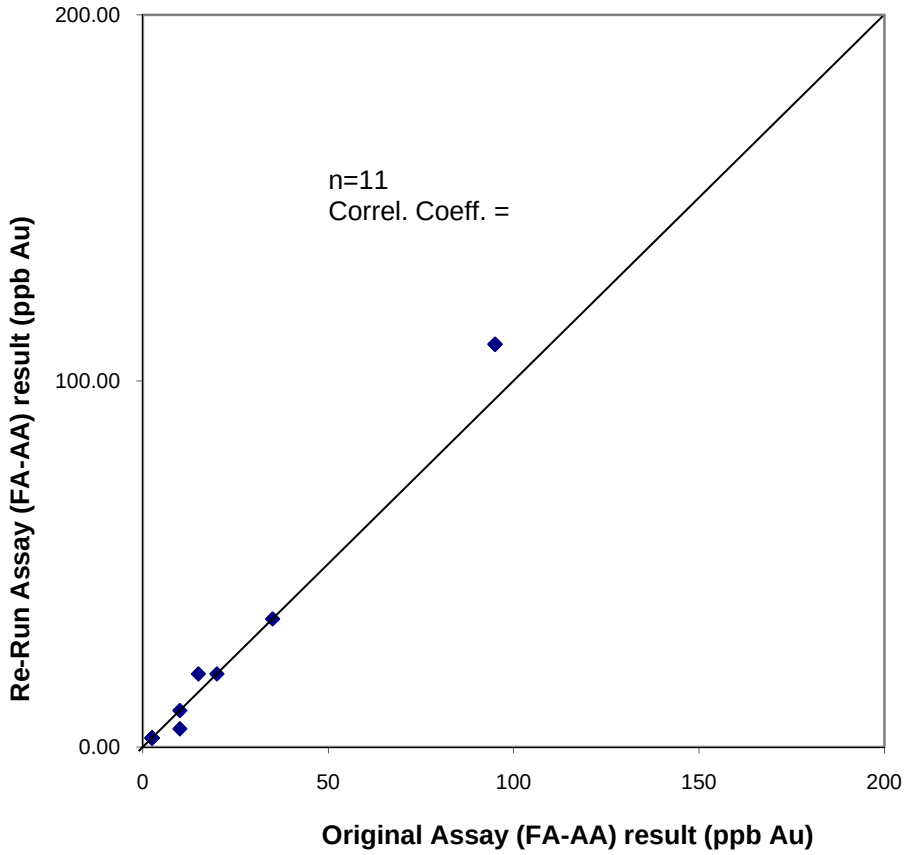
2009 QAQC



FA-AA Analyses of TSL Standard SH35 During 2009 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



FA-GR Analyses of TSL Standard SN38 During 2009 Rock Grab Sample Analysis.



Lab Repeat Fire Assays with AA Finish for 2009 Rock Grab Samples.

APPENDIX 3

Proposed Committee Bay Project Scope And Budget

Proposed Committee Bay Project Budget - Minimum Recemmended Program

Scope: Largely assessment-driven Field Work all along the Committee Bay belt

						Summer Field Days
						40
Wages	(spring mob + late June through August summer fieldwork and drill programs)					
	CBR Staff - project related	(Jan-Dec)			$	-
	Project Manager	(Jan-Dec)			$	10,000.00
	Logistics Manager	(Jan-Dec)			$	-
	Equipment Operators	(spring)			$	-
	Drill Geos	(summer)			$	-
	Field Geos	(summer)		4	$	56,000.00
	Geotechs/Students	(summer)		4	$	56,000.00
	Field Assistants/Students	(summer)		0	$	-
	Camp Manager and Attendants	(spring/summer)		2	$	28,000.00
	Cooks/First Aid/Other Support	(spring/summer)		1	$	14,000.00
					$	**164,000.00**
Expediting						
	Aircraft loading/unload (Yellowknife/Rankin Inlet/Churchill)				$	-
	Barge laoding/unloading (Rankin inlet/Churchill)				$	-
	Logistics (Rankin inlet)				$	5,000.00
					$	**5,000.00**
Geological Studues/Consultants						
	Environmental	(Gartner Lee)			$	-
	Surveying	(Ollerhead)			$	-
	Scoping Study	(Three Bluffs Deposit)			$	-
					$	**-**
Administrative and General					**$**	**-**
Field Costs						
	Accommodations (Rankin house and hotels)				$	-
	Assaying		core	0	$	-
			rock grab	750	$	33,750.00
			till	1400	$	63,000.00
	Fixed Wing	Large Aircraft	spring mobilization		$	-
	Fixed Wing	Twin Otter	spring mobilization		$	-
			summer		$	100,000.00
	Helicopter	Fieldwork	(2 machines)		$	250,000.00
		Airborne	Helicopter		$	-
	Airborne Geophysics			0 line-km	$	-
	Drilling	2 rigs		0 m	$	-
			additional supplies		$	-
	Food		spring mobilization		$	-
			summer		$	17,600.00
	Fuel		Jet/Fieldwork	120	$	48,000.00
			Jet/Airborne	0	$	-
			Diesel	40	$	14,000.00
			other (gas, propane)		$	1,500.00
	Freight	Samples			$	2,500.00
		Non-Samples	(incl. barging)		$	1,000.00
	Airfares		spring mobilization		$	-
			summer		$	24,200.00
					$	**555,550.00**
Rentals	(Sat phones, radios, survey, Maxibore, etc.)				**$**	**2,000.00**
Purchases	(camp, geological - field, repairs to heavy equip)				**$**	**2,500.00**
			SUBTOTAL		**$**	**729,050.00**
Property Costs	(2010 and 2011 lease payments)				**$**	**71,494.00**
			TOTAL		**$**	**800,544.00**

Proposed Committee Bay Project Budget

Scope: Mobilization and supply/equipment distribution

Up to 15,000 line-km of airborne geophysical surveys

		Holes	**Meters**	
Drilling:	West Plains	10-12	1,200	
	Ghost	3-4	500	
	Four Hills	3-4	500	
	Cop	3-4	500	
	Raven	10-12	1,200	
	Anuri	4-6	700	
	Anuri East	6-8	800	
	Muskox	4-6	700	
	Maro	6-8	800	
	Three Bluffs - Resource Area	20-24	4,500	
	Three Bluffs - Along Strike	20-24	3,000	
	Inuk	6-8	800	
		95-120	**15,200**	4 drills @ ~50m/day

Field Work all along the Committee Bay belt, July, August, September

Summer Field Days	**75**

Wages	(spring mob + late June through August summer fieldwork and drill programs)				
	CBR Staff - project related	(Jan-Dec)		$	75,000.00
	Project Manager	(Jan-Dec)		$	120,000.00
	Logistics Manager	(Jan-Dec)		$	96,000.00
	Equipment Operators	(spring)	3	$	40,500.00
	Drill Geos	(summer)	6	$	180,000.00
	Field Geos	(summer)	6	$	96,250.00
	Geotechs/Students	(summer)	6	$	146,250.00
	Field Assistants/Students	(summer)	6	$	112,500.00
	Camp Manager and Attendants	(spring/summer)	8	$	230,000.00
	Cooks/First Aid/Other Support	(spring/summer)	4	$	204,000.00
				$	**1,300,500.00**
Expediting					
	Aircraft loading/unload (Yellowknife/Rankin Inlet/Churchill)			$	35,000.00
	Barge laoding/unloading (Rankin inlet/Churchill)			$	20,000.00
	APEX logistics (Rankin inlet)			$	42,000.00
				$	**97,000.00**
Geological Studues/Consultants					
	Environmental	(Gartner Lee)		$	50,000.00
	Surveying	(Ollerhead)		$	50,000.00
	Scoping Study	(Three Bluffs Deposit)		$	100,000.00
				$	**200,000.00**
Administrative and General				**$**	**125,000.00**
Field Costs					
	Accommodations (Rankin house and hotels)			$	40,000.00
	Assaying	core	10000	$	450,000.00
		rock grab	1800	$	81,000.00
		till	2000	$	120,000.00
	Fixed Wing	Large Aircraft	spring mobilization	$	3,575,000.00

Fixed Wing	Twin Otter	spring mobilization			$	650,000.00
		summer			$	1,068,750.00
Helicopter	Drilling/Camp	(4 machines)			$	1,815,000.00
	Airborne	Helicopter			$	198,000.00
Airborne Geophysics			15000	line-km	$	1,875,000.00
Drilling	4 rigs		15000	m	$	3,150,000.00
		additional supplies			$	75,000.00
Food		spring mobilization			$	50,000.00
		summer			$	151,875.00
Fuel	(for 2008)	Jet/Drill Support	1500		$	637,500.00
		Jet/Airborne	1500		$	76,500.00
		Diesel	1150		$	402,500.00
		other (gas, propane)			$	35,000.00
Freight	Samples				$	175,000.00
	Non-Samples	(incl. barging)			$	52,500.00
Airfares		spring mobilization			$	157,500.00
		summer				
					$	**14,836,125.00**

Rentals	(Sat phones, radios, survey, Maxibore, etc.)	**$**	**85,000.00**
Purchases	(camp, geological - field, repairs to heavy equip)	**$**	**125,000.00**
Property Costs	(assessment filing, lease payments, etc.)	**$**	**75,000.00**

TOTAL	**$**	**16,843,625.00**
Plus 10% Contingency	$	1,684,362.50
TOTAL	**$**	**18,527,987.50**

Legend

- CBR Mineral Claims
- CBR Mineral Lease
- Drainage
- Camp or Cache
- Gold Occurrence or Prospect

Geology

- Mackenzie Dykes
- Shear Zone
- Hudson Monzogranite
- Gabbro Diorite
- Biotite Monzogranite
- Tonalite
- K-Feldspar Megacrystic Granodiorite
- Granite
- Granodiorite with Diorite Inclusions
- Biotite Megacrystic Granodioirte
- Foliated Hornblende and biotite tonalite and Quartz Diorite
- Monzodiorite and Diorite
- Feldspar Porphyry Dykes and Thin Sills
- Biotite Tonalite
- Walker Lake Intrusive Complex
- Gabbroic Sills
- Sepentinized Periodite
- Prince Albert Group - undiv
- Upper Komatiites
- Felsic Volcanic
- Quartz Arenite
- Paragneisses
- Banded Iron Formation
- Lower Komatiites
- Mafic Volcanics
- Laughland Lake Anorthosite Suite - Massive
- Laughland Lake Anorthosite Suite - Gabbroic Anothosite
- Magnetic Anomaly - BIF?
- Antiform
- Antiform - overturned
- Synform
- Banded Iron Formation
- Fault

500000 550000 600000 650000 700000

7500000 7450000 7400000 7350000

56N 56O 56P
56K 56J 56I

Inuk
Mist
Koffy
Canyon
Kinngaluguaq
Knight
Peanut
Kinng Gold
Kinng Silver
Moly
Prospector
Castle Rock
Ridge
Betwixt
Shamrock
Ledge
Antler
Three Bluffs
Hayes
Wedge
Coyote
Ziggy
Raven
Four Hills
Cen
Burg
Arturi
Bullion Camp
Deformation Zone
Quartzite Ridge
Ghost North
Ghost
Ibex
West Plains

Ukkusiksalik National Park

N

Projection: Datum Nad83, Zone 15

CBR GOLD CORP.

Committee Bay Project, Kitikmeot Region, Nunvut

CLAIM MAP ON REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(Figure 4)

NTS: 56J, K, O, P

0 2,500 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000
Metres

1:250,000

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, AB January 2010

480000 500000 520000 540000 560000 580000 600000 620000 640000 660000 680000

7480000 7460000 7440000 7420000 7400000 7380000 7360000 7340000

56 O

56 P

56 K

56 J

Hayes River

Arrowsmith River

Kellett River

Walker Lake

Ukkusiksalik Park

Laughland Lake

Inuk

Kiinng Gold

Kiinng Silver

Pearlut

Knight North

Knight

Moly

Castle Rock

Prospector

Ridge

Between

Shutter

Bluff 7

Vet

Hayes

Raven

Ziggy

Coyote

Burro

Anuri

Deformation Zone

Quartzite Ridge

Ibex

West Plains

Lowlands

Four Hills

Cog

Legend

- Occurences

2007 Rock Grab Samples

Au (g/t)

- 0 - 0.5
- 0.51 - 1
- 1.1 - 2
- 2.1 - 5
- 5.1 - 2000
- CBG Claims
- CBG Leases
- Competitor's Claims

N

NAD 83, Zone 15

CBR GOLD CORP.

Committee Bay Project, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut, Canada

2007 Rock Grab Samples

(Figure 5)

NTS 56J, K, O, P

0 25 km

scale 1 : 200,000

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, AB January 2010

480000 500000 520000 540000 560000 580000 600000 620000 640000 660000 680000

7480000 7460000 7440000 7420000 7400000 7380000 7360000 7340000

56 O

56 P

56 K

56 J

Kellett River

Arrowsmith River

Hayes River

Hayes River

Walker Lake

Ukkusiksalik Park

Laughland Lake

Inuk

Kiinng Gold

Kiinng Silver

Kiinng Qaluqtuaq

Knight North

Knight

Pearlut

Moly

Castle Rock

Prospector

Ridge

Betwixt

Shamrock

Bluff 7

Vet

Hayes

Coyote

Ziggy

Raven

Four Hills

Anuri

Maro

Deformation Zone

Quartzite Ridge

Ibex

West Plains

Lowland

Legend

Occurences

2007 Till Samples

Au (ppb)

-5 - 21

22 - 26

27 - 2140

CBG Claims

CBG Leases

Competitor's Claims

N

NAD 83, Zone 15

CBR GOLD CORP.

Committee Bay Project, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut, Canada

2007 Till Samples

(Figure 6)

NTS 56J, K, O, P

0 25 km

scale 1 : 200,000

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, AB

January 2010

480000 500000 520000 540000 560000 580000 600000 620000 640000 660000 680000

7480000 7460000 7440000 7420000 7400000 7380000 7360000 7340000

56 O

56 P

56 K

56 J

Kellett River

Arrowsmith River

Hayes River

Hayes River

Walker Lake

Ukkusiksalik Park

Laughland Lake

Inuk

Kiinng Gold

Kiinng Silver

Pearlut

Knight North

Knight

Moly

Castle Rock

Prospector

Ridge

Betwixt

Shamrock

Bluff 7

Vet

Hayes

Coyote

Raven

Ziggy

Four Hills

Anuri

Maro

Deformation Zone

Quartzite Ridge

Ibex

West Plains

Lowlands

Legend

- Occurences

2008 Rock Grab Samples

Au (g/t)

- 0 - 0.5
- 0.51 - 1
- 1.1 - 2
- 2.1 - 5
- 5.1 - 2000
- CBG Claims
- CBG Leases
- Competitor's Claims

N

NAD 83, Zone 15

CBR GOLD CORP.

Committee Bay Project, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut, Canada

2008 Rock Grab Samples

(Figure 7)

NTS 56J, K, O, P

0 25 km

scale 1 : 200,000

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, AB

January 2010

480000 500000 520000 540000 560000 580000 600000 620000 640000 660000 680000

7480000 7460000 7440000 7420000 7400000 7380000 7360000 7340000

56 O

56 P

56 K

56 J

Kellett River

Arrowsmith River

Hayes River

Hayes River

Walker Lake

Ukkusiksalik Park

Laughland Lake

Inuk

Kiinng Gold

Kiinng Silver

Pearlut

Moly

Castle Rock

Prospector

Ridge

Betwixt

Shamrock

Bluff 7

Vet

Hayes

Coyote

Ziggy

Raven

Four Hills

Anuri

Maro

Deformation Zone

Quartzite Ridge

Ibex

West Plains

Lowlands

Legend

- Occurences

2008 Till Samples

Au (ppm)

- 0 - 0.035
- 0.036 - 0.0525
- 0.053 - 0.80
- CBG Claims
- CBG Leases
- Competitor's Claims

N

NAD 83, Zone 15

CBR GOLD CORP.

Committee Bay Project, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut, Canada

2008 Till Samples

(Figure 8)

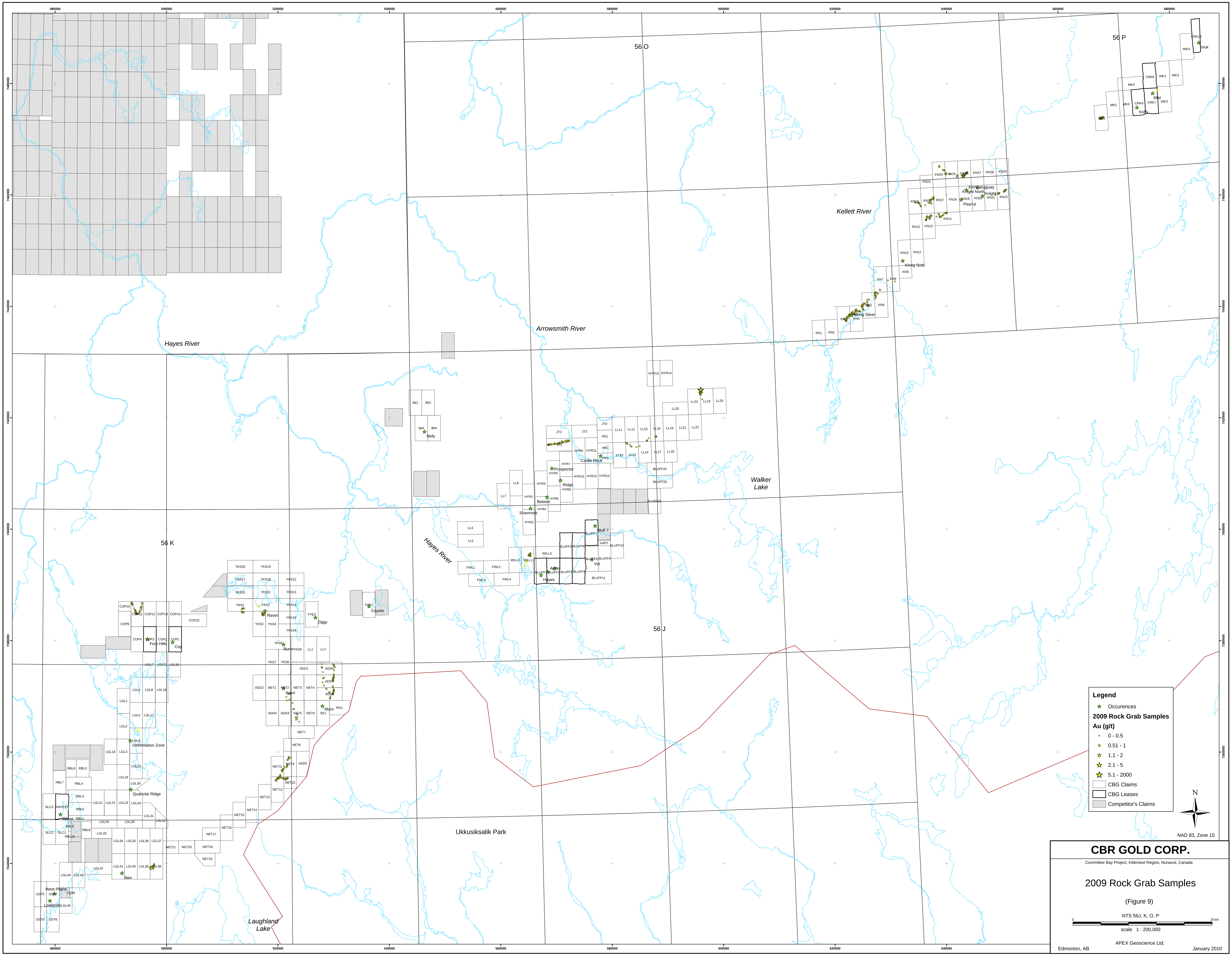
NTS 56J, K, O, P

0 25 km

scale 1 : 200,000

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, AB January 2010


56 O
56 P
56 K
56 J
Kellett River
Arrowsmith River
Hayes River
Walker Lake
Ukkusiksalik Park
Laughland Lake
Legend
Occurences
2009 Rock Grab Samples
Au (g/t)
0 - 0.5
0.51 - 1
1.1 - 2
2.1 - 5
5.1 - 2000
CBG Claims
CBG Leases
Competitor's Claims
N
NAD 83, Zone 15
CBR GOLD CORP.
Committee Bay Project, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut, Canada
2009 Rock Grab Samples
(Figure 9)
NTS 56J, K, O, P
scale 1 : 200,000
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, AB
January 2010

480000 500000 520000 540000 560000 580000 600000 620000 640000 660000 680000

7480000 7460000 7440000 7420000 7400000 7380000 7360000 7340000

56 O

56 P

56 K

56 J

Hayes River

Arrowsmith River

Kellett River

Walker Lake

Ukkusiksalik Park

Laughland Lake

Inuk

CRK10 INK4 CRK6 INK1 INK3 MK4 Mist CRK7 INK2 MK3 CRK4 Korn MK2 MK1

KN1 KN2 KN3 KN4 KN5 KN6 KN7 KN8 KN9 KN10 KN11 KN12 KN13 KN14 KN15 KN16 KN17 KN18 KN19 KN20 KN21 KN22 KN23 KN24 KN25 KN26 KN27 KN28 KN29

Kinng Silver

Kinng Gold

Kinng Inuguuaq

Knight North

Knight

Pearlut

IBI1 IBI2 IBI3 IBI4 Moly

JT1 JT2 JT3 JT4 PR1 PR2 PR3 HYR9 HYR11 HYR7 HYR5 HYR10 HYR12 HYR15 HYR3 HYR8 HYR1 HYR6 HYR4 HYR2 HYR13 HYR14

LL11 LL12 LL15 LL16 LL19 LL21 LL22 LL20 LL23 LL24 LL25 LL14 LL17 LL18 LL10 LL13 LL6 LL7 LL4 LL5 LL1 LL2

Castle Rock

Prospector

Ridge

Betwixt

Shamrock

BLUFF25 BLUFF24 BLUFF23 BLUFF7 BLUFF2 BLUFF4 BLUFF6 GAP1 BLUFF10 BLUFF8 BLUFF9 BLUFF1 BLUFF3 BLUFF5 BLUFF11 WILL3 WILL2 WILL1 FWL1 FWL2 FWL3 FWL4 FWL5

Bluff 7

Vet

Ajax

Hayes

YKS20 YKS19 YKS17 YKS18 YKS12 YKS10 YKS11 YKS13 YKS1 YKS2 YKS14 YKS3 YKS4 YKS15 YKS16 YKS5 YKS6 YKS7 YKS8

Raven

Ziggy

Coyote

COP10 COP11 COP12 COP13 COP14 COP15 COP9 COP4 COP3 COP2 COP1

Four Hills

Cop

ADD1 ADD6 ADD7 ADD8 ADD2 NET1 NET2 NET3 NET4 ADD4 ADD3 NET5 NET6 SK1 MA1 NET7 NET8 NET9 ADD5 NET11 NET10 NET12 NET13 NET14 NET15 NET16 NET17 NET18 NET19 NET21 NET20

Anuri

Maro

LGL7 LGL9 LGL10 LGL4 LGL8 LGL16 LGL1 LGL5 LGL17 LGL2 LGL6 LGL18 LGL3 LGL20 LGL19 LGL30 LGL21 LGL22 LGL23 LGL24 LGL31 LGL32 LGL25 LGL26 LGL33 LGL34 LGL35 LGL36 LGL37 LGL41 LGL40 LGL39 LGL38 LGL42 LGL44 LGL43 LGL45

Deformation Zone

Quartzite Ridge

Ibex

RBL6 RBL5 RBL7 RBL4 RBL3 RBL2 RBL1 RBL9 RBL8 RBL10

SLC3 MAYES7 SLC2 SLC1

West Plains

Lowlands

GST5 GST7 GST6 GST8 COP16

NAD 83, Zone 15

Legend

- Occurences
- **2009 Till Samples**
- **Au (ppm)**
  - 0 - 0.020
  - 0.021 - 0.025
  - 0.026 - 1.00
- CBG Claims
- CBG Leases
- Competitor's Claims

CBR GOLD CORP.

Committee Bay Project, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut, Canada

2009 Till Samples

(Figure 10)

NTS 56J, K, O, P

0 25 km

scale 1 : 200,000

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, AB January 2010