Kaminak Gold Corporation
BCGold Corp.

2006 SUMMARY REPORT ON THE VOIGTBERG PROPERTY

Located in the Iskut River Area
Liard Mining Division
NTS 104G/2E
BCGS 104G.007, 008, 017 and 018
57° 08' North Latitude
130° 35' West Longitude

-prepared for-
KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
Suite 1440 – 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6C 2T6

and

BCGOLD CORP.
Suite 1440 – 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6C 2T6

-prepared by-

Murray Jones, P.Geo.
Adam Simmons, M.Sc.
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
Suite 700, 700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6C 1G8

July 28, 2006

SUMMARY

The Voigtberg property consists of six contiguous map-selection claims covering approximately 20.6 km^2 of mountainous terrain in northwestern British Columbia, 140 km northwest of Stewart. Access to the property is by helicopter from seasonal bases at Bob Quinn Lake airstrip on Highway 37, approximately 25 kilometres to the southeast. The property is owned by Kaminak Gold Corporation, which has granted BCGold Corp. an option to earn a 70% interest.

The Voigtberg property has been sporadically explored since the early 1980's, with initial attention focused on a prominent gossan. Subsequent work led to the discovery of the Gold Zone, with widespread Au in soil and rock geochemical anomalies. Between 1984 and 1996, an estimated $700,000 of exploration has been carried out on the Voigtberg property, including 8.9 line-km of induced polarization survey and 455 metres of diamond drilling.

The Voigtberg property is underlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group mafic volcanic rocks and marine sedimentary rocks which have been intruded by at least two generations of porphyritic intrusions: Early Jurassic Texas Creek Suite orthoclase megacrystic porphyry and Early Jurassic or younger biotite-potassium feldspar porphyry dykes. Three zones of alteration and mineralization have been recognized on the property: Gossan, Gold and North zones. The Gossan Zone is an intensely clay-sericite-pyrite altered orthoclase megacrystic porphyry with 6-10% pyrite; gold grades within it are generally low, but a 16.1 g/tonne Au sample was reported in 1991. The Gold Zone consists of sericite-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite altered andesite lapilli tuff, with abundant rock samples in the range of 100 ppb to 1.5 g/tonne Au. It is overlain by a 400 x 700 m soil geochemical anomaly with elevated Au (>205 ppb) and Cu (>238 ppm) values. The North Zone covers an area of 900 x 600 m marked by >100 ppm Mo and >250 ppm Cu in soil geochemistry. Geology and alteration are similar to the Gold Zone, but rocks show higher Ag, Cu and Mo than the Gold Zone, relative to the Au levels. The North and Gold zones are marked by chargeability and resistivity highs. The West Zone is another chargeability/resistivity high west of the Gold Zone; it has no associated geochemical anomaly, due to its cover of fresh limestone.

Three diamond drill holes totalling 455 metres were cored from a single site within the Gold Zone in 1996. These holes were drilled entirely within low-grade pyritic gold mineralization, averaging 263 ppb (0.263 g/tonne) Au over their entire length. Hole VGT96-3 bottomed in mineralization, with the last sample grading 2.01 g/tonne Au over 2.45 metres.

It appears that the Gold Zone represents a pyrite-Au halo associated with a porphyry system. The North Zone, with its higher Cu and Mo values, may indicate a vectoring toward the core of the system, which would lie further northeast and/or northwest. The consistently elevated Au values within the pyrite-Au halo deserve investigation for their potential for bulk-tonnage low-grade mineralization, as does the property's potential for porphyry and skarn mineralization.

A $350,000 program, consisting of 720 metres of core drilling in four holes, is recommended for the Voigtberg property. This drilling would be directed at determining the areal extent, grade and variation of mineralization in the Gold Zone.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The senior author (Jones) has directed two seasons of fieldwork on a property adjoining the Voigtberg property and was consequently requested by Kaminak Gold Corporation ("Kaminak") and BCGold Corp. ("BCGold") to provide a technical report on Voigtberg in compliance with National Instrument 43-101. The junior author (Simmons) carried out ten days of mapping on the Voigtberg property in July 2006. Information in this report was derived from first-hand observations, publicly-available assessment reports, private reports, and government maps and publications. The authors examined the property in July 2006.

2.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author did not rely on other experts regarding legal, environmental, political or other such issues.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Voigtberg property lies in the Coast Range Mountains of northwestern British Columbia, approximately 140 km northwest of Stewart and 150 km south of Dease Lake (Figure 1). It lies within the Liard Mining Division, centred at 57º 08' north latitude and 130º 35' west longitude.

The Voigtberg property consists of six contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) map-selection claims covering 20.6 km^2, as summarized in Table 1. The claims do not overlap any pre-existing legacy claims (Figure 2). The claims are held in the name of Lawrence Barry, but separate documents indicate that they are held in trust for Kaminak. Kaminak has granted BCGold an option to earn a 70% interest in the Voigtberg Property by paying cash, issuing shares and completing a bankable feasibility study.

Table 1: Claim Data

Mineral Tenure	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
515585	123.008	2007/JUL/26
515586	1264.291	2007/SEP/14
516217	298.712	2007/JUL/26
516218	17.569	2007/JUL/07
516219	333.964	2007/JUL/26
516221	17.579	2007/JUL/07
Total	2055.123	

Surface rights over the Voigtberg property are owned by the Province of British Columbia. Neither significant surface disturbance nor any major environmental liabilities were indicated in any reports or recent photos of the area. Exploration permits have been obtained from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources to carry out the exploration program outlined in this report, but future programs will require permitting.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Voigtberg property lies in the Coast Range Mountains of northwestern British Columbia, approximately 140 km northwest of Stewart and 150 km south of Dease Lake. Access to the property is by helicopter from seasonal bases at the Bob Quinn Lake airstrip on Highway 37, approximately 25 kilometres to the southeast. NovaGold Resource Inc. has proposed an access road to their Galore Creek deposit which would pass within five kilometres to the west of the Voigtberg property.

0 75 150 300
kilometres

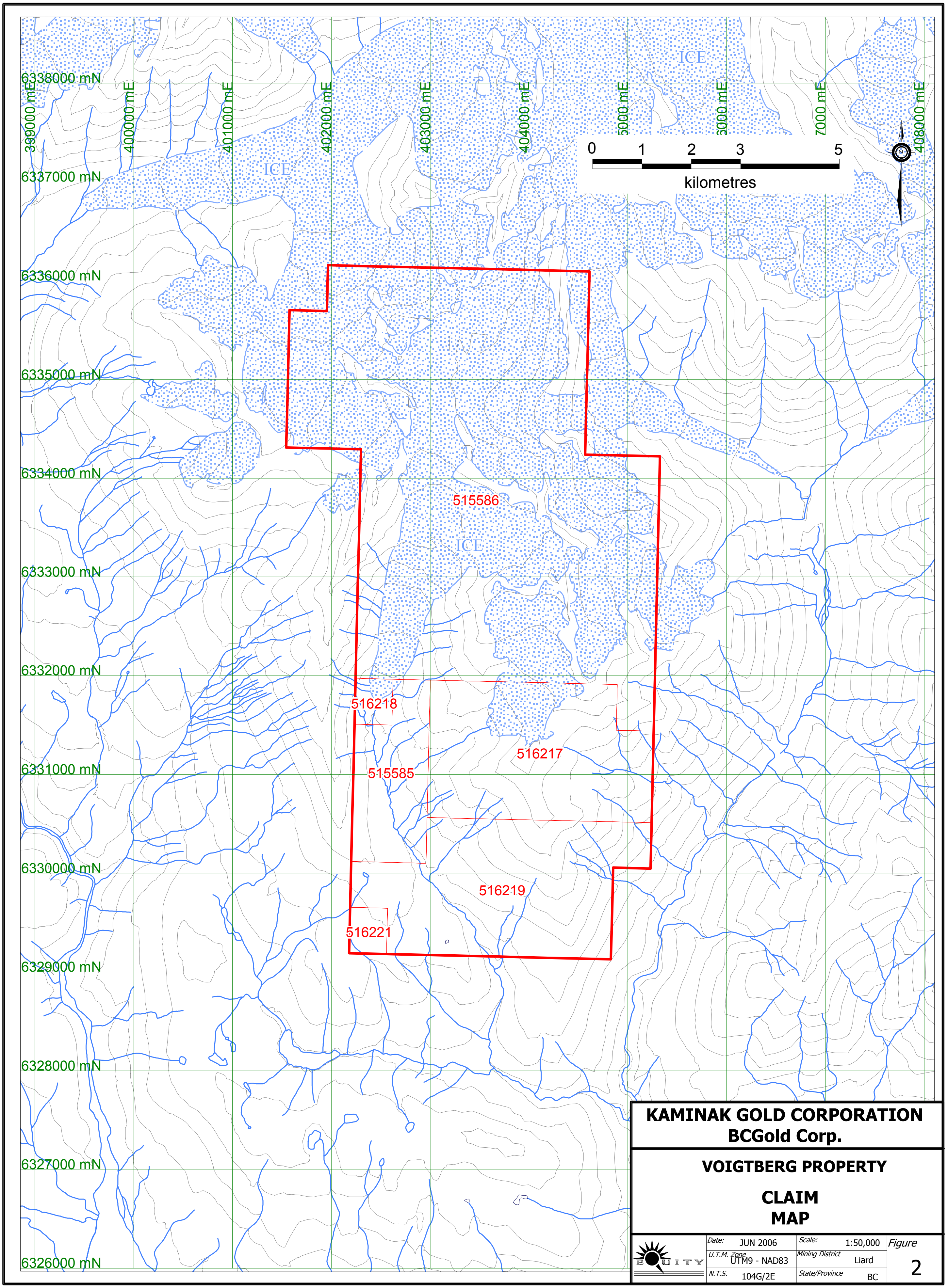
KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
BCGold Corp.

VOIGTBERG PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

Date: JUN 2006	Scale: 1:8,000,000	Figure
U.T.M. Zone: UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District: LIARD	1
N.T.S.: 104G/2E	State/Province: BC	

EQUITY



6338000 mN
6337000 mN
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6332000 mN
6331000 mN
6330000 mN
6329000 mN
6328000 mN
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6326000 mN
399000 mE
400000 mE
401000 mE
402000 mE
403000 mE
404000 mE
408000 mE
ICE
ICE
ICE
ICE
0 1 2 3 5
kilometres
515586
516218
516217
515585
516219
516221
KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
BCGold Corp.
VOIGTBERG PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
Date: JUN 2006
Scale: 1:50,000
Figure 2
U.T.M. Zone UTM9 - NAD83
Mining District Liard
N.T.S. 104G/2E
State/Province BC
EQUITY

The Voigtberg property covers an unnamed northerly-trending ridge on the southern shoulders of Hankin Peak, a few kilometres north of More Creek, a major tributary of the Iskut River. Topography is rugged, with elevations ranging between 1100 and 2200 metres. Roughly half of the property is overlain by glaciers and permanent snowfields.

Most of the property is above treeline, which lies at about 1200 m, and is covered by alpine vegetation and rock talus. Both summer and winter temperatures are moderate although annual rainfall may exceed 200 cm and several metres of snow commonly fall at higher elevations. The property can be worked from early July until September.

5.0 HISTORY

Table 2 summarizes all known exploration work carried out on the ground currently comprising the Voigtberg property, with an estimate of program cost.

Table 2: Voigtberg Exploration Programs

Program/Zones	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference	Approx. Value
Lac Minerals (1984)	2 silts, 1 rocks			Brown (1990)	$ 5,000
Lac Minerals (1988) Gossan Zone	rocks			Brown (1990)	$ 5,000
Lac Minerals (1989) Gossan Zone	6 silts, 3 soils, 25 rocks			Brown (1990)	$ 15,000
Skeena (1989) Gossan Zone	1 rock			Bobyn (1990)	$ 5,000
Kingston (1991) Gossan Zone	74 rocks			Cavey and Baker (1991)	$ 50,000
344967 B.C. Ltd. (1991) Gossan Zone	N/A			Baker (1992)	?
Kingston (1992) Gossan Zone	16 rocks			Cavey and Raven (1992)	$ 15,000
Kingston (1993) Gossan, gold, north	185 soils, 20 rocks	8.9 line-km IP/Res		Smith (1993)	$ 140,000
Hayden (1994) Gossan, gold, north	168 soils, 55 rocks			Gunning (1994)	$ 80,000
Hemlo Gold Mines (1995) Gossan, gold, north	111 soils, 203 rocks			Kemp (1995)	$ 80,000
Hayden (1996) Gossan, gold	5 rocks		3 DDH (BTW): 455m (1494'), 152 10ft samples	Gunning (1996)	$ 300,000
Kaminak (2006) Gossan, gold	19 soils, 78 rocks				$ 42,000
Totals	8 silts, >486 soils, >478 rocks	8.9 line-km IP/Res	3 DDH: 455m (1494'), 152 samples		$ 737,000

The earliest known work on the Voigtberg property was carried out by Lac Minerals Limited in 1984 during a regional exploration program. Kennco took two stream sediment samples, which were not anomalous in any element of interest, but drained an area of gossanous outcrop (Brown, 1990). The claims (then called the Biskut claims) were staked in July, 1988 based on the area of gossanous outcrop. A prospecting program in August, 1988 was carried out by Rein Turna, on behalf of Lac Minerals, but the results of this program are not known.

In 1989, Lac Minerals conducted a mapping and prospecting program, becoming the first workers to examine the area of gossanous outcrop discovered in 1984. Brown (1990) described the gossan as a highly fractured and altered andesite, containing limonite, pyrite, carbonate and silica. The gossanous zone contained several carbonate-sericite veinlets (up to 1cm wide) containing pyrite and trace galena. Two silt samples draining the area of the gossanous outcrop yielded 290 ppb and 112 ppb Au. Five of the 25 rocks samples collected graded greater than 100 ppb Au with the most significant of these was felsite breccia, containing approximately 10% pyrite, which graded 897 ppb Au (Brown, 1990). During the same summer field personal from Skeena Resources Limited, conducting work on the adjoining Arctic/Upper More claim group collected a grab sample from the southern part of the current Voigtberg property which assayed 16.1 g/tonne Au (Bobyn, 1990, Baker, 1992).

The claims lapsed and 344967 B.C. Ltd. re-staked it in 1990 as the Voigtberg property, before optioning it to Kingston Resources Limited in early 1991. In 1991 and 1992, two short mapping, prospecting and rock geochemistry programs focused on the main Gossan Zone. Both programs demonstrated a northeast-trending broad area of low grade gold mineralization in heavily pyrite-carbonate altered andesitic volcanic rocks. Only two of the rocks samples from the 1991 program assayed greater than 200 ppb Au, with the highest being 1.17 g/tonne Au (Cavey and Baker, 1991). The most promising results from the 1992 program came again from the area around the Gossan Zone where four samples assayed greater than 200 ppb Au, the highest of which ran 710 ppb Au and 29.5 ppm Ag (Cavey and Raven, 1992). Perhaps more encouraging was one sample taken approximately 800m to the east of the Gossan Zone that contained 0.42% Cu, in an area obscured by a glacier.

In 1993, Kingston conducted a more comprehensive exploration program consisting of grid soil geochemical sampling, grid mapping and an IP/Resistivity survey targeted at covering the area to the west and north of the Gossan Zone. During this program 9.4 line km of grid was established of which 8.9 km were surveyed. This work outlined an area measuring 300 x 200 m of >300 ppb Au in soil that coincided with a chargeability high which came to surface at the Gold Zone (Smith, 1993). A second area of high chargeability was outlined approximately 400 m west of the previous anomaly. However the second area of chargeable rock coincides with an area of only weakly anomalous soil geochemistry, due to overlying fresh limestone. Additionally, an area covering approximately 800 x 400 m, at the North Zone, of anomalous Cu (>250 ppm) & Mo (>100 ppm) in soil coincident with a chargeability high was identified immediately to the north of the area of anomalous Au soil. Both the soil and chargeability anomaly are open to the north of the grid.

Hayden Resources Limited optioned the Voigtberg property in 1994 and conducted an exploration program consisting of grid mapping and soil geochemical sampling. A total of 4.5 line km was established during this program, with the goal of better constraining the soil geochemical anomalies of the previous year by reducing the sample spacing, establishing infill lines in the area of the anomalous gold in the Gold Zone, and by extending the existing grid to the north. At the Gold Zone a northeast-trending area measuring 300 x 50 m of >1000 ppb Au in soil was established (Gunning, 1994). This zone is contained within a zone of >100 ppb Au covering an area of 1000 x 400 m and open to the northeast. At the North Zone the Cu in soil anomaly established in the previous year, was expanded an additional 200 m to the north and found to be coincident with a >200 ppb Zn in soil anomaly. Grid sampling was terminated 200 m north of the previous grid due to glaciers. One rock sample from the Gold Zone assayed 960 ppb Au, 62.21 g/tonne Ag, 0.9% Zn and 1.6% Pb.

Hemlo Gold Mines Corporation optioned the Voigtberg property from Hayden in 1995 and conducted an exploration program consisting of grid mapping and soil geochemical sampling. The purpose of the program was to further define and locate the source of the Au in soil anomaly identified at the Gold Zone and to locate the source of the 16.1 g/tonne sample reported by Bobyn (1990). An outcrop to the north of the soil anomaly at the Gold Zone was thought to be the source of the anomalous Au in soil geochemistry (Kemp, 1995). Of 24 rock samples taken, 22 were anomalous in Au, ranging from 300 ppb to 1.43 g/tonne.

In 1996, Hayden Resources Limited conducted a diamond drilling program totalling 455 m in three drill holes from one setup. The drill site was located near the north end of the Au in soil anomaly at the Gold Zone and was drilled away from the anomalous area. Every sample taken from the drill core was anomalous in Au and the core averaged 0.263 g/tonne Au over the entire 455 m (Gunning, 1996). DDH 96-3 terminated in mineralization, with the last sample assaying 2.01 g/tonne Au over 2.45 m.

In July 2006, Kaminak carried out ten days of geological mapping and prospecting in preparation for the drill program recommended in this report. Visual results were similar to those previously reported, but assays remain pending.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology

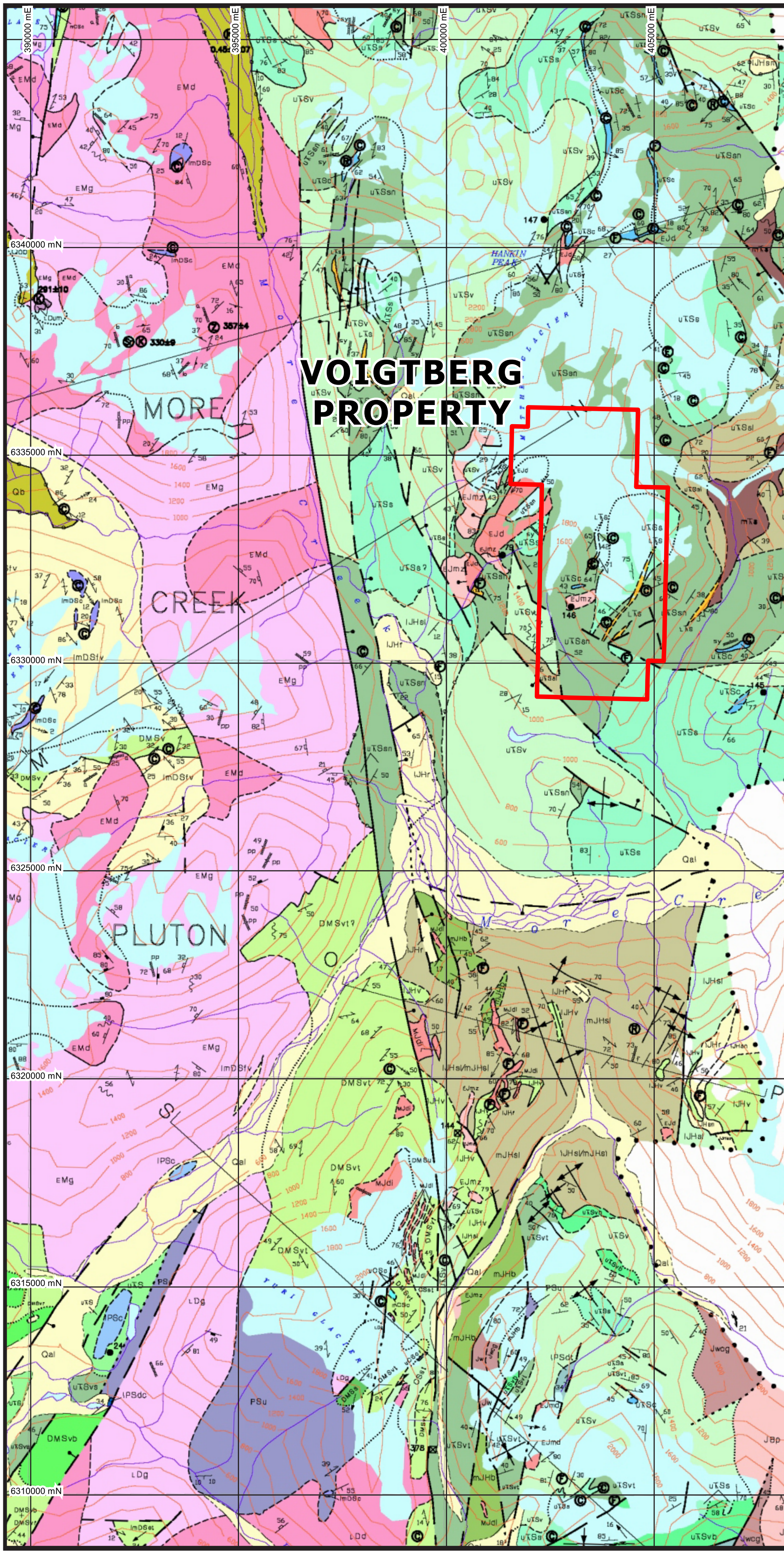
The regional geology surrounding the Voigtberg claims consists of mid-Paleozoic and Mesozoic island arc successions which are overlapped to the east by clastic sediments of the Bowser Basin (Figures 3). Regional mapping has been carried out at a scale of 1:50,000 by Logan et al (1990a,b; 1992a,b; 1997) of the BCGS and by Read et al (1989) of the GSC. Recent mapping has been done in the Voigtberg area by the B.C. Geological Survey (Alldrick et al, 2005).

The Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage in the vicinity of the Voigtberg claims comprises variably foliated mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks, chert and fine clastic sedimentary rocks. These have been intruded by the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian More Creek and Forrest Kerr composite batholiths, with phases ranging from granite to diorite. The Paleozoic rocks lie entirely on the western side of the Forrest Kerr Fault, with Mesozoic rocks exposed to the east. The Stikine Assemblage is unconformably overlain by island arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. At the base of the Stuhini Group is a thick package of fine-grained volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks, dominated by volcanic wacke, arenite and interbedded siltstone and argillite. These units inter-finger with overlying massive green tuff.

The Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group unconformably overlies the Stuhini Group, and comprises five regional units (MacDonald et al, 1996). A basal coarse clastic unit is a few tens or hundreds of metres thick, overlying the Stuhini Group along a disconformity or angular unconformity. It is conformably overlain by a sequence of andesitic to dacitic volcanics, characterized by extensive variations in thickness and facies. The intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic strata are locally overlain by regionally discontinuous felsic calc-alkaline volcanic flows and tuffs. An overlying sedimentary unit is distinguished from the basal unit by the absence of the granitoid-clast conglomerate and by clasts derived from the underlying intermediate volcanic packages. The Upper Sequence of the Hazelton Group is dominantly a bimodal tholeiitic volcanic assemblage with lesser tuffaceous, calcareous and argillaceous rocks, thought to represent intra-arc rifting.

Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group marine and terrestrial mudstones, sandstones and conglomerates conformably overlie the Hazelton Group. These basinal clastics lack volcanic components and contain clasts of rock types from adjacent terranes, indicating a change in the local and regional tectonic setting (Roth et al, 1999).

A belt of Early Jurassic Texas Creek calcalkaline, hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite to alkaline, potassium feldspar megacrystic monzogranite plutons trends northwest from Stewart to the Scud River area. Logan et al (1998) includes a northeast-trending monzonite plug on the Voigtberg property and a monzonite to syenite stock immediately west of the Voigtburg property with the Texas Creek suite. Throughout the region, a number of Cu-Au porphyry prospects (e.g. Kerr, Bronson Slope) and precious metal vein deposits (Silbak Premier, Snip and Brucejack) are related to Texas Creek intrusions.



LEGEND

Layered Rocks
QUATERNARY
Qal Till and alluvium
JURASSIC
Bowser Lake Group
JBp Greywacke, shale and sandstone
Hazelton Group
Jw Siliceous siltstone
Jwcg Polylithic conglomerate
mJHsl Siltstone, sandstone, crystal tuff
mJHb Pillow basalt, breccia and tuff
lJHv Andesite and dacite
lJHr Rhyolite
UPPER TRIASSIC
Stuhini Group
uTS Undifferentiated volcanics and sediments
uTSvt Lapilli and crystal tuff
uTSvb Plagioclase-phyric basalt flows
uTSv Tuff and epiclastics
uTSs Volcaniclastic sandstone
uTSsc Limestone
uTSsn Sandstone, conglomerate and siltstone
MIDDLE TRIASSIC
mTs Shale, sandstone and siltstone
PALEOZOIC
Stikine Assemblage
Psu Undifferentiated foliated volcanics and sediments
lPSc Fossiliferous carbonate
lPSdt Intermediate siliceous tuff and sediments
CSst Siltstone, argillite and phyllite/tuff
uCSc Dolomitic limestone
mCSc Bioclastic limestone
DMSs Undifferentiated foliated sediments
DMSvt Siliceous ash tuff and mafic tuff
lmDSc Marble and limestone

Intrusive Rocks
JURASSIC
mJdi Diorite, pyroxene gabbro
eJd Augite-plagioclase diorite and gabbro
eJmz Monzonite
MISSISSIPPIAN
eMd Hornblende diorite and quartz monzonite
eMg Biotite granite
LATE DEVONIAN
lDd Hornblende diorite and quartz diorite

Adapted from Logan et al (1997).

4 kilometres

KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
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VOIGTBERG PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Date: JUN 2006	Scale: as shown	Figure 3
U.T.M. Zone UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District LIARD	
N.T.S. 104G/2E	State/Province BC	

Read et al (1989) mapped several small feldspar±quartz porphyry plugs and dykes near the Forrest Kerr Fault. Souther (1972) had previously assigned these plugs a Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age, but Read noted cobbles of this unit in basal conglomerates of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group. He postulated the felsic plugs and dykes to be subvolcanic feeders to the Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group dacitic/trachytic volcanic rocks. Diorite sills and dykes are associated with the upper Hazelton Group basalt extrusive rocks and are thought to be subvolcanic equivalents.

The first phase of structural deformation in the area is evident as widespread phyllite and foliated greenstone in Lower Permian and older rocks (Read et al, 1989). A second, post-Jurassic phase of folding produced northerly-trending upright folds. Bowser Lake Group rocks are affected by a third phase of deformation, with folding about northwesterly trending axial planes. Fault trends are complex, with a northerly trending set and an anastomosing east-northeast set. The subvertical Forrest Kerr Fault, which passes to the west of the Voigtberg claims, is a major northerly-trending fault which can be traced for more than 40 kilometres.

6.2 Property Geology

The Voigtberg property geology is summarized in Figure 4, which has been compiled from Smith (1993), Kemp (1995), Gunning (1996), Logan et al (1997) and Alldrick (2004). The Voigtberg Property covers an area of Triassic accreted marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group, which have been intruded by at least two generations of feldspar porphyry dykes and stocks of unknown ages. Only very limited detailed geological mapping has taken place on the Voigtberg property, mainly confined to the area where the soil sampling grid was established in the 1990's. As a consequence, the stratigraphic and intrusive age relationships between the rocks units are very poorly understood at a property scale.

6.2.1 Lithologies

Table 3 summarizes the characteristics of rock units on the Voigtberg property which are discussed below.

Table 3: Voigtberg Lithologic Units

CRETACEOUS TO JURASSIC

JKIN – INTRUSIVE DYKES, SILLS AND STOCKS

$JKIN_1$	Monzonite to granodiorite: medium-grained plagioclase (±potassium feldspar) porphyry (Gunning, 1998)

EARLY JURASSIC

Texas Creek Suite Intrusive Rocks (ca. 193Ma)

MJmz	Diorite to Monzonite: coarse-grained, crowded plagioclase (±potassium feldspar) porphyry, plagioclase megacrystic containing euhdral 1 cm x 5 mm to megacrystic tabular (3 cm x 6cm) feldspar crystals (Kemp, 1995)

UPPER TRIASSIC

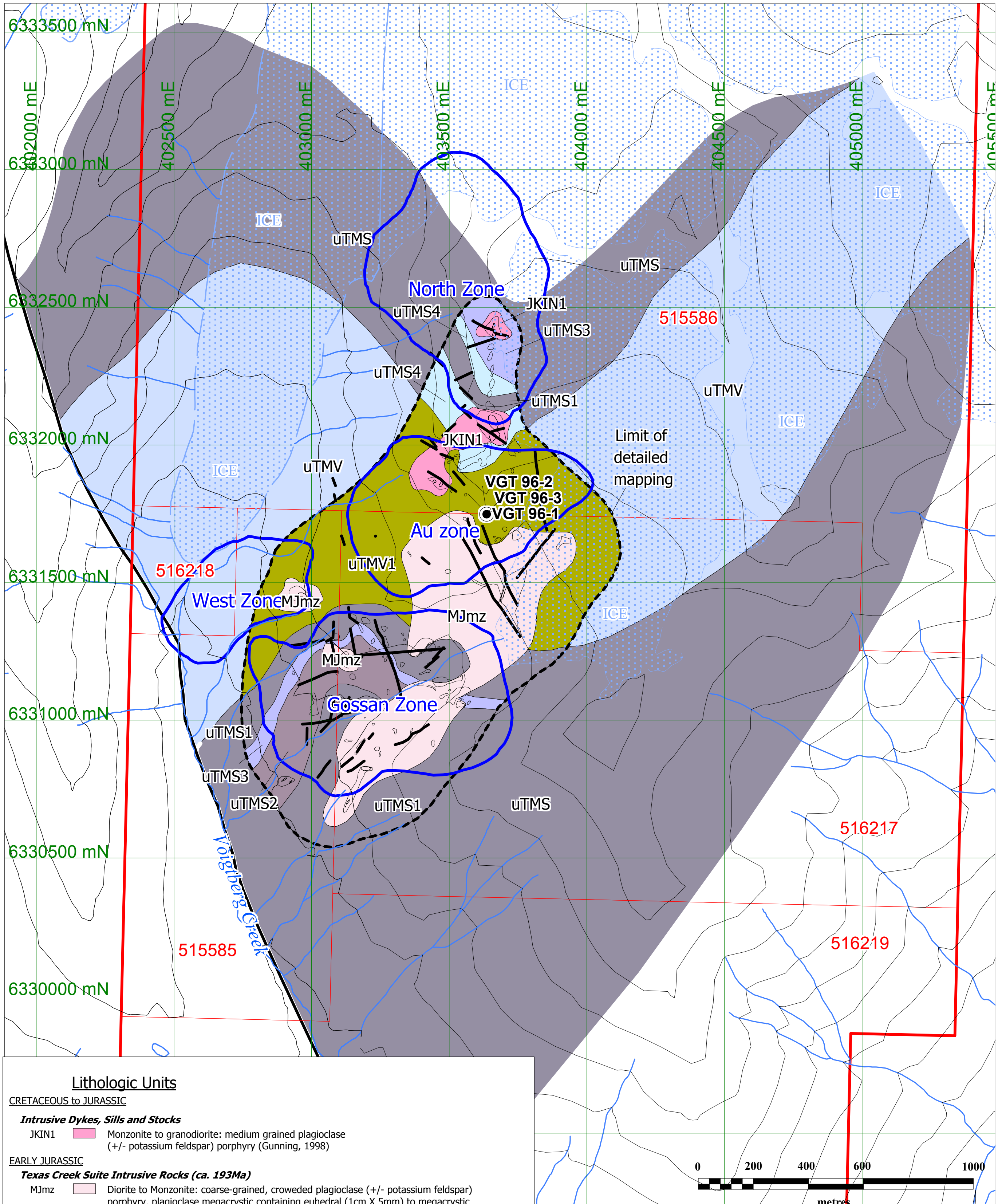
Stuhini Group

uTMV – MAFIC VOLCANIC ROCK

$uTMV_1$	Andesitic tuff: dark grey-green, well bedded, fine-grained (Kemp, 1995)
$uTMV_2$	Andesitic lapilli tuff: dark grey-green, monolithic, sub-angular to sub-rounded, matrix to clast supported fragments (Kemp, 1995)
$uTMV_3$	Massive andesite flows: dark green, massive, feldspar phyric, local oblate pillow structures (Kemp, 1995)

uTMS – MARINE SEDIMENTARY ROCK

$uTMS_1$	Calcareous sandstone and siltstone: green to brown medium- to coarse-grained; lacks well developed bedding (Kemp, 1995)
$uTMS_2$	Calcareous conglomerate: polymictic, clast supported



Lithologic Units

CRETACEOUS to JURASSIC

Intrusive Dykes, Sills and Stocks

JKIN1	Monzonite to granodiorite: medium grained plagioclase (+/- potassium feldspar) porphyry (Gunning, 1998)

EARLY JURASSIC

Texas Creek Suite Intrusive Rocks (ca. 193Ma)

MJmz	Diorite to Monzonite: coarse-grained, croweded plagioclase (+/- potassium feldspar) porphyry, plagioclase megacrystic containing euhedral (1cm X 5mm) to megacrystic tabular (3cm X 6cm) feldspar crystals (Kemp, 1995)

UPPER TRIASSIC

Stuhini Group

uTMV	**Mafic Volcanic Rock**
uTMV1	Andesitic tuff
uTMV2	Andesitic lapilli tuff
uTMV3	Massive andesite flows
uTMS	**Marine Sedimentary Rock**
uTMS1	Calcareous sandstone and siltstone
uTMS2	Calcareous conglomerate
uTMS3	Pebbly siltstone
uTMS4	Limestone

KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
BCGold Corp.

VOIGTBERG PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

EQUITY

Date: JUN 2006	Scale: 1:20,000	Figure	4
U.T.M. Zone UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District LIARD		
N.T.S. 104G/2E	State/Province BC		

$uTMS_3$ Pebbly siltstone: green to brown siltstone containing auspicious pebble sized fragments of an unknown origin (Kemp, 1995)

$uTMS_4$ Limestone: light grey, well preserved, fossiliferous (Gunning, 1996)

The Voigtberg property has seen very limited mapping at a property scale. Detailed mapping during previous exploration programs has been restricted to the area of grid establishment, covering an area of approximately 2500 x 1500 m. Most of the northern and central parts of the claims are covered by glaciers (Figure 4). The few outcrops in these areas have never been mapped in detail, but presumably consist of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks (units uTsn and uTsv2 of Alldrick et al, 2005).

The southern part of the Voigtberg claim block comprises Stuhini Group mafic volcanic rocks and marine sedimentary rocks (Figure 4). Overall these rocks trend north-easterly and dip moderately to shallowly to the north-west (Gunning, 1998). The central portion of the grid is dominated by at least two generations of porphyritic intrusions. The main intrusion in the Gossan Zone has been grouped into the Early Jurassic Texas Creek Suite of intrusive rocks by Alldrick et al (2005). The areas around these intrusions are commonly highly gossanous and the high degree of propyllitic alteration in these areas have destroyed much of the original rock textures (Gunning, 1998). Texas Creek Suite intrusions are distinct on the property in that they contain conspicuous large tabular orthoclase phenocrysts. The area is also intruded by Early Jurassic or younger biotite-bearing, potassium feldspar porphyritic monzonite to granodiorite dykes, which trend north-northeasterly.

6.3 Structure

A major northwesterly-trending structure has been inferred for at least six kilometres along Voigtberg Creek, marked by a prominent lineament (Gunning, 1996). This structure juxtaposes Stuhini Group rocks dominated by clastic sedimentary rocks to the northeast and Stuhini Group rocks dominated by submarine mafic volcanic rocks to the southwest. Lesser northeasterly trending faults, such as those outcropping in Gossan Creek, may have acted as pathways along which Jurassic and later intrusions were emplaced, as seen by their northeasterly trends.

There are at least two dominant sets of pre-mineralization fractures which are associated with higher concentrations of sulphides, particularly pyrite. These sets are steeply dipping, trending 040° and 300°, and are present in higher abundance in Stuhini Group rocks adjacent to early Jurassic intrusive rocks. Brown (1990) places emphasis on 060° trending fractures as important controls on mineralization and alteration, however work during 2006 concluded that 060° trending fractures, while identified, are less important sets of fractures. These fractures are also present in mineralized intrusive rocks, suggesting that mineralization is syn- or post- intrusion emplacement.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Exploration on the Voigtberg property has been directed at two styles of mineralization (1) porphyry Cu-Au style mineralization; and (2) low grade disseminated Au mineralization. Both of these are related within a porphyry setting.

Porphyry copper-gold deposits are shallow deposits that typically form from one and a half kilometres to five kilometres depth, at temperatures of 300°C to greater than 500°C. They are typically found in both island and continental volcano-plutonic arcs, in convergent plate settings, and commonly on the back-arc side within 100 km of an active volcanic front. Porphyry Cu-Au deposits are hosted within basement units, contemporaneous volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary units, as well as within the causative intrusions.

High level magmas in arc environments form hydrothermal fluids late in their crystallization history as less compatible elements become concentrated within the magma and volatiles (e.g. CO_2, H_2O, etc) are exsolved. Release of volatiles from the magma causes over-pressuring of the country rocks resulting in the fracturing of these rocks to accommodate the building pressure. These hydrothermal fluids are responsible for the alteration of the surrounding rock, as well as carrying and depositing base and precious metals. As these fluids migrate further from the source rocks they interact more with the country rock, decrease in temperature and their chemistry evolves. This fluid evolution is reflected by noticeable changes in mineralogy away from the core of the system, resulting in distinct chemical zoneation surrounding porphyry Cu-Au deposits. Jones (1992) documents the chemical zoning and proposes seven distinct zones related to porphyry Cu-Au systems: (1) barren (or subeconomic) core; (2) molybdenum; (3) bornite-gold; (4) chalcopyrite; (5) pyrite halo (gold in shear zones and distal skarns; (6) lead-zinc-silver; and/or (7) distal disseminated gold and epithermal gold. At Bingham Canyon, the distance from the porphyry Cu-Au system to the related distal disseminated mineralization at the Barneys Canyon and Melco gold deposits is several kilometres (Sillitoe and Bonham, 1990). The recognition of the style of mineralizing system is important in interpreting alteration and vectoring towards mineralization.

The main target of interest on the Voigtberg property has been the low grade disseminated Au mineralization, which is centred on a large (~ 700 x 500 m) greater than 500 ppb gold in soil anomaly. Other styles of mineralization form valid exploration targets in their own right. Porphyry Cu-Au deposits often flank (laterally and with depth) disseminated, pyrite-rich disseminated gold mineralization. Evidence for the possibility of porphyry Cu-Au mineralization is given by a broad Cu and Mo in soil anomaly coincident with high chargeability to the north of the gold in soil anomaly.

8.0 MINERALIZATION

All rocks within the area of the exploration grid are pervasively altered. Two main types of alteration have been noted by previous workers: (1) extensive propyllitic alteration covering the bulk of the Gold Zone; and (2) a zone of argillic alteration covering the Gossan Zone (Kemp, 1995). The area covering the North Zone has not been well mapped and is very poorly described.

The most notably altered area on the Voigtberg claim block is the Gossan Zone. The Gossan Zone is a north-trending zone of limonitic gossan covering an area of approximately 300 x 100 m (Baker, 1992). This zone is intensely clay, sericite and silica (±chlorite) altered megacrystic monzonite and typically contains 6-10% pyrite, with lesser to trace amounts of other sulphides including galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite as disseminations and fracture coatings. This zone is bounded abruptly up-slope and to the west by a large area of pervasive propyllitically altered submarine mafic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group. The area of propyllitic alteration covers the entire Gold Zone, within which three holes were drilled in 1996 (Gunning, 1996). This zone is coincident with a 700 x 500 m area of greater than 500 ppb gold in soil anomaly. Petrographic analyses of samples taken from drill core indicate that these rocks contain up to 60% early K-feldspar alteration, which is overprinted by later (and lower temperature) sericite, carbonate, rutile alteration (Leitch, 1996). Additionally, there is a high spatial correlation between contained sulphides (mainly pyrite) and the low temperature, late alteration phase (Gunning, 1996).

8.1 Porphyry and Porphyry-Related Mineralization

Porphyry and porphyry-related mineralization is persistent on the whole of the exploration grid. Fracture controlled quartz veins containing pyrite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite have been noted throughout the grid. This style of mineralization appears to be of lesser importance compared to sulphide disseminations of up to 10% associated with late low temperature alteration assemblages (Gunning, 1996). Additionally, there are numerous "carbonate breccias" described by several workers (e.g. Cavey & Baker, 1991; Cavey & Raven, 1992; Baker, 1992, Kemp, 1995), which host elevated amounts of sulphides. It is unclear how important these breccias are and what type of breccia is present (e.g. hydrothermal, alteration effect, mineralized volcanic breccia, etc.). Limited amounts of mapping and rock sampling in the North Zone have indicated the presence of slightly elevated Cu. In this area Kemp (1995) describes northwest trending shears controlling fracture coatings and disseminations of malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite, which are spatially associated with feldspar porphyry dykes. Overall the mineralized zones of the North, Gold and Gossan zones comprise an area of 2500 x 800 m of continuously mineralized volcanic and intrusive rocks containing low grade disseminated Au and lesser Cu.

8.1.1 Gold Zone

The Gold Zone covers a northeast elongated 1200 x 600 m area that is coincident with a >300 ppb Au in soil anomaly and a chargeability high (Smith, 1993). The area is bounded to the west by glacial cover, to the southeast by a zone of argillically altered intrusive rock and to the southwest by an area of extensive fresh limestone cover. The area to the north is not well understood. The Gold Zone is comprised of sericite, carbonate, chlorite altered andesite lapilli tuff with disseminated pyrite. Extensive talus cover limits mapping and interpretation of mineralization and alteration in this zone (Gunning, 1998). Gold values in this area are typically >50 ppb with 34 samples grading higher than 100 ppb Au. Silver and base metals tend be only slightly anomalous in this area. Pyrite occurs both as disseminations and as fracture coatings, with higher concentrations of pyrite occurring where fractures are most intense, indicating that the 300° and 040° fractures sets may play and important role in gold mineralization and distribution in the system.

Table 4: Gold Zone Mineralization

Sample Number	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
9321	2.0	*1.38g/t*	1.8	595	118	46	36	<5	54
9322	1.6	*1.43g/t*	1.8	285	101	157	76	<5	39
9342	1.6	955	3.0	395	69	138	176	<5	112
9326	1.0	865	2.2	150	193	62	30	10	81
9254	grab	815	10.4	205	171	419	92	<5	27
11525	grab	655	82.3	360	1345	12	2980	160	3424
RX11546	1.5	610	3.4	205	42	209	232	<5	41
9328	1.0	545	14.2	260	175	24	3288	10	5327

All samples from Kemp, 1995

8.1.2 Gossan Zone

The Gossan Zone covers an elongated 800 x 600 m area within which a prominent limonitic gossan extends for at least 300 m along the north side of Gossan Creek. The gossan is described as highly clay, sericite (±chlorite) altered feldspar porphyry (Brown, 1990). The area immediately north of the Gossan Zone is dominated by fresh limestone, which masks the underlying alteration and mineralization. The areas to the south, east and west have not been mapped in detail during previous exploration campaigns in spite of a 16.1 g/tonne Au sample reported from the southwest portion of the Gossan Zone (Bobyn, 1991). Thick scree masks the mineralization, however thin veinlets have been reported to contain pyrite with trace amounts of galena (e.g. Cavey & Raven, 1992). The presence of the 16.1 g/tonne sample suggests that high grade potential is present on the property and has not been properly evaluated.

Table 5: Gossan Zone Mineralization

Sample Number	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
11549	grab	*1.21g/t*	1.4	410	503	18	246	<5	2783
9518	grab	465	4.4	345	485	10	120	<5	1870
90213R020	grab	*16.1g/t*	41.9	391	570	124	----	----	----

*from Bobyn 1991; all other samples from Kemp, 1995

8.1.3 North Zone

The North Zone covers a north-south elongated 900 x 600 m area that is coincident with a >100 ppm Mo and >250 ppm Cu in soil anomaly and a chargeability high (Smith, 1993). The area is bound to the north, east and west by glacial cover, to the south by a zone of propyllitically altered andesitic volcanic rocks. From the limited amount of work done in the North Zone, it is describe as being similar in terms of alteration and mineralization style to the Gold Zone, aside from northwest trending shear-hosted Cu-sulphides. However, the area has distinct soil geochemistry. Similarly to the Gold Zone, Au in soil is consistently greater than above 100 ppb though the whole zone but is coincident with increases in Cu, Mo and to some extent Ag (Smith, 1993). It is possible that this geochemistry reflects a closer proximity to porphyry Cu-Au style mineralization, with the Gold Zone representing a pyrite-Au halo to the south.

Table 6: North Zone Mineralization

Sample Number	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
9508	grab	795	6.2	275	93	21	240	-5	44
9311	grab	670	*239.6g/t*	835	3443	824	1560	735	212
RX9309	grab	660	*71.3g/t*	370	1068	205	714	325	158
9313	grab	545	*301.3g/t*	570	1250	87	388	460	237
9316	2.0	385	1.6	245	73	135	60	-5	38
RX9507	grab	365	7.4	315	48	999	56	40	319

All samples from Kemp, 1995

9.0 EXPLORATION

Kaminak carried out limited geological mapping and prospecting on the Voigtberg property in July 2006, focused on the Gold, Gossan and North zones. Assays remain pending from this program, but visual results appear consistent with previously reported mineralization. No information from this program is included in the following discussion. BCGold has not carried out any exploration work on the Voigtberg property. Almost all of the property's exploration was conducted by prior operators, as outlined in Section 5.

9.1 Geochemistry

9.1.1 Silt Geochemistry

Since 1990, eight silt samples have been collected from across the Voigtberg property. These samples are compared in Table 8 with the 1218 regional silt samples taken across the entire 104F & G mapsheets by the federal/provincial RGS program (GSC, 1988). The comparison between Voigtberg silt samples and the percentiles for the RGS samples shows that seven out of eight silt samples taken are above the 95th percentile in at least half of the elements of interest. Furthermore, the comparison shows that they are broadly anomalous in all elements of interest, except for Sb.

Table 7: Voigtberg Silt Samples Relative to RGS Data

Percentile	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
80th (RGS)	11	0.2	10	76	2	12	1.0	112
90th (RGS)	30	0.3	17	104	4	16	1.7	133
95th (RGS)	63	0.4	29	134	7	23	2.4	181
99th (RGS)	237	1.0	81	278	18	62	5.5	489
Sample#								
88Biskut9	96	0.8	88	224	10	39	<5	220
88Biskut10	92	1.3	89	174	10	54	<5	220
88Biskut11	41	0.8	78	133	2	24	<5	111
88Biskut15	49	0.8	89	90	8	25	8	91
88Biskut6	72	2.0	82	118	10	214	<5	278
V94T11	5	2.0	95	82	5	328	<5	187
V94T28	120	1.6	200	132	29	48	<5	138
88Biskut2	19	<5	97	280	8	85	6	352

9.1.2 Soil Geochemistry

A total of 585 soil samples have been collected during four exploration programs from 1989 to 1995 on the Voigtberg property, by several companies. The percentile levels and correlation matrix in Tables 8 and 9 were calculated using all sample data.

Table 8: Soil Geochemistry Percentile Levels

Percentile	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Population	585	580	580	580	580	580	580	579
Max Value	1280	18.4	3770	1648	1615	3160	1130	1679
98th	1001	6.3	785	575	274	366	12	577
95th	798	4.8	646	450	189	268	10	415
90th	538	4.0	515	392	133	196	5	305
80th	365	3.2	385	334	94	138	5	248
50th	205	2.0	250	238	42	78	2.5	161

Table 9: Soil Geochemistry Correlation Matrix

	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn
Au	---							
Ag	0.48	---						
As	0.63	0.63	---					
Cu	0.48	0.55	0.63	---				
Mo	0.28	0.31	0.39	0.37	---			
Pb	0.26	0.43	0.25	0.18	0.25	---		
Sb	0.08	0.39	0.61	0.42	0.16	0.07	---	
Zn	0.32	0.57	0.56	0.51	0.32	0.49	0.37	---

The 50th percentile levels for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Mo and Pb are all very high. There are two main reasons for this. First, these "soil" samples are mainly derived from talus fines, which generally give higher values than soils derived from the same source rocks. As important, however, is the coincidence of the soil grid with areas of mineralization and altered host rocks; within a soil survey extending well outside the mineralized zones, the entire area currently sampled would likely show up as anomalous.

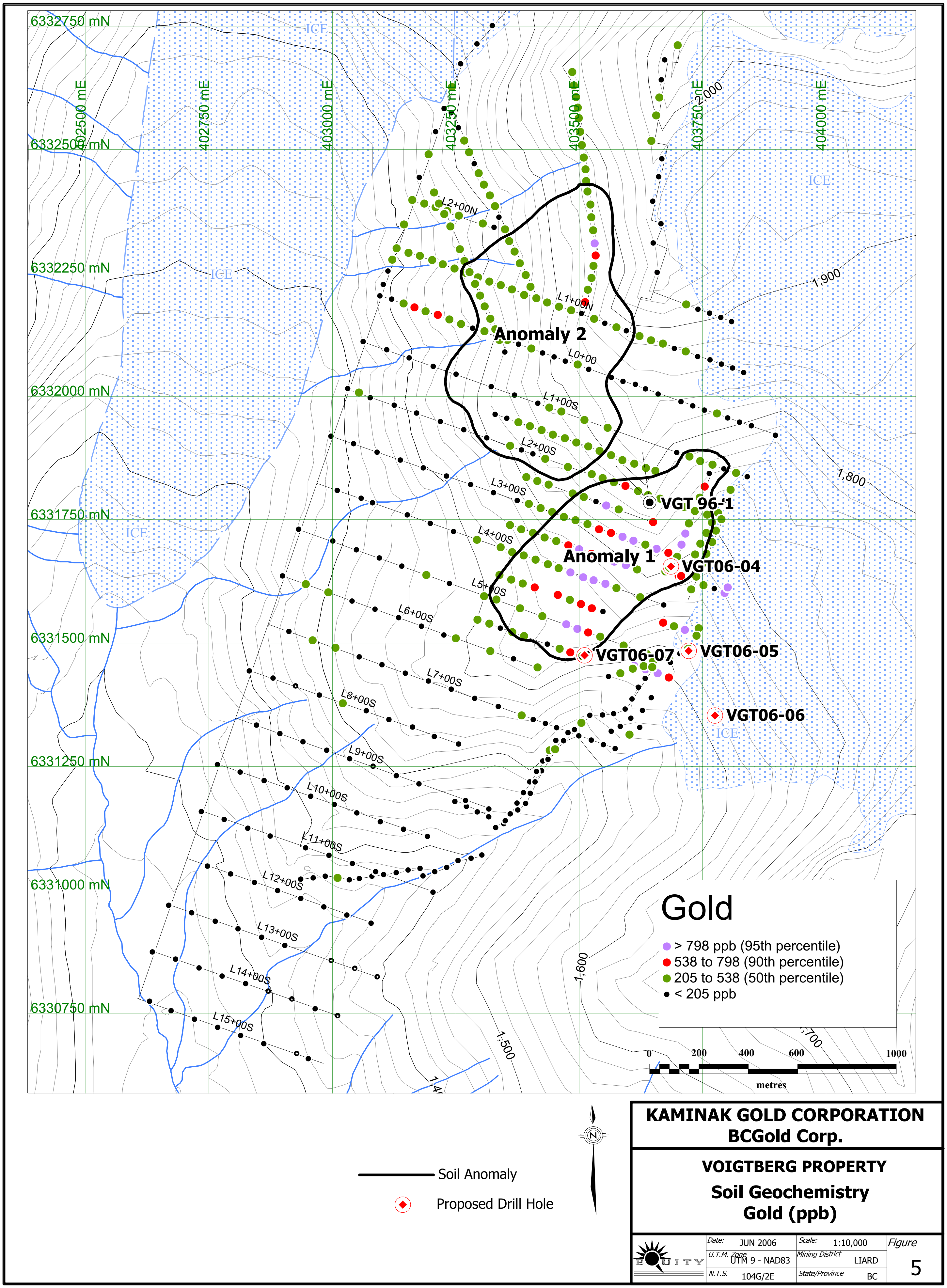
There is a strong correlation between Au, Ag, As and Cu, not surprising in a porphyry related system and given the presence of minor sulphosalts. A correlation exists between these elements and Mo, but it is not as pronounced, possibly indicating the Gold Zone's peripheral position in the porphyry system. The variable correlation of Pb, Zn and Sb with these elements may reflect the position of Pb and Zn zones outboard of Au-pyrite zones in many porphyry systems.

Two widespread multi-element soil geochemical anomalies have been identified on the Voigtberg Grid (Figures 5, 6 & 7) and are summarized in Table 11 below.

Table 10: Voigtberg Grid Soil Anomalies

Anomaly	Voigtberg Grid Location		Peak Values						
	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1	400E-800E	500S-100S	1280	5.4	785	705	111	238	1679
2	100E-600E	200S-200N	780	4.8	595	446	1615	550	1331

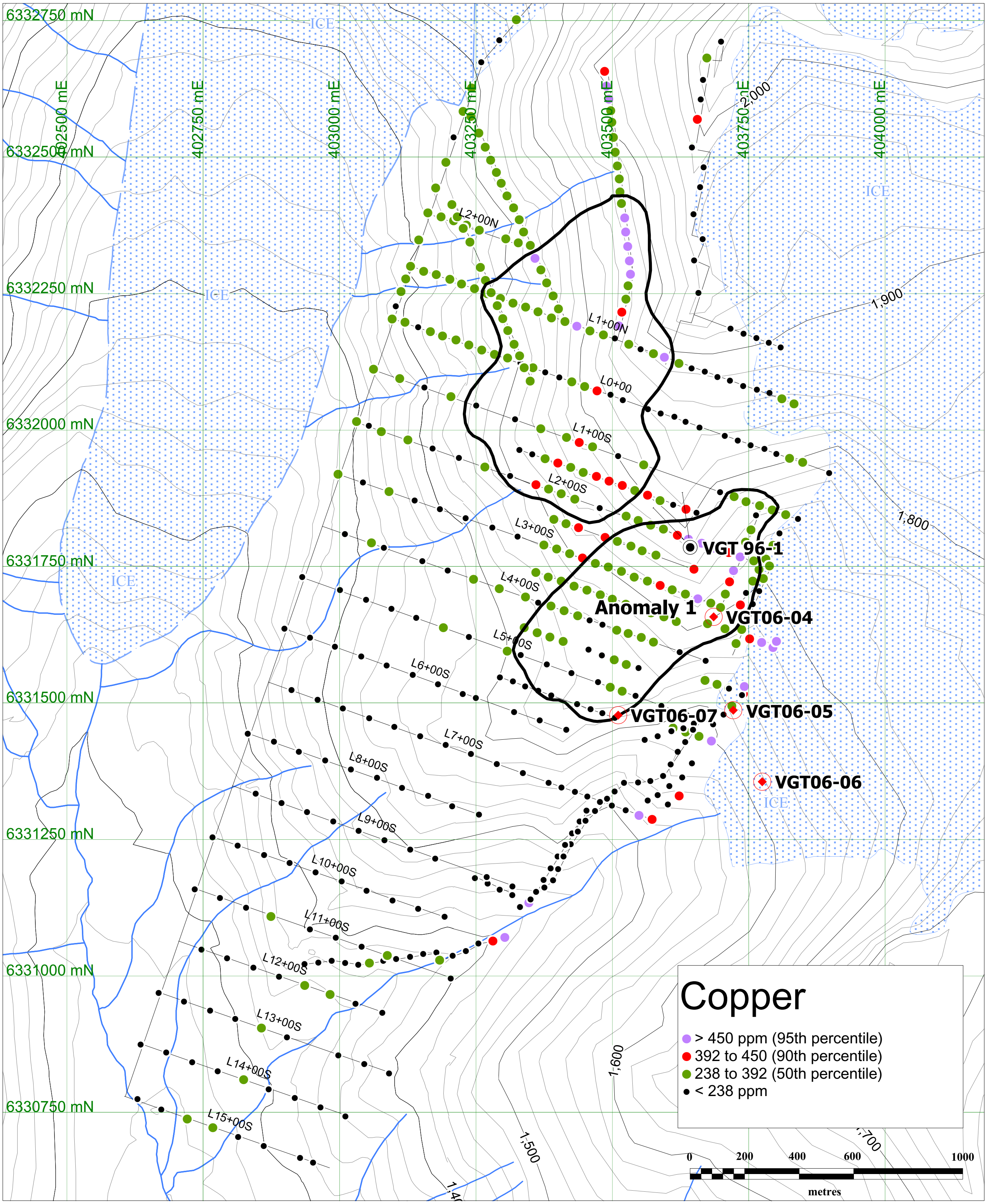
Anomaly 1: This anomaly covers 400 x 200 m, defined by 90th percentile Au and is contained within a larger area (700 x 400 m) of anomalous Au, defined by the 50th percentile Au. This anomaly



KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
BCGold Corp.

VOIGTBERG PROPERTY
Soil Geochemistry
Gold (ppb)

Date: JUN 2006	Scale: 1:10,000	Figure
U.T.M. Zone: UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District: LIARD	5
N.T.S.: 104G/2E	State/Province: BC	



Soil Anomaly

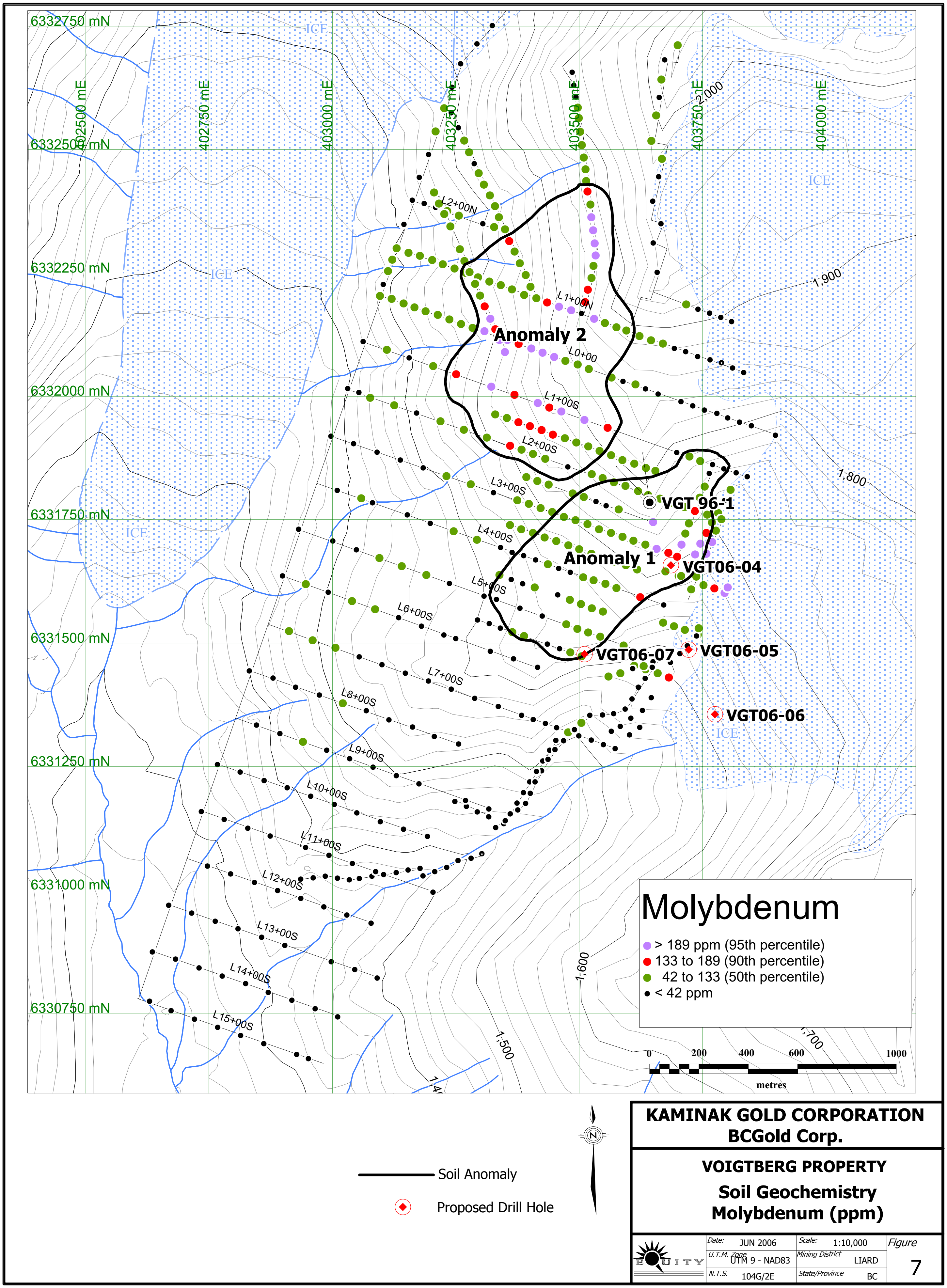
Proposed Drill Hole

KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
BCGold Corp.

VOIGTBERG PROPERTY

Soil Geochemistry
Copper (ppm)

Date: JUN 2006	Scale: 1:10,000	Figure	
U.T.M. Zone: UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District: LIARD	6	
N.T.S.: 104G/2E	State/Province: BC		


6332750 mN
6332500 mN
6332250 mN
6332000 mN
6331750 mN
6331500 mN
6331250 mN
6331000 mN
6330750 mN
402500 mE
402750 mE
403000 mE
403250 mE
403500 mE
403750 mE
404000 mE
ICE
2,000
1,900
1,800
1,700
1,600
1,500
L2+00N
L1+00N
L0+00
L1+00S
L2+00S
L3+00S
L4+00S
L5+00S
L6+00S
L7+00S
L8+00S
L9+00S
L10+00S
L11+00S
L12+00S
L13+00S
L14+00S
L15+00S
Anomaly 2
Anomaly 1
VGT 96-1
VGT06-04
VGT06-05
VGT06-06
VGT06-07
Molybdenum
> 189 ppm (95th percentile)
133 to 189 (90th percentile)
42 to 133 (50th percentile)
< 42 ppm
0 200 400 600 1000
metres
N
Soil Anomaly
Proposed Drill Hole
KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
BCGold Corp.
VOIGTBERG PROPERTY
Soil Geochemistry
Molybdenum (ppm)
Date: JUN 2006
Scale: 1:10,000
Figure 7
U.T.M. Zone UTM 9 - NAD83
Mining District LIARD
N.T.S. 104G/2E
State/Province BC
EQUITY

slightly overlaps with a zone of anomalous Cu, defined by 50th percentile. The anomaly has a northeast trend; however there is no documented structural control of mineralization to explain the apparent trend. This anomalous zone corresponds to an area of disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite in propyllitically altered andesitic lapilli tuff.

Anomaly 2: This anomaly is located north of anomaly 1 and comprises the core of the North Zone. This anomaly is defined by a 300 x 200 m area of >90th percentile Mo in soil and is open to the north. The anomaly sits within a large area of >50th percentile Mo (42 ppm), which covers most of the northern part of the grid. This anomaly also slightly overlaps with a zone of anomalous Cu, defined by the 50th percentile. Anomaly 2 corresponds to an area of propyllitically altered andesitic lapilli tuff, which contains shear controlled Cu-bearing mineralization.

Several isolated anomalous soil sample results were returned over the grid and remain unexplained.

9.2 Ground Geophysics

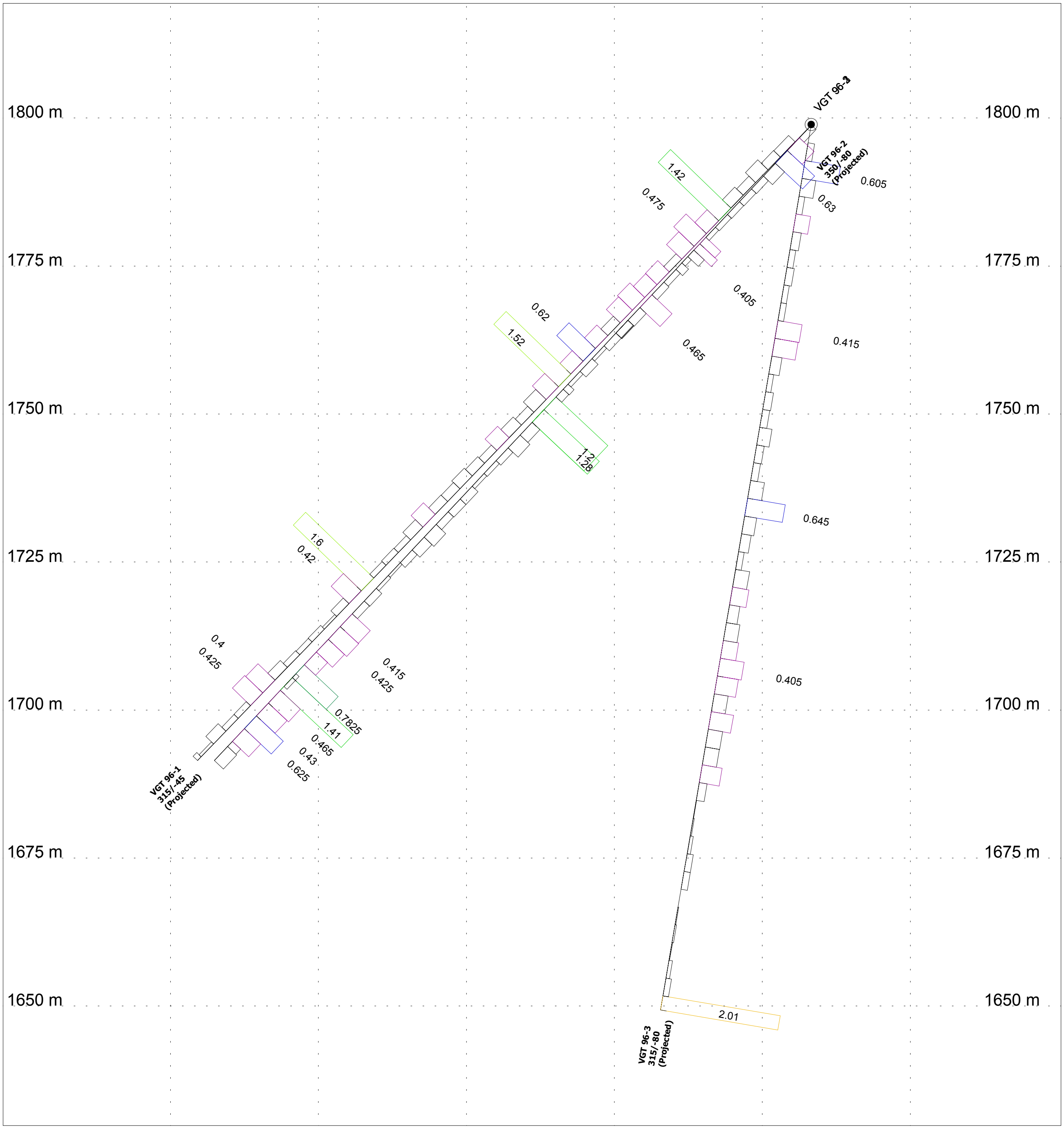
In 1993, 8.9 line km were surveyed using induced polarization (IP) geophysical techniques, by Scott Geophysics Ltd. This survey covered much of the central and southern parts of the soil grid established in 1993, but failed to cover the area of the Gossan Zone due to steep topography (Figure 5).

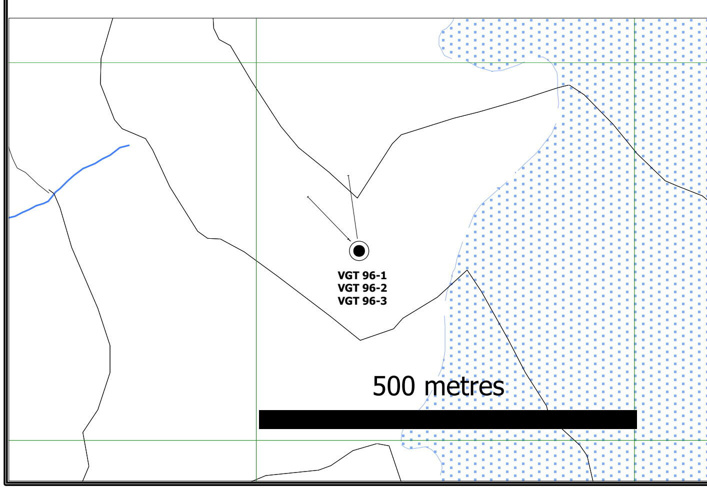
Three main chargeability/resistivity anomalies were detected by the IP surveys, in addition to a poorly defined chargeability high identified in the two southernmost lines at depth, possibly chargeable rock buried by moraine. From north to south, these are:

- North Zone: The North Zone anomaly is poorly defined, because it consists of the northernmost line surveyed on the grid. The zone has coincident chargeability high and resistivity high and extends from 200E to the end of the line and continues from surface to depth n=3. This anomaly partially overlaps with the Mo/Cu soil geochemical anomaly discussed above.
- Gold Zone: The Gold Zone anomaly is a NE-trending zone well defined by a chargeability high and resistivity high. This anomaly is exactly coincident with the Au in soil anomaly discussed above. It extends from the eastern part of line 100S, where it is at surface, to the central portion of line 500S, where chargeability increases with depth. Hole VGT96-2 intersected sericite-carbonate-chlorite alteration and narrow minor carbonate veining and breccias, including 151.8 metres grading 0.293 g/tonne Au.
- West Zone: The West Zone anomaly is a chargeability high and resistivity high. It extends north-south along the base line from line 700S to 1100S, where it is at or near surface. From there, it extends to depth under fresh limestone to the east. The limestone has likely obscured the geochemistry of underlying rocks that may be mineralized. The West Zone anomaly is also somewhat coincident with an area of >50th percentile Au (205 ppb) in soil anomaly (Figure 5). It remains unexplained and open to the west.

10.0 DRILLING

A total of three drill holes totalling 455 metres (1494 ft.) were cored in 1996 within the Gold Zone. All three holes were drilled from the same setup and were targeted to test Anomaly 1, outlined in section 9.1.2 above, although the drill was not centred on the geochemical high and the azimuth was directed away from the core of the anomaly. In spite of this, encouraging results were yielded from this drill program. All samples from the 1996 were anomalous in Au, with the three drill holes averaging 0.263 g/tonne Au over their entire length (Table 11, Figure 8).





KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION
BCGold Corp.

VOIGTBERG PROPERTY
Historical Drilling
Cross-section
Looking Towards 060°

EQUITY	Date:	JUN 2006	Scale:	1:1000	Figure	8
	U.T.M. Zone	UTM 9 - NAD83	Mining District	LIARD		
	N.T.S.	104G/2E	State/Province	BC		

Table 11: Gold Zone Significant Intersections

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
VGT96-1	0	151.80	151.80	0.278
Including	64.92	71.02	6.10	1.200
And	116.74	128.93	12.19	0.365
And	128.93	144.17	15.24	0.732
VGT96-2	0	151.80	151.80	0.293
Including	19.81	22.86	3.05	1.420
And	53.34	62.48	9.14	0.808
And	108.20	114.3	6.10	1.020
And	132.59	138.68	6.09	0.410
VGT96-3	0	151.8	151.80	0.218
Including	33.53	39.62	6.09	0.405
And	64.01	70.10	6.09	0.425
And	149.35	151.8	2.45	2.010

11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Little information is available on the sampling methods and approach during the historical exploration programs on the Voigtberg property, but they are presumed to be carried out in accordance with industry practices of the time.

12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Little information is available on the sample preparation, analyses and security during the historical exploration programs on the Voigtberg property, but they are presumed to be carried out in accordance with industry practices of the time. Corroborating results from different exploration programs and operators suggest to the authors that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate in these programs.

13.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author examined drill core specimens from the 1996 drilling and submitted 26 sawn halves to ALS Chemex Labs of North Vancouver for fire assay to confirm reported Au grades. ALS Chemex is certified by ISO-9001-2000. The results for 26 drill core samples of the data verification are presented in Table 13.

Table 12: 1996 Drill Core Gold Assay Confirmation

Hole	From (ft)	To (ft)	Sample #	Gold (ppb)	Old Sample #	Old Gold (ppb)	% Difference
VGT96-01	50.5	50.8	474651	127	313556	105	20.95
VGT96-01	105.1	105.5	474652	148	313563	80	85.00
VGT96-01	196	196.7	474653	70	313573	70	0.00
VGT96-01	250	251	474654	89	313579	230	-61.30
VGT96-01	338	338.5	474655	55	313588	115	-52.17
VGT96-01	379	380	474656	483	313592	120	302.50
VGT96-01	439	439.5	474657	1580	313598	1410	12.06
VGT96-01	489	490	474658	164	313604	215	-23.72
VGT96-02	78	78.25	474659	110	313611	270	-59.26
VGT96-02	110.5	111	474660	628	313614	130	383.08
VGT96-02	190	190.25	474661	659	313622	255	158.43

Table 12: 1996 Drill Core Gold Assay Confirmation (continued)

Hole	From (ft)	To (ft)	Sample #	Gold (ppb)	Old Sample #	Old Gold (ppb)	% Difference
VGT96-02	248	249	474662	280	313628	275	1.81
VGT96-02	290	290.5	474663	137	313632	150	-8.67
VGT96-02	356	356.5	474664	201	313639	1620	-87.59
VGT96-02	408.2	408.7	474665	54	313644	85	-36.47
VGT96-02	459	459.5	474666	177	313649	100	77.00
VGT96-02	495.5	496	474667	62	313508	105	-40.95
VGT96-03	23	23.5	474668	117	313510	605	-80.66
VGT96-03	81.5	82	474669	68	313516	125	-45.60
VGT96-03	148	148.5	474670	68	313522	85	-20.00
VGT96-03	204.5	205	474671	288	313528	235	22.55
VGT96-03	264.5	265	474672	229	313534	280	-18.21
VGT96-03	322.5	323	474673	254	313540	235	8.09
VGT96-03	378	378.5	474674	67	313545	135	-50.37
VGT96-03	379	379.5	474675	36	313545	135	-73.33
VGT96-03	446.5	447	474676	19	313552	10	90.00
Average				237.31		276.15	-14.07

The verification samples were half-core sawn from 10-25 cm whole core specimens which had been taken from sample intervals prior to the 1996 splitting and analysis. The verification samples should not be expected to exactly duplicate the assays from the past, because the specimens were not sampled in 1996 and the rest of the 1996 samples were not available for sampling in 2006. However, from the data above, 11 of the 25 samples are within 40 percent of each other, and the averages of the 26 samples are within 15 percent. Although data were not exactly duplicated, it does confirm that gold is present in the system at low grades in rock with 2 - 10% disseminated pyrite.

The authors believe that data verification is adequate enough to say that gold is present in the drill core at about the levels reported in 1996, though data was not exactly replicated and the 1996 sampling methodology was flawed by removal of the specimens prior to splitting and sampling.

14.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Voigtberg property hosts a widespread area of pervasively altered and mineralized rocks containing significant amounts of low grade Au with lesser Ag, Cu Pb and Zn. The system is hosted intensely altered and pyritized Upper Triassic mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks and feldspar porphyry, over an area of 2,000 x 700 metres. The mineralized area is surrounded to the north, east and west by glaciers and to the south by a zone of gossanous clay altered feldspar porphyry. The following conclusions can be drawn:

- Mineralization at the Voigtberg appears to be porphyry-related based on the metal associations and the nature of the alteration and sulphides.
- Widespread low grade gold mineralization in the Gold Zone is associated with disseminated pyrite and low temperature, late alteration phases consisting of carbonate-sericite-chlorite, which have overprinted an early, higher temperature K-feldspar alteration phase.
- Trends in soil geochemistry show a Au-rich zone at the central and eastern part of the grid, with increasing amounts of Mo towards the north. Both are open to the east and north and are coincident with a Cu in soil geochemical anomaly. Based on the drill specimens, the descriptions from drill logs, thin sections and the geochemically distinct zones, the style of mineralization best fits with the pyrite-Au halo often found peripheral to porphyry-style mineralization.
- Zonation in the soil geochemistry suggests that porphyry-style mineralization may be found to the northwest and/or northeast of the Gold Zone.

- The source of the high grade Au sample taken by Bobyn (1991) has never been found. The possibility of high grade mineralization is still present.
- The area of extensive limestone cover in the central and western parts of the grid is coincident with chargeability highs at depth. These areas have never been tested for skarn or other types of porphyry-related mineralization.

Given the large mineralizing system on the Voigtberg property, its widespread gold and grades, favourable comparisons to disseminated Au mineralization elsewhere in the world and the limited amount of drill-testing to date, there is abundant incentive to fully explore the Voigtberg's low grade, bulk tonnage Au mineralization and related porphyry potential.

15.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

15.1 Program

A program consisting of 720 metres of diamond drilling is recommended for the Voigtberg property. It has been designed to give an initial indication of the size, grade and zonation of gold mineralization within the Gold Zone. The potential of the system will be tested with four diamond drill holes on two separate sections separated by approximately 300 metres. Proposed diamond drill holes VGT06-04 through VGT06-06 will be on the same section as the 1995 drill holes and complete a fence across soil geochemical anomaly 1. In addition, this fence of drill holes will test the anomaly edges and the zone's depth potential to the south (Figures 5-7). Diamond drill hole VGT06-07 will test the strike potential of soil geochemical anomaly 1, approximately 300 metres west of the section tested by diamond drill holes VGT06-04 through VGT06-06. The orientations of these holes are designed to intersect both of the dominant fracture sets outlined above (300° and 040°). Note that the glacier has retreated sufficiently such that VGT06-05 and VGT06-06 are now at the toe of the glacier.

Table 13: Proposed Drill Holes

Drill Hole	Collar Location		Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Plunge	Estimated Length (m)
	Easting	Northing				
VGT06-04	403686	6331659	1705	350	-45	200
VGT06-05	403722	6331488	1625	350	-45	174
VGT06-06	403775	6331357	1615	345	-45	172
VGT06-07	403511	6331479	1625	350	-45	174

Additional geological mapping and prospecting will be conducted during the drill program to: (1) better understand the recognized mineralizing system at the Gold/Gossan/North Zone area, and; (2) to give an initial evaluation of the mineralization potential of the rest of the property.

15.2 Budget

(All figures are in Canadian dollars)

Personnel	$ 35,950
Camp, support and consumables	30,905
Equipment rentals	8,315
Drilling (720 m @ $150/m)	108,000
Fuel	6,610
Helicopter	74,955
Chemical analyses	16,215
Report	8,850
SUBTOTAL	$ 289,800

Contingencies (~10%)		28,980
Project supervision		33,087
	TOTAL	**$ 351,867**

The recommended program will cost approximately $ 350,000 to implement.

Respectfully submitted,

Adam Simmons, M.Sc.
Vancouver, British Columbia
July 28, 2006

Murray Jones, P.Geo.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Appendix A: References

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Appendix B: Geologists' Certificates

Murray Ira Jones
8606 144A St.
Surrey, B.C., Canada V3S 2Y2
Phone: (604) 688-9806
Fax: (604) 688-0235
murrayj@equityeng.bc.ca

I, Murray Jones, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, employed by Equity Engineering Ltd., with offices at Suite 700, 700 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6C 1G8
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology (Honours) from the University of British Columbia in 1982. In addition, I have obtained a M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Ottawa in 1992.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1993 (registration number 20063).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 23 years since my graduation from university.
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 fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "2006 Summary Report on the Voigtberg Property" and dated July 26, 2006 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Voigtberg property. I directly conducted or supervised exploration programs on the adjoining RDN property in 2004 and 2005. I examined the property in the field in July 2006.
7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.
9. I own 5,000 shares of Kaminak Gold Corporation, but I do not consider this amount sufficient to render me not independent of Kaminak Gold Corporation in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I do not own any shares of BCGold Corp. and am independent of BCGold Corp. in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101FI, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing in whole of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 9th Day of August 2006.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Murray I. Jones, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Adam Simmons, M.Sc.
1559 Trafalgar Street
Vancouver, B. C., Canada
V6K 3R4
adam@equityeng.bc.ca

I, Adam Simmons, do hereby certify:

THAT I am a Geoscientist employed by Equity Engineering Ltd., with offices at #700-700 West Pender Street in the City of Vancouver, B.C., in the Province of British Columbia.

THAT I am a graduate of Queen's University (2003) with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, and a graduate of the University of British Columbia (2006) with a Master of Science degree, and I have practiced my profession continuously since 2000.

THAT I am presently a Consulting Geologist and have been so since May 2004.

THAT this report is based on publicly-available reports and maps, on drill core specimens and on personal knowledge gained by ten days of geological mapping on the Voigtberg property in July 2006. I have examined the property in the field.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 18 day of August, 2006.

Adam Simmons

Adam T. Simmons, M.Sc.