Technical Report
for MNDM Assessment Purposes

PC Gold – Pickle Crow Property

Connell, McCullagh, Dona Lake, and Firstloon Lake Townships
Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario

Prepared For:

PC Gold Inc.

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Date:
May 3, 2010

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1 Introduction

The Pickle Crow Property consists of 98 patents and 19 claims covering the historic Pickle Crow Gold mine which are fully owned by PC Gold Inc. The property is located 400 km north of Thunder Bay, Ontario and 8 km northeast of the town of Pickle Lake. There are paved roads all the way to Pickle Lake, along the Trans Canada Highway and Highway 599. From Pickle Lake, access to the Pickle Crow Mine site is along a good gravel road that connects to Highway 599 near the village of Central Patricia.

The property covers an 11 km SW-NE by 7 km SE-NW portion of the Pickle Lake greenstone belt of the Uchi subprovince. Extensive exploration in the past consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, airborne and ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys and some soil sampling, was centered on the historic mine workings. Although the mine was closed in 1966, there is still abundant mineralization in the rocks on the Property as the mine was closed for economic reasons due to chronic low gold prices, not because the deposit was mined out.

2 Terms of Reference

This report was prepared at the request of PC Gold Inc. for the use of filing assessment as required under the Ontario Mining Act.

3 Disclaimer

This report is based on information from PC Gold's 43-101 report written by Howard Coates and William Anderson in April 2008, as well as assessment reports, private reports and general geological reports and maps listed in section 13 "References" below. Most of these reports were prepared before the implementation of NI 43-101. Although many authors of such reports appear to be qualified and the information was prepared to standards acceptable at the time, the presentation of the data does not meet present requirements and therefore the author is unable to ascertain the full quality of the information. The author does not take responsibility for the information provided from such sources.

4 Property Description and Location

The Pickle Crow Gold Property is located at approximately 51° 31' North latitude and 90° West longitude, about 400 km north of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The Property consists of a mix of contiguous patented and non-patented mining claims covering a total of 4,037 hectares (9,962 acres) (Tables 1 and 2). The core area encompassing the past-producing Pickle Crow gold mine has dimensions of approximately 4 km SW-NE by 1.5 km SE-NW, and comprises 98 patented mining claims covering 1,533 hectares (3,788 acres) (Figure 1).

Table 1 Claims Pickle Crow						
Claim Number	**Number of Units**	**Expiry Date**	**$ Work done on Claim**	**$ Work Transferred to another Claim**	**$ Work Transferred from another Claim**	**$ Work Required/Yr**
4242656	8	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$3200	$3200
4242657	6	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$2400	$2400
4242658	12	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$4800	$4800
4242659	9	May 23, 2010	$5629.48	$2029.48	$0	$3600
4242660	4	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$1600	$1600
4242661	7	May 23, 2010	$17567.65	$14767.65	$0	$2800
4242662	16	May 23, 2010	$7764.88	$1364.88	$0	$6400
4242663	9	May 23, 2010	$7570.13	$3970.13	$0	$3600
4242664	10	May 23, 2010	$1548.46	$0	$2451.24	$4000
4242665	11	May 23, 2010	$3866.10	$0	$533.9	$4400
4242791	7	May 23, 2010	$500.4	$0	$2299.6	$2800
4242792	16	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$6400	$6400
4242793	16	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$6400	$6400
4242794	14	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$5600	$5600
4242795	7	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$2800	$2800
4242796	4	May 23, 2010	$16561.37	$14961.37	$0	$1600
4242797	2	May 23, 2010	$0	$0	$800	$800
4242798	7	May 23, 2010	$67.36	$0	$2732.64	$2800
1237919	1	Dec 16, 2010	$0	$0	$0	$400

Table 2 Patents Pickle Crow				
Patent Number	**Parcel Number**	**PIN**	**Area (ha)**	**$ Work done on Patent (all transferred to other claims)**
PA63	PCL 665	42033-0004	16.87	2280.67
PA64	PCL 666	42032-0180	15.75	7200.25
PA65	PCL 667	42033-0006	11.61	6136.62
PA66	PCL 668	42033-0005	22.77	2754.98
PA67	PCL 654	42032-0178	9.36	2601.19
PA68	PCL 655	42032-0179	12.56	3486.21
PA69	PCL 669	42032-0035	9.95	2738.98
PA70	PCL 670	42032-0026	18.82	5621.61
PA188	PCL 1269	42032-0045	20	1998.28

Patent Number	Parcel Number	PIN	Area (ha)	$ Work done on Patent (all transferred to other claims)
PA189	PCL 1270	42032-0173	18.22	2123.93
PA199	PCL 1271	42032-0048	14.19	
PA200	PCL 1272	42032-0047	12.66	1306.53
PA201	PCL 1273	42032-0046	17.69	4038.04
PA202	PCL 1274	42032-0174	13.48	258.64
PA637	PCL 554	42032-0109	19.36	
PA638	PCL 555	42032-0108	12.76	
PA639	PCL 556	42032-0115	19.93	
PA640	PCL 557	42032-0176	16.54	
PA644	PCL 558	42032-0176	18.44	4293.47
PA646	PCL 559	42032-0050	21.56	2541.83
PA665	PCL 1307	42032-0005	13.97	1081.77
PA666	PCL 1308	42032-0006	13.54	2207.69
PA667	PCL 1309	42032-0007	15.61	3897.45
PA668	PCL 1312	42032-0012	16.41	4538.97
PA669	PCL 1314	42032-0013	18.34	4730.92
PA670	PCL 1310	42032-0014	17.33	5141.42
PA675	PCL 649	42032-0125	10.26	
PA676	PCL 623	42032-0124	9.94	
PA677	PCL 624	42032-0123	11.71	
PA684	PCL 648	42032-0110	9.84	
PA685	PCL 625	42032-0111	10.67	
PA686	PCL 626	42032-0112	12.99	
PA696	PCL 627	42032-0113	14.08	
PA697	PCL 628	42032-0122	16.25	
PA698	PCL 629	42032-0121	11.99	
PA699	PCL 560	42032-0061	18.3	
PA700	PCL 561	42032-0060	17.06	
PA701	PCL 562	42032-0114	11.28	
PA702	PCL 563	42032-0065	9.45	
PA703	PCL 564	42032-0063	11.63	
PA704	PCL 565	42032-0062	12.11	
PA705	PCL 630	42032-0106	18.87	
PA706	PCL 631	42032-0105	20.51	605.18
PA707	PCL 632	42032-0057	26.41	
PA725	PCL 633	42032-0042	20.72	4311.75
PA726	PCL 634	42032-0043	23.17	5652.56
PA727	PCL 635	42032-0044	10.81	2640.27
PA728	PCL 636	42032-0051	21.95	4538.92
PA729	PCL 637	42032-0099	23.27	4504.56
PA730	PCL 638	42032-0101	16.6	2652.14

Patent Number	Parcel Number	PIN	Area (ha)	$ Work done on Patent (all transferred to other claims)
PA735	PCL 639	42032-0058	16.58	
PA736	PCL 640	42032-0056	18.8	556.76
PA737	PCL 641	42032-0040	20.69	907.17
PA738	PCL 642	42032-0039	18.15	
PA739	PCL 643	42032-0038	23.84	
PA740	PCL 610	42032-0037	27.99	
PA741	PCL 611	42032-0059	20.44	
PA742	PCL 612	42032-0107	17.59	
PA743	PCL 613	42032-0031	13.71	943.45
PA744	PCL 614	42032-0032	22.47	6117.41
PA745	PCL 615	42032-0033	7.48	2397.64
PA746	PCL 644	42032-0053	19.94	2998.01
PA747	PCL 650	42032-0052	20.29	3372.10
PA748	PCL 616	42032-0049	20.31	4124.34
PA749	PCL 617	42032-0041	19.83	933.44
PA750	PCL 618	42032-0055	21.30	896.90
PA751	PCL 619	42032-0103	24.19	540.22
PA755	PCL 620	42032-0024	6.66	1365.62
PA756	PCL 621	42032-0022	4.18	
PA757	PCL 622	42032-0030	20.07	
PA758	PCL 651	42032-0029	15.54	1209.16
PA759	PCL 652	42032-0028	15.02	2591.72
PA760	PCL 653	42032-0027	16.25	2788.24
PA761	PCL 645	42032-0118	17.72	4269.40
PA762	PCL 646	42032-0117	20.45	4017.89
PA763	PCL 647	42032-0120	25.49	3047.90
PA773	PCL 656	42032-0011	10.27	2720.97
PA774	PCL 657	42032-0020	12.72	2955.60
PA775	PCL 658	42032-0021	6.53	100.71
PA776	PCL 659	42032-0010	11.67	2496.08
PA777	PCL 660	42032-0018	7.88	2435.25
PA778	PCL 661	42032-0019	4.90	1253.31
PA779	PCL 662	42032-0009	5.74	1129.52
PA780	PCL 663	42032-0016	6.13	1634.26
PA781	PCL 664	42032-0017	3.18	753.24
PA2011	PCL 566	42032-0119	23.56	1320.27
PA2061	PCL 1267	42032-0036	20.65	5648.89
PA2062	PCL 1305	42032-0034	18.16	5319.82
PA2062A	PCL 1305	42032-0034	15.3	4116.07
PA2063	PCL 1268	42032-0172	15.86	1876.23
PA2071	PCL 1313	42032-0025	17.66	5537.31

Patent Number	Parcel Number	PIN	Area (ha)	$ Work done on Patent (all transferred to other claims)
PA2072	PCL 1313	42032-0025	2.39	904.50
PA2074	PCL 1311	42032-0023	10.51	2848.49
PA2133	PCL 1466	42032-0015	14.01	2915.31
PA2139	PCL 1464	42032-0008	11.96	577.30
PA2140	PCL 1469	42032-0003	21.99	
PA2141	PCL 1468	42032-0004	21.10	418.58
PA2185	PCL 567	42302-0064	7.92	

5 Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property location and access is illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The area is reached from the city of Thunder Bay, by proceeding westerly on paved Trans Canada Highway 17 approximately 245 km to the town of Ignace and then northward on paved Provincial Route 599 approximately 290 km to the town of Pickle Lake. From Pickle Lake, access to the Pickle Crow Mine site is along a good gravel road that connects to Highway 599 near the village of Central Patricia. The total road distance to the property from Thunder Bay is approximately 545 km.

Pickle Lake (population ~500) is the most northerly community in Ontario that has year-round access by road. The town was founded in the late 1920s after gold was discovered nearby. Between 1928 and 1995 over 2.5 million ounces of gold were produced from the Pickle Lake district (Central Patricia, Pickle Crow and Dona Lake Mines) and in the 1970s copper was also mined at the nearby Thierry Mine. Pickle Lake can provide modern housing as well as basic educational, medical, recreational and shopping facilities. Labour, industrial supplies and services for mining and exploration activities are readily available in the region.

The Canadian National Railway crosses Highway 599 at Savant Lake, the closest railhead, located some 170 km south of the property. There is a small municipal airport at Pickle Lake as well as a float plane base. Scheduled daily flights are available to Thunder Bay.

The Pickle Crow Gold Property has significant on-site permanent facilities including an office, a core-logging facility and a new nominal 225 tonne per day modular gold ore processing plant. Other facilities and services such as telephone lines, adequate electrical energy for a mining/milling operation and an adequate fresh water supply are all situated within several km of the Property.

6 Climate and Physiography

Climatic conditions are typical of northwestern Ontario. Mean total precipitation for Pickle Lake is 717.4 mm including 492.9 mm of rainfall and 263.2 cm of snowfall. Higher levels of rainfall typically

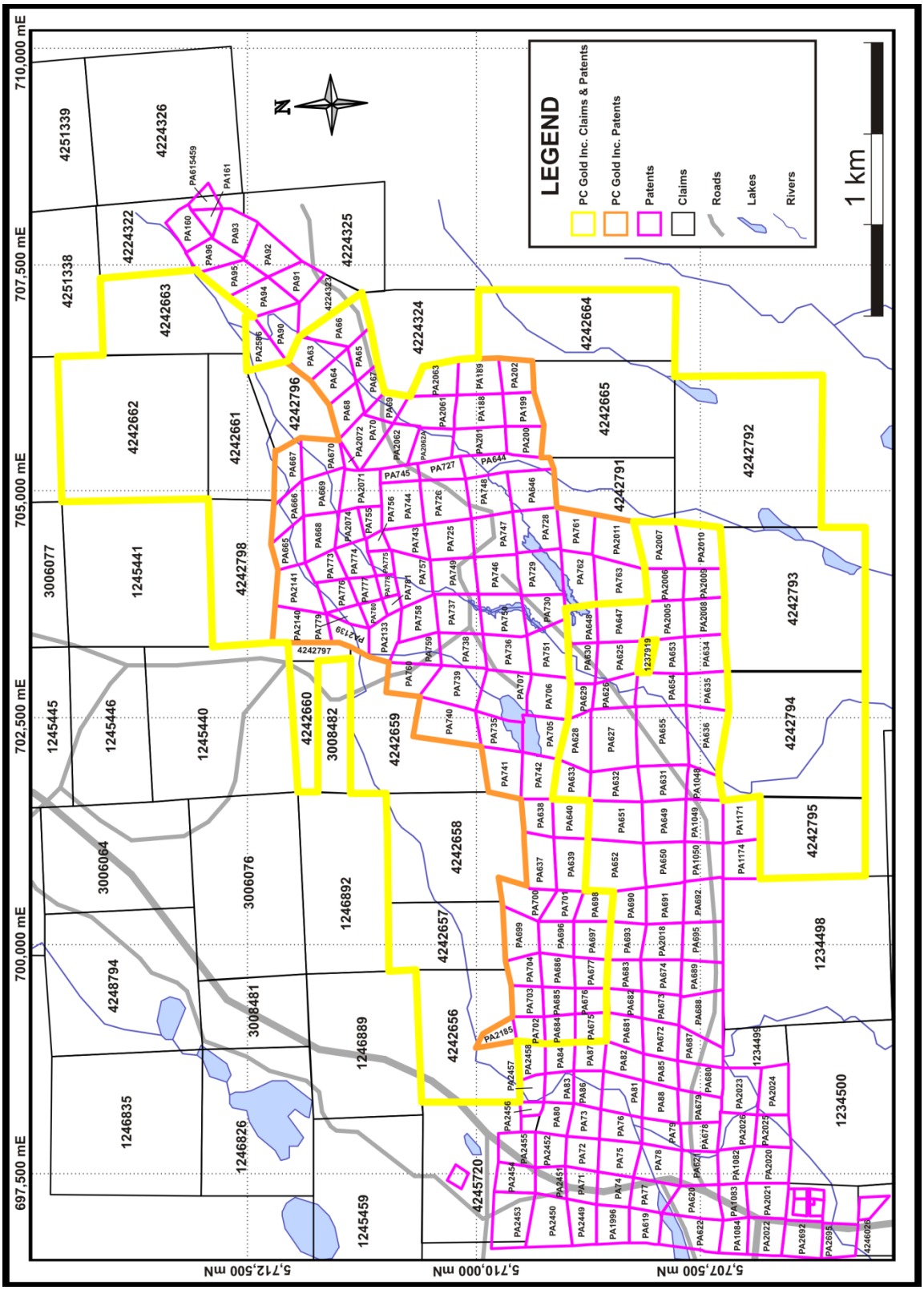

Figure 1. Pickle Crow Claims Map

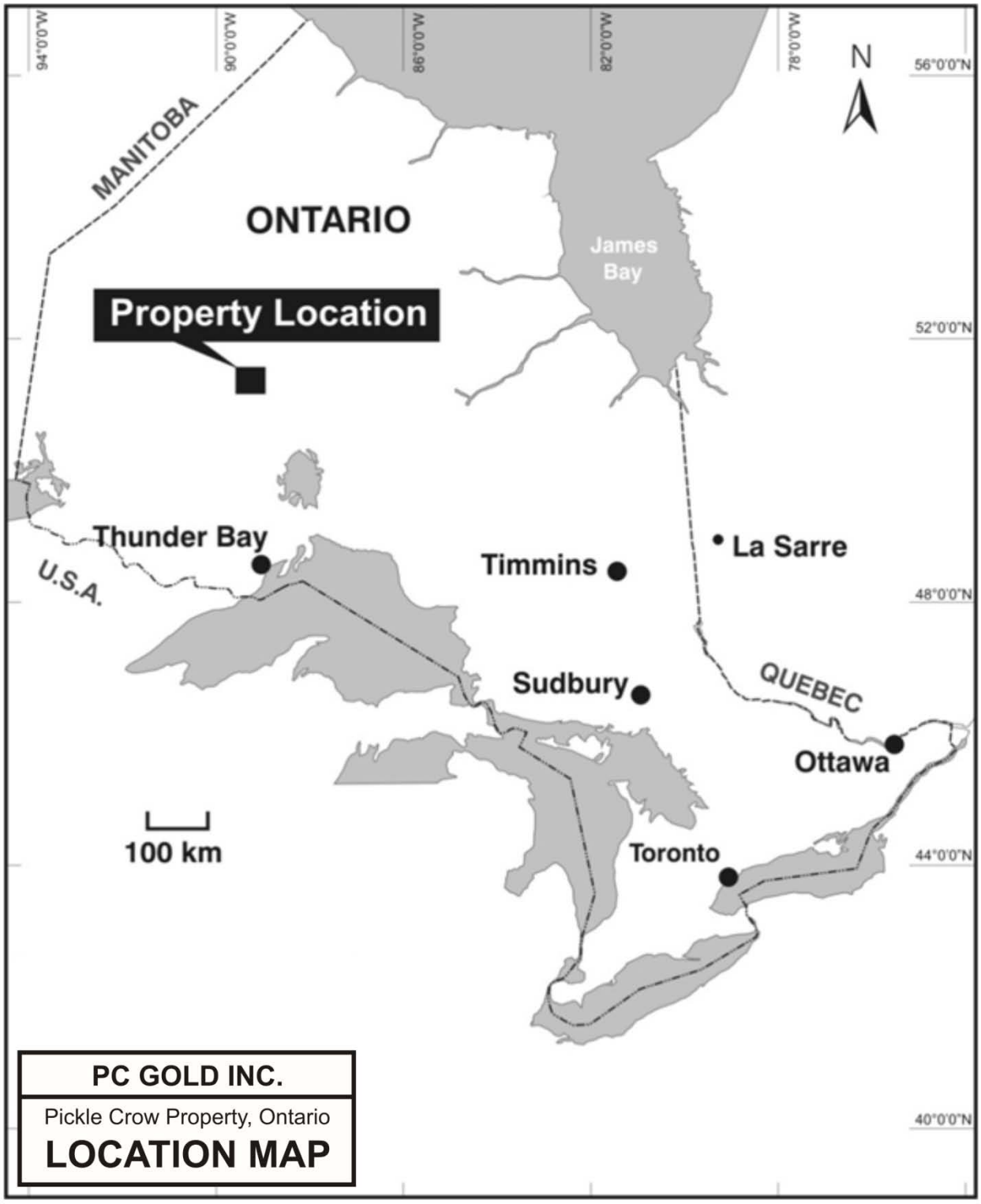

Figure 2. General Location Map

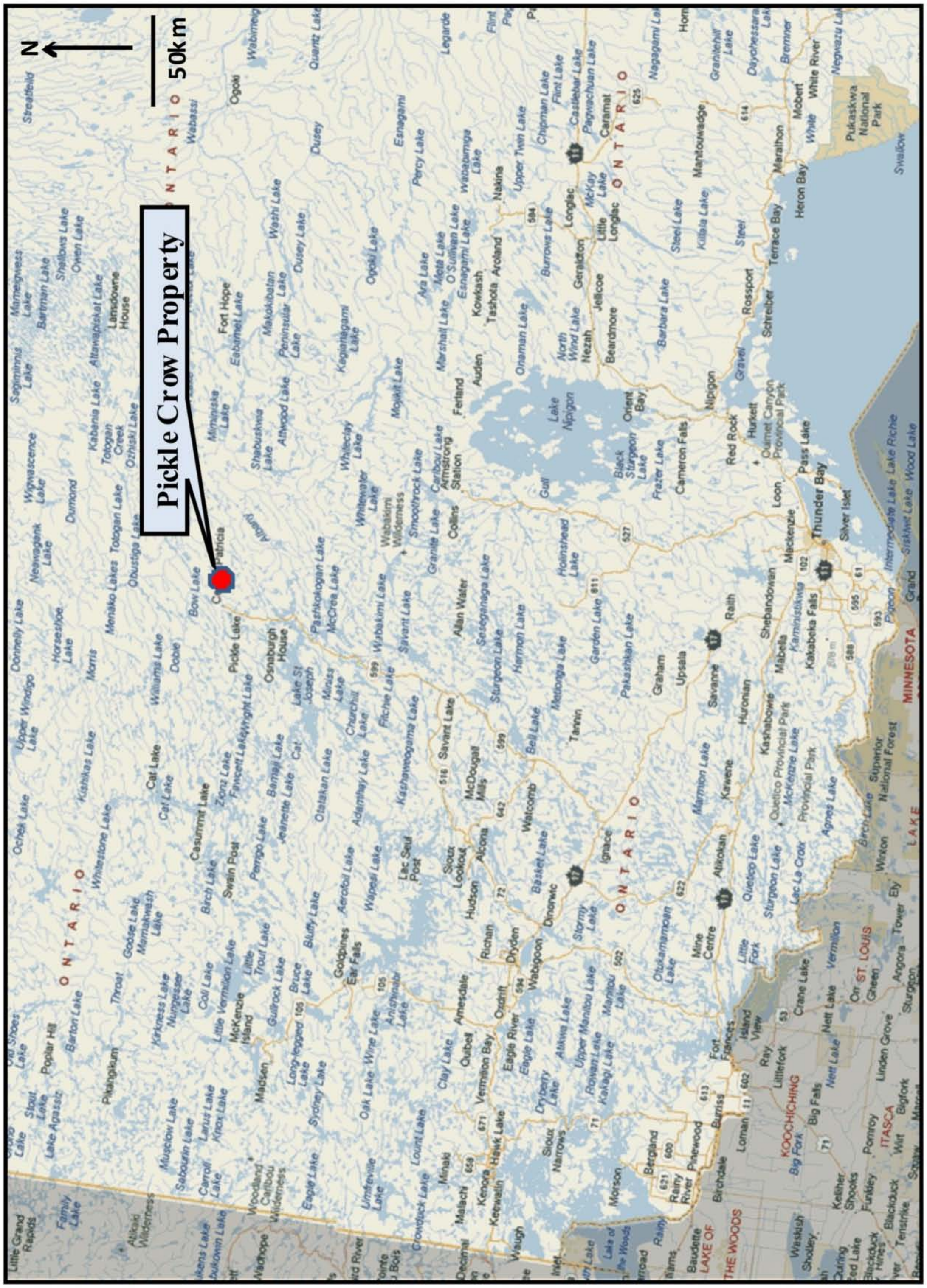

Figure 3. Northwestern Ontario Access Routes

occur in July (average 105.4 mm) while the highest level of snowfall usually occurs in the month of November (average 57.3 cm). The mean July daily temperature is 17.7º C while the mean January daily temperature is –20.5 º C. Recorded temperatures have ranged from a low of –51.25 º C in February 1934 to a maximum temperature of 40.0 º C in June 1933 (Source: Meteorological Service of Canada).

The Pickle Crow Gold Property has low to moderate relief and undulating terrain with elevations to approximately 360 m above sea level. The main drainage feature in the area is the Kawinogans (Crow) River which is part of the major Attawapiskat River drainage system that flows into James Bay. Most of the property was originally covered by a combination of glacial overburden, wetlands and water, although fairly abundant outcrop is found in scattered places. Features related to the historic mining activities such as waste rock and tailings areas, disused surface pits, building sites and access roads now occupy a substantial part of the Property.

The Property is situated in the Northern Coniferous Section of the Boreal Forest Region of northwestern Ontario. Forest stands are typically mixed with a variety of species including black and white spruce with balsam fir, aspen, and birch. Jack pine stands occur in well drained coarse textured soil areas. Shrubs in the area include blueberries, Labrador tea and leather leaf.

Wildlife (mammals) typical of the region include moose, wolf, lynx, bobcat, fisher, marten, wolverine, river otter, least weasel, short-tail weasel, mink, snowshoe hare, red squirrel and beaver. Numerous species of wild birds are known to occur in the region. Pike and pickerel fish species are present in the Kawinogans (Crow) River.

7 Geological Setting

There are several reports and compilations that describe the regional geology of the Pickle Lake Greenstone belt with the focus on the Pickle Crow Mine area. The geological descriptions below are essentially a compilation of all available published and unpublished sources including maps of the Ontario Geological Survey and Geological Survey of Canada, those accompanying various theses and the detailed diamond drill logs of mineralized zones and field maps of various companies that have worked in the Pickle Crow area. The reports on prospecting operations by various companies also address this matter to varying degrees of detail.

The Pickle Crow Gold Property lies within the Pickle Lake greenstone belt portion of the Uchi subprovince, which is within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Pickle Lake greenstone belt comprises an approximately 70 km long by 25 km wide area of supracrustal rocks and internal granitoid plutons surrounded by large granitoid batholiths. The supracrustal rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed to greenschist facies with amphibolite facies occurring in the thermal aureoles of younger plutonic bodies. The Pickle Lake greenstone belt is subdivided into three tectono-stratigraphic assemblages including: the *Pickle Crow assemblage (>ca. 2860 Ma);* the *Kaminiskag assemblage (~2836 Ma);* and the *Confederation assemblage (~2744 Ma).* The Pickle Crow assemblage occupies the northwestern part of the greenstone belt and is interpreted to be

unconformably overlain by the Confederation assemblage. The Kaminiskag assemblage lies outboard of the Confederation assemblage suggesting tectonic juxtaposition.

Neoarchean intrusive rocks internal and external to the greenstone belt are volumetrically significant and range in age from 2.75-2.71 Ga. Intrusive rocks external to the belt include the composite Seach-Achapi Batholith to the east and the Bow Lake Batholith to the northwest. Intrusive rocks internal to the belt include the ~2749 Ma July Falls mafic stock and a suite of semi-circular to ovoid, granodioritic to trondhjemitic plutons in the central part of the belt including; the ~2741 Ma Ochig Lake pluton, the ~2740 Ma Pickle Lake stock and the Hooker-Burkowski stock.

The Pickle Crow assemblage on the Property is dominated by tholeiitic basalts with intercalated sediments (primarily banded iron-formation), and rare calc-alkaline volcanic and volcaniclastic units.

Several deformation episodes and metamorphic events are recognized regionally within the greenstone belts of the Uchi subprovince and on the Property. On the Property, the general strike is northeast and the dip is 75° to 80°NW. The plunge of folds in the iron formation near No. 1 Shaft is due north at 75° to 80°. The rake of the three productive veins in the No. 1 Shaft area is 70° in a direction N20°E.

Gold occurrences in the Pickle Lake mining camp are classical examples of Archean low-sulphide Au-quartz veins, also known as shear-zone-hosted gold, Archean quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits, Archean lode gold and Archean mesothermal gold.

Gold mineralization on the Pickle Crow Property occurs in complexly folded and sheared mainly tholeiitic volcanic rocks of the Pickle Crow assemblage near its contact with calc-alkaline volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of the Confederation assemblage. Host rocks for the mineralization include tholeiitic lavas, banded iron formation, intermediate volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks and quartz feldspar porphyry. Gold mineralization on the Property is associated with two styles of mineralization:

- Narrow, high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins, which were the main source of gold produced at the Pickle Crow Mine from 1935 to 1966.
- Iron formation-hosted gold mineralization adjacent to vein structures. The iron formation contains stringers and discontinuous lenses of quartz and the iron-bearing minerals have been replaced by sulphides. Both quartz and sulphides are gold-mineralized. Only a limited amount of this type of material was processed at the Pickle Crow Mine. However, iron formation-hosted gold was the main ore type at the adjacent Central Patricia Mine.

The degree and style of wall rock alteration varies with structural complexity and rock type in the Pickle Crow area. In general the more intense alteration lies in fairly close proximity to gold mineralization-hosting quartz veins and associated structures. Where alteration is more pervasive, there is usually a multiplicity of quartz veins, stringers, veinlets and fractures.

The quartz veins hosted by the mafic lavas on the Pickle Crow Property are bounded by well-defined walls which are not greatly altered. The veins have sharp contacts and the immediate vein margins are altered to grey chloritic schist with little pyrite or carbonate. The chloritic schist is believed to be

the result of shearing of the mafic lavas and it grades outward into massive lavas. At the Pickle Crow Mine and adjacent Central Patricia No. 2 operation, gold values are confined almost entirely to the quartz veins.

When the gold mineralization is contained in the iron formation, it is hosted by a network of quartz veins and mineralized fractures. In these areas the iron oxide and iron carbonate minerals have been replaced by sulphides, primarily pyrrhotite, along the iron rich layers. The sulphidized iron formation forms distinct zones adjacent to gold-bearing vein structures. However, within these zones, higher and lower gold grade areas are delimited by assay boundaries rather than well marked changes in geological conditions.

8 History of Exploration on the Property

Three major extended work programs have been conducted on the Pickle Crow Property, this work is best summarized in PC Gold's 43-101 report by Howard Coates and William Anderson in 2008: the first by Pickle Crow Gold Mines Limited ("PCGM") and its predecessors between 1928 and 1966; the second by Pickle Crow Explorations and various successor companies and optionors between 1966 and 2007, particularly by Highland Crow/Noramco between 1985 and 1989; and the third by PC Gold Inc from June 2008 to the present.

Exploration which led to the discovery and exploitation of the Pickle Crow orebodies was done by a predecessor of PCGM, Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration Ltd. Regional geological mapping was done in 1938. There were various phases of exploration at Pickle Crow in the first half of the 20th century involving geological mapping, geophysical surveys, pitting, trenching and drilling, although the bulk of this work was done in close proximity to the mine workings.

The Pickle Crow Mine closed in 1966 and the Property lay dormant until 1973 when lease holder Pickle Crow Explorations Ltd. studied the economics of reopening the mine. Several companies conducted exploration work on the Property between 1974 and the present.

Ground and airborne geophysical surveys have been completed over all or parts of the Pickle Crow Property at various times during its history. Dip needle and magnetometer surveying had been employed in the Pickle Lake region in the 1930s. A dip-needle survey completed in 1936 on the Pickle Crow Property was useful in tracing out the bands of iron formation. A detailed magnetic survey was carried out over the property by Teck Corporation around 1960.

In the years following the closure of the Pickle Crow Mine, geophysics was extensively utilized in the search for more gold mineralization. Geophysical programs included the following:

- Ground VLF-EM (very low frequency-electromagnetic) surveying by Prospecting Geophysics Ltd. for Gallant Gold Mines Limited in 1979-80.
- Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveying by Terraquest Ltd. for Quinterra Resources Inc. in October 1986.

- Ground magnetic, VLF-EM, and Induced Polatization/Resistivity (IP/Resistivity) surveying by Quantec Consulting Inc. for Noramco in 1987-88.

The only known soil geochemical survey done on the Pickle Crow Property was completed for Gallant Gold Mines in 1983. The samples were collected along the same cut grid lines as used for the Gallant VLF-EM survey. B-horizon soil samples were taken at 100 foot (~30m) intervals along the lines designated, and these cover the main conductive zones and intervening areas.

Drilling on the Pickle Crow Property falls under two broad categories, outline/definition drilling at the Pickle Crow Mine, and exploration drilling completed both before and after mine closure. The overall drilling database is huge and comprises:

- Early exploration drilling,
- 31 years of outline, definition and exploration drilling around the Pickle Crow Mine, and
- Several phases of surface and exploration drilling done after mine closure.

The most significant of these are reports, logs, sections, plans and assay information on surface and underground core drilling by Pickle Crow Gold Mines from 1934-66. Although the exact amount of drilling done over this period is unknown, it is estimated that over 500,000 feet (>150 kilometres) of core drilling was completed, including at least 3,000 underground holes and 200 surface holes.

The Pickle Crow Property has lain dormant for most of the time since mine closure, although periodic interest in the area resulted in several core drilling programs:

- In 1981, Gallant Gold Mines Limited completed a diamond drilling program of 47 holes totalling 7,536 metres (25,052 ft).
- From 1985 to 1988, Highland Crow Resources/Noramco drilled a total of 286 surface drill holes with a cumulative length in excess of 46,189 metres (151,540 ft). In 1987, the No. 1 Shaft was rehabilitated to allow underground drilling of 79 underground diamond drill holes totalling 9,341 metres (30,647 ft).
- In 1998, Pickle Crow Resources completed a diamond drilling program to test a number of target areas near and beneath the old Albany Shaft workings. A total of 4 holes with an aggregate length of 2,287 metres (7,502 ft) were drilled.
- In late 1999, Wolfden completed an 18 hole surface drilling program totalling 2,173.5 metres. A variety of target areas were tested, including; the No. 1 Shaft pillar iron formation, the Arsenide Vein, the No. 13 Vein, the No. 5 Vein, the E Zone and the Boundary Zone.

In May 2002, Cantera conducted auger drilling in two of the four tailings areas to assess the possibility of recovering gold from the tailings.

9 Current Program

In December 2007, PC Gold Inc acquired the Pickle Crow Property from Premier Gold. During the period September 14, 2009 to October 29, 2009 work carried out on the Pickle Crow Property included a Titan IP induced polarization (IP), and a ground magnetic survey over a

number of the patents and claims. These surveys were completed by Quantec Geoscience and the report is included in Appendix II.

10 Method and Approach

The Titan IP survey at Pickle Crow consisted of fifty-one lines covering approximately 71.45 line kilometers over the project area (totaling 80.25 with current extensions). The line interval was 100 and 200 metres and the grid azimuth was approximately 317 degrees true north with a local declination of 1 degree east.

The ground magnetic survey consisted of 56 survey lines distributed over the Titan grid. The lines were spaced at 100 m interval with stations at every 12.5 m covering a total of 110 line kilometers. The magnetic data were processed and profiles were plotted over the Titan lines to assist in the geological interpretation

11 Interpretations and Conclusions

Based on the results of this work Quantech identified a total of thirteen anomalous zones have been identified from near surface to approximately 700 m depth. Of the interpreted DC/IP zones, seven (T2, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8 and T11) have been classified as high priortity targets, and six zones (T1, T3, T9, T10, T12 and T13) are classified as second priority targets for follow-up at the Pickle Crow Property (Appendix I, Figures 8 to 13).

Quantech interpeted several of the Titan DC/IP anomalies to successfully correlate with the different types of mineralization previously discovered on the Property. A good resolution of the geological contacts, lineaments and structures was also achieved in plan and at depth. At least three unexplored north-south trending lineaments were successfully resolved by the inversions. These lineaments may be associated to faults, shear zones, fracture systems and/or geological contacts relevant to the occurrence of gold mineralization in the property.

Quantech interpreted the previously documented east-west and north-northeast fault systems and geological contacts are well explained by the sub-vertical resistivity features and gradient zones interpreted from the DC and IP sections. A good resolution of the Pickle Crow/Confederation contact was also achieved by the inversions to approximately 700 m depth.

Quatnech interpreted the deep anomalies below and in the vicinity of the shallower DC and IP zones suggests the presence of significatne mineralization and/or alteration zones at depths >500 m. These deep responses are also expected to be geologically and structurally controlled.

12 Recommendations

Quantech recommended a total of thirty-three drillholes have been proposed to test the first and second priority targest interpreted in the Property. Of them, sixteen drillholes are recommended to test the first priority anomalous zones, and seventeen drillholes are inteded to test the second priority target zones.

13 References and Literature

Author	Year	Title
Coates, H., and Anderson, W.	2008	NI 43-101: Technical Report on the Pickle Crow Gold Property; available on SEDAR

14 Date

This report was completed on May 3, 2010.

15 Statement of Qualifications

I, Thérèse Lynch, of the CITY of THUNDER BAY, in the PROVINCE of ONTARIO, hereby certify:

I am a geologist currently employed by Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation and reside at 10 Dixon Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada P7B 3J5.

I received my Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 1999 from St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada and a Master of Science Degree in Earth Sciences from the University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada in 2003.

I have practiced continuously as an exploration geologist since 2000; this has included the design and implementation of a variety of grassroots, advanced and research projects in oil and gas as well as precious metal programs in Canada.

I am currently registered as a practicing professional geologist, #74902, with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA). I am also currently registered as a practicing professional geologist, #1817, with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO).

I am also a member in good standing with the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

I am currently providing consulting services to PC Gold Inc.

Fladgate Exploration possesses PC Gold stock options as part of the PC Gold incentive plan.

This report is based on a study of all information made available to me, both published and unpublished and on my personal examination of the work performed on the property during this program.

Dated in Thunder Bay, Ontario this 3rd day of May, 2010.

Thérèse Lynch, M.Sc. P.Geo.
Respectfully Submitted,