TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

APEX EAST PROPERTY

in the Carmacks Copper-Gold Belt

Minto area, Yukon Territory

Apex 1-27 Claims (YC47182-YC47208)

NTS: 115I/11

Latitude 62^{o}41'N Longitude 137^{o}17'W

Whitehorse Mining District

Property visit: May 31 – June 4, 2009

For
BCGold Corp.
Suite 1400- 625 Howe St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2T6

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Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4

March 25, 2010

1.0 Executive Summary

The 550 hectare Apex East property, NTS map sheet 115I/11, is located within the Yukon Plateau, approximately 40 km southwest of Pelly Crossing and 85 km northwest of Carmacks, which is 175 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is situated in the Whitehorse Mining District centered at a latitude of 62°41'N and a longitude of 137°17'W. Road access exists to Pelly Farm, 15 km north of the property and a gravel airstrip is located at Fort Selkirk, approximately 10 km northwest of the property. The claims are registered to Mr. Shawn Ryan of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, subject to an option agreement with BCGold Corp., who controls 100% of the property and funded the 2007 to 2009 programs.

The Apex East property lies within the central portion of the Carmacks copper-gold belt, a 180 km by 60 km-wide north-northwest trending mineralized belt of similar intrusion-hosted copper-gold mineralization. The belt includes the Minto Mine of Capstone Mining Corporation, the Carmacks Copper deposit and the STU prospect, all hosted by the Granite Mountain Batholith. The Apex East property lies 5 km north-northwest along trend from the Minto Mine, which has a measured and indicated resource (to NI 43-101 standards) of 29.9 million tonnes grading 1.22% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au and 4.4 g/t Ag using a cutoff grade of 0.5% Cu *(News release June 9, 2009 at www.capstonemining.com)*. The above resource information has not been verified by the author and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Apex East Project which is the subject of this report.

The Apex East property is underlain by granodiorite of the Early Jurassic Granite Mountain Batholith, which intrudes Paleozoic metaplutonic rocks and locally metavolcanic rocks of the Yukon Tanana Terrane, near the boundary with upper Triassic and/or older mafic volcanic rocks of the Stikine Terrane to the east. The granodiorite is unconformably overlain by younger basalt flows of the Tertiary to Quaternary Selkirk Group to the north of the property.

The deposit model for the Carmacks copper-gold belt is controversial and has ranged from digested red-bed copper, to aborted and deformed porphyry, to iron oxide copper gold. The author believes the deposit model to be consistent with that of a calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold model such as at the Kemess Mine and the Kemess North deposit in central British Columbia, but formed at deeper crustal levels. Similarities exist to the recently discovered Tropicana gold deposit of AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd. in Western Australia, which contains a measured and indicated resource of 50.9 million tonnes of 2.07 g/t Au, under the Australasian Code *(News release January 23, 2009 at website www.anglogold.com)*, but with no mineable copper reported. The above resource information has not been verified by the author and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Apex East Project which is the subject of this report.

The 2007 to 2009 programs by BCGold Corp. consisted of an airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey over the property, MMI soil surveys, mapping and prospecting with concurrent rock and soil geochemical sampling, and a 15.2 line km induced polarization survey. In 2009 a geological examination and evaluation of the Apex East property, with concurrent geochemical sampling, was conducted under the direction of the author. Previous exploration consisting of a soil survey in 1972 has been documented on the eastern portion of the Apex East property.

The programs undertaken by BCGold Corp. were successful in delineating three proximal and continuous north and northwest trending zones of high chargeability and resistivity, coincident with moderate magnetic high features and copper ±gold MMI soil anomalies 3 km along trend from known mineralization on the Minto Mine property

A 1,600m diamond drill program, targeting the coincident induced polarization geophysics and copper in MMI soil geochemical anomalies is recommended on the Apex East Project, expected to cost $375,000.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by BCGold Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia to evaluate the geology and mineral potential on the Apex East property (consisting of the Apex 1 to 27 claims) situated within the Carmacks copper-gold belt and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of the 2007 to 2008 work programs, and work conducted on, including an examination and evaluation of, the property by the author between May 31 and June 4, 2009. The author was assisted in the field by Mr. Don Coolidge of Tatogga Lake, British Columbia, an experienced prospector with extensive expertise throughout the Cordillera.

A Phase 2 program, consisting of induced polarization and MMI soil geochemical surveys, was recommended and completed by competent contractors (as discussed under section 10.0, “Exploration”) subsequent to the author’s site visit, but due to the early stage of exploration a new site visit was not deemed necessary. Personnel of BCGold also conducted 5 man days of conventional soil sampling, mapping and prospecting in Phase 2 on August 2 and September 14, 2009. The results of the Phase 2, 2009 program have been reviewed and interpreted by the author.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 8, Nad 83 projection. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. IP refers to an induced polarization type of geophysical survey useful in detecting the presence of conductive disseminated sulphides. MMI sampling is an analytical process that measures mobile metal ions reported to be useful in detecting mineralization beneath younger cover rocks and thick glacial till.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), bismuth (Bi), manganese (Mn), sulphide (S) and oxide (O). K-spar refers to potassium feldspar. Minerals found in the Carmacks copper-gold belt include pyrite (iron sulphide), magnetite and hematite (iron oxides), malachite and azurite (both hydrous copper carbonates), and chalcopyrite, chalcocite and bornite (copper sulphides).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at www.geology@gov.yk.ca .
- Research of mineral titles at http://gysde.gov.yk.ca and www.mapsyukon.gov.yk.ca .
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://emr.gov.yk.ca/library/.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Company data and reports of BCGold Corp.
- Discussions with Dr. Maurice Colpron of the Yukon Geological Survey and Dr. Jim Mortenson of the University of British Columbia, both with considerable experience within the belt.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the Carmacks copper-gold belt having worked on the privately owned STU drilled prospect between 2006 and 2008 and on the South Block of the Carmacks Copper-Gold Project for BCGold Corp. in 2008.
- Work on the property by the author between May 31 and June 4, 2009 and a review of the 2007-2008 work and Phase 2, 2009 programs.
- A review of pertinent news releases of BCGold Corp. and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. The 2007 to 2009 work was completed under the direction of BCGold Corp. by reputable contractors.

2.5 Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Apex East property. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate and surrounding area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

The property was examined and evaluated by the author between May 31 and June 4, 2009 for BCGold Corp. as part of a Phase 1 program. Work consisted of a geological and geochemical evaluation. A Phase 2 program, consisting of induced polarization and MMI soil geochemical surveys, was recommended and completed between July 10 and September 18, 2009 and minor conventional soil sampling, mapping and prospecting was conducted by BCGold on August 2 and September 14, 2009. Due to the early stage of exploration a new site visit was not deemed necessary. The results of the Phase 2 program have been reviewed and interpreted by the author.

Based on the literature review and property examination recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, geophysical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon Territory.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report. Although the author personally reviewed the data, thorough checks to confirm the results of such prior work and reports have not been done. The author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data.

Further, while title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figures 1 and 2)

The Apex East property, NTS map sheet 115I/11, covers low rolling hills just southwest of the Yukon River, near its confluence with Wolverine Creek, approximately 40 km southwest of Pelly Crossing and 85 km northwest of Carmacks. Carmacks is 175 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figures 1 and 2)*. The property is centered at a latitude of 62°41'N and a longitude of 137°17'W. *(Figure 2)*.

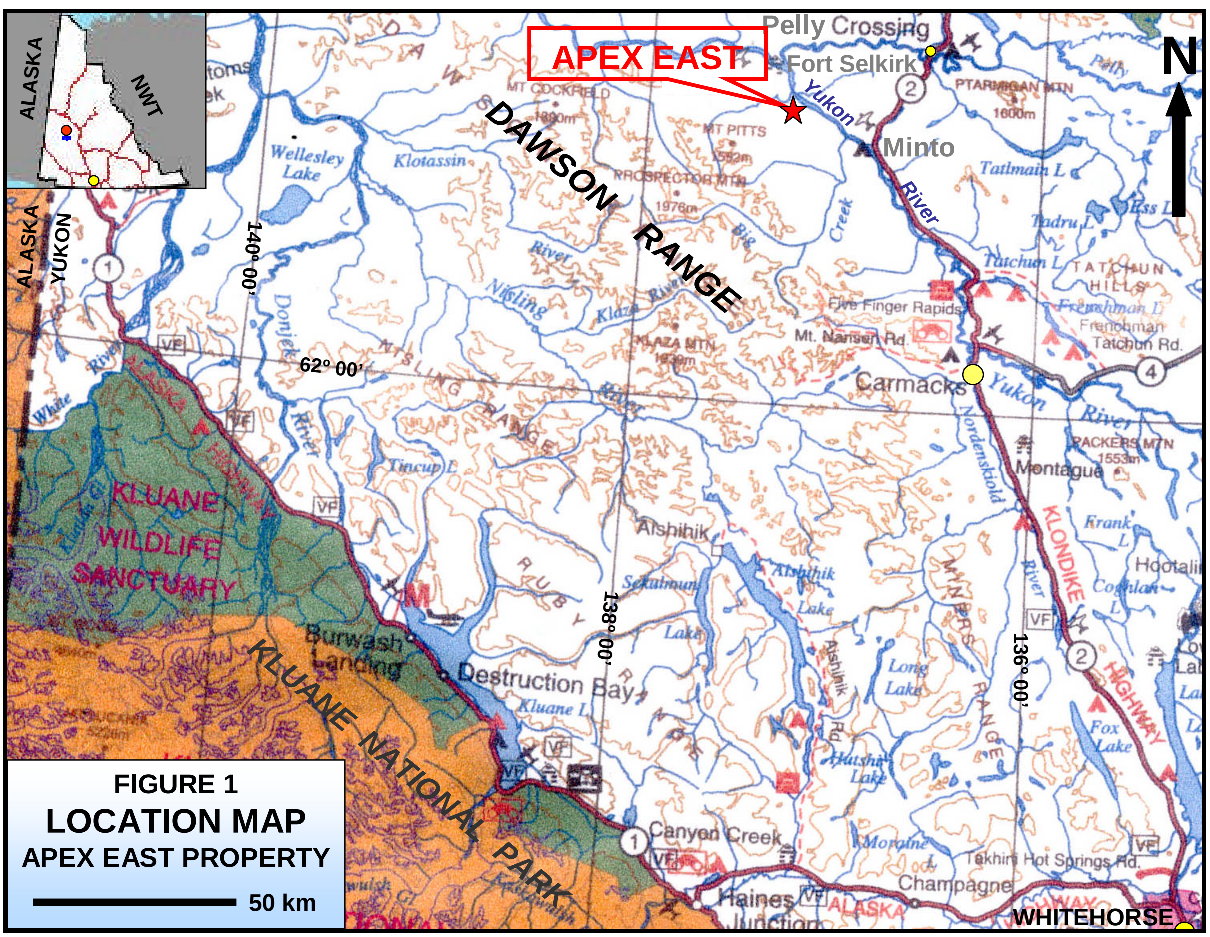


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
APEX EAST PROPERTY
50 km

4.2 Land Tenure (Figures 2 and 3)

The Apex East property consists of 27 Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 550 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District *(Figure 2)*. The area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and compass and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheet 115I/11, available for viewing in the Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows and a detailed statement of claims is shown in Appendix I.

TABLE 1: Claim data

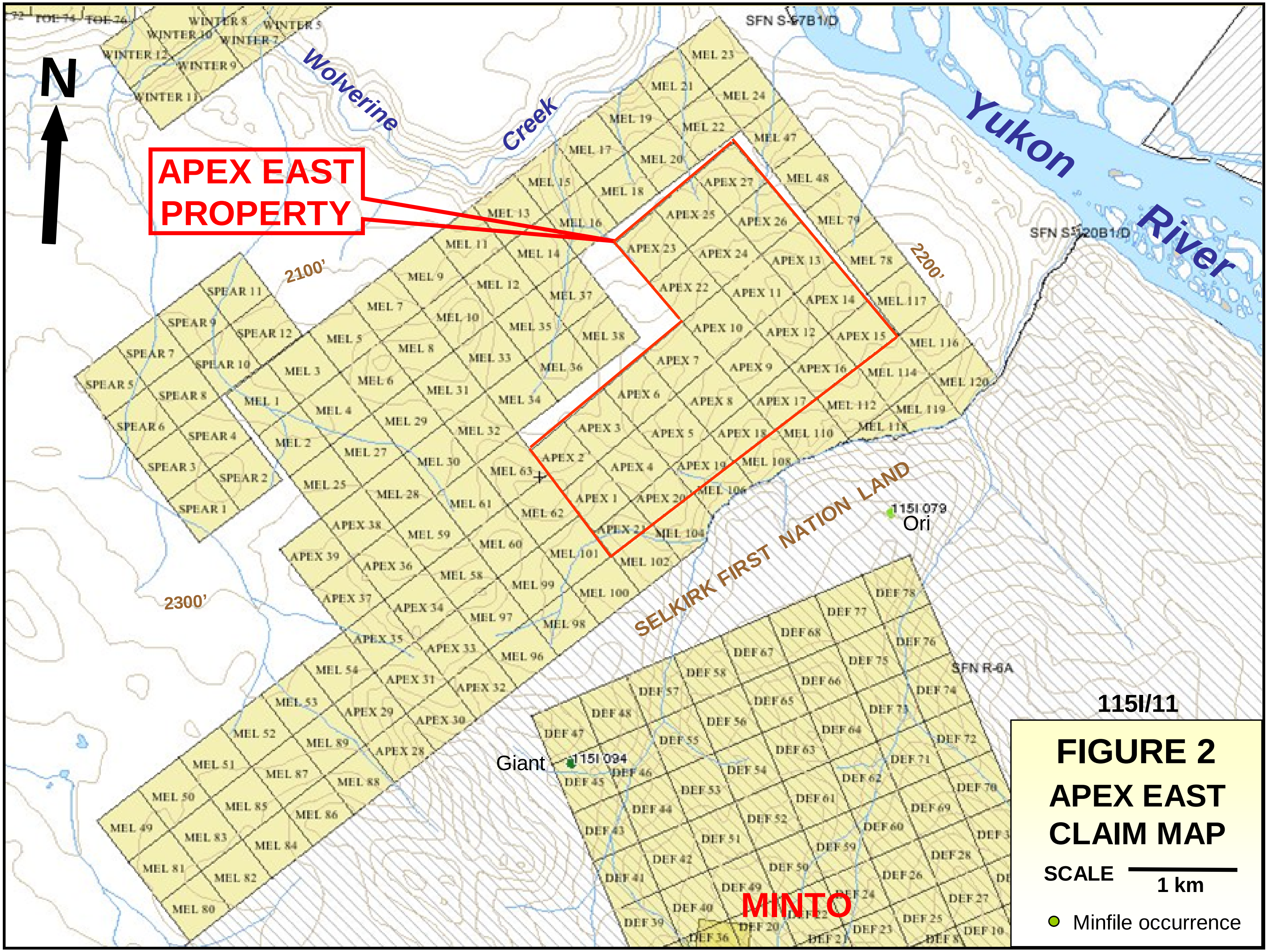
Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Record Date	Expiry Date
Apex East 1 to 27	YC47182-208	27	June 29, 2006	April 2, 2014

The registered owner of the claims is Mr. Shawn Ryan of Dawson City, Yukon Territory. BCGold Corp controls 100% of the Apex East property, which is subject to an option agreement accepted by the TSX Venture Exchange in March, 2007 *(BCGold Corp. data)*. BCGold intends to earn 100% interest in a larger package of 17 properties, including the Apex East property, comprising the Carmacks Copper-Gold Project of BCGold Corp. *(Figure 3)* by making a final cash payment of $50,000 and stock issuance of 100,000 units, due on October 15, 2010. The vendor will retain a 1.75% underlying net smelter royalty (NSR), of which 1.25% may be purchased for $1,500,000.

The claims are located within the Traditional Territory of the Selkirk First Nation, which has a land claim settlement agreement under the Yukon Umbrella Final Agreement. A Selkirk First Nation land parcel (surface rights only) is located 500m south of the property *(Figure 2)*. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as "Cash in Lieu" to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). To the author's knowledge, the Apex East property area is not subject to any environmental liability.


N
APEX EAST PROPERTY
Wolverine
Creek
Yukon
River
SFN S-67B1/D
SFN S-120B1/D
SFN R-6A
2100'
2200'
2300'
SELKIRK FIRST NATION LAND
115I 079
Ori
115I 094
Giant
MINTO
115I/11
FIGURE 2
APEX EAST
CLAIM MAP
SCALE
1 km
Minfile occurrence

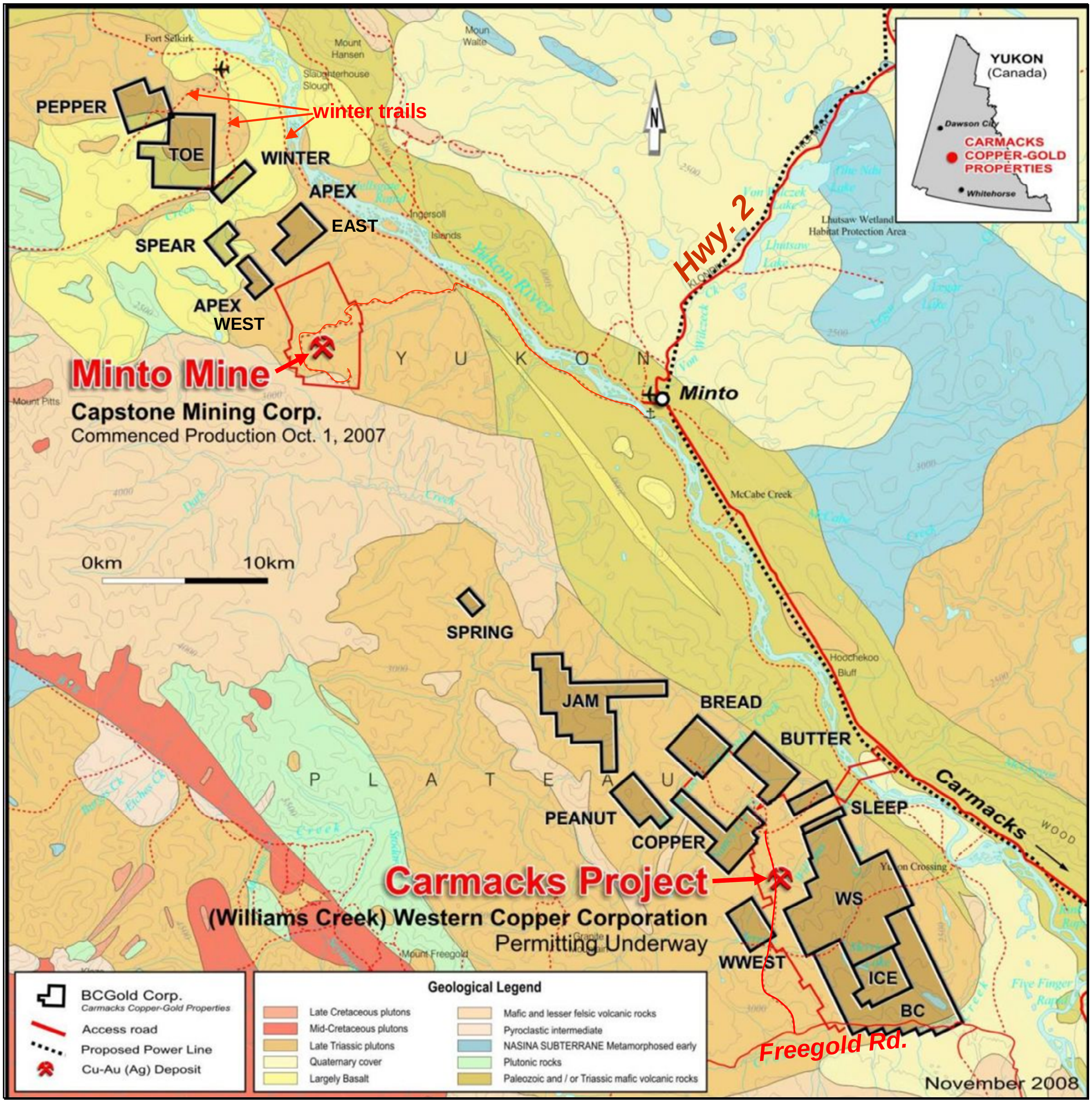


FIGURE 3: CARMACKS COPPER-GOLD PROPERTIES OF BCGOLD CORP.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property is not road accessible, although a winter road from Fort Selkirk lies 1.5 km to the northeast of the property *(Figure 3)*. Access in 2009 was by helicopter from a staging area at the Minto airstrip, 25 km southeast of the property *(Figure 4)* and 75 km by road northwest of the Carmacks base of Trans North Helicopters at Carmacks, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. The nearest accessible road to the property is at Pelly Farm *(Figure 4)*, 15 km north of the property, accessible via the Pelly Farm Road from Pelly Crossing, which is 106 km north of Carmacks. A gravel airstrip is located at Fort Selkirk, approximately 10 km northwest of the property. *(Refer to Figures 2 and 4)*.

The Phase 1, 2009 work program was conducted from a two man helicopter supported waterless fly camp situated just west of the property at 381631E, 6950272N. Water is available, particularly early in the season, from swampy northerly and easterly flowing tributaries of the Yukon River and swampy northerly flowing tributaries of Wolverine Creek, which flows easterly into the Yukon River.

Carmacks is the closest town of significant size, with a population of approximately 450, a gravel airstrip, suitable for medium sized aircraft, and a seasonal helicopter base. Facilities include a grocery store, nursing station, police station, two service stations, accommodation, two restaurants and a café. Some heavy equipment is available for contract mining work. Complete services are available in Whitehorse, less than two hours by all-weather highway, 175 km south of Carmacks *(Figure 1)*.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure

The Apex East property is located along the eastern flank of the Dawson Range within the Yukon Plateau, covering low rolling hills just southwest of the Yukon River *(Figure 1)*. The hills are cut by shallow, intermittent streams (northerly and easterly flowing tributaries of the Yukon River and northerly flowing tributaries of Wolverine Creek) with abundant swamps and permafrost. Wolverine Creek lies just north of the Apex East property. Elevation ranges from 2000 feet in the northern property area, above Wolverine Creek, to 2620 feet at the western edge of the property, along a northeasterly trending ridge *(Figure 2)*. Permafrost occurs on north facing slopes.

Most of the property is covered by a 20-30 year old burn with dense fire-kill type bush. Vegetation consists of dense pine and deadfall, occasionally broken by dense poplar stands. On the north facing slopes there is a thick new growth of balsam and black spruce. Muskeg and thick willow, birch and alder cover the low swampy ground.

The area has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. Summers are moderately cool to hot, with daily highs of 15°C to 30°C. Winters are cold, with temperatures of -30°C to -40°C common. The exploration season lasts from mid May until October.

Although there does not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that such areas will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of power is Minto Mine, which is connected to the Yukon electrical grid.

6.0 HISTORY

The Ori Minfile occurrence (Minfile 115I 079), as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*, is shown 1 km to the southeast of the southeastern Apex East property *(Figure 2)*. The northwest trending Ori property was held by NRD Mining Ltd. and included the eastern Apex East property *(Archer, 1972)*. The small 1973 trenching program on the Ori *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)* was conducted southeast of the Apex East property in the vicinity of the plotted location for the Ori Minfile occurrence. The Apex East property lies 2 km north along trend of the Giant Minfile occurrence (Minfile 115I 094). No old workings or cut lines were encountered on the Apex East property.

The following is a record of the known work history on the Apex East claims as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government).

1972 Geological mapping and grid soil sampling in 1972, including across the eastern Apex East property area, by NRD Mining Ltd., with minor isolated copper anomalies identified *(Archer, 1972)*.

1973-4 Property wide grid soil sampling, followed by a magnetic survey, trenching and diamond drilling of 818m in five holes on the Navajo claims by Giant Mines Ltd. (2 km south of the Apex East property) outlining soil anomalies of 40-1400 ppm Cu coincident with a north to northwest trending magnetic high anomaly. Results up to 0.13% Cu over 9m were obtained in Trench 74-1 from malachite, azurite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization hosted by a zone of silicified biotite rich gneiss, trending 360º/60-75ºE, containing magnetite, epidote, quartz and garnets. The best drill intercept was 0.1% Cu, 0.69 g/t Au and 1.4 g/t Ag over 3m in DDH 74-1. Induced polarization was recommended to the north *(Nusbaum, 1974)*.

2006 Originally staked by Shawn Ryan to cover favourable geology and government regional airborne magnetic and stream sediment anomalies considered prospective for Carmacks copper-gold belt mineralization *(Doherty, 2007)*.

2007 A 3,295 line km airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was funded by BCGold Corp. over their Carmacks Copper-Gold Project *(Figure 3)* which included the Apex East property. A prospecting traverse, with the collection of 12 rock samples, was completed by Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. and a 92 sample MMI soil survey was completed by Ryanwood Exploration Ltd for BCGold Corp. *(Doherty, 2007)*.

Anomalous copper values were obtained at the western end of the lines in an area with a favourable magnetic signature.

2008 A 199 sample MMI soil survey was completed by Ryanwood Exploration Ltd for BCGold Corp. *(Newton, 2008)* delineating minor anomalous copper and gold in the northeast grid area.

2009 Mapping, prospecting, evaluation and completion of a 15.2 line km induced polarization geophysical survey and the collection of an additional 273 MMI and 27 conventional soil samples, funded by BCGold Corp., delineating three proximal and continuous north and northwest trending zones of high chargeability and resistivity, coincident with moderate magnetic high features and copper ±gold MMI soil anomalies, 3 km along trend from known mineralization on the Minto Mine property *(this report)*.

Detailed results of the 2007 to 2009 programs will be discussed under section 10.0, "Exploration" for ease in correlation and interpretation.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 4)

The regional geology of the area is primarily summarized from Hood et. al. (2009), Gordey and Makepeace (2000), Mortensen and Tafti (2003) and Tafti (2005).

The Apex East property lies within the central portion of the Carmacks copper-gold belt, a 180 km by 60 km-wide north-northwest trending mineralized belt of similar intrusion-hosted copper-gold mineralization. The belt includes the Minto Mine (Minfile 115I 021) of Capstone Mining Corporation (formerly Sherwood Copper Corp.), the Carmacks Copper deposit of Western Copper Corp. (Minfile 115I 008 - production planned for 2012) and the STU drilled prospect (Minfile 115I 011), all hosted by the Granite Mountain Batholith (**GMB**) of the Early Jurassic Aishihik/Long Lake plutonic suite (**EJgA**). The intrusive body at Minto is specifically referred to as the Minto Pluton (**MP**), part of the Granite Mountain Batholith.

The Minto Mine, which started production in October, 2007, is located approximately 5 km south-southeast of the Apex East property. Minto has a measured and indicated resource (to NI 43-101 standards) of 29.9 million tonnes grading 1.22% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au and 4.4 g/t Ag using a cutoff grade of 0.5% Cu *(News release June 9, 2009 at www.capstonemining.com)*. The above resource information has not been verified by the author and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Apex East Project which is the subject of this report. New zones continue to be discovered at Minto with the Minto North zone, 600m northwest of Minto, returning 3.0% Cu and 6.0 g/t Au over 32.3m, including 4.7% Cu and 9.8 g/t Au over 8.8m in Hole 09SWC474 *(News release May 26, 2009 at www.capstonemining.com)*. Minto North was a purely geophysical discovery.

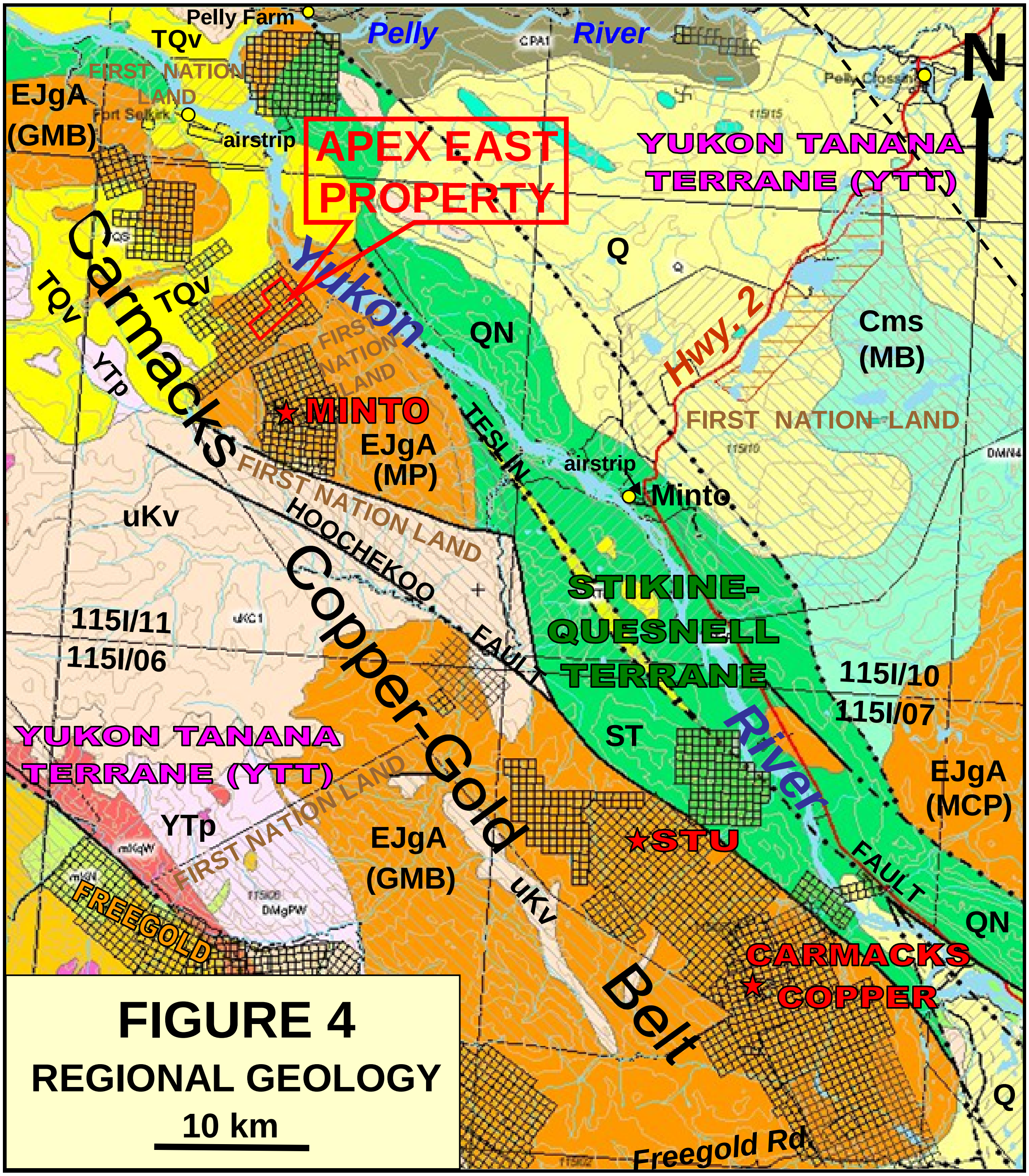


FIGURE 4
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
10 km

The regional area of the Carmacks copper-gold belt is underlain by intermediate to felsic intrusive and meta-intrusive rocks of the Early Jurassic Aishihik/Long Lake plutonic suite (**EJgA**) intruding Paleozoic metaplutonic rocks (**YTp**) and locally metavolcanic rocks (not in map area) of the Yukon Tanana Terrane, near the boundary with upper Triassic and/or older mafic volcanic rocks of the Stikine Terrane (**ST**) to the east. The above lithologies are unconformably overlain by younger basaltic to andesitic volcanic rock units of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKv**) and in the central part of the belt, basalt flows of the Tertiary to Quaternary Selkirk Group (**TQv**). The

Selkirk Group is particularly evident along the north side of the Yukon River at Fort Selkirk and along the canyon walls of Wolverine Creek.

The northwest trending Hoochekoo Fault, which lies just to the northeast of the STU property and the Carmacks Copper deposit, transects the Carmacks copper-gold belt separating the Minto deposit from the Carmacks Copper deposit and the STU property,

The area has been glaciated with overall northwesterly ice directions and local southeast ice directions, particularly in the west.

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 5)

Outcrop is limited on the property, comprising less than 5%, and generally confined to rounded ridge lines. The Apex East property is primarily underlain by the main K-spar megacrystic granodiorite phase of the Granite Mountain Batholith. The main phase is a massive coarse grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite with 5-15% mafic minerals and potassium feldspar megacrysts. It should be noted that within the Carmacks copper-gold belt (i.e. Minto, Carmacks Copper, STU) mineralization is typically associated with foliated to gneissic granodiorite, more mafic phases and often finer grained variants of the granodiorite.

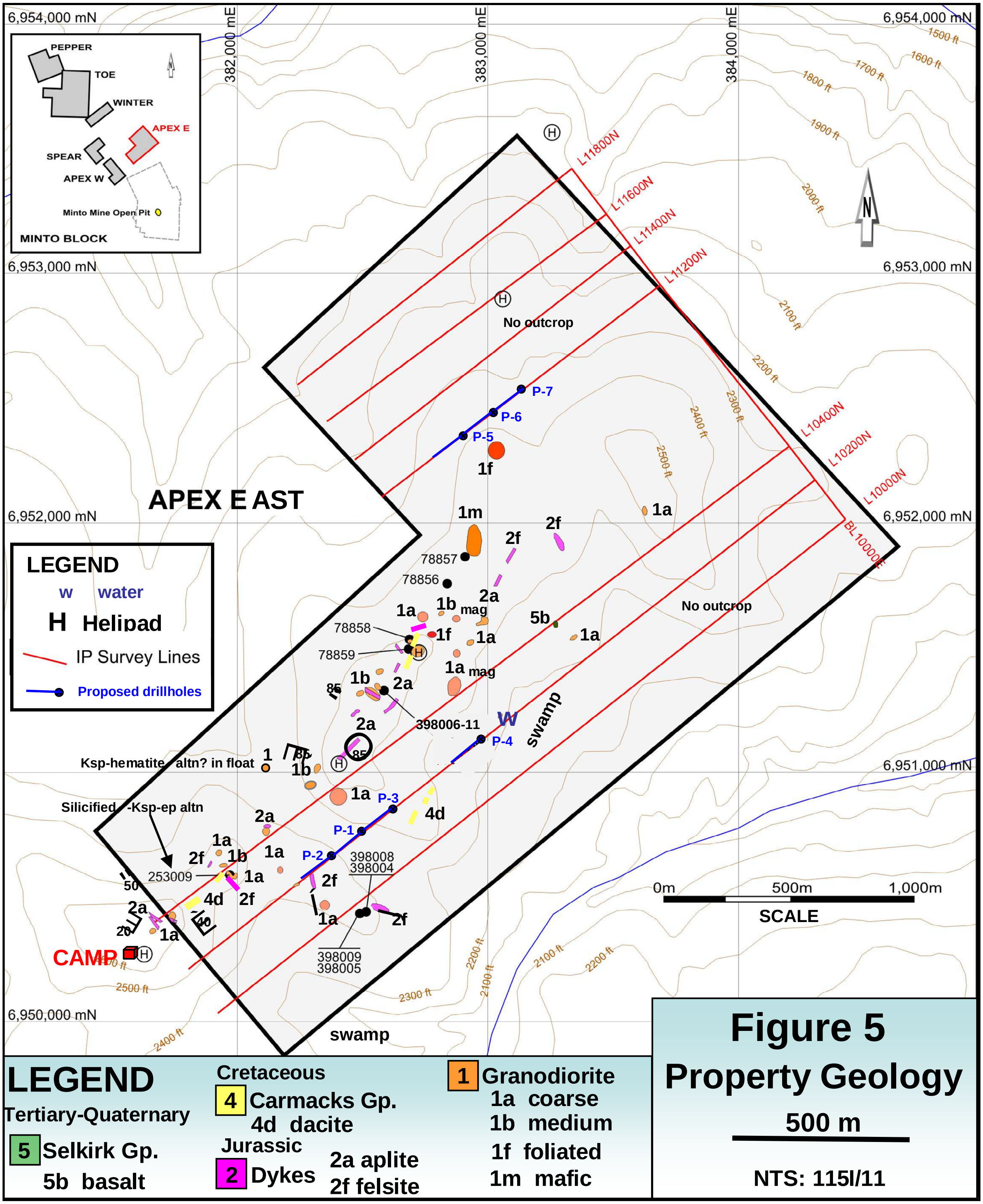
Medium grained granodiorite was observed in the central Apex East claims on the southern Apex 6 and 3 claims. Diorite and weakly foliated granodiorite occur further to the north on the property. These units are more favourable to host Carmacks copper-gold style mineralization than the main coarse grained phase.

Significant chlorite-epidote-quartz stockwork alteration was identified on the western Apex East claims at 381971mE, 6950593mN within an area of medium grained granodiorite and weakly foliated felsic dykes.

Slightly younger aplite and felsite dykes are common and tend to predominate in areas of poor exposure due to their higher silica content. They were prevalent along the main northeast trending ridge across the property. Dominant trends are northeast, with local northwest to northerly trends. One northeast trending aplite dyke was traced for 350m near the Apex 5-6 claim boundary and 600m along trend, an aplite to felsite dyke was traced an additional 150m, for a possible strike length of 1.1 km. The dyke may be emplaced along a major structure.

Two northeasterly trending dacite feldspar porphyry dykes, probably of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain suite, were identified in the western property area.

Olivine basalt flows, commonly vesicular, of the Pliocene and younger Selkirk Group overlie the granodiorite along Wolverine Creek less than 1 km to the north of the property. Minor basalt subcrop, probably a dyke, occurs on the Apex 9 claim.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PEPPER
TOE
WINTER
APEX E
SPEAR
APEX W
Minto Mine Open Pit
MINTO BLOCK
APEX EAST
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L11600N
L11400N
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L10400N
L10200N
L10000N
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P-5
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P-1
P-2
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1m
2f
1a
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78856
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1f
1a
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1a
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2f
4d
2f
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398004
2a
1a
20
1a
2f
40
398009
398005
CAMP
swamp
0m
500m
1,000m
SCALE
1500 ft
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1800 ft
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2500 ft
2300 ft
2200 ft
2100 ft
2100 ft
2200 ft
LEGEND
w water
H Helipad
IP Survey Lines
Proposed drillholes
LEGEND
Tertiary-Quaternary
5 Selkirk Gp.
5b basalt
Cretaceous
4 Carmacks Gp.
4d dacite
Jurassic
2 Dykes
2a aplite
2f felsite
1 Granodiorite
1a coarse
1b medium
1f foliated
1m mafic
Figure 5
Property Geology
500 m
NTS: 115I/11

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The Apex East property lies within the central portion of the Carmacks copper-gold belt, a 180 km by 60 km-wide north-northwest trending mineralized belt of similar intrusion-hosted copper-gold mineralization that includes the Minto Mine of Capstone Mining Corporation (5 km south-southeast directly along trend from Apex East), for which a metamorphosed copper-gold porphyry deposit model was proposed by Pearson and Clark (1979). The same genesis was proposed for the Minto and the Carmacks Copper deposits by Tafti and Mortensen (2004). The deposit model for mineralization within the Carmacks copper-gold belt is controversial and has ranged from digested red-bed copper, to aborted and deformed porphyry, to iron oxide copper gold *(Hood et. al, 2009)*.

It has been documented that the Minto and Carmacks Copper deposits are hosted by variably deformed plutonic rocks that occur as pendants and schlieren within slightly younger less deformed intermediate intrusive rocks of the Granite Mountain Batholith *(Tafti and Mortensen, 2004)*. Petrographic and field studies of the more gneissic host rocks from Minto and Carmacks Copper show that they represent strongly deformed and metamorphosed intrusive rocks (orthogneiss), with the excess amount of biotite representing secondary (hydrothermal) biotite associated with strong hypogene potassic alteration *(Tafti and Mortensen, 2004)*.

Hornblende geochemical studies of plutonic and meta-plutonic host rocks at Minto and Carmacks Copper indicate that they formed in a continental magmatic arc setting *(Tafti and Mortensen, 2004)*. The setting, timing of mineralization and petrographic and field observations of the host rocks, mineralization and alteration led Tafti and Mortensen (2004) to conclude that the two deposits represent variations on typical copper (-gold) porphyry deposits.

It should be noted that schlieren are fragile, usually elongate concentrations of mafic material within some intrusions. Genesis may be due to shearing of heterogeneities (enclaves or xenoliths), crystal sorting during convective or magmatic flow, or crystal settling.

Recent work at the Carmacks Copper deposit has suggested that the highly foliated rocks controlling economic mineralization are rafts and lenses (xenoliths) of augite-phyric volcanic rocks of the Povoas Formation within the Granite Mountain Batholith *(Maurice Colpron, personal communication)*. The Povoas Formation occurs at the base of the Triassic aged Lewes River Group, part of Stikinia, and is exposed to the northeast of the Granite Mountain Batholith *(see Figure 4)*. Similar mineralization at the Minto deposit has been described as being hosted by zones of strongly developed penetrative foliation, interpreted as shears or as rafts of volcanic rock within the granodiorite host. Studies are currently underway to evaluate the genesis of the Minto Mine *(Hood et. al, 2009)*.

Calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold mineralization at the Kemess Mine (Kemess South deposit) and the Kemess North deposit in central British Columbia is hosted by Jurassic granodiorite intrusions and adjacent Upper Triassic augite-phyric flows of the Takla

Group, indicating similar chemistry, age and deposit characteristics to mineralization within the Carmacks copper-gold belt. The main difference is the lack of foliated rocks associated with the mineralization.

Similarities may exist to the recently discovered Tropicana gold deposit of AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd. in Western Australia (*Fonseca, in Pautler, 2009a)* which contains a measured and indicated resource of 50.9 million tonnes of 2.07 g/t Au, under the Australasian Code, with no mineable copper reported *(News release January 23, 2009 at website www.anglogold.com)*. The above resource information has not been verified by the author and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Apex East Project which is the subject of this report. Tropicana has been described as a metamorphosed intrusion related gold deposit. Current work is focusing on whether the deposit is in fact a metamorphosed Archean deposit or formed during metamorphism in the Proterozoic.

Tropicana is hosted within high grade metamorphic gneissic rocks and associated with late biotite and pyrite alteration *(AngloGold Ashanti website)*. Minto is hosted within upper greenschist metamorphosed gneissic rocks, associated with late biotite alteration and pyrite alteration is documented peripherally. The presence of ubiquitous magmatic epidote is reported at Minto, suggesting depths of formation of 18 to 20 km, which far exceeds typical depths of deposition for porphyry style deposits *(Tafti, 2005)*.

Based on the above discussion, the author believes that mineralization within the Carmacks copper-gold belt is hosted by schlieren zones (including some volcanic xenoliths) within Jurassic granodiorite and is consistent with a calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold model (with similarities to the Kemess Mine and Kemess North deposit) but formed at a deep crustal level.

9.0 MINERALIZATION (Figure 12)

Mineralization within the Carmacks copper-gold belt consists of chalcopyrite and bornite with minor chalcocite as disseminations, irregular grains, aggregates and stringers, associated with more foliated to gneissic zones with magnetite-silica, biotite, hematite, epidote, chlorite and locally sericite alteration. Supergene alteration has produced secondary copper minerals such as chalcocite, azurite and malachite. Mineralization at Minto is flat lying but mineralization at Carmacks Copper and alignment of mineralized zones within the belt generally trend 315-340º.

Mineralization at the Giant Minfile showing (115I 094), 2 km south of the Apex East property consists of a magnetite-silica altered gneissic zone trending 355º/70ºE, with red garnet and secondary biotite, within the coarse grained granodiorite and mineralized with malachite and azurite. The mineralization at the Giant showing trends towards the western Apex East claims.

On the western Apex East claims significant chlorite-epidote-quartz stockwork alteration (sample 253009) was identified in the Phase 1, 2009 program at 381971mE, 6950593mN within an area of medium grained granodiorite and weakly foliated felsic dykes. The alteration is coincident with IP anomaly Apex 1 which is associated with a linear northwest trending copper MMI soil anomaly in a draw 300m to the northeast, within the “Minto Corridor” *(Figure 13)*.

No mineralization has been observed on the Apex East property which may be a function of the lack of exposure and thick vegetation and deadfall. Three proximal and continuous north and northwest trending zones of high chargeability and resistivity, coincidental with moderate magnetic high features and copper ±gold MMI soil anomalies occur on the property 3 km along trend from known mineralization on the Minto Mine property.

10.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 5-11)

Exploration by BCGold Corp. since acquisition in March, 2007 has involved an airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey, MMI soil surveys totaling 564 samples, property wide geological mapping and prospecting with coincident geochemical sampling (13 rock samples) and a 15.2 line km induced polarization survey.

10.1 Geochemistry

10.1.1 Soil Geochemistry (Figures 6 and 7)

MMI soil sampling was completed on the Apex East property in 2007, 2008 and 2009 by Ryanwood Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon (a company owned by the original vendor of the property, Shawn Ryan) for BCGold Corp. MMI sampling is an analytical process that measures mobile metal ions reported to be useful in detecting mineralization beneath younger cover rocks and thick glacial till.

A total of 564 MMI samples were collected, with 92 in 2007, 199 in 2008, and 273 in 2009. The samples were collected along ten 050º trending lines, 200m apart with a 50m sample spacing, covering most of the property. The sampling method is discussed under section 11.0, “Sampling Method And Approach”. Samples were sent to, and processed at, SGS Mineral Services in Toronto, an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited facility.

Four discrete sub-parallel north to northwest trending copper ±gold anomalies were defined, with maximum values of 4680 ppb Cu *(Figures 6 and 7)*.

A copper ±gold anomaly in the extreme southwestern property area may be due to enhanced values in a bog through this area. Anomaly A is a 1 km long linear northwest trending copper MMI soil anomaly with elevated gold that occurs in a topographic depression and lies proximal to significant chlorite-epidote-quartz stockwork alteration within an area of medium grained granodiorite and weakly foliated felsic dykes. Anomaly B is a 200m long, northerly trending, copper MMI soil anomaly, open to the south. Anomaly C is a discontinuous north-northwesterly trending copper MMI soil anomaly, more pronounced in the northern property area where there is minor peripheral gold. It is possible that copper MMI soil anomaly D may be related to the signature of mafic volcanic rocks of the Triassic Lewes River Group, part of Stikinia, exposed to the northeast of the Granite Mountain Batholith, and should be examined in the field prior to drill targeting.

The conventional soils collected by Geoff Newton and Dave Heino in 2009 in the western property area showed a similar copper response to the MMI soil survey.

10.1.2 Rock Geochemistry (Figure 5)

During the process of geological mapping and prospecting on the Apex East property in 2009, one rock sample was collected *(Pautler, 2009b)*. Twelve rock samples were collected in 2007 during a prospecting traverse by geologists Ann Doyle and Peter Ledwidge, employed by Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. for BCGold Corp. *(Doherty, 2007)*.

The 2009 rock sample consisted of a grab sample of altered granodiorite and the 2007 were grab samples of foliated to non-foliated hornblende - biotite granodiorite. Rock samples were placed in clear plastic sample bags, located and recorded by GPS using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection, numbered and secured in the field.

All 2007 and 2009 samples were sent to Eco Tech Laboratory Limited (Alex Stewart Geochemical) for gold and ICP analysis. Details are discussed under Section 12.0, “Sample Preparation, Analysis And Security”. Sample descriptions, locations and select results (Cu, Au, and Ag) are documented in Appendix II and locations are plotted on Figure 5.

No significant anomalous results were obtained from the rock samples collected on the property. It should be noted that there is extremely limited exposure on the property particularly in the areas of copper in MMI soil anomalies.

10.2 Geophysics (Figures 6 to 9)

In 2007 a 3,295 line km airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was flown by Aeroquest Surveys, Mississauga, Ontario for BCGold Corp. over their Carmacks Copper-Gold Project which included the Apex East property. The vertical gradient magnetic map is shown as a base in Figures 6 and 7. The magnetic signature confirms the absence of significant basaltic rocks within the property area. Linear magnetic low anomalies correspond to copper MMI soil anomalies A, B and C *(Figure 6)*. It should be noted that mineralized zones at the Carmacks Copper deposit generally show a similar signature. The airborne radiometric survey shows that most of the property is underlain by a thorium/potassium low which is also evident in the northern Minto deposit.

A 15.2 line km pole-dipole induced polarization survey was completed between August 15 and September 11, 2009 by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. under the supervision of crew chief Andre Lebel for BCGold Corp., targeting the area of four discrete copper ±gold MMI soil anomalies delineated in 2007-09. The survey was undertaken along seven

055º trending lines in two areas, separated by 800m. Four 1.5 km long lines were completed in the northeastern property area and three 3.0 km long lines in the southern property area. Line spacing was 200m. A modified pole-dipole array was used with 50m dipole spacing on all lines. The apparent resistivity and chargeability data were inversion modeled using the UBC software DCIP2D to optimize the geological interpretation of the data *(Dzuibia, 2009)* and shown as stacked chargeability and apparent resistivity sections, with chargeability anomalies labeled *(Figures 8 and 9)*. The following interpretation of the survey is summarized from Dzuibia (2009).

A broad northwest trending zone of very high apparent resistivity (greater than 10,000 ohm-m) is evident on lines L100N to L104N *(Figure 9*). This resistive body plunges from near surface at station 7200E to 200m below surface at 8300E. L104N and L100N show two discrete resistivity highs averaging 8000 ohm-m centred at 8300E, approximately 90m below surface. Both features are coincident with chargeability highs (Apex 1 and Apex 2, respectively) with values up to 8.8 mV/V, which have the same strike and dip character as the resistivity highs *(Figure 8)*. A northwest trending moderately high (2500 ohm-m) resistivity feature is evident on the western portion of lines 112N to 118N, showing a contact with lesser resistive material near stations 9150E *(Figure 9*). Moderate to low chargeabilities, averaging 4.5 mV/V (Apex 3), occur proximal to the moderate resistivity values *(Figure 8)*. The anomalies are summarized in Table 2, below.

Table 2: Summary of IP Anomalies

Anomaly Name	IP Model values (mV/V)	Resistivity Model values (ohm-m)	Depth (m)	Notes
APEX 1	6 - 9	6000 to >10000	150	proximal to elevated copper MMI values & magnetic lineament
APEX 2	5 - 7	6000 to >10000	90	proximal to elevated copper MMI on L100N
APEX 3	4-5	2000 to 3000	0 - 50	proximal to magnetic lineament

Mineralization at Minto is characterized by modest chargeability high anomalies, generally associated with moderate magnetic high anomalies. The Apex 1 and 3 anomalies occur along a moderate magnetic high lineament *(Figure 6)*. The Apex 1 anomaly is associated with linear northwest trending copper MMI anomaly A, and MMI anomaly B is associated with the southeastern portion of Apex 2. MMI anomaly C occurs 200-300m east of the Apex 3 anomaly.

Narrow near surface low resistivity features occur at stations 7500 to 7700E on lines 100 to 104N, which corresponds to copper MMI anomaly A, and from station 9350E on L11800N to 9600E on L11200N, associated with elevated copper in MMI soil anomalies (between anomalies C and D). Both features occupy topographic lows and may be related to overburden cover. In the case of the former, the association with a chargeability high (Apex 1) and a moderate magnetic high suggests that the MMI anomaly may be related to underlying mineralized bedrock, which may be recessive weathering due to the presence and/or oxidation of sulphides.

In general the survey outlined three proximal and continuous north and northwest trending zones of high chargeability and resistivity, coincidental with moderate magnetic high features. The anomaly centres range from near surface to 150m deep.

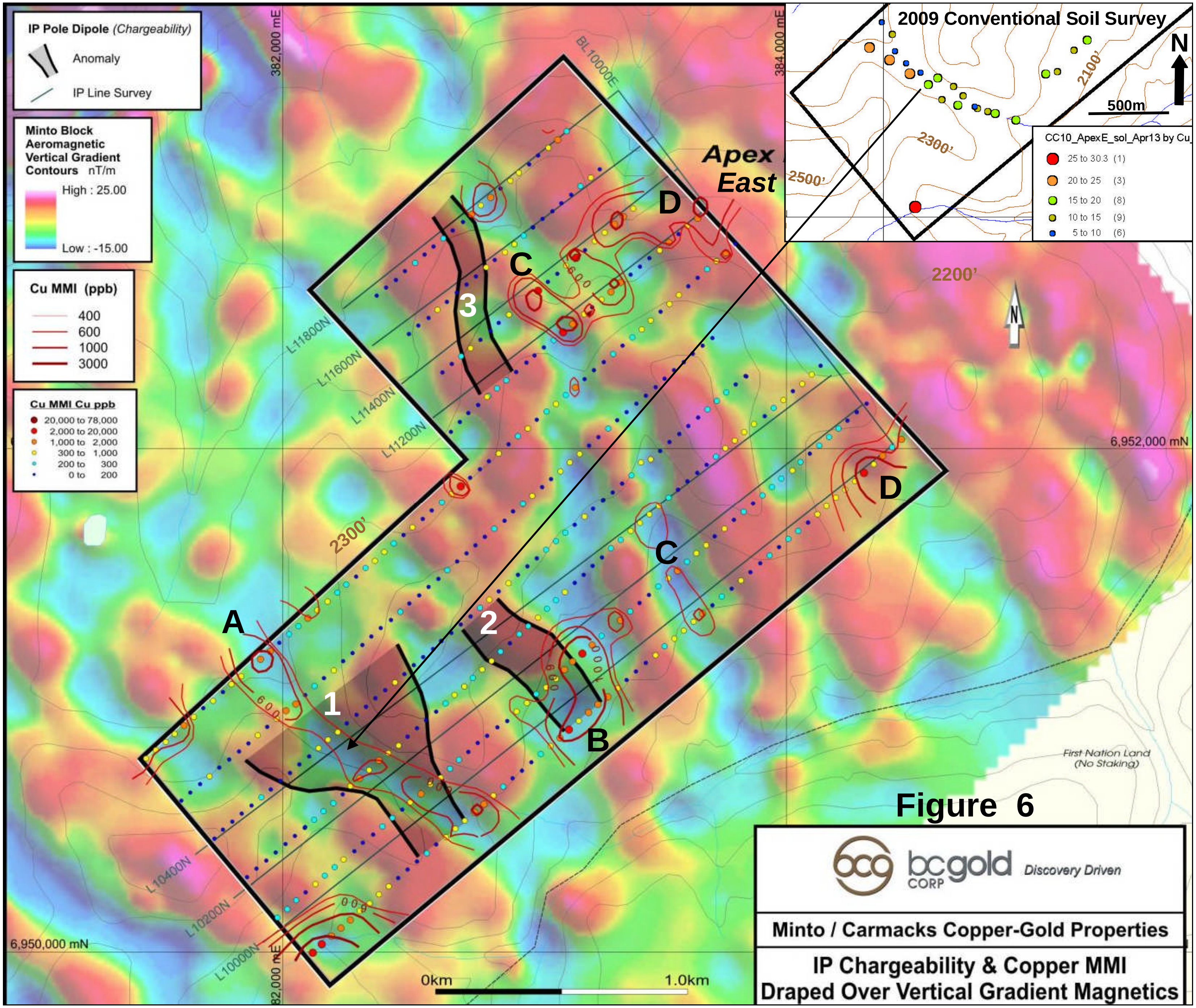
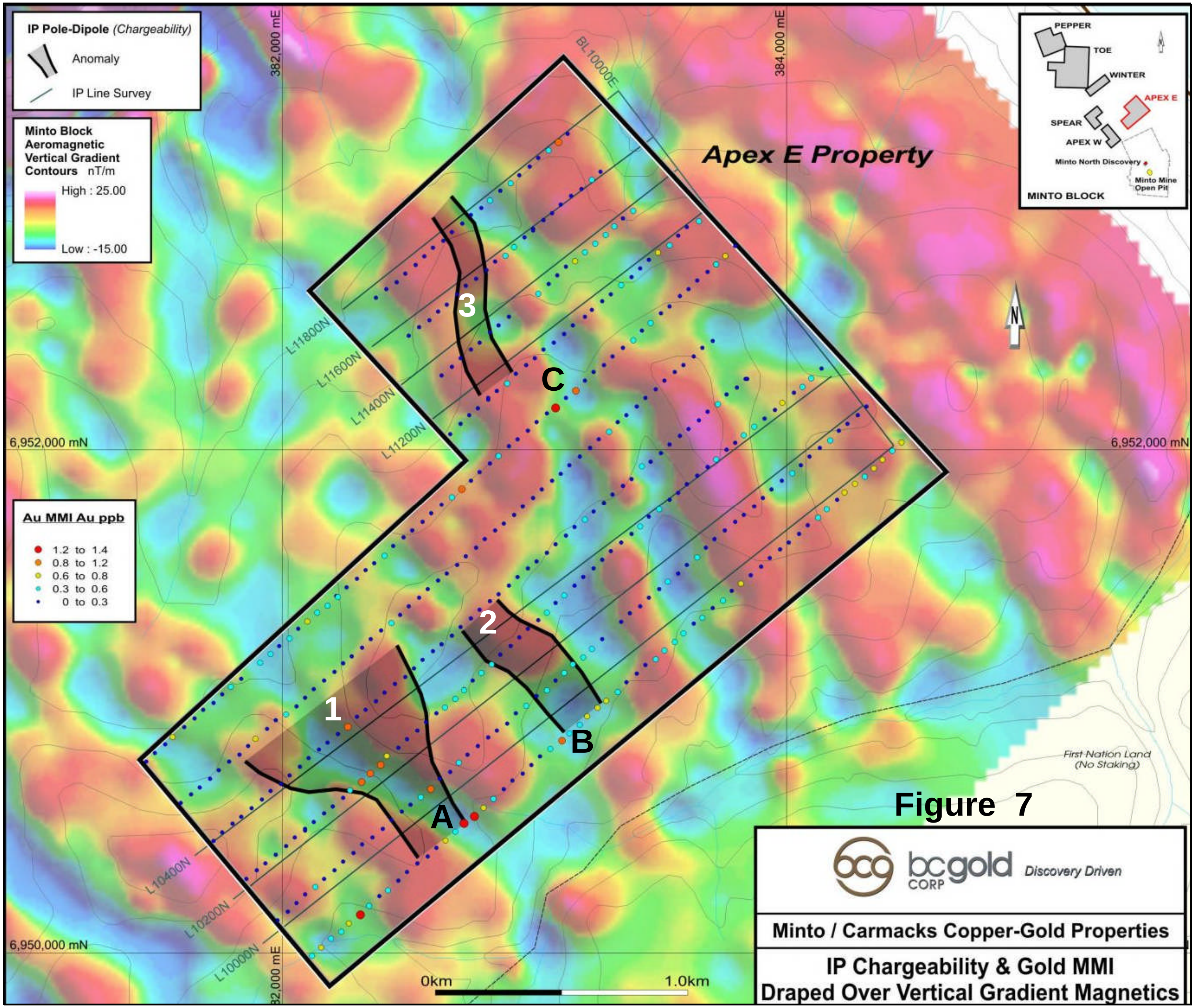
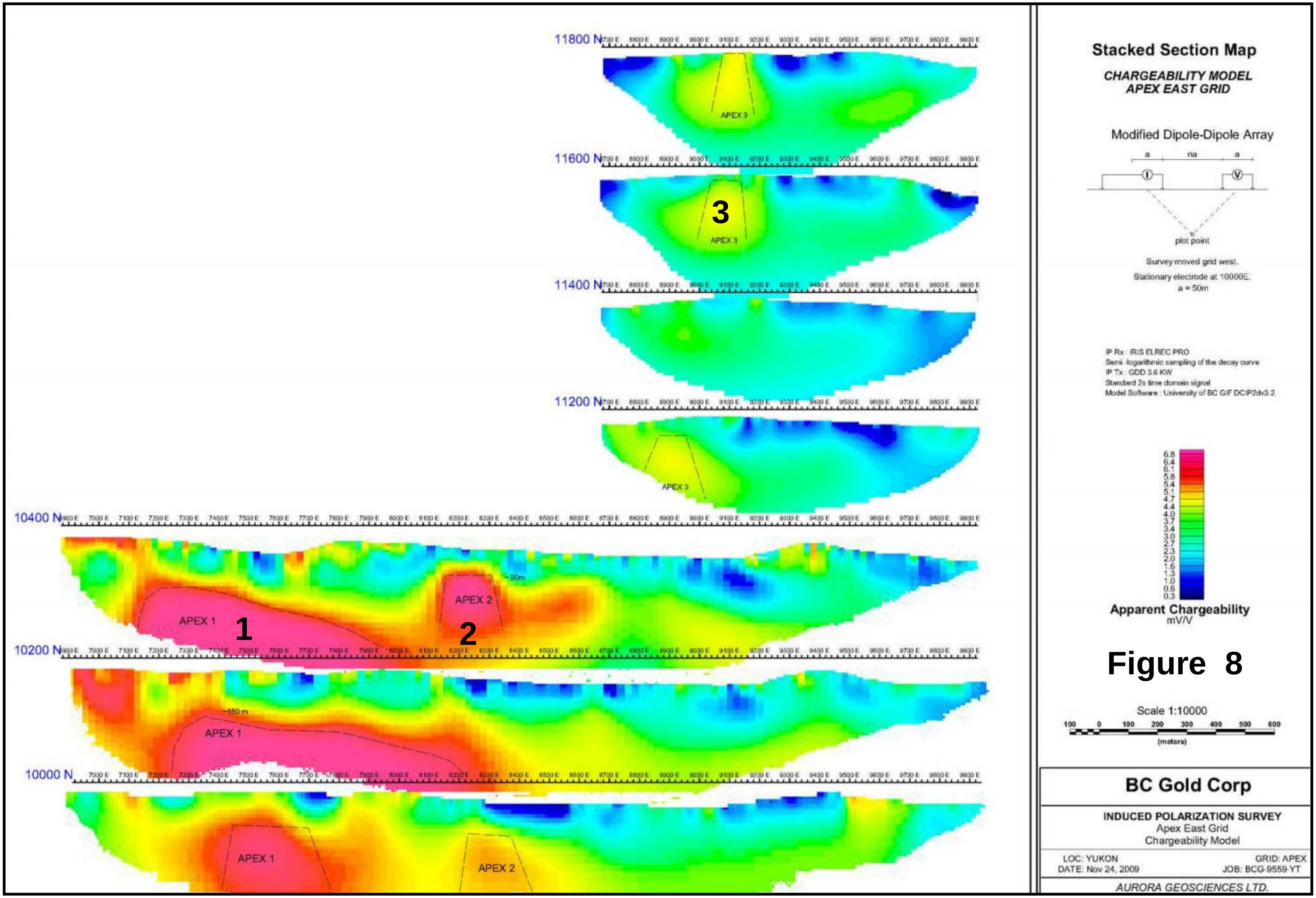
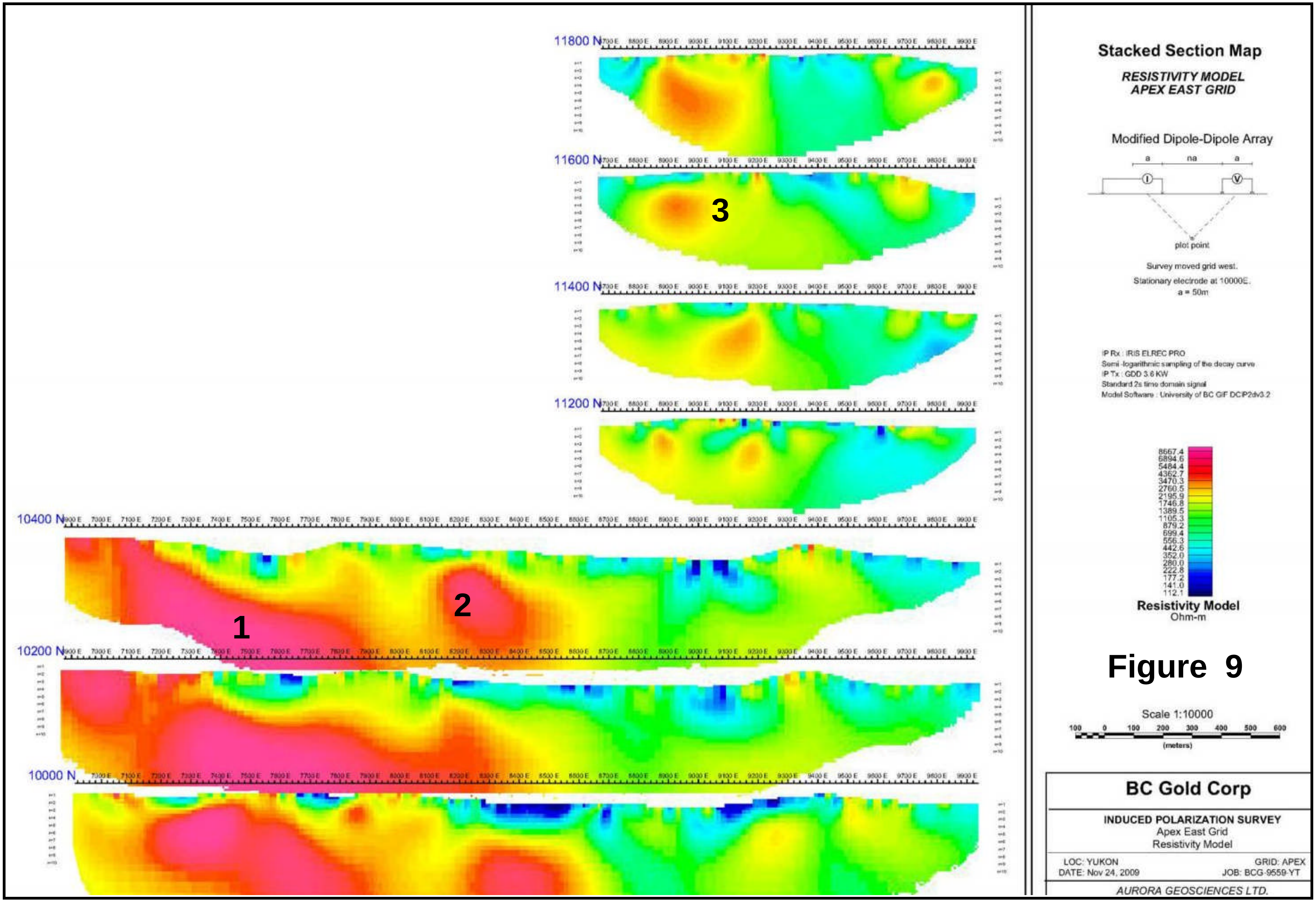

IP Pole Dipole (Chargeability)
Anomaly
IP Line Survey
Minto Block Aeromagnetic Vertical Gradient Contours nT/m
High : 25.00
Low : -15.00
Cu MMI (ppb)
400
600
1000
3000
Cu MMI Cu ppb
20,000 to 78,000
2,000 to 20,000
1,000 to 2,000
300 to 1,000
200 to 300
0 to 200
382,000 mE
384,000 mE
BL 10000E
Apex East
2009 Conventional Soil Survey
N
500m
2100'
2300'
2500'
CC10_ApexE_sol_Apr13 by Cu
25 to 30.3 (1)
20 to 25 (3)
15 to 20 (8)
10 to 15 (9)
5 to 10 (6)
2200'
L11800N
L11600N
L11400N
L11200N
L10400N
L10200N
L10000N
6,952,000 mN
6,950,000 mN
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
0km
1.0km
First Nation Land (No Staking)
bcgold CORP Discovery Driven
Minto / Carmacks Copper-Gold Properties
IP Chargeability & Copper MMI Draped Over Vertical Gradient Magnetics

Figure 6


IP Pole-Dipole (Chargeability)
Anomaly
IP Line Survey
Minto Block Aeromagnetic Vertical Gradient Contours nT/m
High : 25.00
Low : -15.00
Au MMI Au ppb
1.2 to 1.4
0.8 to 1.2
0.6 to 0.8
0.3 to 0.6
0 to 0.3
Apex E Property
382,000 mE
384,000 mE
6,952,000 mN
6,950,000 mN
BL10000E
L11800N
L11600N
L11400N
L11200N
L10400N
L10200N
L10000N
1
2
3
A
B
C
N
PEPPER
TOE
WINTER
APEX E
SPEAR
APEX W
Minto North Discovery
Minto Mine Open Pit
MINTO BLOCK
First Nation Land (No Staking)
0km
1.0km
bcgold CORP
Discovery Driven
Minto / Carmacks Copper-Gold Properties
IP Chargeability & Gold MMI Draped Over Vertical Gradient Magnetics
Figure 7



Stacked Section Map
CHARGEABILITY MODEL
APEX EAST GRID
Modified Dipole-Dipole Array
a
na
a
plot point
Survey moved grid west.
Stationary electrode at 10000E.
a = 50m
IP Rx : IRIS ELREC PRO
Semi -logarithmic sampling of the decay curve
IP Tx : GDD 3.6 KW
Standard 2s time domain signal
Model Software : University of BC GIF DCIP2dv3.2
Apparent Chargeability
mV/V
Figure 8
Scale 1:10000
(meters)
BC Gold Corp
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Apex East Grid
Chargeability Model
LOC: YUKON
DATE: Nov 24, 2009
GRID: APEX
JOB: BCG-9559-YT
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
11800 N
11600 N
11400 N
11200 N
10400 N
10200 N
10000 N
APEX 1
APEX 2
APEX 3
1
2
3


11800 N
11600 N
3
11400 N
11200 N
10400 N
1
2
10200 N
10000 N
Stacked Section Map
RESISTIVITY MODEL
APEX EAST GRID
Modified Dipole-Dipole Array
plot point
Survey moved grid west.
Stationary electrode at 10000E.
a = 50m
IP Rx : IRIS ELREC PRO
Semi-logarithmic sampling of the decay curve
IP Tx : GDD 3.6 KW
Standard 2s time domain signal
Model Software : University of BC GIF DCIP2dv3.2
Resistivity Model
Ohm-m
Figure 9
Scale 1:10000
(meters)
BC Gold Corp
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Apex East Grid
Resistivity Model
LOC: YUKON
DATE: Nov 24, 2009
GRID: APEX
JOB: BCG-9559-YT
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Due to limited exposure, only one grab sample was collected in 2009 by the author and twelve in 2007 by Aurum Geological Consulting Inc. In 2009, 27 conventional soils were collected in the western property area from the B horizon with a shovel to compare with the MMI data.

All samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection. Rock samples were placed in clear plastic sample bags and soil samples in waterproof Kraft bags, numbered and secured in the field. Rock sample descriptions, locations and select results (Cu, Au ±Ag) are documented in Appendix II and locations are plotted on Figure 5. Results are discussed under Section 10.1.2, “Rock Geochemistry”. Soil sample locations with copper results are shown on Figure 5 inset and discussed under Section 10.1.1, “Soil Geochemistry”.

The MMI samples were collected along ten 050º trending lines, 200m apart with a 50m sample spacing, covering most of the property. The samples were collected using 1m soil augers and mattocks, whichever was appropriate depending on vegetative cover and the thickness of the organic horizon. Generally samples were collected 10-25 cm below the base of the organic horizon, were placed in plastic zip-lock bags and then into pre-numbered Kraft soil bags. The auger or mattock was cleaned after each sample with a J-cloth to avoid contamination. Sample sites were marked in the field with pink flagging and a three inch aluminum tag with sample number and locations recorded by GPS.

MMI samples were sent to, and processed at, SGS Mineral Services in Toronto, an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited facility. Copper and gold results are plotted on Figures 6 and 7, and discussed under Section 10.1.1, “Soil Geochemistry”.

12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

All 2007 and 2009 rock samples and conventional soils were placed in rice bags in the field, secured and delivered to the sample preparation laboratory of Eco Tech Laboratory Limited (Alex Stewart Geochemical) in Whitehorse for preparation.

Samples were then internally sent directly to Eco Tech’s facility in Kamloops, British Columbia for analysis. All rock samples were analyzed by Eco Tech for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sr, Ti, Sn, W, U, V, Y and Zn using a 28 which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. A 36 element ICP-MS package was utilized for soil samples. Laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures are outlined in Appendix III. Eco Tech is an ISO 9001 accredited facility, registration number CDN 52172-07.

Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and repeat analyses of at least 25% of the samples, with re-analyses being performed for one sample in each batch on the original sample prior to splitting (resplit).

MMI samples were sent to, and processed at, SGS Mineral Services in Toronto, an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited facility. Samples are subjected to a weak leach resulting in dissolution of only the mobile metal ions in the soil, allowing the detection of deeply buried mineralization. Field blank and duplicate samples were submitted for quality control with a duplicate sample collected every 25 samples.

There is no evidence of any tampering with the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratories. Sample preparation, security and analytical procedures appear to be adequate.

A sampling protocol should be implemented, involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in the recommended drill program on the project.

13.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current geochemical data was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates, and in field blanks and duplicates for the MMI survey. Quality control procedures are documented in section 12.0, “Sample Preparation, Analysis And Security”.

14.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted on the Apex East property by BCGold Corp. and there is no record or evidence of any previous drilling.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figure 2)

The Apex East property is surrounded by the Mel property of Northern Tiger Resources Inc., which is at a very early stage of exploration. *(Refer to Figure 2.)*

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Apex East property is at an early exploration stage and no mineralization has been encountered, therefore no metallurgical testing has been carried out. However, mineralization would be expected to be similar to that at the Minto Mine.

17.0 RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Apex East property to undertake a resource calculation.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author’s knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Apex East property constitutes a property of merit based on the presence of three proximal and continuous north and northwest trending zones of high chargeability and resistivity, coincident with moderate magnetic high features and copper ±gold MMI soil anomalies 3 km along trend from known mineralization on the Minto Mine property *(Figure 12)*. The coincidental geophysical and geochemical anomalies are similar in size and magnitude to targets routinely drilled, and in some cases mined for high grade copper and gold-bearing sulphide mineralization at the nearby Minto Mine.

The presence of medium grained and weakly foliated granodiorite and minor diorite on the Apex East property, further suggests potential for Minto style mineralization. It should be noted that within the Carmacks copper-gold belt (i.e. Minto, Carmacks Copper, STU) mineralization is typically associated with foliated to gneissic granodiorite, more mafic phases and often finer grained variants of the granodiorite. Exploration in the Apex East property area has been hampered by lack of exposure, overburden cover, and presence of permafrost.

The following interpretation and correlation of the geology, geophysics and soil geochemistry refers to the geophysical anomalous areas (Apex 1-3) as shown on Figures 6 to 9, with reference to the MMI soil geochemical anomalies (A, B, C, and D) on Figures 6 and 7 and the geology on Figure 5.

On a regional scale, the “Minto Mineralized Trend” *(Figures 12 and 13)* is a linear trend that extends from south to north; from the Ridgetop, Area 2/Area 118, Main (open pit mine) deposits, Minto North, and a low rounded knob 3 km south of the Apex East property, with an historic copper drill intersection currently being explored by Capstone *(Figure 13)*. The trend continues on to the Apex East property near MMI soil anomaly B, and possibly through to the northern part of C, on the flanks of induced polarization anomalies Apex 2 and 3. The Minto Mineralized Trend follows the same trend as the approximate limit of copper occurrences *(Figure 12)* outlined from Pearson and Clark (1979).

The Minto Corridor *(Figure 13)* is interpreted from induced polarization chargeability high anomalies extending from the Ridgetop deposit in the south, through the Minto Mine, Minto North and on to the western Apex East claims, through IP anomalies Apex 1 and 2, and possibly on to 3.

At the property scale on Apex East, significant chlorite-epidote-quartz stockwork alteration (sample 253009) was identified in the Phase 1 2009 program at 381971mE, 6950593mN within an area of medium grained granodiorite and weakly foliated felsic dykes. The alteration occurs within IP anomaly Apex 1, proximal to MMI soil anomaly A, approximately 2 km north of the Giant Minfile showing.

Medium grained granodiorite and minor foliated granodiorite (more favourable hosts for mineralization than the coarse grained phase) occur in the Apex 6-7 claim area, upslope from MMI anomaly B and along trend of IP anomaly Apex 2. Weakly foliated granodiorite also occurs on south Apex 24 claim, proximal and upslope from MMI anomaly B. Mineralization within the Carmacks copper-gold belt commonly occurs within foliated zones within the intrusion.

MMI anomaly D is considered low due to the lack of corresponding induced polarization anomalies and possible relationship to mafic volcanic rocks of the Triassic Lewes River Group, part of Stikinia, exposed to the northeast of the Granite Mountain Batholith.

In conclusion the Apex East property has potential to host mineralization similar to that within the Carmacks copper-gold belt such as at the Minto and Carmacks Copper deposits. The 2007 to 2009 programs were successful in delineating copper MMI soil anomalies with coincident chargeability and resistivity high anomalies with a favourable magnetic and radiometric geophysical signature 5 km northwest directly along trend from the Minto Mine.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Based on the presence of three proximal and continuous north and northwest trending zones of high chargeability and resistivity, coincident with moderate magnetic high features and copper ±gold MMI soil anomalies 3 km along trend from known mineralization on the Minto Mine property in an area with a favourable magnetic and radiometric geophysical signature, further work is recommended on the Apex East property.

A seven hole, 1,600m diamond drill program is recommended to test the anomalies for Minto-style, high-grade copper and gold mineralization at depth. Proposed drill targets are based on the integration of the limited geological information available with the geophysics and copper and gold MMI soil anomalies.

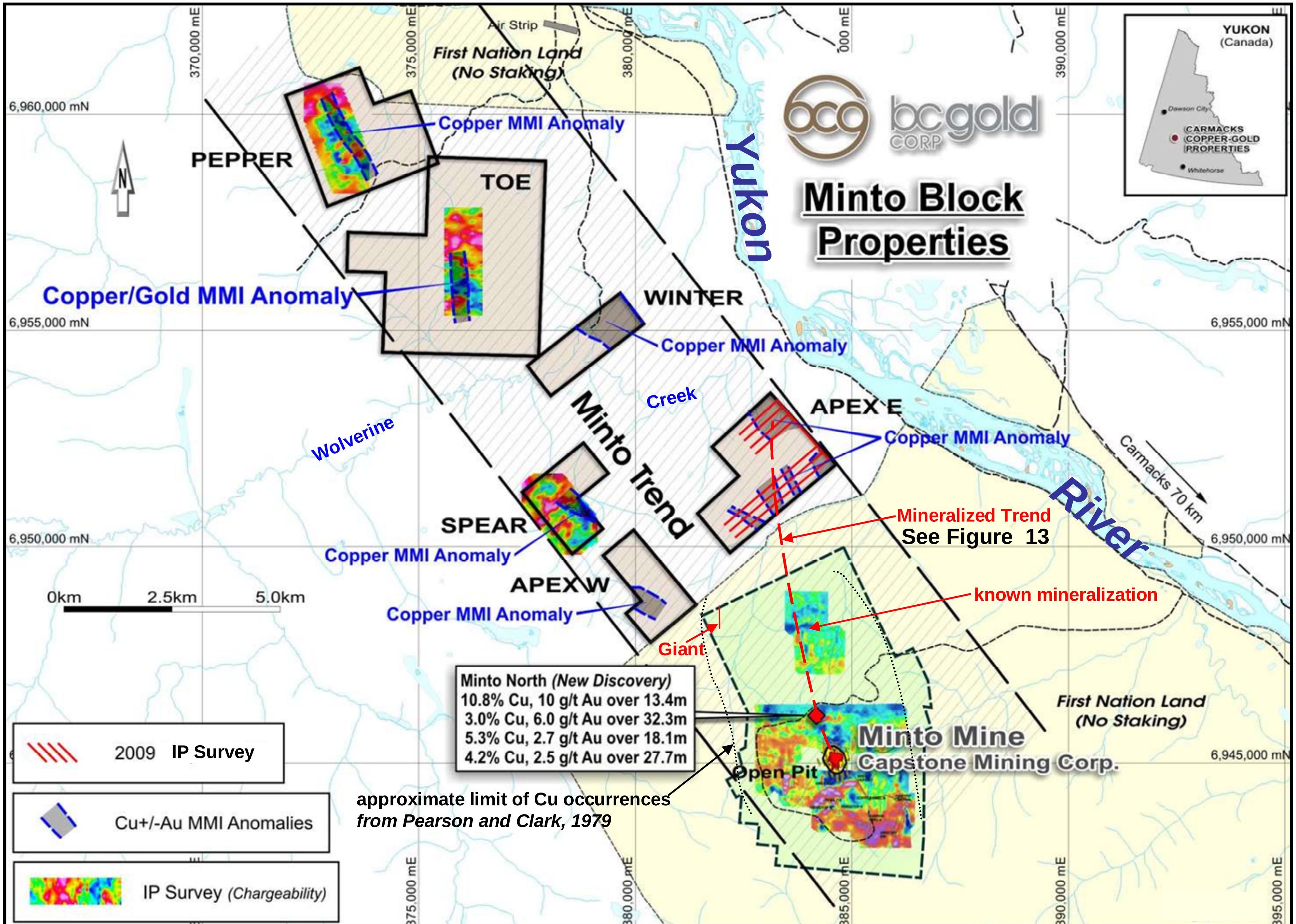
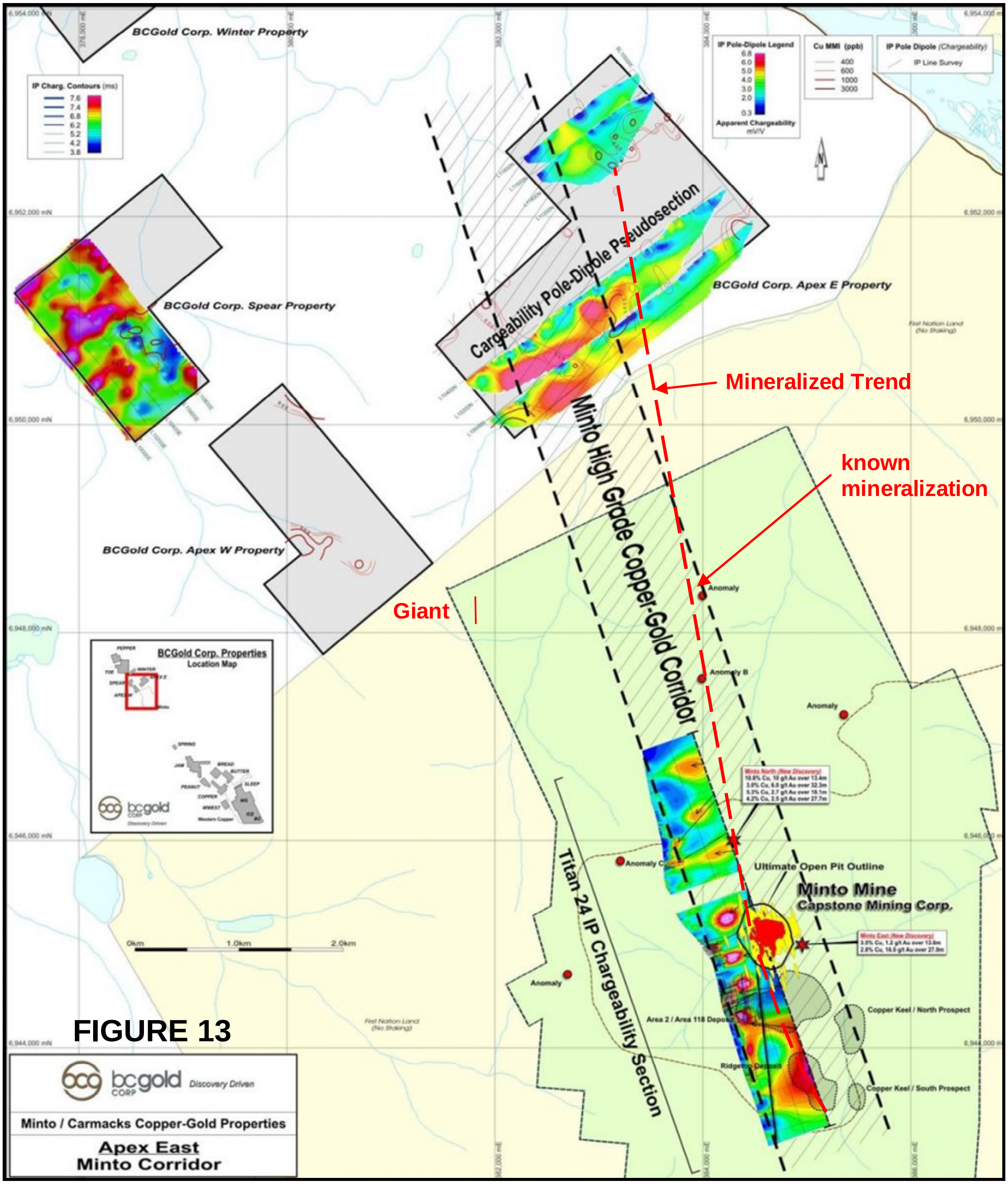


FIGURE 12 COMPILATION MAP Showing Minto Trend NTS: 115I/11-14


BCGold Corp. Winter Property
BCGold Corp. Spear Property
BCGold Corp. Apex W Property
BCGold Corp. Apex E Property
Cargeability Pole-Dipole Pseudosection
Mineralized Trend
known mineralization
Giant
Minto High Grade Copper-Gold Corridor
Titan 24 IP Chargeability Section
Ultimate Open Pit Outline
Minto Mine
Capstone Mining Corp.
Copper Keel / North Prospect
Copper Keel / South Prospect
FIGURE 13
bcgold Discovery Driven
Minto / Carmacks Copper-Gold Properties
Apex East
Minto Corridor

Top priority for drilling is the area of coincident MMI, IP and magnetic anomalies found on L102N at IP anomaly APEX 1, MMI anomaly A *(Figure 6)*. A fence of holes across the chargeability high, bracketing the MMI soil anomaly is recommend to test the zone. The second priority drill target is IP anomaly APEX 2, proximal to MMI anomaly B. Both of the drill targets are located within the projected Minto high grade copper-gold corridor. A fence of three holes is proposed in the northern property area to test a more moderate to low chargeability high anomaly (APEX 3) and the peripheral copper MMI anomaly C. All targets have favourable geology. Tentative proposed drill hole specifications are tabulated below, but should be modified based on field locations and ground conditions, and preliminary drill results during the program.

TABLE 3: Proposed drill hole specifications

DDH	Grid Co-ord.		Nad 83		Az.	Dip	Depth	Target
No.	North	East	North	East	(°)	(°)	(m)	
P-1	L102N	7700E	6950753	382496	230	-50	250	chg high, res high (Apex 1), Cu MMI (A)
P-2	L102N	7550E	6950660	382377	230	-50	250	chg high, res high (Apex 1), Cu MMI (A)
P-3	L102N	7850E	6950845	382614	230	-50	250	chg high, res high (Apex 1)
P-4	L102N	8300E	6951123	382968	230	-50	250	chg high, res high (Apex 2), Cu MMI (B) edge
P-5	L112N	9000E	6952347	382894	230	-50	200	chg high, res high (Apex 3)
P-6	L112N	9150E	6952438	383014	230	-50	200	Cu MMI (C) source area?, Apex 3 edge
P-7	L112N	9300E	6952529	383132	230	-50	200	Cu MMI (C)
TOTAL							**1600m**	

chg denotes chargeability: res denotes resistivity

Based on the above recommendations, the following exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed:

• diamond drilling (1,600m @ $150/m all in)	240,000
• wages (geologist, core splitter, supervision)	50,000
• helicopter	25,000
• accommodation/camp	7,000
• groceries and meals	7,000
• field supplies, communication	2,000
• geochemistry (100 rocks @ $35/ea)	3,500
• preparation, report and drafting	10,000
• contingency	30,000
TOTAL:	$375,000

Respectfully submitted,

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

March 25, 2010

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22.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled "Technical report on the Apex East property", dated March 25, 2010.
2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with 30 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia and the evaluation of various deposit types including porphyry for Teck Exploration Limited, drilling the Brenda gold-copper porphyry property in the Kemess Camp for Northgate Exploration Limited, work throughout the Dawson Range and White Gold District including the Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources Limited and work on the STU prospect within the Carmacks copper-gold belt.
3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 19804.
4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
5) This report is based upon work on the property by the author between May 31 and June 4, 2009, work on the Carmacks copper-gold Project for BCGold Corp. in 2008 and 2009, a review of the entire 2007 to 2009 work programs, the author's personal knowledge of the region, and a review of pertinent data.
6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.
7) To the best of my knowledge this report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed so as not to be misleading.
8) I am entirely independent of BCGold Corp. and any associated companies. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with BCGold Corp. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in BCGold Corp. or any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm's length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.
9) I consent to the use of this report by BCGold Corp for such assessment and/or regulatory and financing purposes deemed necessary, but if any part shall be taken as an excerpt, it shall be done only with my approval.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 25th day of March, 2010,

"Signed and Sealed"

Jean Pautler

"Jean Pautler"

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
J. M. PAUTLER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Jean Pautler

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate, Date and Signature page has been delivered to BCGold Corp.

23.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Statement of Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date
YC47182	APEX	1	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47183	APEX	2	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47184	APEX	3	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47185	APEX	4	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47186	APEX	5	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47187	APEX	6	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47188	APEX	7	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47189	APEX	8	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47190	APEX	9	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47191	APEX	10	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47192	APEX	11	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47193	APEX	12	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47194	APEX	13	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47195	APEX	14	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47196	APEX	15	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47197	APEX	16	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47198	APEX	17	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47199	APEX	18	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47200	APEX	19	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47201	APEX	20	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47202	APEX	21	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47203	APEX	22	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47204	APEX	23	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47205	APEX	24	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47206	APEX	25	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47207	APEX	26	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
YC47208	APEX	27	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/06/2006	02/04/2014
TOTAL	**27 claims**				**NTS: 115I/11**

APPENDIX II: Sample Descriptions

Apex East Project, Yukon Territory Rock Sample Descriptions						Cu in red in % Au in red in g/t		
SAMPLE Number	YEAR	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 8 NORTHING	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm
253009	2009	381971	6950593	grab	grab from outcrop of chlorite-epidote-quartz stockwork-possible Kspar altered granodiorite, pink colour, aphanitic to fine grained	2.3	5	1.4
78856	2007	382839	6951764	grab	Biotite-hornblende granodiorite, weak foliation?	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
78857	2007	382909	6951871	grab	Non-foliated biotite-hornblende granodiorite	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
78858	2007	382688	6951539	grab	Biotite granodiorite, weakly foliated	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
78859	2007	382684	6951499	float	Biotite granodiorite, moderately foliated	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
398004	2007	382516	6950446	comp grab	Aplite dyke, granodiorite, epidote, hematite	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
398005	2007	382490	6950440	float	Granite, non-magnetic, very fine-grained epidote	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
398006	2007	382587	6951334	grab	Epidote and k-spar vein	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
398007	2007	382587	6951334	comp grab	Granodiorite, very fine-grained biotite	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
398008	2007	382516	6950446	comp grab	Aplite dyke, granodiorite, epidote, hematite	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
398009	2007	382490	6950440	float	Granite, non-magnetic, very fine-grained epidote	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
398010	2007	382587	6951334	grab	Epidote and k-spar vein	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2
398011	2007	382587	6951334	comp grab	Granodiorite, very fine-grained biotite	<0.03	<0.01	<0.2

APPENDIX III

Geochemical Procedure

Analytical Method for

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10/15/30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GOLD ASSAYS

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram subsample is achieved. The subsample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

For gold, a 1/2 or 1.0 assay ton sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Determinations for Au are completed by classical lead-collection fire assay on a 30g sample. Analysis is by ICP after digestion of the dore bead.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with aqua regia which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit. A total of 28 elements are analyzed. In the ICP-MS (mass spectrometry) analysis a total of 36 elements are analyzed.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

K:Methods/methicp *K:methods/methauas*

Appendix IV
Statement of Expenditures

2009 Expenditures

Wages:	J. Pautler	3 days @ 750.00/day	$2,250.00	
	Don Coolidge	3 days @ 425.00/day	1,275.00	
	BCGold (Geoff Newton, Gary Sidhu, Dave Heino)	5 days	2,600.00	
		Total: 11 man-days		**$6,125.00**
Equipment Rental:	(Trucks, Sat Phone, Radios)			**300.00**
Helicopter:	Trans North Air, Carmacks, Yukon			**3,000.00**
Field & Camp Supplies:	(flagging tape, batteries, sample bags, propane)			**100.00**
Mobilization/demobilization:				**1,000.00**
Supervision & Liaison:	BCGold Corp., Vancouver, BC			**500.00**
Line Cutting:	15.2 km by Coureur Des Bois Ltd., Whitehorse YT			**33,645.35**
IP Geophysics:	15.2 km by Aurora Geosciences Ltd., Whitehorse YT			**29,577.98**
MMI Sampling:	Ryanwood Exploration Inc., Whitehorse YT			**10,368.76**
Geochemistry:	1 rock	Au, ICP	@35.00 ea.	
	27 soils	Au, ICP	@25.00 ea.	
	273 soils	MMI	@36.75 ea.	
		Total:		**10,742.75**
Groceries, Meals & Accommodation	147 man days			**7,350.00**
Maps and Copies:				**50.00**
Preparation, Report & Drafting:				**5,000.00**
2009 TOTAL:				**$107,759.84**

2007-08 Expenditures

Airborne Survey 2007:	Aeroquest Surveys, Mississauga, ON	**$22,000.00**
MMI Survey 2007:	Ryanwood Exploration Inc., Dawson YT	**6,000.00**
Mapping & Prospecting 2007:	Aurum Geological Consultants, YT	**1,140.00**
MMI Survey 2008:	Ryanwood Exploration Inc., Dawson YT	**7,285.00**
Geochemical, Geophysical Consulting:	G.N. Lustig Consulting Ltd.	**2,000.00**
2007-08 TOTAL:		**$38,425.00**

GRAND TOTAL (2007-2009): $146,184.84