SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

CARRUTHERS PASS PROPERTY

Location:
OMENICA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 94D039
Latitude 56degrees 23'N, Longitude 126 degrees 18' W
(Center)

for

HAWTHORNE GOLD CORP.
Suite 1580, One Bentall Centre 505 Burrard St,
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by

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December 12, 2008

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SUMMARY

The Carruthers Pass property is located in the headwaters of the Omineca River approximately 200 kilometers northeast of Smithers and 70 kilometers south of the Kemess copper-gold mine. The property covers an isolated group of topographically high peaks and the lower area surrounding the range. The property consists of 8 contiguous claims, as 130 units covering approximately 3,250 hectares. The Carruthers Pass property is only accessible by helicopter; the closest road is 30 kilometers to the east.

Previous work programs show that the Carruthers Pass property has potential to host (shale hosted) massive sulfide deposits. Mineralization on the Carruthers Pass Property consists of both massive and laminated/disseminated iron, copper and zinc sulphides hosted in sediments.

Hawthorne sponsored a 2008 exploration program of geological mapping and sampling conducted by Will Kahlert (project manager, mountaineer) assisted by Gavin MacRae and Shauna Morey (skilled mountaineers). The field work took place from July 26 to August 11 2008, on the Carruthers pass property, which is the subject of this report.

This recent program focused on previously inaccessible areas of cliffs/steep topography and unstable rock. The cliff above the massive sulfide boulder are extremely steep with vertical to overhanging faces, the shale and siltstone rocks that make up the rock walls are inherently loose causing much rock fall hazard.

Further prospecting and sampling was done in the areas of anomalous geochemistry taken during the 2006 exploration program. All 11 days spent in the field were productive, even with the adverse weather experienced in this region.

INTRODUCTION

The author has been retained by Hawthorne Gold Corp. (“Hawthorne”) to prepare a technical report based on the prospecting program. The opinions and facts expressed in this report are based on the author’s well developed background as an experienced prospector/senior technician.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Supplementary information for this report is provided by Wildrose Resources, Global Geologic Services and BC Geological survey reports.

The author has exercised due care in reviewing the supplied information and believe that the basic assumptions pertaining to both the geologic background and local geology are factual and correct and the interpretations are reasonable.

All sources of information for this report are referenced at end of report

The author of this report is independent of Hawthorne Gold Corp., with qualified technical background and has visited the property.
Expert advice was provided by Bernard H. Kahlert, P. Eng. Geologist.

1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Carruthers Pass property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of north-central British Columbia, approximately 200 kilometers north of Smithers and 70 kilometers south of the Kemess gold-copper mine. The property consists of 8 contiguous, modified-grid mineral claims for a total of 130 units, or nominally 3,250 hectares. The property is located in National Topographic System map-sheet 094D08W between the latitudes of 56 degrees 2 minutes and 56 degrees 25 minutes north, and longitudes of 126 degrees 15 minutes and 126 degrees 22 minutes west.

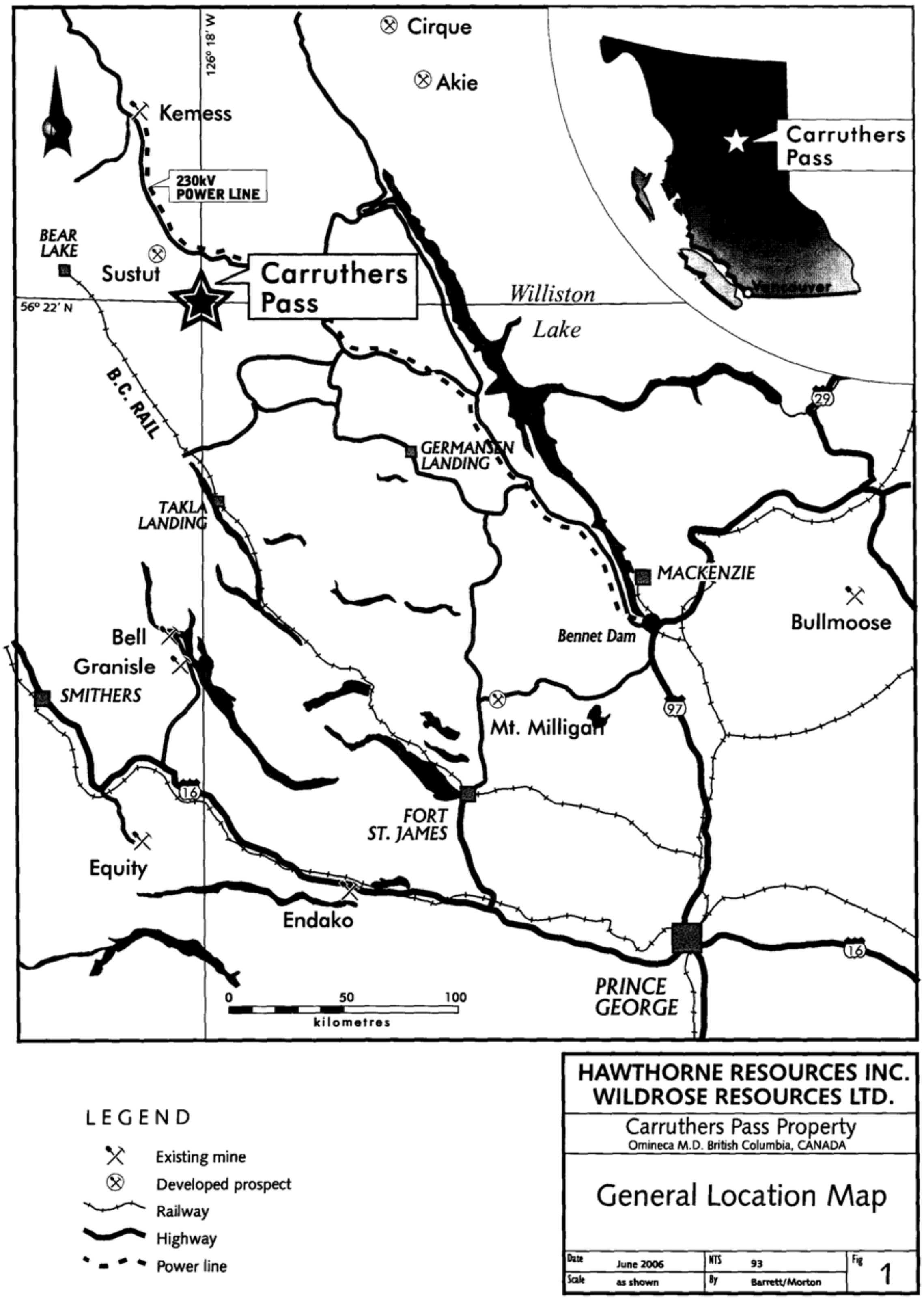

Figure 1: Property Location Map

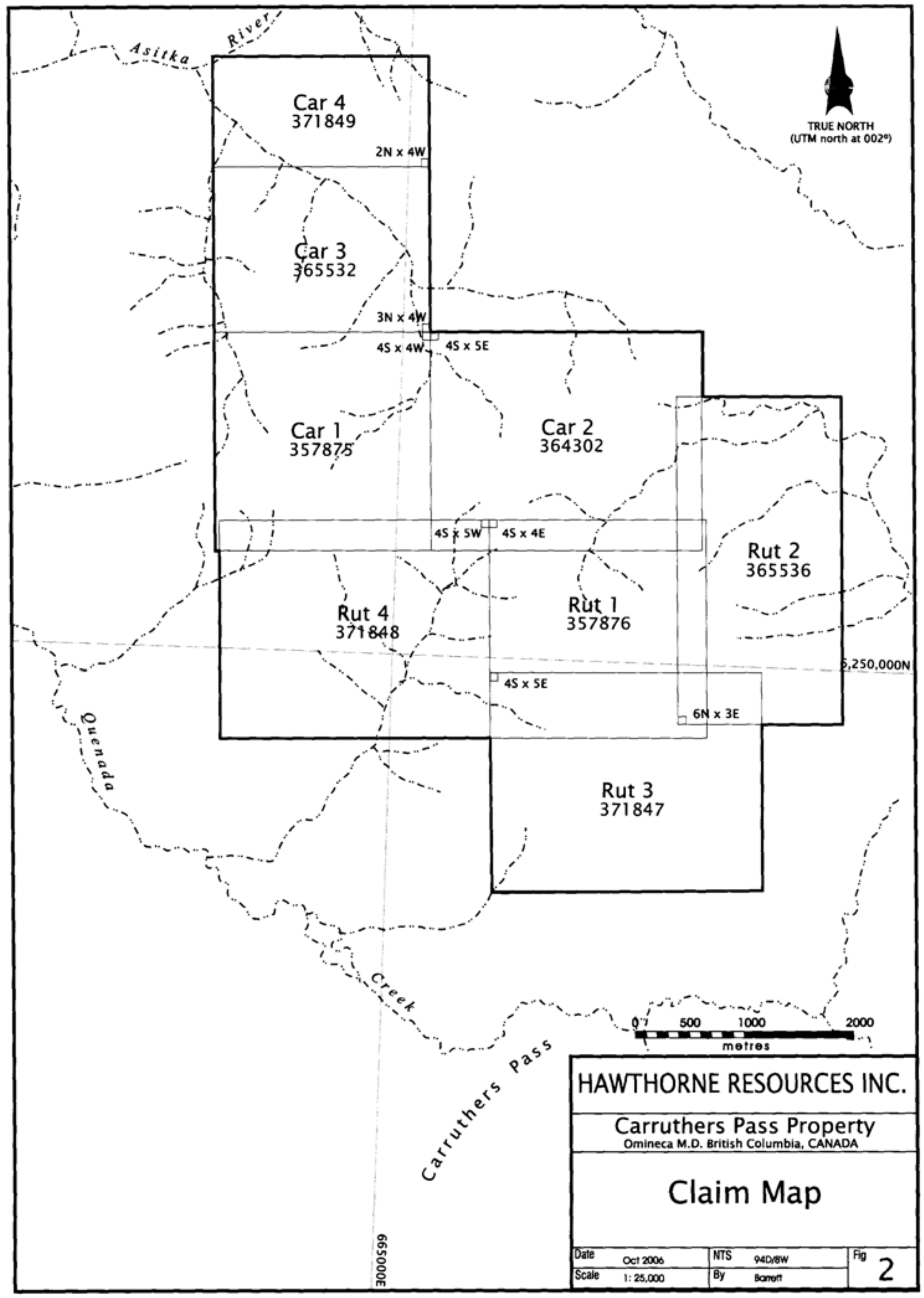

Figure 2: Claim Map

Table 1: Mineral Claim Listing

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Units	Area (Hectares)	Expiry Date
CAR 1	357875	16	400	Dec. 1, 2009
CAR 2	364302	20	500	Dec. 1, 2009
CAR 3	365532	12	300	Dec. 1, 2009
CAR 4	371849	8	200	Dec. 1, 2009
RUT 1	357876	16	400	Dec. 1, 2009
RUT 2	365536	18	450	Dec. 1, 2009
RUT 3	371847	20	500	Dec. 1, 2009
RUT 3	371847	20	500	Dec. 1, 2009
Total Area:		**130**	**3250**	

2 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property covers a small, isolated group of peaks and the lower elevation terrain connecting them north of Carruthers Pass, bounded by the Osilinka Ranges to the northeast and the Sikanni Range to the southwest.

The meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Carruthers Pass property create topography of precipitous scarp faces and extensive talus slopes. Extensive deposits of glacial till and fluvial glacial-outwash mantle the valley sides and bottom, disrupting the drainage patterns.

Carruthers Pass has an extensive high alpine environment, elevations range from a high of 2084 meters (6835 feet) on the summit of an unnamed peak on the RUT 1 claim to a low of 1370 (4494 feet) meters in the Whistler Basin to the northeast. Tree-line is at approximately 1500 to 1600 meters elevation.

Access to the Carruthers Pass property is by helicopter, there currently is no road access. The closest road is the Kemess-Omineca mining road 29 kilometers to the north-northeast. The closest maintained airstrip is at the Kemess mine 70km to the north.

Staging for the 2008 season was from the Interior Helicopters' summer field base at the Silver Creek camp. The remote camp is operated by CJL

Enterprises as accommodation for mining exploration companies operating in the region. Located on Silver Creek, it is 208km and a 4 hour drive from Fort St James and 55 km southeast from Caruthers Pass property.

Support and supplies are sourced from the major centers to the south, Prince George being 336km and Fort St James approximately 210km to south-south-east. Supplies are sourced in Fort St James and trucked north to the Lorne Warren camp.

The Carruthers Pass property enjoys a continental climate with warm summers and cold winters. Snowfall accumulation in this part of the province is often in the range of one to two meters depth, with more to be expected in alpine areas. Surface exploration work on the Carruthers Pass property is best carried out in late July to August.

3 HISTORY

There is no recorded exploration work prior to the staking of Car 1 and Rut 2 by Phelps Dodge in July 1997. The staking and subsequent exploration programs from 1997 to 2000 was in response to the release of BCMEMPR geochemical results, identifying 6 anomalous creeks in the Carruthers pass area with returns of; copper (147 to 215 ppm) and cobalt (31 to 38 ppm) from stream sediments (BC Geological Survey, 1997).

Exploration programs including geological mapping, silt sampling, soil and rock sampling, ground and airborne geophysics and drilling was carried out from 1997 to 2000 by Phelps Dodge. Details of these programs are summarized in June 30, 2006 technical report by Morton and Goodall, and is available through Hawthorne.

In September 2003, Wild Rose and Maxtech Ventures completed a small prospecting and sampling program on the property, supervised by Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. The program was handicapped by an unexpectedly early snowfall but never the less did confirm the results of previous work.

In 2004 Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. completed 295 line kilometers of airborne survey on the Carruthers Pass property. The survey employed a DIGHEM multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system. A small evaluation of resulting electromagnetic targets was completed in late September but was made ineffective because of an early snowfall.

In 2005 a three hole, 408 meter diamond drill program was completed by Maxtech Ventures Inc. The drilling encountered thick intervals of argillite with bedded zinc and copper mineralization.

Evaluation of the numerous EM conductors was then explored in 2006. A ground exploration crew (two (2) geologists) mapped, sampled and continued exploring for the source of a previously discovered massive sulfide boulder. Professional mountaineers were requested to explore the likely source onto the cliff faces in 2008.

4 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

The Carruthers Pass property is situated on the eastern margin of the Stikine Terrane of north central British Columbia. This terrain is dominated by Triassic (Takla Group) island arc volcanic strata and related sub-volcanic intrusions that form a broad north-westerly trending belt along the center of the province from southern British Columbia to southwestern Yukon Territory. This belt is often referred to as the “intermontane Belt” of the Canadian Cordillera.

The basal Dewar formation is the most regionally extensive facies of the Takla Group (Schiarizza and MacIntyre, 1998) and includes thin to medium bedded dark grey or greenish grey, brown weathering volcanic sandstone or bedded tuff, siltstone and interbedded argillite. Is a marine turbidic succession up to 1600 meters thick and near its base consists mainly of graphitic and pyritic argillite with silty and sandy laminae and interbeds of argillaceous limestone and cherty argillite (Monger and Church, 1977).

The Dewar formation is both overlain gradationally by, and part interbedded with, the savage Mountain formation. This latter formation is up to 3000 meters thick and includes massive submarine volcanic breccias, pillowed and massive basalt flows and minor interbedded volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks and tuffs (Schiarizza and MacIntyre, 1998). Monger (1977) describes the base of the Savage Mountain formation as thick bedded to massive coarse grain crystal lithic tuff and breccias. The submarine volcanic rocks are characterized by the presence of augite phenocrysts which occasionally reach one centimeter in diameter.

The Finlay – Ingenika fault system, located 2.8 km to the East of the Carruthers pass property marks the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt and juxtaposes the Stikine Terrane against the Quesnel Terrane. This fault, which was active in Cretaceous and early Tertiary time is a dextral strike-slip fault which may have had more than 650 kilometers of cumulative displacement. (Zang et. Al., 1996). The structures developed in association with this fault are dominantly vertical to sub vertical strike-slip faults and some of these cut the area into discrete, fault-bounded blocks several kilometers wide.

4.2 Property Geology

The Carruthers Pass property is primarily underlain by volcaniclastic rocks belonging to the Dewar formation of the Upper Triassic Takla Group. A narrow band on the western margin of the property of exposed volcanic rocks belongs to the Savage Mountain formation of the Takla Group. The area of interest is underlain by cherts and sediments of the early Permian Asitka Group and intruded by early Jurassic dykes and sills.

The 2008 exploration program was able to concentrate on the interesting areas of the property within the upper Triassic volcano-sedimentary rocks. Resistant cliff forming volcanic and metamorphosed sediments of the Asitka group was the focus of the mapping and sampling program. Due to working on the many exposed faces, structural observations were constantly recorded, generally beds strike to the northeast and dip steeply to the south.

The Dewar formation on the Carruthers pass property is comprised of thin to thick interbedded volcanic sandstone, siltstone and shale, with local interbeds of mudstone, conglomerates volcanic tuff or limestone. Interbeds range from 15 cm to many meters thick. The dominant geologic unit overlaying the mafic volcanic cliff forming features is pyritic shale, with interbeds of siltstone/sandstone.

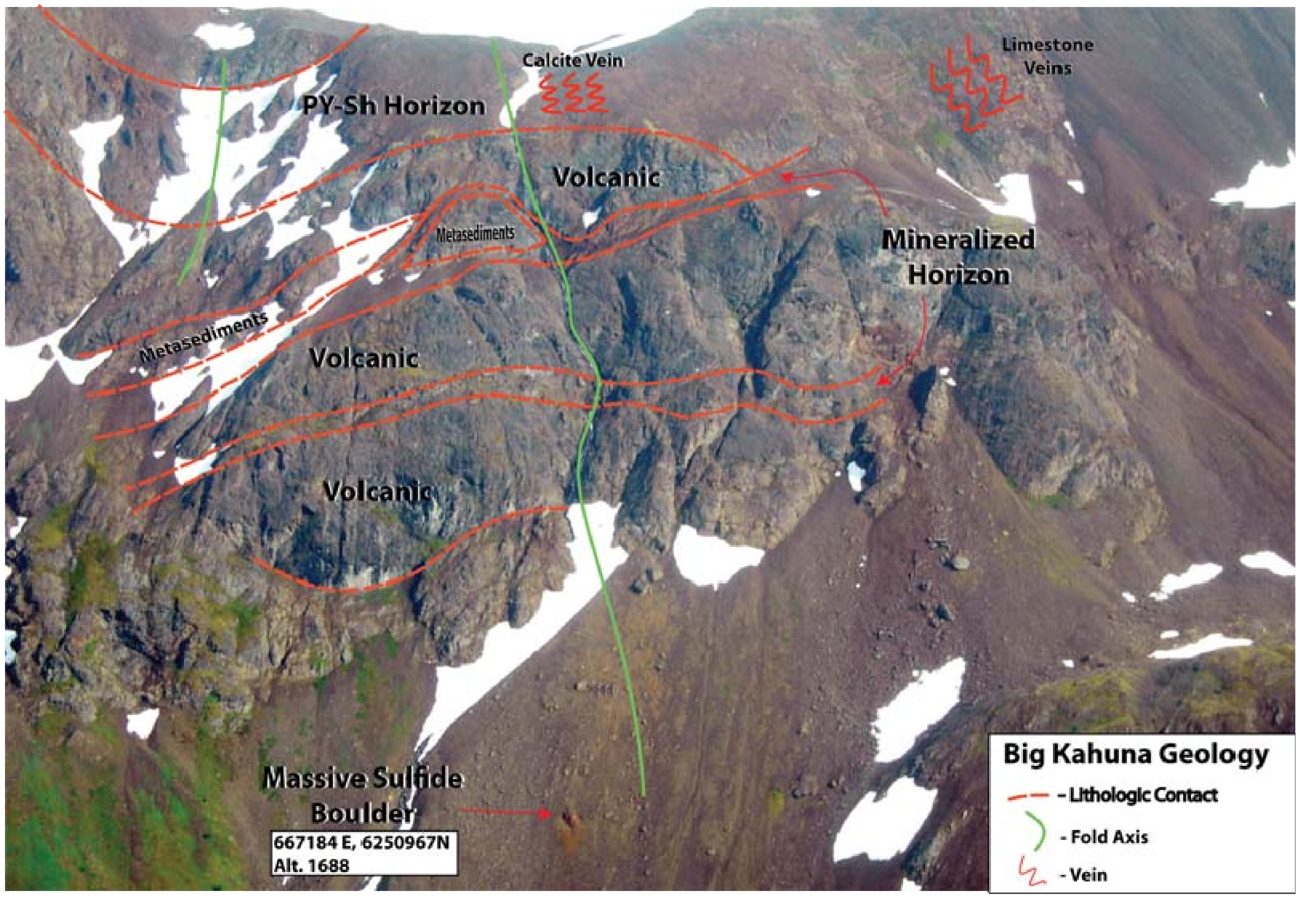

Figure 3: Big Kahuna Geology

5 2008 FIELD WORK PROGRAM

The summer 2008 field work program focused on implementing the use of professional mountaineers to explore steep relief, and high cliff exposures. Mapping and rock sampling took place on previously inaccessible terrain and extended the previous year's exploration programs, which were limited by access to the steep cliff faces.

To gain access to the favorable horizons on the cliff faces required rope-access techniques by three professional mountaineers each with a minimum of 12 years experience with rope-work and mountain skills. Rope-access allowed access to the abundant exposed rock faces within the center of the claim group and in the vicinity of a previously discovered large massive sulfide boulder.

Accessing the favorable horizons on these 200 meter high steep walls involved "top – down"techniques more commonly known as rappelling to sample and map the cliff faces. Roped "scrambling" was implemented on the less vertical but exposed sections of the cliffs and steep snow faces.

Helicopter support aided transport of technical mountaineering gear and crew to top of cliffs, and allowed collection of rock samples from the mountain side.

Due to the high mountainous aspect of this region, adverse weather was experienced on numerous days, as well as a higher than normal snowpack limited access to some areas. All 11 days spent in the field were productive, even with the adverse weather experienced in this region. Greater than normal snow year resulting in more summer snow cover, limited access to some areas of interest immediately east of the favored cliff area.

Considerable amount of climbing and rigging equipment was carried to the cliff areas by helicopter.

5.1 Rope Access Exploration

Rope access work uses climbing and practical rope-work techniques to allow safe access to difficult to reach locations. Multi-point anchors built using specialized climbing/rigging equipment includes, cams, nuts, hammering pitons and by placing hand drilled bolts into the rock. Access to the face was predominately made top-down, (aka rappelling) down the cliff supported by ropes and fail-safe descent mechanism, except where a horizontal "ledge" allowed exposed scrambling made safe by a fixed rope with multiple anchor points across the ledge.

The fractured nature of the rock walls and their heavily altered geology made for considerable objective hazard. Rock fall due to rope movement, snow melt, and wind on the deteriorating faces was a constant concern. Safety measures included full time helmet use and "cleaning" suspect rocks prior to exploring each cliff.

5.2 Prospecting and Sampling

Three separate cliff areas, named the Big Kahuna, Little Kahuna, and Ridge cliff were prospected using rope access techniques during the 2 weeks spent on the property in 2008. The three large cliff areas were prospected, in the vicinity of the massive sulfide boulder, all had extensive mineralization, complex folding, faulting of sediments within a volcanic background. A cliff location overview map-photo is best seen in Figure 4 and details of sample locations are shown in Figures 5-8.

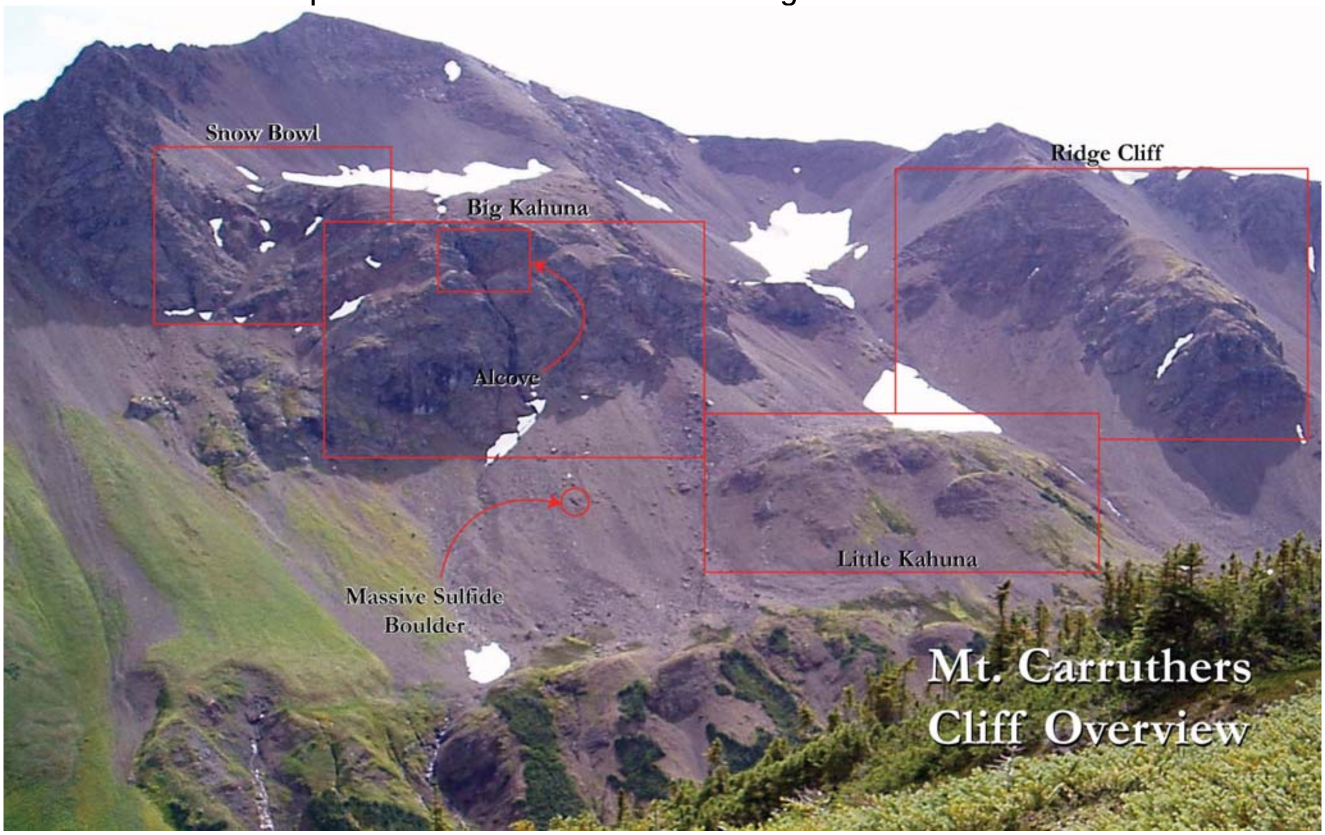

Figure 4: Mt. Caruthers Cliff Overview

5.3 Big Kahuna Cliff

The Big Kahuna cliff approximately 400 meters wide and 250 meters high was the main area of interest, and believed to be the source of a high grade, large massive sulfide boulder located in the talus below the cliff face. This large cliff face generated the majority of the rope-access prospecting.

The steep mafic-volcanic cliff face is host to much alteration and faulting. Two mineralized horizons trended across the face; one specifically hosted an eight meter by 40cm wide (in outcrop) massive sulfide showing and contains high Cu, Zn and Ag. This Horizon was sampled extensively along with other mineralized horizons identified on the rock face. Carbonate veins were observed throughout the cliff face, and seen near all vertical faults and contacts with mineralized horizons. The cliff direction faces to the north-north-east and the lithology has a northeasterly strike dipping steeply ~70 degrees to the south, into the cliff.

The waterfall fault forms a substantial (sub-vertical) break in the middle of the Big Kahuna Cliff. Mapping of the stratigraphy by rope on the east and west sides of this fault show that the west side is down dropped about 10 meters. At the fault contact, the mineralized horizon has been intensively “rolled” into a complex “knot” (Figure 7) where the sedimentary layers trend in random directions. At the fault this horizon is also stretched to a four meter thickness. Westward from the fault the mineralized horizon continues for sixty to eighty meters before disappearing under overburden (Figure 8). It undulates in thickness, varying from two to four meters wide. This “mineralized horizon” forms an envelope around the smaller “massive sulfide” horizon. To the east of the fault, the mineralization weakens rapidly.

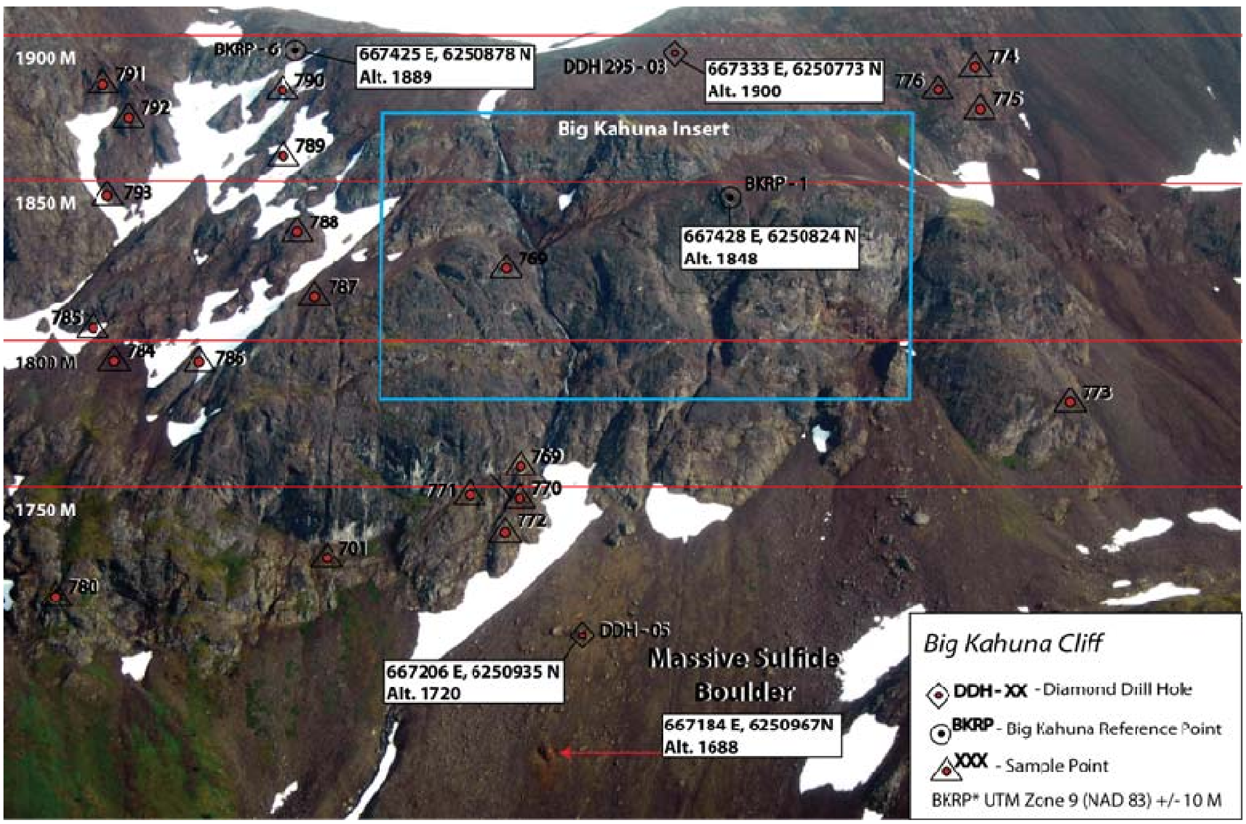

Figure 5: Big Kahuna Cliff

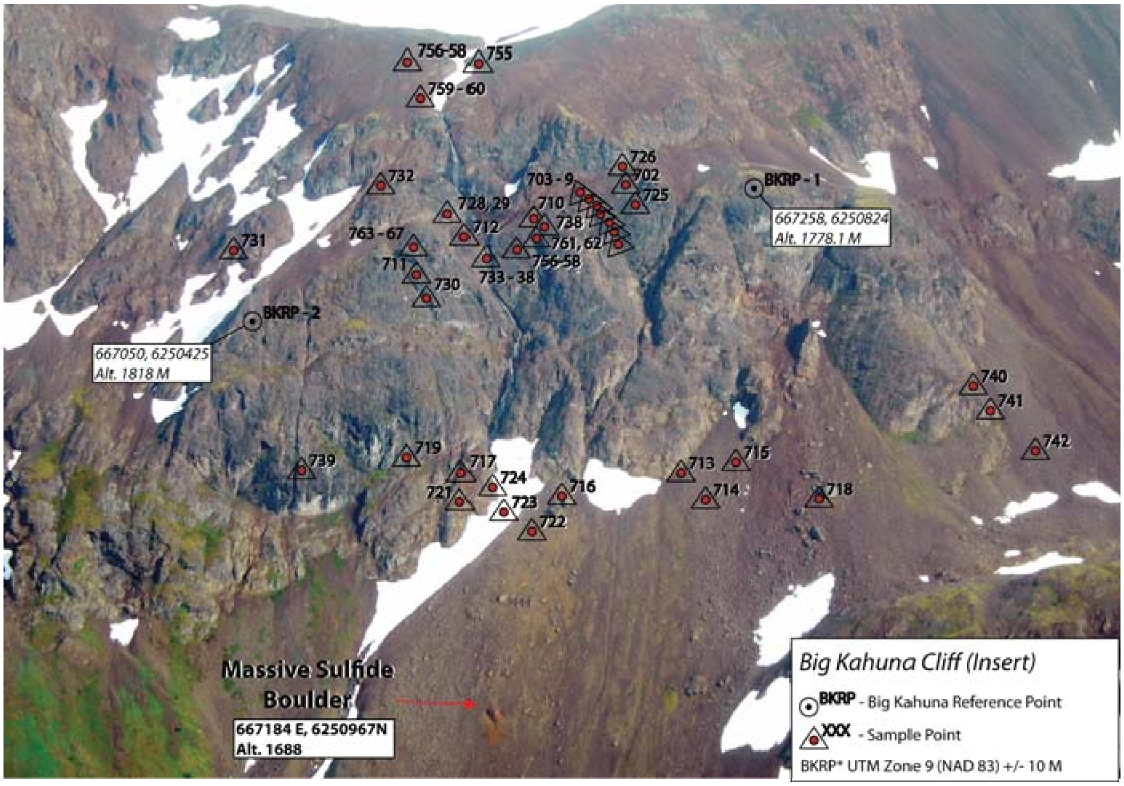

Figure 6: Big Kahuna Cliff Insert

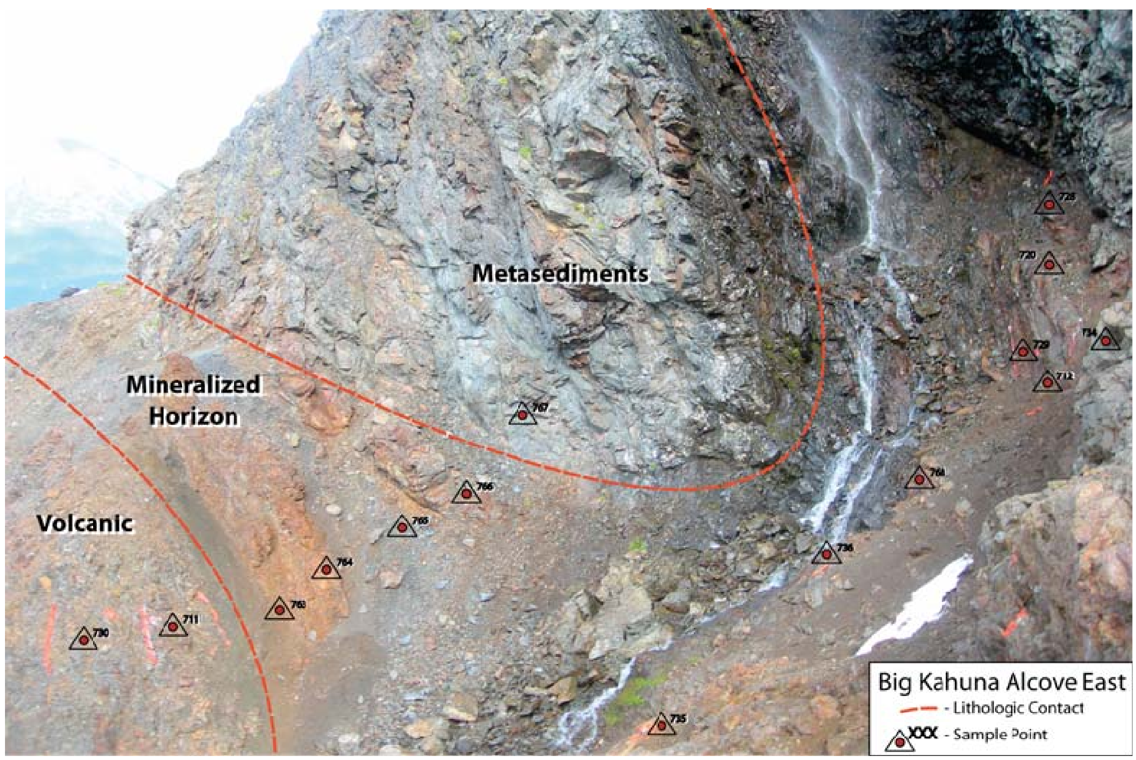

Figure 7: Big Kahuna Alcove East

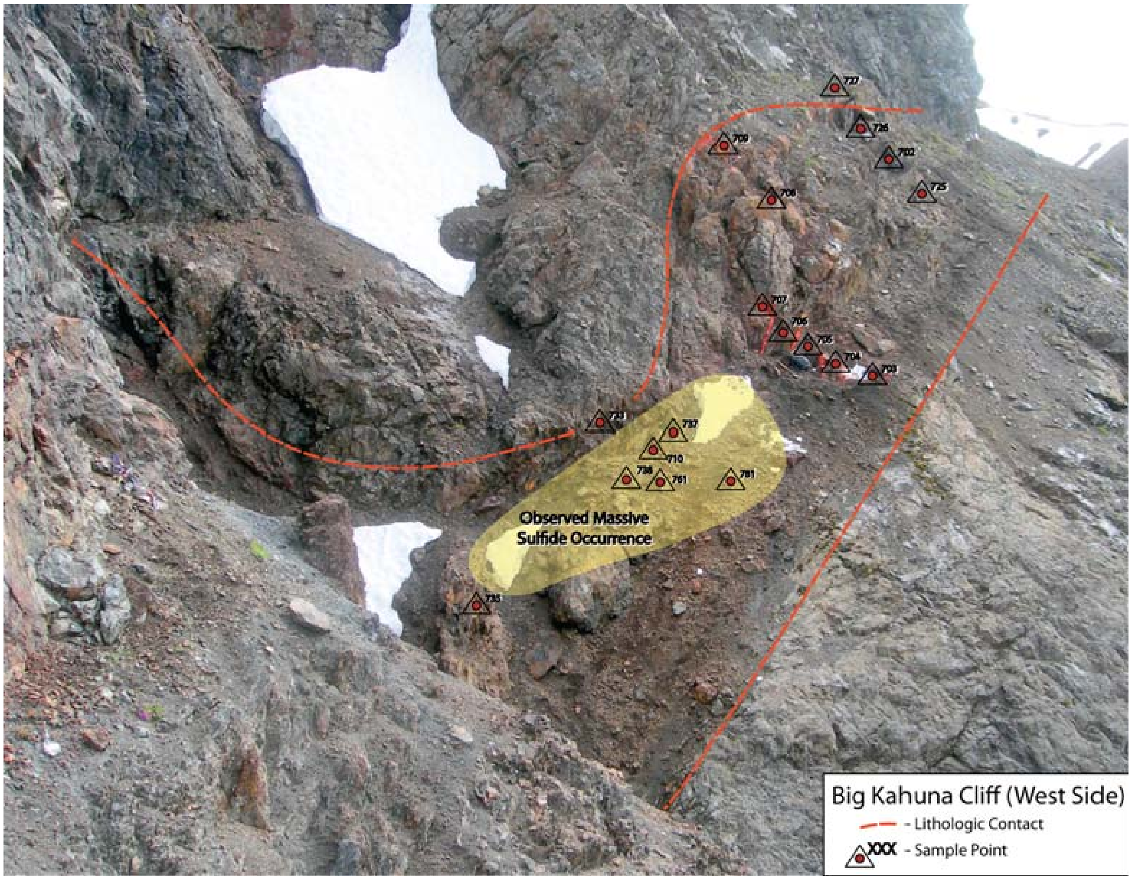

Figure 8: Big Kahuna Alcove West

5.4 Ridge Cliff

The Ridge Cliff is located 1km west of the Big Kahuna cliff; it is part of a ridge extending from a mountain summit to the valley floor. The bottom half of the cliff was prospected using rope-access techniques, to sample and map the features.

A wide band of pyritic shale with sphalerite seen locally, crosses the top 1/3 of the face, this is likely the same shale lithographic horizon as seen above the Big Kahuna cliff. Prospecting of a cliff face lower down and to the north-west found a massive sulfide occurrence in situ. See table 3 for results. At the bottom of the Ridge cliff a wide band of Siltstone/sandstone disappears into the talus. For visual reference and sample location see Figure 9.

Of the 17 sample taken on Ridge Cliff, one was strongly anomalous in Ag and Cu, and four samples were strongly anomalous in Zn, while numerous were weakly to moderately anomalous in Ag, Zn and Cu.

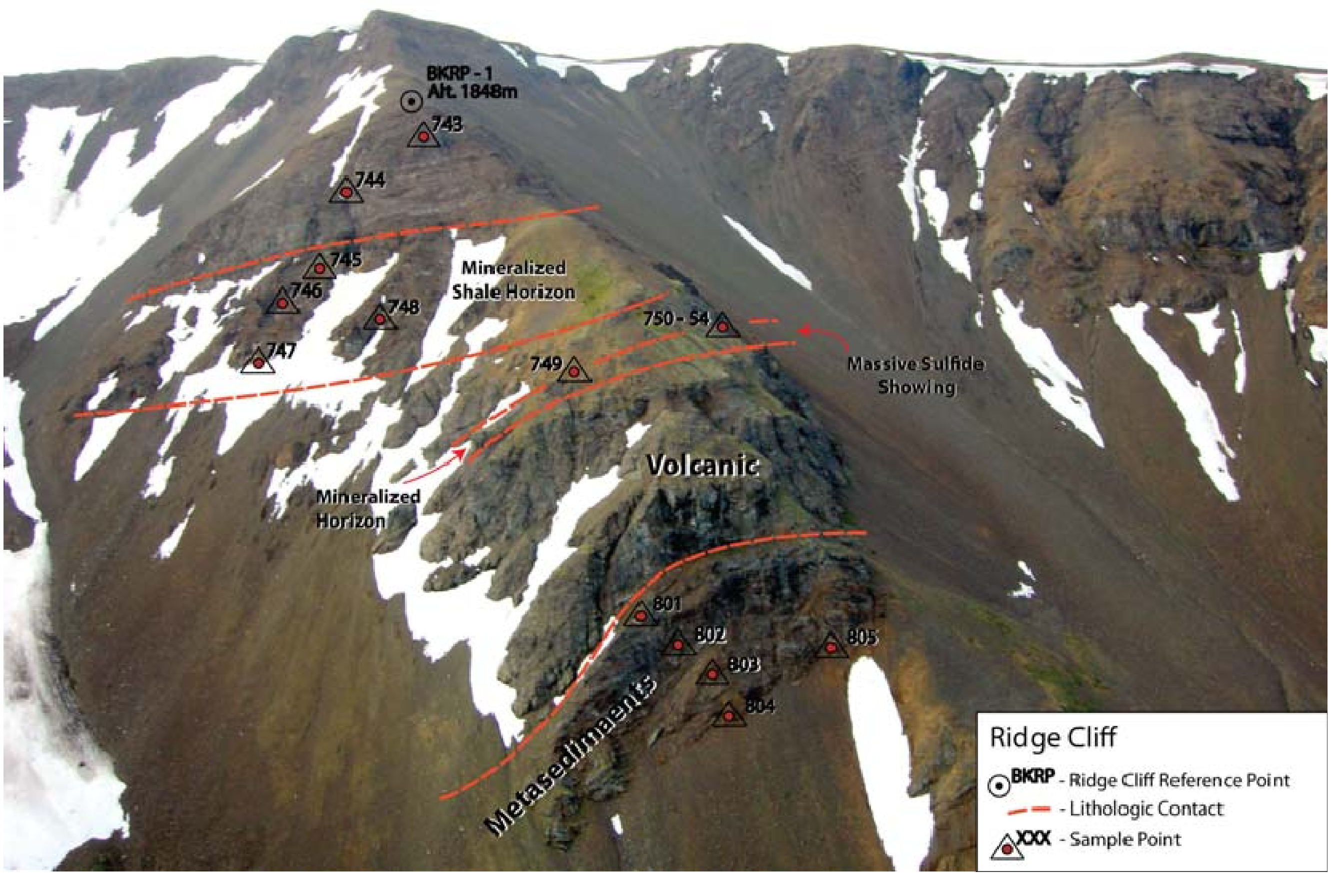

Figure 9: Ridge Cliff

5.5 Little Kahuna

This small hill comprised of small cliffs was prospected without the use of ropes. No significant mineralization was found here, except some high pyritic layers at the contact between volcanic and metamorphosed sediments. A photo of the feature is shown in Figure 10. No anomalous samples were found in this small cliff area.

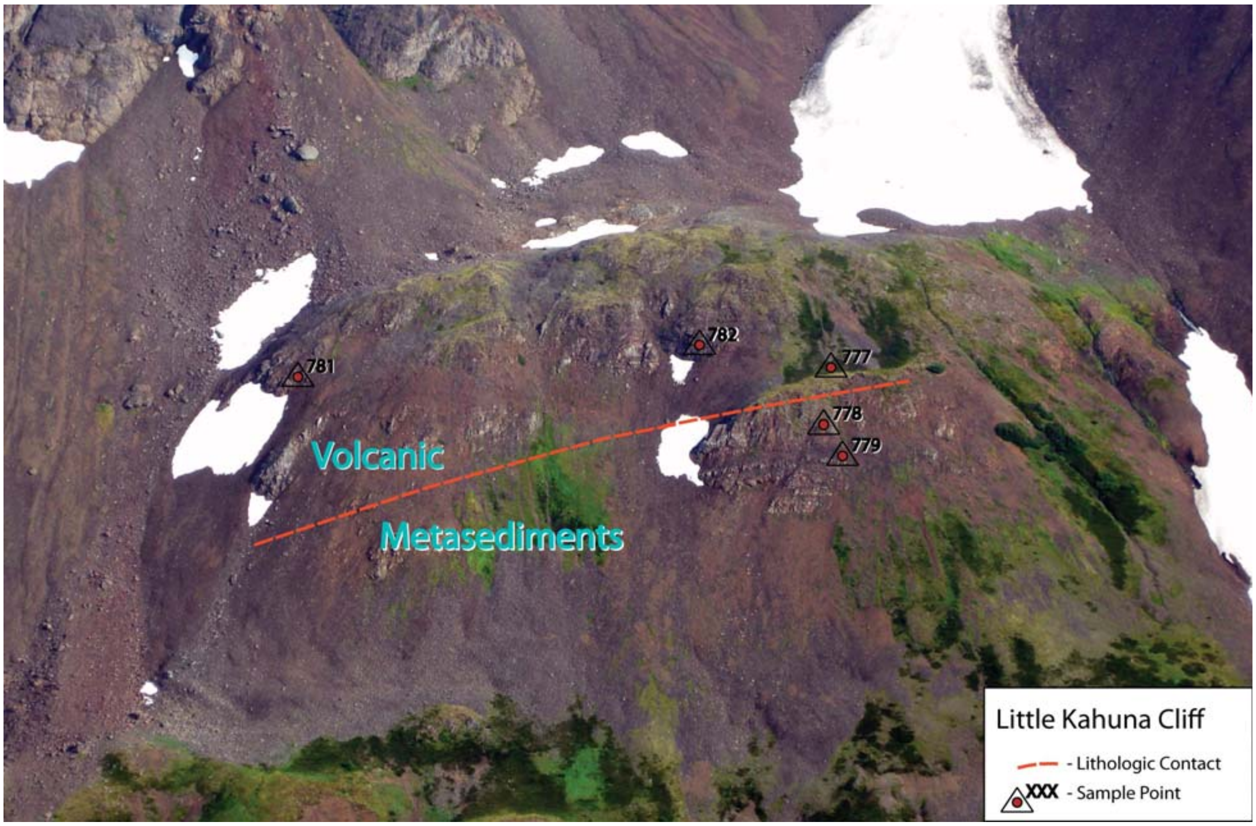

Figure 10: Little Kahuna Cliff

5.6 Northwest Grid

Further prospecting and sampling was done to follow-up anomalous geochemistry taken during the 2006 exploration program. One excursion was made to the Northwest Grid area to locate and sample two highly anomalous geochemistry responses, sample 2135 with high Cu Zn Pb and Co values and 2110 anomalous in Cu, Zn Co, Sb Pb Sh and Ag. Sample 2110 is located in coarse talus, at the base of a large cliff. The sampling was limited to scrambling up the base of the cliffs, no ropes were used, seven samples were taken around the existing anomalous sample but further rope access work would help to explore this large cliff feature. A helicopter was used to access this remote area. Sample values for 39794 to 39800 are shown in appendix A.

5.7 Mineralization

Mineralization on the Caruthers Pass property consists of localized massive and laminated sediment hosted chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. These sulfides commonly occur as disseminations, fracture fillings and as laminations along bedding plane in sedimentary rocks and occasionally in volcanic rocks. Some semi-massive sulfides are seen in an 8 meter lens near a fault.

A several tonne boulder protruding from talus on the Car 1 claim, exemplifies the target, displaying soft sediment deformation with laminated pyrite and pyrrhotite-rich bedding.

The three large cliff areas prospected, (named Big Kahuna, Little Kahuna and Ridge cliff)in the vicinity of the massive sulfide boulder, all had extensive mineralization, complex folding and faulting of sediments within a volcanic background.

The main cliff areas named ‘The Big Kahuna’ (above the massive sulfide boulder) comprised the majority of the 2008 prospecting work. Numerous mineralized horizons; one specifically hosted an eight meter by 40cm wide massive sulfide showing with 6.49 % Cu, 5.36% Zn and 161.9g/mt of Ag. This Horizon was sampled extensively along with several other mineralized horizons identified on the rock face. This showing is positioned 2/3 of the way up the cliff and is, coincidently, above the massive sulfide boulder. A photo of the main showing on the cliff side can be seen in Figure 4.

A total of 2 massive sulfide showing were found during the 2008 rope access prospecting and sampling program. The Big kahuna showing found in the center of the precipitous rock face. The Big Kahuna cliff faces to the north and the lithology has an east-west strike dipping steeply ~70 degrees to the south into the cliff. Prospecting of the Ridge Cliff approximately 500m to the west found a second smaller massive sulfide occurrence also in situ.

Table 2: Selected Geochemical Results

Sample	Wt	Au	Ag	Cu	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Mo	Fe	Mg
Unit	Kg	g/mt	g/mt	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
39702	1.6	0.01	--	--	--	3.4	1329	271	1884	441	14	7.27	2.73
39703	4.4	0.02	--	--	--	0.6	2585	<2	1803	117	9	7.53	5.33
39704	1.8	0.04	--	--	--	1.6	678	76	384	777	8	7.43	2.74
39705	4.1	0.05	--	--	--	5	3634	<2	1126	84	11	10.57	9.94
39706	2.3	0.14	--	--	--	18.6	6272	53	1864	355	18	14.91	6.74
39707	1.8	0.15	--	4.51	--	28.3	51516	163	1244	159	32	16.35	4.30
39709	2.5	1.12	--	--	--	17.6	3778	412	3216	489	23	14.99	2.26
39710	1.6	1.47	161.9	6.49	5.36	171	67858	330	48058	4578	9	29.38	0.14
39712	1.9	0.21	--	--	--	5	2100	163	4461	149	10	7.79	1.85
39717	1.8	0.02	--	--	--	0.8	1525	<2	101	33	17	7.31	3.08
39719	1.2	0.08	--	--	--	2.8	4464	<2	96	18	7	5.53	2.03
39720	1.9	0.07	--	1.51	--	19.5	16087	<2	659	44	25	14.97	8.02
39729	1.7	0.04	--	2.4	--	23.6	24998	83	455	82	11	9.64	6.09
39735	1.8	0.55	--	--	--	18.9	1405	239	5353	497	29	7.95	1.61
39737	1.6	1.21	--	2.14	4.13	96.3	22846	102	37651	1881	8	28.72	0.26
39749	1.4	0.02	--	--	--	0.9	304	346	1389	36	3	6.93	2.80
39750	1.6	0.04	--	3.91	--	66.9	41621	42	666	52	16	13.12	3.85
39761	1.6	0.06	--	--	--	8.2	1306	121	1220	441	36	10.59	2.87
39763	1.9	0.03	--	--	--	0.9	1765	<2	1779	59	15	8.26	4.74
39764	1.4	0.04	--	--	--	1.8	262	57	569	36	8	6.40	3.28
39765	2.6	0.02	--	--	--	1.7	1036	31	695	23	20	6.20	5.76
39766	1.8	0.01	--	--	--	1.5	1309	<2	115	10	5	5.15	2.07
39768	1.5	0.01	--	--	--	1.5	2199	<2	1861	9	6	7.11	3.51
39775	1.4	0.29	--	--	--	13.4	1062	228	1505	228	76	10.16	0.78

5.8 Results

Of the 104 samples taken during the summer of 2008, 15 of the samples were anomalous to high grades in Copper, 18 anomalous in Zinc and 9 were anomalous in Silver. Only 2 samples had values over 1% zinc.

The massive sulfide mineralization discovered on Big Kahuna cliff in 2008 is located topographically above the massive sulfide boulder and possibly the source of.

Table 3: Anomalous Cu and Zn Geochemical Results

Sample #	Gold g/mt	Silver ppm	Copper ppm	Zinc ppm	Arsenic ppm
39710	**1.47**	**171**	**67858**	**48058**	**4578**
39707	0.15	**28.3**	**51516**	1244	159
39750	0.04	**66.9**	**41621**	666	52
39729	0.04	**23.6**	**24998**	455	82
39737	**1.21**	**96.3**	**22846**	**37651**	**1881**
39720	0.07	19.5	**16087**	659	44
39706	0.14	18.6	**6272**	**1864**	355
39719	0.08	2.8	**4464**	96	18
39709	**1.12**	17.6	**3778**	**3216**	489
39712	0.21	5	2100	**4461**	149
39735	0.55	18.9	1405	**5353**	497

6 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS

Rock samples are placed in individual heavy gauge plastic bags that are labeled with a unique sample number written in felt pen on outside of bag. Sample tag are placed inside the bag and then closed with a cable tie. Samples are then packaged for shipping into 25kg bags and sealed with cable ties.

A description of the location of the sample, the name of the sample, and characteristics of the sample were described as best as possible. Experienced prospectors made their best observation in the field and were possible a hand sample was collected and labeled for later inspection by geologist to correspond the details regarding the analysis and descriptions.

During the 2008 exploration program all samples were submitted to IPL International Plasma Labs Ltd. Located at #200 – 11620 Horseshoe Way, Richmond, B.C.

No check or duplicate samples were submitted for comparison.

7 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The 2008 cliff prospecting program successfully located base metal mineralization on the focus area named Big Kahuna cliff. The copper- zinc mineralization is hosted by a shaly horizon and varies in thickness along strike from two to eight meters. It is formational in nature and dips 60 – 70 degrees southeasterly into the cliff. Copper mineralization is predominantly and strong, zinc is erratic and generally weak.

Plotting of the cliff zone onto a section with previous drill holes from the 2000 diamond drill program, it is clear that the mineralization zone found in this program on the “mineralized ledge” showing on the big Kahuna cliff is the same horizon as drilled in 2000.

It is not conclusive however, that the mineralized ledge Cu-Zn exposure is the source of the high grade zinc boulder situated in the talus slope below the cliff. The boulder shows higher zinc values in laminations dissimilar to that seen and sampled at the mineralized ledge showing. It is possible that a zinc rich sequence is located between the base of the cliff and the position of the boulder.

The 4 percent copper sample on the Ridge cliff is a new copper discovery of note.

7.1 Recommendations

In order to conclusively determine the source of the zinc rich boulder, drill hole 295-3 should be deepened by 100-125 meters. See appendix C for a cross section on drill hole 295-3.

The copper-rich Ledge showing discovered by the 2008 cliff prospecting program and drilled by DDH 295-3 is of specific interest as a copper-silver prospect. This zone is open in all directions and is of sufficient thickness to be of economic interest. Should copper prices maintain high prices of 2007-2008, this zone should be further explored and tested by drilling.

The Ridge cliff copper discovery with one sample running 4 percent copper should be plotted on the conductive plan to see if it can be followed under the talus to the west. This sample should be followed further.

Other points of interest on the Carruthers property are the historical exposure of massive sulphide located in the northwest corner of the Car 1, and further follow up of anomalies located in talus across the property.

8 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on the Carruthers Pass property was completed between July 1st and August 31st 2008.

Table 4: Statement of Costs

Date	Item / Explanation	Allocation	Cost
25/07/2008	Deakin field equipment	Field Supplies	$ 832.05
31/08/2008	Climbing equipment rental	Field Supplies	$ 1,925.00
26/07/2008	Camp groceries	Camp and equipment	$ 1,709.57
01/08/2008	Diesel	Camp and equipment	$ 90.00
11/08/2008	Generator rental	Camp and equipment	$ 200.00
11/08/2008	Expeditor services	Camp and equipment	$ 250.00
11/08/2008	Camp equipment rental	Camp and equipment	$ 700.00
10/08/2008	HF radio rental	Camp and equipment	$ 150.00
08/09/2008	Satellite phone	Camp and equipment	$ 556.65
09/08/2008	Satellite phone	Camp and equipment	$ 185.00
02/08/2008	Helicopter hours	Helicopter	$ 8,100.00
27/07/2008	Jet B fuel	Helicopter	$ 1,727.10
31/08/2008	Air travel	Accommodation and travel	$ 702.38
10/08/2008	Silver cr. Accommodation	Accommodation and travel	$ 240.00
14/08/2008	Expenses travel/supplies	Accommodation and travel	$ 8,147.23
02/10/2008	Sample assay	Analytical	$ 2,374.15
14/08/2008	23.5 days @ $400 / day	Labour	$ 9,400.00
14/08/2008	20 days @ 350 / day	Labour	$ 7,000.00
15/01/2009	12 days @250 /day	Report / data entry	$ 2,900.00
28/08/2008	B.H. Kahlert & Associates	Geological consultant	$ 2,100.00
Total			$ 49,289.13

9 REFERENCES

Schiarizza and MacIntyre, (1998): Geology of the Babine lake – Takla lake area, central British Columbia (93K/11, 12 13; 93N/3, 4, 5, 6); in Geological Fieldwork 1998, BC Ministry of energy and Mines, Paper 1998-1, pages 33-68.

Monger JWH (1977): The triassic Tackla Group in McConnell creek Map-Area (94D) North-central British Columbia, Geological survey of Canada, paper 76-1A pages 51-55.

Monger JWH and Church, (1977): The Triassic Takla Group in McConnell creek Map-Area, North-central British Columbia, Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Volume 14 pages 318-326.

Zang, G., Hymes, A. and Irving, E. (1996): Block rotationsalong the strike-slip Findlay-Ingenika fault, north-central british Columbia: Implications for paleomagnetic and tectonic studies; Tectonics, Volume 15, issue 2, pages 272-287.

10 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William Bernard Kahlert, resident of Kananaskis, Alberta do certify that:

I am a Senior Prospector/ Field Technician with 20 years in mining exploration.

I was contracted by Hawthorne Gold Corp as Project Manager/prospector.

I have personally participated in the logistics and field work for the filed undertaking.

Respectfully submitted,

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William B Kahlert, Prospector

I, Bernard Hans Kahlert, resident of Vancouver, British Columbia do certify that:

I graduated from the University of British Columbia, as a P. Eng and am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscience of British Columbia.

I, am presently on the board of directors with Hawthorne Gold Corporation, and contracted services to Hawthorne.

I have personally participated in the logistical support and analysis of the data for the filed undertaking herein.

Respectfully submitted,

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Bernard H Kahlert, P.Eng